Thirteenth Series, Vol. XVIII, No. 12

Tuesday, August 7, 2001
Sravana 16, 1923 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Seventh Session
(Thirteenth Lok Sabha)

सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, August 7, 2001/Sravana 16, 1923 (Saka)

(The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock)

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 221, Shri Ananta Nayak.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (Maharajganj, U.P.): The BJP Government have connived with rioters in Muzaffarnagar...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: There is 'Zero Hour' after the Question Hour. At that time, you can raise whatever important issues you want to raise. Please understand it.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very serious issue....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mulayam Singh ji, you may speak in zero hour.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL (Kanpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Saiduzzama is a local MP from Muzaffarnagar, you should give him a chance to speak...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You speak during Zero Hour.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Pappu Yadavji, you speak during Zero Hour.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mulayam Singh ji, you speak during Zero Hour.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Ramji Lal Sumanji please sit down. You will get an opportunity during Zero Hour.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is not proper to behave like this everyday. Why do you disturb during Question Hour? You express your views during Zero Hour after the Question Hour is over. It is not appropriate.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I would hear you in Zero Hour.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Pappu Yadav ji, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Pappu Yadav, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

---

* Not recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I too would like to express my views. Please allow me also. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA (Gopalganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Prabhu Nath Singh and Shri Raghunath Jha, you may raise your points during 'Zero Hour'.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Today we will have Zero Hour you may express your views during Zero Hour. You would get an opportunity during Zero Hour.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV (Purnea): Mr. Speaker, Sir, please ask Raghuvansh Prasad ji to calm down...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Sir, they order firing in Bihar and...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Prabhunath ji, what are you doing. Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Ananta Nayak is saying.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ramdas Athawale, please go to your seat.

* Not recorded.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This is too much.

11.07 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Fake Universities

*221. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:
SHRI SUBODH ROY:

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

(a) whether the Government have identified the fake universities all over the country;

(b) if so, the names of such universities functioning at present in each State and since when these are functioning; and

(c) the action taken by the University Grants Commission against these universities?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has identified 19 fake universities functioning in the country. A list of such self-styled Universities/ Vishwavidyalayas functioning in the country in contravention of the provisions of UGC Act is appended in the Statement enclosed. The exact dates from which they are functioning is not available with the Commission. However, it has been observed that they are in existence for quite some time.

(c) As soon as the UGC gets to know about the existence of a fake university/Institution, the promoters are advised to immediately stop their activities. Simultaneously, the State Government in which the Institution is located, is apprised of the position with the request to take necessary action against the Institution as per the law. Court cases are going on against some of the fake institutions like the Commercial University Ltd., Daryaganj, Delhi, the Bharatiya Siksha Parishad, U.P., Lucknow and the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi/Jagatpuri, Delhi for their closure.

Statement

List of Fake Universities

1. Maithili University/Vishwavidyalaya, Dharbhanga, Bihar.
2. Mahila Gram Vidyapith/Vishwavidyalaya (Women's University), Prayag, Allahabad (U.P.).
3. Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi (U.P.)/Jagat Puri, Delhi.
4. Commercial University Ltd., Darya Ganj, Delhi.
5. Indian Education Council of U.P., Lucknow (U.P.).
6. Gandhi Hindi Vidyapith, Prayag, Allahabad (U.P.).
7. National University of Electro Complex Homeopathy, Kanpur.
8. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose University (Open University) Achaltal, Aligarh (U.P.).
9. D.D.B. Sanskrit University, Putur, Trichi, Tamil Nadu.
10. St. John's University, Kishnattam, Kerala.
11. United Nations University, Delhi.
12. Vocational University, Delhi.
13. Uttar Pradesh Vishwavidyalaya, Kosi Kalan, Mathura (U.P.).
14. Maharana Pratap Shiksha Niketan Vishwavidyalaya, Pratapgarh (U.P.).
15. Raja Arabic University, Nagpur (Maharashtra).
16. Kesarwani Vidyapith, Jabalpur (M.P.).
17. Delhi Vishwa Vidyapeeth, 233, Tagore Park, Model Town, Delhi-110009.
18. Badaganvi Sarkar World Open University Education Society, Gokak, Belgaum (Karnataka).
19. Bhartiya Shiksha Parishad, U.P., Lucknow.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Minister has informed that 19 fake universities are still functioning in the country. Prior to this, the Ministry had informed on 03.03.2000 and 28.07.2001 about functioning of respectively 15 and 18 fake universities in the country. Sir, I would like to know from hon. Minister the number of fake universities which have been totally closed by now and the action initiated by the Government against those fake universities which are still functioning, alongwith the loss being caused to the nation by them.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there was a time when the number of fake universities was 31. Now, I have information about 19 such universities. I may tell you the action taken in this regard. Maithili University was functioning in Darbhanga. The Government filed a case in the Supreme Court for its closure and the court's verdict went against the university. The university filed an appeal in Munsif Court *de novo* and now the matter in sub judice. Mahila Gram Vidyapeeth/Vishwavidyalaya (Women's University) Prayag, Allahabad (UP) has been closed down. Varanseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi (UP)/Jagatpuri (Delhi) was asked to close down. The submitted an affidavit stating that they would close it, but the university has started functioning again. The Government have initiated a court case against the university. Commercial University Ltd., Daryaganj, Delhi has closed down and they are giving it in writing. But, the Government have asked them to give an affidavit stating that the university would not be reopened. The action against Indian Education Council of UP, Lucknow (UP) is in process. But the fact is that Indian Education Council of UP and Bhartiya Shiksha Parishad, Lucknow are same and these two institutions are functioning with English, Hindi names. They filed a suit and obtained stay from the court. But the court vacated the stay on 27 February, 2001. Subsequently, they preferred an appeal in higher court we are pursuing the case and the matter is subjudice. Similarly, Gandhi Hindi Vidyapeeth, Prayag, Allahabad (UP) is closed down. The Government are making efforts to obtain complete information regarding National University of Electro Complex Homeopathy, Kanpur (UP). But the Government has not been able to obtain complete information since the university often changes its location and thus it becomes somewhat difficult for the Government to locate it. The Union Government write to the State Government in this regard and seek their help. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose University (Open University) Achaltal, Aligarh (UP) too has been closed down. As far as DDB Sanskrit University, Puttur, Trichy, Tamilnadu is concerned, the Government of Tamil Nadu have informed that the university has not made any admission after 1995. This information was made us available in 2000. But, the UGC has come to know that the university is functioning from somewhere. We have asked the State Government of Tamil Nadu to find out the factual position in this regard. The Union Government have asked the State Government

of Kerala to find out the position with regard to Saint John's University, Kishanattam, Kerala. The information is awaited from them. We asked our officers to find out the location of the office of United Nations University, Delhi and Vocational University, Delhi. Our officers have not been able to trace it so far, may be, these are functioning secretly or through internet, but their officers do not exist anywhere in Delhi. Similarly, the office of Uttar Pradesh University, Kosi Kalan, Mathura, UP could not be traced. We had sent a search party but we could not find any sign board or any other indication of any kind. It is very difficult to say as to wherefrom they are functioning. The Government are taking proper action. Since the founders of Maharana Pratap Shiksha Niketan University, Pratapgarh, Uttar Pradesh were arrested, the institution has been closed down. The Government have informed the State Government of Maharashtra regarding Raja Arabic University, Nagpur, Maharashtra. They promptly changed the name to Aljamia Por Darul Uloom Amjadia Madarasa. But Aljamia is a translated version of University. The Government again asked Maharashtra Government to ensure that word Aljamia is deleted from the nomenclature. The founder of Kesarvani Vidyapeeth, Jabalpur (MP), Shri Kesarvani was arrested but were released on bail. I am finding out in which court the civil suit is pending in this regard. The Government has not been able to trace out the whereabouts of Delhi Vishwa Vidyapeeth, 233, Tagore Park, Model Town, Delhi. Badaganvi Sarkar World Open University Education Society, Gokak, Belgaum (Karnataka) has been closed down...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: You may lay the reply on the Table...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: The hon. Member has asked me the question as to what action the Government has taken against these nineteen universities. What can I do? Do you not want to listen to the reply? I am surprised. I have to tell the hon. Member about the action taken by the Government and the UGC.

[Translation]

Besides, as soon as we receive information about any fake university, students are informed in this regard. Such informations are generally published in newspapers every year during the months of June-July. UGC also sent circulars in this regard. We also write to the State Governments where such universities are located and to the Chief Secretaries also to extend help to close down such universities.

SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, though UGC is a regulatory body yet it failed to find out since when such universities came into existence. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether efforts have been made to bring about change in the functioning of the UGC and to amend the Act in this regard and if so, the details of the efforts made in this regard?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, as soon as the Government came to know about such universities, two committees were constituted to review the University Grants Commission Act in this regard. The recommendations of the Standing Committee of Human Resource Development were already with the Government. Second, Amrik Singh Committee was constituted to give suggestions about the reforms in the functioning of UGC. This committee has submitted its recommendations regarding the functioning of UGC and the improvements to be made there and the Government is examining them. Under this process we have to talk to the Vice Chancellors and educationists also. And this process is on the verge of completion. As far as the question raised by you about the action taken by the Government to close the fake universities, I would say that the powers and the penal provisions enshrined in the UGC Act are not enough. There is a provision to impose a fine of Rs. 1000 on such an institution but it is a very meagre amount which can be paid to restart the university again. Therefore, we have made a suggestion that:

[English]

> "Whoever contravenes the provisions of Sections 22 and 23 shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than one year but which may extend up to three years and shall simultaneously be liable to fine which shall not be less than one lakh rupees but which may extend up to ten lakh rupees."

[Translation]

Such provisions are being made. One more provision is against any other association or body...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: We can also give speeches like this, please lay the reply on the table of the House...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: No, I am replying to the supplementary asked by him.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Is it the reply? He is a senior Minister and is giving such a reply.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: What else can be the reply of such a question.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: He has started lecturing us. He is a learned person and educationist also. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are allowing him. He is distorting the education system...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: The contravention of rules,

> "shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than one year but which may extend up to three years and shall also be liable to fine which shall not be less than ten lakh rupees but which may extend up to fifty lakh rupees."

[Translation]

Hence stringent penal provisions are being made.

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Saffornization of education should be stopped.

SHRI SUBODH ROY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit to the Government the several fake universities have been established in the country and a large number of people have obtained degrees from three, who are working within and outside the country. I would like to know from the Government whether any scheme has been formulated to seize the fake degrees and if so, what is being done under this scheme? They advice the promoters to close the fake universities. But these promoters are cheaters and indulge in forgery. It is reported that United Nations University exists in Delhi but they are saying that it is functioning in Tokyo. I would like to know from the Government that why the matter is not being taken up seriously and why the action has not been taken till now. Further, whether the Government propose to take steps to cancel the fake degrees and for the imprisonment of the person who are issuing such degrees? If so, the details thereof?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Raghunath Jha, what are you doing in the House? How are you behaving in the House?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already stated that Government takes appropriate steps in this regard. Such universities and their degrees are not recognised. Through newspapers and universities the students are being apprised regularly that so and so universities and their degrees are not recognised. Moreover, Government officials and newspapers are also requested to make all arrangements to apprise the students in this regard. The United Nations University is situated in Tokyo and is functioning under UNESCO. However, I would like to state that it does not come under that category. They are free to say so but they are required to get it recognised. If any degree is awarded without seeking recognition from the Central or State Government, it would be treated as fake. And if someone offers job on the basis of this fake degrees, it would be the liability of the employer. We will not support it. Such fake degrees are invalid for Government services also. We have informed all the universities that this degree is not a recognised one. As I have stated, the Act is being amended to punish the guilty persons. I hope the Bill will be passed immediately as soon as it is presented in the House.

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Minister of Human Resource Development has stated that several provisions and laws are being enacted to punish the people who are running fake universities. I would like to know from the Government whether there is any provision under which the teaching institutions, which are not recognised by the Government, can not use the word university. If not, why such a provision has not been made till now and whether such a provision will be made in future that such private teaching institutions can not use the word university?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, such a provision is there and we take action accordingly. Firstly, we inform them that their operations are illegal. The word university can not be used till the institution is recognised by the Centre or the State Government. Several cases are pending in the courts on the ground that the institution is using the word university without getting it recognised from the Government.

[English]

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: It is really a very pitiable situation that parallel educational institutions have been functioning causing a lot of damage to the

precious future of youngsters. After completion of their education in the fake universities and after obtaining degrees, they would be coming to know that they passed out of a fake university. The whole of their precious life is lost.

Here, the hon. Minister has been admitting that there are certain sign boards. He expresses his inability to locate the institutions where they have been functioning. We can understand the parallel black-money which can be concealed. But the existence of a parallel fake institution cannot be concealed. If the Government itself is expressing its inability to locate such institutions, I do not know who is going to save this system...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Venkateswarlu, please come to the point. Please put your supplementary.

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: The Government has identified 19 fake universities. There are several penal provisions in all the Acts. Among the operators of 19 fake universities, how many promoters have so far been punished?...*(Interruptions)* If the Government is really serious in this matter, how many promoters have been punished so far in various courts?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Nobody has been punished...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: I would like to know whether the Government is now contemplating at least to extract the money from them; pay it back to those students who have lost their precious future and compensate such students so that at least they can go in for self-employment hereafter.

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, the Central Government and the UGC are regularly informing that so and so universities are not recognised and the degrees awarded by them are fake. Such information is given through television and newspapers also. Universities are also being informed in this regard. Efforts are being made to strengthen the process of disseminating such information effectively to more and more people. Today, I have come to know that a website called 'university.com' has also been set up.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Has any action been taken against the Universities?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: I have already said that many of them have been closed; a few of them have been arrested and others are in the court. We have taken action in this regard....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: How many have been arrested? ...*(Interruptions)*

Welfare of Tribals

\+

*222. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposals relating to the welfare of tribals from various States during the last three years;

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

(c) the action taken on each proposal;

(d) the reasons for delay in according approval to the pending proposals; and

(e) the time by which the pending proposals are likely to be cleared and the funds proposed to be released for these projects during 2001-2002?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) to (c) Statements showing the number of proposals received, proposals considered and number pending at the end of the year, State-wise and scheme-wise during the last three years, marked Statements I to XII are laid on the Table of the House.

(d) The main reasons for pendency are (i) late receipt of proposals from the States/UTs towards the end of the financial year and (ii) receipt of incomplete proposals requiring additional information and data, and furnishing of utilization certificates.

(e) The clearance of pending proposals will be done as and when complete information wherever required is made available by States/UTs alongwith utilization certificates of amounts released in the past.

Statement-I

Name of the Scheme—Grants under first proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution

S.N.	State	1998-1999			1999-2000			2000-2001		
		PR	PD	PP	PR	PD	PP	PR	PD	PP
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—
3.	Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—
4.	Bihar	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	Not approved	—
5.	Chattisgarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—
6.	Gujarat	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—
7.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—
9.	Jharkhand	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
10.	Karnataka	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—
11.	Kerala	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Not admissible	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—
13.	Maharashtra	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—
14.	Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
15.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—
16.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
17.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—
18.	Orissa	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—
19.	Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
20.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
21.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
22.	Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
23.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
24.	Uttaranchal	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
25.	West Bengal	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
26.	A & N Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	81	73	—

Abbreviations used:

PR: Number of Proposals Received
PD: Number of Proposals Disposed
PP: Number of Proposals Pending.

Statement-II

Name of the Scheme — Vocational training in Tribal Areas

S.N.	State	1998-1999			1999-2000			2000-2001		
		PR	PD	PP	PR	PD	PP	PR	PD	PP
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Bihar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Chattisgarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Gujarat	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	1
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
9.	Jharkhand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Karnataka	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
11.	Kerala	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Maharashtra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.	Manipur	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.	Mizoram	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
17.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Orissa	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
19.	Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Tamil Nadu	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
23.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24.	Uttaranchal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25.	West Bengal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.	A & N Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	9	9	—	3	3	—	8	4	4

Abbreviations used:

PR: Number of Proposals Received
PD: Number of Proposals Disposed
PP: Number of Proposals Pending.

Statement-III

Name of the Scheme — Grants-in-aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations for Minor Forest Produce

S.N.	State	1998-1999			1999-2000			2000-2001		
		PR	PD	PP	PR	PD	PP	PR	PD	PP
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
4.	Bihar	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Chattisgarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Gujarat	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
7.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Jharkhand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Karnataka	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
11.	Kerala	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	1
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
13.	Maharashtra	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
14.	Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
16.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Orissa	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
19.	Rajasthan	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
20.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Tripura	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
23.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24.	Uttaranchal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25.	West Bengal	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1
26.	A & N Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	5	5	—	7	7	—	11	5	6

Abbreviations used:

PR: Number of Proposals Received
PD: Number of Proposals Disposed
PP: Number of Proposals Pending.

Statement-IV

Name of the Scheme — Development of Primitive Tribal Groups

S.N.	State	1998-1999			1999-2000			2000-2001		
		PR	PD	PP	PR	PD	PP	PR	PD	PP
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Bihar	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Chattisgarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
6.	Gujarat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Jharkhand	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
10.	Karnataka	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
11.	Kerala	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
13.	Maharashtra	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
14.	Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
15.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Orissa	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	1	—
19.	Rajasthan	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Tripura	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
23.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
24.	Uttaranchal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25.	West Bengal	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
26.	A & N Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	5	5	—	7	7	—	11	11	—

Abbreviations used:

PR: Number of Proposals Received
PD: Number of Proposals Disposed
PP: Number of Proposals Pending.

Statement-V

Name of the Scheme — Post Matric Scholarship for ST students

S.N.	State	1998-1999			1999-2000			2000-2001		
		PR	PD	PP	PR	PD	PP	PR	PD	PP
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
4.	Bihar	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
5.	Chattisgarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Gujarat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
9.	Jharkhand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Karnataka	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
11.	Kerala	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Maharashtra	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
14.	Manipur	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
15.	Meghalaya	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
16.	Mizoram	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
17.	Nagaland	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
18.	Orissa	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
19.	Rajasthan	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	1
20.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
22.	Tripura	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
23.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
24.	Uttaranchal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25.	West Bengal	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
26.	A & N Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	12	12	—	17	17	—	15	14	1

Abbreviations used:

PR: Number of Proposals Received
PD: Number of Proposals Disposed
PP: Number of Proposals Pending.

Statement-VI

Name of the Scheme — Upgradation of Merit of ST students

S.N.	State	1998-1999			1999-2000			2000-2001		
		PR	PD	PP	PR	PD	PP	PR	PD	PP
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Bihar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Chattisgarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Gujarat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Jharkhand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Karnataka	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Kerala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Maharashtra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.	Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Orissa	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
19.	Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
23.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24.	Uttaranchal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25.	West Bengal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.	A & N Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2

Abbreviations used:

PR: Number of Proposals Received
PD: Number of Proposals Disposed
PP: Number of Proposals Pending.

Statement-VII

Name of the Scheme — Girls Hostels for Scheduled Tribes

S.N.	State	1998-1999			1999-2000			2000-2001		
		PR	PD	PP	PR	PD	PP	PR	PD	PP
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Bihar	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Chattisgarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Gujarat	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	1
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	1
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Jharkhand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Karnataka	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
11.	Kerala	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	1
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	1
13.	Maharashtra	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
14.	Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
16.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
18.	Orissa	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
19.	Rajasthan	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
22.	Tripura	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24.	Uttaranchal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25.	West Bengal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.	A & N Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
	Total	13	13	—	7	6	1	13	6	7

Abbreviations used:

PR: Number of Proposals Received
PD: Number of Proposals Disposed
PP: Number of Proposals Pending.

Statement-VIII

Name of the Scheme — Boys Hostels for Scheduled Tribes

S.N.	State	1998-1999			1999-2000			2000-2001		
		PR	PD	PP	PR	PD	PP	PR	PD	PP
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Bihar	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Chattisgarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Gujarat	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	1
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	1
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Jharkhand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Karnataka	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
11.	Kerala	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	1
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
13.	Maharashtra	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
14.	Manipur	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
15.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
16.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
18.	Orissa	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
19.	Rajasthan	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
20.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
22.	Tripura	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	1
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24.	Uttaranchal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25.	West Bengal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.	A & N Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
	Total	15	15	—	9	8	1	12	5	7

Abbreviations used:

PR: Number of Proposals Received
PD: Number of Proposals Disposed
PP: Number of Proposals Pending.

Statement-IX

Name of the Scheme — Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas

S.N.	State	1998-1999			1999-2000			2000-2001		
		PR	PD	PP	PR	PD	PP	PR	PD	PP
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Bihar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Chattisgarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Gujarat	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	1
7.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Jharkhand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Karnataka	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
11.	Kerala	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	1
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Maharashtra	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
14.	Manipur	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
15.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Orissa	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.	Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
22.	Tripura	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	1
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24.	Uttaranchal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25.	West Bengal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.	A & N Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	9	9	—	6	6	—	6	—	6

Abbreviations used:

PR: Number of Proposals Received
PD: Number of Proposals Disposed
PP: Number of Proposals Pending.

Statement-X

Name of the Scheme — Book Bank Scheme for ST students

S.N.	State	1998-1999			1999-2000			2000-2001		
		PR	PD	PP	PR	PD	PP	PR	PD	PP
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
4.	Bihar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Chattisgarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Gujarat	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
7.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Jharkhand	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
10.	Karnataka	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
11.	Kerala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
13.	Maharashtra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.	Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
16.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Orissa	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
19.	Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
22.	Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
23.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24.	Uttaranchal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25.	West Bengal	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
26.	A & N Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
27.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	11

Abbreviations used:

PR: Number of Proposals Received
PD: Number of Proposals Disposed
PP: Number of Proposals Pending.

Statement-XI

Name of the Scheme — Coaching and Allied Scheme for STs

S.N.	State	1998-1999			1999-2000			2000-2001		
		PR	PD	PP	PR	PD	PP	PR	PD	PP
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
4.	Bihar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Chattisgarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Gujarat	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
7.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Jharkhand	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
10.	Karnataka	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
11.	Kerala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
13.	Maharashtra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.	Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Orissa	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
19.	Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
23.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24.	Uttaranchal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25.	West Bengal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.	A & N Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8

Abbreviations used:

PR: Number of Proposals Received
PD: Number of Proposals Disposed
PP: Number of Proposals Pending.

Statement-XII

Name of the Scheme — Village Grain Bank Scheme

S.N.	State	1998-1999			1999-2000			2000-2001		
		PR	PD	PP	PR	PD	PP	PR	PD	PP
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Bihar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Chattisgarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Gujarat	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Jharkhand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Karnataka	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Kerala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
13.	Maharashtra	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
14.	Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Orissa	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
19.	Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
23.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24.	Uttaranchal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25.	West Bengal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.	A & N Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	1	1	—	—	—	—	5	3	2

Abbreviations used:

PR: Number of Proposals Received
PD: Number of Proposals Disposed
PP: Number of Proposals Pending.

[English]

SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the machinery the Central Government has at its disposal to monitor the funds released to the State Governments in order to ensure its optimum utilisation. I would also like to know why there is a delay in the release of funds to the SC/ST Financial Corporation of Orissa.

[Translation]

SHRI JUAL ORAM: So, far, my Ministry has received 309 proposals during the last three years and out of these 245 has been disposed of. 56 proposals were not found suitable so these were not cleared. SC/ST Finance Corporation has been restructured and ST Finance Development Corporation has been set up. It is not so that all the proposals received from Orissa Government have not been examined. More than 50 per cent of these proposals have been examined but the State Government could not contribute 10 per cent of the share capital of the proposal and thus we could not provide the rest of the funds. It is the actual position.

[English]

SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO: I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the total financial outlay made for the State of Orissa in the last three years. What is the percentage of the total national outlay spent in Orissa in ratio to the total national outlay? I would also like to know whether any funds have been released to Bolangir district in Orissa and, if so, names of the projects to which funds have been released.

[Translation]

SHRI JUAL ORAM: SC/ST Finance Corporation was under the control of the Ministry of Social Justice. For the first time National ST Finance Development Corporation has been set up with the authorised capital of Rs. 500 crore and the budget for the current year is Rs 36 crore. So far during the current year no funds have been released for Orissa. A new proposal has been sent by the State Government and is under consideration. This is the first quarter of the financial year. More funds will be released after approval of the proposals. Earlier the funds were released by the Ministry of Social Justice and Information in this regard will be furnished to you later on.

[English]

SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO: Has Bolangir district received any funds? 38 per cent population of my district is tribals. I would like to know how much amount has been released for Bolangir district.

[Translation]

SHRI JUAL ORAM: Funds have been released for Bolangir but at present I do not have exact figures regarding the amount released for SC/ST for people belonging to upper castes and low castes; for tractors, buses, bumpers and other things. I will provide that afterwards.

[English]

SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO: I think no funds have been released for Bolangir. So, I would like to have a commitment from the hon. Minister that it would be done in the near future...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI JUAL ORAM: It is not so. Funds have been released for Bolangir...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO: As I have said earlier, 38 per cent of population is tribal people. How can the hon. Minister be so insensitive?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: It has been a news item in the newspapers. In many places in Kerala, especially in tribal areas, starvation deaths have been reported...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ramdas Athawale, if you sit in your seat only, then, I will give you a chance. You will get a chance if you sit in others' seat. Please go back to your seat. Then only you can get a chance.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: Very recently, all the newspapers have reported about the starvation deaths in the tribal areas of Wynad, Attapadi and Parambikulam...*(Interruptions)* I would like to know whether the Government has noticed it and has taken action in this regard...*(Interruptions)* I would like to know about this from the hon. Minister...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister will reply. What is this? Please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI JUAL ORAM: Sir, I myself have gone to the Wynad district of Kerala. We provide funds to the State Government in accordance with the requirements of the programme and the State Government in turn implement these programmes. I, myself have inspected the Kadmium project there. There is no report of starvation or starvation deaths in this area. The report can be sought from the State Government if any specific matter is brought to the notice in this regard in writing.

[English]

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, does the hon. Minister for Tribal Affairs accept that it is the gross failure to implement the provision of the panchayat extention to Scheduled Areas Act passed by Parliament in 1996 that is the root cause of the poor implementation of tribal welfare projects? What does he propose to do about ensuring effective implementation of this parliamentary legislation which arises out of the Constitutional provisions of Part IX of the Constitution?

[Translation]

SHRI JUAL ORAM: Sir, as per the Panchayati Raj Act, 1996 Sarpanch of Panchayats and Chairman of every block will be appointed from among the tribals in tribal areas. The Government is not just confined to panchayati and rural areas only. Directions have already been issued by the Government for providing 1/3 reservation for tribals in scheduled districts urban body, Municipality and Corporations. The State Governments have also initiated action in this regard.

[English]

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Since the Minister has not answered my question, I demand a Half-an-Hour Discussion on this extremely crucial matter. Would the Minister please accept the Half-an-Hour Discussion?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JUAL ORAM: I am prepared for a Half-an-Hour Discussion...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Can we discuss this under Half-an-Hour Discussion?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JUAL ORAM: I am ready to discuss this under Half-an-Hour Discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us have a Half-an-Hour Discussion on this question.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: My supplementary is not linked to the Half-an-Hour Discussion. It is a Constitutional matter. My specific question is...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister has agreed to have a Half-an-Hour Discussion.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: It is not linked to that. It is on Constitutional merit arising out of the statement...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No your Member has suggested a Half-an-Hour Discussion and the Minister has agreed for the same.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

Rural Sanitation

*224. SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA:
SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rural sanitation programme has been implemented by the State Governments to improve the standard of living of the people in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the percentage of rural population in the country for whom sanitation facilities are beyond reach, State-wise;

(c) whether any action plan has been drawn up by the Government to provide these facilities to the entire rural population;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred thereon;

(e) whether the Union Government propose to provide additional assistance to meet the target set under the rural sanitation programme; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, especially for Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (f) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The Central Rural Sanitation Programme is being implemented by the State/UT Governments with the objective to bring about an improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas.

(b) There is no State-wise survey carried out by the Ministry of Rural Development to assess the population in the rural areas to whom sanitation facilities are beyond reach. However, according to the 54th round of the survey conducted in 15 States by the National Sample Survey Organisation, Department of Statistics (published in July, 1999), 82.5% of the rural households were not using latrines as per the details given in *Annexure-I*.

(c) and (d) Taking into consideration the experience gained in the implementation of the Programme in the past, the Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) was restructured w.e.f. 1st April 1999. The Restructured Central Rural Sanitation Programme moves away from the principle of State-wise allocations primarily based on poverty criteria to a "demand-driven" approach. States are required to formulate Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) projects in identified pilot districts. The Programme is implemented as community led and people centered. A demand driven approach is adopted with increased stress on awareness building and meeting the demand with alternate delivery mechanisms. Rural school sanitation has been introduced as a major component and entry point for wider acceptance of sanitation by the rural people. The allocation based programme is being phased out by the end of the current financial year.

(e) and (f) The Planning Commission has fixed a target of 25% of rural population coverage under sanitation by the end of the 9th Plan Period. For this purpose during the 9th Plan Period an allocation of Rs. 549 crore has been provided. During current year, Rs. 150 crore have been allocated as Central assistance under Central Rural Sanitation Programme and out of which about Rs. 135 crore have been earmarked for Total Sanitation Campaign and for this amount no specific State allocations have been made as this is a demand drive Programme. However, about Rs. 15 crore have been provided during the current financial year under the Allocation Based Programme and funds allocated State-wise are at *Annexure-II*. Madhya Pradesh has been sanctioned 5 Total Sanitation Campaign projects in the districts of Gwalior, Sehore, Raisen, Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad amounting to Rs. 39.01 crore. The first instalment of Rs. 7.73 crore of the Central assistance has already been released.

Annexure-I

Details of rural households not using the latrines

S.No.	State	Percentage of households not using latrines
1.	Andhra Pradesh	88.5
2.	Assam	24.7
3.	Bihar	89.4
4.	Gujarat	79.9
5.	Haryana	84.5
6.	Karnataka	88.9
7.	Kerala	23.1
8.	Madhya Pradesh	94.5
9.	Maharashtra	85.8
10.	Orissa	96.1
11.	Punjab	67.9
12.	Rajasthan	87.0
13.	Tamil Nadu	88.5
14.	Uttar Pradesh	90.6
15.	West Bengal	76.1
	India	82.5

Annexure-II

Details of allocation under the allocation based programme, State-wise during 2001-02

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	State/UT	Allocation
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	77.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.11

1	2	3
3.	Assam	108.55
4.	Bihar	150.40
5.	Chattisgarh	35.51
6.	Goa	0.87
7.	Gujarat	47.93
8.	Haryana	24.15
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9.52
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	11.85
11.	Jharkhand	63.44
12.	Karnataka	62.19
13.	Kerala	40.23
14.	Madhya Pradesh	82.65
15.	Maharashtra	108.55
16.	Manipur	7.26
17.	Meghalaya	7.87
18.	Mizoram	2.03
19.	Nagaland	5.45
20.	Orissa	71.19
21.	Punjab	20.93
22.	Rajasthan	64.50
23.	Sikkim	2.01
24.	Tamilnadu	76.49
25.	Tripura	12.72
26.	Uttar Pradesh	252.36
27	Uttaranchal	12.26
28.	West Bengal	114.98
29.	A & N Islands	4.88
30.	D & N Haveli	3.88
31.	Daman & Diu	0.76
32.	Delhi	2.31
33.	Lakshadweep	0.48
34.	Pondicherry	2.69
	Total	1492.00

SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is an important question. The State Government send their different demand requirements to the centre. More than 80 per cent poor live in rural areas of the country. 97 per cent population of my constituency is tribal. All the schemes of the Government are for urban areas only. The Union Government is partial towards the State Governments.

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask the question.

SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA: Sir, the funds are not given for the areas where these are required. The Government should simultaneously formulate schemes for the entire country. These poor women are suffering since long. Forest cover has declined now a days. The Government should make arrangements for providing the facilities to poor people in these areas.

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask the question.

SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA: Sir, it is an important point. The Government should pay attention towards the implementation of schemes formulated by the Government. The hon. Minister should consider this point seriously that poor people in live in rural areas and they do not have proper arrangements for latrines. The Government formulates the schemes and also provides the funds, but leaves implementation on the people. They would have accomplished this work had they been engineers or experts in this field. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether the Government propose to construct latrines with the funds released for this purpose under any scheme for benefit of poor?

MR. SPEAKER: Please reply to the question seriously.

PROF. RITA VERMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a serious question and I would given an appropriate reply. At the outset I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Member that sanitation is a State subject and the Centre supplements that we have no hesitation in fulfilling our responsibility. Allotment of funds for the purpose has been drastically raised. I would like to tell the hon. Member that since inception of this programme in 1986 and till the present Government came into power Rs. 490 crore had been spent and 40 lakh latrines had been constructed in the rural areas. The Ministry of Rural Development provides funds for rural development only. The allotment of funds has been increased after our party came to power. In Ninth Five Year Plan Rs. 549 crore have been allotted for this purpose. You have stated that the Union

Government should take responsibility of implementation of this scheme. Is it proper and practicable? It is a State subject. So, constitutionally it is not proper for the Union Government to do so. We provide funds to the State Governments and they are responsible for its implementation. We feel that public of rural areas do not know about construction of sanitary latrines. So, we are encouraging the concept of sanitary mart at district level. District Authority can set up sanitary mart if it wants to provide ready built latrines then people would have to build only a structure over it. The State Governments have more powers. As far as his complaint regarding partiality in selecting the places is concerned, I would like to state that complaint should be made to the State Governments because we release funds as per the list supplied by the State Governments.

SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA: Sir, it seems that the Government is not serious. The hon. Minister stated that she is serious about it but an ambiguous reply has been given...*(Interruptions)*. The Government mentions that funds are released for this purpose. Is it not necessary to monitor the implementation of the scheme? I would like to state something about Madhya Pradesh. Madhya Pradesh is a big State and the Government is not taking it seriously. The schemes of the Union Government...*(Interruptions)*. When misdeeds of this Government are exposed, then Members of the ruling party get agitated...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Therefore, I am requesting you to put the question.

SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA: Sir, they are disturbing me.

MR. SPEAKER: Please address the Chair.

SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA: This scheme is meant for the poor and hon. Members from the ruling party are trying to muffle my voice by creating uproar.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government of Madhya Pradesh takes this matter very seriously and tries to make the Union Government scheme completely successful. But sometimes the Union Government make delay in releasing funds as also sometimes they do not even provide funds....*(Interruptions)*. In Gwalior, Sihor, Raisen, Narsimhapur and Hoshangabad districts of Madhya Pradesh about 95 per cent of the people are deprived of this scheme whereas only five percent people are getting its benefit...*(Interruptions)*. Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether she would provide complete funds for all the people of poverty stricken, tribal and scheduled tribal areas in order to enable them have the benefit of this scheme. Today, the poor people are suffering a lot...*(Interruptions)*. If she really feels the pain and agony of the poor people she should please make an announcement that she would provide funds for construction of latrines for all people in scheduled caste, scheduled tribes and poverty stricken areas...*(Interruptions)*. I want to know only this from her.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record, except the Minister's reply

*...(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

PROF. RITA VERMA: I appreciate the anxiety expressed by the hon. Member and I am with him. But I would like to put some facts before him. The Union Government have given seven sanitation pilot projects to the State Government, out of which the Government of Madhya Pradesh has selected only five districts for this purpose...*(Interruptions)*. I request the hon. Member to talk to the hon. Chief Minister and get his constituency included in the said list. We have already selected seven areas, so we do not have any problem. So far as his commitment is concerned, I would like to draw his kind attention as well as attention of the august House that this is a demand driven project. Funds are released taking into account the demand they make and funds they utilise. And so, the entire State would be given funds only when we find that they are being utilised properly.

So far as monitoring is concerned, every month we call for the report from the State Government and do continuous monitoring. But so far as construction of latrines in all areas is concerned, I would like to tell the hon. Member who is also very senior that as per the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution it comes under the jurisdiction of Panchayats. How can the Union Government interfere in the matter under the jurisdiction of the Panchayats.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the entire House should be deeply concerned after going through the reply to this question. Several of our hon. friends have not gone through the reply to this question and that is why we are making allegations and counter allegations on the political lines. These statistics at the

* Not recorded.

international level depict that 90 per cent of the people in rural areas of India do not use latrines. There is nothing more shameful for this country then this. Who is he asking to feel ashamed of and why? This matter is actually related to the people living in cities as the cities have a complete system of latrines. So, when 90 per cent people do not use lavatories, then no question of allegations and counter-allegations does arise here.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, 80 per cent people of Andhra Pradesh and 90 per cent people of rural areas of the States of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh do not have the facilities of latrines. It is a matter to be considered as to what would be the image of rural areas of India. If any such proposal is sent at the international level. It is a matter to be analysed that there are two States in the country viz. Kerala and Assam, where 24 per cent of the people do not use latrines. It is important because it relates to all the people. This matter does not relate to the people who are settled in the cities and are sitting here in big houses. The Government's concern should be addressed to this basic and policy oriented question.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of experience that the latrines constructed by the Government become dirty due to improper use and no one cleans them. Latrines constructed by the Government in rural areas, are used for storing chaff. The need of the time is that the scheme for people who are willing to use these latrines in rural areas should be encouraged by the Government by giving 90 to 100 per cent of grant.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question is whether the Government intend to construct latrines on priority basis where voluntary organisations are ready to construct and maintain community latrines or are ready to maintain latrines at the Panchayat level. If so, what policy would the Government evolve in this regard?

PROF. RITA VERMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I appreciate the feeling of the hon. Member and associate myself with his sorrow and agony. It is really a matter of stigma for us that even after 54 years of independence people do not use safety latrines in rural areas despite the percentage of such latrines being 82.5 per cent. And that is why I hold them responsible for this because no required consideration was given towards educating people in this regard. We have given a new shape to this sanitation scheme for the last two years. And we have always given emphasis to providing training programme for education in this field. Once latrines are constructed it becomes the duty of the users to maintain them. The Government is not responsible for this.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is such a big work that it could not be completed even in last 50 years. We cannot accomplish this aim merely by waving a magic wand. So far as the question of subsidy is concerned, forget about giving 100 per cent subsidy. The subsidy provided by us at the present level requires Rs. 5625 crores to cover the entire country. This is not a small amount.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in my reply to the earlier question, I had said that this programme was started in 1986 and since then uptill the last two years a sum of Rs. 490 crores has been spent on this scheme. We increased this sum to Rs. 549 crores in the Ninth Five Year Plan, but we have fixed Rs. 150 crores for this programme in the current financial year.

But now we can make a commitment towards fixation of money for this scheme only when we come to know the amount to be allocated on this head in the Budget. It is not only the sanitation programme but several other programmes as well, which require huge funds. But we are bound by our limitations and we can do the maximum within that only. We have increased the allocation a lot and are quite determinedly making efforts in this field. We cannot give any particular date of completion of this sanitation programme.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, 82.5 per cent of the people do not use latrines in rural areas and the Government have allocated Rs. 14.92 crore only in the Budget for the present year. I request the Government that three years, four months of its reign are still left and it would not be appropriate for the Government to think about remaining in power after this period. But have the Government prepared any scheme wherein at least 50 per cent out of these 82.5 per cent of the people could use latrines? She should consider this matter seriously. Being a lady, we respect her. Rs. 56 crore have been earmarked for this programme which is not a big amount for the Budget of the Government. I request her to kindly enhance the amount for this year. She can take the money from UTI if she does not have the same at present.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is only a request and not a supplementary.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the distinguished hon. Lady Minister that the matter of providing priority to rural sanitation through the Plan approach is not a political

issue. Shrimati Indira Gandhi the late Prime Minister, in 1972, at the time of the 25th year Silver Jubilee Celebrations of our Independence, made a declaration that every State Government, cutting across party lines, should ensure that the night-soil was not carried over the heads and that rural sanitation should get priority in the State Plan Programme; and accordingly, money must be invested according to the Programme.

Will the hon. Minister, therefore, make a policy decision after the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of our Independence to approach the Tenth Plan with decisive allocation of funds? As she predicts it to be a priority allocation in the Tenth Plan by this Government, at least, within a decade can we get rid of this problem?

PROF. RITA VERMA: Sir, I shall categorically like to inform the House that this is not just a question of money. Until and unless the people are trained to maintain these latrines, money will go down the drain.

I agree with the hon. Member that it is a matter of great shame that still some people have to carry the night-soil over their heads. This is really a blot on the face of India. The hon. Member knows very well that in his own State, a district like Midnapore did not take a single paisa of the Government's money, but the Ramakrishna Mission did such a wonderful work there that without taking any help either from the Central Government or the State Government they educated the villagers about the necessity of using modern toilets.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: I asked a specific question whether the hon. Minister proposes allocation of funds for the entire programme in the Tenth Plan or not. I would like the hon. Minister to say 'yes' or 'no'.

PROF. RITA VERMA: We shall certainly go to the Tenth Plan and ask for the money. But, I shall say, it is not the question of money only, it is a question of training and changing the mindset of the people as well.

Development of North-Eastern Region

*225. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether inadequate infrastructure facilities and insurgency are the crucial factors hindering the development of the North-Eastern region;

(b) if so, whether the Government have taken any steps to provide infrastructure and control insurgency in the Region; 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

(a) to (c) Inadequate infrastructure facilities and insurgency are indeed among the important factors hindering the development process in North Eastern Region.

The following major steps have been taken to provide infrastructure in the North Eastern Region:

(i) Increased investment in transport, communication and power development;

(ii) Giving North Eastern Council (NEC) greater authority for investment;

(iii) Implementation of special schemes and financial packages for the development of North Eastern States as announced by Prime Ministers from time to time;

(iv) Implementation of the agenda for socio-economic development of North Eastern States and Sikkim as announced by the Prime Minister in January, 2000 at Shillong;

(v) North Eastern States and Sikkim notified as Special Category States, and 90% of the Central Government funds are given as grant from the Central Government;

(vi) Earmarking 10% of the annual budget of all the Central Ministries to be spent compulsorily in the North Eastern Region, except for a few exempted Ministries and creating a non-lapsable, pool out of any unspent budgetary funds to be spent only in NE;

(vii) Providing helicopter services to some of the States of the North Eastern Region for which 75% subsidy is provided by Government of India.

Against insurgency in North Eastern Region, following steps have been taken:

(i) Declaration of major militant organisations as 'Unlawful Associations'.

(ii) Declaration of most seriously affected areas as 'Disturbed Areas'.

(iii) Deployment of Central Para Military Forces and the Army.

(iv) Sanction of India Reserve Battalions.

(v) Improved coordination and sharing of intelligence between security forces.

(vi) Attempts to bring ultra outfits to the negotiating table for peace talks.

(vii) Reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure.

(viii) Special scheme for modernisation of police forces.

(ix) Rehabilitation scheme for surrendered militants.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: In this reply to the question, it has been admitted that, 'Inadequate infrastructure facilities and insurgency are indeed among the important factors hindering the development process in North-Eastern Region.

The hon. Minister has given 19 major steps that have been taken to provide infrastructure in the North Eastern States including the announcements made by the hon. Prime Minister that to these Special Category States 90 per cent of Central funds are being given as grants. I would like to know whether any effective statutory periodic monitoring and evaluation is done to see that all these funds are effectively spent on the ground.

SHRI I.D. SWAMI: Sir, in this regard I would only like to state that monitoring, of course, is done. There is the North Eastern Council, which is not only an advisory body but also looks after implementation of all these projects. The money given is to be spent by the State Governments and the State Governments are spending this money. We are getting reports that it is all right. That is the only method for monitoring. No statutory monitoring is possible because there is no law for the purposes of statutory monitoring.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Sir, 19 major steps have been taken. A huge amount of money is allocated and the Minister's reply is so disappointing that he says that there is no effective monitoring whatsoever. He is passing on the buck to the State Governments. It is the constitutional duty of the Central Government because these are Schedule-VI States. You have added Sikkim to it. The Central Government cannot run away and pass on the buck to the State Governments.

Now, I put my second supplementary question. If you are satisfied that everything is going on satisfactorily, then I have no supplementary. If you are not satisfied that all these steps which you have taken are not being satisfactorily implemented—you have admitted in the earlier part that insurgency is happening because of inadequate infrastructure—then I would like to know as to what are the special steps or new steps that you are going to evolve or comprehend.

SHRI I.D. SWAMI: So far as monitoring is concerned, it is even being done in the PMO also. That is the importance being attached to the monitoring part of it. So far as infrastructure development is concerned and so far as economic development is concerned, I can give you enough instances where some of the projects, roads, bridges and Universities have already been established in these North Eastern States.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Do you think it is a success or a failure? This is what I wanted to know...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI I.D. SWAMI: It is a very good success keeping in view what was happening before. Unless the North Eastern Council was made...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Comparisons are odious...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI I.D. SWAMI: Comparisons are always odious. I know that. All the same, you can know whether it is a success or a failure only after comparison and not before that.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the answer is very nice but in this field action is negative. The hon. Prime Minister went to Shillong and declared a package of Rs. 10,000 crore. We received it with a lot of joy. Just now, Shri I.D. Swami has said that it being monitored in the PM office. We have been writing letters to the Home Minister and also to the Prime Minister in this regard. We, as Members of Parliament, would like to know where you have spent this money. Till today nobody gives us the details. I am sure that you have done something. Why do you not give feedback to the hon. Members of Parliament? We raised it in the Planning Commission and said that there should be a separate paragraph, 10 per cent saving in each Ministry should be given to these North Eastern States along with the Prime Minister's package so that it percolates down to the ground. I come from a district where there is one lakh population in my town. all the houses are not getting

water. You gave Rs. 32 crore for the development of the airfield. Till today, nothing has been done....*(Interruptions)* You people say that North Eastern States are being neglected. When we try to say something, you disturb us. This is not fair.

My point is that this package is very good, but monitoring must be done regularly and the Members of Parliament from North Eastern States should be associated with it. We can help you and we can suggest to you as to what sort of things are welcome.

12.00 hrs.

But its implementation is not proper. We want to associate ourselves. Now, you have introduced the North-Eastern Bill. But there is no representation of Members of Parliament. If we cannot take part in the development of the North-Eastern region, then why are we elected? I will request the hon. Home Minister to call a meeting of the Members of Parliament and place before us what you have done so that we can give our suggestion for any addition or alteration, and we can also, on behalf of you, monitor those schemes and programmes.

MR. SPEAKER: This is also a request only.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): As the Minister of State has indicated, decisions made in respect of development in the North-East are regularly monitored in the PMO. But regarding this particular suggestion given by the hon. Member that a meeting of the Members of Parliament of the North-East be convened so that they can interact, I would place before them what has been the development done till now and seek their suggestions as to how we can progress further. I have no objection to that.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Conference on Panchayati Raj System

*223. SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:
SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of State Ministers on Panchayati Raj was held in Delhi recently;

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

(c) the outcome of the said Conference;

(d) whether the issue of extension of the provision of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 was also taken up;

(e) if so, the outcome thereof;

(f) the extent to which the decisions are likely to help to strengthen the Panchayati Raj System in the country; and

(g) the time by which these decisions are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (g) A Conference of Panchayati Raj Ministers of the States was held on 11th July, 2001 at New Delhi. The subjects discussed and the broad consensus arrived at in the Conference are given in enclosed Statement.

The Conference discussed the issue of the provision of Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996. It was resolved that the States would take action to ensure legislation or amendment of relevant Acts/Rules, to bring them in conformity with the provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act (PESA), 1996, latest by 31st March, 2002.

After wide ranging discussions on the various provisions of the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992 and the provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA), the Conference adopted specific time-frames for implementation of the provisions relating to Panchayats. It was decided that devolution of powers of funds, functions and functionaries upon Panchayat Raj Institutions would be completed by 31st March, 2002, the setting up of District Planning Committees by 31st December, 2001 and implementation of the provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act 40 of 1996 (PESA), bringing the State Laws' Acts in conformity with PESA, latest by 31st March, 2002.

The implementation of these decisions will strengthen the Panchayati Raj System in the country.

Statement

Major Recommendations of the Conference of State Ministers of Panchayati Raj Held on 11.07.2001 at New Delhi

The following resolutions/recommendations on strengthening of Panchayati Raj Institutions were adopted unanimously by the State Ministers of Panchayati Raj present in the Conference.

(i) Elections

- It was agreed that since the holding of Panchayat elections every 5 years is mandatory, State Governments/Union Territory Administrations shall ensure that elections are held with the same regularity with which Parliament and Assembly elections are held.
- States/UTs should refrain from approaching Law Courts for postponement of elections. While the adequacy of the legal provisions pertaining to Panchayat elections can be examined, the State Governments have to, in the first instance, ensure regular holding of elections.
- It was desirable for Panchayat elections to be held on non-party basis.
- The process of delimitation of constituencies and reservation of seats for SCs/STs and women should be settled well in advance, for giving sufficient opportunity for settling disputes, if any, on these issues.
- If Panchayat elections are not held on time, the Planning Commission/Government of India can issue directions for withholding funds under Central Schemes/Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

(ii) Devolution of funds, functions and functionaries upon PRIs

- It was agreed that States/UTs would devolve functions upon PRIs in respect of the subjects listed in the XI schedule and issue detailed executive instructions devolving specific and substantial executive powers upon each tier of Panchayats by 31.3.2002.
- A Task Force comprising senior officers of the Ministry of Rural Development and of the State Governments will be set up at the earliest to operationalise administrative decentralisation of funds, functions and functionaries with regard to the subjects in the Constitution, so that functional and financial devolution is completed by 31st March 2002.
- Incentives should be extended to the Panchayats by the State Governments by way of grants-in-aids for their better performance as regards raising their own resources.
- Panchayats may be given untied funds to enable them to select development work according to their needs.

(iii) Constitution of DPCs

- The Conference, taking note of the poor progress in setting up of District Planning Committees in most of the States/UTs, recommended that these be constituted by the end of 2001.
- It was agreed that the practice of appointing Minister-in-charge of District as Chairperson of DPC should be discontinued and that the Chairman of District Panchayat ought to be the Chairperson of the DPC.

(iv) Strengthening of Gram Sabha

- In order to accelerate the emergence of Gram Sabhas as bodies to whom the PRIs are accountable, the powers and functions of Gram Sabha should be spelt out in detail articulating their role as planners, decision-makers and auditors.
- It was agreed that the Gram Sabha meeting should be held at least four times in a year. Instead of holding the Gram Sabha on a fixed day, it was suggested to hold Gram Sabhas within a span of 30 days from the pre-determined dates so that concerned officers are present to respond to questions and concerns.

(v) Transparency and Accountability

It was resolved that the following 4-point strategy for strengthening of Gram Sabha and effective implementation of different Rural Development Schemes will be implemented in letter and spirit:-

- **Awareness** through print and Electronic Media, street plays and training to the elected Panchayat representatives;
- **Participation** of the community in the preparation of need based Action Plans, their execution and monitoring;
- **Transparency** by displaying all the relevant information on a Bill Board regarding estimates,

availability of funds and expenditure on the works taken up by the Panchayats, making available all relevant records for inspection by the public, providing photocopies of documents, on demand, on payment of nominal charges and prescribing well-defined methods for selection of beneficiaries.

- **Social Audit** should having binding legal outcomes so as to curb corruption and misutilisation of funds. The Gram Sabha should be empowered legally for Social Audit.

(vi) State Control over PRIs

- The scope of State Government intervention and control over PRIs should be minimized. If there is any specific complaint against any Panchayat, it should be referred to a body similar to the Ombudsman in Kerala.

(vii) Parallel Bodies constituted by States

- The Conference decried the increasing tendency to set up parallel bodies. If at all any such bodies are to be set up, they should work under the supervision of the Panchayats and the Gram Sabha.
- The Conference recommended that instead of setting up parallel bodies, States should implement the existing provision in Panchayat laws for Sub-Committees on different subjects and train Panchayat Members for this purpose.
- Panchayats/Gram Sabhas should be empowered to supervise and monitor the work of NGOs working in the rural areas.

(viii) The Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act 1996- [PESA-1996]

- It was agreed that action would be taken to ensure legislation or amendment of relevant Acts/ Rules, to bring them in conformity with the provisions of the PESA, 1996, latest by 31.3.2002.

Seizure of pirated NCERT Books

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

(a) whether the Delhi Police has seized a large number of pirated NCERT books and arrested a number of persons under the Copyright Act in the last few months;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check such violation of Copyright Act in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) During the current year, Delhi Police registered two separate cases in connection with unauthorized publication of NCERT text books. In one case, the accused persons are reported to have unauthorisedly printed books with the same textual matter including pictures and illustrations as contained in Volumes I, II and III of "Samanya Vigyan" published by NCERT and sold these as their own publication. Three persons were arrested in this case. In the other case, the accused used to print duplicate copies of NCERT books and pass the same as original for sale at the retail outlets. One person was arrested in connection with this case.

(c) The steps taken by NCERT to prevent unauthorized publication and sale of its books include use of NCERT Watermark on the paper used for printing NCERT Text books; insertion of advertisement in the newspapers to create awareness about the incorporation of the NCERT Watermarks; issue of warnings through advertisements in the newspapers against sale of pirated NCERT books; and surprise checks of the stocks of wholesale agents. In addition, the Ministry of Human Resource Development have requested the States and Union Territories to create special cells at their police Headquarters for effective enforcement of the Copyright laws and also to nominate a nodal officer to facilitate proper coordination between industry associations and enforcement agencies.

[Translation]

Constitution of Task Force for Relief to Bhopal Gas Victims

*227. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any task force or committee has been constituted to provide relief to the victims of 1984 Bhopal Gas Tragedy;

(b) if so, the present position in this regard;

(c) whether the members of the affected families have been given employment on contract basis; and

(d) if so, the details of employment given to the victims/dependents of victims?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) and (b) The Government of India has not constituted any task force or committee to provide relief to the Bhopal Gas Victims. In 1991, a Group of Ministers under the Chairmanship of the Finance Minister was set up to coordinate and oversee all Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster related matters, including a review of the procedure for disbursement of the compensation under the Act and Scheme and the handling of funds.

To provide relief to the Bhopal gas victims, the Government had earlier approved a five year Action Plan for the medical, social, economic and environmental rehabilitation of Bhopal Gas victims with a total outlay of Rs. 163.50 crore. Subsequently, the outlay was increased to Rs. 258 crore. This expenditure was to be shared between the Central Government and the State Government of Madhya Pradesh in the ratio of 75:25.

(c) and (d) The Government of India has set up the office of Welfare Commissioner under the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Processing of Claims) Act 1985. Group 'C' & 'D' staff in this establishment have been recruited locally. Every effort has been made to employ personnel from gas affected areas. At present, about 514 Group 'C' and 232 Group 'D' employees are working in the Welfare Commissioner's office, mainly on contract basis.

[English]

Integrated Child Development Services Scheme

*228. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CAG in an appraisal of the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme between 1992-99 has pointed out that the scheme has done little to improve the health status of children;

(b) if so, the facts and figures which attracted such observations from the CAG and the drawbacks in implementation of the scheme pointed out by the CAG; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the prevalent condition and implementation mechanism in the light of the CAG's observations?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) The Report of the Comptroller and the Auditor General of India (Report No. 3 of year 2000) is a performance appraisal of the impact of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme and the delivery of services thereunder during the period 1990-1999. It has commented on the objectives, implementation and impact processes, shortfalls in the targets, discrepancies in the distribution of supplementary nutrition and delivery of services.

(b) While the Report has pointed out 75 percent attainment of target set for number of ICDS Projects, significant co-operation and assistance by international agencies in implementation of the Scheme, it has also mentioned that 25 percent of the blocks in the country remained uncovered under ICDS, slow rate of the decline of Infant Mortality Rate, at 72 per thousand in 1996, some delay in receipt of monitoring reports from ICDS Projects, discrepancies in distribution of supplementary nutrition by the State Governments, Vacant posts of ICDS functionaries in some State, less provision for Supplementary nutrition by the State Government, non-provision of therapeutic food in some States and deficiency in health input delivery e.g. immunization and health check up.

(c) Some of the major initiatives taken by the Department to improve the effectiveness and quality of service delivery under the programme include:

(i) The freeze on expansion of ICDS projects imposed in May, 1997 has been lifted and 971 additional ICDS Projects have since been sanctioned leading to a total number of 1571 sanctioned projects.

(ii) The monitoring mechanism has been improved with consolidated State reports providing more focused information to facilitate feed back. A new financial monitoring software has also been developed.

(iii) The financial norms under the Scheme have been revised upward to strengthen the scheme. The State Government have been impressed upon to provide adequate budgetary provision for supplementary nutrition.

(iv) The nutrition component of Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana has also been launched to increase nutritional coverage of supplementary feeding.

(v) Education kit has been provided for strengthening pre-school education.

(vi) State Government and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have been requested to strengthen health input delivery. The procurement of medicine kits have been decentralized.

(vii) The decentralized training programme for ICDS functionaries named UDISHA has been launched.

(viii) An innovative scheme for adolescent girls named Kishori Shakti Yojana has been introduced under ICDS.

Recommendations of E.R.C. on Pricing Policy of Fertilizers

*229. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has since examined the recommendations of the Expenditure Reforms Commission (ERC) on pricing policy of fertilizers;

(b) if so, the details and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the concerned Ministries, State Governments and fertilizer industry have been consulted in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the main views expressed by the State Governments in regard to new pricing policy; and

(e) the time by which the new pricing policy is likely to be announced?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) to (e) The Expenditure Reforms Commission (ERC) has submitted a report entitled 'Rationalising Fertilizer Subsidies' to the Government in September, 2000. The Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers has obtained the views of concerned Ministries, Fertilizer industry and State Governments on the recommendations of ERC. State Governments have expressed their views against some of the recommendations of ERC, particularly pertaining to 7% annual increase in farm gate price of urea, replacement of existing Retention Price-cum-Subsidy Scheme by a Group based concession scheme based on averaging of retention prices and dual price scheme.

Government is examining the recommendations of ERC with a view to formulate a new pricing policy for urea units, which will consider all relevant factors.

[Translation]

Ideological Exploitation of Academic Institutions

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

(a) whether the Government are aware that scholars of particulars ideology had a hold over the NCERT, ICHR, ICSSR and other academic institutions in the recent past;

(b) if so, whether the Government have taken any steps to prevent the intellectual exploitation of such institutions; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the policy 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 (c) The Councils are autonomous apex level organisations in their respective fields of specialisation in the domain of education. The composition of the Councils are as specified in their respective Memorandum of Association (MOA). Educationists of repute are nominated to these Councils by the Government as per specific terms of their MOAs.

[English]

Quality of Management Education

*231. SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the majority of management institutions in the country are offering sub—standard education;

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

(c) the steps being considered to improve the quality of management education; and

(d) the action being taken against the institutions which do not offer quality management education?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (d) All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), a statutory body set up by the Government of India is vested with the responsibility for planned and coordinated development of technical education including management education in the country. AICTE lays down norms and standards for technical institutes, conducts periodic inspection to evaluate functioning of the institutes, etc. It had come to the notice of AICTE that certain management institutes were not operating as per the laid down norms and standards. AICTE has taken punitive measures like 'reduced intake', 'no admission', 'withdrawal of approval' in respect of such institutes which did not maintain desired norms and standards. To improve the quality of management education, AICTE has also stopped according approval to institutions unless it gets affiliated with a University.

Reservation of Women in Panchayats

*232. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States are working against the 33% reservation for women in Panchayats by moving No-confidence Motion against women Chairpersons and replacing them with men;

(b) if so, whether a number of State Governments are misusing their powers by dissolving or superseding the Panchayats;

(c) whether the Government have issued any new guidelines to the State Governments in this regard;

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

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure that women are not deprived of their rights?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) No such reports have been received in this regard. The concerned State authorities are immediately advised to take corrective steps as and when reports regarding removal of women Chairpersons in Panchayats are brought to the notice of the Central Government.

(b) to (e) Reports on dislodging of women Chairpersons (and their replacement with men) in Uttar Pradesh were published in some newspapers. To check the misuse of the provision of 'No Confidence Motion' against Chairpersons of Panchayats and to afford stability to the elected Members, the Government of Uttar Pradesh amended the State Panchayati Raj Act to the effect that a Meeting for the removal of a Chairperson of a Gram Panchayat should not be convened within a period of two years of his/her election, that a Meeting specially for this purpose should be convened by giving at least 15 days' notice in advance and that the 'No Confidence Motion' should be passed by a majority of 2/3rd of all the members.

It was reported in the "Tribune" of 13th June, 2001 that the Right to Recall Act, now force in Madhya Pradesh, was invoked against one Women Chairperson of Gram Panchayat. However, the motion against her was defeated.

While the Government of India have not issued Guidelines in respect of misuse of powers in dissolving or superseding the Panchayats, the issue of State control over Panchayats was discussed at length in the Conference of Panchayati Raj Ministers of States held on 11th July, 2001 at New .Delhi. It was resolved that the scope of State Governments' intervention and control over Panchayati Raj Institutions should be minimised and if a specific complaint against any Panchayat arises, the same should be referred to a body similar to the "Ombudsman" in Kerala.

Structural Engineers in CPWD, MCD and NDMC

*233. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether CPWD, MCD and NDMC do not have structural engineers who have the expertise to enforce the earthquake resistant norms for high rise buildings in the Capital;

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

(c) whether the Government propose to take assistance from foreign countries/engineers in the matter; and

(d) if so, the details in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAGMOHAN): (a) to (d)

CPWD has structural engineers for designing of buildings. It has been following relevant earthquake resistant codal provisions while designing and constructing its buildings.

NDMC has informed that they do not have structural engineers with expertise to enforce earthquake resistance norms for high rise buildings. However, in case of high rise buildings in NDMC area, assistance of IIT is taken for surveying the buildings for earthquake angle and to furnish their expert advise and to suggest remedial measures.

MCD has stated that though no post is designated as Structural Engineer, the Civil Engineers have the expertise to enforce the earthquake resistance norms for high rise buildings in the MCD area.

There is no proposal to take assistance from foreign countries/engineers to check earthquake resistance buildings.

Strategic Initiative for Education

*234. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken a strategic initiative to internationalise Indian education in a big way;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the fresh steps taken to provide students a long term career based education in the country as well as to the foreign students?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) To disseminate information on Indian education in foreign countries and to provide a single window service to facilitate admission of foreign/Non Resident Indians in Indian institutions, Ed. CIL, a public sector undertaking under the Department of Secondary & Higher Education, is conducting/participating in educational fairs and exhibitions in the identified potential countries in association with the respective Indian Missions. In addition, an education portal has been launched on 19th June 2001 which provides extensive information on various matters relating to Indian Education. Besides 5% seats in IITs and 15% seats in other central engineering institutions have been reserved for foreign/NRI students. A similar provision of 15% seats has also been made in respect of all Universities/Departments. These are supernumerary seats. UGC has allowed deemed Universities to set up campuses overseas. Consequently, centres of institutions like Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani/Ranchi & Manipal Academy of High Education have been opened in countries like Dubai, Bahrain and Malaysia. Besides, IGNOU also has a presence in 23 countries for providing distance education. There is a demand for teachers abroad and attempts are being made to meet the demand. For closer monitoring and implementation it has been decided to sign separate Educational Exchange Programmes with foreign countries instead of including programmes on Education in the Cultural Exchange Programmes.

(c) In addition to the thrust on vocational education in the formal school system, the Government have been operating schemes for school drop-outs and disadvantaged groups through the National Open School, for the unemployed rural youth through the Scheme of Community Polytechnics, for adult literates through the Scheme of 'Jan Shikshan Sansthans' under the Programmes of National Literacy Mission (NLM) and in colleges through the University Grants Commission (UGC).

[Translation]

Schemes for Improving Water and Sewage Disposal System

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

(a) whether various States have sent some schemes to improve the water and sewage disposal system in various cities/sub-cities to the Union Government for their approval and financial assistance during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, particularly the areas predominantly inhabited by the tribals and Scheduled Castes, State-wise; and

(c) the time by which these schemes are likely to be approved and the reasons for delay in clearing them?

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

(b) and (c) Water supply and sanitation being State subjects, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to plan, execute, operate, maintain etc. water supply and sanitation schemes out of State plan resources. However, in order to supplement the efforts of

the State Governments in providing potable water in the small towns having population less than 20,000 (as per 1991 census) the Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) under which funds are provided by Centre and State Governments on a 50:50 matching basis. Under the Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme, proposals have been received from State Governments for approval. Details of number of schemes approved during last three years State-wise are at statement-I. Under the Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme, 48 schemes received from different State Governments are under technical scrutiny. Details of these 48 schemes are at Statement-II. Approval of these schemes depends upon availability of technical clarifications from the State Governments.

While considering the water supply schemes under AUWSP, a whole town approach is adopted to provide water supply facilities to the entire population of the town including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes areas. While according technical approval, the State Governments are advised to ensure that at least one source is provided in the areas predominantly inhabited by the economically weaker section of the society including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as per AUWSP Guidelines.

In so far as sewage disposal system is concerned, there is no Central/Centrally Sponsored Scheme under urban water supply and sanitation sector to provide Central assistance for implementation of sewerage schemes in urban areas.

Under the programme of Non-Lapsale Pool of Central Resources for North-Eastern States including Sikkim, Schemes are received from Planning Commission for approval from technical angle by the Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation for possible Central Assistance under the said programme by the Planning Commission/Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation. Details of water supply/sewerage schemes received for implementation and funding through Non-Lapsable Pool of Central Resources during the last three years are at Statement-III.

Recently, the Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation has constituted a Task Force for approval of water supply, sanitation schemes, etc. for North-Eastern States including Sikkim for providing Central funds under this Ministry's budget provision for North-Eastern States and Non-Lapsable Pool of Central Resources. The schemes considered by the Task Force in respect of Sikkim and Meghalaya are at Statement-IV.

Statement-I

Status as on 31.7.2001
Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	State	Scheme Approved and Estimated Cost							
		1998-99		1999-2000		2000-2001		Total	
		Nos.	Estt. Cost	Nos.	Estt. Cost	Nos.	Estt. Cost	Nos.	Estt. Cost
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	2	323.78	4	1257.31	—	—	6	1581.09
4.	Bihar	3	376.41	2	161.89	—	—	5	538.30
5.	Chattisgarh	3	280.91	6	396.79	—	—	9	677.70
6.	Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Gujarat	—	—	7	1395.28	4	846.78	11	2242.06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	Haryana	4	523.10	4	512.82	8	1897.28	16	2933.20
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	117.90	2	626.00	1	188.00	4	931.90
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	1	305.70	—	—	1	305.70
11.	Jharkhand	1	119.86	6	1139.55	1	148.55	8	1407.96
12.	Karnataka	2	689.00	7	1371.45	4	1088.70	13	3149.15
13.	Kerala	—	—	—	—	2	510.70	2	510.70
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6	523.96	22	2162.56	9	1280.50	37	3967.02
15.	Maharashtra	3	1006.66	2	465.58	5	2063.18	10	3535.42
16.	Manipur	2	276.89	3	340.88	3	653.54	8	1271.31
17.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	1	386.10	1	386.10
18.	Mizoram	1	154.94	3	320.78	1	322.88	5	798.60
19.	Nagaland	—	—	1	683.00	—	—	1	683.00
20.	Orissa	3	507.09	3	520.48	6	722.79	12	1750.36
21.	Punjab	2	113.40	1	102.61	—	—	3	216.01
22.	Rajasthan	6	807.54	—	—	9	1226.68	15	2034.22
23.	Sikkim	—	—	1	115.68	—	—	1	115.68
24.	Tamilnadu	4	703.65	6	1396.10	8	1444.12	18	3543.87
25.	Tripura	1	133.35	1	288.14	3	800.97	5	1222.46
26.	Uttar Pradesh	26	2204.21	25	1913.01	62	5015.51	113	9132.73
27.	Uttaranchal	—	—	2	476.53	5	1179.46	7	1655.99
28.	West Bengal	1	87.40	—	—	4	994.01	5	1081.41
		71	8950.05	109	15952.14	136	20769.75	316	45671.94

Statement-II

State-wise Status of DPRS Under Consideration As on 31.7.2001

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of State	No. of DPRs Under Consideration As on 31.7.2001	Estimated Cost
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—
3.	Assam	—	—
4.	Bihar	7	1167.36
5.	Chattisgarh	13	1656.95
6.	Goa	—	—
7.	Gujarat	—	—
8.	Haryana	4	1200.30
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	944.17
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—

1	2	3	4
11.	Jharkhand	—	—
12.	Karnataka	—	—
13.	Kerala	1	550.80
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11	1649.90
15.	Maharashtra	—	—
16.	Manipur	—	—
17.	Meghalaya	—	—
18.	Mizoram	—	—
19.	Nagaland	—	—
20.	Orissa	2	434.71
21.	Punjab	2	153.75
22.	Rajasthan	—	—
23.	Sikkim	—	—
24.	Tamilnadu	—	—
25.	Tripura	2	821.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3	845.81
27.	Uttaranchal	1	704.30
28.	West Bengal	—	—
	Total	48	10129.05

DPR - Detailed Project Report.

Statement-III

Schemes to be Implemented and Funded Through Non-Lapsable Pool on Central Resources

(Rupees in Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of State	Name of the Scheme	Proposed Estimated Cost
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Project report on Sewerage, Drainage and Urban Infrastructure at Itanagar	2600.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Augmentation of Water supply schemes for 3 towns of namely: 1. Roing	518.00
		2. Along	610.00
		3. Passinghat	580.00
3.	Assam	Augmentation of water supply schemes for 3 towns in Bodoland Autonomous Council area, namely:	
		1. Gossaingaon	363.00
		2. Korajhar	1793.30
		3. Subankhatan	—
4.	Assam	Augmentation of water supply scheme for two towns namely Mahur and Umarongso.	804.43
5.	Nagaland	Drinking water supply scheme to extended colonies of Dimapur town.	1611.00

1	2	3	4
6.	Nagaland	Proposal for Bio-conversion of Municipal solid waste in Bi-organic soil en-richer for Dimapur town	464.16
7.	Meghalaya	Greater Shillong water supply scheme	9965.20
8.	Sikkim	Project proposal for the establishment of Compost Manure Processing Plant at Gangtok, Sikkim	255.00
9.	Sikkim	Augmentation of water supply schemes of Pakyong Bazar, Selep and Chemchey including laying of pipelines to Enchey and Nam-Nam etc. area	998.76
10.	Sikkim	Project proposal for scientific investigation and design of Storm water drainage system in Gangtok	59.50
11.	Mizoram	Augmentation of water supply scheme of great Mamit Pumping Scheme	930.00
12.	Mizoram	Detailed Project Report of greater Biate Composite water supply scheme	1189.00
13.	Mizoram	Integrated Project for Aizawl (IPA) town for water supply, sewerage, solid waste management, water quality monitoring and public health education.	21968.035
14.	Mizoram	Greater Champhai water supply scheme	3000.00
15.	Mizoram	Composite water supply scheme for N. Kawnpui town	1844.00
16.	Tripura	Augmentation of drinking water supply of two towns namely, 1. Dharmanagar	830.74
		2. Teliamura	724.31

Statement-IV

Schemes Considered by the Task Force in Respect of Sikkim and Meghalaya

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of State	Name of the Scheme	Proposed Estimated Cost
1	2	3	4
1.	Sikkim	Design of storm water supply Scheme Drainage System along the National Highway 31 A within the notified urban limits	757.00
2.	Sikkim	Eco Friendly Treatment of city Garbage through production of compost based organic fertilizer for Gangtok City	393.05
3.	Sikkim	Augmentation of Gangtok Water Supply Scheme in East Sikkim	828.77
4.	Sikkim	Water supply scheme to Tourist Centre at Chemchey, South Sikkim	419.84

1	2	3	4
5.	Meghalaya	Drainage System in Commercial areas at Tura	40.00
6.	Meghalaya	Action Plan for integration of Municipal sources for supply of water in Shillong.	477.34

[English]

Militant Activities After Indo-Pak Summit

*236. SHRI RAMANAND SINGH:
SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cross border terrorism and the militant activities continued unrelentedly in Jammu & Kashmir even during the Agra Summit and that after the summit the militants have stepped up their activities killing the people of minority community in the State;

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

(c) whether some militant groups have threatened to spread violence in other parts of the country;

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

(e) the measures taken by the Government to effectively tackle the situation?

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

Terrorist Groups and especially Paksitan based and Paksitan supported Groups like LeT, JEM, etc. have continued their violent activity before, during and after the Agra Summit in an attempt to sabotage the peace initiative and the other steps taken by the Government to restore peace and normalcy in the State of J&K.

Terrorist outfits struck on 21st July, 2001 at Sheshnag Amarnath Yatri camp in Anantnag Dist. And again in 2 separate incidents in the Kishtwar area on 22nd July 2001 in which persons of the minority community were killed. The casualty figures are given as below:

Sl.No.	Incident	Killed		Injured	
		Security Forces	Civilians	Security Forces	Civilians
1.	Sheshnag Amarnath Yatri Camp. 21 July, 2001	2	10	5	10
2.	Dhoke at Lahana Distt. Dhar (P.S.-Chatroo) 20 July, 2001.	0	4	0	0
3.	Cheerji in Peddar area of Kishtwar 21/22 July, 2001	0	8	0	1

(c) to (e) Intelligence inuts indicate that militant groups have threatened increased violence in other parts of the country. Government has been sharing the inputs received from various sources with concerned States' agencies so that appropriate measures are taken by them. Central Government has also been regularly sensitising the State Governments and Union Territories about such threat perceptions. Security agencies of the States have been constantly alerted in the wake of such threat perceptions based upon intelligence inputs.

To contain terrorism in Jammu & 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 functional integration through an institutional frame-work of Operation Groups and Intelligence Groups of the UHQ at all levels, improved technology, weapons, and equipments for security forces. Appropriate strategies, tactics and dynamic deployment so as to counter the terrorists are constantly reviewed, refined and monitored in the United Headquarters at State and lower levels.

Amendment to Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952

*237. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:
SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received representations from various organisations to amend the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952 and make it obligatory for the Government to implement its recommendations;

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

(c) the reasons given by the organisations for the same; and

(d) the response of the Union Government thereto and the action likely to be taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Funds for Water Harvesting

*238. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Use funds for water harvesting" appearing in the "Hindu" dated July 10, 2001;

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

(c) the guidelines issued by the Union Government to the State Governments regarding utilization of funds for water harvesting; and

(d) the steps taken by the Union Government to provide safe drinking water to the rural people?

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

(b) In the news item "Use funds for water harvesting" apart from other issues, status of not covered (NC) and partially covered (PC) habitations with provision of potable water facilities has been reported. The news item also mentions about various steps taken by the Ministry of Rural Development to provide safe drinking water, need for rainwater harvesting, role of panchayats and sector reforms in 63 pilot districts. So far as status of coverage is concerned, as reported by State Governments, the latest position is in statement enclosed. Further, in the news item, it is stated that an investment of Rs. 32,000 crore has been made in the 9th Plan on rural drinking water supply, which is factually incorrect. The investment on rural water supply since the First Plan for both Central and State sectors is over 32,000 crore.

(c) and (d) Rural Water Supply is a State subject. State Governments implement schemes/projects on rural drinking water supply from their own resources. The Government of India supplements their efforts by providing financial assistance under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and the Rural Drinking Water component of Prime Minister's Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY). As per the existing guidelines, schemes or projects can be taken up under Sub-Mission on sustainability under ARWSP, which *inter-alia* also includes rainwater harvesting. State Governments have been delegated powers to utilize upto 20% of ARWSP fund for Sub-Mission projects. Last year (2000-2001), State Governments were requested to earmark 25% of the 20% funds earmarked for Sub-Mission under ARWSP for schemes/projects relating to sustainability of source. Under PMGY-Rural Drinking Water component, provisions have been made to utilize minimum 25% of the funds on schemes or projects on water conservation, water harvesting, water recharge and sustainability of drinking water sources in respect of DDP/DPAP areas, over-exploited, dark/grey blocks and other water stressed/ drought affected areas. The Government of India has issued detailed Guidelines for implementation of Schemes and Projects on Sustainability under ARWSP and Rural Drinking Water component of PMGY. Appeals have also been made to Hon'ble Members of Parliament to take up projects to augment the drinking water supply/groundwater recharge like rainwater harvesting, etc., out of MPs Local Area Development Fund.

The Government of India, in consonance with commitment made in the National Agenda of Governance, to provide potable drinking water in all habitations within 5 years, has created a separate Department of Drinking Water Supply. Further, budgetary allocation for ARWSP has been increased from Rs. 1800.00 crore in 1999-2000 to Rs. 1960.00 crore in 2000-2001 and further to Rs. 2010.00 crore in 2001-2002. In 2000-2001, a new initiative in the form of Prime Minister's Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) has been launched and continued in the current year under which rural drinking water is one of the components. Powers to plan, sanction and implement schemes and projects under ARWSP and PMGY (Rural Drinking Water) have been delegated to States.

Statement

Status of rural habitations as on 1.4.2001 as per the information received from the States/UTs till 20.7.2001

Sl. No.	State/UT	Status As on 1.4.2001 (Provisional)			
		NC	PC	PC	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	18583	51149	69732
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	403	995	2900	4298
3.	Assam	801	22314	47554	70669
4.	Bihar	2	2	105336	105340
5.	Chattisgarh	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	11184
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
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

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	West Bengal	0	17809	61227	79036
29.	A & N Islands	0	141	363	504
30.	Dadra Nagar 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

Declaration of 2001-2002 as the 'Year of Books'

*239. SHRI P. KUMARASAMY:
SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH:

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

(a) whether the Government have declared the year 2001-2002 as the "Year of Books";

(b) if so, the significance of declaring a year dedicated to books;

(c) the details of the programmes proposed to be organized by the National Book Trust in and outside the Capital to popularize books;

(d) whether any particular emphasis is proposed to be given on making the books cheaper; 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) The Government of India has declared the year 2001-2002 beginning 23rd April 2001 as the Year of Books. April 23 was proposed as the commencement date as this day is observed the world over as 'World Book and Copyright Day' on the initiative of UNESCO.

The National Policy on Education 1986, as revised in 1992, envisaged availability of books and promotion of book reading habit as essential for peoples' education. In an endeavour to develop the country into a book reading society and to inculcate the habit of book reading in young minds, this year has been dedicated as the Year of Books.

The slogan for the year is 'Books for All and All for Books' which explains the significance of this year. This Ministry has requested all State Governments, Universities and other educational institutions to observe the year in a meaningful manner. As non-governmental initiatives are crucial to spreading reading habits, publishers and the media have also been requested to extend all support. The National Book Trust has been designated as the nodal agency to monitor and support all activities being undertakne in connection with the year of books.

Activities already undertaken by NBT during the year of books:

- A bilingual booklet highlighting the concept of year of books and activities that can be undertaken by different organisations has been brought out. A logo has been specially designed for 'The Year of Books'.
- Special advertisements promoting the concept of book reading has been released in leading national dailies. Card-calendars, book marks, timetables and name labels for school children carrying the message of Year of Books have also been prepared and delivered to various schools.
- Six specially designed posters in various sizes and colours aimed at popularizing books and encouraging reading habit have been printed and delivered to various educational institutions.

Other activities planned by the NBT for The Year of Books are:

- Setting up of a National Book Gallery-cum-Museum in its upcoming new building. The museum will boast of a permanent exhibition of books, tracing the evolution of the book from the palm manuscript stage to the e-book.The gallery will display rare books, first editions and manuscripts.
- Construction of few rooms as 'Writers Home' in the upcoming new building to provide a neat and clearn accommodation to writers visiting Delhi.
- Launching a movement called 'Books on Wheels' by mobilizing a fleet of mobile exhibition vans with the help of State Governments and NGOs with a view to reaching books in semi-urban and rural areas.
- Launching a print and audiovisual campaign to promote book reading habit and encourage the concept of giving books as gifts on different occasions.
- Publish a special series of books for visually impaired and physically handicapped persons.
- Lay special emphasis on bringing out quality books for children.
- Organize book fairs and exhibitions in different parts of the country. Special emphasis will be laid on the Year of Books during the World Book Fair 2002 to be held in New Delhi.

NBT brings out a number of quality books at affordable prices. It operates a Book Club to ensure availability of good books at reasonable prices.

NBT provides a special discount of 10% on all their books during this year in order to make them cheaper. NBT has also requested private publishers to offer special discounts.

Modernisation of Central Para-Military Forces

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a funds crunch has put the Government modernisation of Central Para-Military Forces in jeopardy;

(b) whether the over-dependence of States on the Central Para-Military Forces (CPMFs) for managing routine law and order problem was a major drain on funds;

(c) if so, whether some recommendations have also been made by the Action Taken Report of the Ministry in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (d) No Sir. Modernisation of Central Para Military Forces is constantly being done by the Government of India and over-dependence of the States on CPMFs has never come in the way of this. In order to assist the States to reduce such dependence, many steps have been taken including sanctioning of India Reserve Battalions to the States, reimbursement of security related expenditure and providing funds annually for the modernisation of the State Police.

Facilities to Non-Official Members of NDMC

2317. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NDMC has provided cars and houses to non-official members of NDMC;

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

(c) whether there is no provision in the NDMC Act to provide these facilities to non-official members;

(d) if so, the reasons for providing these facilities to such members; and

(e) whether the Government propose to withdraw these unauthorised facilities which are burden on NDMC resources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. These facilities have been provided to non-official members as per Resolutions passed by the Council.

(c) and (d) There is no specific provision in the "New Delhi Municipal Council Act, 1994" which forbids extension of such facilities to the non-official members of the Council.

(e) The Government have not taken any such decision.

IT Colleges

2318. SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of IT colleges in the country with dates of their setting up and degree/diploma awarded by each of these, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government have identified fake and sub-standard IT colleges in the country;

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken against such colleges;

(d) the procedure and requirements for instituting standard IT and computer centres and the role of the Government for monitoring the quality of such institutions; and

(e) the details of centres of excellence in IT and computer science to help develop new institutions?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (e) As per the information provided by the All Inida Council for Technical Education (AICTE), the number of institutes approved by them imparting IT/IT related courses, State-wise, is given in Statement enclosed. Other micro-details are available in the website of AICTE—www.aicte.org. Approval of AICTE is required for technical institutes at degree and diploma level, which is considered on the basis of duly prescribed regulations and also keeping in view the financial viability, availability of infrastructural facilitis like building, class-rooms, faculty, etc. as per the prescribed norms & standards. It came to the notice of AICTE that some courses in IT were being run by certain Universities without prior approval of AICTE. AICTE took up the matter with the Universities and as well as with the University Grants Commission (UGC) for necessary corrective steps. Both the AICTE and the UGC have set up Cells for prevention of malpractices to curb such violations. In addition, UGC has requested the concerned State Governments to conduct inquiries regarding the existence/functioning of such unapproved universities. Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Indian Institutes of Science (IISc), Bangalore, Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) Allahabad, and Indian Institute of Information Technology & Management (IITM), Gwalior are the centrally funded technical institutes which are centres of excellence imparting courses in IT, computer science and related subjects.

Statement

State/UT	Number of AICTE Approved Institutes imparting IT/IT related courses		
	Degree	Diploma	MCA
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	156	81	215
A & N Islands	00	02	00
Arunachal Pradesh	01	01	00
Assam	03	06	03
Bihar*	22	23	02
Chandigarh	01	00	00
Delhi	09	00	07
Goa	03	04	01
Gujarat	23	40	20
Haryana	31	00	10
Himachal Pradesh	02	00	00
Jammu & Kashmir	09	00	00
Karnataka	103	173	75
Kerala	41	44	18
Madhya Pradesh $	51	34	44
Maharashtra	137	126	40
Manipur	01	01	00
Meghalaya	01	02	00
Mizoram	01	01	00
Nagaland	00	00	00
Orissa	31	19	31
Pondicherry	05	05	05
Punjab	20	00	04

1	2	3	4
Rajasthan	23	00	02
Sikkim	01	01	00
Tamilnadu	218	167	177
Tripura	01	01	00
Uttar Pradesh #	79	20	87
West Bengal	31	19	12
Total	1004^	770	753@

* Including the State of Jharkhand.
$ Including the State of Chattisgarh.
# Including the State of Uttaranchal.
^ Some Degree level Institutes impart Diploma level Courses also.
@ Including those Degree level institutes Imparting MCA Courses

MLC Cases Registered in Safdarjung Hospital

2319. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of MLC cases registered in Safdarjung hospital during the last one year;

(b) the action taken by Delhi Police in these cases;

(c) the details of MLC cases converted into conviction;

(d) the details of MLC cases lying unsolved with the Delhi Police; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to solve those cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (d) The total number of M.L.C. cases registered at Safdarjung Hospital during the last one year was 2410. On the basis of these MLC reports, Delhi Police registered 456 cases out of which 325 cases were solved and 131 cases still remain unsolved. Of the solved cases, nine ended in conviction and the rest are pending trial.

(e) The steps taken by the Delhi Police to solve the remaining cases including use of scientific methods in the investigation of the cases to connect the crime with the criminal; use of information technology in collecting, collating and comparing the crime records; regular monitoring of investigation by senior officers; and speedy investigation of the cases.

Relief to Rape Victims

2320. DR. V. SAROJA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Supreme Court of India has directed the Government to set up a Criminal Injuries Compensation Board for payment of relief to rape victims; and

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

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

Due Amount of CIL Against State Electricity Boards

2321. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of dues for realisation by Coal India Ltd. from various State Electricity Boards during 2000-2001;

(b) whether the realisation of dues are as per schedule;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken for full realisation of dues from State Electricity Boards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) The details of outstanding coal sale dues of CIL from various State Electricity Boards as on 31.3.2001 are given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. Most of the SEBs have not adhered to the payment schedule during 2000-2001, due to their financial condition.

(d) The following action is being taken to realise the outstanding dues:

(i) Recovery of coal sale dues from central plan assistance of the concerned State.

(ii) Settlement of disputed outstanding dues through umpires appointed by the Government.

(iii) Process of securitisation for recovery coal sale dues on the basis of the report of the Expert Group under Dr. M.S. Ahluwalia is under consideration of the Government.

(iv) CIL/Subsidiary coal companies have initiated steps for entering into Fuel Supply Agreements with SEBs, which will contain provisions for payment etc.

Statement

(Figures in Rs. Crores)

Name of SEBs	Outstanding Dues as on 31.3.2001		
	Disputed	Undisputed	Total
1	2	3	4
Bihar State Electricity Board	22.10	271.03	293.13
Jharkhand State Electricity Board	—	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh Electricity Board	8.83	396.20	405.03
Punjab Electricity Board	188.13	60.20	248.33
Tamil Nadu Electricity Board	249.70	200.36	450.06
Haryana State Electricity Board	0.48	51.40	51.88
Rajasthan State Electricity Board	10.73	73.91	84.64
Maharashtra State Electricity Board	330.78	434.24	765.20
Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board	133.21	871.93	1005.14
Chattisgarh State Electricity Board	—	14.85	14.85
Gujarat Electricity Board	0.51	669.28	669.79
West Bengal State Electricity Board	19.11	282.11	301.22
West Bengal Power Development Corpn. Ltd.	39.18	651.43	690.61
Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board	4.44	29.08	33.52
Assam State Electricity Board	—	-1.25	-1.25
Karnataka Power Corporation Limited	—	2.86	2.86
Durgapur Projects Limited	1.92	187.02	188.94
Damodar Valley Corporation	88.85	55.34	144.19
Delhi Vidyut Board	13.88	7.10	20.98
Badarpur Thermal Power Station	263.65	277.42	541.07
National Thermal Power Station	126.30	69.98	196.28

1	2	3	4
Calcutta Electricity Supply Corporation (CESC)	1.20	13.31	14.51
Ahmedabad Electricity Corporation (AEC)	10.92	6.83	17.75
Bombay Suburban Electric Company (BSES)	—	2.31	2.31
Durgapur Power Supply (DPS)	—	1.32	1.32
Tenughat Thermal Power Station	—	11.09	11.09
Hirakud Power Corporation Limited	—	-0.53	-0.53
Orissa Power Generation Corporation	—	-0.74	-0.74
Renu Sagar Power Corporation	—	0.00	0.00
Tata Hydro.	—	-0.02	-0.02
Total	1513.92	4638.06	6151.98

[Translation]

Construction Work on RGDWM in Bihar

2322. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the time fixed for completion of the construction work under the Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission in Bihar;

(b) whether there has been any delay in the said construction work;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (d) Water supply being a State subject, schemes and works for providing drinking water supply facilities to rural habitations are selected, sanctioned and implemented by the State Government with their own resources. The Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission, Government of India supplements the effors of the States by providing financial assistance under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). Further funds are also provided under Prime Minister's Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY)-Rural Drinking Water component. Since Power have been delegated to the States to plan, sanction and implement the rural drinking water supply works/schemes, laying down of time schdule for their completion comes within the domain of the State Government. Under rural drinking water supply sector reforms, a pilot project with total sanction amount of Rs. 4000.00 lakh has been sanctioned for Vaishali District and Rs. 1122.00 lakh have been released in 2 instalments on 27.3.2001 and 28.4.2001. The schemes of this Project have the implementation cycle of 3 years.

As per the latest information received from the Government of Bihar, the status of coverage of rural habitations with drinking water supply facilities as on 1-4-2001 indicates that 105336 are fully covered, 2 are partically covered and 2 are not covered.

[English]

Funds to States under Rural Development Schemes

2323. SHRI RUPCHAND MURMU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether States performing poorly are getting away with large Central funds even though they are not able to respond to Centre the assistance with their own matching grants;

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

(c) whether the poverty indicators show further deterioration in these States;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to rectify the anomaly?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) In case States fail to contribute their share, an amount corresponding to the shortfall is deducted by the Ministry of Rural Development from the Central funds at the time of release of subsequent instalment.

(c) to (e) The percentage of rural poor in the country has been estimated to have declined to 27.07% in 1999-2000 from 37.27% in the year 1993-94.

[Translation]

National Scholarship Scheme

2324. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to restart National Scholarship Scheme with a view to provide good education to the meritorious students;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to enact a law to provide admission from 20 to 30% mentorious students in public schools through scholarships; and

(c) if so, the progress achieved so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) The National Scholarship Scheme is an ongoing scheme under implementation since 1961-62. It is likely to continue in the 10th Plan also.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Universalisation of Primary Education

2325. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has expressed keenness on universalisation of elementary education;

(b) if so, whether the State Government has decided to open as many as 7351 new primary schools in the State during the current year;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the State Government has also decided to upgrade 4000 primary schools into upper primary schools and some upper primary schools into high schools;

(e) if so, whether the Union Government have also agreed to provide help and assistance for this purpose; and

(f) if so, the amount provided to the State for the purpose?

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

(c) The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) According to the information furnished by the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh 4352 primary schools have been upgraded to upper primary schools. The starting of new schools and upgradation of primary schools have been taken up as part of the State Government's endeavour to achieve Universalisation of Elementary Education by 2005 A.D.

(e) and (f) Under the schme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh has submitted a proposal for approval of SSA plans for 4 Districts, namely, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Hyderabad which includes proposals for opening of new primary schools and upgradation of the existing primary to upper primary schools which is under examination in the Ministry. Necessary funds would be released to the State as admissible under the provisions of the Scheme.

Statement

District-wise details of New Primary Schools sanctioned in Andhra Pradesh (as per information given by Government of Andhra Pradesh)

S. No.	District	No. of Schools
1.	Srikakulam	110
2.	Vizianagaram	136
3.	Vishakhapatnam	213
4.	East Godavari	213
5.	West Godavari	196
6.	Krishna	213
7.	Guntur	186
8.	Prakassam	127
9	Nellore	106
10.	Chittoor	175
11.	Cuddapah	182
12.	Anantapur	255
13.	Kurnool	339
14.	Mahabub Nagar	481
15.	Rangareddy	643
16.	Hyderabad	491
17	Medak	481
18.	Nizamabad	598
19.	Adilabad	383
20.	Karimnagar	558
21	Warangal	472
22.	Khammam	377
23.	Nalgonda	416
	Total	7351

[Translation]

Thirty Point Code of Conduct Programme for Teachers

2326. SHRI P.R. KHUNTE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has prepared a Thirty Point Code of Conduct for the first time for the school teachers asking them not to accept remuneration from students for giving them tuitions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) Thirty Point Code of Professional Ethics for Teachers was evolved by All India Federations of Primary and Secondary School Teachers' Associations and a group of educationists in a series of workshops facilitated by the NCERT. Later on, it was published by the NCERT in 1997.

One of the codes of professional ethics for teachers is to refrain from accepting remuneration for coaching or tutoring his/her own students except for remedial teaching under an approved scheme.

A Conference of Teacher Organisations was held in NCERT during 5-6 February, 2001 in which it was recommended that the Teacher Organisations at State level would generate awareness on the code and the need for its observance. Further, it was also recommended that the teachers organisations should accept the responsibility to monitor the observance of the Code by the teachers' community.

[English]

Rating System for Builders and Real Estate Development

2327. DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to adopt rating system for builders and real estate development;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the National Real Estate Development Council has urged the Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No such proposal is presently under consideration.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Bio-Fertilizer Projects

2328. SHRI T. GOVINDAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provide assistance, under any scheme, for setting up of bio-fertilizer projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the assistance provided during the last three years for the purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Agriculture is implementing a Central Sector Scheme during IX plan entitled "National Project on Development and Use of Bio-fertilizers". Under this Scheme Government provides a non-recurring grant up to Rs. 20 lakh for setting up/strengthening of bio-fertilizer production unit of 150 MT capacity by Agro Industries/Cooperatives/Public Sector Undertakings of Fertilizers, NGOs and Private entrepreneurs provided their proposals are received through respective State Governments. The grants are released in two instalments.

(c) State-wise details of financial assistance provided during the last three years for setting up bio-fertilizer units is given in Statement enclosed.

Statement

State-wise grant released for setting up bio-fertilizer production units during last three years under National Project on Development and Use of Bio-fertilizers

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the State	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001
1	2	3	4
Arunachal Pradesh	—	5.00	—
Assam	—	—	10.00
Gujarat	—	15.00	—
Madhya Pradesh	—	—	5.00
Maharashtra	30.00	75.00	90.00
Meghalaya	10.00	—	—
Tamil Nadu	10.00	—	10.00
Karnataka	—	57.50	—
Kerala	—	5.00	—
West Bengal	—	—	5.00
Total	50.00	157.50	120.00

Encroachment of Land at Tughlakabad Fort

2329. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the land encroached upon around the Tughlakabad Fort has been got vacated;

(b) if so, the number of unauthorised structures demolished and the total area of land that become available for development as a result thereof;

(c) whether any inquiry has been made and the responsibility has been fixed against the officers with whose connivance such unauthorised structures came up;

(d) if so, the outcome of the inquiry and the action taken against the offenders; and

(e) the steps being taken to check the recurrence of such unauthorised constructions/encroachments elsewhere in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Archaeological Survey of India has reported that all the land encroached upon around the Tughlakabad Fort has been got vacated. Approximately 300 structures comprising godowns, sheds, workshops, enclosures etc. were demolished and an area of 300 bighas of land was reclaimed for the development.

(c) and (d) The matter is under investigation of CBI.

(e) The Government has been impressing upon local bodies including DDA not to allow unauthorised

constructions in their areas. Similarly, all land owning agencies have been requested from time to time not to allow encroachment on their lands.

[Translation]

Hostel Facility in KVs in U.P.

2330 SHRI BHAL CHANDRA YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Uttar Pradesh, as on date and the number of Vidyalayas having hostel facilities for the students alongwith names thereof;

(b) whether the Government have any proposal to open new hostels;

(c) if so, the locations thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) There are 86 Kendriya Vidyalayas located within U.P. State. Only one Kendriya Vidyalaya Ghaziabad is having a hostel.

(b) and (c) There is no such proposal at present.

(d) Kendriya Vidyalayas normally do not have a hostel. The hostel at Ghaziabad was set up for students belonging to far off remote places which did not have Kendriya Vidyalayas at that point of time.

[English]

Night Shelter Scheme

2331. SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the guidelines for Night Shelter Scheme are being revised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the guidelines are likely to be revised/implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) The proposed revision of guidelines for night shelter scheme is at preliminary stage. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate any time-frame for finalisation, at this time.

Hiring of Trucks by NDMC

2332. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the NDMC wasted Rs. 2.14 crores for hiring trucks for removal of garbage during the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons for hiring trucks in view of the fact that the NDMC had their own sufficient fleet of trucks for the removal of garbage; and

(c) if so, the action being taken by the Government against the NDMC officials in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India's Report for the year ended March, 2000 on New Delhi Municipal Council contains an observation that the Council incurred an avoidable expenditure of Rs. 2.14 crore on hiring of private trucks for removal of garbage. However, the Council have, in their reply to audit para, differed with this observation on several grounds including the depleted strength of departmental fleet of trucks and poor condition of available trucks; increase in the collection of garbage; and the need to ensure removal of garbage on holidays and Sundays.

Rural Water Supply Programme

2333. SHRI DAHYABHAI VALLABHBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have spent Rs. 2,400 crore last year on the Rural Water Supply Programme;

(b) if so, the details of the Pilot projects started in Daman and Diu to provide safe drinking water in the rural areas under the Scheme; and

(c) the details of funds released and utilised and that remained unspent for Daman and Diu during the said period under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) As per the latest information received from the State Governments, provisionally an expenditure of Rs. 3823 crore was incurred during 2000-01 on Rural Water Supply Programme taking into account the activities carried out with the funds from the States' resources and from the Government of India funding under the ARWSP and the PMGY—Rural Drinking Water component in the entire country.

(b) No specific pilot project to provide safe drinking water in the rural areas of Daman and Diu has been sanctioned by the Department of Drinking Water Supply.

(c) Does not arise.

Militancy in J & K

2334. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of civilian/security personnel/militants killed in Jammu and Kashmir during 2001, till date;

(b) the number of arrests made, till date;

(c) whether the Union Government have already sent/ propose to send a Central Team to Jammu and Kashmir to assess the present law and order situation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) The total number of civilians/security personnel/militants killed in J&K from January 2001 till 15h July 2001 is as under:-

Civilians	—	466
Security personnel	—	273
Militants	—	865

(b) As reported by State Government, the number of arrests made in Jammu & Kashmir from January 2001 to 15th July 2001 is 56.

(c) and (d) The Government of India assesses and reviews the security situation in J&K on a regular basis in consultation with the State Government.

Farm Houses

2335. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to refer to USQ No. 930 dated February 27, 2001 and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the time by which the same is likely to be collected;

(d) whether attention of the Government has drawn to the news item captioned 'Farm-houses net on Jagmohan list' appearing in the "Indian Express" dated May 20, 2001;

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

(f) whether the MCD and DDA has completed the survey of about 2600 farm-houses to ascertain unauthorised constructions in farm-houses;

(g) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of unauthorised constructions found in these farm-houses;

(h) the reasons for not demolishing the unauthorised constructions found in these farm-houses and the time by which the same are likely to be demolished; and

(i) the present guidelines/norms fixed for farm-houses in Delhi, keeping in view the notification dated 7-8-2000?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAGMOHAN): (a) to (c) The survey of all the farm houses is yet to be completed. Non-cooperation as well as resistance of owners in some cases, discrepancy between property numbers and building plans are some of the problems encountered by the Survey Teams. Police assistance is being taken wherever required and serious efforts are being made to complete the survey as early as possible. This is also being monitored on a regular basis.

(d) Yes Sir.

(e) The report has mentioned of the slow progress of survey and difficulties encountered by the Survey Teams as already mentioned under (a) to (c) above.

(f) and (g) Survey work is till continuing.

(h) Action against unauthorised construction already detected is being taken in accordance with the provision of Delhi Development Act, 1957 and Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957.

(i) The guidelines are given in the Statement below.

Statement

Farm Houses (135)

S. No.	Size of Farm	Maximum Floor Area of Dwelling Units	Maximum Height of Dwelling Units
a.	1.0 ha. and above but less than 2.0 ha.	100 sqm. (including mezzanine floor)	Single Storeyed maximum height 6m.
b.	2.0 ha. and above	150 sqm (including mezzanine floor)	Single storeyed maximum height 6m.

Other Controls:

(i) Setback in dwelling house should be 15m. away from any boundary line of the property.

(ii) Where the property abouts on urban roads, the dwelling house building should be setback from the centre line of that road by 60m. Where the property abouts a village road, the building setback from the centre line of that road should be by 30m.

(iii) No. dwelling units should be built within 400m of the right of way of any National Highway.

Projects for Development of Wasteland in Assam

2336. SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects under the Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP) and degraded land sanctioned in Assam during 1995-96 to 2000-2001; and

(b) the position of utilisation of funds till date, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) Fifteen projects have been sanctioned under the Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) for development of wastelands/degraded lands in Assam during 1995-96 to 2000-01.

(b) The projects under IWDP are implemented over a period of 4 to 5 years and funds are released in seven instalments on project to project basis. The first instalment is released at the time of sanction and each subsequent instalment is released after utilisation of more than 50% funds of the last instalment released. The aforesaid release procedure has been adopted to ensure utilization of funds released for hte projects. Presently, the fifteenth projects sanctioned for Assam are under various stages of implementation. The details of funds released till date (project-wise) is given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of District	Project Period	Total Area (in ha.)	Total Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Funds Released (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Karbi Anglong-I	97-98 to 2000-01	6130	245.20	110.10
2.	Hailakandi-I	99-2000 to 2003-04	6649	265.96	65.94
3.	Lakhimpur	99-2000 to 2003-04	9000	360.00	90.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Nagaon	99-2000 to 2003-04	12500	500.00	125.00
5.	Golghat	2000-01 to 04-05	12000	480.00	72.00
6.	Tinsukhia	2000-01 to 04-05	5500	220.00	33.00
7	Kokrajhar	2000-01 to 04-05	11559	462.36	69.35
8.	Dibrugarh	2000-01 to 04-05	11261	450.44	67.56
9.	Morigaon	2000-01 to 04-05	12500	500.00	75.00
10.	Karimganj	2000-01 to 04-05	9000	360.00	54.00
11.	Cachar	2000-01 to 04-05	11875	475.00	71.25
12.	Dhemaji	2000-01 to 04-05	9300	372.00	55.80
13	Jorhat	2000-01 to 04-05	5375	215.00	32.25
14.	Karbi Anglong-II	2000-01 to 04-05	12000	480.00	72.00
15.	Sonitpur	2000-01 to 04-05	6386	255.40	38.31

International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology

2337. SHRI A.P. ABDULLAKUTTY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether activities of International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB), New Delhi are financed by the Government of India through Department of Biotechnology;

(b) if so, number of research articles communicated and number of research articles accepted for publication in National and International jourrnals for the last three years, year-wise and category-wise, by the staff of ICGEB, New Delhi; and

(c) the number of patents communicated and the number of patents accepted during the last three years, year-wise and category-wise by the staff of ICGEB, New Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB), an Autonomous Centre under the UN System, has been given all the privileges and immunities like other UN organizations in India by the Government of India through a Gazette Notification from the Ministry of External Affairs. There is also a Headquarters Agreement between the Government of India and ICGEB under which different provisions have been made concerning the seat of the Centre at New Delhi. The Department of Biotechnology is a nodal agency responsible for making host-country contribution to the Centre and other links with the Government.

(b) The number of research articles published and communicated in peer reviewed international journals during the last three years are as under:

Year	Published	Communicated
1998	33	25
1999	57	17
2000	37	25

(c) The Centre is basically doing high quality fundamental research, yet some products and patents have emerged. The number of patents communicated and number of patents accepted during the last three years are as under:

Year	Communicated	Accepted
1998	2	1
1999	2	1
2000	4	0

Two patents have also been filed during the current financial year.

Credit Requirement in Steel Sector

2338. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the present credit requirement of steel sector in the country;

(b) the sources from which such requirements are being met;

(c) whether the Government have decided to set up institutional finance for the steel sector in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) and (b) Government does not monitor the credit requirement of private sector steel plants. Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) is presently processing mobilization of resources of about Rs. 500 crore through bonds.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Government has considered no such proposal.

Rules for Recruitment of Commissioner in Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti

2339. SHRI KALAVA SRINIVASULU: will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state.

(a) the provisions which regulating amendments in recruitment rules relating to posts of Commissioner, Jt. Commissioner (Admn.) of Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti;

(b) whether these recruitment rules have of late been amended; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) There are no posts of Commissioner and Joint Commissioner (Admn.) in Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

Concession of Imported and Indigenous Fertilizers

2340. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received many complaints regarding implementation of concessions on decontrolled indigenous and imported fertilizers and also withholding of payments;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

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 on 17.5.2001 by the Department of Fertilizers. 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).

Implementation of Poverty Alleviation Programme

2341. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY:
SHRI MANSINH PATEL:
SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA:
SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY:
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:
SHRI AKHILESH YADAV:
SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY:
SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA:
SHRI RAMPAL SINGH:
DR. ASHOK PATEL:
SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "anti-poverty schemes run down the drains with funds" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' (HT Business) dated June 18, 2001;

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

(c) whether Poverty Alleviation Programmes have been found ineffective in so far as their formulation and implementation are concerned;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the factors responsible for the ineffective implementation of such Programmes; and

(f) the concrete action plan envisaged to implement these programmes effectively?

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

(b) By quoting the Planning Commission as source, the important issues raised in the news item regarding Poverty Alleviation Programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development, include the following:

(i) The Centre does not seem to have any Action Plan to revamp the poverty alleviation Programmes.

(ii) Large chunk of funds under this scheme go-down the drain without reaching those Below Poverty Line.

(iii) There is rampant misuse and diversion of funds and lack of monitoring by States as well as the Centre resulting in ineffectiveness of the anti-poverty Programmes.

(iv) States' indifference to the schemes, Centre's limiting its role to releasing the funds and canvassing for higher allocation and dual control over the schemes are the hindrances for the scheme.

In this context, the views of the Ministry on the respective issues are as follows:

(i) The major poverty alleviation Programmes like the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), the Jawar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) and the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) have been launched from April, 1999 after revamping their erstwhile corresponding Programmes. The SGSY has been launched in place of the erstwhile Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM), Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Supply of Improved Toolkits to Rural Artisans (SITRA) & Gana Kalyan Yojana (GKY), besides the Million Wells Scheme (MWS). The major shift of the SGSY from the earlier Programmes is in respect of its emphasis on integrated approach and social mobilization of the rural poor through Self Help Group (SHG). The JGSY has been launched in place of the erstwhile Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) and is implemented now exclusively by the Gram Panchayats for infrastructure development at the village level. Similarly, the EAS has been now made allocation based from demand driven.

The revamped Programmes are a little over two years old and at this stage it would be too early to consider any revamping of these Programmes.

(ii) and (iii) The existing system in the Ministry of Rural Development to ensure the funds to reach the people below poverty line and to prevent possibility of misuse and diversion of funds, includes periodical progress reports submitted by the Districts to the States/Centre, regular field visits of the area officers of the Ministry and the State, submission of audited statements of accounts by the Districts at the time of claiming the 2nd instalment, restoration of funds to the Programme concerned in case diversion is noticed in the Audit Report before release of the next instalment under the Programme, regular review of the Programmes in the Annual Workshops of the Project Directors of the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) and the Performance Review Committee comprising the State Secretaries. The implementation of the Programmes are also subjected to regular evaluation through independent agencies and remedial measures on the basis of the findings of the evaluation.

(iv) The implementation of the Programmes is a joint responsibility of the Centre and States. The Programmes were formulated after extensive consultation with the States, besides experts in the field. Both are equally accountable for the poverty alleviation agenda of the country. The

States also share the responsibility of the funds for all the Programmes *i.e.* in the ratio of 75% by the Centre and 25% by the States. The States are, therefore equally concerned about the quality of implementation of these Programmes and not indifferent as mentioned in the news item. Neither it would be correct to say that the Programmes suffer due to dual control. In view of the above and because of the federal set up of the country, the dual control over the Programmes is unavoidable.

(c) to (f) As has been mentioned in reply to parts (a) & (b) above, the main poverty alleviation Programmes under implementation in rural areas are there for a little over two years. At this stage, therefore, it would be too early to make any observation about their success or failure.

[Translation]

Gramin Adalats

2342. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5506 on April 24, 2001;

(a) whether the 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) As the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 5506 for reply on 24.04.2001 was admitted in the name of the Ministry of Rural Development, the Assurance was given by this Ministry. The Ministry of Law, Justice & Company Affairs, Department of Justice to whom this subject pertains, was requested to accept the transfer of this Assurance. The Department of Justice informed that such information is not being maintained by them.

Revised Guidelines to Universities and Deemed Universities for Holding Conferences/Seminars

2343. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV:
SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR:
SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have issued revised guidelines for the security clearance for holding International Conferences/Seminars by various educational institutions/colleges/universities etc.;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of Ministries from which the clearance is required and the institutions thereof;

(d) the details of revised guidelines issued by the Government in the matter;

(e) whether some academicians and legal community have criticised the move;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The guidelines governing this matter were revised on 1st September, 2000 in order to simplify and liberalise the procedure.

(c) Under the revised guidelines, the organiser of international conference/seminar/workshop etc. in India is required to obtain clearance from the nodal/administrative Ministry concerned.

(d) The guidelines specify the cases where the nodal/ administrative Ministry can grant clearance and those in respect of which it needs to consult Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of External Affairs before granting such clearances.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. Government's attention has been drawn to some media reports.

(g) While existing guidelines have been simplified, Government continues to hold the view that the guidelines are a necessity.

[Translation]

Crime Against Women

2344. SHRI MANIBHAI RAMJIBHAI CHAUDHRI:
SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a spurt in the incidents of various crime against women in various parts of the country during each of the last three years, till date;

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

(c) whether the Government are contemplating to take special steps to prevent such incidents;

(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) The details of various crimes committed against women during the years 1998, 1999 and 2000, as received from the National Crime Records Bureau are enclosed Statement-I, II and III.

(c) to (e) 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and as such, registration, investigation, detection and prevention of crime is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Central Government has, from time to time, been writing to the State Governments stressing upon them the need to take preventive, punitive and rehabilitative measures in connection with crime against women. The advisories issued to the State Governments include *inter-alia*, setting up of exclusive women police stations, setting up women police cells in police stations, setting of a Crime against Women Cell in districts where they do not exist, hearing of rape cases by a court presided over by a lady magistrate, investigation of rape cases of a victim less than 18 years of age by women police officers and in the presence of parents and/or relatives, wider recruitment of women in police forces, setting up of Special Women Courts in each district, appointment of Dowry Prohibition Officers etc.

Statement-I

Incidence of Crimes Committed Against Women During 1998

Sl. No	State/UT	Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Dowry Deaths	Cruelty By Husband & his relatives	Molestation	Eve-teasing	Importing of girls (upto 21 Years)	Sati prevention Act	I.T.P. Act	Indecent Repres of (Prohi.) Act	Dowry Prohibition Act	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	869	738	500	4310	2967	1050	8	0	507	40	212	11201
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	32	38	0	8	46	1	0	0	0	0	0	125
3.	Assam	744	1117	32	739	648	12	0	0	34	0	62	3388
4.	Bihar	1421	1043	1039	1507	432	89	1	0	37	48	1488	7105
5.	Goa	16	14	3	16	22	8	0	0	30	0	0	109
6.	Gujarat	368	1182	90	3602	1210	139	57	0	8	2	0	6658
7.	Haryana	364	318	309	977	611	385	25	0	4	1	8	3002
8.	Himachal Pradesh	128	115	7	228	283	15	0	0	1	0	1	778
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	178	629	9	18	516	361	0	0	1	0	3	1715
10.	Karnataka	233	312	200	1501	1340	139	0	0	1403	4	384	5516
11.	Kerala	589	130	21	2125	1773	96	0	0	27	30	8	4799
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3354	925	598	2765	7310	741	26	0	16	2	128	15865
13.	Maharashtra	1154	772	420	7728	2923	765	0	0	444	36	24	14266
14.	Manipur	13	60	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	86

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15.	Meghalaya	42	16	1	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	71
16.	Mizoram	84	4	0	0	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	141
17.	Nagaland	13	14	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	32
18.	Orissa	799	484	298	993	1499	165	0	0	11	0	338	4587
19.	Punjab	219	222	219	397	150	10	7	0	5	7	2	1238
20.	Rajasthan	1266	2499	433	4947	2908	54	3	0	47	1	1	12159
21.	Sikkim	7	4	0	2	22	2	0	0	0	0	0	37
22.	Tamilnadu	362	993	176	440	1779	1230	5	0	5937	10	269	11201
23.	Tripura	73	39	10	115	73	0	9	0	0	0	0	319
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1605	2882	2229	5113	2423	2571	3	0	31	7	633	17497
25.	West Bengal	757	783	249	3704	1243	27	2	0	43	0	3	6811
	Total (States)	14690	15333	6843	41235	30260	7860	146	0	8586	189	3564	128706
26.	A & N Islands	4	2	0	3	15	2	0	0	0	0	0	26
27.	Chandigarh	11	31	5	25	10	10	0	0	5	0	0	97
28.	D & N Haveli	7	2	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
29.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
30.	Delhi	438	978	126	103	653	172	0	0	75	1	10	2556
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
32.	Pondicherry	1	5	1	1	19	9	0	0	29	0	4	69
	Total (UTs)	461	1018	132	141	699	194	0	0	109	1	14	2769
	Total (All India)	15151	16351	6975	41376	30959	8054	146	0	8695	190	3578	131475

Source: Crime in India (Aftr Orissa Amendment).

Statement-II

Incidence of Crime Committed Against Women Dunng 1999

Sl No.	State/UT	Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Dowry Deaths	Cruelty By Husband & His relatives	Molestation	Eve-teasing	Importing of girls (upto 21 Years)	Sati prevention Act	I.T.P. Act	Indecent Repres of (Prohi.) Act	Dowry Prohibition Act	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	895	708	452	4666	3238	1763	0	0	737	15	281	12756
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	39	40	0	5	65	1	0	0	1	0	0	151
3.	Assam	703	1149	40	843	720	21	0	0	5	0	23	3504

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4.	Bihar	1447	939	1021	1423	547	55	0	0	38	25	1211	6706
5.	Goa	18	7	2	15	26	7	0	0	28	0	0	103
6.	Gujarat	331	1074	94	3886	1083	172	0	0	40	1	13	6694
7.	Haryana	372	350	288	1369	553	300	0	0	14	0	2	3248
8.	Himachal Pradesh	109	89	5	258	297	23	0	0	0	0	3	784
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	170	473	6	39	507	341	0	0	4	0	2	1542
10.	Karnataka	301	320	217	1560	1501	147	0	0	1225	1	361	5633
11.	Kerala	423	123	31	2488	1643	50	0	0	62	9	9	4838
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3561	942	584	3012	8054	693	0	0	33	0	197	17076
13.	Maharashtra	1320	727	395	7026	2766	825	0	0	390	147	14	13610
14.	Manipur	12	38	0	2	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
15.	Meghalaya	27	10	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	54
16	Mizoram	71	0	0	0	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	145
17.	Nagaland	11	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
18.	Orissa	820	431	234	1208	1494	158	0	0	22	0	349	4716
19.	Punjab	282	280	193	562	198	2	0	0	14	0	7	1538
20.	Rajasthan	1198	2652	443	5425	3109	51	0	0	85	8	3	12974
21.	Sikkim	7	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
22.	Tamilnadu	430	1000	197	620	1959	1776	0	0	6462	0	226	12670
23.	Tripura	72	27	17	113	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	300
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1593	2746	2088	5372	2481	2255	0	0	24	6	347	16912
25.	West Bengal	819	804	257	3777	1200	33	1	0	39	0	1	6931
	Total (States)	15031	14934	6564	43669	31640	8673	1	0	9223	212	3050	132997
26.	A & N Islands	6	2	0	8	13	2	0	0	5	0	0	36
27.	Chandigarh	16	36	7	42	26	18	0	0	7	0	0	152
28.	D & N Haveli	3	0	2	5	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
29.	Daman & Diu	4	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
30.	Delhi	402	986	122	88	588	146	0	0	78	10	8	2428
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Pondicherry	6	2	4	6	36	19	0	0	50	0	6	129
	Total (UTs)	437	1028	135	154	671	185	0	0	140	10	14	2774
	Total (All India)	15468	15962	6699	43823	32311	8858	1	0	9363	222	3064	135771

Source: Crime in India.

Statement-III

Incidence of Crime Committed Against Women During 2000

(State and UT-Wise)

Sl No.	State/UT	Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Dowry Deaths	Cruelty By Husband & His relatives	Molestation	Eve-teasing	Importing of girls (upto 21 Years)	Sati prevention Act	I.T.P. Act	Indecent Repres of (Prohi.) Act	Dowry Prohibition Act	Total	Remarks (Figs. are Upto the Month of)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	914	676	556	4465	3029	4022	17	0	371	2274	114	16438	Dec
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	36	19	0	5	35	1	0	0	0	0	0	96	Dec
3.	Assam	653	1395	51	431	204	3	1	0	5	115	1	2859	Dec
4.	Bihar	1312	783	893	1370	485	6	2	0	11	3	791	5656	Dec
5.	Goa	21	7	1	13	18	10	0	0	25	4	0	99	Dec
6.	Gujarat	204	504	79	2441	642	72	17	1	26	45	2	4033	Aug
7.	Haryana	375	339	250	1166	508	452	35	0	11	1	1	3138	Dec
8.	Himachal Pradesh	117	104	6	291	289	23	3	0	0	0	2	835	Dec
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	183	494	0	47	480	337	7	0	2	0	0	1550	Dec
10.	Karnataka	281	336	262	1688	1568	76	0	0	1337	0	392	5940	Dec
11.	Kerala	536	100	15	2397	1830	75	0	0	79	36	3	5071	Dec
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3504	904	578	2219	8251	1729	5	0	14	48	83	17335	Dec
13.	Maharashtra	1237	961	397	6091	2799	1222	20	0	149	27	31	12934	Dec
14.	Manipur	10	43	0	4	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	Dec
15.	Meghalaya	36	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	Dec
16.	Mizoram	57	1	0	0	66	0	0	0	2	0	0	126	Dec
17.	Nagaland	15	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	Dec
18.	Orissa	363	175	136	277	699	55	6	0	2	0	164	1877	Jun
19.	Punjab	313	390	189	721	310	54	4	0	18	7	3	2009	Dec
20.	Rajasthan	1242	2682	486	5358	3084	37	0	0	47	6	1	12943	Dec
21.	Sikkim	3	2	0	2	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	Dec
22.	Tamilnadu	498	849	135	775	1819	2457	2	0	5915	0	134	12584	Dec
23.	Tripura	86	41	15	129	59	0	0	0	0	1	1	332	Dec
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1664	2690	2196	4825	2303	2346	11	0	12	1	49	16097	Nov

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
25.	West Bengal	812	746	293	3715	1057	55	0	0	49	5	5	6737	Dec
	Total (States)	14472	14242	6539	38430	29583	13032	130	1	8075	2573	1777	128854	
26.	A & N Islands	5	3	0	12	21	0	0	0	0	0	1	42	Dec
27.	Chandigarh	23	51	3	36	34	90	0	0	7	0	0	244	Dec
28	D & N Haveli	2	7	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	12	Dec
29.	Daman & Diu	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	Dec
30.	Delhi	358	1045	131	169	555	111	0	0	98	0	3	2470	Dec
31.	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Dec
32	Pondicherry	4	10	6	3	32	27	0	0	48	1	5	136	Dec
	Total (UTs)	394	1118	140	222	644	229	0	0	153	1	9	2910	
	Total (All India)	14866	15360	6679	38652	30227	13261	130	1	8228	2574	1786	131764	

Source. Monthly Crime Statistics
Note: Figures are provisional

Power of Chairman of KVS

2345. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:
SHRI SHIVAJI MANE:
SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE:
SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:

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

(a) whether the Government have delegated sweeping powers to the Chairman of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan regarding dispensation of special admission, transfer and appointment of teachers in Kendriya Vidyalaya;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether several complaints have been received regarding misuse of powers by the Chairman and other authorities of Sangathan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) Regarding admission on special dispensation, the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi *inter-alia* observed that the Hon'ble Minister could recommend for admission anywhere in the country as he represents the country but the same should be suitably divided State-wise. At present the HRM has a quota of 1000 seats for admission. With regard to transfer of employees, the Board of Governors of KVS has delegated the powers to Commissioner, KVS under Clause 18(b) of Transfer Guidelines to make such departure from the guidelines as the may consider necessary with the prior approval of the Chairman who is also the Minister for Human Resource Development to consider the transfer requests of the employees involving grounds of human compassion. Regarding appointment of teachers, no such powers have been vested in the Chairman.

(c) and (d) As reported by KVS, no complaints have been received.

Visa to Pakistanis

2346. SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI:
SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons coming from Pakistan every month by trains, buses and other means of conveyance and the number of persons among them who return to Pakistan;

(b) the basis of granting visa to persons coming from Pakistan;

(c) whether the Government gather information regarding their activities, conduct etc. before granting them visa;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure timely return of those persons whose visa period has expired and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) A Statement showing month-wise arrival and departure figures from January 2000 to March 2001 is given below.

(b) Grant of visa to Pak Nationals is governed by the Indo-Pak Visa Agreement 1974 as amended from time to time and executive instructions issued in this regard.

(c) and (d) It is ensured that persons against whom there is adverse report are not granted visa.

(e) The powers for detection and deportation of Pak nationals illegally staying in India have been delegated to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. Besides, administrative instructions are issued to them from time to tome to launch special drives to detect the overstaying Pak nationals for their immediate deportation. The number of Pak nationals traced out and deported since 1997 are as under:

1997	267
1998	283
1999	195
2000	108

Statement

Arrival and Departure of Pak Nationals from January 2000 to March 2001

	Arrival	Departure
1	2	3
January 2000	4363	4527
February 2000	3461	3996
March 2000	3779	3588
April 2000	5514	4601
May 2000	4239	4102
June 2000	5850	3872
July 2000	5059	5376
August 2000	4088	6413
September 2000	4885	4207
October 2000	6216	4751
November 2000	4397	6646
December 2000	2981	1128
Total	54832	53207
January 2001	4532	4095
February 2001	3538	3813
March 2001	3836	3082
Total	11906	10990

Conversion of Children in Jammu and Udhampur

2347. SHRI RAMPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item regarding conversion of children in Jammu and Udhampur appearing in the 'Dainik Jagran' dated May 10, 2001;

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

(c) whether the Government have taken stringent action to check such conversions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d) The matter has been brought to the notice of the State Government. A report from the State Government about the details and the action taken is awaited.

[English]

Policy for Street Hawkers and Vendors

2348. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:
DR. RAJESWARAMMA VUKKALA:
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:
SHRI RAMANAIDU DAGGUBATI:

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

(a) the number of street hawkers and vendors living below the poverty line;

(b) the authority regulating street hawkers and vendors in the country;

(c) whether there is a National Policy for street hawkers and vendors;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, whether the Government propose to introduce laws regulating hawkering activity in order to safeguard the interests of hawkers and vendors; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (f) Street hawkers and vendors are regulated by the Municipal Bodies of States as per the relevant provisions of their Municipal Laws. As the Municipal Laws are at variance from State to State, a uniform Law for regulation of hawkers and vendors does not exist. Municipal Administration is a State Subject and States are free to make laws as per local requirements. At present there is no National Policy for street hawkers and vendors. Data pertaining to the number of street hawkers and vendors living below the poverty line is not separately maintained.

[Translation]

Arbitrary Charging Prices of Medicines

2349. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item appeared in various newspapers regarding arbitrary charging prices of medicines; and

(b) if so, the number of such cases registered by the MRTP Commission in this connection during the last three years and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) and (b) The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) monitors the movement of prices of formulations and intervenes wherever necessary in the public interest under the provisions of the Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1995. As reported by the monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission (MRTPC), during the last three years (1999 onwards) cases of Restrictive Trade Practices Enquiry (RTPE) have been registered in the Commission against seven pharmaceutical companies. In two of these cases, the enquiry was held not maintainable and the notices of enquiry were discharged. The other cases are pending disposal.

[English]

Meeting held in New Delhi on Copyright Piracy

2350. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether to counter the rise in crimes of copyright piracy and infringement, a meeting of State officials was recently held in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details of the decisions taken at the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Human Resource Development had requested all States and Union Territories (UTs) to create special cells in the police headquarters for effective enforcement of copyright laws. States and UTs were also requested to identify nodal officers in their administration to facilitate proper co-ordination between industry organizations and the enforcement agencies. A conference of such officers was convened on 12th June, 2001. The purpose of the conference was to provide an overview of the provisions of the Copyright Act and provide a fora for interaction with copyright industry organizations whose representatives were also invited. Presentations were made by experts on copyright law and on behalf of copyright industry organizations. There was broad consensus on strengthening of enforcement of copyrights.

Integrated Hogenakkal Drinking Water Scheme

2351. SHRI P.D. ELANGOVAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any request to implement an alternative Drinking Water Scheme for the Integrated Hogenakkal Drinking Water Scheme for the benefit of the people of Dharmapuri and Salem Districts of Tamil Nadu;

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

(c) the present status of the Integrated Hogenakkal Drinking Water Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (c) The Hogenakkal Water Supply and Sanitation Project was posed on two occasions to the Government of Japan for an Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund (OECF) loan as part of the 1997-98 and 1998-99 packages. It was not picked up for funding by the Japanese on either occasion. The Government of India has received an alternative project proposal titled "Hogenakkal Water Supply and Sanitation Project" from the Government of Tamil Nadu and the same has been posed to the World Bank through Department of Economic Affairs for possible assistance. Department of Economic Affairs has recommended this proposal on 1.6.1999 as part of an earlier proposal titled "Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Sanitation Project for Rural Areas (TWASPRA)" sent to the World Bank on 1.12.1998 for seeking World Bank assistance, and written to State Government to confirm whether they would make adequate provision in the State Plan for implementing the project.

[Translation]

Transfer Policy in CIL

2352. DR. M.P. JAISWAL:
SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any transfer policy in Coal India Limited;

(b) if so, the salient features of this policy;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether a number of engineers appointed to work in the mines are doing marketing and administrative work in big cities in the absence of the transfer policy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) and (b) Coal India Limited has a well defined transfer policy. As per this policy the executives of M1 and above grades who are working for more than 10 years in the same company and having more than 2 years for retirement are transferable. The transfer policy further stipulates that large scale transfer is to be avoided but at least 10% of the executives covered by the criteria should be transferred each year. in order to effectively implement this transfer policy, a decision has been taken in the year 1998 to transfer 20% of executives each year based on station seniority. As per the said policy, executives of M1 and above grades working in sensitive discipline are transferable from existing company on completion of 5 years. Executives working in sensitive discipline in E1 to E5 grades are to be rotated within the company on completion of 3 years.

This year a policy decision was taken to transfer all the executives of M1, M2 and M3 grades who had remained in the same company/place of posting for 20 years and more. However executives working in medical discipline, World Bank Project, Longwall and new technology and in project costing Rs. 100 crores and above have been excluded.

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

(d) and (e) The persons doing marketing/ administrative work are also governed by the transfer policy and transferred from their place of posting as informed by CIL. Efforts are being made to rationalize the staff in big cities.

Unemployed People in Rural Areas

2353. PROF. DUKHA BHAGAT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether official figures indicate decline in number of unemployed people in rural areas of the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof confirming the decline during the said period, State-wise;

(c) the details of the authority which collect and compile these figures;

(d) whether the Government have a machinery to find out the correctness of these figures; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and reaction of the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (c) The unemployment in the country, including in rural areas, is estimated by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) once in every five years through Sample surveys. On the basis of the last sample survey conducted by NSSO in its 55th Round (1999-2000), it has been estimated that the number of unemployed rural persons in labour force is 43.35 lakh. Comparison of unemployment situation over the last three years and the current year is not possible for want of year-wise estimates either for the country as a whole or State-wise.

(d) and (e) The NSSO has evolved a strong mechanism for control and supervision of data collection. Field supervision is carried out by higher level officers. Technical scrutiny of the filled-in schedules, adoption of consistency checks before validation of data etc. are also resorted to.

Funds Allocated by HUDCO

2354. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the funds made available by the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) for undertaking development works in urban area, during each of the last three years, State-wise and scheme-wise;

(b) the loan amount made available by the HUDCO for the construction of houses in the private sector alongwith the rate of interest charged on this loan; and

(c) the number of persons in the country, particularly in Bihar, who received such loan from the HUDCO during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) During the last three years, Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) has sanctioned total loans worth Rs. 13514.12 crore for urban housing and Rs. 10249.30 crore for various urban infrastructure schemes all over the country. State-wise details of these schemes are given in enclosed Statement-I and II.

(b) The State-wise details of loan sanctioned to private sector/private builders for construction of houses are given in Statement III enclosed.

At present the rate of interest charged from private sector is 14.50% for a loan repayment period of 10 years and 14.75% for a loan repayment period of 15 years.

(c) HUDCO's Private Sector lending is not directly to individuals. HUDCO gives Housing Loans to individuals through its retail financing outlet *viz.* "HUDCO Niwas".

The details of loans sanctioned by HUDCO under HUDCO Niwas, State-wise are given in Statement-IV enclosed. Under this scheme, in the State of Bihar, cumulatively, the number of loans disbursed is 48 with loan amounting to Rs. 1.12 crore.

Statement-I

State-wise Housing Loans Sanctioned by HUDCO During the last three years in Urban Areas

(Rupees in crore)

S. No.	State/UT	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001
1	2	3	4	5
1.	A & N Islands	1.50	2.50	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	339.40	356.11	193.28

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Assam	197.56	123.37	8.94
5.	Bihar	35.17	12.23	25.00
6.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Chattisgarh	0.00	0.00	10.83
8.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Delhi	9.50	14.55	0.05
10.	D & N Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Goa	0.00	49.49	0.00
12.	Gujarat	309.72	328.26	14.65
13.	Haryana	70.22	191.45	22.74
14.	Himachal Pradesh	137.33	29.10	3.45
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	35.44	37.83	17.96
16.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Karnataka	936.02	915.85	397.74
18.	Kerala	421.90	671.60	255.54
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	367.13	215.78	49.15
21.	Maharashtra	1066.96	812.41	40.52
22.	Manipur	56.59	1.00	0.00
23.	Meghalaya	55.32	5.00	0.00
24.	Mizoram	2.00	0.00	3.00
25.	Nagaland	27.84	33.82	24.48
26.	Orissa	30.00	22.38	47.07
27	Pondicherry	5.74	0.00	0.00
28.	Punjab	223.55	100.00	117.60
29.	Rajasthan	149.97	307.97	18.51
30.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	833.28	890.76	294.61
32.	Tripura	0.02	0.09	0.71
33.	Uttaranchal	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Uttar Pradesh	248.53	208.33	84.60
35.	West Bengal	121.82	823.68	33.00
		5689.18	6162.51	1663.43

Statement-II

State-wise Loan Sanctioned by HUDCO for Urban Infrastructure Schemes during the last three years

S. No.	State/UT	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001
1	2	3	4	5
1.	A & N Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	123.00	121.35	340.06
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Assam	25.03	67.06	29.90
5.	Bihar	12.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Chattisgarh	0.00	0.00	10.30
8.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Delhi	1.53	12.32	8.00
10.	D & N Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Goa	0.00	49.49	0.00
12.	Gujarat	224.44	230.17	646.66
13.	Haryana	4.46	179.94	502.82
14.	Himachal Pradesh	101.10	0.00	0.66
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	2.30	20.00
16.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Karnataka	475.66	568.53	595.44
18.	Kerala	118.21	251.35	67.01
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	106.94	118.30	21.61
21.	Maharashtra	428.86	613.09	282.03
22.	Manipur	37.80	0.00	0.00
23.	Meghalaya	2.59	0.00	0.00
24.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Nagaland	8.29	0.00	0.00
26.	Orissa	0.00	0.00	10.19
27.	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Punjab	82.66	0.00	109.97

1	2	3	4	5
29.	Rajasthan	76.04	204.70	100.00
30.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	414.79	578.31	640.30
32.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	73.00
33.	Uttaranchal	0.00	1.53	6.50
34.	Uttar Pradesh	36.85	56.46	88.00
35.	West Bengal	110.83	763.66	487.00
		2391.28	3818.56	4039.46

Statement-III

State-wise Details of Housing Schemes Sanctioned to Private Sector

(Cumulative as on 30.6.2001)

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	State/UT	No. of Schemes	Project cost	Loan sanctioned	Dwelling Units
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	39.13	14.10	1322
2.	Assam	7	49.10	25.29	705
3.	Delhi	2	10.96	4.66	0
4.	Goa	1	8.24	3.30	0
5.	Gujarat	3	17.14	11.03	2241
6.	Haryana	3	5.53	2.86	124
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1.72	1.40	28
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	0.14	0.10	0
9.	Jharkhand	2	2.68	1.85	528
10.	Karnataka	17	700.36	498.71	29853
11.	Kerala	12	65.44	22.40	426
12.	Maharashtra	6	9.86	4.11	227
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4	30.63	10.04	762
14.	Meghalaya	2	15.37	7.34	106
15.	Orissa	1	4.75	3.00	60

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Punjab	3	1.56	1.04	178
17.	Rajasthan	2	0.88	0.53	158
18.	Tamil Nadu	10	58.81	30.39	189
19.	Uttar Pradesh	10	46.56	25.79	1145
20.	West Bengal	1	0.44	0.22	0
	Total	99	1069.30	668.16	38052

Statement-IV

Loans Sanctioned by HUDCO under HUDCO Niwas Cumulative As on 30.6.2001

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	State/UT	No. of Loans Disbursed	Loan Amount
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1483	46.63
2.	Assam	8794	132.87
3.	Bihar	48	1.12
4.	Delhi*	1190	35.38
5.	Gujarat	193	4.64
6.	Jaipur	50062	101.20
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	6	0.17
8.	Karnataka	6938	64.69
9.	Kerala	1143	24.77
10.	Madhya Pradesh	323	5.65
11.	Maharashtra	720	14.67
12.	Orissa	140162	603.06
13.	Chandigarh**	14627	303.49
14.	Tamil Nadu	8756	250.90
15.	Uttar Pradesh	107	2.42
16.	West Bengal	622	13.28
		235174	1604.94

* Includes loans sanctioned by Delhi Regional Office of HUDCO in Western Uttar Pradesh.

** Indicates loans sanctioned by the Chandigarh Regional Office of HUDCO in the States of Chandigarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab.

International Conventions on Ocean Development

2355. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI: Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is adhering to the International conventions on the ocean development;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) is a legal instrument for the seas and oceans to facilitate international communication, promote peaceful uses of the seas and oceans, the equitable and efficient utilisation of their resources, the conservation of their living resources, and protection and preservation of the marine environment. India has signed the Convention in 1982 and thereafter ratified the same in June, 1995. India is invoking the provisions under the UNCLOS in relation to the sea bed mining and delineation of the outer limit of the continental shelf.

Indo-Pak Summit

2356. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:
SHRIMATI KAILASHO DEVI:
DR. S. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:
SHRI SHIVAJI MANE:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE:
SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken up the issue of Cross Border Terrorism and Dawood Ibrahim with Pakistan President recently;

(b) if so, the response of the Pakistan's President;

(c) whether the Government are satisfied with the response of Pakistan;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the further steps likely to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. During his discussions with the President of Pakistan, Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee raised the issue of Pakistan's sponsorship of cross border terrorism in Jammu & Kashmir and elsewhere in India. Prime Minister conveyed in clear terms that India had the resolve, strength and stamina to counter terrorism and violence until it was decisively crushed. During the delegation level talks Prime Minister also raised the issue of extradition of criminals who are guilty of heinous crimes including the Bombay Bomb blasts in 1993 and the hijacking of IC 814 and are currently living in Pakistan. During his call on the President of Pakistan, Home Minister Shri L.K. Advani raised the issue of cross border terrorism and the extradition of criminals such as Dawood Ibrahim, who have sought refuge in Pakistan.

Pakistan's negative and hostile approach to India-Pakistan relations is well known. It continues to glorify the daily killing of innocent men, women and children by terrorists, in the name of "Jehad" or "freedom struggle". Despite evidence to the contrary Pakistan leaders frequently deny the presence of criminals in Pakistan, Pakistan has always expressed the view that arrangements, such as an extradition treaty, would be difficult as long as there was no "progress' on the issue of Jammu & Kashmir.

(e) Government are firmly resolved to take all necessary measures to preserve the security and territorial integrity of the country.

Coal Industry

2357. SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in "Dainik Hindustan" dated July 6, 2001 captioned 'Koyala Udyog Jharkhand aur Bhavishya Ki chintayen';

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to check corruption and malpractices in coal industry; and

(d) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to reduce the import in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is annexed.

(c) The following steps are continuously being taken by CIL to check corruption:-

(i) Rotational transfer of officers/employees working in sensitive posts.

(ii) Periodical inspections, both regular and surprise, in sensitive areas.

(iii) Post scrutiny of files etc.

(iv) Scrutiny of property returns.

(d) Import of coal in under Open General License. Consumers are importing coal, particular coking coal and superior quality non-coking coal on account of inadequate availability of such coal from indigenous sources. With present level of customs duty and railway freight structure, imported coal becomes competitive per unit of calorific value at certain locations.

Statement

Matters reported in the news item captioned 'Koyala Udyog Jharkhand aur Bhavishya Ki chintayen' and the reaction of the Government thereto

Sl. No.	Matters Reported in the news	Reaction of the Government
1	2	3
1.	About 2 crores 60 lakhs tonnes of coal is imported from abroad every year and as a result, dependence of our country on imports is increasing.	During 2000-01, 21.56 million tonnes (provisional) of coal (12.25 MTs of coking coal and 9.31 MTs of non-coking coal) was imported. Good quality coking coal and superior

1	2	3
		quality non-coking coal are being imported due to non-availability/inadequate availability from indigenous sources.
2.	It points to a dangerous situation that to meet its energy requirements, the country is becoming increasingly dependent on imports from countries which are not even on friendly terms. This will lead to closure of coal industry in general and BCCL in particular.	The country is largely self sufficient in so far as coal as a source of energy is concerned. The total coal production in the country during 2000-01 was 309.63 million tonnes (provisional), against which the total import was of the order of 21.56 million tonnes only. Thus, imports only supplement the indigenous production to meet the specific requirements of certain sectors for superior quality of coal.
3.	The ownership of coal mines should be in the hands of people of Jharkhand, instead of the so called leaders, coal mafia and officials.	Under the existing legal framework, Government companies or undertakings of the Jharkhand State Government can also undertake coal mining. Permissions have been granted to a few State Government Corporations to do coal mining. The Jharkhand Government can also follow this route.
4.	The workers should also realize their responsibility. Just as they agitate for their personal demands, they should launch similar campaigns against the corrupt elements and mafia.	The workers have played a significant role in the rapid growth achieved by the coal industry since nationalisation. The Government have also taken various measures to safeguard the interests of the workers. In a more competitive regime, the managements and the workers will have to work with greater synergy.
5.	Situation can be improved. Old railway lines, sidings etc., which are no longer in use, can be removed; and rivers, jores and nullahs can be diverted and about 60 crores tonnes of coal lying underneath can be extracted.	In BCCL, first phase diversion of Sulunga jore has already been done and a detailed study for examining the possibility of diverting the rivers and nullahs passing over the coal bearing areas of BCCL is being done jointly by CMPDIL and BCCL. The quantity of coal reserves to be realised by such diversion can be only be assessed after completion of the study. Re-alignment of Dhanbad-Patherdih Railway line over non-coal bearing areas has been taken up with the railway authorities.
6.	If BCCL has to improve, it should draw up its production plan for next five years and clearly demarcate the land required for this purpose.	BCCL has already prepared a production plan for the next five years.
7.	Residents from the areas affected by coal mining should be shifted to alternative location.	Persons affected by mining operations are being shifted to new colonies/townships constructed over non-coal bearing areas where all amenities are provided. Rehabilitation of some critical areas affected by fire and subsidence was earlier approved by a Committee constituted for this purpose by the erstwhile Bihar State.
8.	BCCL should have an agreement with the land losers to the effect that the land taken on lease for coal mining will be handed over to them in better condition after 30 years.	At present, land is not being acquired on lease by BCCL. Disposal of lands acquired under the various Acts will be governed by the provisions of those statutes.

1	2	3
9.	One major problem affecting the coal industry is the theft of coal. If there is a will, not only theft can be prevented, but this can also provide employment to a large number of youth, by encouraging them to form cooperative.	Coal companies have taken necessary measures to curb theft/pilferage of coal by strengthening security through intensive patrolling by security personnel of coal companies and CISF. Matter has also been discussed with the State Administration. Distribution of coal to consumers is being made through linkage system at present. Coal supply to cooperatives of unemployed youths can be considered only after formation of such cooperatives and with specific recommendations of the State Governments.
10.	To initiate the aforesaid measures, it is necessary that people from different political parties forget their political affiliations and work jointly towards resolving the problems of the coal industry.	The Government always endeavours to build up a consensus over all important issues. The problems of the coal sector are also discussed with the representatives of political parties in the Parliamentary Committees, such as the Consultative Committee, the Standing Committee on Energy etc.

Outstanding Amount of Coal Against Institutions

2358. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the names of institutions against which the arrears are due on account of supply of coal, as on date, alongwith the amount outstanding against each of them;

(b) whether any amount of outstanding arrears is disputed;

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

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to recover the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) and (b) The details of outstanding dues, as well as the disputed amounts are given in the statement enclosed.

(c) The major reasons for disputed outstanding dues are quality, quantity, weighment, penal over loading/under loading and statutory charges.

(d) The following action is being taken to realise the outstanding dues:

(i) Recovery of coal sale dues of State Electricity Boards from central plan assistance of the concerned State.

(ii) Settlement of disputed outstanding dues through umpires appointed by the Government.

(iii) Process of securitisation for recovery of outstanding coal sale dues on the basis of the report of the Expert Group under Dr. M.S. Ahluwalia is under consideration of the Government.

(iv) CIL/Subsidiary coal companies have initiated steps for entering into Fuel Supply Agreements with SEBs, which will contain provisions for payment etc.

Statement

Outstanding Dues as on 20.7.2001 (Provisional)

(In Rupees Crores)

State Electricity Board/ Power Utilities	Disputed	Undis-puted	Total
1	2	3	4
Bihar State Electricity Board	30.34	270.74	301.08
Jharkhand State Electricity Board	—	1.51	1.51

1	2	3	4
Uttar Pradesh Electricity Board	5.84	381.36	387.20
Punjab Electricity Board	189.51	96.41	285.92
Tamil Nadu Electricity Board	252.66	114.29	366.95
Haryana State Electricity Board	0.48	27.12	27.60
Rajasthan State Electricity Board	12.05	85.37	97.42
Maharashtra State Electricity Board	545.60	229.28	774.88
Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board	194.85	884.05	1078.90
Chattisgarh State Electricity Board	—	20.15	20.15
Gujarat Electricity Board	8.82	676.48	685.30
West Bengal State Electricity Board	8.30	336.80	345.10
West Bengal Power Development Cornp. Ltd.	45.89	731.05	776.94
Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board	4.44	48.17	52.61
Assam State Electricity Board	—	-0.97	-0.97
Karnataka Power Corporation Limited	—	-0.42	-0.42
Durgapur Projects Limited	1.92	216.84	218.76
Damodar Valley Corporation	91.02	105.10	196.12
Delhi Vidyut Board	14.03	5.40	19.43
Badarpur Thermal Power Station	263.65	289.70	553.35
National Thermal Power Station	137.18	123.91	261.09
Calcutta Electricity Supply Corporation (CESC)	1.20	15.81	17.01
Ahmedabad Electricity Corporation (AEC)	10.92	13.12	24.04
Bombay Suburban Electric Company (BSES)	0.21	-0.64	-0.43
Durgapur Power Supply (DPS)	—	4.37	4.37
Tenughat Thermal Power Station	—	15.53	15.53
Hirakud Power Corporation Limited	—	-0.90	-0.90
Orissa Power Generation Corporation	—	-2.89	-2.89
Renu Sagar Power Corporation	—	—	—
Tata Hydro.	—	-0.02	-0.02
Total Power	1818.91	4686.72	6505.63
Steel	412.02	118.44	530.46
Others	91.93	24.53	116.46
Grand Total	2322.86	4829.69	7152.55

[English]

Results of CBSE Examination in Kendriya/Navodaya Vidyalayas

2359. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the results of students of Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas in CBSE examination during 2000-2001 in general and in two-three regions in particular have been dismal;

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

(c) the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Generally, the result of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas and Kendriya Vidyalayas for class X and XII in all the regions is much above the average of CBSE

affiliated Vidyalayas' result. During the year 2000-2001 the results of X and XII class of KVS and NVS in comparison to the average results of CBSE affiliated schools are as under:-

Class	Results of KVs (in percentage)	Results of JNVs (in percentage)	Average results of the CBSE affiliated schools
Class X	81.00	87.00	66.60
Class XII	83.70	84.20	75.20

In one of the regions, the KVS results of class X are less than 70% but still they are above the CBSE average.

Private Sector Participation in Garbage Collection Work

2360. SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have, in a Central Scheme, invited private sector for garbage collection work in the metropolitan cities of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of big cities where this scheme is being launched in the first instance?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

CRPF Recruitment Centre in Kerala

2361. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C.R.P.F. Recruitment Centre, Peringone in the district of Kannur of Kerala has started the recruitment of C.R.P.F. personnel;

(b) if so, whether this Centre has all facilities for the recruitment purposes; and

(c) if not, the time by which this centre is likely to be ready for making recruitment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) Central Reserve Police Force do not have permanent recruitment centres. However, recruitment for CRPF is being conducted at different places in the country depending on the number of vacancies allotted to a particular State as well as number of candidates who have applied for selection in that State.

[Translation]

NCTE Norms

2362. SHRI SHIVAJI VITHALRAO KAMBLE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether NCTE norms have not been adopted in Maharashtra;

(b) the names of other States which have not adopted these norms; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) Section 1 (2) of the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) Act 1993 provides that the Act extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. In view of this, the norms fixed by NCTE extends to the whole of India including Maharashtra. However, the Act does not extend to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

[English]

ISI Activities

2363. SHRI ANANT GUDHE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of initiatives taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to curb ISI activities in the country;

(b) whether the Government propose to bring out a white paper on the activities of ISI in the country;

(c) if so, the time by which it is likely to be published; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) The Government is aware that ISI of Pakistan is involved in aiding, abetting and supporting terrorism in various parts of the country.

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, setting up of out-posts of security forces in vulnerable areas and modernization and 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. As a result of coordinated action, a number of Pakistan backed modules have been neutralized.

Diplomatic initiatives have also been taken with various countries to enlist their support in countering the activities of militant groups.

(b) to (d) Various aspects pertaining to a White Paper on ISI activities in India are presently under consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

Allotment of Funds to the Waqf Council

2364. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria being followed for allocation of funds to Madrasa Board or Waqf Council;

(b) whether the Government allocate funds for them according to the demands by the States;

(c) if so, the details of demands received from various States and the funds allocated to them during 1999-2000 and 2000-2001; and

(d) the names of States to whom no allocation could be made during the said period and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) As per the information received from the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, that ministry gives grants in—aids to the Central Waqf Council under a Non-Plan scheme for the specific purpose of advancing loans to Waqf Boards/Waqf institutions for the development of urban Waqf property in accordance with prescribed guidelines.

No funds are directly allocated by this Ministry to any Madrasa Board or Waqf Council. However, the National Council for the Promotion of Urdu Language (NCPUL), an autonomous organization of this Ministry, under its approved scheme for the promotion of Arabic/ Persian, disburses in some cases funds to voluntary organisations (including Madrasas) for administrative convenience through the concerned Madrasa Board/Waqf Council/Minority Welfare Department.

(c) and (d) The relevant information is at statement-I and II enclosed.

The States to which no funds were released did not send comprehensive proposals within the guidelines of the schemes.

Statement-I

Grant-in-Aid Released by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment under Non-Plan Scheme

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of State	1999-2000		2000-2001	
1	2		3	
Karnataka	1. Development Project of Hafiz Badi Dargah Belhongal, Belgaum	10.00	1. Development Project of Hazrat Madar Shah Makan, Tumkur	34.00
	2. Development Project of Muslim Orphanage, Bangalore	20.00	2 Development Project of Jama Masjid Bhandiwad Base, Hubli	10.00

1	2		3	
	3. Development Project of H.M.S. Education Society, Tumkur	25.00	3. Development Project of Muslim Orphanag, Bangalore	20.00
	4. Development Project of Masjid-e-Siddiqui Gulbage	7.00		
	5. Development Project of Dattari Mosque, Bijapur	6.00		
	6. Development Project of Taha Education Trust, Bangalore	5.00		
	7. Development Project of Anjuman-e-Islam, Hubli	26.00		
Kerala	8. Development Project of Jamia Sadia Arabia, Kasargoda	20.00	4. Development Project of Jamia Sadiya Arabia, Kasargoda	30.00
Maharashtra			5. Development Project of Shad Adam Shaikh Trust, Mumbai	25.00
Punjab			6. Development Project of Hospital Building, Malerkotla	20.00
Rajasthan	9. Development Project of Dargah Khawaja Sb., Ajmer.	25.00		
Uttar Pradesh	10. Development Project of Rouza Hafiz Abbas Ali, Amroha	25.00	7. Development Project of Rouza Hafiz Abbas Ali, Amroha	41.00

Statement-II

Funds Released by National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language (NCPUL) Under the Scheme of Promotion of Arabic/Persian

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	1999-2000			2000-2001			The Grant Released through
		No. of Teachers	No. of Voluntary Org. (VO)	Amount	No. of Teachers	No. of Voluntary Org. (VO)	Amount	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34	16	1.78	99	49	5.34	State Urdu Academy
2.	Bihar	104	88	5.62	104	52	5.62	State Madrasa Edn. Board, Patna

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Chandigarh	3	1	0.16	3	1	0.16	Directly to Voluntary Org.
4.	Delhi	4	2	0.22	8	3	0.43	Directly to Voluntary Org.
5.	Goa	4	2	0.22				Directly to Voluntary Org.
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4	2	0.22	6	2	0.32	Directly to Voluntary Org.
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	2	0.22	8	3	0.48	Directly to Voluntary Org.
8.	Karnataka	12	6	0.65	10	5	0.54	Directly to Voluntary Org.
9.	Madhya Pradesh	2	1	0.11	2	1	0.11	Directly to Voluntary Org.
10.	Maharashtra	25	16	1.35	16	11	0.86	State Urdu Academy
11.	Manipur	50	50	2.70	50	50	2.70	Director Education (S)
12.	Rajasthan	3	1	0.16	3	1	0.16	Directly to Voluntary Org.
13.	Tamil Nadu	5	1	0.27	5	1	0.27	Directly to Voluntary Org.
14.	Tripura	17	9	0.92	17	9	0.92	Waqf Board
15.	Uttar Pradesh	17	7	0.92	32	14	1.73	Directly to Voluntary Org.

[English]

Anganwadi Centres in Karnataka

2365. SHRI R.S. PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds allocated to Anganwadi centers under the ICDS programme in Karnataka during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the funds allocated for 2000-2001 for these centers have not been released so far;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) Funds released to State Government of Karnataka during the last three years for the implementation of ICDS Scheme are as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001
5709.83	5111.35	7466.18

(b) Funds have been released.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Review of NCERT Text Books of History

2366. CH. TEJVEER SINGH:
DR. RAM KRISHNA KUSMARIA:

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

(a) whether any review of the text books of History, published by National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) have ever been made since their being first published;

(b) if so, the names of scholars who have reviewed them;

(c) the main features of the reviews; and

(d) if not, text book has been reviewed till date, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) History textbooks brought out by the NCERT have been reviewed periodically. They were reviewed earlier when the syllabi were reconsidered in the period 1975-76, 1984-85 & 1989-92. Editorial review is a continuous process. Many subject experts and teachers get involved in the process of review. The reviews are based on the feedbacks from teachers and any inconsistencies pointed out to the NCERT by the experts and other persons concerned.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Ban on Terrorist Organisations in Tamil Nadu

2367. SHRI ABUL HASNAT KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu has urged the Union Government to impose ban on certain extremist, secessionist and communal organisations operating in the State;

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

(c) whether the State Government has also sought more central assistance for modernising the State Police Force; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Government of Tamil Nadu has sent proposals to the Central Government to declare certain organizations as 'unlawful associations' under the provisions of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. The proposals to ban the organisations are carefully examined with reference to the available evidence before any view is taken in the matter in consultation with the State Government and concerned agencies/Departments.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) Funds under the Scheme of Modernisation of State Police Forces would be released to the State Government on receipt of complete utilization certificates for the funds released during the previous financial year.

Permission Fee of Mixed Land Use in Residential Colonies

2368. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that permission fee of mixed land use in residential colonies have been reduced to 2.5 per cent of the difference between current commercial and residential rates on annual basis for allowing mixed land use namely nursing homes, banks and guest houses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria for realisation of permission fee from the date of effect;

(d) whether the Government propose to reduce permission fee of mixed land use; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. Government, vide Notification of May 7, 1999, allowed Nursing Home, Guest House, Boarding House, Lodging House in residential plots of minimum size of 209 sq. m. facing roads of minimum width of 18 mtrs. (9 mtrs in special area and 13.5 in rehabilitation colonies) and subject to certain conditions like road frontage catering to neighbourhood facility, parking requirements etc. The permission fees to be charged for such activity was kept @ 10% per annum of the difference between current commercial rate and current residential rate as approved by the Ministry from time to time. On further review, the permission fee for Guest Houses was reduced to 2.5%

of difference between current commercial rate and current residential rate on 13/20.11.2000. In case of Guest Houses having more than 15 rooms, for each additional room permission fee would be paid @5%. The fee will be based on actual floor area utilised for such non-residential purpose and the amount collected through the levy of permission fee would be kept in the escrow account by the local body and utilised for augmentation of infrastructure in and around the area.

As far as Nursing Homes are concerned, the Delhi Medical Association Nursing Home and Medical Establishment Forum in WP No. 6240/1999 had moved the Hon'ble High Court against revised permission fee wherein the Hon'ble High Court in its judgement dated June 1, 2001 struck down the levy of permission fees relating to Nursing Homes and given liberty for processing the case under section 57 (1)(f) of Delhi Development Act. The matter of permissibility of Nursing Homes in residential colonies and the permission fees/user charges to be charged from them is under examination.

Coal Reserves with BCCL

2369. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of coal reserves with BCCL at the time of take over with area-wise, grade-wise and department-wise break up, as on January 1, 2001; and

(b) the production planning of BCCL for the Ninth and Tenth Plans with year-wise breakup?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) Coal reserves as on 1-1-1973 for Bihar was assessed by GSI at 17365.35 million tonnes. The details are as under:

(In Million Tonnes)

Grade	Proved	Indicated	Inferred	Total
Prime Coking	3653.21	1537.26	460.73	5651.20
Medium Coking	3393.76	3820.01	1071.33	8285.10
Semi Coking	939.58	2112.19	377.28	3429.05
Total	7986.55	7469.46	1909.34	17365.35

Reserves in BCCL as on 1-1-2001 has been assessed at 19430 million tonnes with the following break-up:

(In Million Tonnes)

Grade	Proved	Indicated	Inferred	Total
Prime Coking	4614.35	698.71	—	5313.06
Medium Coking	4360.48	1803.52	—	6164.00
Non Coking	6102.74	1850.26	—	7953.00
Total	15077.57	4352.49	—	19430.06

(b) Production programme of BCCL for the IX and X plans with year-wise break-up is as under:

(In Million Tonnes)

	IX plan as per AAP		X Plan (Provisional)	
Year	Target	Actual	Year	Projection
1997-98	30.70	30.92	2002-03	31.00
1998-99	32.30	27.17	2003-04	31.50
1999-2000	27.50	27.90	2004-05	32.00
2000-01	29.50	26.02	2005-06	32.50
2001-02	30.00	—	2006-07	33.00

[Translation]

Supreme Court's Orders for Clean and Pollution Free Cities

2370. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has ordered the Government to keep metropolitan cities clean and pollution free;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have constituted a high level Committee to look into the matter;

(d) if so, whether the Committee has submitted any interim report;

(e) if so, the recommendation given by the Committee; and

(f) the time frame fixed for presentation of report by the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. It is the responsibility of the State Governments and concerned urban local bodies to keep metropolitan cities clean and pollution free. However, in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 888/1996 filed by Mrs. Almitra H. Patel against the Union of India, all State Governments and others regarding Solid Waste Management, the Hon'ble Supreme Court while examining the issue of cleanliness in the metropolitan cities of Delhi, Chennai, Kolkata, Mumbai and Bangalore, had directed the Union of India to send a specific response in respect of Delhi, as well as for identification and allotment of land to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) and New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) for setting up of landfills and compost plants.

(c) Under the Writ Petition (Civil) refereed to above, the Hon'ble Supreme Court had constituted a Committee under the chairmanship of the then Municipal Commissioner, Calcutta Municipal Corporation on 16.1.98 to look into all aspects of Solid Waste Management in Class-I cities and to submit its reports by 30.6.98. The Union Government and State Governments were directed to facilitate the work of the Committee.

(d) The Committee referred to above submitted its interim report on 30.6.98 and sought permission of the Hon'ble Court to obtain feed back/comments on their recommendations by holding regional workshops with the State Governments, Municipal Commissioners and other involved in solid waste management.

(e) and (f) The Committee finalized its report on 25.3.99. The recommendations of the Committee include ban on throwing of waste on the streets, storage of waste at source, doorstep collection of waste, sweeping of streets on all days of the year, work norms for sweeping of streets, provision of litter bins at public places, abolition of open waste storage sites and other un-hygienic street bins, transportation of waste to synchronize with waste storage facility, conversion of bio-degradable waste into compost, recyclable waste to be passed on to recycling industry, only rejects to be landfilled in a scientific manner, caution against using unproved technologies, criteria for site selection, site development and landfill operations, institutional strengthening and capacity building, management information system, financial health, and legal aspects, public awareness strategy and creation of technology mission for solid waste management, etc.

[English]

Women and Child Development

2371. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the extent to which the scheme/ programmes, like Rashtriya Mahila Kosh, ICDS, Swashakti and Balika Samridhi Yojana etc. of the Department of Women and Child Development had contributed for the development of women, particularly in the Women Empowerment Year, scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): The Department of Women and Child Development implements certain innovative programmes for women. These programmes are in the areas of training and capacity building, employment and income generation, welfare and support services and awareness generation and gender sensitization. The ultimate objective of all these programmes is to make women independent and self-reliant. Rashtriya Mahila Kosh provides credit facilities to women for income generating activities; ICDS provides vital services to pregnant and lactating women; Sewa-shakti promotes self-help groups of women and strengthens the process to promote social change and economic betterment that improve the quality of life of

women; and the objective of Balika Samriddhi Yojana is to raise the overall status of the girl child and bring about a positive change in family and community attitudes towards her. These ongoing schemes of the Department are being strengthened for better targeting during the Women's Empowerment Year 2001. A Statement indicating the beneficiaries under these schemes is enclosed.

Statement

Scheme-wise details of beneficiaries

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/Programme	Number of women beneficiaries
1.	Rashtriya Mahila Kosh	4,08,559*
2.	I.C.D.S.	54,00,000
3.	Swa-Shakti	8,795**
4.	Balika Samriddhi Yojana	10,45,000

* Since inception (1993) till 30 June 2001.
** No. of Self Help Group formed.

Shortage of IPS Officers

2372. DR. S. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI RAMANAND SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that there is shortage of IPS officers in all States;

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

(c) the steps the Government propose to take to remove the shortage so that the administrative work may run smoothly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, there is shortage in some States.

(c) The posts in the IPS are filled up on a continuous basis, through direct recruitment as well as through promotion. The posts in Direct Recruitment Quota are filled up by allocation of officers on the basis of the results of the Civil Services Examination, and the posts in Promotion Quota are filled up by way of preparation of year-wise Select Lists.

Pending Complaints with Directorate of Estates, CPWD, DDA and HUDCO

2373. SHRI C.N. SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints are pending for action relating to Directorate of Estates, CPWD, DDA and HUDCO as on date, separately;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for delay in taking action on those complaints; and

(c) the time by which the same are likely to be disposed of?

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

[Translation]

Commercialisation of Education

2374. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:
DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA:

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

(a) whether India and China have mutually decided to oppose commercialisation of Education of all the forums including the World Trade Organization;

(b) if so, the ill effects likely to be suffered by the society as a result of commercialisation of education;

(c) whether allowing for foreign capital investment and privatisation in higher education system in the country likely to add to commercialisation of education; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) China is not a member of the World Trade Organisation. The Recife Declaration of the E-9 Countries in which both China and India are member *inter-alia* acknowledge

the crucial role of national governments in partnership with provincial governments, local bodies, non-governmental organisations and civil society in meeting the goals of Education for All.

(b) to (d) The National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986, as revised in 1992, encourages non-government and voluntary effort including social activist groups to promote education subject to proper management. It also recommends suitable steps to prevent the establishment of institutions set upto commercialise education. Accordingly, State Governments have their own regulatory laws to regulate different aspects of education at various levels including maters like admission, fee structure, recruitment of teachers, management of institutions, transaction of curriculum, setting up of new institutions etc. At the Central level, University Grants Commission (UGC), All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) have been set up as statutory bodies to ensure proper maintenance of norms and standards in higher, technical and management education and teacher education respectively. All these organisations have laid down detailed norms, rules and regulations in their respective field of education. The Government, therefore, while in favour of public-private partnership in education, would not agree that this would necessarily lead to commercialisation of education. The partnership would provide for greater access to higher education, at the same time promoting up-gradation in quality.

Education is integrally linked with national developmental where partnership with the private sector would also need to be encouraged so as to optimise financial, physical and intellectual resources. This is all the more so in the context of the evolving educational scenario.

[English]

Projects Launched by CAPART in Gujarat

2375. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects launched/approved by the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) during 2000-2001 and till date in Gujarat;

(b) the names of voluntary organisations to whom assistance has been provided through CAPART during the said period, location-wise;

(c) whether some project proposals from the State are lying pending for approval with CAPART; and

(d) if so, details thereof and the time by which these proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) and (b) The details of the projects approved by the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) in Gujarat during 2000-2001 and till date alongwith the names of these Voluntary Organisations, location-wise, are given in the Statement-I, enclosed.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The details of the project proposals from State of Gujarat pending in CAPART are given in the statement-II. These projects proposals will be placed before the concerned National Standing Committee/Regional Committee of CAPART for consideration as soon as the formalities of desk scrutiny and pre-funding appraisal are completed.

Statement-I

(In Rs.)

S. No.	Name of the Voluntary Organisation & Address	Name of Scheme	Amt. Sanctioned
1	2	3	4
(2000-2001)			
1.	Bharatiya Jan Sanghathana, Pune, Maharashtra, 1184/4, Shivajinagar, Puduka Chowk, Pune (Operational area Gujarat)	Public Cooperation	19,44,000
2.	Rural Agro Research and Development Society, Gandhi Ram Road, Juhu, Mumbai (Operational area Gujarat)	-do-	18,98,799

1	2	3	4
3.	Rural Agro Research and Development Society, Mumbai, Gandhi Ram Road, Juhu, (Operational area Gujarat)	Public Cooperation	19,95,938
4	Bhal Nalkantha Prayogik Sangh (Gundi), Tal. Viramgam, Distt. Ahmedabad	-do-	6,55,431
5.	Vishvashanti Seva Trust, Mariampura, Distt. Anand	-do-	23,730
6.	Shramik Sewa Samiti, Block Sanad, Distt Ahmedabad	-do-	1,51,200
7.	Maldhari Sewa Sangh, Dholka, Distt. Ahmedabad	-do-	2,54,016
8.	Zarpan Nasarpur Vibhag Kalvani Mandal, Vadi Tal. Umarpada, Distt. Surat	-do-	7,40,859
9.	Shree Bhal Vikas Sangan Kshetra Samiti, Pachchham, Tal. Dholka, Distt. Ahmedabad	-do-	9,59,559
10.	Swadeshi Jagran Foundation, 60, North Avenue, New Delhi (Project proposal submitted by BMD, Ahmedabad)	-do-	4,56,000
11.	Social Action for Rural & Tribal in Habitants of India (SARTHI), Lunawada, Tal. Santrampur, Distt Dahod	-do-	5,84,220
12.	Bhal Nalkantha Prayogik Sangh, Rampura, Tal. Viramgam, Distt. Ahmedabad	-do-	5,83,047
13.	Shree Arya Seva Sangh, At/PO Baspa, Tal. Sami, Distt Patan	-do-	6,58,980
14.	Samanvay Resource Centre, At/PO Kelia, Tal Devgadhbaria, Distt. Panchmahal	-do-	4,53,145
15	The Navjagruti Yuvak Kendra Sangthan, Old Busstand, Bayad, Distt. Sabarkantha	-do-	7,51,140
16.	Shri Bhagwatba Khadi Gramodhyog Seva Trust, Gabat, Distt. Sabarkanta	-do-	6,11,667
17.	Chamunda Niketan, Surendranagar, At Moti Kathechhi, Tal. Limbdi, Distt. Surendranagar	-do-	4,02,064
18.	Mahila Ekta Vikas Parishad, 3, Jiven Kala Society, Vejalpur Road, Ahmedabad	-do-	6,31,778
19.	Gramya Vikas Trust, Opp. S.T. Stand, Dwarka, Distt. Jamnagar	-do-	5,27,535
20.	Asmita Smvardhan Trust, Shrinathgadh, Distt. Rajkot	-do-	7,25,457
21.	Parakh Trust, Shivniwas, Himmatnagar, Distt. Sabarkanta	-do-	3,41,945
22.	Surendranagar District Sarvoday Vikas Manal, Gharshalla Road, Joravarnagar, Distt. Surendranagar	-do-	12,88,198
23.	Shree Vadhiyar Khadi Gramodyog Sangh, At&PO Baspa, Taluka Samit, Distt. Patan	-do-	4,30,885
24.	Shree Arya Seva Sangh, Distt. Patan, At&PO Baspa, Tal Sami. Distt. Patan	-do-	5,32,944

1	2	3	4
25.	Shri Sardar Kelvani Mandal, U.B. Kanya Vidhyalaya, Sami, Distt. Patan	Public Cooperation	4,02,016
26.	Shri Saraswati Education Trust, At Daudpur, Tal Sami, Distt. Patan	-do-	3,93,450
27.	Gram Seva Trust, Lanwa, At & PO Lanwa, Tal. Chanasma, Distt. Patna	-do-	4,66, 730
28.	Insaf Khadi Gra iodhyog Trust, At & PO Vanod, Tal. Dasada, Distt. Surendranagar	-do-	11,45,057
29.	MATRUBHOOMI, Resham Khadi & Village Industries Trust, At Jorawarnagar, Tal. Wadhvan, Distt. Surendranagar	-do-	15,89,280
30.	Shree Vadhiyar Khadi Gramodyog Sangh, Baspa, Tal. Sami, Distt. Patan	Organisation of Beneficiaries.	1,49,000
31.	Dahegam Vikas Yojana, At & PO Devkaran, Tal Dehgam, Distt. Ahmedabad	Rural Technology	3,72,750
32.	Mahiti Rural Development Centre, Dhanduka Taluka, Distt. Ahmedabad	-do-	4,73,035
33.	Pandu Mewas Development Agency, Tal. Savali, Distt. Barodara	-do-	3,72,750
34.	Suruchi Shikshan Vasahat Trust, Suruchi Vasahat, Post Box No. 4, Bagdoli, Distt. Surat	-do-	2,79,150
35.	UTHAN, 36, Cihtrakut Twins, Vashtra Puri, Ahmedabad	-do-	6,72,000
36.	St. Xaviers Non Formal Educational Society, Ahmedabad	Disaster Management	17,76,000
37.	Development Support Centre, Ahmedabad	-do-	23,76,000
38.	-do-	Watershed	8,86,000
39.	Amar Bharti, Gandhi Nagar	-do-	2,00,000
(2001-2002)			
40.	Banni Vikas trust (Gorewali), 206, Commercial Centre, At & PO Gorewali, Tal. Bhuj, Distt. Bhuj	Public Cooperation	3,67,040
41.	Manav Sadhna, 136, Gandhi Ashram, Ahmedabad	-do-	16,20,300
42.	Suruchi Shikshan Vasahat Trust, Suruchi Vasahat, Post Box No.4, Bagdoli, Distt. Surat	-do-	6,12,433
43.	Asmita Samwardhan Trust, Shrinathgadh, Distt. Rajkot	-do-	6,65,280
44.	Paschim Kutch Khadi Gramodyog Sangh, At Khadigram, Kothara, Dist. Kutch	-do-	2,70,000
45.	Bhimani Khadi Gramodhyog Sangh, Toprani, Sankul, Mandvi, Distt. Kutch	-do-	2,70,000

1	2	3	4
46.	Kutch Khadi Gramodyog Sangh, Old Station Road, Bhuj-Kutch	Public Cooperation	2,70,000
47.	Bhimani Khadi Mandal, Gramodhyog Wadi, Lilpur, Rahpur, Distt. Kutch	-do-	2,70,000
48.	Shree Kabir Ashram, At & PO Limdi, Distt. Surendranagar	-do-	13,86,000
49.	Shri Mangalam Khadi Gramodyog Trust, Sonapur Road, Wadhawan, Distt. Surendranagar	-do-	8,31,600
50.	Gramin Seva Trust, R.R. Hospital, Limbi, Distt. Surendranagar	-do-	4,39,485
51.	Shri Lalan Saraswati Dham, Behind Abhinav High School, Siddhpur, Distt. Patan	-do-	2,94,604
52.	ANANDI (Area Networking & Developments)	Disaster Management	24,71,150

Statement-II

S.N.	VO Name & Address	Scheme
1	2	3
1.	Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad.	ARTS
2.	Shri Gajanand Yuvak Mandal, Bhavnagar-364765	-do-
3.	AVANI Resource Development Centre, Tal. Kdana, Distt. Panchmahal.	OB
4.	Education and Social Welfare Centre, Amreli.	ORP
5.	Gujarat Rajya Rachnatmak Karyakar Sangh, Panchmahal.	-do-
6.	Shri Samaj Sewa Trust, Amreli.	-do-
7.	Shri Shivashakti Gram Vikas Sangh, At Sonar, Mehsana.	PC
8.	Sami Taluka Khadi Gramodyog Vikas Samiti, Mehsana.	-do-
9.	Deenbandhu Pragati Yuvak Mandal, Sabarkantha.	-do-
10.	Shri Vagad Sewa Mandal, Sabarkantha.	-do-
11.	Lok Vikas, Ahmedabad.	-do-
12.	Shri Harsiddha Mahakali Sewa Sangh, Mehsana.	-do-
13.	Shri Arya Sewa Sangh, Mehsana.	-do-
14.	Samanvay Resource Centre, Panchmahal.	-do-
15.	Shri Divyajyoti Gramvikas Kelavani Mandal, Rajkot.	-do-
16.	Mahila Ekta Vikas Parishad, Ahmedabad.	-do-
17.	Shir Arbuda Khadi Gramodyog Mandal, Sabarkantha.	-do-
18.	Malpura Taluka Saraswati Sewa Sangh, Sabarkantha.	-do-

1	2	3
19.	Asmita Samvardhan Trust, Rajkot.	PC
20	Ukel Rachnatmak Trust, Ahmedabad.	-do-
21.	Gramin Rajya Vikas Samiti, Ahmedabad.	-do-
22.	Janvikas Sanstha, Anand.	-do-
23.	Shri Shajanand Sarva Sewa Trust, Bhuj.	-do-
24.	Sh. Motibhai R. Chaudhari Foundation, State Highway, Mehsana.	-do-
25.	INRECA, Inreca Complex, Rajpipla Road, Dediapad, Distt. Narmada.	-do-
26.	Loka Jagruti Yuvak Mandal, PO Kothada, Distt. Sabarkantha.	-do-
27.	Chandroday Khadi Gramodyog Sewa Sangh, Kankaria, Ahmedabad.	-do-
28.	Sarjan Sewa Sangh, Bapunagar, Distt. Ahmedabad.	-do-
29.	Shri Lalan Saraswati Dham, Dishpur, Distt. Patan.	-do-
30.	Samanvay Resource Centre, Devgadh Baria, Distt. Dahod.	-do-
31.	Parisram Rural Development Foundation, At Limbala, Distt. Bhavnagar.	-do-
32.	Shri Bagavatiba Khadi Gramodyog Sangh, Sabarkantha.	-do-
33.	Lok Kalyan Karmodhar Society, Gondal, Rajkot.	-do-
34.	Shramik Vikas Sansthan, Bhiloda.	-do-
35.	Banni Vikas Trust, Bhuj, Kutch.	-do-
36.	AVANI Resource Development Centre, AT/PO Godhar, Distt. Panchmahal.	-do-
37.	Education and Social Welfare Centre, Amreli.	-do-
38.	Shri Manav Seva Trust, Gandhinagar.	-do-
39	Arbuda Khadi Gramudhyog Vikas Mandal, At & PO Malasa, Sabarkantha.	-do-
40.	Shri Vivekananda Research & Training Institute, Mandiv, Kutch.	-do-
41.	Akhil Bhartiya Shri Punarvashn Health & Education Mandal, Nizampura, Baroda.	-do-
42.	Kabir Ashram, Limdi, Surendranagar.	-do-
43.	Gujarat Rajya Gramya Seva Vikas Samiti, Ahmedabad.	-do-
44.	Shri Gajanand Yuvak Mandal, Bhavnagar.	-do-
45.	Gram Vikas Seva Trust, Sabarkantha.	-do-
46.	Mahit Rural Development Centre, Ahmedabad.	-do-
47.	Shri Kundala Taluka Gram Seva Mandal, Amreli.	-do-
48.	Samanvay Resource Centre, Dahod.	-do-
49.	Shanti Gram Niraman Mandal, Baruch.	-do-

1	2	3
50.	UTHTHAN, Ahmedabad	PC
51.	Manav Kalyan Trust, Sabarkantha.	-do-
52.	Seva Vikas Trust, Radhanpur, Patan.	-do-
53.	Mahila Ekta Vikas Parishad, Ahmedabad.	-do-
54.	Shree Balvikas Sagan Kshetra Samiti, Dholka.	-do-
55.	Sarvoday Rachnatmak Sangh, Ahmedabad.	-do-
56.	Saurashtra Economic Development Centre, Junagadh.	-do-
57.	Rural Develoopment & Management Institute, Ahmedabad.	-do-
58.	Menka Charitable Trust, Ahmedabad.	-do-
59.	Shri Ganad Khadi Gramodhyog Sangh, Surendranagar.	-do-
60.	Sarvodaya Mahila Vikas Samiti, Anjar, Distt. Kutch	Earthquake Relief and Rehabilitation Work
61.	PEACE, Malveanagar, N. Delhi.	-do-
62.	Shri Manav Seva Trust, Distt. Nanded, Maharashtra.	-do-
63.	Late Ulhas Memorial Trust, Distt. Nanded, Maharashtra	-do-
64.	Shri Arya Seva Sangh, Distt. Patan, Gujarat	-do-
65.	Insaf Khadi Gramodyog Trust, Distt. Surendranagar, Gujarat	-do-
66.	Muktangan International Foundation, Ist Floor, Mumbai, Maharashtra	-do-
67.	Swaraj Khadi Gramodyog Samiti, Ratanpur, Distt. Surendranagar	-do-
68.	Shri Halvad Dhranghra Gram Seva Mandal, Surendranagar	-do-
69.	Gaurav Rachnatmak Samiti, Jagadava, Surendranagar	-do-
70.	Shri Kotharia Khadi Gramodyog Mandal, Wadhwan Surendranagar	-do-
71.	Shri Matrubhumi Resham Khadi Gramodyog Mandal, Surendranagar	-do-
72.	Shri Navjeevan Khadi Gramodyog Mandal, Prangadh, Surendranagar	-do-
73.	Shri Hari Krishna Khadi Gramodyog Sangh, Fulwadi, Surendranagar	-do-
74.	Shri Samagra Samaj Khadi Vikas Mandal, Wadhwan, Surendranagar	-do-
75.	Shri Sayla Taluka Khadi Gramodyog Mandal, Sayla, Surendranagar	-do-
76.	Rashtriya Swabhiman, Lower Grand Floor C-101, N. Delhi.	-do-
77.	Shri Surendranagar Zilla Sarvodaya Vikas Mandal, Joravarnagar, Surendranagar	-do-
78.	Centre For Rural Care, Anand Vihar, Bhavnagar	-do-

1	2	3
79.	KIBBTUS, Shivanagar, Pune	Earthquake relief and Rehabilitation Work
80.	Shri Rashtriya Shalla, Rajkot, Gujarat	-do-
81.	Gujarat Rajya Gram Vikas Samiti, Dholka Circle, Sarkhej, Ahmedabad	-do-
82.	Ukel Rachnatmak Trust, Virani Road, Nakhatrana, Kutch	-do-
83.	Kutch Nav Nirman Abhian, Near Kalptaru, Bhuj-Kutch	-do-
84.	Gujarat Research Organisation Unity of Planning (Group), Bavla, Distt. Ahmedabad	-do-
85.	St. Xaviers Non-formal Educational Society, Ahmedabad	Disaster Management Under PC
86.	Sri Kundla Taluka Gram Seva Mandal, Savarkundla, Gujarat	-do-
87.	Development Support Centre, Ahmedabad	-do-
88.	Samanvay Resource Centre, Dahod, Gujarat	-do-

Implementation of Land Reforms in States

2376. SHRI G.J. JAVIYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States that have failed to implement the land reforms;

(b) whether the Government propose to withhold the Central aid of these States;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) Land and its management is the responsibility of the respective State Govts. as provided under Entry No. 18, List-II (State List), of VII Schedule to the Constitution of India. The Central Government's role is advisory and co-ordinating one. The Land Reform Programmes have various facets like Distribution of Surplus Land/Bhoodan Land/ Government Wasteland, Tenancy Reforms, Consolidation of Land Holdings and Restoration of Alienated Tribal Lands. It is, therefore, not possible to have inter-State comparisons.

(b) to (d) The Government of India have not taken any decision to withhold the Central aid/assistance to the States which have failed to implement the Land Reforms.

[Translation]

Beautification of Delhi

2377. SHRI TARA CHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to immediately implement the scheme of beautification of Delhi as per its Master Plan;

(b) if so, the alternative arrangements made before rendering the people homeless;

(c) whether the Government propose to pay compensation to them; and

(d) if so, the criteria on which the compensation is proposed to be paid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The Master Plan for Delhi-2001 provides the basic framework for development and envisages maintenance of ecological balance and creation of physical and social environment for improved quality of life. It lays emphasis on conservation of natural features and development of greenery, park and playgrounds. Development of parks and green areas are being taken up at different places accordingly. In case some of the areas proposed for

development as green are found to be encroached upon by JJ cluster, the JJ families are shifted from the said land and relocated as per Government policy.

(c) and (d) The eligible JJ dwellers are relocated at alternative sites. In such cases where acquisition of land is involved, compensation is paid as per the prescribed norms.

[English]

Arrest of Militants

2378. SHRI PADAM SEN CHAUDHRY:
DR. ASHOK PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kashmir militants were arrested for holding the conspiracy of a bomb-blast before the visit of the President of Pakistan;

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

(c) the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) On 14 June 2001, a major tragedy was averted when IED material comprising 2 IEDs, 1 IED circuit, 1 1/2 meter long detonator wire, 1kg explosive and a remote control device was recovered by Special Ops Group J&K Police, kept in auto rickshaw near Broad View Hotel adjacent to new Secretariat in Srinagar and defused. Case FIR No. 66/2001 u/s 3/4 Indian Explosive Act was registered by P.S. Shahidganj Srinagar and is under investigation.

Further two Pak trained militants of Harkat-Ul-Jeadi-e-Islami were arrested on July 6, 2001 from ISBT area in Delhi and Police recovered 1.9 KGs RDX, 1 pencil timer, 1 detonator, 1 battery of nine volts and Rs. 35,000/- from their possession. Case FIR No. 319 u/s 121/121-A/420/468/474/120-B/34 IPC, 4/5 Exp. Sub. Act was registered by P.S. Kashmiri Gate, Delhi.

[Translation]

Activities of Al-Quiara in the Country

2379. SHRI BHERULAL MEENA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the intelligence agencies have gathered information after the arrests of Osama-bin-Laden the international terrorist organization named Al-quiara has spread its centres in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government to stop/check the activities of such terrorist organization?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) There are no confirmed reports to substantiate the activities of 'Al Quida' in India. However, arrest of certain persons in connection with a conspiracy to bomb US Embassy in New Delhi revealed the possible links of an associate of Osama Bin Laden with certain persons alleged to be involved in the conspiracy.

(b) Government have adopted a well coordinated and multi-pronged approach for tackling the activities of militants/terrorists, which includes strengthening border management, gearing up the intelligence machinery, neutralizing plans of militants/terrorists by coordinated action, modernization and upgradation of police forces with advanced sophisticated weapons and communication systems etc. Central Government has also been sensitizing the State Governments about the threat perception and activities of various militant/terrorist outfits. Assistance by way of deployment of Central Para-Military Forces is also provided as and when required. Steps have also been taken to secure international cooperation for curbing the activities of militant/terrorist organizations. Financial assistance, including reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure is provided by the Central Government to the affected states for curbing activities of terrorists/militants.

[English]

Migration of Professionals

2380. SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA:
SHRI K.E. KRISHNAMURTHY:

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

(a) whether it has been reported in the recently published UN Human Development Report that India is loosing two billion dollars every year due to migration of professionals from Indian Universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action the Government propose to take to stop this loss to Indian exchequer?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) As per Human Development Report 2001 of the UNDP, it has been estimated that migration of professionals costs India $2 billion financial loss per annum. These are very simplistic estimates and do not take into consideration a number of related factors like remittances from abroad, return of professionals with better know how, greater role of Indian professionals in growing global knowledge economy. In India, a substantial portion of growth in export of software services is attributed to this mobility of Indian software professionals.

Profit Earned By SAIL

2381. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether SAIL has overcome the losses prevalent in 1999-2000 and 2000-2001; and

(b) if so, the details of the profit earned by SAIL during the first quarter of 2001-2002?

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

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

[Translation]

Prefixing the Word "Rashtriya" Before Institutions

2382. SHRI RAMSHAKAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that several private Institutions are cheating the public by prefixing word "Rashtriya" to their names;

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

(c) the measures proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) Government is aware of the fact that a number of private educational institutions in the country have been prefixing the words 'Indian Institute' / 'National Institute'. This is prohibited under the Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950 since this gives an impression of the patronage of the Central Government. The competent authority has been approached to initiate action under this Act and not to register a new society or a company with these names and advise the companies or societies already with those names to change their names.

[English]

Handing Over of Baroda Units of IPCL to IOC

2383. SHRI LAKSHMAN SETH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to hand over Baroda Unit of IPCL to IOC; and

(b) if so, the steps taken so far in this regard?

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

(b) The Management of Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited (IPCL) and Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) had been working out the modalities and consideration for the transfer of the Vadodara Complex of IPCL to IOCL.

Schools Owned by Government and Civic Bodies

2384. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the schools owned and aided by the Government and civic bodies have been showing poor results of X and X+2 exams over the successive years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to improve the performance of the students?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) According to Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) the pass percentage for the year 2000 has been as under:

	Class X	Class XII
KVS	77.8	83.1
NVS	87.0	83.3
Govt.	37.9	71.5
Govt. Aided	54.4	75.3
Independent	86.4	84.8

(b) and (c) The low pass percentage of students is largely the responsibility of State Governments. However, efforts have been made/are being made to improve the capabilities of teachers through in service orientation and training, extending better support facilities through education technology, laboratories, improve the contents and process of teaching learning etc.

[Translation]

Committee for Literacy Programmes

2385. SHRI TARACHAND SAHU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to reconstitute the committees for literacy programmes as different levels at the time of inception of this programme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these are likely to be constituted?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) Since inception of literacy programmes, committees have been reconstituted at different levels from time-to-time as and when required.

[English]

Guidelines for Allotment of Accommodation to Political Parties

2386. MOHD. SHAHABUDDIN:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government have issued any fresh guidelines for the allotment of accommodations to National and State level political parties in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the allotment made after the issue of guidelines;

(c) whether a number of Political Parties have been allotted residential accommodation for the Presidents/ Leaders of national/State level or have been allowed to retain Government accommodation in Delhi;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the criteria fixed for allotment of such accommodation;

(e) whether a proposal to allot residential accommodation to the President/Leader of State level political parties is under consideration of the Government; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the details of such political parties proposed to be allotted residential accommodation in Delhi?

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

(b) Copies of the guidelines dated 20.7.2000 and 4.5.2001 governing the allotment of Government accommodation to the National and State level political parties are at statement-I. In pursuance of these guidelines, the allotments made to Political Parties have been detailed at Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. As per the guidelines dated 20.7.2000, one residential accommodation would be allotted/allowed to be retained by the Party President of recognised National Party in case the President does not have a house in Delhi, either of this own or allotted by Government in any other capacity. Accordingly, sanctions have been issued for allotment of Type-VII bungalow to the following persons:

1. Shri Harkishan Singh Surjeet, General Secretary, CPI (M) party;
2. Shri K. Jana Krishnamurthy, President, BJP; and
3. General Secretary, CPI has been allowed retention of Type-VII bungalow No. AB-4 Purana Quila Road.

(e) and (f) At present no such proposal is under consideration of Government.

Statement-I

No. 12014/2/96-Pol. II
Government of India
Ministry of Urban Development &
Poverty Alleviation
Directorate of Estates

New Delhi, the 20th July, 2000

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Sub: Revised guidelines for allotment of govt. accommodation from General Pool to the Political Parties.

The undersigned is directed to say that the Supreme Court in its order dated 23.12.96 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 585/94 had directed to frame revised guidelines for allotment of Govt. accommodation to the Political Parties. The following guidelines have been approved by the Government:

(i) The national Political Parties, which have been recognised as such by the Election Commission of India, shall be allowed to retain/secure allotment of one housing unit from General Pool in Delhi for their office use on payment of licence fee under FR 45 A, i.e. the normal licence fee.

(ii) The said accommodation will be provided for a period of three years during which the party would acquire a plot of land in an institutional area and will construct its own accommodation for party office.

(iii) One residential accommodation would be allotted/ allowed to be retained by the party President of recognised national party in case the president does not have a house in Delhi, either of his own or allotted by Government in any other capacity.

(iv) The facility of office accommodation will also be given to the State level parties recognised by the Election Commission of India provided it has, in the opinion of the Accommodation Committee of Cabinet, adequate representation in Parliament and its case for allotment is approved by the CCA on its merit.

(v) The other buildings allotted for in occupation of any political party stand cancelled. However, a period of six months or up to the time the allotment has been made, whichever is earlier would be given to the party to make alternate arrangement and vacate the Government accommodation.

2. All the allotment sections are requested that further necessary action may be taken accordingly.

3. These guidelines shall be effective from 22.2.2000.

4. These orders are issued in suppersession of this Directorates' OM No. 12016/2/80-Pol.II (Vol. III) (xviiii) dated 24.10.1995.

Sd/-
(Mahendra Singh)
Deputy Director of Estates

No. 12/11/2000-CDN-I/Pol.II
Government of India
Ministry of Urban Development &
Poverty Alleviation
Directorate of Estates

New Delhi the 4th May, 2001

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Sub: Allotment of Govt. accommodation to the State Level Political Parties—Framing of guidelines regarding.

The undersigned is directed to say that in pursuance of Supreme Court's directions dated 23.12.1996 in CWP No. 585/94, revised guidelines for allotment of Govt. accommodation to political parties were framed with the approval of the CCA. The guidelines, *inter alia*, provide that the facility of office accommodation will also be given to the State Level parties recognised by the Election Commission of India provided it has, in the opinion of the Accommodation Committee of Cabinet, adequate representation in Parliament and its case for allotment is approved by the CCA on its merit.

2. The matter has been considered by the CCA in its meeting held on 8.3.2001 and the following guidelines have been approved:

(i) Only those recognised state level parties that have strength of 7 Members in both Houses of the Parliament should be made eligible for allotment of accommodation for their party office.

(ii) Such accommodation may be provided in V.P. House only.

(iii) One double suite accommodation in V.P. House may be allotted to the recognised State level party.

(iv) The said accommodation will be provided to the State Level Party as long as it is recognised by

the Election Commission of India and has adequate representation in the Parliament as decided by the CCA.

3. Shiv Sena, Telegu Desam Party, Rashtriya Janta Dal, AIADMK, All India Trinamool Congress and Samajwadi Party, which have applied for accommodation for their party office and which are having strength of 7 and more Members in the Parliament, may be allotted one double suite accommodation at V.P. House in terms of guidelines mentioned in para 2 above.

4. LO (MP) and CDN-I Section are requested that further necessary action may be taken accordingly.

Sd/-
(Mahendra Singh)
Deputy Director of Estates

Statement-II

The General Pool Accommodation Allotted/Allowed Retention to National/State Level Political Parties.

S.No.	Name of the Party	Accommodation No. and Type
1.	AICC (I)	24, Akbar Road (Type-VIII)
2.	BJP	11, Ashoka Road (Type-VIII)
3.	Bahujan Samaj Party	12, G.R.G. Road (T-VI)
4.	National Congress Party	10, B.D. Marg (T-VI)
5.	Delhi Pradesh Congress Committee (I)	2, Talkatora Road T-VI)
6.	Delhi Pradesh BJP	14, Pt. Pant Margh (T-VI)
7.	Rashtriya Janta Dal	1 Double suite in V.P. House
8.	All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	1 Double suite in V.P. House
9.	Telugu Desam Party	1 Double suite in V.P. House
10.	Shiv Sena	1 Double suite in V.P. House

[Translation]

Integrated Child Development Programme in M.P.

2387. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:
SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI:

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

(a) the names of places particularly Rewa, Chhattarpur and Tikamgarh Districts in Madhya Pradesh where Integrated Child Development Schemes are being implemented;

(b) whether target fixed in this regard has been achieved;

(c) whether the Government proposed to implement this scheme in all the blocks of the State; and

(d) if so, the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) The names of ICDS projects in Rewa, Chhatarpur and Tikamgarh Districts, Madhya Pradesh are given in the Statement.

(b) The target of operationalisation of projects has been achieved.

(c) and (d) The scheme has been implemented in all the blocks of Madhya Pradesh.

Statement

District		Project Name
Rewa	1.	Raipur-Karchu
	2.	Rewa
	3.	Jawa
	4.	Gangev
	5.	Hanumana
	6.	Mauganj
	7.	Naighari
	8.	Sirmaur
	9.	Rewa
	10.	Teonthar
Chhatarpur	11.	Badamalhera
	12.	Chhatarpur
	13.	Gorihar
	14.	Londi
	15.	Nowgaon
	16.	Bijawar
	17.	Rajnagar
	18.	Buxwaha
Tikamgarh	19.	Palera
	20.	Niwari
	21.	Jataraa
	22.	Tikamgarh
	23.	Prathvipur
	24.	Baldeogarh

[English]

Indo-Portugal Cooperation

2388. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL: Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the India and Portugal has signed any Memorandum of Understanding regarding cooperation in Ocean Sciences and Technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the areas identified for the purpose?

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. A Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of Republic of India and the Republic of Portugal on Cooperation in the field of Ocean Science & Technology was signed on 3rd July, 2001.

(c) As per the MOU, both the countries are to promote the cooperation in the following areas:

- Ocean energy
- Ocean Dynamics and Modelling
- Oceanographic multidisciplinary studies
- Remote Sensing for Ocean Observation
- Environmental Quality, Pollution and Contamination Processes
- Integrated Coastal Zone Management
- Marine and eco-sensitive Coastal Areas
- Underwater instrumentation
- Remotely operable and autonomous vehicles and systems for underwater Exploration, exploitation and scientific research.
- Marine living and Non-living resources
- Sea-bed mining.

[Translation]

Criminal Activities from Rented Houses

2389. SHRI BHUPENDRASINH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a spurt in the criminal activities from the rented houses in various parts of the country, including Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the Government contemplate to take any concrete steps to check it; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) Some instances of misuse of rented accommodations by terrorist and criminal elements have come to notice of Delhi Police. The Commissioner of Police, Delhi in exercise of the powers vested in him has issued orders which makes it mandatory for the landlords to inform the police about the renting of their premises. The police personnel have been directed to carry out door to door verification in their areas to prevent the criminals to operate from rented houses.

[English]

Enhancement of Funds for Drinking Water Projects

2390. SHRI Y.V. RAO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments, particularly Andhra Pradesh has requested the Union Government to enhance their share of 75 per cent for drinking water submission projects due to revision of project estimates;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir. Requests have been received from the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Kerala for providing additional funds on account of escalated project cost in respect of Sub-Mission Projects sanctioned by the Government of India prior to 1.4.1998.

(b) On account of escalated project cost, Government of Andhra Pradesh has sought additional funds to the tune of Rs. 148.93 crore, Punjab Rs. 9.02 crore and Kerala Rs. 7.87 crore, respectively.

(c) Rural Water Supply is a State subject and Rural Drinking Water Supply Schemes are implemented by the State Governments from their own resources. The Government of India supplements their efforts by providing funds under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and Rural Drinking Water component of Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY). Since 1.4.1998, powers to plan, sanction and implement Sub-Mission Projects under ARWSP have been delegated to States. However, in case of projects sanctioned prior to 1-4-1998 under Sub-Mission, while sanctioning the project it was made clear that Government of India will not accept or meet any escalation in the cost of these projects. Therefore, the inability of the Government of India to meet additional expenditure on account of cost escalation in respect of the Sub-Mission projects sanctioned by the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission prior to 1-4-1998 has been conveyed to the respective State Governments.

[Translation]

Financial Irregularities in Construction of Fly-Overs in Delhi

2391. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fly-overs in Delhi alongwith the date of their construction;

(b) whether any financial irregularities have been committed in the construction of fly-overs in Delhi during 1999-2000 and 2000-2001; and

(c) if so, the level at which the Government have conducted inquiry and the action taken against the guilty persons?

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

[English]

Revised Guidelines for Watershed Development

2392. SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY:
SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the revised guidelines issued by the Union Government under the Watershed Development Programme are not being properly implemented by various States;

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

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the extent to which the revised guidelines are going to give its desired results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (d) The Guidelines for Watershed Development have come into force w.e.f. 1.4.1995 and since then these are being implemented quite effectively. During this period, the Ministry of Rural Development had interacted with the State Governments, Project Implementing Agencies and NGOs regarding implementation of watershed development projects under the provisions of these Guidelines. Suggestions were also received for modification of the Guidelines in order to improve the implementation of the watershed development projects. The revised Guidelines (under issue) provide greater flexibility, focussed role for Panchayati Raj Institutions, twin track approach, exist protocol, greater community participation in project implementation and post project maintenance etc.

Renaming of Villages/Towns/Railway Stations

2393. SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the details of proposals for renaming the Villages, Towns and Railway Stations on the name of national leaders under consideration of the Government, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): 4 proposals, 3 from Uttar Pradesh & one from Karnataka have been received. However, the same do not fall within the existing policy guidelines, regarding renaming of Villages, Towns, Railway Stations after the names of national leaders.

Escort Service by DDA

2394. SHRIMATI D.M. VIJAYA KUMARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to set up and escort service to help the common man coming to the office of Delhi Development Authority (DDA) in Vikas Sadan;

(b) if so, the nature of service likely to be provided by the escort service; and

(c) the time by which this service is likely to become functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) DDA offices are open to the public every Monday and Thursday afternoon when then can met senior officers without fixing prior appointment. On other days, they may met senior officers by appointment. For on the spot guidance, DDA has provided services of number of Counsellors and Facilitators at its reception desk to help the common people.

DDA has recently decided to upgrade these services and increase the number of Counsellors for better personal guidance and service to the public visiting Vikas Sadan. The Counsellors will help in preparation of the documents, guide them about the procedures and provide ready information on various subjects/policies.

(c) The service is already being provided. It has been decided to increase the number of counsellor/facilitators gradually after due training.

Self Help Group

2395. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up at least one self-group in each of the 14 lakh villages in the country during the next three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of villages in which self-help groups are functioning presently, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government have conducted any survey to get some facts relating to the already existing self-help groups;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether such groups require more financing and training to function productively;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (h) In the National Conference on the SHG movement and the SGSY held on 23rd & 24th June 2001 at the National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad, it was resolved to form at least one self-help group in each habitation by 2004. There are currently 1422664 habitation as estimated. The Ministry does not monitor the number of self-help groups functioning. Functioning of SHG is monitored by the Ministry through monthly periodical

reports and annual reports from States/UTs. Number of self-held groups, State-wise, formed passed Grade I & II and assisted for economic activities since inception of the SGSY are indicated in the Statement. Provisions for training and financing are inbuilt in the Programme itself. Under the scheme 10% of the allocation is set aside as Training Fund which can be used to provide basic orientation as well as skill upgradation training. Financing of groups consists of credit from Banks and subsidy under the scheme. 60% of the allocation can be used for sanction of subsidy to Swarozgaris for economic activities.

Statement

No. of SHGs formed since inception of the programme, No.of SHGs passed grade-I and grade-II and assisted for economic activities

(Nos.)

S.N.	States/UT	1999-2000				2000-2001				2001-2002			
		Groups Formed	Grade-I	Grade-II	Activities Taken up	Groups Formed Since inception	Grade-I	Grade-II	Activities Take up	Groups Formed Since inception	Grade-I	Grade-II	Activi-Taken up
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	167529	—	—	10423	219943	140198	79189	4123	219943	97730	79896	311
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	54	—	—	1	59	31	0	56	106	0	0	6
3.	Assam	4818	—	—	1152	7489	1513	1221	663	7489	NR	1221	NR
4.	Bihar	9860	—	—	3128	10010	1678	966	3757	10010	NR	966	NR
5.	Chattisgarh	—	—	—	—	16266	4590	328	877	16308	4782	347	13
6.	Goa	0	—	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	4206	—	—	287	9219	2331	455	655	9352	237	455	21
8.	Haryana	712	—	—	260	2105	642	181	171	2369	172	181	4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1222	—	—	180	2033	810	470	646	2033	NR	470	NR
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	NR	—	—	NR	943	516	12	330	943	NR	12	NR
11.	Jharkhand	—	—	—	—	4291	967	341	957	4291	NR	341	NR
12.	Karnataka	7632	—	—	895	13403	1755	1518	1441	14070	159	1518	65
13.	Kerala	6761	—	—	440	19633	4790	1342	756	19933	4916	1381	6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	19195	—	—	5562	33736	7896	1642	2103	34406	7307	1907	190
15.	Maharashtra	19470	—	—	957	36004	9850	3909	1477	29597	5462	3909	65
16.	Manipur	NR	—	—	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
17.	Meghalaya	NR	—	—	NR	415	23	63	129	415	0	63	0
18.	Mizoram	0	—	—	0	168	117	115	106	168	NR	15	NR
19.	Nagaland	367	—	—	184	86	NR	12	86	86	NR	12	NR
20.	Orissa	10334	—	—	1011	18706	5358	1940	1169	19347	190	1940	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
21.	Punjab	561	—	—	72	1223	358	156	176	1235	17	156	0
22.	Rajasthan	635	—	—	67	3326	228	20	32	8389	392	43	1
23.	Sikkim	17	—	—	5	103	27	5	5	103	NR	5	NR
24.	Tamilnadu	18661	—	—	3198	43985	12904	5478	4712	45823	945	5478	21
25.	Tripura	419	—	—	17	374	50	0	223	374	NR	0	NR
26.	Uttar Pradesh	17389	—	—	173	37466	14114	1407	227	38329	14547	1407	5
27.	Uttaranchal	—	—	—	—	2598	1014	79	940	2090	570	79	502
28.	West Bengal	2481	—	—	1002	7794	2470	407	1235	7839	2057	407	912
29.	A & N Islands	74	—	—	0	75	32	32	38	75	NR	32	NR
30.	Daman and Diu	NR	—	—	NR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli	NR	—	—	NR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Lakshadweep	0	—	—	0	2	0	0	2	2	NR	NR	NR
33.	Pondicherry	29	—	—	3	50	—	—	50	50	NR	NR	NR
	Total	292426	0	0	29017	491505	214262	101288	27142	495175	139483	102341	2132

N.R.= Not Reported.

Task Force on Petro-Chemicals

2396. SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up a task force on petro-chemicals, named "the Petrochemicals vision 2010 advisory group" to study various aspects of the industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Group has submitted any report so far;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the progress made to create a world-scale infrastructure and creation of petro-chemical complexes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Task Force has been set up to, *inter alia*, suggest measures for enhancing competitiveness and realising growth potential of the domestic petrochemical industry.

(c) to (e) The Task Force is yet to submit its Report.

Direct Funding to Panchayats

2397. SHRI K.E. KRISHNAMURTHY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "centre for direct funding to Panchayats" appearing in the 'Deccan Chronicle' dated July 11, 2001;

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

(c) whether the Union Government are contemplating to release funds directly to Panchayats;

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

(e) the likely time by which it will come into force?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (e) The Deccan Chronicle of 11th July, 2001 reported a statement of the Union Minister of State for Urban Development that the Centre was contemplating release of funds to the Gram Panchayats directly, that the development of villages was not upto expectations in the present set up as the Central funds were being route through the District Rural Development Agencies and that the Central Government aims at allocating funds and identifying beneficiaries under the National Old Age Pension Scheme, the Indira Awaas Yojana and the Annapurna Scheme through the Gram Sabhas.

Funds under such Rural Development Schemes as the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY), the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) and the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) are released to the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs)/District Panchayats (DPs). The Guidelines of individual beneficiary schemes also specify that identification of beneficiaries be done by the Gram Sabhas.

Shortage of Drinking Water in Delhi

2398. DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware of the acute shortage of drinking water in Delhi, particularly in the South Delhi colonies;

(b) if so, the quantity of water being supplied per day to each colony of South Delhi and West-East and North-East Delhi;

(c) whether it is a fact that less quantity of water is being supplied by Delhi Jal Board to the South Delhi colonies in comparison with other colonies of Delhi;

(d) if so, the reason therefor; and

(e) the remedial steps the Union Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Delhi Jal Board has reported that there is no acute shortage of drinking water in Delhi, including South Delhi. Against the demand of 800 MGD for all uses, on an average about 650 MGD water is being supplied in Delhi.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Delhi Jal Board has already taken up the rationalisation of water distribution system for equitable distribution of water in all parts of Delhi by constructing underground reservoirs and booster pumping stations. The water supply position is likely to improve with the commissioning of 140 MGD water treatment plant at Sonia Vihar, presently under construction.

Vehicle Theft Cases in Delhi

2399. SHRI BHIM DAHAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in number of vehicle theft cases in the Capital;

(b) if so, the number of such cases registered during each of the last three years and till date, district-wise;

(c) the number of cases out of these have been solved; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check the increasing trend of vehicle theft cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, the number of such cases reported and solved, district-wise, during the period under reference is indicated in the attached statement.

(d) The steps taken by Delhi Police to check the activities of auto-lifters include formation of Auto-theft squads in every district; setting up of check-posts at the borders; surveillance of criminals earlier involved in vehicle theft cases; deployment of plainclothes policemen to collect intelligence regarding organized gangs of auto lifters; intensification of motor cycle patrol near parking areas; and exchange of information with the neighbouring States.

Statement

Districts	1998	1999	2000	2001 (Upto 30.6.2001)
North	504	476	444	249
North-West	1452	1394	1336	796
Central	501	525	501	303
New Delhi	496	460	401	167
East	556	662	705	402
North-East	557	528	450	259
South	2304	2001	2109	986
South-West	878	790	871	370
West	1278	1214	1194	494
Indira Gandhi International Airport	14	10	164	4
Crime & Rly	16	19	16	7
Total Number of Cases Reported	8556	8079	8043	4037
Total Number of Cases Solved	1351	1845	1672	606

Development of North-Eastern Region

2400. SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the NEC Act envisages the preparation of a regional plan;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the NEC Secretariat to prepare such a plan for hoslistic socio-economic development of the region;

(c) the details thereof and the expenditure incurred thereon by the NEC during the last three years, sector-wise and State-wise;

(d) the details of funds allocated during the current year, sector-wise and State-wise;

(e) whether any steps have been initiated by the NEC for preparation of the Tenth Five Year Plan; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

Anti Poverty Schemes

2401. SHRI V.S. SIVAKUMAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to give up some anti-poverty schemes as a measure to curtail the Government expenditure; and

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

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

(b) Question does not arise.

[Translation]

Arbitrary Charging of Fare by the TSRs in Delhi

2402. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some TSR drivers are not charging as per the meter and ask the passengers to pay arbitrarily at certain important points like Delhi Railway Stations, New Delhi Railway Station, ISBT and almost near all the hospitals;

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

(c) the arrangements already in place to check the same; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) During the current year (upto July 31, 2001), 12561 TSR drivers were prosecuted by Delhi Police for over charging and misbehaviour.

(c) and (d) The steps taken to streamline the system include distribution of duly approved fare chart and complaint card to Traffic Police personnel; running of pre-paid booths at Airports, Markets, Railway Stations, Bus terminus and hospitals; increased visibility of traffic police personnel all over the city; launching of a Traffic Police Help Line No. 3378888 to enable the commuters to lodge their complaints; and conducting of Joint raids by the Traffic Police Officials and Weight & Measurement Department officials detection of tampered/defective meters.

Blacklisted Organizations

2403. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the organisations blacklisted for receiving foreign grants fraudulently; and

(b) the details of organizations against which the inquiry is going on?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) The following associations have been prohibited from accepting foreign contribution under section 10 (a) of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976.

1. Anjuman Nussrut-ul-Islam.
2. Kolping Society National Centre.
3. Tibetan Culture & Education Foundation.
4. Anjuman Hulamia Education Association.
5. Asian Aid Organization Welfare Trust.
6. Christ Helping Hand, Children Home.
7. Omakarananda Sarswati Charitable Trust.
8. Mahabodhi Society of India.
9. Action for Social Development.
10. Good Samaritan Evangelical and Social Welfare Association.
11. John Abraham Memorial Bethany Home.
12. Society for Development Action (SODA).

(b) During the current financial year, an inspection of accounts under section 14 of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 has been ordered in respect of fifty associations.

[English]

Inquiry of Illegal Constructions

2404. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Justice Nanavati Commission set up for the inquiry of illegal constructions in agricultural green belt and Sainik Farm has started functioning;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Commission has submitted any interim report; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Justice Nanavati Commission of Inquiry had invited statement/information from individuals/associations/ organizations.

(c) No, Sir.

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

[Translation]

Losses in Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.

2405. SHRI UTTAMRAO DHIKALE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. (HAL), Pune (Maharashtra) is running in loss;

(b) if so, the total loss suffered by HAL and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether HAL has submitted any proposal to the Union Government to sell out some of its land in order to make up the loss; and

(d) if so, the areas of land proposed to be sold and the amount likely to be earned therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) and (b) The Company has been suffering losses from the year 1993-94 and has been declared sick by BIFR on 31.3.97. The accumulated loss of the company for the period upto 31.3.2001 was Rs. 166.23 crores (provisional). The reasons for losses as identified by the Operating Agency, appointed by the BIFR, are increasing overheads and input costs, low capacity utilisation, technical obsolescence, huge fixed costs, large township maintained by it, tough competition and lack of professional management.

(c) and (d) A scheme has been submitted by the company for rehabilitation and as per the projections made it, an amount of Rs. 40 crores is expected to be raised by way of sale of about 66 acres of land out of which about 6 acres to be reserved for public purpose.

[English]

Invitation to Foreign Companies for Delhi Metro Rail Project

2406. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some foreign companies have been invited to design and construct Delhi Metro Rail Project;

(b) if so, the names of the companies and the reasons for inviting them; and

(c) the terms and conditions agreed to with the foreign companies for the purpose?

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

(b) Statement is enclosed.

(c) The terms and conditions prescribed are for design, construct/manufacture & install, test and commission the various components of the project as per Delhi Metro Rail Corporation's specifications and JBIC's (Japan Bank of International Cooperation) Procurement Guidelines.

Statement

Japan Bank of International Cooperation (JBIC), who are funding a part of the project cost, require international Competitive Bidding (ICB) procedure to be followed for items of work being funded by them. Companies/Consortia having requisite technical competence, bid-capacity, manpower resources, availability of plant, machinery & equipment, and financial soundness were prequalified for JBIC-funded items of work on ICB basis and invited to tender for the respective contract package. These Companies/Consortia happen to be foreign companies, mostly with Indian members, as listed at S.No. 1 to 8.

There are two more contract packages listed at S. No. 9 &10, which though not funded by JBIC, involved new technology and have been awarded on the basis of ICB, to foreign Company/Consortia.

Sl. No.	Contract Package	Companies/Consortia prequalified and Invited to tender	Company/Consortium to which the work has been awarded
1	2	3	4
1.	Design and construction of Civil Works and Ventilation & Air Conditioning Works for Metro Corridor Vishwa	i. Necso, Spain Gammon, India ii. Samsung, Korea Ircon Intt., India iii. Hyundai, Korea JPIL, India	

1	2	3	4
	Vidyalaya-ISBT section. Contract Package MC1A.	iv. Philipp Holzmann SSJV, India	Kumagai Gumi Co Ltd., Japan Skanska International Civil Engineering AB, Sweden
		v. Imperegilo, Italy NCC, Sweden Econ Piling, Singapore	Hindustan Construction Co. Ltd., India Itochu Corporation, Japan
		vi. Dywidag, Germany Shimizu, Japan L&T Ltd., India	
		vii. Kumagai Gumi Cc. Ltd., Japan Skanska International Civil Engineering AB, Sweden Hindustan Construction Co. Ltd., India Itochu Corporation, Japan	
2.	Design and Constructions of Civil Works and Ventilation & Air Conditioning for Metro Corridor (ISBT-Central Secretariat), Contract Package MC1B.	i. Necso, Spain Gammon, India	
		ii. Samsung Corporation, Korea Ircon International Ltd., India	
		iii. Philipp Holzmann, Germany SSJV, India	
		iv. Ed Zubin AG, Germany	
		v. Kajima Corporation, Japan Afcons, India Mitsubishi, Japan Marubeni Japan	Dyckerhoff & Widmann AG, Germany Shimizu Corporation, Japan. Larsen & Toubro Ltd., India. Samsung Corporation, Korea
		vi. Obayashi, Japan Mc Connell Dowell, Australia	Iron International Ltd., India
		vii. Impregilo, Italy Seli, Italy NCC, Sweden Hercules, Sweden Econ Piling, Singapore	
		viii. Dyckerhofff & Widmann AG, Germany Shimizu Corporation Japan Larsen & Toubro Ltd., India	
		ix. Kumagai Gumi, Japan Skanska AB, Sweden HCC, India Itochu Corporation, Japan	

* Companies at item (ii) and (viii) joined together at the time of tendering.

1	2	3	4
3.	Design, Manufacture, Supply and Commissioning of Rolling Stock for Metro & Rail Corridors Contract Package RS 1.	i. Siemens AG, Germany Marubeni Corporation, Japan	
		ii. Mitsubishi Corporation, Japan Koros, Korea, Mitsubishi Electric Corporation, Japan	
		iii. Daimler Chrysler Rail (Adtranz), England Hitachi Ltd., Japan Itochu Corporation, Japan	Mitsubishi Corporation, Japan
		iv. Alstom Transport India Ltd., India Alstom Transportation S.A., France Sumitomo Corporation, Japan.	KOROS, Korea Mitsubishi Electric Corporation, Japan
		v. Bombardier Transportation Continental Europe, Berlin Bharat Heavy Electrical Ltd., India Nissho Iwai Corporation, Japan	
4.	Signalling/Train Control and Communication System for Metro & Rail Corridors, Contract Package SYS1.	i. Siemens AG, Germany Marubeni Corporation, Japan	
		ii. Adtranz, Sweden Adtranz, India Fajitsu Ltd., Japan Itouchu Corporation, Japan	Alstom Transport Ltd., India Alstom Transport SA, France Alcatel Portugal SA Sumitomo Corporation, Japan
		iii. Alstom Transport Ltd., India Alstom Transport SA, France Alcatel Portugal SA Sumitomo Corporation, Japan	
5.	Traction Power, Power Distribution and SCADA Systems for Metro Corridor, Contract Package SYS 2.	1. Siemens AG, Germany Siemens Ltd., India Marubeni Corporation, Japan	
		ii. IRCON International, India Cobra, Spain ELIOP, Spain	
		iii. Mitsui & Co., Japan Meidensha Corporation, Japan NIPPON Densetsu, Japan	IRCON International, India Cobra, Spain ELIOP, Spain
		iv. Adtranz, Germany Itochu Corporation, Japan ABB, India.	
		v. Alstom Transport, India Alstom Transport, France Sumitomo Corporation, Japan	

1	2	3	4
6.	Automatic Fare Collection System Contract Package SYS 4 for Metro & Rail Corridors	i. Alcatel CGA Transport, France ii. Marubeni Corporation, Japan Cubic Transportation System iii. ERG Limited, Australia Motorola INC, USA iv. Omron Corporation, Japan Itochu Corporation, Japan v. Ascom India Pvt. Ltd. Ascom Autoleca AG vi. Toshiba Corporation, Japan BHEL, India Nissho Iwai, Japan	Alcatel CGA Transport, France
7.	Supply, Installation, Testing and Commissioning of Traction Electrification, Power Supply, Power Distribution and SCADA System Contract Package RC-7A for Rail Corridor	i. Larsen & Toubro Ltd. ii. Alstom Transport Ltd., India Alstom Transport, SA France Sumitomo Corporation, Japan iii. ABB Ltd., India Best & Crompton Engineering Ltd., India iv. Hyundai Corporation, Korea Crompton Greave Ltd., Chennai LG Industrial System Co. Ltd., Korea v. BHEL, India LG Enginering & Construction Group, Korea NISSHO IWAI Corporation, Japan vi. IRCON International Ltd., India	ABB Ltd., India Best & Crompton Engineering Ltd., Inida
8.	Design, Manufacture, Supply Installation, Testing and Commissioning of Escalators and Machine-Room Less Elevators for Rail Corridor, Contract Package SYS-5A	i. Mitsubishi Corporation, Japan ETA MELCO, India ETA MELCO, UAE ii. Schindler India Pvt. Ltd., India Schindler Lifts Ltd., Switzerland Schindler Aufzuege UND Fairtreppen AG, Australia iii. OTIS Elevator Co. (India) Ltd., India OTIS Elevator Company, USA. iv. Kone Elevator India Ltd., India Kone Corporation, Finland v. ECE Industries India Toshiba Corporation, Japan	Work yet to be awarded

1	2	3	4
9.	System Design for ballastless track and detailed design for track work Contract Package DD1C for Rail Corridor	i. De Leuw Cather & Company, USA ii. Halcrow Transmark, U.K. iii. Group Systra, Paris, France iv. De-Consult, Berlin, Germany v. Transystem SPA Milan, Italy vi. Japan Transportation Consultants Inc. Tokyo, Japan	Group Systra, Paris, Finance
10.	Supply, Installation, Testing and Commissioning of ballastless track for Rail Corridors, Contract Package RC 3	i. IRCON International Ltd. (India) MVM Rail Pty. Ltd., Australia ii. TSO, France. Kalindee Rail Nirman (Engineers) Ltd., India iii. Continental Construction Ltd. Kwdo Khgyung Co. ltd. J. Sons Enginering Corporation Ltd. Consultants Combine Ltd. iv. Helt Kamp & Rahu Industries Ltd.,	IRCON Interantional Ltd., (India) MVM Rail Pty. Ltd., Australia

Note: In addition to the above contracts one more contract for 'General Consultancy Services' has been awarded to a consortium of the following four foreign consultancy companies along with an Indian consultancy company.

Pacific Consultants International, Japan
Parsons Brinckenoff International, USA
Japan Railway Technical Service, Japan
Tonichi Engineering Consultants, Japan
RITES, India

Since the above consortium is not to design or construct Delhi Metro but only to provide consultancy services, this contract has not been included in the above list.

Financial Assistance for Universities in Gujarat

2407. SHRI DINSHA PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal have been received from the universities in Gujarat seeking financial assistance from University Grants Commission (UGC) for the establishment and augmentation of computer facilities and introduction of MBA courses in the respective universities during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of proposals cleared alongwith the pending proposals; and

(d) the financial assistance provided by UGC to these universities 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) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Removal of Unauthorised/Illegal Constructions on Agricultural Land

2408. SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Raise, don't raze: Mayor Desai" appearing in 'The Times of India' dated July 25, 2001;

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

(c) whether the Government have positive approach in the matter;

(d) if not, the policy of the Government to remove unauthorised/illegal constructions from agricultural land situated in Sainik Farms, Delhi;

(e) whether it is a fact that MCD is not working in the best public interest; and

(f) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

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

Upliftment of Education in Rural Areas

2409. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of proposals from the NGOs for the upliftment of education in rural areas are lying pending for clearance;

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

(c) the steps taken to clear these proposals expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Human Resource Development provides financial assistance to the eligible Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for various purposes including *inter-alia* upliftment of education in rural areas, under different Schemes. Receipt of proposals from NGOs, their scrutiny and grant of financial assistance are continual processes. Generally, these proposals are considered by Grants-in-Aid Committees (GIACs) set up under the provisions of such schemes. The GIACs generally meet periodically to consider such proposals. Further steps are taken as per the recommendations of these Committees.

Dues of Delhi Government Against the Union Government

2410. SHRI A. NARENDRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government owes a huge amount on different counts to the Delhi Government;

(b) if so, whether the sum is pending as outstanding dues for some years now;

(c) if so, whether the Delhi Government has been pressing hard for their clearance in view of its resource crunch; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (d) No Sir. However, the Government of NCT of Delhi have asked for (i) disbursement of their share in VDIS' 97; (ii) re-imbursement of expenditure incurred under the World Bank assisted Technician Education Project (II); and (iii) revocation of 10% cut in their share in Central Taxes on account of expenditure incurred by the Central Government on Delhi Police. These proposals are at various stages of finalization.

Setting up of Traffic Management Institute in Delhi

2411. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a Traffic Management Institute in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the Institute is likely to be set up and to become operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) Delhi Police is operating five Traffic Training Parks located at Punjabi Bagh, Roshanara Bagh, Baba Kharak Singh Marg, Pragati Maidan and Bal Bhawan for imparting training in traffic rules and regulations to school children.

Directory on Rural Technology

2412. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute of Rural Development has prepared a Directory on Rural technologies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir. The National Institute of Rural Development has brought out a 'Directory of Rural Technologies' (DRT) in two parts *viz.* Part-I and Part-II.

(b) Part-I of the Directory on Rural Technologies (published in January 2001) describes 100 Rural technologies with relevant details in 14 different areas *viz.* Artisanal technology, Building/construction, Ceramic products, Chemicals, Compost/fertiliser, Crop improvement/ variety development, Cultivation of mushroom, Energy, Food Products, Knowledge technology, Machinery and Equipment, Pesticide/Insecticide, Tissue culture and Miscellaneous.

Part-II of the directory was brought out in May, 2001. This part also contains list of 100 rural technologies in different areas such as Building/construction, Chemicals, Compost/fertiliser, Crop improvement/variety development, Cultivation of Aromatic Plants, Energy, Food products, Forestry, Jute and jute products, knowledge technology, Machinery and equipment. Mushroom farming, Post-harvest technology, Water conservation/purification and Miscellaneous.

Funds Earmarked for Basic Facilities In Rural Areas

2413. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of the total budget amount earmarked for providing necessary basic facilities to the people living in the rural areas of the country, State-wise, particularly in respect of Bihar; and

(b) the details of the action taken to make the rural people more vigilant towards the rural development schemes?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development provides assistance for basic necessities of drinking water and shelter for the people in rural areas. In addition, Additional Central Assistance (ACA) is being provided under Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY). The State-wise percentage distribution of the total budget allocated for these schemes (including Bihar) is indicated in the Statement enclosed.

(b) The Ministry of Rural Development has evolved a four-pronged strategy comprising creation of awareness, transparency, people's partnership and accountability-social audit, which is expected to make the rural people more vigilant towards the rural development schemes.

Statement

Budget allocation of funds under Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana, Indira Awaas Yojana and Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during 2001-2002

Sl. No.	Name of State	Allocation (percentage)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6.61
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.01
3.	Assam	6.38
4.	Bihar	10.15
5.	Chattisgarh	1.50
6.	Goa	0.26
7.	Gujarat	3.00
8.	Haryana	0.97
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2.22
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	4.76
11.	Jharkhand	3.28
12.	Karnataka	4.46
13.	Kerala	2.84
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3.99
15.	Maharashtra	6.53
16.	Manipur	1.23
17.	Meghalaya	1.14
18.	Mizoram	0.95

1	2	3
19.	Nagaland	1.03
20.	Orissa	4.30
21.	Punjab	1.20
22.	Rajasthan	6.12
23.	Sikkim	0.61
24.	Tamilnadu	4.07
25.	Tripura	1.36
26.	Uttar Pradesh	11.52
27.	Uttaranchal	1.11
28.	West Bengal	6.40
	Total	100.00

[Translation]

Setting up of Carbonic/Bio-Chemical Plants

2414. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some carbonic and bio-chemical plants have been set up in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to set up such plants in the State; 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) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Electronic Speed Governors

2415. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of buses impounded by Delhi Police which are plying without electronic speed governors during the current year; and

(b) the number of persons killed by these buses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) There is no requirement under law at present for installation of Electronic Speed Governors in the buses plying in Delhi. The feasibility of installation of this device is under examination of the Hon'ble Delhi High Court in connection with CWP No. 906/2000.

National Commission for Women Act, 1990

2416. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the Section 14 of the National Commission for Women Act 1990, it is required to place the Annual Report, Action Report and Audit Report each year before Parliament;

(b) whether the commission has not laid the said reports during the last three years;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(e) the time by which these reports are likely to be tabled?

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

(b) to (e) The annual Reports of the National Commission for Women (NCW) for the years 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 have been laid before Parliament during the last three years on the dates indicated below:

S. No.	Year of Annual Report	Date on which laid in Lok Sabha	Date on which laid in Rajya Sabha
1.	1994-95	14-12-98	18-12-98
2.	1995-96	23-12-99	12-5-2000
3.	1996-97	19-12-2000	22-12-2000

The Annual Reports for the years 1997-98, 1988-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 are yet to be placed before the Parliament. The Annual Reports together with the Audit Reports of the NCW for the years 1997-98 and 1998-1999 have been received by the Government and from the Commission. The Annual Report (without the audit report) for the year 1999-2000 has also been received. The recommendations contained in these Annual Reports are on subject dealt with by various Ministries and Departments of the Government of India. Therefore, the recommendations have been circulated to all concerned Ministries/Departments for obtaining the Action Taken Report (ATR) from them.

Kendriya Vidyalayas in Union Territory of Daman and Diu

2417. SHRI DAHYABHAI VALLABHBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas functioning in the Union Territory of Daman and Diu;

(b) whether the Government propose to extend Kendriya Vidyalaya Network in the Union Territory;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) At present, no Kendriya Vidyalaya is functioning in the Union Territory of Daman and Diu.

(b) to (d) A proposal was received from the Administrator, Union Territories of Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli for opening two Kendriya Vidyalayas, one each at Daman and Diu.

Sites and the facilities proposed to provided by the sponsors were got surveyed by KVS and according to survey report neither of the two places has the required infrastructure for opening the Kendriya Vidyalaya. Adequate number of Central Government/Public Sector Undertakings' employees around the proposed sites is not available and because of this enrolment of minimum number of children is not assured.

Wealth of India Project

2418. SHRI A.P. ABDULLAKUTTY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Institute of Science Communication (Constituent Establishment of CSIR) is having an ongoing project named Wealth of India;

(b) if so, the year in which this project was initiated;

(c) the number of Scientists engaged in the working of the project during last three years, year-wise;

(d) the number of Scientists transferred from Wealth of India to other projects during the last three years, year-wise with reasons;

(e) whether the Competent Authority has any plan to wind-up Wealth of India project; and

(f) If so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The project was initiated in the year 1942.

(c) and (d) The details regarding the number of Scientists engaged in the working of the project and transferred to other projects with reasons during the last three years, year-wise is as follows:

Year	Number of Scientists engaged in the project	Number of Scientists transferred from the project	Remarks/ Reasons
1998-99	20	Nil	—
1999-2000	19	Nil	One Scientist Retired
2000-2001	18	One	One Scientist redeployed

(e) No Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Pig Iron Plants

2419. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Pig Iron Plants functioning in the country, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether the Government have assessed any possibility to set up more Pig Iron Plants at existing and new places during the current year;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) As per available information, State-wise/Union Territory-wise names of functioning pig iron plants are given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise in view of (b) above.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Company	State/UT
1	2	3
1.	Lanco Industries Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Sathavahana Ispat Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Jaysawals Necco Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
4.	Sesa Industries Ltd.	Goa
5.	Usha Beltron Ltd.	Jharkhand
6.	Kirloskar Ferrous Ltd.	Karnataka
7.	Kudremukh Iron & Steel Company Ltd.	Karnataka
8.	Visvesvaraya Iron & Steel Ltd.	Karnataka
9.	Kalyani Ferrous Ltd.	Karnataka
10.	Ispat Metallics Ltd.	Maharashtra
11.	Usha Ispat Ltd.	Maharashtra
12.	Kalinga Iron Works of IDCOL	Orissa
13.	Southern Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
14.	Electrosteel Castings Ltd.	West Bengal
15.	Kajaria Iron Castings Ltd.	West Bengal
16.	Tata Metallika Ltd.	West Bengal

Covering of Balconies in Government Quarters

2420. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ. No. 4668 dated December 19, 2000 and state:

(a) the date on which the decision to include covering of balconies (on payment of 10% of estimated cost of working allottees) in the permissible items of additions/ alterations in respect of the first floor type III quarters was taken;

(b) the limit, upto which the allottee of type-III quarters can get their works done by paying the 10% of the limit;

(c) the estimated cost of covering of balconies as worked out by the CPWD;

(d) whether as per the estimates of the Department, the balconies could be got covered within the limit prescribed for works;

(e) if so, the factual position in this regard;

(f) if not, the reasons for the inclusion of covering the balconies under the said limit;

(g) the demands received from the allottees for the purpose of covering the balconies in Sarojini Nagar and other adjoining areas since then;

(h) the number of balconies thus covered, area-wise; and

(i) the steps taken to popularise this scheme among the allottees of the said areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The decision to include covering of balconies by glazing in the permissible list was taken on 27.7.99 (Statement-I).

(b) Annual ceiling limit for addition/alteration for type-III quarters is Rs. 4,000/-. This does not include covering of verandah (also balconies added as at 'a' above) as clarified by OM No. 11014/22/90-W3 dated 30.5.91 as at statement-II.

(c) The cost of covering balconies depends on the area of balcony to be covered. The approximate cost comes to Rs. 750/- per sqm.

(d) The cost of covering balconies can be outside the annual ceiling limit as at 'C' above.

(e) and (f) OM No 11014/22/90-W3 of 30.5.91 clarifies that covering of balconies/verandahs at the request of the allottees on charges of 10% of the cost will be permissible even it is not within the monetary ceiling prescribed.

(g) and (h) 30 demands for covering of balconies have been received and met after 27.7.99 and these were all from Netaji Nagar only.

(i) During the periodic meetings with Residents/R.W. Associations, they are informed of the Government decisions taken from time to time relating to facilities made available to the allottees of Government quarters.

Statement-I

No. 11014/22/90-W3 (ii)
Government of India
Ministry of Urban Development
(Works Division)

New Delhi, Dated 27.7.99

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Sub: Additions/alterations to be carried out in General Pool Accommodations at the request of the allottees.

The undersigned is directed to refer to sub para VII of item No. 1(A) of annexure-I to the OM No. 11014/22/90-W3 dated 9.1.96 and to clarify that covering of verandah will also include glazing of balcony subject to the condition that.

"Only glazing is done in the balcony and no additional brick or concrete works (except minimum possible as may have to be provided in form of base sill to facilitate fixing of the glazing) is allowed so as to avoid the over loading of the balcony".

These instructions are issued in supersession of all previous instructions and have the approval of the integrated Finance Unit vide their Dy. No. 1265-F dated 26.7.99.

Sd/-
(Lekhan N Thakkar)
Desk Officer (W3)
Phone 301 3079

To

1. All Ministries/Departments of the Government of India.

Statement-II

No. 11014/22/90-W3
Government of India
Ministry of Urban Development
(Works Division)

New Delhi, Dated 30.5.91

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Sub: Glazing of verandahs in the General Pool residential accommodation at the request of allottees.

The undersigned is directed to refer to the Directorate of Estates OM No. 18011/5/88-Pol. III dated 10.11.88 on the subject mentioned above and to say that prior to 1.7.87, glazing of verandahs was being done at the request of the allottees on charging additional licence fees. However, since with effect from 1.7.87 licence fee is charged on at uniform rate with reference to the relevant type of accommodation, it is no longer permissible to charge additional licence fee for glazing of verandah and the same was being carried out like other additions/ alterations within the annual monetary ceiling fixed for different types of accommodation as per OM dt. 10.11.88. Since the cost of glazing of verandah in most of the houses, particularly, in type-II, III and IV was much more than the annual ceiling, it had not been possible to accedes to the request of the allottees in this regard.

2. This matter has since been re-examined and it has now been decided that henceforth glazing of verandahs may be carried out at the request of the allottees on charging 10% of the cost thereof. The monetary ceiling prescribed in OM., dated 10.11.88 shall not apply to work of glazing of verandahs.

3. The additional living area that may be available to the allottees due to the glazing of varandahs would automatically be taken into consideration for fixation of flat rate of licence fee as per the D.E's OM No. 13035 (1)/85-Pol. II(Vol. III) dated 7.8.87.

4. This issues with the concurrene of Finance Division (W&E) vide their No. 687-FA/91, dated 6.5.91.

Sd/-
(S. Ranganathan)
Deputy Secretary to the
Govt. of India
Phone 301 7630

To

1. All Ministries/Departments of the Govt. of India.

Educational Institutions for Minorities

2421. SHRI KALAVA SRINIVASULU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Government aided educational institutions for minorities running in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the amount of assistance provided to these institutions during the last three years and current year, year-wise and 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) Such information is not maintained centrally in this Ministry. The grant is released to the State Government which is responsible for further distribution to educational institutions.

[Translation]

Bungling in Conveyor Belt

2422. SHRI P.R. KHUNTE: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether an inquiry is being conducted by the C.V.C. into the bungling of conveyor belt order by SAIL of Rs. 21 crores;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken against the guilty officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) to (c) CVC has informed that it is considering a complaint received from All India Rubber Industries Association alleging irregularities in the purchase of Conveyor belts. No decision has yet been taken in the matter.

[English]

Indo-Brazil Cooperation on Pharma Sector

2423. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have held any discussion with Brazil regarding cooperation in pharmaceutical sector in May 2001;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether any agreement has been signed in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) and (b) In May 2001, a delegation led by the Governor of Pernambuco, Brazil had called on the Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers. The delegation expressed interest in exploring possibilities of joint ventures with Indian pharmaceutical companies.

(c) No, Sir.

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

Loss in Visakhapatnam Steel Plant

2424. SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:
SHRI M.V.V.S MURTHI:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether CBI has unearthed the criminal negligence of engineers at Visakhapatnam Steel Plant (VSP) which cost a whooping loss of over Rs. 100 crore to the Government;

(b) if so, the details in this regard with modus operandi adopted;

(c) the details of persons involved;

(d) the action taken against them; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to avoid recurrence of such types of incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) to (e) The matter of premature breakdown of coke over batteries of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant was referred to CBI in April, 2001. CBI registered a preliminary enquiry, which is at initial stage. The relevant documents are being collected by CBI for scrutiny. It is not possible for CBI to comment on the persons involved at this stage. The officers involved will have to be identified for examination to arrive at a conclusion regarding the negligence or otherwise of the engineers of the Steel Plant and who were responsible for the breakdown of coke oven batteries over a period of time.

The Government will take further appropriate action after completion of the enquiry.

National Perspective Plan for Women (1998-2000)

2425 DR. V. SAROJA:
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) whether National Perspective Plan for Women (1998-2000) had recommended for setting up of office of Commission for Women's Right supported by National Commission for Women;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this office has not yet been set up;

(d) if so, the main reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to set up the Office of Commissioner for Women's Right at the earliest possible?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) The National Perspective Plan for Women (NPP) formulated in 1998 for the period 1988-2000 had recommended the creation of a special division to be designated as 'Commissioner for Women's Rights in the Department of Women and Child Development for enforcement of law for women.

(c) to (e) However, the National Commission for Women (NCW), which was constituted subsequently on 31.1.92 under the National Commission for Women Act, 1990 has the mandate, *inter-alia*, to review and monitor the implementation of the Constitutional and legal safeguards available for women, to take up cases of violation of the Constitutional and legal provisions relating to women with the appropriate authorities and take suo-moto notice of matters relating to deprivation of women's rights, non-implementation of laws to provide protection to women and non-compliance of policy, guidelines and regulations aimed at protecting the rights of women. The functions of the Commissioner for Women's Rights recommended by NPP are already being discharged to a large extent by the National Commission for Women. However, a proposal is under consideration of the Government to strengthen the provisions of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990 is order to give it more power.

Selling of Delhi Police Uniforms

2426. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that shops in Kingsway Camp market are selling khaki uniforms and other accessories such as caps, belts, boots, name plates and lathis of a Delhi Policemen as reported in the "Time of India" Dated June 27, 2001;

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

(c) whether certain cases of misusing of the uniforms have come to the notice of the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps the Government propose to take to prevent the misuse of the khaki uniform?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. However, the sale of police uniforms does not in itself constitute an offence.

(c) and (d) During the period 1999-2001 (till date), four cases of misuse of police uniform were detected by Delhi Police. In two cases crime was committed by persons wearing police uniforms and in the other two the

accused were caught while impersonating as police officials.

(e) Delhi Police have instructed their police personnel to keep a close watch to prevent misuse of police uniform by impersonators and to take strict action against those found misusing them.

Closing Down of Development Committee and Joint Plant Committee

2427. DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Development Committee and Joint Plant Committee attached to his Ministry have been closed down;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of employees become jobless as a result thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to protect the interests of the employees?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Security Cover of Former Prime Ministers

2428. SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:
SHRI K.E. KRISHNAMURTHY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to limit the security cover of the former Prime Ministers and their family members; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

South Asia Meet on Investment on Children in New Delhi

2429. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:

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

(a) whether a South Asia meet was held lately in New Delhi on 'Investment on Children";

(b) if so, the main observations and suggestions made therein;

(c) whether the Meet took note of the dwindling sex ratio and recommended the measures for protecting rights of girl-child and prohibiting female foeticide;

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

(e) the decisions taken since then by the Government in the light thereof?

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

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

[Translation]

VIP Security

2430. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of V.I.Ps provided 'Z' Category Security by the Union Government alongwith the criteria fixed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): The number of protected persons including protected VIPs keep on changing as the security category is determined on the basis of existing threat perception which keeps on changing from time to time. The criteria to provide 'Z' category of security is the threat perception assessed by the specialized security agencies and considered by the two Committees of Ministry of Home Affairs.

[English]

New Science and Technology Policy

2431. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY:
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:

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

(a) whether to integrate the latest development in agricultural and industrial production process, the Union Government have framed a draft of new science and technology police;

(b) if so, whether the said draft policy has been discussed with all the State Governments and experts;

(c) if so, the extent to which the State Governments have accepted the policy;

(d) the main features of the policy; and

(e) the time by which it is likely to be announced?

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

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

[Translation]

Discretionary Quota for Admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas

2432. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the discretionary quota for admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas and the persons to whom this quota has been allotted;

(b) the number of students admitted in these Vidyalayas on the recommendations of the Hon'ble Minister, Members of Parliament and the Chairman of the School Management Committee during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the number of such recommendations rejected during the said period and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) The discretionary quota for admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas was reintroduced with effect from 2000-2001 under which each Hon'ble Member of Parliament is given a quota for admission of 2 cases in a Kendriya Vidyalaya located in his/her constituency/state, and a quota of 1000 cases for Hon'ble Human Resource Development Minister distributed all over the country.

(b) and (c) The information is being collected.

[English]

Production of Coal by MCL

2433. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed by the Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. (MCL) for the production of coal during the current year, colliery-wise;

(b) the estimated coal reserves in each colliery of MCL at present; and

(c) the production of coal during 2000-01 and till date, as compared to the target fixed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) The target of coal production fixed by the Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL) for the current year (2001-02) is given below:

Sl. No.	Mine/Project	Target (2001-02) (In '000 tonnes)
1	2	3
1.	Balanda	800
2.	Jagannath	4500
3.	Ananta	6500
4.	Bharatpur	5400
5.	Kalinga	6000
6.	Lingaraj	5300
7.	Hingula	1600
8.	Chendipada	100

1	2	3
9.	Belpahar	2450
10.	Lakhanpur	4600
11.	Lajkura	850
12.	Lilari	500
13.	Samaleswari	3600
14.	Basundhara	600
15.	Talcher	190
16.	Deulbera	120
17.	Nandira	230
18.	Mine No. 1 & 2	260
19.	Mine No. 3	340
20.	Mine No. 4	120
21.	HRC	170
22.	HBI	270
	Total MCL	44500

(b) The estimated coal reserves in each colliery of MCL at present is given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Colliery	Balance Minable Reserves as on 01.04.2001 (In million tonnes)
1	2	3
1.	Talcher Colliery	10.68
2.	Deulbera Colliery	1.82
3.	Nandira Colliery	10.39
4.	Balanda OCP	2.808
5.	Jagannath OCP	6.75
6.	Bharatpur Incl. ECP OCP	104.08
7.	Ananta OCP Incl. Expansion	86.678
8.	Kalinga OCP	134.98
9.	Lingaraj OCP	300.33
10.	Hingula-II OCP	74.24
11.	Chhendipada OCP	2.56
12.	Orient I & II Colliery	27.78
13.	Orient 3 Colliery	56.27
14.	Orient 4 Colliery	5.29
15.	HRC	24.34
16.	HBI Colliery	9.66
17.	Belpahar OCP & Expn	75.009
18.	Lajkura OCP Expn.	12.01
19.	Lilari OCP	1.07
20.	Samaleswari OCP & Expn.	72.44
21.	Lakhanpur OCP & Expn.	171.81
22.	Basundhara (E)	3.64
	Total	1194.635

(c) The target and actual of coal production for Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL) for the year 2000-01 and 2001-02 (upto the 26th July, 2001) is given below:

(In million tonnes)

Company	2000-01		2001-02		
	Target	Actual	Target	Target (upto 26.7.01)	Actual (Prov.) (Upto 26.7.01)
M.C.L.	43.00	44.80	44.50	13.06	13.42

Meeting of the Inter-State Council

2434. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have demanded to convene an emergency meeting of the Inter-State Council;

(b) if so, whether the States want to discuss the anomalies in the recommendations of the Eleventh Finance Commission;

(c) if so, the details in this respect;

(d) the time by which the Inter-State Council meeting is likely to be convened; and

(e) the steps being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (e) No demand for an emergency meeting of the Inter-State Council has been received. No date has been fixed as yet for the next meeting of the Inter-State Council. In the meeting of the Inter-State Council held on 20th May, 2000 there were some discussions regarding the recommendations of the Eleventh Finance Commission.

Enrolment to Distance Education Universities

2435. SHRI P.D. ELANGOVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether enrolment of students to the various Central Universities for distance education is increasing;

(b) if so, the number of enrolments made by these universities during the last three years; and

(c) the details of expenditure incurred by these universities on distance education?

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]

Coal Mines in Rajasthan

2436. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coal mines in Rajasthan, location-wise and mine-wise;

(b) the amount spent by the Government for the development of these mines during each of the last three years and till date, mine-wise;

(c) whether the Government propose to explore more coal mines in the State; and

(d) if so, the efforts made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) At present there is no working mine in the State of Rajasthan.

(b) Does not arise in view of the answer given to part (a) of the question.

(c) No coal reserve in Rajasthan has been established as per exploration of coal reserves carried out by the Geological Survey of India in the country till 1.1.2001. Therefore, at present, there is no proposal to explore coal mines in the State.

(d) Does not arise in view of the answer given to part (c) of the question.

[English]

Fire Accident in Underground Coal Mines

2437. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:
SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO:
SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the gas leakage and underground coal mine fires have been spreading in the country at various coal mines;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to extinguish the fire;

(d) whether the management of some coal mines have issued notice to several families in villages to vacate their houses due to underground fire;

(e) if so, the facts thereof;

(f) whether the various technologies being adopted by the Government to check such fires have proved ineffective;

(g) if so, whether the Government propose to seek help from the foreign countries in this regard; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) and (b) Certain coal mines have inherent property of spontaneous heating. If not tackled in the initial stages. This may lead to open fire. Similarly, gases are also associated in coal mines. Leakage of gas from sealed off areas and otherwise is also a normal phenomenon which is tackled during the course of mining, Jharia coalfield of BCCL has large fire areas. Spreading of fire in BCCL has been retarded but not to the desired extent.

(c) The following steps are taken to extinguish the fire depending upon the conditions:

1. Quenching of spot fire and mining out the quenched coal.
2. Blanketing the surface and surface sealing for filling of cracks.
3. Sand flushing.
4. Pumping inert gas into the active fire zone from surface to underground via boreholes.
5. Trenching
6. Water pooling
7. Prompt sealing of the effected panel
8. Plastering and/or coating with sealant of stopping.
9. Equipping fire stations with fire fighting equipments such as water hoses, incombustible dust, sand and portable fire extinguishers.
10. Constructing masonry stopping with the help of rescue personnel to stop supply of air to the fire zone.

(d) and (e) The management of BCCL has issued notices to the families from time to time residing in the endangered localities already affected/likely to be affected by underground fire and gas leakage, about the imminent threat to their lives and property and need to vacate these areas. District authorities have also been kept apprised from time to time.

(f) Various technologies being adopted are found to be effective. However, due to enormity of the problem the fire in BCCL could not be controlled fully.

(g) and (h) Not applicable in view of (f) above.

Defensive walls on Sea Shores of Kerala

2438. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the length of defensive walls constructed on the sea-shores of Kerala;

(b) whether the Government are aware of the frequent damage of sea-shores in the monsoon season in the State;

(c) if so, whether the request have been received from the State in this regard; and

(d) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent the damage of houses and land?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) As reported by the Govt. of Kerala, construction of 368.48 km of new seawall and 83.95 km of reformation of old seawall has been carried out upto March 2000. The anticipated physical achievement for the remaining two years of the 9th Five Year Plan is 5.825 km of new seawall and 3.947 km. of reformation of old seawall.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Central Water Commission received a proposal, for Central Assistance from the Government of Kerala, which includes construction of sea walls covering a length of 1880 m between Azhikode & Eriyadu at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.00 crores. Clarifications sought from the State Government on the proposal have since been received and are under examination.

Central Water Commission received another proposal for construction of 78 kms of new sea wall. 58 kms of reformation work and 23 numbers of groynes for inclusion in the National Coastal Protection Project at an estimated cost of Rs. 267.47 crores. Certain modifications have been suggested to the proposal. The revised proposal from State Government is awaited.

[Translation]

Funds for Teachers Training Institutes

2439. SHRI SHIVAJI VITHALRAO KAMBLE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government allocate funds separately for Teachers Training Institutes in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of funds allocated for this purpose during 2000-2001 and current year?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Restructuring and Reorganisation of Teacher Education, funds are provided to the State and UT Governments for District Institutes of Education & Training (DIETs), Colleges of Teacher Education (CTEs) and Institutes of Advanced Studies in Education (IASEs). Funds are also provided to four Technical Teachers Training Institutes located at Bhopal, Chennai, Kolkata and Chandigarh.

(b) Under the Scheme of Restructuring and Reorganisation of Teacher Education, Rs. 192.55 crores were released during 2000-2001 while for the current financial year a provision of Rs. 220.00 crores has been made for the purpose. As regards Technical Teachers Training Institutes, Rs. 15.20 crores were released during 2000-2001 and an allocation of Rs. 23.65 crore has been made for them in the current financial year.

[English]

Revival of IISCO

2440. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have drawn up any plan for the revival of Indian Iron and Steel Company (IISCO); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the latest position in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) and (b) With a view to revive Indian Iron and Steel Co. (IISCO) and ensure its future viability, Government had allowed SAIL to convert IISCO into a joint venture. Accordingly, SAIL had invited suitable parties to express their interest in such a joint venture. Three companies have been shortlisted and their offers are being currently evaluated. Due to delay in response from the interested parties, SAIL could not as yet submit any revival plan to Government.

SAIL has requested BIFR for extension of time by six months i.e. upto January 31, 2002 for submission of a proposal for revival of IISCO.

[Translation]

Beladila Project in Chhattisgarh

2441. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have given approval to the Beladila Project in Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the construction work of this project is likely to be completed;

(d) whether a commercial pig iron plant is being set up at Godown near Beladila;

(e) if so, the details of the said project; and

(f) the objectives of the said project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) Yes, Sir. National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. (NMDC) a PSU under Ministry of Steel has approval for a number of projects in Bailadila Region in the State of Chhattisgarh. The latest project which is under construction is Bailadila Iron Ore Project Deposit 10 & 11-A.

(b) The project is to be developed at an estimated cost of Rs. 430.50 crores including foreign exchange component of Rs. 18.61 crores. The rated production of capacity 5 million tonnes of ROM (Haemetite Iron Ore) is to produce the following saleable products.

(i)	Lump Ore of size (-) 150 (+) 10 mm	2.4 million tonnes per annum
(ii)	Fine Ore (-) 10 mm	2.1 million tonnes per annum

(c) By 15h July, 2002.

(d) Originally, NMDC had decided to set up a commercial pig iron plant utilizing iron ore slimes from the mines at Bailadila at Dilmili near Jagdalpur and later at Geedam, Dantewara. However, the plant is now proposed to be set up at Nagarnar which is around 16 KMs from Jagdalpur on the NH Road 43 (Raipur-Vijayanagaram Road).

(e) The proposed Pig Iron Steel Plant is based on Romelt Process to produce 0.3 million tonnes per annum liquid hot metal (premium grade Pig Iron) for steel making. The plant shall also produce 1.96 million tonnes per annum slag which can be made use of in Cement Plants.

(f) To utilize iron ore slimes/micro fines from Bailadila Mines which is a source of pollution and environmental problems.

[English]

Conference of National Commission for Women

2442. SHRI R.S. PATIL:
SHRI G. PUTTASWAMY GOWDA:

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

(a) whether a two days' conference of the National Commission for Women was held in the National Capital recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a firm demand was made in the Conference to the Centre to give power to the Commission;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of Government thereto?

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 Conference was held on the subject 'Gender and Law Enforcement'. Some of the major recommendations made in the conference relate to:

(i) Amendment in certain laws affecting women such as those relating to dowry, rape, maintenance and bigamy;

(ii) gender sensitization of police personnel, prosecutors and judiciary;

(iii) strengthening of Family Courts; and

(iv) reservation for women in judiciary, prosecution and police establishments.

(c) and (d) The report of the Conference containing the detailed recommendations has not yet been received from the National Commission for Women.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Road Accidents in Delhi

2443. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the accidents are on the increase on the roads in Delhi for not following the traffic rules and rash driving;

(b) whether the Government have taken some effective and latest measures to prevent the increasing number of road accidents in Delhi;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of cases of road accidents registered in Delhi with the police stations during the last two years and till date; and

(e) the number of such cases disposed of alongwith the number of those lying pending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) There is a marginal increase in the number of cases of accidents reported on Delhi roads.

(b) and (c) The steps taken by the Traffic Police to reduce number of road accidents include use of radar guns, interceptors and red speed cameras for speed checking, red light jumping and inforcement of lane discipline; use of alcometer to check drunken driving;

analysis of road accidents for identification of their actual cause so as to take remedial measures; imparting education to the public about traffic rules and safety norms; and setting up of traffic training parks for educating school children.

(d) and (e) The requisite details are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Year	Total Cases Reported	Total Cases Challaned	Cases Untraced	Cases Pending Investigation
1999	9550	6694	2822	34
2000	9842	6264	2562	1016
2001 (Upto 31.7.2001)	5261	1095	570	3596

[English]

Production Loss to BCCL

2444. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the production loss of coal in BCCL and the factors responsible for the same during the last three years and till date; and

(b) the steps taken to correct the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHABNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) Loss of coal Production in BCCL for the last three years and till date is as under:

Year	Quantity (in Lakh Tonne)
1998-1999	30.88
1999-2000	18.07
2000-2001	40.40
2001-2002 (April-July) (Provisional)	23.01

The major factors responsible for production loss include power failure, problem of land acquisition, inundation of mines due to rains, power & equipment breakdown, shortage of funds, and the adverse geo-mining conditions in general.

(b) The steps taken to correct the situations include, negotiations on bilateral basis with villagers for land acquisition, close liaison with Damodar Valley Corporation to reduce power breakdown, collection of spare equipment from other subsidiaries, etc.

Science & Technology Parks and Centres

2445. SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Science and Technology Parks and Centres in the country, as on July 31, 2001, State-wise;

(b) whether the financial assistance from the Union Government and foreign countries is being provided for setting up of Science and Technology Parks and Centres at present;

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

(d) the extent to which these parks and centres have been able to impart and expand science and technology in the country;

(e) the steps being taken to improve their contribution; and

(f) the number of such parks and centers likely to be set up during 2001-2002 with indigenous and foreign collaboration separately?

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 Ministry of Science and Technology does not operate a scheme for promoting Science and Technology Parks and Centres. However, the National Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development Board (NSTEDB) under the Department of Science and Technology (DST) is promoting Science and Technology Entrepreneurs Parks (STEPs) in and around academic and R&D institutions of excellence with a view to promoting the spirit of innovation and entrepreneurship among S&T persons. The STEPs are sponsored jointly

by the DST, all India Financial Institutions (IDBI, IFCI and ICICI), State Governments and Host Institutions. So far, 16 STEPs have been approved as on 31.7.2001. State-wise distribution of STEPs is given the statement enclosed.

In addition, the Department of Biotechnology (DBT) is promoting Micropropagation Technology Parks (MTPs) for providing an interface between the research institutions and industry and Biotechnology Parks for women to provide opportunities for women entrepreneurs through the application of environment friendly biotechnologies. DBT has set up 2 MTPs, one at Tata Energy Research Institute (TERI), New Delhi and another at National Chemical Laboratory, Pune. A Biotechnology Park for Women has been set up by DBT as Chennai in collaboration with the State Government.

No foreign country is participating in these efforts.

(d) and (e) More than 750 enterprises have been promoted through the STEPs and employment for nearly 11,000 persons have been generated. The respective Departments have appropriate mechanisms for ensuring proper development and growth of these Parks/Centres.

(f) The number of parks/centers to be set up during 2001-2002 would depend upon the viability of the proposals and budget allocations available.

Statement

State-wise Distribution of Science and Technology Entrepreneur Parks (STEPs) as on 31.7.2001

Sl. No.	State	No. of STEPs	Location	
1	2	3	4	
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, Sarathkal
			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 Parks, 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

1	2	3	4
			2. PSG College of Technology, Coimbatore
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1	1. Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Kanpur
10.	Uttaranchal	1	1. University of Roorkee, Roorkee
11.	West Bengal	1	1. Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kharagpur
	Total	16	

Allotments Under Various Schemes by DDA

2446. DR. S. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI RAMANAND SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Development Authority has announced a number of new schemes whereas no allotments have been made so far under various schemes started earlier, particularly under the Rohini Scheme in 1981;

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

(c) the number of allotments made, till date, Scheme-wise;

(d) the number of applicants waiting for the allotment under various schemes, Scheme-wise;

(e) the reasons for not allotting the flats/plots under the said schemes; and

(f) the time by which these applicants are likely to be provided plots/flats by DDA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Under the Rohini residential Scheme-1981, 82384 persons got themselves registered for allotment of plots, out of which 42,401 registrants of different categories have been allotted plots till date. 1,686 registrants have got their registration cancelled.

The other schemes for allotment of flats launched by DDA and where backlog still exists, are new Pattern Registration Scheme-1979, Ambedkar Awas Yojana-1989 and Janta Housing Registration Scheme-1996.

(c) A statement-I is enclosed.

(d) A statement-II is enclosed.

(e) Flats/plots to the remaining registrants could not be allotted due to non-availability of developed land as well as basic civic amenities.

(f) No definite time-frame can be given for allotment of flats/plots to the remaining registrants.

Statement-I

The Scheme-wise Details of Allotment of Plots/Flats

Name of the Scheme	MIG	LIG	Janta/EWS
Rohini Residential Scheme, 1981	11,017	17,487	13,897
New Pattern Regis. Scheme, 1979	40,250	55,677	58,288
Ambedkar Awas Yojana, 1989	3,930	5,007	2,988
Janta Housing Reg. Scheme, 1996	—	—	7,864

Statement-II

The Scheme-wise Details of Registrants waiting for allotment of Plot/Flat

Name of the Scheme	MIG	LIG	Janta/EWS
Rohini Residential Scheme, 1981	13,821	20,013	4,463
New Pattern Regis. Scheme, 1979	4,675	12,545	—
Ambedkar Awas Yojana, 1989	2,011	4,211	—
Janta Housing Regis. Scheme, 1996	—	—	12,136

People living Below Poverty Line

2447. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people living below poverty line at present, State-wise and UT-wise;

(b) the percentage of persons belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe, separately State-wise and UT-wise;

(c) the details of schemes launched and target set to bring these people above the poverty line during each of the last three years and the current years;

(d) whether the target fixed has been achieved; and

(e) if so, the number of persons benefited during each of the last three years, State-wise and UT-wise, separately?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) The number of people living below poverty line in rural areas, State/UT-wise is given in the Statement-I.

(b) The percentage of persons belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe, separately, State/UT-wise, is given in the Statement-II.

(c) The Ministry of Rural Development implements the Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) for bringing people above poverty line. Targets are not set under the scheme.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) The number of persons benefited under the scheme during 1998-99 to 2001-2002, State/UT-wise, is given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

Population Below Poverty Line by States and UTs 1999-2000

Sl. No.	State/UT	Rural No. of Persons (Lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	58.13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.80
3.	Assam	92.17
4.	Bihar	376.51
5.	Goa	0.11
6.	Gujarat	39.80
7.	Haryana	11.94
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4.84
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.97
10.	Karnataka	59.91
11.	Kerala	20.97
12.	Madhya Pradesh	217.32
13.	Maharashtra	125.12
14.	Manipur	6.53
15.	Meghalaya	7.89
16.	Mizoram	1.40
17.	Nagaland	5.21
18.	Orissa	143.69

1	2	3
19.	Punjab	10.20
20.	Rajasthan	55.06
21.	Sikkim	2.00
22.	Tamilnadu	80.51
23.	Tripura	12.53
24.	Uttar Pradesh	412.01
25.	West Bengal	180.11
26.	A & N Islands	0.58
27.	Chandigarh	0.06
28.	D & N Haveli	0.30
29.	Daman & Diu	0.01
30.	Delhi	0.07
31.	Lakshadweep	0.03
32.	Pondicherry	0.64
	Total	1932.42

Note: 1. Poverty Ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura.

2 Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Gas is used to estimate poverty ratio of Goa.

3. Poverty Line of Himachal Pradesh and expenditure distribution of Jammu & Kashmir is used to estimate poverty ratio of Jammu & Kashmir.

4. Poverty Ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Pondicherry and A & N Islands.

5. Urban Poverty Ratio of Punjab is used for both rural and urban poverty Chandigarh.

6. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Dadra & Nagar Haveli is used to estimate poverty ratio of Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

7 Poverty ratio of Goa is used for Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

8. Poverty Ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.

9. Urban Poverty Ratio of Rajasthan may be tread as tentative.

Statement-II

Percentage of SC/ST Population (1991 Census)

Sl. No.	State/UT	% age of Total SC Population	% age of Total ST Population
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15.93	6.31
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.47	63.66
3.	Assam	7.40	12.82
4.	Bihar	14.56	7.66
5.	Goa	2.08	0.03
6.	Gujarat	7.41	14.92
7.	Haryana	19.75	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	25.34	4.22
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	N.A.	N.A.
10.	Karnataka	16.38	4.26
11.	Kerala	9.92	1.10
12.	Madhya Pradesh	14.54	23.27
13.	Maharashtra	11.10	9.27
14.	Manipur	2.02	34.41
15.	Meghalaya	0.51	85.53
16.	Mizoram	0.10	94.75
17.	Nagaland	0.00	87.70
18.	Orissa	16.20	22.21
19.	Punjab	28.31	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	17.29	12.44
21.	Sikkim	5.93	22.36
22.	Tamilnadu	19.18	1.03
23.	Tripura	16.36	30.95
24.	Uttar Pradesh	21.04	0.21
25.	West Bengal	23.62	5.60
26.	A & N Islands	0.00	9.54

1	2	3	4
27.	Chandigarh	16.51	0.00
28.	D & N Haveli	1.97	78.99
29.	Daman & Diu	3.83	11.54
30.	Delhi	19.05	0.00
31.	Lakshadweep	0.00	93.15
32.	Pondicherry	16.25	0.00

N.A. Not Available

Statement-III

Physical Achievement of Rural Development Programmes from 1998 to 2000-2001

S.No.	State/UT	IRDP*/SGSY# (No. of Swarozgaries)			
		1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002**
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	140880	165190	83084	8524
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12432	3060	1403	76
3.	Assam	47264	17974	12282	N.R.
4.	Bihar	176213	106393	125792	N.R.
5.	Chhattisgarh @	0	0	25423	207
6.	Goa	895	N.R.	23	54
7.	Gujarat	39598	19341	29241	1427
8.	Haryana	16743	17348	25853	1047
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7331	8638	11647	N.R.
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	13992	5835	9302	N.R.
11.	Jharkhand @	0	0	55038	N.R.
12.	Karnataka	88007	19184	29026	1094
13.	Kerala	39836	29485	37926	1295
14.	Madhya Pradesh	126617	112118	71823	2002
15.	Maharashtra	145667	87994	87598	4058
16.	Manipur	1638	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
17.	Meghalaya	4219	741	1671	N.R.
18.	Mizoram	3138	N.R.	1352	N.R.
19.	Nagaland	5773	4749	1376	N.R.
20.	Orissa	105008	74633	86171	2432
21.	Punjab	10357	1694	11990	994

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Rajasthan	62922	34120	44504	2325
23.	Sikkim	1937	686	1873	N.R.
24.	Tamilnadu	142813	65427	83393	1187
25.	Tripura	18816	8450	14640	N.R.
26.	Uttar Pradesh	391832	60647	124064	8252
27.	Uttaranchal @	0	0	31555	24252
28.	West Bengal	71134	88826	21230	11435
29.	A & N Islands	604	795	448	8
30.	D & N Haveli	119	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
31.	Daman & Diu	71	6	6	N.R.
32.	Lakshadweep	9	3	20	N.R.
33.	Pondicherry	1317	531	39	N.R.
	Total	1677182	933868	1030193	70669

\# Being implemented from 01.04.1999.
* Discontinued with effect from 01.04.1999.
** Upto June, 2001 (provisional)
@ Not existing during 1998-99 & 1999-2000.
N.R. Not Reported.

Special Scheme for Providing Education to Tribals

2448. SHRI C.N. SINGH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any special scheme to provide education to the tribals;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The special schemes being implemented by this Ministry for the education of tribals are:-

(i) Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets (i.e. less than 10% literacy of ST Women) for Development of Women Literacy in Tribal Areas.

(ii) Model Residential Schools under Article 275 (I) of the Constitution of India.

(iii) Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas.

(iv) Grants-in-Aids to NGOs for operating residential and non-residential schools in tribal areas.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Coal Reserve in Captive Coal Mines

2449. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:
DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of coal reserves in captive coal mines allotted to various industries, area-wise;

(b) whether the Government have ascertained the cost of production in these mines;

(c) if so, the average cost of production per tonne in these mines, mine-wise; and

(d) the extent to which this cost is lesser in comparison with the average cost of production in the public sector coal mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) 27 coal mining blocks stand allotted as on 10.7.2001 to various public/private companies for captive generation of power, for manufacture of iron and steel and production of cement. Details in regard to coal reserves, areas in respect of these blocks are given in the Statement.

(b) to (d) Production has started only in 3 coal mining blocks namely, Tara (East), Tara (West) and Gare-Palma IV/1, by opencast method, out of the 27 blocks which stand allotted to various parties. Tara (East) and Tara (West) blocks are being implemented by a Joint Venture company namely, Bengal Emta Coal Mines Ltd. The cost of opencast production per tonne in Tara block implemented by Bengal Emta Coal Mines Ltd. for 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 were Rs. 481.76 and 494.83 respectively and in Gare-Palma IV/1 implemented by Jindal Strips Ltd., during 2000-01, was Rs. 367/-. The average cost of opencast production per tonne in Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., during 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 was Rs. 488.16 and Rs. 475.51 respectively. While the audited cost of production of Coal India Ltd., for the year 2000-01 has not yet become available, the average cost of opencast production per tonne in Coal India Limited during the year 1999-2000 was Rs. 356.80.

Statement

Details of Captive mining blocks which stand allotted as on 10.7.2001

Sl. No.	Name of the party	Block allocated	Coalfield/State	Geological reserves (M.T.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s RPG Industries/CESC Ltd	Sarisatolli	Raniganj (West Bengal)	147.52
2.	M/s Kalinga Power	Uktal-A	Talcher (Orissa)	304.00
3.	M/s INDALCO	Talabira-I	Ib Valley (Orissa)	17.00
4.	M/s WBSEB	Tata (East)	Raiganj (West Bengal)	84.48
5.	M/s SAIL	Tasra	Jharia (Jharkhand)	285.00
6.	M/s WBPDCL	Tara (West)	Raniganj (West Bengal)	125.71
7.	M/s Talcher Mining Pvt. Ltd/ VPL	Utkal-B1	Talcher (Orissa)	228.14
8.	M/s BLA Industries	Gotitoria (East)	Mohapani (Madhya Pradesh)	5.15
9.	M/s BLA Industries	Gotitoria (West)	Mohapani (Madhya Pradesh)	6.53
10.	M/s Jindal Strips Ltd.	Gare-Palma IV/1	Mand-Raigarh (Chhattisgarh)	124.00
11.	M/s Monnet Ispat Ltd.	Gare-Palma-IV/5	Mand-Raigarh (Chhattisgarh)	126.00
12.	M/s Lloyds Metals & Engineers Ltd.	Takli-Jena-Bellore (North)	Wardha (Maharashtra)	75.00

1	2	3	4	5
13.	M/s ACC	Bisrar	Hasdeo-Arand (Chhattisgarh)	175.65
14.	M/s Central Collieries Company	Takli-Jena Bellora (South)	Wardha (Maharashtra)	40.00
15.	M/s Jindal Power Ltd.	Gare-Palma-IV/2	Mand-Raigarh (Chhattisgarh)	123.00
16.	M/s Jindal Power Ltd.	Gare-Palma-IV/3	Mand-Raigarh (Chhattisgarh)	123.00
17.	M/s Utkal Coal Ltd.	Utkal-C	Talcher (Orissa)	190.00
18.	M/s Jayaswal Neco Ltd.	Gare-Palma-IV/4	Mand-Raigarh (Chhattisgarh)	125.00
19.	M/s Monnet Ispat Ltd.	Utkal-B2	Talcher (Orissa)	106.00
20.	M/s Garuda Clays Ltd.	West of Umaria (Provisional)	Korea-Rewa (Chhattisgarh)	Not yet estimated
21.	M/s Jayaswal Neco Ltd.	Choritand-Tiliya (Provisional)	West Bokaro (Jharkhand)	100.00
22.	M/s Jayaswal Neco Ltd.	Jogeshwar (Provisional)	West Bokaro (Jharkhand)	84.00
23.	M/s Prakash Industries Ltd.	Chotia (Provisional)	Hasdeo-Arand (Chhattisgarh)	60.00
24.	M/s Raipur Alloys & Steel Ltd.	Gare-Palma-IV/7	Mand-Raigarh (Chhattisgarh)	156.00
25.	M/s B.S. Ispat	Marki-Mangli	Wardha (Maharashtra)	34.34
26.	M/s. Orissa Mining Corporation Limited	Utkal-D	Talcher (Orissa)	190.00
27.	M/s. Punjab State Electricity Board	Pachwara (Provisional -conditional upon sub-blocking -sub-blocking awaited)	Rajmahal (Jharkhand)	Reserves in respect of the sub-block of Pachwara block to be allotted, yet to be estimated.

Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana

2450. SHRI RAMANAND SINGH:
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:
SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds under Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana have been reduced drastically;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the requests have been received from the State Governments to enhance the funds under the scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(e) the amount allocated under the scheme during 2000-2001 and till date, State-wise;

(f) the amount spent by each State from the allocated amount during the said period; and

(g) the number of employment mandays created under the scheme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Budget Estimates during the current year i.e. 2001-2002 have been kept at the last year's level i.e. Rs. 1650 crores under the JGSY.

(c) and (d) No request during the current year has been received from the State Governments to enhance the allocation under the JGSY. However, the States of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Gujarat have requested to enhance the minimum allocation for each Gram Panchayat, so that meaningful infrastructure could be created at the Village level. The proposal to increase the minimum allocation to Rs. 50,000/- for each Panchayat is under consideration of the Ministry.

(e) to (g) The Statements indicating State-wise allocation, release, utilisation of funds and the mandays generated during 2000-2001 and the current year (upto May 2001) are given in Statement-I and II enclosed.

Statement-I

Financial & Physical Progress under Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana during 2000-01 for the month of March (Provisional)

S.No.	State/UTs	Month Code	Opening Balance as on 1.4.2000	Allocation			Releases			Total Funds Available	Total Utilisation	% age Utilisation	Total Mandays Generated (in Lakhs)
				Centre	State	Total	Centre	State	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	1854.75	8727.55	2908.89	11636.45	8224.23	2741.14	10965.37	12820.12	9860.51	76.91	156.37
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	121.82	456.91	152.29	609.19	367.68	122.55	490.23	612.05	428.11	69.95	6.59
3.	Assam	3	2487.00	11872.04	3956.95	15828.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	2487.00	1426.61	57.36	132.86
4.	Bihar	2	9146.86	16476.68	5491.27	21967.95	13707.02	4568.55	18275.57	27422.43	17006.30	62.02	184.73
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	1023.60	5094.75	1698.25	6793.00	3604.68	1201.44	4806.12	5829.72	5447.73	93.45	68.96
6.	Goa	3	18.54	128.41	42.80	171.21	128.41	42.80	171.21	189.75	233.16	122.88	2.61
7.	Gujarat	3	467.18	3285.21	1094.96	4380.17	3273.12	1090.93	4364.05	4831.23	4934.81	102.14	46.72
8.	Haryana	3	308.86	1932.75	644.18	2576.93	1863.61	621.14	2484.75	2793.61	3380.95	121.02	18.84
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	303.71	813.95	271.29	1085.24	661.34	220.42	881.76	1185.47	1247.08	105.20	13.89
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	113.52	1007.38	335.76	1343.14	720.25	240.06	960.31	1073.83	971.08	90.43	10.68
11.	Jharkhand	12	8140.57	12113.79	4037.93	16151.72	9644.14	3214.71	12858.85	20999.42	68.81	0.33	113.45
12.	Karnataka	3	3055.19	6590.54	2196.63	8787.17	5165.38	1721.62	6887.00	9942.19	9422.31	94.77	129.95
13.	Kerala	3	1184.79	2957.15	985.62	3942.77	2725.50	908.41	3633.91	4818.70	3404.06	70.64	27.93
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3	5151.47	9397.00	3131.85	12528.85	10574.87	3524.60	14099.47	19250.94	17211.19	89.40	208.44
15.	Maharashtra	3	3616.57	13027.87	4342.19	17370.07	9673.91	3224.31	12898.22	16514.79	17660.22	106.15	316.43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
16.	Manipur	1	54.68	795.90	265.27	1061.17	530.58	176.84	707.42	762.10	108.36	14.22	1.86
17.	Meghalaya	3	226.80	891.69	297.20	1188.89	763.61	254.51	1018.12	1244.92	811.86	65.21	11.21
18.	Mizoram	3	5.20	206.33	68.77	275.10	206.33	68.77	275.10	280.30	330.54	117.92	3.95
19.	Nagaland	1	19.02	611.66	203.87	815.53	454.48	151.48	605.96	624.98	597.75	95.64	14.17
20.	Orissa	3	3979.97	9982.52	3327.17	13309.70	8971.67	2990.26	11961.93	15941.90	16876.74	105.86	248.51
21.	Punjab	3	128.64	939.30	313.07	1252.37	901.02	300.31	1201.33	1329.97	1769.91	133.08	12.31
22.	Rajasthan	3	3738.88	5004.41	1667.97	6672.39	4781.45	1593.66	6375.11	10113.99	9945.71	98.34	96.71
23.	Sikkim	3	0.08	228.45	76.14	304.60	228.45	76.14	304.59	304.67	248.45	81.55	3.80
24.	Tamilnadu	2	406.35	7717.07	2572.10	10289.17	7716.72	2571.98	10288.70	10695.05	10646.00	99.54	131.19
25.	Tripura	3	0.00	1437.02	478.96	1915.97	1437.02	478.96	1915.98	1915.98	1908.67	99.62	24.84
26.	Uttaranchal	3	796.15	1960.17	653.39	2613.56	1513.13	504.38	2017.51	2813.66	3371.60	119.83	10.39
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3	12981.88	29503.89	9833.58	39337.47	25274.21	4930.54	30204.75	43186.63	43238.39	100.12	412.59
28.	West Bengal	3	4700.64	11093.58	3697.49	14791.07	9469.13	3156.06	12625.19	17325.83	17628.42	101.75	136.65
29	A & N Islands	3	32.23	84.64	0.00	84.64	54.04	0.00	54.04	86.27	45.03	52.20	0.49
30.	D & N Haveli	12	3.03	55.87	0.00	55.87	54.23	0.00	54.23	57.26		0.00	
31.	Daman & Diu	3	3.03	27.07	0.00	27.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	2	30.21	42.43	0.00	12.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.21	26.85	88.88	0.33
33.	Pondicherry	3	6.33	86.00	0.00	86.00	66.56	0.00	66.56	72.89	64.13	87.98	0.16
	Total		64107.55	164550.00	54745.85	219295.85	132756.77	44252.26	177009.03	241116.57	200521.34	83.16	2547.61

Note: The blank column denote non-reporting of figures by the States/UTs.

Statement-II

Financial & Physical Progress under Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana during 20001-02 for the month of May (Provisional)

(Rs. in Lakh)

S. No.	State/UTs	Month Code	Opening Balance as on 1.4.2001	Allocation			Releases			Total Funds Available	Total Utilisation	% age Utilisation	Total Mandays Generated (in Lakhs)
				Centre	State	Total	Centre as on date	State	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh			8728.14	2909.38	11637.52	783.09	261.03	1044.12	1044.12		0.00	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	195.78	456.91	152.30	609.21	204.66	68.22	272.88	468.66	18.59	3.97	3.02
3.	Assam	4	1351.32	11872.04	3957.35	15829.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	1351.32	0.64	0.05	0.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4.	Bihar			16477.80	5492.60	21970.40	7811.44	2603.81	10415.25	10415.25		0.00	
5.	Chhattisgarh			3692.75	1230.92	4923.67	1543.90	514.63	2058.53	2058.53		0.00	
6.	Goa	5	15.80	128.42	42.81	171.23	64.21	21.40	85.61	101.41	0.00	0.00	
7.	Gujarat	5	103.47	3285.44	1095.15	4380.59	1596.02	532.01	2128.03	2024.56	74.24	3.67	0.48
8.	Haryana	5	58.76	1932.88	644.29	2577.17	966.44	322.15	1288.59	1347.35	3058	2.27	0.21
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5	90.33	814.01	271.34	1085.35	355.65	118.55	474.20	564.53	23.35	4.14	0.20
10.	Jammu & Kashmir			1007.45	335.82	1343.27	434.38	144.79	579.17	579.17		0.00	
11.	Jharkhand			12114.60	4038.20	16152.80	5456.86	1818.95	7275.81	7275.81		0.00	
12.	Karnataka	5	520.04	6590.99	2197.00	8787.99	3222.86	1074.29	4297.15	4817.19	201.87	4.19	2.96
13.	Kerala	5	1793.87	2957.35	985.78	3943.13	1387.00	462.33	1849.33	3643.20	167.59	4.60	1.27
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4	2200.12	10799.98	3599.99	14399.97	5399.99	1800.00	7199.99	9400.11	188.68	2.01	5.5
15	Maharashtra	4	893.00	13028.76	4342.92	17371.68	6143.41	2047.80	8191.21	9084.21	92.91	1.02	1.17
16	Manipur			795.90	265.30	1061.20	276.54	92.18	368.72	368.72		0.00	
17.	Meghalaya			891.69	297.23	1188.92	445.86	148.62	594.48	594.48		0.00	
18.	Mizoram	5	4.83	206.33	68.78	275.11	103.17	34.39	137.56	142.39	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Nagaland			611.66	203.89	815.55	305.83	101.94	407.77	407.77		0.00	
20.	Orissa	5	2054.84	9983.20	3327.73	13310.93	4991.60	1663.87	6655.47	8710.31	748.60	8.59	11.40
21.	Punjab	5	73.74	939.36	313.12	1252.48	469.68	156.56	626.24	699.98	15.45	2.21	0.14
22.	Rajasthan	5	969.08	5004.75	1668.25	6673.00	2502.38	834.13	3336.51	4305.59	219.80	5.10	2.63
23.	Sikkim			228.45	76.15	304.60	114.23	38.08	152.31	152.31		0.00	
24.	Tamilnadu			7717.59	2572.53	10290.12	3858.79	1286.26	5145.05	5145.05		0.00	
25.	Tripura		1437.02	479.01	1916.03	718.51	239.50	958.01	958.01		0.00		
26.	Uttaranchal	5	596.69	1960.34	653.45	2613.79	906.49	302.16	1208.65	1805.34	77.57	4.30	
27.	Uttar Pradesh		29505.85	9835.28	39341.13	14752.93	4917.64	19670.57	19670.57		0.00		
28.	West Bengal			11094.33	3698.11	14792.44	4918.37	1639.46	6557.83	6557.83		0.00	
29.	A & N Islands	5	41.45	84.64	0.00	84.64	11.72	0.00	11.72	53.17	6.00	11.28	0.01
30.	D & N Haveli			55.87	0.00	55.87	27.94	0.00	27.94	27.94		0.00	
31.	Daman & Diu	4	3.03	27.07	0.00	27.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep			42.43	0.00	42.43	0.00	42.43	0.00	0.00		#DIV/0!	
33.	Pondicherry			86.00	0.00	86.00	43.00	0.00	43.00	43.00		0.00	
	Total		10759.21	164560.00	54754.66	219314.66	69616.76	23244.76	93061.71	103820.92	1865.87	1.80	29.00

Note: The blank column denote non-reporting of figures by the State/UTs.

[English]

Fellowships in Indo-Pak Studies

2451. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Social Research has decided to set up 27 fellowships on Indo-Pak Studies;

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

(c) the time by which it is likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) As informed by Indian Council of Social Science Research, there is no proposal with the Council to set up 27 fellowships on Indo-Pak studies.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Foreign Aid for Drinking Water Projects

2452. SHRI G.J. JAVIYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign aid received for drinking water projects during 2000-2001 and in the current year, project-wise and country-wise;

(b) the funds utilised and remained unspent so far, State-wise and project-wise;

(c) whether the funds are being misused;

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

(e) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to ensure proper utilisation of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) As reported by respective State Governments, a statement showing the details of foreign aid received and utilised for rural drinking water projects during 2000-2001 is enclosed as Statement. Expenditure incurred by the State Governments under externally aided projects is reimbursed. For the current year reports of expenditure and reimbursement have not been received from the States.

(c) and (d) State Governments implementing these projects have not so far reported to Ministry of Rural Development about any misuse of funds.

(e) The progress of implementation of the projects is monitored and reviewed by the Government of India through regular progress reports and review meetings.

Statement

(Rs. in crore)

S.No.	State	Name of the Project	Foreign aid (Provisional)	
			Received in 2000-2001	Utilised in 2000-2001
1	2	3	4	5
Germany				
1.	Rajasthan	Integrated Water and Sanitation Project	5.99	5.99+ 36.88 pertaining to 1999-2000
2.	West Bengal	Water supply, Sanitation and Health Education Project	15.10 upto Dec., 2000	15.10 upto December, 2000
Netherlands				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Integrated Rural Water Supply in Vizianagaram District	0.482	0.482

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Gujarat	Ghogha Regional Water Supply and Sanitation Project	—	42.43 upto October, 2000
3.	Kerala	BAWSS to Kundra and adjoining Panchayats	—	0.53
4.	Kerala	Pavaratty BWSS-	2.89	3.77
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Sub-Project VI (II Addendum)	0.700	0.725
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Sub-Project VIII	5.361	4.18
7.	Karnataka	Netherlands assisted IRWS & SP	27.49	6.87
DANIDA				
1.	Karnataka	Danida assisted RDWS and SP	—	3.55
2.	Tamil Nadu	WASDEP	2.00	3.4609
France				
1.	Manipur	Kangchup W/S	8.32	8.32 (anticipated)
2.	Manipur	Groundwater Potsangbam	1.48	1.48 (Anticipated)

Talks with Bodo Group

2453. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tripartite talks with Bodo groups were held on 13.7.2001 in New Delhi;

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

(c) whether any concensus has been reached at in the said meeting; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d) The tripartite talks involving the Government of India, Government of Assam and Bodo Liberation Tiger are progressing satisfactorily to find a lasting peaceful solution to the Bodo issues.

Setting up of Universities by Private Agencies

2454. SHRI LAKSHMAN SETH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to allow private agencies to set up Universities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the terms and conditions for the same?

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 Act of 1956 allows private sector participation in higher education through the deemed university route. The terms and conditions of such participation are specified in the guidelines of UGC on the subject.

Community Policing in Crime Prone Areas

2455. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Police has launched the community policing system in certain crime prone areas of Delhi;

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

(c) the areas covered/proposed to be covered under the schemes;

(d) whether this scheme has ever tried in Delhi or in the country; and

(e) if so, the achievements thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. However, the schemes covers the entire National Capital Territory and is aimed at promoting the interface of the police with members of the public so as to secure their cooperation in the prevention and control of crime. This Scheme, in its present form, has been launched for the first time in Delhi and has helped in bridging in gap between the police and the public.

[Translation]

Retaining Navratna Status of SAIL

2456. SHRI TARACHAND SAHU:
SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have deferred their decision to refer SAIL to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction and retain its navratna status despite the losses;

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

(c) whether the Government have financed National Policy on Steel;

(d) if so, main features thereof; and

(e) if not, the time by which the same is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) and (b) SAIL is not a sick company in terms of the provisions of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985. There is, therefore, no question of its referral to BIFR. No change is contemplated in the Navratna status of SAIL.

(c) to (e) The National Policy on Steel is under formulation. No definite time frame can be indicated for its finalisation at this stage.

[English]

Deemed University Status of Institutes

2457. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 983 on 27.2.2001 regarding Deemed University status to Institutes and state:

(a) whether most of the proposals received from Institutions seeking Deemed University status are pending for a long time for approval;

(b) if so, the date on which each of the proposal received; and

(c) the reasons for delay in taking decisions on these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) University Grants Commission has recently revised the guidelines for considering proposals for Institutions for grant of Deemed to be University status. The revised guidelines provide for considering De-novo institutions in the emerging areas with the promise of excellence for the status of deemed to be university. Various institutions have applied for grant of deemed to be university status. A list of such proposals is given in the statement enclosed.

Declaration of institution as Deemed University is a statutory process for which several conditions have to be met.

Statement

List of proposals received for granting deemed to be University Status

S.No.	Name of Institutions	Date of receipt
1	2	3
	Andhra Pradesh	
1.	Montessori Mahila Kalasala, Vijayawada.	11 April 2000
2.	TIMES (NGO), Anantapur.	10 May, 2000
3.	National Institute of Small Industry Extension Training, Hyderabad.	10 July, 2000
4.	National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad.	20 Nov., 2000
5.	REC, Warangal.	13.12.2000
6.	IIIT, Hyderabad.	Feb., 1999
7.	Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India, Hyderabad.	2 March, 2001
8.	Bhavan's International Institute of Higher Education and Research, Hyderabad.	21.6.2001
	Assam	
9.	Regional Engineering College, Silchar	13.12.2000
	Gujarat	
10.	Ambani Institute of Technology, Jamnagar.	11 May, 2000
11.	Sardar Vallabhbhai Regional College of Engineering & Technology, Surat	4 Oct., 2000
	Haryana	
12.	REC, Kurukshetra	13.12.2000
13.	Shri Baba Mast Nath Institute, Asthal, Rohtak.	17.4.2000
	Himachal Pradesh	
14.	REC, Hamirpur	20.7.2000
	Jammu & Kashmir	
15.	REC, Srinagar.	13.12.2000
16.	Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh, Ladakh.	2 Feb., 2001
	Jharkhand	
17.	RIT, Jamshedpur	24.11.2000
	Karnataka	
18.	Karnataka Lingayat Education Society, Belgaum.	3 Oct., 2000
19.	Karnataka REC, Surathkal.	13.12.2000
20.	Karnataka Chitrakala Parishath, Bangalore.	22.1.1999
21.	St. John National Academy of Health Science, Bangalore.	4 July, 1994

1	2	3
22.	JSS Mahavidyapeetha, Mysore.	1 March, 2001
23.	Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Bangalore.	13.6.2001
Kerala		
24.	REC, Calicut.	13.12.2000
25.	Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram.	6. Nov., 1998
26.	Kerala Kalamandalam.	27 Aug., 1999
27.	International School of Dravidian Linguistics, Thiruvananthapuram.	9 Jan., 2001
Madhya Pradesh		
28.	Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal.	15.7.1999
29.	Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management, Gwalior.	30.5.1996
30.	Shri Vaishnav Educational and Charitable Trust, Indore.	July 1999
31.	Maulana Azad Institute of Technology (REC), Bhopal.	13.12.2000
32.	Shri Jayanarayan Institute for Studies and Research in Integral Human Sciences.	15 June, 2001
Maharashtra		
33.	Medical Institutions of Paravara Medical Trust, Loni.	24 May, 2000
34.	Padmashree Dr. D.Y. Patil Vidyapeeth, Mumbai.	5 Oct., 2000
35.	Visveswaraya Regional College of Engineering, Nagpur.	13.12.2000
36	Shirdi Sai Institute of Information Technology, Ahmed Nagar.	8 Feb., 2001
37.	Symbiosis, Pune.	13 March, 2001
38	Chatrapati Shahu Central Institute of Business Education & Reserach (SIBER), Kolhapur	29 March, 2001
39.	Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences, Maharashtra.	26.4.2001
40.	Indian Institute of Education, Pune.	May 2001
41.	Indian Institute of Export & Import Management	27.3.2000
Orissa		
42.	Orissa Trust of Technical Education & Training, Bhubaneshwar.	22 May, 2000
43.	National Institute of Social Work & Social Sciences, Bhubaneshwar.	18 Oct., 2000
44.	REC, Rourkela.	Aug. 1999/July 2000
45.	Raven Shaw College, Cuttack.	27 March, 1995
Punjab		
46.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Regional Engineering College (REC), Jalandhar.	13.12.2000

1	2	3
	Rajasthan	
47.	Mody Institute of Education & Research, Lakshmangarh,	1 Jan., 2001
48.	Institute of Advanced Studies in Education, Sardarshahr.	29 Dec., 2000
49.	REC, Jaipur.	13.12.2000
	Tamil Nadu	
50.	Karunya Institute of Technology & Science, Coimbatore.	March, 2000
51.	Bharat Institute of Higher Education & Research, Chennai.	April, 2000
52.	Amrita Educational Institutions, Coimbatore/Kochi.	19 Nov., 2000
53.	K.J. Hospital-K J Research Foundation, Chennai.	July, 1994
54.	Ayya Nadar Janaki Ammal College, Sivakasi.	4.6.2001
55.	REC, Thiruchirapalli.	13.12.2000
56.	Valliammai Society, Chennai.	16 Oct. 1998
57.	MGR Institute of Science & Technology, Chennai	10 March, 1998
58.	Shri Venkateshwara College of Engineering, Sriperumbudur.	31.12.1998
59.	Periyar Maniammai Institute of Science & Technology, Chennai.	10 July, 2001
60.	Rajas Dental College, Rajanagar, Vadakangulam.	22.5.2001
61.	Vel Tech Engg. College, Chennai	29.6.2001
62.	Pentasoft Technologies Ltd.	4.6.2001
	Uttaranchal	
63	Gurukul Mahavidyalaya, Jwalapur, Hardwar.	3.11.2000
64.	Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun.	29.5.2000
	Uttar Pradesh	
65.	Motilal Nehru Regional Engineering College, Allahabad.	25 Aug., 2000
66.	Japyee Institute of Information Technology, NOIDA.	6 Dec., 2000
67.	Kamla Nehru Postgraduate Medical Institute, Allahabad.	6 Feb., 2001
68.	Jagadguru Rambhadracharya Viklang Vishwa Vidayalaya, Chitrakoot Dham.	March, 2001
	West Bengal	
69.	Indian Institute of Social Welfare & Business Management, Calcutta.	7 June, 2000
70.	REC, Durgapur	26 Aug., 2000
71.	Institute of Engineering & Management, Calcutta.	30 Jan., 2001
72.	IIIT, Calcutta.	Proposal is awaited in the prescribed Proforma.

1	2	3
New Delhi		
73.	The Institution of Electronics & Telecommunications Engineers.	April, 2000
74.	National Institute of Health & Family Welfare.	30 Aug., 2000
75.	International Management Institute.	17 Nov., 2000
76.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan.	7 Dec., 2000
77.	National Institute of Fashion Technology.	Sept., 1999/ Aug, 2000
78	Apeejay Education Society, Jai Singh Road,	Dec. 2000
79.	Netaji Subhas Institute of Technology.	15 Jan., 2001
80.	Indian Law Institute, New Delhi.	2 March, 2001
81	National Council of Hotel Management & Catering Technology, New Delhi.	6 July, 2001
82.	Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi.	27 July, 2001

Release of Funds to Clear Arrears of Singareni Collieries

2458. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government has requested the Union Government to release Rs. 500 crores to clear the arrears, so as to enable it to open the Singareni Coalfields, closed due to strike by workers;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the time by which this amount is likely to be released?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of answer given to part (a) of the question above.

Development of Roads and Watersheds in Villages

2459. SHRI Y.V. RAO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the schemes relating to laying of roads and development of watersheds in villages and decided by Union Government;

(b) if so, whether the State Governments are consulted while formulating schemes; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (c) The Rural Roads projects under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana are formulated by the State Governments, keeping in view the Guidelines issued under the Programme. The projects are executed by the State authorities, after clearance of the same in the Government of India.

Projects relating to Watersheds are covered under three Programmes *viz.* the Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and the Desert Development Programme (DDP). Under the IWDP, the projects are sanctioned by the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development, after their prioritization in consultation with the concerned State Governments. As regards the DPAP and the DDP, the Government of India decide the number of new projects to be sanctioned to a Programme District, keeping in view the Annual Budget Allocation as well as the performance of the District in the execution of ongoing Watershed Projects. The exact location of the projects is determined by the concerned DRDAs/Zilla Panchayats, in consultation with the State Governments.

Impact of Education in the Asia Pacific Region

2460. SHRI G.J. JAVIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the impact of education in the Asia Pacific region is posing a serious challenge to those who are implementing the educational programmes; and

(b) if so, the concrete steps proposed to be taken to meet this challenge?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) A Human Development Report on South Asia contrasted the development experience of South Asia with East Asia and noted that one of the factors contributing to the relatively better performance of East Asian Countries was their focus on primary education.

The thrust of Government's recent efforts has been on achieving the goal of Universalisation of elementary education. To meet this challenge a Constitution Amendment Bill to make elementary education a Fundamental Right for Children of the age group of 6-14 years was introduced in Rajya Sabha in July, 1997. More than two-thirds of the funds earmarked for education in the central budget for 2001-2002 is also allocated to schemes and programmes for promotion of elementary education.

Privatisation of Coal Washeries by CIL

2461. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal India Limited propose to privatise the coal washeries due to financial constraints;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of coal washeries of CIL at present, capacity-wise and State-wise;

(d) the number of new coal washeries required due to environmental regulations alongwith the cost involved therein, State-wise; and

(e) the time by which these washeries are likely to be privatised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to privatise the washeries of Coal India Limited.

(c) Coal India Limited operates 19 coal washeries and the capacity of the washeries are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of Washery	Capacity (MTY)
JHARKHAND STATE		
1.	DUGDA-I, BCCL	1.0
2.	DUGDA-II, BCCL	2.0
3.	PATHERDIH, BCCL	1.6
4.	LODNA, BCCL	0.48
5.	SUDAMDIH, BCCL	1.6
6.	MOONIDIH, BCCL	1.6
7.	BARORA, BCCL	0.42
8.	MOHUDA, BCCL	0.63
9.	MADHUBAN, BCCL	2.5
10.	KATHARA, CCL	3.0
11.	SWANG, CCL	0.75
12.	RAJARAPPA, CCL	3.0
13.	KEDLA, CCL	2.6
14.	KARGALI, CCL	2.72
15.	GIDI, CCL	2.5
16.	PIPARWAR, CCL	6.5
MADHYA PRADESH STATE		
1.	NANDAN, WCL	1.2
2.	BINA, NCL	4.5
WEST BENGAL STATE		
1.	BHOJUDIH, BCCL	1.7

(d) There is no environmental regulation which envisages setting up of washeries.

(e) There is no programme for privatising the washeries of Coal India Limited.

[Translation]

Panchayat Elections in States

2462. SHRI A. NARENDRA:
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to withhold the Central assistance to those States that are not holding Panchayat elections;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have taken any decision to send the amount for rural development directly to district panchayats instead of sending it to the State Governments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the number of gram panchayats so far been provided funds directly, scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) As per the Guidelines of the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), 20% of Funds under the Schemes are to be released as an incentive only if the State concerned has put elected and empowered Panchayati Raj Institutions in place.

(b) In case of States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Punjab, Orissa, Haryana, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttaranchal and Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Pondicherry, Lakshadweep, Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli, the incentive funds under EAS have not been released during the current year as these States/ UTs have either not held Panchayat Elections or have not developed powers upon Panchayats satisfactorily.

(c) Yes, Sir. Funds under major Schemes for rural development such as Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY), Swarnjayanty Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), etc. are released directly to the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs)/District Panchayats (DPs).

(d) The JGSY Scheme is being implemented by the Gram Panchayats throughout the country. The entire funds under the Schemes are allocated among all Gram Panchayats through DRDAs/DPs.

[English]

Code of Conduct for Ministers

2463. SHRI BHIM DAHAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are considering the desirability of framing Code of Conduct for Ministers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) There already exists a Code of Conduct for Ministers. This Code, *inter alia*, provides for declaration of assets and liabilities by Ministers and lays down guidelines for acceptance of gifts/awards by them. The Code also requires Ministers not to permit their spouses and dependents to accept employment under a foreign government, in India or abroad, or in a foreign organisation (including commercial organisations) without prior approval of the Prime Minister.

Grants to NGOs by CAPART in Uttar Pradesh

2464. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the grants provided to NGOs in Uttar Pradesh by CAPART during 2000-2001, till date, scheme-wise and NGO-wise;

(b) whether the Government have reviewed the functioning of these organisations;

(c) if so, the details in this regard, organisation-wise;

(d) whether this amount has been utilised fully by NGOs;

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

(f) if not, the reasons therefor, NGO-wise; and

(g) the number out of these blacklisted during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) The scheme-wise details of grants provided to each of the NGOs in Uttar Pradesh by CAPART during 2000-2001, and till date are given in the statement.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In CAPART, there is three-tier system of monitoring of project sanctioned to the Voluntary Organisations (VOs). On receipt of the project proposal, the desk scrutiny is made and pre-funding appraisal of the project is conducted to ascertain the feasibility of the project and the capability of the organisation. After sanction of the project, the first instalment of funds is released and mid-term evaluation is conducted at an appropriate time by the Project Evaluators (PEs)

empanelled by CAPART. On completion of the project, post-completion evaluation is conduced by the PEs.

By and large, the performance of these VOs has been found to be satisfactory.

(d) to (f) The details of the amount utilised, N.G.O.-wise are given in the statement enclosed.

(g) No organisation, out of these, has been blacklisted by CAPART.

Statement

(Amt. in Rs.)

S.N.	Name of the VO	Scheme	Amount Sanctioned	Amount released	Amount Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6
Year 2000-2001					
1.	Mayana Gramodyog, Seva Sansthan, Jewar, Bulandshahar	Rural Technology	11,56,092	3,06,052	3,06,052
2.	Gram Vikas Samiti, Banki Barabanki	Public Cooperation	2,23,850	1,19,500	1,19,500
3	Gram Vikas Samiti, Barabanki	-do-	2,05,920	1,11,760	Progress Report awaited
4.	Thora Vikas Samiti, Jewar, Gautambudhnagar	Rural Technology	1,70,000	1,70,000	1,70,000
5	Devta Khadi Gramodyog Sansthan, Dankaur, Gautambudhnagar	Public Cooperation	3,48,700	2,23,700	Progress Report awaited
6.	Gram Vikas Evam Samaj Kalyan Sansthan, Muskara Hamirpur	-do-	3,71,800	1,81,000	-do-
7.	Centre for Educational Technological Research & Extension, Kalyanpur, Kanpur	-do-	1,91,100	1,04,500	-do-
8.	Raza Hussain Memorial Charitable, Society, Kanpur Nagar, Kanpur	-do-	2,15,612	1,05,900	-do-
9.	Sarvodaya Sewa Parishad Kalyanpur, Kanpur	Organisation of Beneficiaries	1,36,290	65,900	-do-
10.	Akhil Bhartiya Rachnatmak Karya Sansthan, Lucknow	Public Cooperation	1,56,500	85,000	-do-
11.	Sant Daryav Das Samarak Shiksha Samiti, Sitapur, Lucknow	-do-	1,76,100	1,76,100	-do-

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	NAVCHETAN Hindupura, Lucknow	Public Cooperation	3,59,000	3,59,000	Progress Report awaited
13.	Network of Entrepreneurship & Economic Development, Lucknow	Organisation of Beneficiaries	3,00,775	3,00,775	3,00,775
14.	Social and Literacy Development Association, Lucknow	Public Cooperation	2,77,200	2,77,200	Progress Report awaited
15.	Nav Jyoti Seva Sansthan Sarojini Nagar, Lucknow	-do-	3,98,200	3,98,200	-do-
16.	PARIJAT, Bakshi Ka Talab, Lucknow	-do-	2,10,500	2,10,500	-do-
17.	Rashtriya Mahila Sansthan, Sant Kabir Nagar, Lucknow	-do-	5,49,500	2,25,700	-do-
18.	Dr. Ambedkar Swasthya Vikas Sewa Samiti, Lucknow	-do-	2,58,750	1,32,750	-do-
19.	Yuva Manch, Lucknow	-do-	1,53,300	1,53,300	-do-
20.	Sharda Samajothan Evam Shiksha Samiti, Lucknow	-do-	4,41,320	2,20,000	-do-
21.	Bhartiya Mahila Evam Bal Vikas Sansthan, Unnao, Lucknow	-do-	6,78,928	4,27,568	-do-
22.	Rajarshi Rananjay Singh Jan Kalyan Samiti, Lucknow	-do-	4,76,098	2,69,137	-do-
23.	KHUSHALI, Gosaiganj, Lucknow	-do-	2,92,070	1,59,300	-do-
24.	Nari Jagran Sewa Samiti, Chinhut, Lucknow	-do-	5,79,568	1,94,450	-do-
25.	Adarsh Jan Kalyan Evam Shiksha Samiti, Shravasti, Lucknow	-do-	6,16,589	3,06,469	-do-
26.	Asoka Welfare Society for Health and Awareness, Asoka Unnao, Lucknow	-do-	2,13,400	1,06,000	-do-
27.	Shakti Sadhna Sansthan, Sultanpur, Sitapur	-do-	6,93,451	3,51,520	-do-
28.	Society for Advancement of National Gambit, Allahabad	-do-	5,36,550	2,48,000	-do-

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	Rural Education and Development Society, Allahabad	Organisation of Beneficiaries	7,56,250	3,25,000	Progress Report awaited
30.	Rashtriya Jan Sahyog Avam Lok Kalyan Sansthan, Nawada, Allahabad	Public Cooperation	4,44,100	2,79,333	-do-
31.	Janhit Bahu Udeshiya Gramodyog Sansthan, Kumbmela, Allahabad	-do-	3,53,600	3,53,600	3,53,600
32.	Trilokpur Gramodyog Samiti, Ambedkar Nagar	-do-	2,38,560	2,38,560	2,38,560
33.	Vikas Gramodyog Samiti, Ambedkar Nagar	-do-	8,40,249	6,85,123	6,85,123
34.	Pinki Gramodyog Sansthan, Ambedkar Nagar	-do-	11,93,500	5,37,000	Progress Report awaited
35.	Lok Vikas Sansthan, Auraya	-do-	2,92,875	2,92,875	2,92,875
36.	Gramin Kutir Udyog Shiksha Sadan, Chandoli	-do-	3,10,400	3,10,400	3,10,400
37	Sahbhagi Shikshan Kendra,	Organisation of Beneficiaries	4,00,220	2,15,000	Progress Report awaited
38.	Sangam Vikas Sewa Sansthan, Gonda	Public Cooperation	2,28,800	1,25,800	-do-
39.	Jagannath Vidhya Mandir Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Jalaun	-do-	1,17,000	1,17,000	1,17,000
40.	Sadbhawana Shishu Evam Mahila Samiti, Mathura	-do-	1,98,070	1,51,300	Progress Report awaited
41.	Sri Sai Baba Seva Samiti, Mirzapur	-do-	4,67,850	4,67,850	4,67,850
42.	Madhugram Vikas Sansthan, Mirzapur.	-do-	1,88,500	1,88,500	1,88,500
43.	Indu Shikshak Avam Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Mirzapur	-do-	5,15,460	2,69,000	Progress Report awaited
44.	Sultanpur Technological Institute, Sultanpur	Rural Technology	3,02,920	1,53,460	1,53,460
45.	Gaunganj Mahila Prashikshan Kendra, Sultanpur	-do-	6,60,200	6,60,200	6,60,200

1	2	3	4	5	6
46.	P.I. Gramodyog Society, Sultanpur	Public Cooperation	3,35,700	1,79,450	Progress Report awaited
47.	Nav Jeevan Seva Sansthan, Sultanpur	-do-	7,67,902	7,67,902	7,67,902
48.	Bhartiya Manav Samaj Kalyan Seva Sansthan, Deoria	-do-	5,80,800	5,38,400	Progress Report awaited
49.	Joseph Institute for Rural Development, Deoria	-do-	3,94,825	2,01,716	2,01,716
50.	Samadhan Manav Seva Sansthan, Deoria	Organisation of Beneficiaries	1,45,750	1,45,750	Progress Report awaited
51.	Gramodyog Seva Samiti, Muzaffarnagar	Public Cooperation	1,56,750	95,750	95,750
52.	Akhil Bhartiya Gramin Vikas Parishad, Muzaffarnagar	-do-	4,89,500	2,75,000	Progress Report awaited
53.	Gramin Vikas Sansthan, Saharanpur	-do-	1,52,575	1,52,575	1,52,575
54.	Association of Rural Development, Saharanpur	-do-	3,17,900	2,15,950	Progress Report awaited
55.	Lok Udyog Seva Sansthan, Azamgarh	-do-	5,91,525	3,16,800	-do-
56.	Mahila Seva Sansthan, Bijnaur	-do-	2,07,900	1,96,000	1,96,000
57.	Kajampur Khadi Gramodyog Samiti, Bijnaur	-do-	3,53,100	1,82,100	1,82,100
58.	Gramin Vikas Evam Kalyan Sansthan, Faizabad	-do-	2,07,900	1,05,900	Progress Report awaited
59.	Shri Deokal Prasad Memorial Bal Vidya Mandir, Faizabad	-do-	4,07,000	2,58,000	-do-
60.	Rajwanti Devi Mahila Sansthan, Ghazipur	-do-	5,42,900	5,42,900	5,42,900
61.	Jan Kalyan Parishad, Ghazipur	Rural Technology	2,36,250	1,21,800	1,21,800
62.	Bhartiya Jan Kalyan Avam Parshikshan Sansthan, Ghazipur	Public Cooperation	3,05,650	1,45,900	1,45,900
63.	Manav Seva Sansthan, Gorakhpur	Rural Technology	3,68,060	3,68,060	3,68,060

1	2	3	4	5	6
64.	Gorakhpur Bhartiya Shiksha Parishad, Gorakhpur	Public Cooperation	1,82,000	1,03,400	1,03,400
65.	Jan Kalyan Sansthan, Gorakhpur	-do-	1,31,580	81,400	Progress Report awaiteed
66.	Sarvangin Vikas Sansthan, Gorakhpur	-do-	5,45,200	3,00,000	-do-
67.	Mahila Bal Avam Gramaya Vikas Seva Sansthan, Hardoi	-do-	3,20,100	1,82,100	-do-
68.	Bheem Rao Ambedkar Dalit Seva Gramothan Jankalyan Samiti, Hardoi	-do-	6,57,800	3,63,000	-do-
69.	Manav Seva Ashram, Hardoi	-do-	4,08,100	2,32,100	-do-
70.	Bhartiya Samaj Avam Mahila Vikas Samiti, Hathras	-do-	1,41,900	58,300	58,300
71.	Gram Udyog Bal Vidya Niketan Samiti, Jhansi	Organisation of Beneficiaries	2,55,000	1,32,000	Progress Report awaited
72.	Krishi Evam Gramin Vikas Sansthan, Ballia	-do-	49,000	37,000	-do-
73.	Janta Gram Vikas Sansthan, Ballia	Public Cooperation	5,55,280	5,55,280	5,55,280
74.	Rashtriya Gramin Vikas Evam Mahila Kalyan Sansthan, Ballia	Organisation of Beneficiaries	2,36,400	2,36,400	2,36,400
75.	Adarsh Gramin Lok Vikas Samiti, Fatehpur	Public Cooperation	3,80,380	3,80,380	3,80,380
76.	Swami Dharmanand Shiksha Samiti, Fatehpur	-do-	2,20,308	2,20,308	2,20,308
77.	Satya Ahinsa Bal Vidyalaya Samiti, Rae Barely	-do-	2,73,000	1,39,000	1,39,000
78.	Uttar Pradesh Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, Varanasi	-do-	3,23,480	3,23,480	3,23,480
79.	Shri Sacchidanand Shikshan Sansthan, Varanasi	-do-	4,26,250	2,76,500	Progress Report awaited
80.	Bijnour Seva Sansthan, Bijnour	Watershed	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
81.	Mahila Shilp Kala Kendra, Ayodhya Kunj, Agra	Public Cooperation	55,31,442	Not Yet released	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
82.	Hill Development Institute, Lucknow	Organisation of Beneficiaries	2,23,450	2,23,450	2,23,450
83.	Lok Bharti, Lucknow	-do-	1,28,400	1,28,400	1,28,400
84.	Ma Vindhyavasini Mahila Prashikshan Avam Samaj Sewa Sansthan, Deoria	-do-	67,000	67,000	67,000
85.	Manvodaya, Lucknow	-do-	30,948	30,948	30,948
86.	National Organisation of Voluntary Association, Lucknow	-do-	6,65,500	6,65,500	Progress Report awaited
87.	State Institute of Educational Management and Training, Allahabad	Organisation of Beneficiaries	79,866	79,866	79,866
88.	Shri B.K.S. Prakash Deep Pratisthan, Hamirpur	Public Cooperation	2,12,960	2,12,960	2,12,960
89.	Shikshit Yuva Sewa Samiti, Basit	Disability	6,62,600	3,67,050	3,67,050
90.	Om Gramya Vikas Seva Ashram, Gorakhpur	Organisation of Beneficiaries	30,000	30,000	30,000
Year 2001-2002 (Till 31.7.2001)					
1.	Exnora Innovators Club, Lucknow	Rural Technology	3,30,750	1,27,750	Progress Report awaited
2.	Nidan Samajik Sansthan, Lucknow	-do-	1,99,500	1,04,500	-do-
3.	Paryavaran Sanrakshan Sansthan, Kanpur	-do-	2,23,650	1,13,000	-do-
4.	Solidarity of the Nation Society, Lucknow	-do-	4,07,250	2,07,250	-do-
5.	Swami Dharmanand Shiksha Samiti, Fatehpur	-do-	2,17,184	1,10,464	-do-
6.	Yuva Chetna Kendra, Deoria	-do-	3,04,500	Not Yet released	—
7.	Association of Development of Rural Peoples, Delhi (Project area in UP)	Organisation of Beneficiaries	1,74,870	87,435	Progress Report awaited
8.	Institute of Integrated Development, Lucknow	-do-	54,300	29,559	-do-

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Shri Vidhneshwar Navgarh Parayavaran Sansthan, Lucknow	Organisation of Beneficiaries	6,43,500	Not yet released	—
10.	Shumakhar Institute of Appropriate Technology and Rural Development, Lucknow	-do-	1,64,175	-do-	—
11.	U.P. Voluntary Health Association, Lucknow	-do-	47,000	-do-	—
12.	Abushish Gramin Seva Sansthan, Ghaziabad	Public Cooperation	3,67,702	1,75,827	Progress Report awaited
13.	Adarsh Gramothan Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Kanpur	-do-	1,14,400	85,000	-do-
14.	Adarsh Seva Samiti, Muzaffarnagar	-do-	2,25,800	1,20,200	-do-
15.	Amethi Mahila Evam Bal Kalyan Samiti, Sultanpur	-do-	2,65,628	1,45,239	-do-
16.	Amritam Seva Sansthan, Hardoi	-do-	2,86,396	1,76,000	-do-
17.	Armaan Yuva Kalyan Samiti, Allahabad	-do-	2,29,848	1,27,575	-do-
18.	Baburam Gramothan Sansthan Hardoi	-do-	2,62,768	1,67,200	-do-
19.	Banvasi Vikas Ashram, Allahabad	-do-	6,93,000	1,54,000	-do-
20.	Gram Vikas Seva Samiti, Mirzapur	-do-	2,00,035	1,54,000	-do-
21.	Gramin Jan Chenta Evam Samajothan Seva Samiti, Lucknow	-do-	2,84,504	1,40,932	-do-
22.	Gramothan Seva Samiti, Lucknow	-do-	2,21,100	1,36,000	-do-
23.	Human Educational and Social Training Institute, Ghazipur	-do-	6,99,325	4,53,750	-do-
24.	Institute of Social Health Welfare Rural Development and Educational Society, Ambedkar Nagar	-do-	2,62,955	1,26,625	-do-

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Kamla Mahila Evam Bal Kalyan Samiti, Ghaziabad	Public Cooperation	3,75,773	2,12,091	Progress Report awaited
26.	Kishan Public School, Jyotiba Phule Nagar	-do-	2,33,034	1,40,000	-do-
27.	Mahila Vikas Samiti, Deoria	-do-	2,42,150	Not yet released	—
28.	Manav Vikas Evam Seva Sansthan, Lucknow	-do-	1,23,200	1,10,800	Progress report awaited
29.	Nar Narayan Sansthan, Sultanpur	-do-	4,21,740	1,70,200	-do-
30.	Nav Jeewan Seva Sansthan, Sultanpur	-do-	11,89,872	6,37,371	-do-
31.	Patel Gramodyog Vikas Prastisthan, Kanpur	-do-	2,12,080	1,05,280	-do-
32.	Poorti Sansthan, Ghazipur	-do-	3,00,410	Not yet released	—
33.	Prakash Sarvodaya Gramin Seva Sansthan, Mainpuri	-do-	3,31,800	1,80,400	Progress Report awaited
34.	Pratinidhi Samiti, Ballia	-do-	2,45,500	1,22,750	-do-
35.	Sambhawana Sabha, Bahraich	-do-	1,81,280	98,240	-do-
36.	Sarvodaya Seva Sansthan, Rae Bareili	-do-	5,69,000	2,64,000	-do-
37.	Savitri Devi Seva Sansthan, Jaunpur	-do-	2,42,575	1,45,000	-do-
38.	Shri Ajit Singh U.M. Vidyalaya Samiti, Sant Ravidas Nagar	-do-	3,32,592	1,76,000	-do-
39.	Shri Ramavtaar Shukla Smarak Gramodyog Jan Seva Samiti, Allahabad	-do-	5,72,800	3,00,000	-do-
40.	Shri Sai Baba Seva Samiti, Mirzapur	-do-	5,29,037	2,92,037	-do-
41.	Suman Technical Institute, Etah	-do-	4,73,000	2,50,000	-do-
42.	Surabhi Seva Samparan Sansthan, Rae Bareili	-do-	1,79,480	97,093	-do-
43.	Uttar Pradesh Bal Vikas Parishad, Allahabad	-do-	4,56,460	2,26,760	-do-
44.	Uttaranchal Development Institute, Delhi (in UP)	-do-	4,97,200	Not yet released	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
45	Vimal Vikas Sansthan, Jaunpur	Public cooperation	2,23,105	1,27,000	Progress Report awaited
46.	Vimla Social Welfare Trust, Faizabad	-do-	5,86,960	3,12,360	-do-
47.	Vishal Sahitya Shiksha Evam Kala Niketan, Lucknow	-do-	3,64,500	1,64,000	-do-
48.	U.P. Voluntary Action Network, Lucknow	Workshop	1,46,850	Not yet released	—
49.	Bijnour Seva Sansthan, Bijnour	Watershed	2,00,000	Not yet released	—

Working of Coal Industry

2465. MOHD. SHAHABUDDIN:
SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have assessed the working of coal industry under the coal Mining Policy of 1979;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have any proposal under consideration to replace the Coal Mining Policy of 1979;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the salient features of the proposed policy; and

(e) the time by which the new policy is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Coal Mining Policy of 1979 did not yield fruitful results, because of, *interalia*, restrictions placed on the State Governments in regard to mining of coking coal and underground mining.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Under the 1979 Policy, mining operations were confined to non-coking coal and opencast operations in isolated small pockets only. In the context of projected gap between demand and supply of coal in the coming years, it was considered necessary to enlist the participation of State Governments also in augmenting coal production. Therefore, the policy is being reviewed.

(e) The proposal is under consideration of the Government and it will not be possible to indicate any time limit for a decision in the matter.

Pending Finance Bills

2466. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Finance Bills referred by the State Governments are pending for assent of the President;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, particularly in respect of Karnataka; and

(c) the steps taken in this connection?

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

(b) Details of twenty eight Finance Bills reserved by Governors of various States, including nine from Karnataka, for the consideration of the President are in the statement enclosed.

(c) The State legislations reserved for the consideration and assent of the President are examined from three angles *viz.*, (a) conflict to any Central Law, (b) deviation from National or Central Policy, and (c) legal

and Constitutional validity. The State Governments are advised to modify/amend provisions of such Bills keeping the above in view. With a view to expeditiously arriving at a decision, discussions are also held with State Governments and Ministries/Departments of the Governments of India.

Statement

Position As on 31.07.2001

Sl. No.	Date of Receipt	Name of the State	Name of the Bill
1	2	3	4
1.	29.06.1999	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1999.
2.	11.05.2000	-do-	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2000.
3.	27.07.1998	Assam	The Assam Executive Magistrates (Temporary Powers) Bill, 1998.
4.	08.10.1999	Bihar	The Arbitration and Conciliation (Bihar Amendment) Bill, 1999.
5.	15.05.2001	-do-	The Bihar Finance Bill, 2001.
6.	13.09.2000	-do-	The Indian Tolls (Bihar Amendment) Bill, 2000.
7.	07.01.2000	Haryana	The Haryana Lokayukta Bill, 1999.
8.	10.07.2001	Himachal Pradesh	The Himachal Pradesh Maintenance of Parents and Dependants Bill, 2001.
9.	07.07.1998	Karnataka	The Karnataka Inland Fisheries (Conservation, Development and Regulation) Bill, 1996.
10.	24.05.1999	-do-	The Karnataka Taxation Laws (Second Amendment) Bill, 1999.
11.	25.06.1999	-do-	The Mysore Tobacco Company Limited (Acquisition of Shares) Bill, 1998.
12.	05.08.1999	-do-	The Karnataka Ground Water (Regulation for Protection of Sources of Drinking Water) Bill, 1999.
13.	12.06.2000	-do-	The Karnataka Tax on Entry of Goods (Amendment) Bill, 2000.
14.	19.01.2001	-do-	The Karnataka Protection of Interest of Depositors in Financial Establishments Bill, 2000.
15.	30.06.2001	-do-	The Karnataka Control of Organized Crime Bill, 2000.
16.	16.02.2001	-do-	The Kanataka Rent Bill, 1999.
17.	23.02.2001	-do-	The Karnataka Hindu Religious Institutions and Charitable Endowments Bill, 1997.
18.	13.05.1999	Kerala	The Kerala Grants and Leases (Modification of Rights) Amendment Bill, 1999.

1	2	3	4
19.	05.03.2001	Meghalaya	The Meghalaya Lokayukta and Up-Lokayuktas Bill, 2000.
20.	24.09.1998	Nagaland	The Nagaland (Ownership and Transfer of Land and its Resources) Amendment Bill, 1995.
21.	14.10.1999	Punjab	The Punjab Municipal Bill, 1999.
22.	15.05.2001	-do-	The Indian Stamp (Punjab Amendment) Bill, 2001.
23.	05.05.1997	Tamil Nadu	The Tamil Nadu Special Courts Bill, 1997.
24.	16.02.2001	-do-	The Tamil Nadu Highways Bill, 2001.
25.	02.07.1997	West Bengal	The Bengal Public Demands Recovery (Amendment) Bill, 1997.
26.	25.08.2000	-do-	The West Bengal Water Resources Conservation, Protection and Development (Management Control and Regulation) Bill, 2000.
27.	20.03.2001	-do-	The Code of Criminal Procedure (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 2001.
28.	06.07.2001	-do-	The West Bengal Thika Tenancy (Acquisition and Regulation) Bill, 2001.

Integrated Child Development Scheme

2467. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have made any assessment of the ICDS scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the shortcomings noticed; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the said scheme effectively?

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 Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER) was entrusted to carry out a National Evaluation of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme in about sixty thousand Anganwadi Centres. The Report has been received in 2001.

The Report demonstrates that ICDS Programme has made a definite impact on Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Antenatal Care. More than sixty seven percent of Anganwadi Centres were providing regular supplementary nutrition and seventy five percent of children had received immunization. The Report has also indicated casual disruption in provision of supplementary nutrition in Anganwadi Centres, weak implementation of the Adolescent Girls' Scheme and weak monitoring.

(c) Some of the major initiatives taken by the Department to increase the effectiveness of the programme include:

(i) The freeze on expansion imposed in 1997 has been lifted in 2000. Sanction for 5171 ICDS blocks upto Ninth Five Year Plan has now been granted.

(ii) The monitoring mechanism has been improved with consolidated State reports providing more focused information.

(iii) The financial norms under the Scheme have been revised upward to strengthen the scheme. The State Governments have been impressed upon to provide adequate budgetary provision

for supplementary nutrition. The nutrition component of Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana has also been included to increase nutritional coverage of supplementary feeding.

(iv) The procurement of medicine kits have been decentralized.

(v) Education kit has been introduced.

(vi) A decentralized training programme for ICDS functionaries named UDISHA has been launched.

Auction of Properties

2468. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has drawn to the news-item captioned 'Auction scare for 100 properties' appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated March 30, 2001;

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

(c) the progress made by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) in auctioning properties against which property tax dues ranging from Rs. 10 lakh to Rs. 5 crore are pending;

(d) the details of 100 properties brought out for auction by MCD;

(e) the rate at which property taxes being charged from farm-houses;

(f) whether the house-tax officials in collusion with farm houses owners are charging less house-tax than actually accrue against farm houses;

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

(h) the details of properties whose owners failed to clear property tax amounting to Rs. 1 crore or more?

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

(b) Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that auction of properties for non-payment of taxes is one of the statutory provisions under the Delhi Municipal Act for effecting recovery of taxes. In March, 2001, 100 properties were identified for such auction wherein the arrears of taxes were more than Rs. 10 lakhs.

(c) and (d) The public notice on attachment of properties had a favourable response. A number of property owners have responded and liquidated their dues wholly or partially. Coercive action against 72 properties having dues of more than Rs. 10 lakhs was initiated which has also enabled payment in full or part of the dues by their owners. The list of 28 properties where dues of more than Rs. 10 lakhs are outstanding is given in the Statement enclosed. The list keeps changing from time to time depending on the number of defaulters in payment of property tax dues.

(e) The property tax is levied as per the scheduled rates of taxes fixed for different years.

(f) No such case has come to the notice of the M.C.D.

(g) Does not arise.

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

Statement

S. No.	Property No.	Name of Recorded Owner of Property
1	2	3
1.	61-C, Kalu Sarai	Shri Tej Mohd.
2.	E-32, Okhla Indl. Area Phase II	M/s Aeroplanshoe Factory
3.	F-128, Mohd. Pur	Shri Kartar Singh
4.	B-68/2, Wazirpur Indl. Area	M/s Kewal Krishan Balraj Khurana Shri Balbir Singh (PPO)

1	2	3
5.	C-156, Maya Puri Ph.II	M/s Chawla Pen Co.
6.	22, Zamrudpur	Shri Dulla Ram
7.	A-31/1, Maya Puri Phase-I	M/s Madan Binding House
8.	Plot No. 2, CC, Naraina Indl. Area Phase-I.	M/s Badrinath Anand
9.	C-8, SMA, G.T. Karnal Road	M/s Shubh Metals (P) Ltd.
10.	D-12, SMS, G.T. Karnal Road	Smt. Kaushalya Devi Jain
11.	C-225, Maya Puri Ph. II	M/s Sardar Carbonic Gas Co.
12.	A-94/2, Wazirpur Indl. Area	M/s D.D. Plastic Industries
13.	65, Furniture Block, Kirti Ngr.	M/s Ahuja Traders
14.	B-28 (GI) Wazirpur Indl. Area	M/s New Bharat Lace Braid Fac.
15.	B-II/99, Mohan Co-op. Indl. Estate	M/s Srikrishna Strips (P) Ltd.
16.	A-1, Wazirpur Indl. Area	M/s Jai Laxmi Chawla Plastics Co.
17.	B-28/3, Wazirpur Indl. Aea	M/s Jogindra Hosiery Works
18.	B-II/97, Mohan Co-op. Indl. Estate	M/s C. Shai Lal & Sons
19.	A-62, (GI) Wazirpur Indl. Area	M/s Singhal Hosiery Works
20.	D-29, SMA GT Karnal Road	M/s Starlite Traders
21.	A-21/5 Naraina Indl. Area Ph.II	M/s Swatantra Bharat Engg. Works
22.	C-10, Wazirpur Indl. Area	M/s Midland Traders
23.	A-19, Westend	Shri I.S. Gambhir
24.	A-118, Wazirpur Indl. Area	Shri O.P. Bansal
25.	22 CC, Maya Puri	M/s Sudershan Kr. & Raj Kumar
26.	A-14/2, Maya Puri Ph. I	Smt. Rama Kohli
27.	B-23, Maya Puri Ph.I	Sh. Inder Narain Harnarain
28.	A-21/28, Naraina Indl. Area Ph.II	M/s Venus Electronics.

Paramedical Training to Delhi Traffic Police Cops

2469. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of paramedical training given to Delhi Traffic Police cops recently to equip them with First Aid for providing to the accident victims;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of accidental deaths are taking place daily in Delhi due to non-availability of first-aid;

(d) whether the Government are aware that in the most of the Gypsies, medicines and bandages are either not available or not utilised;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) With a view to train the Police Personnel in the basics of providing first aid to the accident victims, preliminary Para Medical Training was organised on three days in July, 2001 in which 166 Police Personnel of different ranks were trained.

(c) to (f) Apart from its primary duty of maintenance of law and order, the Police Control Room vehicles of Delhi Police provide assistance to the accident victims by rushing them to the nearest hospitals. These PCR vans are also provided with well equipped first-aid boxes which are used by the staff depending on the nature of injuries sustained by the victims.

Achievements by Bio-Technology

2470. SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the details of the major achievements in the realm of Bio-Technology in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): Important achievements in biotechnology have been mostly related to the areas of agriculture, health care and environment. Creation of advanced infrastructure facilities, 61 biotechnology teaching programmes, and 56 bioinformatic centres have provided major impetus for the research, development and commercialisation of biotechnology in the country. Transgenics under advanced field trials with biotic and abiotic resistance and enhanced nutritional quality, specially covering crops like cotton, mungbean, mustard, rice, potato, tomato, brinjal etc. aim at the genetic enhancement of the planting material for the farmers. Integrated nutrient management projects for biofertilizers and biocontrol agents have trained thousands of farmers all over the country through large scale field demonstrations of these technologies and new packages. An immuno-modulatory therapeutic leprosy vaccine has already been commercialised. Diagnostic kits for HIV, hepatitis A, dengue and for many other diseases have been transferred to the industry. Biotechnologies packages for environmental protection and biodiversity conservation have been successfully demonstrated and given to industry for large scale application. Twenty eight technology packages are being processed for commercialisation by different industries which include vaccines, diagnostics, tissue cultured plants, biofertilizers, biopesticides and bioremediation technologies etc. Plant tissue culture has become an important industrial venture, specially with the establishment of 2 micropropagation technology parks and many hardening units in the country. Thirty two patent applications have been filed including five in the foreign countries. Two US patents and seven Indian patents have been granted. Biotechnology based programmes for societal developmental which include training, R&D projects, establishment of biovillages, biotechnology parks etc., have benefited about 52,000 families all over the country. Sixteen genetic counselling clinics have helped in identifying patients with genetic disorders. Plant, animal and microbial genomics have been the priority. The autonomus institutions of the department and the Public sector Undertaking, Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corporation Ltd. (BIBCOL) have worked with clear milestones and their achievements are significant in the areas of basic research and product development. The number and quality of publications have significantly increased in biology. The international collaboration with both developed and developing countries has facilitated further research and product development. The Department of Biotechnology (DBT), Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Department of Science and Technology (DST) and the University Grants Commission (UGC) have worked together for providing a systemic impetus to the growth of this frontline area of science. Recognising the enormous potential of the field, many State Governments have also set up new institutional structures for the development and application of biotechnology.

The activities of the department and its achievements are brought out regularly in the Annual Reports which are placed before the Parliament. The information can also be accessed on the department's websites: www.dbtindia.org, www.dbtindia.nic.in and www.dbtindia.nic.in/ebc.

Special Housing Scheme for Central Government Employees

2471. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has introduced a special housing scheme for the Central Government employees who are on the verge of retirement;

(b) if so, the norms prescribed under the scheme for the allotment of houses to them;

(c) the number of houses proposed to be constructed and the time by which these are likely to be completed; and

(d) the number of retiring Government servants registered under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The DDA have launched the "Special Housing Registration Scheme, 2001 for the Retiring Govt. servants" who are going to retire within the next five years w.e.f. 1.7.2001. The Scheme shall remain open from 2.7.2001 to 31.8.2001. Under this scheme, employees of (i) Central Government, (ii) Govt. of NCT of Delhi, and (iii) Statutory/ Autonomous Bodies of Central Government or Govt. of NCT of Delhi are eligible for allotment of flats. There is no income limit for MIG, LIG & Janta categories. The applicants can apply according to their requirements and affordability.

(c) DDA has offered 2000 flats in the ratio 2:4:4 in respect of MIG, LIG and Janta flats. This scheme will be completed within 6 months after the last date of submission of applications.

(d) The exact number of retiring Government servants who would get themselves registered for allotment of flats under the Scheme, would be known only after the closure of the Scheme, viz. 31.8.2001.

[Translation]

C.R.P.F. Personnel on Deputation in Delhi Police

2472. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of C.R.P.F. personnel appointed in Delhi Police on deputation basis during the last three years, year-wise and rank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): The requisite information is given as under:

Rank	1998	1999	2000
Inspector	—	2	1
Sub Inspector	—	4	—
Head Constable	—	30	—
Head Constable (Driver)	2	26	—
Constable (Exe)	—	226	—

[English]

Shortage of Storage Facilities for Fertilizers

2473. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of storage facilities for fertilizers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the manufacturers and importers are hesitating to send their products to far of places due to non-availability of storage facilities;

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to give special attention and make available the storage facilities at block level to meet the urgent demand of farmers;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The storage facilities for fertilizers in the country are, by and large, found to be adequate. However, certain localized problems of temporary nature may be experienced by some fertilizer companies especially after harvesting when the storage space is also required mainly for foodgrains.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) to (f) Constraints of localised and temporary shortage in storage, if any, are not affecting the overall availability and timely supply of fertilizers to farmers.

Response of MPs' Letter

2474. SHRI DAHYABHAI VALLABHBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the indifferent attitude of the Daman and Diu administration towards the letters sent by the Members of Parliament and sometimes no reply is sent to the references sent by them; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to make the Union Territory administration more responsive towards the Members of Parliament and other public representatives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) The letters received by the Daman and Diu Administration from the Members of Parliament are attended to on priority basis and as speedily as possible. However, in cases where the matter involves a policy issue or requires detailed examination, which is likely to take time, an interim reply is generally sent. The standing instructions issued by the Government for timely disposal of letters received from Members of Parliament are reiterated from time to time to ensure that there is no laxity in replying to such references.

[Translation]

Indo-Croatia Agreement

2475. SHRI P.R. KHUNTE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any breakthrough has been achieved after the agreement signed between India and Croatia for containing terrorism, smuggling of narcotics and preventing crimes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) The Agreement between the Government of The Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of Croatia on Combating International Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substances, International Terrorism and Organised Crime was signed on the 4th May, 2001. The agreement seeks to facilitate cooperation between the two countries in combating organized crime, international terrorism and international illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. The process of co-operation is continuous in nature. However, no major request has been initiated under the agreement so far.

[English]

Corruption Cases in SAIL

2476. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of corruption cases detected against the officers and employees of SAIL and its subsidiaries during last three years, year-wise and category-wise;

(b) the number of persons against whom action has been taken; and

(c) the details of rules of procedure being followed in SAIL and its subsidiaries in the cases of alleged corruption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) and (b) Number of corruption cases initiated against officers/ employees and against whom action has been taken in SAIL Plants/Units is as under:-

	No. of cases initiated	No. of Employees involved		No. of Employees award penalty			
				Major Penalty		Minor Penalty	
		Exe.	Non-Exe	Exe.	Non-Exe.	Exe.	Non-Exe.
1998-1999	209	48	226	18	150	15	43
1999-2000	216	63	200	10	113	19	30
2000-2001	124	115	111	11	16	13	35

(c) The employees of SAIL have been broadly divided into two categories workmen and other employees. Workmen are covered under Standing Orders applicable to the respective Plants/Units. These Standing Orders are based on the Industrial Employment (Standing Order) Act, 1946 and have been implemented after signing a tripartite agreement. The remaining employees i.e. Executive and Ministerial Staff are covered under SAIL Conduct, Discipline & Appeal Rules, 1977 (CDA) which have been prepared on the basis of Model CDA Rules circulated by Department of Public Enterprises.

Compensation for Acquisition of Land by NLC

2477. SHRI P.D. ELANGOVAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the area of land acquired by NLC mines so far, State-wise;

(b) whether all the affected persons have been given compensation/jobs;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the expenditure incurred so far on their rehabilitation, State-wise;

(d) if not, the number of cases pending, till date, State-wise; and

(e) the time by which these pending cases are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) As on 30-06-2001, NLC has acquired 12130.19.5 hectares of land in Tamil Nadu for its mining, power and related activities. In the State of Rajasthan, NLC has acquired 2708.51 hectares of land.

(b) Compensation for required lands are paid as per the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act. Under the Act, monetary compensation to the affected families are paid as fixed by the competent authority for different categories of land surrendered. Apart from this, NLC has an approved rehabilitation Action Plan comprising of a physical resettlement package for those surrendering houses and an economic rehabilitation package comprising of self employment training, temporary employment, contract work etc. for land oustees.

(c) In the State of Tamil Nadu, a total of Rs. 93.03 crores have been spent towards rehabilitation process. In addition, a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs per annum is allocated for Peripheral Development Scheme. In Rajasthan, monetary compensation of Rs. 10.82 crores has been paid.

(d) In the State of Tamil Nadu, 1916 cases of Land Acquisition Open Petition cases for enhanced compensation are pending in the Courts. No case are pending in Rajasthan.

(e) No fixed time frame can be given as litigation under the Land Acquisition law may be prolonged.

[Translation]

Escape of Prisoners from Tihar Jail

2478. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of prisoners have escaped from the high security Tihar Jail during the last three years;

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

(c) the main reasons therefor, year-wise; and

(d) the action taken by the Government against the guilty officials responsible for these incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) During the period from August 1, 1998 to July 31, 2001, two prisoners managed to escape from Central Jail, Tihar. On 2nd August, 2000, a prisoner from Jail No. 1 managed to escape by hiding himself in the vehicle used for transportation of vegetables. He was later arrested. Another prisoner of Jail No. 4 escaped on 8th June, 2001. Inquiry into the circumstances in which he managed to escape has been assigned to the Additional District Magistrate concerned.

(d) Departmental proceedings have been instituted against four officials for their alleged involvement in escape of the prisoner from Jail No. 1. As regards the second case, one of the Warders, who was prima facie found involved in the escape, has been placed under suspension pending comprehensive action on receipt of the inquiry report from the Additional District Magistrate concerned.

Pending Schemes Before KRIBHCO

2479: SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many schemes are pending with Krishak Bharti Cooperative Ltd. (KRIBHCO) for final decision;

(b) if so, since when these are pending alongwith proposed expenditure and escalated expenditure on these schemes, separately; and

(c) the time by which the Government propose to take a final decision in this regard?

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

(b) and (c) KRIBHCO's proposed Joint Venture Fertilizer Project in Oman with IFFCO & Oman Oil Company (estimated cost US$ 960 Million) has already been accorded approval by the Government. The proposed Hazira (Phase-II) Fertilizer Expansion Project (estimated cost Rs. 1318 crore) and Gorakhpur Fertilizer Project (estimated cost Rs. 1536 crore) of KRIBHCO were

approved 'in principle' by the Government in April 1999 subject to investment appraisal of these projects by the Public Investment Board (PIB). Investment appraisal of these two urea projects was undertaken by the PIB in July 1999. In June 2000, a proposal for taking a final investment decision on these projects was considered and deferred by the Government. This proposal was formulated taking into account the observations of the PIG regarding the viability of the projects, desirability of encouraging use of liquefied natural gas as feedstock to reduce the incidence of subsidy and the need to stagger implementation of the proposed projects due to limited demand supply gap forecasts.

First stage clearance for preparation of a detailed feasibility report for KRIBHCO's proposed Joint Venture Power Project at Pipavav in Gujarat (estimated cost Rs. 2141 crore), was accorded by the Government in November 1998. This proposal has not been submitted for investment approval of the Government so far. KRIBHCO's proposed Joint Venture Fertilizer Project in Iran (estimated cost US$ 470 million) has also not been submitted to the Government for investment approval. Escalated expenditure, if any, on the proposed projects of KRIBHCO would be known only on completion of these projects.

[English]

Task Force on Women and Children

2480. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:
SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:

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

(a) whether the Government have constituted two sub-groups under the Task Force on Women and Children to review the laws concerning women;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said Groups are likely to submit their reports?

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

(b) A Statement is attached which mentions the composition of the two sub-groups and the laws assigned to them for review. The sub-groups were constituted by an Order dated 10th May, 2001.

(c) The sub-groups have since undertaken the review. Their recommendations are in the process of submission to the Chairman of the Task Force.

Statement

Sub-Group I of Task Force on Women and Children

Composition:

1.	Ms. Nirmala Buch	Chairperson
2.	Ms. Nishigandha R. Mogal	Member
3.	Ms. Prabha Shankaranarayanan	Member
4.	Ms. Indira Jaisingh	Member
5.	Secretary, Ministry of Labour	Member
6.	Secretary, Department of Rural Development	Member
7.	Secretary, Legislative Department	Member
8.	Member-Secreary, National Commission for Women	Member
9.	Secretary, Department of Women and Child Development	Member
10.	Joint Secretary (WW), Department of Women and Child Development	Convener
11.	Deputy Secretary (WW), Department of Women and Child Development	Co-Covener

Laws assigned for review:

1. Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 (61 of 1986)
2. Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 (32 of 1966)
3. Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 (19 of 1976)
4. Cine-Workers and Cinema Theatre Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1981 (50 of 1981)
5. Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 (37 of 1970)
6. Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948)

7. Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 (25 of 1976)
8. Factories Act, 1948 (63 of 1948) as amended in 1986
9. Inter-State Migrant Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 (30 of 1979)
10. Legal Practitioners (Women) Act, 1923 (23 of 1923)
11. Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 (53 of 1961
12. Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (11 of 1948)
13. Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (4 of 1936)
14. Plantations Labour Act, 1951 (69 of 1951)
15. Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (8 of 1923)

Sub-Group II of Task Force on Women and Children

Composition:

1.	Shri T.N. Chaturvedi, M.P.	Chairman
2.	Ms. Radha Rajan	Member
3.	Ms. Padma Seth	Member
4.	Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	Member
5.	Secretary, Department of Health	Member
6.	Secretary, Legislative Department	Member
7.	Member-Secretary, National Commission for Women	Member
8.	Secretary, Department of Women and Child Development	Member
9.	Joint Secretary (WW), Department of Women and Child Development	Convener
10.	Deputy Secretary (WW), Department of Women and Child Development	Co-Convener

Laws assigned for review:

1. Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987 (3 of 1988)
2. Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 (28 of 1961)
3. Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 (60 of 1986)
4. Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (104 of 1956)
5. Family Courts Act, 1984 (66 of 1984)
6. Provisions of IPC and Cr. PC.

Commission for Women

2481. SHRI R.S. PATIL:
SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Commission for Women has demanded the Centre to create Counselling Cell in all the States to deal with the problems of Women; and

(b) if so, the response of the Centre in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) As per the information received from the National Commission for Women, they have not made any such proposal.

(b) Question does not arise.

Expenditure Cut In SAIL

2482. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the performance of Steel Authority of India Ltd.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether SAIL has followed the instructions of the Government to adhere to the austerity measures to cut the expenditure; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the results achieved thereby during 2000-2001?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. During 2000-2001, Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has shown an improvement in its

performance, with production of 9.70 million tonnes of saleable steel representing an increase of 2% over the previous year, and a reduction in the net loss to Rs. 729 crores, as compared to Rs. 1720 crores in 1999-2000.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) SAIL has taken the following austerity measures to cut expenditure:

- Trimming/closure of Liaison Offices.
- Judicious use of telecommunication facilities instead of undertaking journeys.
- Deferment of leave travel concession & leave encashment facility.
- Reduction of other administrative expenditure.
- Intensive cost control drive.
- Implementation of Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS).
- No fresh investment proposal.

As a result of these measures, SAIL has saved Rs. 525 crores during 2000-01.

[Translation]

Desalination of Sea Water

2483. SHRI PADAM SEN CHOUDHRY:
SHRI RAMPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to start the desalination of Sea Water Project in order to meet the shortage of potable water;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the said project is likely to be started/completed;

(d) the amount likely to be spent on the said project; and

(e) the quantum of sea water likely to be purified on completion of the said project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) Rural Water Supply is a State subject. Rural drinking water supply schemes are implemented by State Governments from their own resources. The Central Government supplements their efforts by providing financial assistance under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and Rural Drinking Water component of Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY). Powers to plan, sanction and implement projects/schemes under ARWSP and PMGY—Rural Drinking Water have been delegated to States. As such Government of India have no proposal to start desalination of Sea Water Project in order to meet the shortage of potable water. However, States facing scarcity of drinking due to deficient rainfall during last year were advised that as a long-term measure, in heat generating industries like petrochemicals, thermal power, etc. located in the coastal areas, surplus heat generated and heat wasted may be utilised by setting up plants for distillation of saline sea water for conversion into potable drinking water. States were also advised that for inland brackish water, small Reverse Osmosis or Electro-Dialysis plants can be set up for providing drinking water where no alternate sources exist.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

Drinking Water Resources

2484. DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal for the renovation of the conventional drinking water resources;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which this scheme is likely to be helpful in ensuring the supply of drinking water in the villages of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) Rural Drinking Water Supply is a State subject. The State Governments take up schemes/projects for providing drinking water from their own resources. Government of India supplements their efforts by providing financial assistance under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and Rural Drinking water component of Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY). Powers to plan, approve and implement schemes/projects under these programmes have been delegated to the States. Provision for taking up projects/schemes for sustainability of sources has been made under Sub-Mission of ARWSP and Rural Drinking Water component

of PMGY. Up to 20% of ARWSP funds can be spent by the State Governments on schemes/projects relating to tackling of quality problem and sustainability of sources under Sub-Mission. Further, last year (2000-2001) States have been asked to earmark 25% of the funds earmarked for Sub-Mission activities, *inter-alia*, which also includes traditional rain water harvesting structures under ARWSP for taking up schemes/projects relating to sustainability of sources. Further, under PMGY — Rural Drinking Water, 25% of the allocation for the component are to be utilised by the respective States/UTs on projects/schemes for water conservation, rain water harvesting, groundwater recharge and sustainability of the drinking water sources in respect of DDP/DPAP areas, over-exploited dark/grey blocks and other water stress/drought affected areas. Guidelines for Implementation of Schemes and Projects on Sustainability under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and Prime Minister's Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) — Rural Drinking Water have also been issued under which provision for taking up restoration, revival, revitalization and up-gradation of existing/traditional rain water harvesting structures has been made.

(c) With the implementation of projects as per the above guidelines/provisions, it is expected that availability of drinking water will improve especially in drought affected and drinking water scarcity areas.

[English]

Exploration/Production of Coal

2485. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target fixed for the production and exploration of coal during 2001-02 will be achieved by the present flow of FDI;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) The Annual Plan (2001-02) prepared by Ministry of Coal does not envisages any target for production and exploration of coal through Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).

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

Human Rights Commission

2486. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY:
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 57th session of the Human Rights Commission has criticised India for failing to curb women and girls trafficking and rising violence against the rights of women;

(b) if so, other fields where India had to face strong criticism by the Commission;

(c) whether the Government have worked out any action plan to correct the system;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of the recommendations made by the Commission; and

(f) the steps the Union Government propose to curb the women trafficking and violence against women?

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

World Bank Assistance for Singareni Collieries in A.P.

2487. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to take World Bank assistance for an eco-friendly project at Singareni Collieries in Andhra Pradesh;

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

(c) the financial commitment in this proposal; and

(d) the other steps the Government propose to make the Singareni Collieries a modern and pollution-free collieries?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

(d) Some of the important measures being taken in the existing/operating coal mines of Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) to make the mines modern and pollution-free include:-

(i) Adoption of suitable mining methods to reduce dust production.

(ii) Water sprinkling.

(iii) Plantation in and around mine entries, coal transporting roads, coal handling plants etc.

(iv) Adequate lighting in the working places both in underground & opencast mines.

(v) Use of electricity as far as possible to reduce diesel consumption by selection of suitable size of equipment/technology to reduce pollution.

(vi) Adequate capital provision while opening new mines for making mines pollution-free.

Private Participation in Exploration and Production of Coal

2488. SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to allow unrestricted entry to private participation in the exploration and production of coal;

(b) if so, whether this move is going to affect the workers engaged in coal mines;

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

(d) the extent to which the interests of worker are likely to be protected even after the privatisation of coal mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) The Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Amendment Bill, 2000 has been introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 24.4.2000 with the objectives (i) to allow the Indian companies to mine coal and lignite in the country without the existing restriction of captive mining, (ii) to allow the Indian companies in the public and private sector to undertake exploration of coal and lignite resources in the country.

(b) to (d) Privatisation of Coal India Limited or its subsidiaries is presently not under the consideration of Government of India.

Conviction in Hit-and-Run Cases of Road Accidents

2489. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether conviction in hit-and-run road accidents cases in Delhi is very poor;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of cases of hit and run accidents registered in Delhi during the last three years, till date;

(d) whether the Government propose to improve existing investigation system to make it more meaningful to prove in reality that Delhi Police is always for people; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The absence of eye witnesses and failure of the victims to identify the accused persons in most of the hit and run cases make it difficult to obtain conviction in such cases.

(c) The requisite details are as under:-

Years	No of cases registered
1998	3568
1999	3380
2000	3436
2001 (upto 31.7.2001)	1844

(d) and (e) The steps taken to bring about qualitative improvement in the standard of investigation include: (1) association of experts from Forensic Science Laboratories, Finger Print Bureau and Dog Squad during inspection of the scene of crime; (2) use of scientific methods of investigation to connect the crime with the criminals; (3) extensive use of information technology in collecting, collating & comparing the crime records; (4) regular

monitoring of investigation by senior officers; (5) speedy investigation of cases; (6) training of Investigating Officers to improve their investigation skills; (7) setting up of a separate cell at the Police Headquarters as well as Districts to monitor the progress of cases pending in the Courts; and (8) initiation of punitive action against police official found negligent in the investigation of cases.

Technical Institutions in Uttaranchal

2490. SHRI A. NARENDRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of technical institutions approved by the AICTE to function in Uttaranchal with special inference to Dehradun during each of the last two years, year-wise and city-wise;

(b) whether any proposals have been received by AICTE to approve more technical institutions in that State during 2001-2002; and

(c) if so, the details of terms and conditions followed by the All India Council of Technical Education in approving those Institutions regarding the intake capacity, general fees structure and infrastructural facilities?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) Details of technical institutions approved by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) in the State of Uttaranchal for the years 2000-01 and 2001-02 are given in Statement enclosed.

(b) AICTE received a total number of 42 proposals for setting up of technical institutions in the State of Uttaranchal for the year 2001-02.

(c) AICTE considered proposals on the basis of duly prescribed regulations and also keeping in view the financial viability, availability of infrastructural facilities like building, class-rooms, faculty, etc. as per the prescribed norms & standards. The infrastructural requirement varies from course to course which are available in the publication of AICTE on Norms & Standards. The State level Fee Committees determine fees for various technical courses.

Statement

Details of Technical Institutes approved by AICTE in the State of Uttaranchal for the years 2000-01 and 2001-02.

2000-01

Engineering (Degree)

1. College of Technology,
   Gurukul Kangri Vishwa Vidyalaya,
   Haridwar-249 404.
2. University of Science & Instrumentation Centre,
   HNB Garwal University,
   Srinagar.

Engineering (Diploma)

1. Electronics Service and Kaniya,
   Ramnagar,
   Nainital.

MCA

1. Graphic Era Institute of Technology,
   Bell Road,
   Bharrwalla Grant,
   Clement Town,
   Dehradun.

MBA

1. Department of Tourism & Elementary
   Hoteliering, Birla College Complex,
   H.N.B. Garhwal University, Srinagar.

Pharmacy

1. Department of Pharmaceutical Science,
   H.N.S. Garhwal University, Srinagar.
2. Sardar Bhagwan Singh Memorial Institute
   of Bio-Medical Sciences,
   Balawala, Dehradun.
3. Shri Guru Ram Rai Academy of Pharma Science,
   Patel Nagar,
   Dehradun.

2001-02

Engineering (Degree)

1. Graphic Era Institute of Technology,
   Dehradun Mussorrie Diversion Road,
   P.O. Bhagwantpur,
   Malso, Dehradun.

MCA

1. Dehradun Institute of Technology,
   Mussorrie Diversion Road,
   P.O. Bhagwantpur,
   Malso, Dehradun.
2. Govind Ballabh Pant Engineering College,
   Pauri Garhwal.
3. Department of Computer Science,
   H.N.B. Garhwal University,
   Srinagar.
4. Academy of Management Studies,
   Nandi-ki-Chowki, Prem Nagar,
   Dehradun.
5. Institute of Management Studies,
   21-Hathibarkhala Road,
   New Cantt.,
   Dehradun.

Amarnath Yatra

2491. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:
SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:
SHRI C.N. SINGH:
SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:
SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have failed to provide security to Amarnath pilgrims;

(b) if so, the number of pilgrims killed/injured in the recent incident;

(c) the details of security arrangements made by the Government for the safe and secure journey of Amarnath pilgrims and quantum of amount spent thereon;

(d) whether the security forces have failed to identify/ nab the militants responsible for the incident;

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

(f) whether there is any proposal to distribute any relief money to the members of bereaved family; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The security arrangements for the Amarnath Yatra were strengthened this year in the light of past experience and inputs regarding the designs of the terrorists with the arrangements having been planned out after a series of high-level meetings. The quantum of security forces deployed for Yatra security this time was higher than last year. The functional and territorial jurisdictions and tasks of various forces and units as regards are domination and presence of the heights along the route, road opening parties (RoPs), escort duty, camp security, access control and manning of check posts, anti-sabotage checks etc. had been fixed in advance by the State Government. For the better coordination and planning of security arrangements for the Yatra 2001, an apex body was formed by State Government consisting of all members of the Core Group of UHQ at Srinagar with Chief Executive Officer, Shrine Board and concerned DIGs and Brigadiers as special invitees. Security coordination groups for the Yatra had also been constituted at lower levels.

In an incident of hurling of 2 grenades followed by firing by a terrorist near Sheshnag camp of Amarnath Ji Yatra on 21.7.2001, 6 pilgrims were killed and 8 were injured.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. The Security Forces shot down the terrorist.

(f) and (g) Ex-gratia relief of Rs. 1.00 lakh to next of kin's (NOK's) of each deceased civilians has been sanctioned by the State Government aper norms. This amount is reimbursed to the State Government under Security Related Expenditure Grants from MHA.

Licence to Fun and Food Village

2492. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4480 dated April 17, 2001 regarding licence to Fun and Food Village and state:

(a) the authority that issued licence to Fun and Food Village without first getting the landuse changed;

(b) whether the Delhi Police's licensing department is in collusion with other authorities has issued the licence in violation of the rules; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to bring the culprits to book?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) The Licensing Department of Delhi Police issued the

licence in the instant case only after obtaining "No Objection Certificates" from the prescribed agencies, namely, Municipal Corporation of Delhi, Delhi Fire Service and Entertainment Tax Department of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi. There is no evidence to suggest any "Collusion" in the matter as these agencies function independently of Delhi Police.

[Translation]

Primary Education Programme

2493. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have started the ambitious primary education programme in 214 districts of the 26 States and Union Territories;

(b) if so, the names of districts in which this programme has been started;

(c) the budgetary provisions made for preliminary activities under this programme, State-wise; and

(d) the time by which this programme is likely to be started in the remaining districts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) The Government has recently launched the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) — a National Programme for Universal Elementary Education to provide eight years of elementary education to all children in the 6-14 age group by 2010. An amount of Rs. 88.50 crore has been released under SSA to 27 States/UTs so far for starting preparatory activities in 225 districts.

(b) A list of districts in which SSA pre-project activities have been started is given in the statement enclosed.

(c) An allocation of Rs. 500 crore has been made for SSA during 2001-2002. Grants will be given to States on the basis of the District Elementary Education Plan proposals of the States/UTs.

(d) It is proposed to cover all the districts in the country under SSA by 31st March, 2002.

Statement

List of Districts Under SSA (As on 30.7.2001)

Name of State/UT	Name of Districts	No. of districts
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad, Krishna, East Godavari, West Godavari	4
Assam	Dhemaji, Karimganj, Nalbari, Tinsukia, Kamrup, Lakhimpur, Sibasagar, Golaghat, Jorhat, Dibrugarh, Cachar, Nagaon, N.C. Hills, Hailakandi.	14
Arunachal Pradesh	East Kameng, Tawang, Tirap, West Kameng, Papumpare, Lower Subansiri, Uppeer Subansiri, West Siang, Upper Siang, East Siang, Dibang Valley, Lohit, Changlang	13
Bihar	Gopalganj, Katihar, Madhepura, Nawada, East Champaran, Siwan, Begusarai, Jehanabad, Khagaria, Madhubani, Nalanda, Samastipur, Aurangabad, Saharsa, Chhapra	15
Gujarat	Patan, Rajkot, Ahmedabad, Bharuch, Narmada, Kheda, Anand, Surat, Navsari, Valsad, Vadodara, Amreli	12
Himachal Pradesh	Kinnaur, Shimla, Solan, Mandi	4

1	2	3
Haryana	Ambala, Panchkula, Yamunanagar, Kurukshetra, Kamal, Panipat, Sonepat, Rohtak, Jhajjar, Faridabad, Rewari	11
Jharkhand	Garhwa, Giridih, Deoghar	3
Jammu & Kashmir	Anantnag, Kargil	2
Kerala	Kollam, Pathanamthitta, Alappuzha, Kottayam, Ernakulam, Trissur, Kozhikode, Kannur.	8
Karnataka	Bangalore North, Bangalore South, Tumkur, Chitradurga, Devanagere, Shimoga, Chikkamagalore, Hassan, Kodagu, Dhakshina Kannada, Udupi, Uttrakannada	12
Madhya Pradesh	Sagar, Hosangabad, Harda, Balaghat, Chhindwara, Ujjain, Narasingpur, Indore, Bhopal, Jabalpur, Katni, Gwalior	12
Manipur	Chandel, Tamenglong, Imphal West, Imphal East, Ukhrul, Senapati, Bishnupur, Thobal and Churachandpur.	9
Meghalaya	Jaintia Hills, West Garo Hills, South Garo Hills, West Khasi Hills	4
Mizoram	Chhimtuipui, Aizawl, Lunglei, Champhai, Kolasib, Serchhip, Mamit and Lowngtlai	8
Nagaland	Mon, Tuensang, Thek, Kohima, Wokha, Zunheboto, Mokokchung, Dimapur	8
Orissa	Angul, Balasore, Jaipur, Jhasuguda, Kendrapara, Khurda, Nayagarh, Bhadrak, Cuttack, Deogarh, Ganjam, Jagatsingpur, Puri, Sundargarh	14
Punjab	Bhatinda, Faridkot, Ferozepur, Mansa, Muktsar, Sangrur, Patiala, Moga, Amritsar	9
Sikkim	West Sikkim	1
Tamil Nadu	Thiruvallur, Kancheepuram, Coimbatore, Nilgiri, Tanjore, Nagapattinam, Thiruvarur, Kanyakumari, Tuticorin, Tirunelveli, Chennai, Virudhunagar, Erode, Dindigul, Karur, Madurai, Namakkal, Salem, Sivagangai, Theni, Trichy, Vellore	22
Tripura	South Tripura, North Tripura, West Tripura, Dhalai	4
Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur, Aligarh, Sitapur, Auriya, Etawah, Gorakhpur, Allahabad, Banda, Varanasi, Sant Ravi Das Nagar, Chandauli, Kaushambi, Sahu Ji Maharaj Nagar, Mahamaya Nagar, Kanpur Nagar, Lucknow, Pilibhit	17
Uttaranchal	Chamoli, Rudraprayag, Dehradun, Almora, Nainital, U.S. Nagar, Pauri.	7
West Bengal	Hoogly, Darjeeling, Nadia, Midnapore, Howrah, Burdwan & North 24-Parganas	7
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Dadra	1
Pondicherry	Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe, Yanam	4
		225

[English]

Ceasefire in North-East

2494. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to review the ceasefire in the North-Eastern States;

(b) if so, whether a meeting of the Chief Ministers of these States was convened for the purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken therein; and

(d) the present situation of the ceasefire agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. In a meeting with MPs and MLAs Forum of Manipur on 8.7.2001, Government had decided to review the ceasefire with NSCN (IM) in its entirety including the words "without territorial limits". Prime Minister has also taken a meeting with the Chief Ministers of six North Eastern States and Governor of Manipur on 27th July 2001. After considering the views of the State Governments in the North East and the elected representatives and organisations/ associations of various NE States, the Government has decided to drop the words "without territorial limits" from the cease fire agreement of June 14, 2001.

Handing over of Old Secretariat Building

2495. MOHD. SHAHABUDDIN:
SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV:

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

(a) whether the Government have taken up with the Delhi Government the issue of restoration the possession of Old Secretariat building in Delhi to the Central Government after handing-over the new building at ITO for functioning of State Government offices and the legislatures;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any fixed time has been given to the State Government for this purpose;

(d) if so, whether the State Government has shown their reluctance in handing-over the building to the Centre; and

(e) if so, the action the Government propose to take to get the Old Secretariat building?

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

(b) In view of shifting of offices of Govt. of NCT, Delhi, to its new premises the Govt. of NCT, Delhi has been asked to vacate and hand over the office space earlier held by these offices in Old Sectt. building excluding the space under occupation of the Assembly and offices of Speaker and Dy. Speaker. Old Secretariat Building is a Central Government property and, as General Pool Office accommodation, was allotted to the then Union Territory of Delhi on ad-hoc basis.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) No reply has been received from the State Govt. till date.

[Translation]

District Primary Education Programme in Uttar Pradesh

2496. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether District Primary Education Programme is being implemented in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, names of districts where this Programme is being implemented;

(c) whether the Government have reviewed the progress of this Programme;

(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) Yes, Sir.

(b) DEEP is being implemented in the following districts of Uttar Pradesh: Bareilly, Sidhartnagar, Gonda, Badaui, Lakhimpur Kheri, Pilibhit, Basti, Maharajganj, Muradabad, Lalitpur, Sonbadhra, Shahjahanpur, Deoria, Hardoi, Firozabad, Bahraich, Barabanki, Balrampur, Santkabir Nagar, Jyotibaphule Nagar, Shrawasti, Rampur, Unnao, Kanpur Dehat, Sultanpur, Raibarreli, Pratapgarh, Hamirpur, Jaunpur, Mirzapur, Fatehpur, Farrukhabad, Faizabad, Ambedkar Nagar, Etah, Bijnour, Bulandshaher, Muzaffarnagar, Jhansi, Jalaun, Ghaziabad, Gautam Budh Nagar, Meerut, Baghpat, Agra, Mathura, Badrauna, Mau, Azamgarh, Balia, Ghazipur, Kannauj, Mahoba and Mainpuri.

(c) Yes Sir. The programme progress is reviewed by Joint Review Mission (JRM) every six months. it was last reviewed by the JRM in April-May 2001.

(d) Major activities undertaken include:-

(i) Construction of 2381 school buildings has been completed. 4308 additional classrooms have been built, drinking facilities have been provided to 2356 schools.

(ii) New text books have been prepared for classes I to V.

(iii) Third round of teacher training for the first phase of the DPEP programme and first round for second phase of DPEP programme have been started.

(iv) Activities such as micro planning and community mobilization have been undertaken.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Substitute of Potash

2497. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts/research work are being made in the country to find out the substitute of Potash;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Indian Potash Limited has contributed Rs. 4.5 crore for this research work;

(d) if so, whether the research work has got a set-back due to non-availability of funds;

(e) if so, whether the Government propose to give sufficient funds for the purpose;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) and (b) India does not have potash rich soluble minerals and encrustations. Hence, most of the fertilizer K (i.e. potash) used in India is imported. Attempts have been made to characterize and evaluate certain indigenous insoluble K sources like feldspar, mica, glauconites, illitic shales, flyash, schoenite etc. as source of K to plants. However, no practical recommendations could emerge from these studies for commercial exploitation of those sources.

(c) No, Sir, IPL has however invested Rs. 4.5 crore to promote Potash Research Institute of India.

(d) to (g) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Workshop of Members of Parliament on Rural Development

2498. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any workshop of Members of Parliament on Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation programmes was organised;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of recommendations made at the said workshop; and

(d) the details of the recommendations accepted and proposed to be implemented by the Government?

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

(b) The Workshop was held at the National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad from 2nd to 4th June, 2001 on "Rural Industrialisation, Employment Generation and Poverty Alleviation - Policies and Issues". It was attended by 32 members of Parliament from various political parties.

(c) The details of the recommendations are given in the statement enclosed.

(d) The recommendations are being examined for necessary action.

Statement

Recommendations of the workshop for Members of Parliament on "Rural Industrialisation, Employment Generation and Poverty Alleviation - Policies and Issues" held on 2-4 June, 2001 at the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad

Role of NABARD

NABARD has to extend its operations to the district, block and village level and NABARD has to work to bring awareness amongst rural people about the schemes of NABARD. The recent imposition of income tax on NABARD has reduced its ability to deploy internal accruals to expand its lending to agriculture. Hence, it is felt NABARD has to be exempted from this tax burden. It was also felt that NABARD should give more publicity about its own programmes in local languages. It was also felt that NABARD may think of direct financing of the infrastructural projects in villages by involving democratically set up rural institutions.

The conference felt that NABARD should go to the villages to make every Indian village know that there is an agency for financing agriculture activity and rural development. Some Members have felt that the gap in the interest rates between NABARD refinancing and financing by commercial and cooperative banks is to be reduced. Some even mentioned that NABARD can directly lend to the farmers at the same rate that they charge for refinancing the commercial banks. It can even in collaboration with the KVIC think of financing the small rural enterprises. Some have felt that if it is difficult for NABARD to reach the village, it can at least reach the block level.

Strengthening of PRIs

It was suggested that functional and financial powers are to be delegated to PRIs at a greater speed. For greater interaction between NABARD and PRIs a representative of NABARD may be placed at the disposal of the Zilla Parishad. Assured annual plan allocation for villages may be adopted in the pattern of the Kerala model. Instead of bureaucracy manning the Panchayati Raj Institutions, a uniform system of standing committees may be inducted into the Panchayati Raj System to manage the affairs. Suitable mechanism have to be evolved for regular interaction between PRIs, NABARD and other community based organisations.

Adequate resources should be made available to PRIs for capacity building and to implement various projects sponsored both by central and state governments. The people have to be given opportunities to evaluate the progress of works taken up and to know the components of various schemes. Conflict between different players of PRIs surfaces at the time of power sharing, which can be minimised by certain devolution of powers and functions meaningfully.

Some of the Members felt that the number of tiers in the PRIs should be left to the state legislature and the act should be amended to this effect.

Monitoring

Appropriate interventions are necessary in designing and monitoring of poverty alleviation programmes. It is felt that there is a great need to design and promote community based monitoring systems at local levels.

Micro Finance

In this endeavour micro enterprise promotion has to be given top priority by organizing adequate and timely finance and with support for appropriate markets by the local agencies. In this context, the role of SHGs is stressed and good SHGs are to be encouraged further to utilise the schemes available under other departments, apart from rural development department. Other schemes available for women are to be brought into the fold of SHGs like immunization, child nutrition, primary education etc.

Cooperative Credit

A majority of the DCBs are not functioning well and have become sick. Their loaning to the farmers is a paltry amount of Rs. 500 per acre and the farmers can not be expected to improve their productivity levels. It was suggested that NABARD may help strengthening of such banks, as NABARD is basically meant for agriculture and rural development.

Infrastructure

Certain basic infrastructural inputs like electricity, roads, communications and marketing are very crucial for rural development. Therefore, serious attention and adequate resources should be diverted for creating basic

infrastructure in the rural areas. Sanitation, road connectivity, health care, clean drinking water and education be given adequate attention and bugetary support.

Women empowerment and development

Rural women/SHGs would be greatly benefited if technology incubators are started in some major villages. This can be done through the help of an NGO, who would be able to provide necessary service back up for women groups. Such a technology incumbator has been functioning very well in the campus of AWAKE (Association of Women Entrepreneurs of Karnataka) and is being utilized by rural women where all the facilities for standardisation, quality control, packaging etc., are available.

It has also came up for discussion that women friendly budgets have to be prepared at all levels of planning so that certain plan provisions would be available exclusively for women development.

Science and Technology (S&T) Inputs

There is a greater need to increase the ability of rural people to adopt modern innovations, practices and technology based inputs. It was suggested that NABARD may also finance the water recharging projects in the rural areas. For employment generation in the rural areas, a technology push is considered a must. To create a healthy relationship between civil society organisations like NGOs and the local governments suitable structures have to be created to ensure smooth flow of technology and enhancing the capabilities of the people in rural areas. Further, for the utilisation of natural resource base, a technology management package has to be developed so that farmers, artisans etc. can utilise the same for their benefit. This would naturally help decentralisation of technological components in accordance with the priorities and needs of the local areas. It is felt that a mission mode should be adopted for effective transfer of technologies to the rural areas. Stress is to be laid on cost effective, acceptable and eco-friendly technologies to minimise the mis-match between technologies developed and expectations of the people.

Role of KVIC

The Khadi and other village industries have been a matter of concern in withstanding competition at a competitive price and explore new markets. It was mentioned that once a poor mans cloth, khadi has now become a costly product. There is a need to improve upon the designs and go for new marketing strategies. The institutions like the National Institute of Fashion Technology have a bigger role to play in making more market friendly designs. It was mentioned that KVIC has started new efforts in these direction. The subsidy syndrome has to gradually move to self-sufficient profit making institution.

Agricultural Productivity

For any diversification of the rural economy, the need for improving the productivity on the farm front is stressed. Some have felt that without modernising the agriculture it is not possible to take a big leap into the 21st century. A specific agricultural product which is dominating a particular region in every state can be picked up and efforts made to enhance its productivity in comparison with the existing international levels. Another possibility could be to take up a village as unit of production and mobilise all resources for its development. Like export zones product specific agriculture zones can be aimed at. This fits into the concept of a model village where vital components like school, library, computer center, handicraft center etc., are defined and several such villages will be inter-linked meaningfully. However, the key to success in improving agricultural productivity, strengthening the manufacturing sector by introducing new technologies, improving infrastructural facilities etc., lie in our ability to decentralise the institutional edify of the country, to serve the rural areas.

Supply of Fertilizers to Bihar

2499. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the quantum of fertilizers supplied to Bihar by the Indian Potash Ltd., National Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd., Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited, KRIBHCO and Southern Petro-Chemicals Industries Limited during the last three years and till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): The quantum of fertilizers supplied by the Indian Potash Limited (IPL), National Fertilizers Limited (NFL), the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT), Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited (KRIBHCO) and Southern Petrochemicals Industries Corporation Limited (SPIC) to Bihar during the last three years and from 1.4.2001 to 30.6.2001 during 2001-02 is given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

Supply of fertilizers to Bihar by IPL, NFL, FACT, KRIBHCO and SPIC during the last three years

(Quntity in MTs)

Name of Supplier	Product	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02 (1.4.2001 to 30.6.2001)
I.P.L.	Muriate of Potash	8740	21701	25984	5126
	Urea	7408	1301	Nil	Nil
	Ammonium Sulphate	Nil	1729	3600	303
	Di-Ammonium Phosphate	15944	5976	1744	Nil
N.F.L.	Urea	150269	218823	231388	45213
	Calcium Ammonium Nitrate	5127	8332	5999	Nil
FACT	Ammonium Sulphate	Nil	Nil	4675	Nil
KRIBHCO	Urea	Nil	29162	13772	6940
SPIC	Muriate of Potash	7003	10791	9093	Nil
	Di-Ammonium Phosphate	7983	5543	Nil	Nil

[English]

Employment Programme for Women

2500. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have sent proposals for the welfare of women, introducing training and employment programme for women in their States;

(b) if so, the details and the salient features of the said proposals;

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard; and

(d) the funds allocated under the said programme to each State with particular reference to Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MIN'STER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) No such proposals have been received from the State Governments. However, State Governments have recommended proposals submitted by some of their undertakings and NGOs working in their States for the training and employment of women.

(b) and (c) Such proposals have been received for grants-in-aid under Women's Employment Programme (WEP) and Support for Training & Employment Programme (STEP).

Under the WEP, groups of women are trained in various traditional and non-traditional occupations for period ranging from 3 months to 1 year.

Under the STEP, skills of rural poor women on traditional occupations are upgraded and subsequently they are organized in cooperative societies. Necessary

infrastructural, managerial and marketing support are provided to the societies for engaging in profitable economic ventures.

The details of the proposals received, sanctioned and amount released during 2000-2001 under these two programmes are provided in the Statement-I and II enclosed.

(d) No State-wise allocation of funds are made under these programmes. The proposals are sanctioned as per the approved norms on their merits.

Statement-I

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

(Rs. in Lakh)

State	No. of Projects Received	No. of Projects Sanctioned	No. of Benf.	Amount Released
Andhra Pradesh	91	42	1900	125.74
Assam	10	8	450	17.17
Delhi	13	24	1550	468.69
Gujarat	18	5	170	56.37
Haryana	18	12	590	22.38
Jammu & Kashmir	11	11	810	34.04
Karnataka	9	3	3180	102.65
Kerala	9	6	500	38.31
Madhya Pradesh	71	30	1630	79.78
Maharashtra	65	18	1010	48.62
Manipur	60	30	1885	35.52
Nagaland	7	3	160	4
Orissa	57	41	1650	54
Punjab	12	6	1650	121
Tamil Nadu	24	2	110	4.23
Uttar Pradesh	84	78	3995	140.84
West Bengal	35	19	875	31.48
Rajasthan	12	6	340	11.09
Tripura	2	1	50	1.09
Total	608	345	22505	1395

Statement-II

Proposals received from the States/UTs, Proposals sanctioned, amounts released and Women benefited under Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) during the year 2000-2001

S.No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Proposals sanctioned	Amount released (Rs. in Lakh)	Women Benefited
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	37.38	600
2.	Bihar	1	20.73	625
3.	Karnataka	1	235.12	10000
4.	Kerala*	—	4.82	—
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1	93.54	5400
6.	Maharashtra	1	106.35	9975
7.	Manipur	1	24.64	500
8.	Nagaland	2	32.95	1250
9.	Orissa*	—	245.04	—
10.	Tripura*	—	94.58	—
11.	Uttar Pradesh	3	499.79	18800
12.	Uttaranchal	1	40.43	5400
13.	NIPCCD**	—	1.02	—
	Total	12	1436.39	52550

* This amount released is for IInd instalment. Kerala was released Rs. 4.82 lakhs for 1000 beneficiaries, Orissa was released Rs. 245.04 lakhs in four IInd instalment cases for 21000 beneficiaries and Tripura got Rs. 94.58 lakhs for 4200 beneficiaries.

** NIPCCD was given Rs. 1.02 lakhs for holding two workshops for STEP.

Separate Commission for Ocean Development

2501. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a Separate Commission for Ocean Development;

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

(c) the fresh steps taken or proposed to be taken for more efficient harnessing of the mineral and organic resources of the three seas surrounding the country; and

(d) the time by which the proposed Commission is likely to be set up?

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 taken a decision to examine the desirability of setting up an Ocean Resources Commission with representatives of all concerned Ministries, Departments and other agencies for promoting optimum exploration, development and exploitation of offshore resources and conservation of marine wealth.

National Programme on Global Positioning System

2502. DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have launched a National Programme on Global Positioning System in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which this system would help in the quake management?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Department of Science and Technology (DST), had set up an expert group, headed by Surveyor General, Survey of India in July 1997 to evolve a national programme on Global Positioning System (GPS) and geodetic studies for monitoring of the crustal deformation due to earthquake occurrences and other geodynamic processes. The Expert Group recommended that an extensive GPS network consisting of permanent, semi permanent and field stations for local investigations may be established in phases. In the first phase, 21 locations were identified for establishing the permanent stations, out of which, nine stations at Dehradun, Itanagar, Hanle, Almora, Lucknow, Thiruvananthapuram, Bhubaneswar, Pune and Kodaikanal have already been established. DST has also supported a few projects in different organizations for studying the local crustal deformation.

(c) GPS measurements are very valuable for Earthquake studies and help in understanding crustal movements and identifying the areas of higher strain build up/release. Such measurements are critical to a better understanding of earthquake phenomena leading to greater preparedness and management.

Coal Resources

2503. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to explore and initiate early mining activities at various new coal mines in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, location-wise and mine-wise, particularly of those which would come into production during 2001-2002;

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to search for new coal resources;

(d) whether incentives have been given to the private sector to find and exploit the coal resources; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) Yes, Sir. New coal mines have been proposed for exploitation by Coal India Limited.

(b) Details of the new mines which are programmed to produced during 2001-02 are given below:-

Company	Coalfield	Mine	Type of Mine	Capacity (MTY)	Target 2001-02 (MT)
BCL	Raniganj	Sankarpur	UG	0.12	0.03
BCCL	Jharia	Satabdi	OC	1.15	0.50
	Raniganj	Dahibari/Basantima	OC	1.20	0.36
CCL	W.Bokaro	Topa	OC	1.20	0.60
WCL	W.Valley	Dhurwasa	OC	0.55	0.10
SECL	CIC	Amanand	OC	1.15	0.05
	CIC	Kanchan	OC	0.32	0.10

(c) New coal resources are identified and established through regional and promotional exploration which are continuing activities. Regional and promotional drilling has been envisaged to be done in Raniganj, Birbhum in West Bengal, Rajmahal, East Bokaro, Northand South Karanpura in Jharkhand, Pench-Kanhan, Tawa Velley, Sohagpur, Sonhat, Singrauli, Hasdeoarand, Korba, Mand-Raigarh and Tapani-Ramkola in M.P./Chattisgarh, Wardha

valley and Katol in Maharashtra, IB river and Talcher in Orissa and Godavari valley in Andhra Pradesh.

(d) and (e) No incentive is given; however, under the extent provisions of Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973, private entrepreneurs have been permitted to undertake mining of coal blocks for captive generation of power, manufacture of iron & steel and production of cement. For this purpose, 122 coal blocks under the jurisdiction of CIL and SCCL have been identified for allotment to the private/public sector companies. The allocation of such coal mining blocks is made by a Screening Committee set up in the Ministry of Coal under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary (Coal). 27 coal mining blocks stand allotted as on 10-7-2001 for captive use.

Upgradation of Intelligence Agencies

2504. SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Group of Ministers (GoM), on reforming the national security system, has recommended the upgradation of Central Intelligence agencies;

(b) if so, the details of recommendations made by GoM on reforming the national security system;

(c) whether the various Central Intelligence agencies have proved ineffective in timely taking any action; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and the extent to which upgradation of central intelligence agencies is going to detect timely the problems relating to security etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (d) The Group of Ministers (GoM) set up in April 2000 to review the national security system in its entirety, inter-alia, examined all aspects relating to the intelligence set up in the country. The recommendations of the Group of Ministers have been accepted. It is not in public interest to indicate the details of recommendations in this regard.

Disposal of Murder/Kidnapping Cases by Delhi Police

2505. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases closed by Delhi Police on the ground of non-identification of attackers/murderers/ kidnappers etc. during the last three years;

(b) the steps taken to investigate all the remaining cases seriously and vigorously to produce results;

(c) the period for registering an FIR by the concerned Police Station in a MLC case in the hospitals; and

(d) the action being taken on the registration of MLC cases in Government hospitals brought by Delhi Police PCR vans?

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

Year	Murder	Attempt to Murder	Kidnapping
1998	208	55	269
1999	143	41	244
2000	59	39	117
2001 (up to 30.6.2001)	-	4	5

(b) The steps taken for successful investigation of the pending cases include: (1) association of experts from Forensic Science Laboratories, Finger Print Bureau and Dog Squad during inspection of the scene of crime; (2) use of scientific methods of investigation to connect the crime with the criminals; (3) extensive use of information technology in collecting, collating & comparing the crime records; (4) regular monitoring of investigation by senior officers; (5) speedy investigation of cases; and (6) setting up of a separate cell at the Police Headquarters as well as Districts to monitor the progress of cases pending in the Courts.

(c) and (d) The FIR's in Medico Legal Cases are registered immediately if from the contents of the report it is found that a cognizable offence has been committed. In cases where commission of cognizable offence is not so apparent, FIR is registered after the receipt of Doctor's opinion regarding the nature of injury and the type of weapon used. The same parameters are used for registration of cases brought to the hospitals by the PCR Vans of Delhi Police.

Atrocities by Delhi Police

2506. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of complaints pending against the Delhi Police for atrocities committed by them during the last two years, year-wise;

(b) the action taken by the Government on these complaints; and

(c) the reasons for their pendency?

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

Year	Number of Complaints Received	Number of Complaints Subs-tantiated	Number of Policemen Against Whom Action taken	Complaints pending
1999	451	21	35	—
2000	489	27	50	19
2001 (upto 30.6.01)	167	02	02	5

In addition, 2 cases of custodial deaths were reported in the year 1999, 1 in the year 2000 and 2 in the year 2001 (upto 30.6.2001). In all, 13 police personnel were placed under suspension for their suspected involvement in these cases.

(c) Inquiries into some complaints have remained pending for want of identification of the persons complained against. The identity of the delinquent officer can be determined only after a detailed inquiry into these general complaints are concluded.

[Translation]

Luni Basin Scheme of Rajasthan

2507. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the development of Luni Basin Scheme under Land Resources in Rajasthan is pending for approval since long;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the stage at which this proposal is lying pending; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. The Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance has been requested to take steps for finding a suitable donor agency for funding the proposed development of land resources of the Lower Luni Basin in Rajasthan.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

2508. SHRI DAHYABHAI VALLABHBHAI PATEL: SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH RAJUKHEDI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds released under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana for 2000-2001 has since been utilised by States/UTs;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and UT-wise especially for Daman and Diu;

(c) the progress made in the first phase of the scheme, State-wise;

(d) whether there are any hurdles in implementation of the Scheme;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the steps taken by the Government to remove these hurdles;

(g) whether some States have opposed this Scheme; and

(h) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (f) For the year 2000-2001, a sum of Rs. 2435 crore was released to all 28 States and 3 Union Territories under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). The details of the releases, State-wise and UT-wise, are given in the Statement enclosed.

The Ministry of Rural Development have received Utilisation Certificates for Rs. 220.15 crore from the States of Uttar Pradesh, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram. A sum of Rs. 35.31 lakh has been utilised in the Union Territory of Daman & Diu. In most States, tenders have

been finalized/are being finalized and works are to commence immediately thereafter

The PMGSY, a new Programme, was launched in December, 2000 and is rapidly gaining momentum.

(g) No, Sir.

(h) Does not arise.

Statement

State/UT-wise releases under PMGSY in the year 2000-2001

(Rs. in crore)

S.No.	States/UTs	Total Amount released
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	195.00
2.	Bihar	149.90
3.	Chhattisgarh	92.41
4.	Goa	5.00
5.	Gujarat	59.81
6.	Haryana	25.18
7.	Himachal Pradesh	60.00
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	20.00
9.	Jharkhand	110.05
10.	Karnataka	100.57
11.	Kerala	19.71
12.	Madhya Pradesh	217.64
13.	Maharashtra	130.21
14.	Orissa	179.70
15.	Punjab	24.66
16.	Rajasthan	140.09
17.	Tamil Nadu	99.25
18.	Uttar Pradesh	321.11
19.	Uttaranchal	60.63
20.	West Bengal	135.00
21.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	10.59
22.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0
23.	Daman & Diu	5.00
24.	Delhi	0
25.	Lakshadweep	0
26.	Pondicherry	5.00
North-Eastern States		
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	40.95
28.	Assam	75.00
29.	Manipur	40.00
30.	Meghalaya	34.95
31.	Mizoram	19.93
32.	Nagaland	19.75
33.	Sikkim	13.16
34.	Tripura	24.75
	Total	2435.00

[English]

ISI Activities in U.P.

2509. SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item "Rising ISI activities in UP pose security risk" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated April 19, 2001;

(b) if so, whether activities of SIMI and ISI are on the rise in Uttar Pradesh and they pose security risk;

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

(d) whether there is any proposal to ban Student Islamic Movement of India in various States, particularly in Uttar Pradesh; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (e) Recent arrests in connection with several cases of terrorist violence in the country, revealed the links of militants of Hizbul Mujahideen with some activities of SIMI.

Some State Governments have suggested to the Central Government to consider banning of Students Islamic Movement of India (SIMI). Such suggestions are carefully examined with reference to the available evidence in consultation with the concerned State Governments and agencies before any view is taken in the matter.

[Translation]

Food for work Scheme

2510. SHRIMATI KAILASHO DEVI:
SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO:
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:
SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to extend the scheme Food for Work in some other States;

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

(c) whether this scheme is a totally Centrally Sponsored Scheme;

(d) if not, the share of States under this scheme;

(e) the quantum of foodgrains allotted free of cost, till date, State-wise;

(f) whether there is 100% offtake of foodgrains under this scheme;

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

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (d) The Food for Work Programme was started in 2000-01 as part of the EAS, in the drought affected States viz. Chattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttaranchal. The Programme aims at augmenting food security through wage employment in the drought affected rural areas as notified by the Ministry of Agriculture.

The Food for Work Programme has since been made a general scheme and expanded so as to cover other natural calamities also like flood, cyclone and earthquake. The Programme was earlier to have ended by 30th June, 2001 but has now been extended upto 30th September, 2001. Under the programme the Government of India are to make available appropriate quantity of foodgrains to each of the affected States as an additionality and free of cost with a view to enable the affected States to provide adequate wage employment opportunities to the needy rural poor. It can be extended to any other State, which is affected, by any of these natural calamities mentioned above after the notification by Ministry of Agriculture.

(e) to (h) The statement indicating foodgrains allocated, lifted under the Programme to these States is enclosed. As per the reports received from the respective State Governments, about 14.07 lakh tonnes to foodgrains has been lifted against the allocation of 19.17 lakh tonnes upto 26.7.2001, which comes to 74% of the total allotment of foodgrains including 2.71 lakh tonnes recently released to State Govts. of Rajasthan and Chattisgarh, the lifting of which is yet to be carried out by the respective State Governments.

Statement

Foodgrains allotted and offtake under the Food for work programme during 2000-01 and 2001-02

S. No.	Name of the State	Foodgrains allotted (quantity in MTs) (During 2000-01)			Foodgrains allotted (quantity in MTs) (During 2000-01)				Foodgrains allotted till date (in MTs)	Foodgrains Offtake/ Lifting (In MT)			
		Wheat	Rice	Total	Wheat	Rice	*Paddy	Total	(col. 5+9)	Rice	Paddy	Wheat	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Chhattisgarh	0	207000	207000	0	100000	298507	398507	605507	207000	298507	0	505507
2.	Gujarat	70000	20000	90000	46515	11590	0	58105	148105	19185	—	69621	88806

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3.	Himachal Pradesh	—	11549	11549	0	0	0	0	11549	7286	0	0	7286
4.	Madhya Pradesh	43000	20079	63079	115965	34035	0	150000	213079	39095	—	123846	162941
5.	Maharashtra	8000	2000	10000	32000	8000	0	40000	50000	5110	0	14368	19478
6.	Orissa	20000	80000	100000	0	50000	0	50000	150000	131815	0	14617	146432
7.	Rajasthan	118145	0	118145	621360	0	0	621360	739505	0	0	477441	477441
	Total	259145	340628	599773	815840	203625	298507	1317972	1917745	409491	298507	699893	1407891

* On the request of the State Govt. 2,98,507 tonnes of paddy was allotted in lieu of 2,00,000 tonnes of rice to the State of Chhattisgarh.

[English]

Rate of Convictions

2511. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PASWAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a recent study made by the National Crime Records Bureau has revealed dismal rate of convictions indicting the criminal justice system in the country;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) the causes identified for such a situation; and

(d) the measures contemplated by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) The National Crime Records Bureau collects, compiles and publishes an annual report titled 'Crime in India' based on the annual crime returns received from States and UTs. This annual report also gives figures of disposal of cases by the criminal courts. A statement containing the State and UT-wise conviction rate for IPC crime for the year 1995 to 1999 is enclosed.

(c) and (d) The Government are of the view that huge pendencies in the criminal courts need to be tackled in order to improve the criminal justice administration. For this purpose 1734 fast track courts are proposed to be set up in the next five years. In order to improve the quality of investigation, the Law Commission of India has recommended separation of "investigation" from "law and order" - and other miscellaneous duties. It has recommended that the hierarchy of the officers in such agency should have adequate training and incentives for furthering effective investigations. In order to improve the quality of prosecution, the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1994 introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 9th May, 1994, *inter alia*, proposes to insert a new section 25A in the Cr. P.C. to empower the State Government to establish the Directorate of Prosecution. The Directorate of Prosecution shall function under the administrative control of the Home Department in the States.

Witnesses in many cases also turn hostile during course of trial, resulting in acquittal of the accused. To prevent all this, the Law Commission has further recommended insertion of section 164(1)(A) which reads as under:-

> "Every Investigation 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 statement thus recorded on oath to the Magistrate empowered to take cognizance of the case".

These recommendations are being examined in consultation with the State Governments/UT Administrations and therefore, it is not feasible to indicate a time-frame for a decision in the matter.

Statement

Conviction Percentage of IPC Crime Cases during 1995 to 1999 (State & UT-wise)

Sl. No.	State/UT	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35.4	33.6	37.3	37.4	35.9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	85.1	52.1	46.6	31.7	45.6
3.	Assam	27.6	22.4	22.6	23.9	28.9
4.	Bihar	25.4	28.6	26.2	20.5	19.1
5.	Goa	36.3	21.1	23.9	18.9	21.3
6.	Gujarat	40.7	35.9	35.0	24.0	33.0
7.	Haryana	46.9	43.7	37.0	29.1	30.0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	27.0	32.9	29.1	32.1	28.0
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	42.8	39.0	36.0	41.7	41.4
10.	Karnataka	30.1	19.0	15.8	20.8	27.9
11.	Kerala	25.2	27.7	32.5	41.1	38.2
12.	Madhya Pradesh	50.4	50.9	47.0	48.3	47.2
13.	Maharashtra	32.9	18.8	18.1	16.3	15.7
14.	Manipur	NA	15.4	NA	11.1	27.3
15.	Meghalaya	55.9	63.5	56.5	47.4	43.1
16.	Mizoram	94.4	85.9	93.9	92.9	93.6
17.	Nagaland	68.0	77.4	82.8	64.8	90.3
18.	Orissa	13.4	14.5	11.8	13.5	15.0
19.	Punjab	37.7	44.0	37.0	38.1	40.4
20.	Rajasthan	52.5	48.9	50.8	50.5	51.2
21.	Sikkim	74.3	72.7	73.1	66.8	62.1
22.	Tamil Nadu	68.3	63.6	64.0	64.3	65.4
23.	Tripura	9.1	18.3	10.1	4.0	23.2
24.	Uttar Pradesh	49.5	50.7	51.4	52.2	50.4
25.	West Bengal	20.3	15.2	21.9	16.8	16.3
	Total (States)	41.9	37.8	38.1	37.3	39.9
26.	A & N Islands	56.0	26.3	64.7	67.1	28.8
27.	Chandigarh	49.0	53.2	61.1	59.9	57.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28.	D & N Haveli	14.9	25.7	27.3	28.7	30.2
29.	Daman & Diu	30.8	14.3	19.8	25.2	25.9
30.	Delhi	47.5	32.5	38.0	37.4	32.4
31.	Lakshadweep	50.0	50.0	33.3	38.5	14.3
32.	Pondicherry	78.6	90.4	92.6	68.9	86.0
	Total (UTs)	48.2	39.6	46.2	39.4	35.3
	Total (All-India)	42.1	37.8	38.2	37.4	39.6

Source: Crime in India.

Note: NA Stands for Data Not Available.

Poverty/Starvation in Rural Areas

2512. SHRI C.N. SINGH:
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any assessment of the impact of Poverty Alleviation Programme in view of prevailing poverty and starvation especially in tribal/backward areas of the country;

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

(c) the names of districts where such studies have been conducted and the outcome thereof, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to improve the living condition of these people?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) Impact Assessment Study of Poverty alleviation Programmes in a few selected Districts has been conducted by the Ministry of Rural Development.

(b) and (c) During 1998-99, Impact Assessment Study of Poverty alleviation Programmes was undertaken in 12 districts of nine States with a view to evaluate the overall impact of various Schemes in the rural areas. Name of the States and districts where the study was conducted are as under:

State	District (s)
Bihar	Sitamarhi, Chhapra, Jahanabad and Dumka
Kerala	Idukki
Punjab	Jalandhar
Maharashtra	Aurangabad
Rajasthan	Jaisalmer
Karnataka	Mysore
Uttar Pradesh	Gonda
Manipur	Senapati
Meghalaya	Tura

Some of the major findings of the Study show that despite many problems, the Poverty alleviation Programmes had definitely made an impact. All stakeholders had reported that although piecemeal, the villages had certainly progressed, especially due to the creation of community assets like roads, water points, essential buildings like the school, etc. There were reports of increasing affordability for basic necessities and other household expenses. In many cases, the additional income had been diverted to the education of the children. Majority of the recipients of assistance for creating assets were earning viable income from the Schemes. The target groups were generally found to be enjoying better standard of living in the villages which indicates that the impact of these programmes has been favourable in the past in raising the standard of living of the poor people.

(d) Government have restructured the major Poverty alleviation Programmes such as Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), Watershed Development and Rural Sanitation Programmes to give better focus on the rural poor and improve their living conditions. The Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and the newly launched Prime Minister's Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) are also designed to improve the quality of life of rural poor.

International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology

2513. SHRI A.P. ABDULLAKUTTY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the activities of International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB), New Delhi are financed by the Government of India through Department of Biotechnology;

(b) if so, fund provided to ICGEB during the last three years in detail yearly and category-wise;

(c) whether these funds are audited by the competent authority;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the existing means for checking misuse, if any of said funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB), an Autonomous Centre under the UN System, has been given all the privileges and immunities like other UN organizations in India by the Government of India through a Gazette Notification from the Ministry of External Affairs. There is also a Headquarters Agreement between the Government of India and ICGEB under which different provisions have been made concerning the seat of the Centre at New Delhi. The Department of Biotechnology is a nodal agency responsible for making host-country contribution to the Centre and other links with the government.

(b) The funds provided by Department of Biotechnology, Government of India, to ICGEB which has two components at New Delhi and Trieste, Italy, during the last three years are as follows:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Host Country Contribution	Project Support (Only as specific contract)	Total
1998-1999	500.00	5.48	505.48
1999-2000	500.00	3.91	503.91
	119.00*	—	119.00
2000-2001	500.00	—	500.00

* One time grant for P3 Facility and airconditioning as per Headquarters Agreement.

(c) to (e) Yes Sir. The funds of the ICGEB are audited by a competent statutory authority, elected periodically by Board of Governors. At present, it is being audited annually by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, who is the elected audited authority.

Universalisation of Primary Education

2514. MOHD. SHAHABUDDIN:
SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to set up National Commission for Universalization of Primary Education in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of terms of reference and the financial powers given to the commission?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) In order to facilitate universal elementary education, the Government of India has set up the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan National Mission in the Ministry of Human Resource Development under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister vide Resolution dated 2.1.2001.

(b) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan National Mission will be an independent and autonomous wing of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, vested with full executive and financial powers in its sphere of work. It

will be the nodal body for all matters relating to elementary education at the national level. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan National Mission shall have a Governing Council and an Executive Committee. The Governing Council will comprise of the following:

(i) Prime Minister of India — Chairman

(ii) Minister of HRD — Vice Chairman

iii) Finance Minister, GOI

(iv) Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission

(v) Minister of State, Women & Child Development

(vi) Minister of State for Social Justice & Empowerment

(vii) Six senior level political leaders of the main national parties

(viii) Three Members of Parliament (Two from the Lok Sabha, one from the Rajya Sabha)

(ix) Six Education Ministers of States responsible for elementary education

(x) Six representatives of teachers and teacher unions

(xi) Five persons from among eductionists, scientists etc.

(xii) Six persons from non-governmental organisations working in the field of education

(xiii) Three persons from women's organisations

(xiv) Three persons working among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the field of elementary education.

The following will be ex-officio members:

(i) Secretary, Department of Elementary Education & Literacy

(ii) Director General, National Literacy Mission (NLM)

(iii) Director, National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA)

(iv) Director, National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT)

(v) Chairman, National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE)

(vi) Director General, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)

(vii) Joint Secretary, Elementary Education and Director General, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan National Mission—Member Secretary.

The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan National Mission will have an Executive Committee consisting of the following:

(i) Minister of Human Resource Development — Chairman

(ii) Secretary, Department of Elementary Education & Literacy

(iii) Director, NCERT

(iv) Director, NIEPA

(v) Chairman, NCTE

(vi) Director General, NLM

(vii) Director General, CSIR

(viii) Financial Adviser, MHRD

(ix) Principal Adviser (Education), Planning Commission

(x) Seven non-officials comprising of teacher, NGOs' representatives, educationists to be nominated by the Chairman of the Council

(xi) Four Education Secretaries of the States

(xii) Joint Secretary, Elementary Education & DG, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan National Mission—Member Secretary.

The Council shall be the apex policy planning body for elementary education in India. Within the Budget provision approved by Parliament, the Council shall have full autonomy for their utilisation.

Official Machinery at the Disposal of Governors

2515. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have provided any independent machinery to the State Governors/Lt. Governors to get an independent report at the time of need;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that the Governors/Lt. Governors have to depend upon the State machinery for any kind of report; and

(d) if so, the factual position in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (d) It is the responsibility of the Union Govt. to ensure that the Government of the States is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of India. As eyes and ears of the President, each Governor/Lt. Governor sends periodical reports to the Union Government on important developments that take place in the administration of the States together with his/her own assessment of the situation, using his/her discretion and all available channels of information.

Corruption in DDA

2516. MOHD. SHAHABUDDIN:
SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH:

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

(a) whether he has admitted in the Standing Committee Meetings held recently that there is rempant corruption in the DDA;

(b) if so, the number of such cases came to light in each wing of the DDA during each of the last three years and the action taken by the Government in these cases;

(c) whether the Government propose to restructure the DDA in order to eliminate corruption there;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the scheme of restructuring the DDA is likely to be completed and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAGMOHAN): (a) and (b) The nexus between unauthorised constructions and corruption in local bodies was referred to in the Standing Committee meetings held recently. Govt. has been emphasising the need to step up action against corruption through both preventive and enforcement measures and bring in greater transparency and accountability.

DDA has reported that during the last three years, i.e. 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 200-2001, cases against 31 officials were registered by CBI, Economic Offence Wing, Crime Branch, Delhi Police and ACB, Government of NCT, Delhi. During this period disciplinary proceedings were initiated against 285 officials for various departmental lapses. Major penalty was imposed on 148 officials and minor penalty on 228 officials.

(c) to (e) Administrative restructuring of DDA is being contemplated so as to make the Authority more result-oriented.

[Translation]

Enforcement of Panchayati Raj by States

2517. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the States have enforced the Panchayati Raj Act as passed and amended by Parliament;

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

(c) whether some States have evolved the structure of Panchayati Raj at their own level;

(d) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor, State-wise particularly in respect of Madhya Pradesh; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken against such States?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) All the States except the State of Jammu & Kashmir, the newly created States of Chattisgarh and Uttaranchal and the Union Territory of NCT of Delhi have enacted State Panchayati Raj Act in consonance with the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992.

(c) and (d) The Government of Madhya Pradesh have set up Gram Vikas Samitis whereas, the Government of Haryana have set up Village Development Committees (VDCs) which seem to be parellel bodies to the Gram Panchayats. Centre is in correspondence with the States of Madhya Pradesh and Haryana to sort out this issue.

(e) The Conference of the Panchayati Raj Ministers of States held on 11th July, 2001 at New Delhi resolved that if, at all, any parallel bodies are to be set up, they should work under the supervision of the Panchayats and the Gram Sabhas.

[English]

Day Care Centres for Children

2518. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Day Care Centre for children getting assistance from the Government at present, State-wise;

(b) whether any survey has been done on the ideal number of such Day-Care Centres which would be required to make an impact on the problems of working women;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government have a proposal to expand the number of Day-Care Centres for children of working women all over the country; and

(e) if so, the target set for this year in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) A Statement indicating State-wise number of Day-Care Centres getting assistance from Government at present is enclosed.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) No target has yet been set.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the States/UTs	No. of Creches
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1814
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	106
3.	Assam	280
4.	Bihar (including Jharkhand)	303
5.	Delhi	239
6.	Goa	39
7.	Gujarat	922
8.	Haryana	540
9.	Himachal Pradesh	542
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	153
11.	Karnataka	715
12.	Kerala	663
13.	Madhya Pradesh (including Chhattisgarh)	1473
14.	Maharashtra	1441
15.	Manipur	269
16.	Meghalaya	179
17.	Mizoram	151
18.	Nagaland	49
19.	Orissa	819
20.	Punjab	181
21.	Rajasthan	424
22.	Sikkim	134
23.	Tamil Nadu	1176
24.	Tripura	174
25.	Uttar Pradesh (including Uttaranchal)	1029
26.	West Bengal	829
27.	A & N Islands	92
28.	Chandigarh	42
29.	D & N Haveli	13
30.	Daman & Diu	4
31.	Lakshadweep	14
32.	Pondicherry	116
	Total	14,925

12.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Steel Authority of India Limited and the Ministry of Steel for the year 2001-2002.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 3893/2001]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 248 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th April, 2001 containing corrigendum to the Notification No. G.S.R. 689 (E), dated the 29th August, 2000 issued under section 7A of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1948.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 3894/2001]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI GINGEE N. RAMACHANDRAN): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under article 151(1) of the Constitution—

(i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India—Union Government (Defence Services) (No. 7 of 2001)— Army and Ordnance Factories for the year ended the 31st March, 2000.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 3895/2001]

(ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India—Union Government (Defence Services) (No. 8 of 2001)—Air Force and Navy for the year ended the 31st March, 2000.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 3896/2001]

(iii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India—Union Government (No. 10 of 2001) (Indirect Taxes-Customs) for the year ended the 31st March, 2000.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 3897/2001]

(2) A copy of the Appropriation Accounts—Union Government of the Defence Services for the year 1999-2000 (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 3898/2001]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following:

(1) A copy of the Technology Development Board (Equity Capital) Amendment Regulations, 2000 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 370 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th May, 2001, under sub-section (2) of section 22 of the Technology Development Board Act, 1995.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 3899/2001]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technology Development Board, New Delhi, 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 Technology Development Board, New Delhi, for the year 1999-2000.

(3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 3900/2001]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Limited and the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals for the year 2001-2002.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 3901/2001]

12.02 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA AND BILLS AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA—*Laid*

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2001 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 6th August, 2001."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Indian Railway Companies (Repeal) Bill, 2001 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on 6th August, 2001."

(iii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Railway Companies (Substitution of Parties in Civil Proceedings) Repeal Bill, 2001 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 6th August, 2001."

(iv) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Amendment Bill, 2001 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 6th August, 2001."

(v) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2001 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 6th August, 2001."

(vi) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Influx from Pakistan (Control) Repealing (Repeal) Bill, 2001 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 6th August, 2001."

(vii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 6th August, 2001 agreed without any amendment to the Banking Companies (Legal Practitioners' Clients' Accounts) Repeal Bill, 2001 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 7th March, 2001."

2. Sir, I lay on the Table six Bills as passed by Rajya Sabha on the 6th August, 2001.

1. The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2001.

2. The Indian Railway Companies (Repeal) Bill, 2001.

3. The Railway Companies (Substitution of Parties in Civil Proceedings) Repeal Bill, 2001.

4. Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Amendment Bill, 2001.

5. The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2001.

6. The Influx from Pakistan (Control) Repealing (Repeal) Bill, 2001.

12.03 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOME AFFAIRS

Seventy-ninth Report

[English]

SHRIMATI JAYASHREE BANERJEE (Jabalpur): I beg to lay the Seventy-ninth Report (Hindi and English versions) of Standing Committee on Home Affairs on the Registration and other Related Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2000.

12.04 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOME AFFAIRS

Evidence

[English]

SHRIMATI JAYASHREE BANERJEEE (Jabalpur): I beg to lay on the Table the Evidence tendered before the Standing Committee on Home Affairs on the Registration and other Related Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2000.

12.05 hrs

DISCUSSION RE: RECENT SUMMIT-LEVEL TALKS HELD BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN IN AGRA—*contd.*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Let us take Item No. 11. Now, the hon. Prime Minister.

[Translation]

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise a matter. With your kind permission, I would request hon. Prime Minister to start his speech only after listening to me.

MR. SPEAKER: Scindia ji, please speak only after the reply of Mr. Prime Minister.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: No, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to draw your attention towards this matter before the reply of hon. Prime Minister himself.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was not present yesterday evening. It is always my endeavour to maintain a standard of debate in Parliament so that it may not become degraded.

I have objection to the comments made on my speech, my presentation by the hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs during his speech, yesterday. It has been mentioned in today's Indian Express newspapers that.

[English]

"Jaswant Singh took exception to Madhavrao Scindia, who during the debate, had referred to the sight of Foreign Minister escorting Kashmir militants to Kandhar as disgraceful.

[Translation]

He has just abused me Mr. Speaker, Sir, he also made some commitments on my background thereafter. Whatever I have uttered in my speech is definitely not against Jaswant Singh ji in personal. I was talking about the hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs.

So far as the present context is concerned, it is the common people who are the scale and I have been very fortunate that they elected me nine times and I did not have to enter Parliament through Rajya Sabha...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Let me see the record and find out whether it is there or not.

[Translation]

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: I would like to put before you whatever I have said in my speech....*(Interruptions)* I had stated in my speech.

[English]

"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..."

[Translation]

You said that I had abused but it was never my intention to abuse anyone. I have never felt it appropriate that any abusive word is uttered in the Parliament. Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would submit to the hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs that I regret that such a word has been used while making comments on my speech. It has never been my intention to abuse any hon. Person, nor it shall ever be in future. I would never use such a word or such abusive language. I request you to check the records and if any find this word then kindly remove it. This is what my request to you is.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): He should express regret. This is not the way to accuse the Deputy Leader without referring to the actual text of the speech....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Let met look into the record.

...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): I am a Minister but I am not a Member of this House. I am not joining issue but I only have a request to make. The hon. Member has referred to the Rajya Sabha. The Rajya Sabha has been created by the Constitution of India; former Prime Minister were elected from the Rajya Sabha. So, I request him to please understand our sentiments also.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: I withdraw that remark...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: The hon. Minister of External Affairs should apologise for what he has said.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me go through the records and find out whether that word is there or not.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: We have to see what is there on record. Please understand that.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai): Sir, he has used the word 'gali'...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Unless I look into the records, how can I say something?

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: This proves that he does not have the grace to apologise for his remarks...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Prime Minister is going to reply. Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record now.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RASHID ALVI (Amroha): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we should first discuss the condition of Muzaffarnagar...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You can raise this issue after the reply in the Zero Hour.

* Not recorded.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the number of Members who took part in the discussion was around 30. Members who were not present in the House, were also interested in the discussion and were trying to witness and hear the proceedings of the House from wherever they were...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the discussion was initiated by Shri Madhavrao Scindia...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal): It is not correct. You read the only newspaper in which the news has appeared. If you had read all other newspapers, you would have known the fact.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What I mean to say is that the debate was initiated on behalf of the Congress Party. However, Shri Mulayam Singh ji had started the discussion and has made some important points but I want to start from the speech of Shri Madhav Raoji because he spoke in the capacity of the spokesman of the Congress Party. I quote here the first Para of his speech:

[English]

> "The Agra Summit has left the country very confused. What is even more discomforting is that even the hon. Prime 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."

[Translation]

According to him, all are confused, entire country is confused and he himself is confused of which he has given ample proof. There can be differences about that Summit. One may not be able to say as to what extent the Summit achieved its objective, but to say that the entire country confused and the Government is confused is far from truth. It is not doing justice to the nation and this House. All are aware of the circumstances under which the talks were held.

A question has been raised that we had not made preparations. Before that Lahore Summit had taken place. That Summit had its own importance in the relations between our two countries. What happened in Kargil after that Summit is another story. We need not link the two. The whole world talks about the Lahore Declaration. We also refer to it because it is an important link in our

[Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee]

relations with Pakistan. After this Summit, a final declaration was issued in which terrorism was denounced. Terrorism of every kind and in any form had been condemned in it. Pakistan was a party to this declaration. Sporadic incidents were taking place at that time. But after the change of power in Pakistan, the entire scenario registered a sea change. We could not persuade Pakistani delegation for a mention of across-the border terrorism. They moved a step ahead by dubbing it as a freedom struggle. It was totally unexpected and from that point of time the atmosphere for talks got vitiated. They were time and time again told that terrorism is no solution of the problems. Terrorism is a fatal tool. Terrorist incidents are taking place in Pakistan too which are creating difficulties for the Government there. So much so, that even General Musharraf had to say that if he had his way, he would shoot terrorism of that kind. Terrorism has become a problem even for them. Therefore, terrorism cannot be encouraged in any manner. Terrorism is neither a freedom struggle, nor can it be called *Jehad*. But the ruf is that we continue to witness ups and downs in our relations with Pakistan. Sometimes we have an atmosphere congenial for friendship, sometimes we are at war and at other times, we have cease-fire. This has been going on for the last 50 years or so. Our policy has all along been directed towards improving relations with our neighbours, but not out of any weakness.

I was surprised to learn that some journalists from Pakistan we heard saying that the Kashmir Valley was going to fall in their lap like a ripe fruit, that Indian forces are tired and India has came to the end of its tether and is not likely to make any extra efforts to safeguard its interests in Kashmir. I fail to understand how this misconception gained ground and spread. Delegation keep coming and going. Some non-Government institutions are also active. This sort of propaganda might have had, most probably had its impact on the mind of the Pakistani President as well. Now, let there be no misunderstanding in the mind of anybody about us. India is very strong and its forces are fully prepared to face any attack and any internal challenge. These people have wrong notions about us. If they framed their policies and strategies on this premise then failure was sure. We can never tolerate terrorism. Jammu and Kashmir is an intergral part. I told General Musharraf that Jammu-Kashmir may just be a piece of land for them. He hardly even uttered the word, Jammu; Laddakh he would leave out; he focussed only on Kashmir and said that our relations would not improve till Kashmir issue was resolved. I told him that India had always been willing to talk on Kashmir.

Even in 'Simla Agreement' we had agreed to hold further talks on Jammu-Kashrnir. We are ready for talks and even in the Summit Conference, we had discussed Jammu-Kashmir issue alongwith Kashmir at some length and told Pakistani delegation that if they were eager to focus all their attention on Jammu-Kashmir then they would have to take into account the entire history of Jammu-Kashmir i.e. how they had launched an attack, how they prevented people of Jammu-Kashmir from merging with India as per their wishes and how the tribal invasion had taken place. Whenever Pakistan talks about Jammu-Kashmir, it thinks of weapons—I was really surprised to hear this. I take the House into confidence to confirm that they said that if the tribals had not invaded at that time, Pakistan would not have got even that part of Kashmir which is at present under their occupation. Where was the basis for talks? We could never agree to what they wanted and this is why we repeatedly invited them for talks to sort out matters and improve relations.

We gave them an agenda. We gave them the agenda twice and announced confidence-building measures on our own. We informed them we were prepared to implement it and hold talks on Kashmir but please do not harp on a complicated issue. For them, Kashmir may just be a tract of land; but for us, it is part of our life. The way incidents of terrorism are taking place and innocent people are being killed, it cannot be called a freedom struggle. It is a naked dance of terrorism and so long as it continues the situation is not likely to improve. I hope Pakistan will reconsider its attitude. I am sure it will bring about necessary change in its demeanour towards us. We shall continue our efforts in this direction. For me, friendship with neighbouring countries is an article of faith. When I became the External Affairs Minister in 1977, I had to improve relations with Pakistan, to make movement of people from both sides easy and to simplify the rules governing visa and passport. But later, violence came to dominate the scene. A journalist from Pakistan has endorsed this view in his article and I wish to quote a portion of his article here (Ayaz Amir belongs to 'Dawn'):

[English]

> "The Stark truth is that *jihad* (a term being used loosely here) has no — future in Kashmir. This is a harsh thing to say given the blood split and the sacrifices rendered but, unfortunately, all too true. A continuation of the insurgency can bleed India, as it has done with creditable results over the past decade, damage Indian prestige and keep the valley unsettled. But it cannot secure the liberation of the state. This much should be clear from the history of the last 53

years. What the Pakistan army has failed to secure in full fledged battle, the jihadis hope to achieve with their hit and run tactics."

[Translation]

This is the statement of a Pakistan journalist. From the beginning Pakistan is trying to annex Kashmir by force. It has now taken recourse to proxy war and has given an impetus to terrorism. Schemes are being drawn up to create internal disturbances in our country. But these tactics will take Pakistan nowhere. We shall continue to strive for peace. A process has set in. If change of power had not followed the Lahore Summit, our relations in various areas would have improved and the dialogue on Kashmir would have continued on the basis of the agreement reached there. An important leader from Pakistan once told me that an issue which could not be resolved in 53 years cannot be resolved so soon. Laying bare his heart, he said, "We shall not give up our demand on Kashmir and we know that you will not part with Kashmir. Therefore, the better course is to continue our dialogue on Kashmir, but at the same time improve our relations and widen the areas of mutual cooperation. And if we have to fight, we should fight against poverty, disease and unemployment. The world has advanced beyond measures but we are engaged in a conflict. The solution of which does not seem to be in sight in the near future." But they changed their ways after the change of power. I remember that when the meeting was coming to close, Smt. Sonia Gandhi had said "You should bear in mind Shimla and Lahore". The President of Pakistan did not like the mention of Shimla. The very mention of its name was perhaps leaving a bad taste in his mouth. Leaving Shimla and Lahore he tried to make a new beginning, when Joint declaration was being drafted their emphasis was on not including Shimla and Lahore in it. We did not accept it. India has always been trying to improve its relations with Pakistan. We had wars with Pakistan, in which success evaded Pakistan. President Musharraf had said in Delhi that this issue cannot be solved by war; it would have to be solved through dialogue. But he omitted to mention that Pakistan had adopted a new technique of fostering unrest and waging a war in Kashmir in order to grab it, thinking that India would concede defeat in face of this new technique and agree to their demand.

I do not want to dilate upon the one-to-one talks that took place between us as they were held in mutual confidence. But I found that he did not have interest in any matter other than Kashmir.

We had announced confidence building measures. On going through them, you will find that it is a document covering relations between India and Pakistan. However, Pakistan did not accept it. A point was voiced during the discussion as to why we did not break-off the talks when Pakistan was not prepared to talk according to an agenda. Talks are not initiated or abandoned in this manner. How could we have broken-off the talks when in the all-party meeting held before the summit, no one took the view that if they were not agreeing to an agenda, then the talks may be postponed? However, at Agra the future of talks was jeopardised; but even then there has been accord on some issues and we will broaden this base. The process of dialogue would continue, but talks will be held on a firm basis, keeping the unity of the country in tact. I want to assure the House that I am thankful to all Members and parties for the support extended in the all-party pre-summit meeting. The tone was also positive in the meeting held after the summit talks, even though it was somewhat reduced tone. Perhaps, there is an element of politics in it. May be it is the result of the coming elections. But I welcome criticism.

Sir, the question of Kashmir is one on which we have to jointly carve out a single opinion and show to the world that our differences are only democratic in nature. There is no difference on the issue of unity and dignity of the country. Mani Shankerji said he was ready to support the Government. He claimed that he had the experience of summit meetings, we had not. I do not want to under-rate his experience, but his party is not taking much advantage of it. Whenever we invite the Congress Party for talks and think that we would have the occasion to meet Mani Shankerji and have some exchanges with him, we find him missing. He is not included in the Congress delegation. There might be some confusion behind it, but there is no confusion in my mind and we would like to avail of his services in future. He is a person with experience. I know him ever since he was working in Karachi. He admitted that a demand was made for initiating talks with Pakistan. Demand for summit talks was there, but climbing on the summit was never envisaged. Talks had already been going on; a break came after Kargil. There was change of Government in Pakistan. A meeting at officers level would not have sufficed. It was necessary to know the line of thinking of those who had come at the helm of power to find out what they really wanted. We were talking of friendship, but were not sure about the response we will get, whether we will get the right response or not. We were constantly emphasizing that an agenda should be prepared as a framework for talks. But General Musharraf came with a one-point agenda. I tried to make him understand

[Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee]

that Kashmir issue was not so simple. He wanted to start from Agra, we said a start had been made in Tashkent.

We have never refused to talk, but we have never talked under fear or for the sake of publicity. Even now we are prepared to talk on Jammu-Kashmir, but cross-border terrorism would have to be stopped. Terrorism is again appearing there in frightening dimensions. Are the massacres in Doda a fight for freedom? I am told that the External Affairs Ministry of Pakistan has condemned these happenings. It is my firm belief that Pakistan can stop these incidents if it wants to, and it must do so. It is a test. We want friendship, and this is the test of their friendship.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: What did you say to him about the part of Kashmir which is under occupation of Pakistan?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I was coming to that. I can anticipate what you are going to say.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: It is good that besides being a poet, you are an astrologer too.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I told General Musharraf that if he raised the issue of Kashmir, then we would have to go into its entire history. I pointed out that one-third of Kashmir was under Pakistan's forcible occupation, a part of which it had given to China, and there was no democracy in the portion that was under it. I also told him that while he talked of ascertaining the will of the people, the people's will in Pakistan was not ascertained while power was taken over by him. He was not expecting such frank talks. It was a redeeming feature that these talks took place in a friendly atmosphere. You might ask how is it possible? Everything is possible in diplomacy, and we will make possible what appear to be impossible. We will continue to improve our relations with Pakistan without sacrificing our interests. We have the support of the international community in this. People wanted us to talk, General Musharraf had himself said that he was prepared to go anywhere anytime for talks. Voices were being raised inside our country also that we should start talking, that we may not agree to their demands, but there was nothing wrong in agreeing to talk. A propaganda was launched in small countries that India was emerging as military power, which was the reason she was bent on refusing to talk. When we took the decision to talk, it was a right decision at that time. The period immediately following Kargil was not an appropriate time for dialogue. Pakistan was defeated in Kargil...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY (Berhampore, West Bengal): Is the present atmosphere appropriate?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: No, I also pointed out to him that Kashmir was being mentioned ever since Tashkent agreement and asked why he had not referred to that fact. He said, that was exactly his complaint. The political leaders were not laying emphasis on Kashmir, but now that he had come, he would lay emphasis on it. I said that if this was his approach, the talks may not move forward. Kashmir issue was not that simple. It was associated with our sentiments, I told him. We do not accept the two-nation theory on which Pakistan was founded, but now that it has come into being, we wish it all the best. However, Pakistan must not take any attempt to partition India further. We will not allow such an attempt to succeed. Decision on Kashmir was taken by the constituent Assembly. In Pakistan, even elections were not held.

The people of occupied Kashmir have no say. Sometime back, there election took place, but the power was lateron entrusted to a military commander. A part of it was given to China. Under what sanction it was done? He argued that if we arrive at an agreement, Pakistan would take back that portion from China. I said, nobody would believe it and Pakistan should better realise the truth and the reality and give up the hysteria. It must not resort to terrorism. India is a big country following liberal policies, and would continue to do so. But liberalism does not mean that we would not protect our important interests. We would protect our interests and try to find the way to improve our relations while protecting our interests. We want the support of the entire House in this matter.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was said that our publicity was inadequate. However, we cannot follow methods of publicity resorted to by our opponants, the Pakistanis. But now, on account of the electronic media, it appears that some small diplomatic change would have to be brought about. A summit meeting has a certain decorum. There is a method of carrying it on. Statements are not issued at every step. Things are not leaked to newspapers. All this did not happen in our summit with Pakistan at Lahore. But at Agra, it appeared that publicity was being used as a weapon of attack. It did not have a salutary effect on our people. They thought that we were not speaking out. I had made a statement before the delegation in the presence of General Musharraf in

which I said that we could not be cowed down by terrorism and nobody should under-estimate our capacity to crush terrorism. He was hearing all this and was taking notes. But we did not disclose anything to the Press immediately. We believed that they should be given a chance to think. A decorum must be observed. We showed firmness, but were courteous at the same time. We observed decorum throughout the talks. We suffered some loss as a result for which we will take necessary steps in future. But to say that our efforts failed as a result of this is baseless. Understanding is no more. There would be further talks on certain issues. We would remain prepared to talk on Kashmir issue, but we have made our point clear. Pakistan would have to make matching efforts. I hope the attitude of Pakistan would change.

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (Maharajganj, U.P.): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you had informed....

MR. SPEAKER: I have the list, I will call you. Please sit down. Shri Madan Lal Khurana.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (Delhi Sadar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the issue of CNG buses transport crisis has cropped up in Delhi.

Presently, the situation is such that only 50 per cent buses are being utilized in Delhi. Scooters and three wheelers drivers are forced to wait for six to twelve hours for CNG filling. Similarly, buses have to wait for 12 to 36 hours in the queue. As a result of this vehicles are not been fully utilized.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, just two days back one CNG bus caught fire in West Delhi in which five persons had been injured. It is because of this that a crisis like situation has arisen. Bhure Lal Committee was set up after the order of the Supreme Court. There are two dangerous points in the report submitted by the Committee. First thing is that only CNG buses should be permitted to ply and priority should be given only to CNG buses and second point is that the price of diesel should be increased. There is no developed country in the world where buses are run solely on CNG. Only a few CNG buses are there. The matter is subjudice in the Supreme Court. My submission is that the scooter and taxi operators of Delhi have announced to go on strike on 10th of this month. That day the transporters of Delhi are planning to march from Rajghat to the Supreme Court. My submission is that the hon'ble Minister is rightly going to submit a affidavit, which is a positive step. The decision of the Government of India in this regard is correct. My submission is that if the Supreme Court gives the judgement as per the proposal then it is good. Otherwise the Government should promulgate the ordinance in this regard after seeking advice from the Law Department so that the justice should be done to the transporters...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Vijay Goel, you have also given a notice under the same subject; you can also associate with Shri Madan Lal Khurana.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY GOEL (Chandni Chowk): Sir, I associate myself with this and would request the hon'ble Minister to give some statement in this regard...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA (Gopalganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir eight innocent persons have been killed in the police firing on the mob protesting against alleged bungling in the distribution of relief materials of Aurai block of Muzaffarpur...*(Interruptions)*

12.47 hrs.

At this stage Shri Raghunath Jha, Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay and some other hon'ble Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI SAIDUZZAMA (Muzaffarnagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I should also be given the opportunity to speak...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please go to your seats first.

...(Interruptions)

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* Not recorded.

12.48 hrs.

At this stage Shri Raghunath Jha and other hon'ble Members went back to their seats.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I will also call you. Right now, I have called Shri Raghunath Jha.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, firing has been resorted on the people in Aurai Block in Bihar. The people had gathered to collect ration and relief material...*(Interruptions)* There was firing on the people and State Government have done this...*(Interruptions)* Nothing was given to the people as relief rather firing was resorted on them...*(Interruptions)*

12.49 hrs.

At this stage Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay and some other hon'ble Members went back to their seats.

MR. SPEAKER: You please let the Minister give the reply, I will call you also.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Let the Minister reply to the issue raised by Shri Madan Lal Khurana.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are not allowing the Minister to give reply.

[Translation]

I will call you also.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble Minister is making a statement...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, gross injustice has taken place in Bihar...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Raghunath Jha, please sit down, I will call you also. I have the list...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all Shri Mulayam Singhji will speak...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, killings are taking place in Bihar...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have the list, I will call you all.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I am on my legs. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the Minister please.

...(Interruptions)

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

*...(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Choubey, the Minister is giving reply.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAM NAIK): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel that the views expressed by Shri Madan Lal Khurana and Shri Vijay Goel reflect the mood of the House. On Friday we are going to approach the Supreme Court and I assure you that the Government will work towards solving the problems of the people of Delhi...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise the incident of Muzaffarnagar...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

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* Not recorded.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: If you take your seat, then I will call you. How the House will function in this manner? It is not appropriate to behave like this daily. What is this you are doing daily.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: How can I call the names, they are not taking their seats? Please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Mulayam Singhji, you please take your seat. First of all, Shri Raghunath Jha will speak. Thereafter you may speak.

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the police resorted to indiscriminate firing on the flood victims who were protesting at Aurai block of Muzaffarpur district of Bihar on the issue of distribution of relief material. 35 rounds were fired by the police in which one dozen people were killed and several injured...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would request that the inquiry should be conducted by the Government of India and the hon. Minister of Home Affairs should give a statement in the House regarding the incident. Compensation should be paid to the families of the deceased and immediate relief should be provided to the lakhs of people marooned by the flood as no relief has been provided to the flood victims....*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Speaker, Sir two years back too the police had resorted to firing on the people in Sitamarhi, Bihar in which one ex-legislator was killed. The Bihar Government has again resorted to firing in Muzaffarpur. My submission is only this that an inquiry should be ordered by the Minister of Home Affairs and the House should be apprised of the details of the incidence....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Prabhu Nath Singh, Shrimati Renu Kumari, Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav, Shri Ram Jeewan Singh, Shri Lal Muni Chaubey, Prof. Dukha Bhagat and Shri Brahma Nand Mandal. All these hon. Members associated themselves with the matter raised by Shri Raghunath Jha.

...(Interruptions)

12.58 hrs.

At this stage Shri Prabhunath Singh and some other hon'ble Member came and stood on the floor near the Table.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: All the hon'ble Members are raising the State subjects. You are not raising the issues pertaining to the Central Government. Whatever is being raised is concerned with the States. What should I do. All the hon. Members are raising the state subjects in the House.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Does the Government want to say anything?

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

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): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will convey the views of the hon'ble Members to the concerned Minister...*(Interruptions)*

12.59 hrs.

At this stage Shri Prabhunath Singh and some other hon'ble Members went back to their seats.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is a State matter. Even then, I have allowed you.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, no financial assistance has been provided to the Bihar Government by the Central Government for flood relief while Rs. 400 crore have been given to the Orissa State. There has been severe devastation in Bihar on account of floods but no assistance has been given...*(Interruptions)*

13.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will apprised hon'ble Home Minister of the feelings of hon'ble Members who will take the appropriate action in this regard...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV (Purnea): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had given notice of adjournment motion...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You all have given notice in this regard. I have called all the members.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have called out the names of Shri Prabhu Nath Singh, Shrimati Renu Kumari, Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav, Shri Ram Jeewan Singh, Shri Lal Muni Chaubey, Prof. Dukha Bhagat and Shri Brahma Nand Mandal also.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question is not that...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: First you please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

13.02 hrs.

At this stage Kunwar Akhilesh Singh and some other hon'ble members came and stood near the Table on the floor.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Kunwar Akhilesh Singh, I have called Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav to speak. Please go back to your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

13.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembed after Lunch at two minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

(Shri P.H. Pandiayn *in the Chair*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, Shri Jaswant Singh to make a statement.

[English]

...(Interruptions)

14.02$^{1}/_{2}$ hrs.

(At this state Shri Raghuraj Singh Shakya and some other Hon'ble Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not able to hear anything.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go back to your seats. I will hear you.

...(Interruptions)

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* Not recorded.

14.03 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Ammunition Accident At Central Ordnance Depot, Jabalpur

[English]

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JASWANT SINGH): There was a minor ammunition related accident, in the Laboratory, located a Ammunition Technical Area (ATA), of the Central Ordnance Depot (COD), Jabalpur, on 6th August, 2001 at approximately 2.30 p.m....*(Interruptions)*

Unserviceable ammunition, which was being broken down prior to its disposal, ignited, resulting in some of that unserviceable ammunition, containing pellets, incendiary in nature, igniting....*(Interruptions)* The activity of breakdown of unserviceable ammunition does involve degrees of such risk. That is why it is undertaken in a Laboratory...*(Interruptions)*

There was no loss of life. The fire was localised only to the ammunition laboratory. It was brought under control within half an hour...*(Interruptions)*

14.04 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Need to Improve Mobile Phones Service of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI JAYASHREE BANERJEE (Jabalpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the mobile phones provided to members of Parliament and other subscribers by the MTNL are proved to be costlier and sub-standard. The mobile phone service of MTNL is running into losses. At first people were not interested in buying it due to its heavy price and those who have bought it are now returning it. MTNL may or may not be suffering losses due to it but the loss suffered by the subscribers has created discontentment and resentment among the subscribers.

I request the Central Government to improve the mobile phone service of MTNL and to compensate the losses suffered by subscribers.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Shri Mulayam Singhji was not allowed to speak on the issue of Muzaffarnagar...*(Interruptions)* People are being harrassed there deliberately. They demolished the mosque...*(Interruptions)* They are inciting the riots in Muzaffarpur. It cannot be tolerated...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal): They are the people who were responsible for riots and here they are not allowing us to raise the issue...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: They have pressurised to free Anil Kashyap. They incited riots to get him free...*(Interruptions)*

(ii) Need to Review Procedure for Calling Tenders for Execution of Work under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sarak Yojna.

SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI (Ahmednagar): The 'Pradhan Mantri Gram Sarak Yojna" announced by hon'ble Prime Minister is mainly related with rural areas. For the benefit of rural unemployed persons, the tenders for the execution of this project with the cost of Rs. 5,00,000 should be floated at district level at D.S.R. rates instead a State's capital level and should be awarded mainly to the licence holder contractor/ educated unemployed engineers belonging to rural areas. It would provide employment to the unemployed licence holder engineers and youth of rural areas.

I humbly request the Government that the policy and the rules formulated for inviting tenders in respect of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sarak Yojna should be altered so that these could be finalised at district level. It will enable the contractors of rural areas to participate in it. It will be an example of partnership in rural areas. I request to take this decision in the interest of the rural areas.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, please ask them to go back to their seats. I will hear you. Let them first go back to their seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am unable to hear you. Please go back to your seats. Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, what is the matter? Please tell me.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Sir, Shri Saiduzzama, the hon. Member of Parliament from Muzaffarnagar, was trying to draw the attention of the Chair during the 'Zero Hour' to raise the Muzaffarnagar issue...*(Interruptions)* They did not allow him. Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav also wants to raise it. Please allow them to make their views known...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Matters under Rule 377 are going on. Now, it is two of the Clock. You can raise it tomorrow.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, I am unable to hear you. Please ask all of your Members to go back to their seats. Please tell me what is the matter.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the House can not run this way....*(Interruptions)*

14.07 hrs.

At this stage Raghuraj Singh Shakya and some other hon'ble Members went back to their seats.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not 'Zero Hour'. Now, Matters under Rule 377 are going on. I will give you an opportunity.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav may make his submission first. Thereafter, the Member of Parliament representing that area, Shri Saiduzzama, has to be allowed to speak...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIDUZZAMA (Muzaffarnagar): I am the Member of Parliament from that constituency. I must be given an opportunity...*(Interruptions)* I have already given a notice.

14.08 hrs.

At this stage Shri Saiduzzama went back to this seat.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not 'Zero Hour' now. We are dealing with Matters under Rule 377. In an extraordinary case, I am calling Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav to speak.

...(Interruptions)

14.08 $^{1}/_{2}$ hrs.

At this stage Shri Saiduzzama came and stood on the floor near the Table.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I want to hear what he wants to say. I will give you an opportunity.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, you have called Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav first. I am supporting your ruling. I am only saying that after Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, the affected Member of Parliament from that constituency should be given an opportunity...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, you have given the notice under Matter 377 of the same matter.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJILAL SUMAN: It is a very serious matter...*(Interruptions)* First the notice is accepted and lateron it is stated that notice has not been received...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will give you an opportunity. You have given the second notice. I will hear you also. Please be calm.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, shall I take the issue which you wanted to raise after Matters under Rule 377?

(iii) Need to set up a Labour Court in Alwar District, Rajasthan.

[Translation]

DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV (Alwar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Alwar is an important district of Rajasthan. Number of small, medium and heavy industries are situated here. Recently a large number of small scale industries from Delhi have been shifted to Alwar. Alwar being an industrial area several problems related to labour unrest, labour disputes and other related problems originate here very often. As there is no labour court in Alwar, labourers have to go to Bharatpur for the redressal of their problems. Going again and again to Bharatpur is troublesome for the labourers.

Therefore, I would request the Government to set up a labour court in district Alwar so that the problems of labourers could be solved at the earliest.

(iv) Need to Accord Sanction to the Proposal of the Government of Rajasthan for Construction of Indira Canal Project at Rameshwar Ghat.

SHRIMATI JAS KAUR MEENA (Swai Madhopur): Mr. Chairman, Sir most parts of north-west region of the country are reeling under severe drought for the third consecutive year. State Governments has failed to make arrangements even for the drinking water. Rain water harvesting is essential to encounter the problem of drought. The water of Chambal, Banas and morale rivers flows into the sea. If one fourth of this water is retained, Rajasthan will never have to face the problem of drought.

The water flow of Chambal and Banas rivers can be channelised and stored at several places in my parliamentary constituency. The survey work for Indira Canal Project at Rameshwar Ghat of Swai Madhopur district has been completed. This scheme will facilitate irrigation on 1 lakh hectare of land and drinking water could be made available in big cities like Dausa and Jaipur.

Through you, I would like to request the Minister of Water Resources to accord sanction to India Canal Project at Rameshwar Ghat in my Parliamentary constituency as early as possible. Also small dams and anicut should be constructed on the rivers to control their flow into sea so as to make Rajasthan more verdant and prosperous.

[English]

(v) Need to take over Fruit Research Stations in Rayalaseema region in Andhra Pradesh.

DR. N. VENKATASWAMY (Tirupati): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Rayalaseema in Andhra Pradesh comprising of Chittoor, Ananthapur, Cuddapah and Kurnool districts, is a drought prone area. To support the farmers of this region economically, the erstwhile Madras Presidency started Zonal Fruit Research Station at Anantharajupet, Kodur, Cuddapah district in 1935. Because of this institute, lakhs of farmers are surviving with the orchards though the rainfall is very meagre

Due to paucity of funds, this institute is almost in withering condition.

I request the Minister of Agriculture to consider taking this institute, Fruit Research Station (RARS), Anantharajupet, Kodur, Acharya N.G. Ranga Agriculture University, A.P. into ICAR fold in the next plan by making it a Southern Branch of Central Institute of Sub-Tropical Horticulture, Rehmankhera, Kakori, Lucknow or Southern Branch of Institute of Arid Fruit Research Station, Bikaner, Rajasthan.

This is the only way to rejuvenate this oldest Fruit Research Institute so that invaluable Germplasm in the institute and the farmers are saved both in Rayalaseema, Andhra Pradesh and the whole of Southern States.

(vi) Need to Formulate a Policy to Overcome Water Scarcity in the country.

SHRI BIJOY HANDIQUE (Jorhat): The future of water availability in our country is grim and alarming. Studies conducted by various research agencies, particularly in recent times, by Tata Energy Research Institute (TERI), emphasise that the country could face serious water shortages, especially in its Northern areas unless corrective measures are taken right away. Their apprehension is that water availability will stagnate at 1068 billion cubic metres per year in spite of projected population growth half a billion by 2047. Another worrying dimension of the water scenario noted in the study is that in spite of Planning Commission's estimated 95 per cent of the water resources being used up in agriculture, the large tracts of crop land remain under-irrigated. This indicates that the bulk of water is used by rich farmers growing cash crops. Worse even, benefited by cheap power it leads to over exploitation of ground water resources with the consequences that vast tracts of agricultural land are degraded leading to decline in the production of traditional crops. Unless Government handles the situation with a determined political will, the country will move towards serious water scarcity and famine.

(vii) Need to review Coastal Regulation Zone code particularly in Udupi district, Karnataka.

SHRI VINAY KUMAR SORAKE (Udupi): Central Government has proposed to enforce regulations under the Coastal Regulation Zone codes in which an area within 500 metre radius from the sensitive points were classified as CRZ-I, CRZ-II & CRZ-III depending on the existing situation and developmental status of the area. The proposed CRZ code attempts to restrict and curtail developments within the notified CRZ area.

My district Udupi has a long coast line. Apart from traditional fishing hamlets, there are temple complexes, tourist centres, beach resorts, schools, industries etc. These are in existence for long.

The plan was conceived, approved and being implemented without any efforts on the part of authorities to create awareness among the local inhabitants. Improper marking of High Tide Line in coastal areas has created problems among the enforcement machinery at village and panchayat level who have not been furnished with notifications and explanatory notes. Municipalities and Grama Panchayats who give trade and building licences in their area unaware of such notifications and its implications. I would, therefore, urge the Centre to review the entire exercise and come out with a workable and people-friendly plan.

(viii) Need to review the decision of clearing three irrigation projects of Andhra Pradesh for utilization of surplus water in the Krishna Basin.

SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI (Gulbarga): Central Government have cleared three irrigation projects in Andhra Pradesh, namely the Pulichintala, Srisailam right bank canal and the Bheema lift irrigation projects in the Krishna basin to utilise the surplus water of the river. The Chief Minister of Karnataka has drawn the attention of the Union Water Resources Minister and lodged the State's protest against this decision.

Sir, this is a matter of great concern to Karnataka and I urge the Centre that they should not clear these projects as it goes against the Supreme Court order and will harm the State of Karnataka.

I request the Union Government to review its decision in regard to clearance of these irrigation projects of Andhra Pradesh.

(ix) Need for desilting of Farakka barrage on the river Ganga in West Bengal.

SHRI ABUL HASNAT KHAN (Jangipur): Continuous silting on the upstream and downstream of Farakka barrage on the river Ganga has caused serious problem for the very existence of barrage itself since new shoal has formed in upstream of the barrage. This envisages danger mark for the barrage. On the downstream of the Farakka barrage the situation is so serious that since two-third of river has got silted the water of Ganga is forced to flow through narrow channel with high velocity resulting in erosion of right bank of the river.

I therefore urge the Government for dredging the new shoal formed on the upstream of the barrage and facilitate navigation for Kolkata-Allahabad waterways and by channelising river water on the downstream along the mid-stream to avoid serious erosion problem in Murshidabad district in West Bengal.

(x) Need to release adequate funds to Government of Andhra Pradesh for purchase of latest equipment to meet the challenge of terrorists.

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH (Nagar Kurnool): Sir, certain areas in the country are communally hyper sensitive. They are the target of Pakistan's secret agency, the ISI's activities. Many cases involving terrorists from Jammu and Kashmir, Mumbai, Hyderabad and other places in Andhra Pradesh indulging in violent activities like killing of police personnel, blasting of trains/ Government buildings have taken place in the recent past. Cases of seizure of RDX have also been reported. The ISI has been recuiting disgruntled youths from Andhra Pradesh and other places for training in Pakistan. Terrorists of Tamil Nadu and Kerala have been frequenting Hyderabad and other places in Andhra Pradesh for taking shelter there.

All this is very serious. The Central Government has been requested by the Andhra Pradesh Government to release Rs. 10 crore for purchase of latest equipment like AK-47 riles, night vision goggles, communication equipment etc. to meet the challenge of terrorists.

I request the Government of India to accede to the request of the State Government and take action to release the fund for purchase of latest equipment at the earliest.

(xi) Need to effectively implement drinking water schemes in Tamil Nadu under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

SHRI V. VETRISELVAN (Krishnagiri): Sir, even after 54 years of Independence, Several States in India are still facing severe problem of drinking water. The reasons for the problem are very serious and the Union Government, one after the other, have failed to solve the problem. The one-year Union Budget has allotted a sum of Rs. 2010 crore under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. The State of Tamil Nadu as a whole had very poor rainfall in this year and is facing severe water problem especially in rural areas.

Sir, I want to know, through you the programmes undertaken by the Union Government as per the allocation made in the Union Budget under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme for Tamil Nadu. I request the Government to inform about the fund so far spent on the programme in Tamil Nadu and the achievements made so far in providing drinking water.

I further request that drinking water schemes should be formulated and implemented on war-footing in Tamil Nadu.

(xii) Need for construction of railway over-bridge on highway between Tenkasi and Madurai in Tamil Nadu.

SHRI S. MURUGESAN (Tenkasi): Sir, my Parliamentary constituency, Tenkasi, is situated in-between the big Municipal Corporation. Tirunelveli and the most-famous tourist spot 'Courtallam'. People from all walks of life visit Tenkasi frequently. The population of my

Parliamentary constituency is mostly backward, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A hospital and bus stand in Tenkasi town have been shifted to the outskirts of Tenkasi. Since it is a very big Government Hospital and Bus Stand, people from Tenkasi used to go there frequently in order to get proper treatment and to get transport to the neighbouring cities. Due to the heavy traffic in this highway, the level-crossing in this route in closed frequently. A team of officials has already visited the place and submitted a report. However, no action seems to have been taken in this matter.

I request the hon. Minister of Railways to consider my request and necessary orders may be passed for construction of an over-bridge at Tenkasi on the highway in-between Tenkasi and Madurai.

(xiii) Need to ban reported arms training being imparted by certain anti-minority organisations in different parts of the country.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Chairman Sir, arms training is reportedly being imparted by certain anti-minority organisations in different parts of the country particularly in U.P., Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and others. According to reports, the objectives of training in firearms, etc. is to fight the ISI forces, to challenge anti-Hindu forces, to keep an eye on people who have connections in the Gulf countries, and the like. The training to take law into one's own hand is most objectionable and is fraught with serious consequences with respect to communal peace, harmony and amity.

I urge upon the Government to ban the said training and to take action against the organisers.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, normally one cannot put the cart before the horse. Today, in an extraordinary situation, I relax the rule under my inherent powers.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): But listen to us also on the same matter of Muzaffarnagar...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Normally, Zero Hour should have precedence over Matters under Rule 377.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: But I want to make a submission. We have given notices. We also have to say on the same subject...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not all the notices given can be taken up now. Only Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav is allowed to speak.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, it is only for today. Hereafter, it will not be a precedent.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: If you do not give permission to me to speak on the subject, it would be unjust, Sir...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: In that case, I would be allowing the Zero Hour to go on now.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav is a senior Member. That is the reason why I considered his request.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Tomorrow it would be taken up.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIDUZZAMA (Muzaffarnagar): He may be allowed to speak...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, Shri Banatwalla, I accede to your request. You can also speak.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me the time to speak. I am raising a serious matter. On 2nd August, Anil Kashyap and his colleagues abused Muslims by hurling invectives and also wrote threatening letters. While throwing printed posters in the Mosque they were caught by the police. After being caught by the police, they had also admitted to setting the Mosque on fire on 21st June. Alongwith this, he also accepted murdering a Muslim and also injuring the Secretary of a Mazar (tomb). After being arrested by the police an organization/party tried to set him free from the clutches of the police. Failing to get

[Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav]

him freed he was branded a murderer, trouble maker. Market was ordered to close down.

SHRI VIJAY GOEL (Chandni Chowk): People of which party?

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I will tell you just now.

SHRI VIJAY GOEL: First you will narrate the entire story and after that you will mention our name. This is wrong...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Vijay Goel, I allowed him only. There cannot be a cross talk. Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Hon. Chairman has allowed me, that is why I am speaking...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI VIJAY GOEL: I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What point of order? There is no point of order. He wanted to raise an important matter.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: He admitted to murdering a person. Afterwards the BJP and the RSS workers tried to get him forcibly released but the District Police refused to oblige...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Why you are allowing him...*(Interruptions)* This is Parliament. We will not allow it to become platform of U.P. election...*(Interruptions)* You can raise anyone's problem in the Parliament but cannot make it an arena of election...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I ascertained the mood of the House and then I allowed him.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: When the police did not release him, these people tried to force the Hindu shopkeepers to close their shops, but they refused...*(Interruptions)* After this the BJP workers assaulted Hindus.

SHRI MANOJ SINHA (Gazipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in Uttar Pradesh, the Samajwadi Party is out to disturb communal harmony...*(Interruptions)* These people are disturbing the peace and tranquility...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): Why you are allowing Zero Hour...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: A senior Member asked my permission to make a submission. I allowed him. I have already said that this is an extraordinary case and this is not going to be a precedent.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I relaxed the rules today under my residual powers and I allowed him.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is not 'Zero Hour'. We should go to regular business now. This is my request...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: After that, Hindus forced them to retreat. While retreating they came across a Muslim who had to run away to save life...*(Interruptions)* Thereafter, the houses of Muslims were torched and looted and in the police firing two persons were injured...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you not want the Chair to be independent?

...*(Interruptions)*

14.33 hrs.

At this stage, Shri G.M. Banatwalla came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Saiduzzama, you wanted to make an one-line submission. Is it over?

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I wanted a smooth functioning of the House.

...(Interruptions)

14.34 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Rajesh Ranjan alias Pappu Yadav came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You did not raise any objection when I called the name of Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav to make a submission. Why are you raising it now?

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SAIDUZZAMA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, strict action should be taken against the guilty...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: So far these people have tried atleast ten times to disturb communal harmony. There the people have gone against them. I want that the Government should give a statement in this regard...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as per the Order Paper, after Lunch we have to go to regular business. Instead of taking up regular business, if 'Zero Hour' starts, then there is no end to it. My request is that after submissions under Rule 377 are over, anything said should go off the record and we should go to regular business. They can raise this issue tomorrow...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Allow me to make my submission.

...(Interruptions)

14.35 hrs.

At this stage Shri G.M. Banatwalla and Shri Rajesh Ranjan alias Pappu Yadav went back to their seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. I have allowed you.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav wanted to make a submission. I told him that the matters under Rule 377 should have precedence over it. Now, that is over. Everybody came to the Well of the House. What can the Chairman do? I wanted to have smooth functioning of the House.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not a Zero Hour.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: He wanted to make a mention.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: You may speak tomorrow. The world is not coming to an end...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Speaker has acquired powers to relax the Rules. It was only to have a smooth functioning of the House. But the Members came to the Well of the House.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: You must uphold the dignity of the Chair. Uphold your promise.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can make a one line submission.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to keep my word.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Sir, you cannot do this. This is not a Zero Hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not a Zero Hour. I am not asking him to make the submission as if it is the Zero Hour.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is only a mention.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why do you want to allow Shri Banatwalla and why not me?

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I did not want an adjournment.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I know the Rules.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the Members come to the Well of the House, the Chairman has no option except to invoke that type of thing.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not a precedent. Shri Banatwalla, you can now say it in only one line.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIJAY GOEL: I am on a point of order.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made enough submissions.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, you cooperate with the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: They can make the submissions tomorrow.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Why do you not allow me?...*(Interruptions)* I am on a point of order...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is this the way to behave? You wanted a one-line submission.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have given enough time.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: A mosque in Muzaffarnagar was set on fire. Handbills were thrown in Mosque...*(Interruptions)* Scuffle with police took place at the Mazar (Tomb) but no action has been taken...*(Interruptions)* I request that a Parliamentary Committee should be sent to Muzaffarnagar to see the condition as to whether any discrimination has occurred or not...*(Interruptions)* Discrimination has taken place there. Therefore, a Parliamentary Committee should be sent there to inquire into it...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You had your say. Please sit down. Now, Shri Basu Deb Acharia will speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it would be better if Shri Pramod Mahajan Speaks on behalf of the Government over this...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats. Otherwise, I have to expunge the whole proceedings.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: What Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav has submitted is on records and if you behave like this, then it will have to go.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (Maharajganj U.P.): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Such a tragic incident took place in Muzaffarnagar, U.P. and the Government took no action. The Government should give reply...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kunwar Akhilesh Singh, please go to your seat. I have called Shri Basudeb Acharia.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a serious matter.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record, except Shri Basudeb Acharia's submission.

*...(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kunwar Akhilesh Singh, please take your seat. Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav has made his submission fully.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: To avoid this, I relaxed the rules and gave you the permission, otherwise, I will have to expunge it from the records. Do you want expunction?

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SAIDUZZAMA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, my only request is that compensation should be paid to the dependents of those who have been killed...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI C.N. SINGH (Machlishahar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shri Pramod Mahajan is sitting here. Through you, I request him to give reply over this issue...*(Interruptions)*

* Not recorded.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will expunge the entire submission of your leader if you behave like this. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You wanted to submit it before the House, I have allowed you and you have made your submission too. Now, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the way to make submission in the House?

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the mood of the House to expunge the whole thing?

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You must be satisfied, I gave you an opportunity. If you are not taking your seats, I have no option but to expunge it.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not the procedure. I have already allowed your leader to speak.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): Mr. Chairman, Sir, does Mulayam Singh has no control over his party...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, you wanted to make submission and I gave you an opportunity. Now, please ask your Members to take their seats.

...(Interruptions)

* Not recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a very serious issue and it is correct that...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY (Berhampore, West Bengal): Sir, all the issues raised here are serious. When Shri Mulayam Singhji is being allowed to speak then we should also be permitted to speak...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should give a reply. Treasury benches are responsible for smooth functioning of the House. The Members from your side...*(Interruptions)* Rioters have been caught there...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mulayam Singh, how can I force the Government to give a reply?

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Take your seat, otherwise I expunge it. Please cooperate with the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SAIDUZZAMA: Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to submit that guilty officers should be punished and dependents of the persons killed should be paid compensation...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mulayam Singh, I cannot force the Government to give a reply now. You have made your submission, please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot ask the Minister to reply.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

* Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up the Statutory Resolution — Shri Basudeb Acharia.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Mr. Chairman, you bring peace in the House. How can I speak?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, you wanted to make your submission. I gave you an opportunity. After making your submission, you went out. They are all standing. What can I do?

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Chairman Sir, it is a serious issue...*(Interruptions)* He is associate of Dara who killed several persons in Orissa. He admitted to killing a muslim...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, you have made your submission. Shri Banatwalla, you have also made your submission. It is recorded. Everybody has made his submission.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: The Government is behind the riots and therefore, leave the House in protest.

14.47 hrs.

Then Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav and some other hon'ble Members left the House.

[English][

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Sir, please allow me to speak...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Banatwallaji, you had your say.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Sir, the demand for the Parliamentary Committee to go to Muzaffarnagar must be accepted because there is discrimination. There is no reaction from the Government. I am, therefore, restrained

to walk out from the House for the time being...*(Interruptions)*

14.48 hrs.

At this stage, Shri G.M. Banatwalla left the House.

14.48$^{1}/_{2}$ hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DISAPPROVAL OF FOOD CORPORATIONS (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE AND

FOOD CORPORATIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): I beg to move:

"That this House disapproves of the Food Corporations (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001 (No. 4 of 2001) promulgated by the President on 22 May, 2001."

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:-

"That the Bill to further amend the Food Corporations Act, 1964 should be taken into consideration."

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, this Ordinance was promulgated on 22nd May, 2001. The main purpose of promulgation of this Ordinance was to remove the cap which was there since the enactment of the Food Corporations of India Act. This Act was enacted in 1963. Why there is a need to remove the cap is because the Food Corporation of India is now having a huge buffer stock. The buffer stock is more than 50 million tonnes of foodgrains. This buffer stock is increasing. It was only 43 million tonnes of foodgrains a year back. within a year, another 10 or 12 million tonnes of foodgrains have been added to the buffer stock.

Sir, as per the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill, the main purpose is that the Food Corporation of India need money in order to procure and also maintain the buffer stock.

But as per the present Act, the Food Corporation of India cannot borrow more than 10 times of the paid up capital, that is, Rs. 2,294.50 crore. If this amendment legislation is enacted, then, the Food Corporation of India will be able to borrow more than Rs. 2,000 crore in order to procure the requisite foodgrains and also to maintain the huge quantity of foodgrains that is there with them.

A year back, we expressed an apprehension that the bufferstock maintained by the Food Corporation of India would be increased. This is mainly because of the price of the foodgrains, rice and wheat, which was increased two years back for the people living above the poverty line as well as the people living below the poverty line. Although the quantity has been increased from 10 KG to 20 KG, what is the off-take? There are some States whose off-take is merely 20-30 per cent. This is mainly because of the increase in the price of the foodgrains. Our apprehension is that the Government is brining this amendment legislation the main purpose of which is to reduce the subsidy which is now being provided by the Government of India for food so that people living below the poverty line get foodgrains at a cheaper price.

Sir you will be surprised to know that we are exporting foodgrains to Bangladesh. What is the price of foodgrains which are being exported to Bangladesh and other countries? It is cheaper than the price at which it is available for people living below the poverty line here. The people of Bangladesh and other countries where we are exporting are getting foodgrains like wheat and rice at a chapter rate than people living below the poverty line in our country. It is because of that reason the bufferstock is increasing. Now it is more than 53 million tonnes. In order to maintain this bufferstock, the Government of India has to spend ore than Rs. 4,000 crore. Subsidy is a misnomer. What the Government of India is providing is only for the maintenance of the bufferstock. It is not with the intention that the people should get foodgrains at a cheaper price.

In the Budget speech, the Finance Minister indicated that the procurement as well as the distribution of foodgrains would be entrusted to the State Government.

I would like to know what the plan and programme of the Government of India is. I would like to know whether the Government of India wants to continue with the Food Corporation of India. If procurement and distribution were to be entrusted to the State Governments, what would be the role of the Food

[Shri Basu Deb Acharia]

Corporation of India? I want to know whether section 27 is being amended to enable the Food Corporation of India borrow from the nationalised banks or financial institutions more than Rs. 22,000 crore. It is mainly because the Government of India does not want to spend on subsidy.

Subsidy on food is not provided only here in India. I have seen that in almost all the Third World countries, subsidy on food is much more than what the Government of India is spending today. Small countries like Sri Lanka and Mexico are spending much more than what we are spending on subsidy.

What was the urgency to promulgate this Ordinance? Why was this amendment Bill not brought in the last Session? Fifteen to twenty days after that Session was adjourned, this Ordinance has been promulgated. I do not find any urgency for this Ordinance because buffer stock continued to increase since 1988. Since 1988, buffer stock started increasing from 40 million to 45 million and then on to 50 million, 53 million and 54 million tonnes. Why did the Government of India not feel that this section needed to be amended to enable the Food Corporation of India borrow money from the nationalised banks?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may conclude please. You also have a right to reply at the end of the debate.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I do not see any urgency for bringing in the Ordinance. An Ordinance is to be promulgated only when there is an urgency. The situation was not suddenly changed for the Government of India to feel that an Ordinance had to be promulgated; that unless this Ordinance was promulgated, heavens would fall. The Government of India should have waited for the Monsoon Session to start to bring in a legislation instead of promulgating an Ordinance.

I oppose the promulgation of this Ordinance but I want that the Food Corporation of India should be strengthened. Distribution is done by the State Governments but why is there less offtake? Why has the offtake not been increased even for people below the poverty line? There is a problem in the case of the midday meal schemes also. I know about certain States where rice is provided free of cost under the midday meal scheme. What is the position of the Antyodaya Scheme? What is the percentage of offtake there? It was announced long back. How many States have started implementing the scheme? What is the position with regard to providing foodgrains at a cheaper rate to people below the poverty line? What is the percentage of offtake? Why is the buffer stock increasing?

15.00 hrs.

Why had the Government to reduce the price of foodgrains for people living above the poverty line? When we made a suggestion not to increase the prices of foodgrains even for people living above the poverty line, the Government of India did not listen to our suggestion. Then, after one year, the Government of India had to reduce the price of foodgrains by 30 per cent. Why? It was done because of increase in the bufferstock.

Sir, I oppose the promulgation of the ordinance. I do not find any urgency in regard to the promulgation of this ordinance. He could have come with a regular legislation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, you may speak now.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY: I would like to know from the hon. Member whether the West Bengal Government is paying Minimum Support Price to the farmers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot suddenly get up and speak. What is this? You must take my permission and tell me under what rule you want to speak.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot speak now.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Shri Basu Deb Acharia has raised a basic question that there was no need for this ordinance and thus he opposes it.

15.02 hrs.

[SHRI SHRINIWAS PATIL *in the Chair*]

In this regard I would like to make a submission that as per the section 27 of Food Corporation Act the limit is fixed against the food stocks available and accordingly the funds for procurement are made available. There is a condition that we cannot procure loans more than ten times of the paid-up capital from banks for procurement. As on 16.4.01 our paid-up-capital was Rs. 2294.50 crore which means that during the last season we could borrow Rs. 22945 for procurement and we can not procure more even in case of need. During the last procurement season

as per the calculations, it was estimated that 19 million tonne foodgrain would have to be procured and out of which 463 lakh tonne would have to be procured by the Food Corporation. At the time of procurement, along with payment of money we have to take the stock lying with the State Governments and payment for it also to be made. It was calculated that Rs. 27500 crore would be required to complete the procurement process. However, at that time due to the provisions on of the Act we could utilise Rs. 22945 crore only. In this scenario, since Parliament was not in session, on 22nd May the Ordinance was promulgated.

I would like to tell Shri Basu Deb Acharia the outcome of promulgation of this ordinance as he has stated that heavens would not fall if this ordinance was not promulgated. Procurement would have stopped and farmers would not have got payment for their produce. You can well imagine the position in the States where procurement of foodgrains is made. I would like to quote figures in this regard. In April 2001 our stock was worth Rs. 27,160 crore and actual procurement was worth Rs. 21,000 crore. It was worth Rs. 23,000 crore in May and worth Rs. 26,656 crore in June. Before such a situation this ordinance was promulgated. At that time our limit was Rs. 22,000 crore and farmers would not have got payment if this ordinance was not promulgated.

Afterwords in July, 2001 actual procurement was worth Rs. 27,000 crore. Payment of farmers was stopped for only two days during the intervening period when this ordinance was not promulgated. Some States faced problems. Chief Ministers of concerned States telephoned us. Arrangements for this Ordinance were made earlier, thus it timely promulgated and process of procurement was completed...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: You did not foresee this in January...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: We anticipated it and that is why arrangements were made in advance.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The Bill could have been brought and got passed in the House.

SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Ordinance was promulgated in such circumstances and as a result we could complete the process of procurement. In the absence of this Ordinance we could not have made excess payment of Rs. 5000 crore and farmers would have faced a lot of problems. You can imagine the magnitude of the problem.

Sir, the hon. Member has raised two-three more points and I would like to clarify them. He raised the issue of piling up of stocks. The main reasons for it is that the Government fixes the attractive minimum support price to protect the interests of the farmers and thus the farmers try to sell their produce to the Government and the Government procures what all is made available. Our foodgrains stocks increased because procurement price is increasing annually due to the policy of the Government. Wheat procurement was only 126 lakh tonnes in 1998-99, which in 2001 increased to 214 lakh tonnes. With increasing procurement stock has also increased. Last year the procurement of rice increased to 202 lakh tonne from earlier level of 125 lakh tonnes. The main reason for it is our policy to protect the interests of the farmers by making maximum procurement. All this resulted in increased stock of foodgrains. The hon. Member has stated that the Government intends to reduce subsidy. I would like to clarify that the Government have decided to increase subsidy for protecting the interests of poor. At present the total food subsidy is Rs. 13,000 crore and out of it subsidy of Rs. 7000 crore is provided to the consumers. The Government do not intend to reduce subsidy. He has also stated that foodgrains is being exported at cheaper rates. It is really good that 30 lakh tonne of foodgrain was imported during 1996-97 and 1998 under OGL. The Government cannot stop imports. It cannot be banned last year we had bumper wheat crop and our godowns were already full of grains yet the Government imported cheap wheat. The present Government imposed duty on import and consequently the import of wheat, sugar and rice has been totally stopped. Since we had bumper crops the Government decided to open export of these items in international market.

Sir, so far as export in international market is concerned, we can not dictate term of rates. It will depend on rates prevailing in international market. We have to export at the prevailing rate in international market. This Government considered international rates and decided to go in for exports. I am happy to inform the House that in the very first year of our rule we had decided to go in for exports. As of today, the country has already exported 31 lakh tonnes of wheat. It is a matter of happiness that in place of imports we are exporting today. There was a reference to rates. So far as the rates are concerned — the Government sell wheat at Rs. 4 paise 15 per kg to 36 crore people living below the poverty line. Rice is sold at Rs. 5.65 per kg....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: At what rate it is exported?

SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: We sell to Government of West Bengal at the rate of Rs. 4.15 per kg.

Further wheat price they charge the consumers, can be had from Kolkata...*(Interruptions)* As I have already said we have to decide the rate keeping in mind international rates prevailing at that time. A high level committee has been constituted for this purposes and the committee decided the price but it can not be lower than the price charged from BPL category.

He has raised a further question about running of FCI. Mr. Chairman, Sir, FCI carries out the important task of maintaining food security, distribution of grains and provides assistance to farmers in the country. No one should have a doubt about it. It will continue and would keep on playing its important role. A question was raised whether we have asked the State Governments for decentralisation of procurement. Mr. Chairman, Sir, we want the States to come forward for procurement since in most of the States even farmers want that their Government should procure their produce. When 2-3 States were doing this, it was easy for the central agency. I would request hon. Acharia ji to pay his kind attention to my points. Though the Central Government are spending thousands of crores of rupees on procurement, yet the poor farmers from some of the poor States do not derive any benefit out of it. The Central Government desire the States to come forward and assist them in this regard. In case of decentralised procurement, if all the states come forward, the economic cost will come down. Decentralised procurement is done in UP, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal. This experiment has succeeded in these three States. The West Bengal Government have no objection to decentralised procurement and these states earned a profit of Rs. 140 crore. I suggest it to all the State Governments. Under this arrangement procurement will be done in the entire state and the poor farmers of poor states will be benefited. Secondly, it will save Rs. Two thousand crores. We have given this proposal to al the states and talks are on this regard. Though, so far, all the states have not accepted our proposal, but whichever state agrees to it, we would implement in these states...*(Interruptions)*

One more issue has been raised as to why there is no off take of grains. The schemes of the Union Government provide that grains should be made available at cheaper rates even to poor people living in huts in each village. I agree that full quota of grains does not reach them. I would like to tell that the Government allocate 160 lakh tonnes for BPL, 114 lakh tonnes for APL, 24 lakh tonnes for mid-day meal scheme. In all, the Government wants to allocate 303 lakh tonnes of grains to poor people at cheaper rates. Off take is just 43%. Time and again, I have been requested the State Governments to ensure 100% off-take. Today, every section of media reports that though the godowns are full of surplus stock of grains, the poor people are dying of hunger. I would like to say that it is true that the Government godowns are full of grains and the Union Government desire to distribute open heartedly. We want to distribute 303 lakh tonnes but why the State Governments do not lift their quota. PDS is a joint responsibility. Our duty is to procure, store and allocate grains to the State Governments. I have asked the Chief Ministers to undertake any of these works and suggest any improvement for ensuring transportation of foodgrains to 4 lakh 60 thousand ration-shops. Therefore, I on behalf of the Government of India, I would like to make it clear that we have no shortage of foodgrains, but we have huge stocks, and the Government wants to allocate it open heartedly, yet if anyone dies of hunger in any part of India, it is not because of shortage of foodgrains, but in the absence of proper arrangements for transportation of foodgrains to the ration-shops. If the State Governments extend full cooperation, such type of situation will not come. Hence we had to bring this ordinance, because in absence of it, procurement would have come to a behalf. We are making a provision that the Food Corporation will have to take the grains against the stock. We learnt from the past experience. Had we not brought the ordinance the entire procurement process would have had to be carried out by us. Therefore, I request you to support it.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motions moved:

"That this House disapproves of the Food Corporations (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001 (No. 4 of 2001) promulgated by the President on 22 May, 2001."

"That the Bill further to amend the Food Corporations Act, 1964, be taken into consideration."

[Translation]

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI (Jaunpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on such an important issue. On the question of need for bringing this ordinance, now there is nothing left to be said after hon. Minister has given the clarification...*(Interruptions)* I was saying that the situation was such that wheat was ready for

harvesting whereas its price in the market was quite low. Had the Government not taken any initiative for procurement of wheat crores of farmers would have suffered irreparable loss. The newspapers are reported that wheat is getting rotten in the fields but had the government not taken any initiative for procurement, the farmers would have been compelled to commit suicide. A horrible condition prevailed in Punjab, Haryana, UP and Madhya Pradesh at that time. The entire wheat crop was ready for harvesting but the price of wheat in the market was very low. Had the farmer sold his wheat at the price prevailing at that time, he would not have been in a position to recover even cost of input. The Government took an initiative at that time and felt that need for providing remunerative price to the farmers. In view of this need, the Government had to bring an ordinance whereby crores of farmers were benefited. The farmers this year, opted to sell their produce in procurement centres. Not only this, even the procurement of paddy was done by the Government during the last season. Since FCI took the responsibility of procurement of wheat and paddy, the situation has improved. I hail from UP thus I know well about UP. By virtue by intervention of Central Government, the condition of farmer of UP has changed to better. It resulted in increase of price of wheat in the market. The Government was purchasing wheat at Rs. 650 or Rs. 610 per quintal whereas the price in the market was hovering around Rs. 560-575. It created a wide gap in the price. Consequently, the remaining stock of wheat, which the Government could not purchase was sold by the farmers in the market at reasonable rates. Thereby great justice was done to the farmers. Had this arrangement not been made a piquant situation would have arisen. I understand that the Government can not fetch matching price of wheat in the international market at which it was purchased from the farmers. We have to establish ourselves in international market. As hon. Minister has stated that I know very well that earlier also the Government used to procure wheat.

When wheat was being purchased from USA under PL-480, leave alone the human beings, even the animals did not like to eat it. I would like to thank the farmers of India for producing enough foodgrains to meet the demand of hungry people and today foodgrains are available in plenty in our country. Not only have we achieved self sufficiency but also we are in a capacity to export and provide foodgrains as largesse to the poor countries like Bangladesh.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, so far the issue of providing foodgrains to the people below poverty line under the PDS is concerned, foodgrains are being provided to them at a reasonable and affordable pride. Annapurna Scheme has been started for providing free rice and wheat to the poor and elderly people. They can be greatly benefited by the scheme. The hon. Minister has given his views in this regard. Had all the States purchased foodgrains earlier, none of the present problems including their inability to do so now could have arisen for now these states are having problems in paying up for the cost of transportation. The stores and godwons of FCI are situated at distant places. Had all the Panchayats had their own storage facilities, the need for transportation of foodgrains would not have arisen. I was just going through a report and it was mentioned in the report that a large quantity of foodgrians is being pilferred during transportation besides spending a lot on transportation. Hon. Minister said that three states have taken initiative in the direction of improving their storage facilities and it has resulted in a saving to the tune of Rs. 141 crores. Had all the states in the country taken initiative, then the savings would have been much higher. The godowns should have been built in those very states to counter the problem of starvation by strengthening the distribution system. I would like to thank the government for taking a decision for providing loans through NABARD for the construction of godowns in the private sector. This kind of initiative should be taken for the problems being faced by the country which are not limited to the production aspect alone but also to the storage, distribution and marketing. Now the problem of producing enough foodgrains has been solved to a great extent but the farmer is still suffering on account of storage, distribution and marketing of foodgrains. The reason for it is the lack of proper infrastructural facilities in this regard.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, keeping the proposal of the government in view to encourage construction of godowns, I would like to suggest that the godowns should be constructed at the block development and panchayat level in various states to make easier the storage of foodgrains and to avoid unnecessary expenditure on transportation. It will also simplify the distribution system besides saving extra expenditure on transportation. Foodgrains are purchased from the farmers and then taken to godowns from where it is taken to the shops, thus leading to the double transportation expenses on the part of the government.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, FCI has assumed one more responsibility in that it has included in its scope, the storage, distribution and transportation of other agriculture produces also, besides the foodgrains. I welcome this step for not only the foodgrains but vegetables, fruit etc. worth crores of rupees get rotten in our country due to

[Shri Chinmayanand Swami]

lack of proper storage facility. A few days back, the hon. Prime Minister had said in his statement that every year vegetables worth Rs. 33,000/- crores rot in our country. It is really unfortunate since vegetables are grown by small farmers in our country. These farmers grow vegetables in smaller piece of land involving an area of 4 to 5 bighas with the investment of whatever low capital they have. If their produce is not sold immediately, they are bound to suffer losses for their produce like vegetable get spoiled very quickly. However till date we have not been able to develop proper storage facilities for the preservance of fruit and vegetables. There is a need to take initiative in this direction. If the government show eagerness in this regard on the lines of Food Corporation of India. The farmers will switchover from producing foodgrains to production and cultivation of vegetables and fruit and other agriculture producers. It will result in the increase of his income. Through cultivation of rice, wheat etc. takes more than three months, vegetables, crops can be taken in a much less time. However the problem being faced by the farmer is lack of storage and transportation facilities for these agriculture produces. The House will be surprised to learn that potato is selling at Rs. 2 per kilogram in hilly areas of Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal. It is due to lack of proper transportation facilities that the farmer is unable to send his produce to other parts of the country. Had there been availability of cheaper and efficient transportation system, the people in other parts of the country could have got potatoes at cheaper rates besides ensuring a lot of benefit to potato growers. However no attention had been paid towards this issue during the last 50 years. Thus government is certainly worthy of appreciation and thanks that it has pondered over and took initiative over this problem in such a brief span of time.

I hope that the Minister of Food and Civil Supplies will pay particular attention towards this aspect.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say that we have a long history of agricultural practices and in this context I would like to suggest that if the godowns are constructed at Panchayat and block level pursuing the policy of decentralisation in regard to the storage system, a large quantity of foodgrain can be saved from getting rotten.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, during the recently held conference of the Chief Ministers, suggestion for setting up foodgrains banks was given. It is a good suggestion of NABARD and the government provide assistance in setting up of these foodgrain banks at village level then it will greatly benefit the farmers. When the farmer reaps his crop, he can no longer afford to keep it with him for he has to sell it for getting the money which he used to repay his loans and advance taken against that crop. If the foodgrain banks are set up the farmers will be able to sell his produces and get immediate value for it. However, the farmers are forced to sell their produces at much cheaper rates for mobilising instant money. But how ironical it is that the same farmer has to purchase his over produce from the PDS shop when he faces starvation. The FCI is trying to outdo this imbalance between purchase and sail of the produce. There is a need to pay more attention towards it. However, the middlemen are reaping the benefit from the transportation and storage related expenditures being incurred by FCI which it has been doing to upgrade this system. We are aware that wheat of approximately Rs. 15000 crores has been procured in Uttar Pradesh. It is a record purchase in that the purchase of such gigantic proportions have never taken place earlier. Had a proper and comprehensive system of procurement been developed at Panchayat level, the middlemen could not have benefited. The middlemen always benefit in the absence of a proper procurement system at procurement centres. The more this system is decentralised and the more interest is shown by Panchayats and districts, greater are the chances of throwing the middlemen out, thus putting a check on the misuse of money cased by them. It is only through upgrading this system that we will be able to give proper remunerative prices to the farmers for their produces and resolve the problem of starvation in an effective manner. If this is achieved, no one will die of hunger in our country. With these words I would like to thank and congratulate the hon. Minister for his reformative attitude by making efforts in the direction of improving the distribution and storage system with a view to checking wastage of agriculture produce and providing justifiable and proper remunerative price to farmers for their produce and foodgrains to the poor at a fair and cheaper rate.

[English]

SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA (Hassan): Respected Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak about the Food Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2001. Sir, we have also moved the Statutory Resolution about the replacement of promulgation. But according to me this is not a comprehensive Bill. There are many anomalies in the Food Corporation which would not be removed by bringing in a small amendment. The hon. Minister should have done a thorough study about the anomalies to set right the things.

Sir, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it has been stated that the paid up capital of the Food Corporation of India is Rs. 22,940 crore. The Food Corporation of India has not established any reserve fund which they should have under Section 33 of the existing Act. Now, the Government has brought this amendment to raise loans from nationalised banks and the Reserve Bank. The maximum credit could be ten times of the reserve fund. But according to me, no reserve fund has been created so far by the Food Corporation of India. So, unless it fulfils this section, it cannot raise loan from Reserve Bank for any purpose. Hence, this Bill would not meet the present needs of the Corporation.

Sir, as you know, foodgrains production has doubled since 1998 because our farmers have taken more interest to produce more. This Government is aware of the fact that buffer stock is increasing. Therefore, it must provide funds according to the increase. But for the last three years the Government is keeping quiet and they brought this legislation by way of ordinance to raise the loan. I must bring to your kind notice that the Food Corporation of India is having many problems which cannot be solved by the Government of India through this Bill.

Moreover, at present there is an acute shortage of godowns throughout the country, particularly in Karnataka. There are not many godowns in Karnataka and the stocks are lying in the open. There is no protection from rain. Sometimes, foodgrains are destroyed and it does not remain good for consumption.

Unless and until they have perfect storage facility, their procurement is a mere waste. All these days, the food stuff distributed by the FCI was not fit for human consumption in certain cases. If anomalies or lapses are there, then what is the fun of giving financial powers to the Corporation? This point has to be checked by Central Government.

Apart from that, there are many other problems. Problems of employees are there. Storage problem is there. As I said earlier, it is an acute problem. There are no transportation facilities. Such problems and anomalies have not been solved for 20-25 years. So, it is unfair to bring this legislation. Hence, I oppose this Bill and request the hon. Minister to bring a comprehensive Bill for the Corporation to work with full satisfaction.

SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN (Tripura East): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion on this important Bill.

The amendment sought by the Government is very simple. It is just to provide increased borrowing capacity to the FCI. Actually, there is no need to object to this amendment. This prevailing situation has been created over years and the FCI should have powers to borrow this way. Otherwise, due to shortage of funds, they will face problem while carrying out their business.

The problem of FCI is that they do not have enough storing capacity of their own. The storing capacity as they have now is almost full due to Government's policy. The off-take is very less. As a Member of the Standing Committee on Food and Civil Supplies, I had an opportunity to visit the godowns of FCI and Central Warehousing Corporation in various parts. I had seen that in almost all the godowns, the capacity was full. The quantity allotted to the State Governments is not lifted. This is due to one main reason. That is, the increase in the price of food items like rice and wheat. At one point of time, the price of APL rice was Rs. 7 to Rs. 10. At that time, this problem was not there. This problem got created only after there was a hike in the price of APL rice to more than Rs. 10. In some States, the price was Rs. 13 to Rs. 14. To clear this stock, the Government has resorted to another policy. Just to clear this stock, they arranged auctions. Clearing through auctions means the price of rice is less than BPL rice. So, it has been going on in this way.

Due to passage of time and due to ageing of the godowns, the quality of rice and wheat has deteriorated. Some of the foodgrains have deteriorated so much that they are not fit for the human consumption. In FCI godowns, there is a mark which indicates in which year it was procured etc. When it goes for auction, they change the mark in such a way that the good quality foodgrains go for the auction and the poor quality foodgrains, which are sometimes not fit for human consumption, go to the ration shops. The rice that is auctioned go to the traders. This helps only the traders. This Government is interested only in helping the traders. We object to it. The Government should see that the FCI clears its stock through the Public Distribution System. Prices of rice and wheat should be brought within the reach of consumers. The Government should take steps to increase the per capita consumption of APL and BPL consumers, especially that of the BPL consumers which is very low.

The staple food the people in the North-East is rice. Most of them are rice eaters. They eat thrice a day. The foodgrains allotted to the BPL families is not enough now. Foodgrains sold in the open market are not within

[Shri Baju Ban Riyan]

their reach. So, when it is affordable, they buy rice from outside. Otherwise, they go hungry. Hence, the allotment of foodgrains should be increased. I would request the government to take steps to increase the per capita consumption of foodgrains of BPL families.

Before the hike in the price of foodgrains, ration shops were running well. Some ration shops used to earn profit also. But after the hike in the price, they are able to sell only the foodgrains meant for BPL families. Almost all the ration shops are run by the private parties. Now, most of them have become non-functional. I do not know whether it is in the knowledge of the Government or not. They are able to sell only foodgrains, sugar etc., meant for BPL families. The ration shops cannot run on these meagre items. Private traders take advantage of the non-functioning of ration shops and make profit.

The FCI has, in almost all the States, Zones and places, its own storage capacity to accommodate the stock. Further, it has some hired godowns also. In the North-East, in almost all the States, godowns are under construction. The construction activity is going on for a long time. The construction work relating to some of the godowns is going on for the last ten years and like that. I can say that not a single godown is completed within the stipulated time. For many reasons, time is taken to complete them ...*(Interruptions)*

The important point is that the FCI is not interested in having its own storage capacity. Because of the shortage in stock, store-keepers and the employees are facing problems in some cases. Earlier, the percentage in terms of transportation loss and under-weight was higher but it is less nowadays. Wherever shortage is there, it is recovered from the store-keepers and in-charge of the store. In this way, some of the employees, who are in charge of the store, are facing some problems. I request the hon. Minister to give a thought to this matter.

With these words, I conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Selvanganpathi has yet to speak. You will speak after him. He was sitting behind so I could not see him.

[English]

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI (Salem): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I really thank you very much for having given me this opportunity to speak on this important subject concerning the Food Corporation of India.

At the outset, I would like to say that *Swaraj* has no meaning for those who have to go to bed with an empty stomach. Now, I take up the food stock condition of foodgrains our country. The FCI is holding a stock to the tune of 60 million tonnes as on date whereas nearly 25 per cent of the population suffers from under nutrition.

Another shocking revelation is with regard to the percentage of under-weight children below the age of five. It is the highest in the country. It accounts for 53 per cent. In the case of Bangladesh, it is 56 per cent. The hurry with which the Government has brought forward this Ordinance is suspected and it is to be questioned in the right perspective. This was brought forward when there was no urgency. Just 20 days prior to the promulgation of the Ordinance, Parliament was in Session.

Still, the Government was not prepared to bring the Ordinance at the point of time for the simple reason that whatever this Government wants to carry out under the carpet, they would like to do so. Therefore, we oppose the time of the Ordinance. The reason is that the Government has no clear-cut foodgrains policy. It is confronted with two main issues. Firstly, they do not want to lower the issue of price of foodgrains. Rather two years back, the issue price was raised. Therefore, the off-take was low. Secondly, they confront now with the compulsion to raise the minimum support price. These two problems are contradictory.

Another issue is that the agriculture sector is being opened up to the World trade under the WTO. The market price is coming down. Therefore, the off-take by the people living above the poverty line is almost zero. These things are not addressed in a proper perspective. I do not think that there is any meaning in bringing an amendment like this. Already, 60 million tonnes of foodgrains is available in the godowns of the Food Corporation of India. There is no off-take. Under these circumstances, if the cap is removed, for what purpose? There was a ceiling to the effect that the FCI can borrow ten times of its paid-up capital from banks and outside institutions. If that cap is removed, the FCI is fettered with ample power to borrow any amount they want from the outside market. In spite of having a buffer stock of 60 million tonnes, the Government is not able to distribute. What was the reason? The Government have been designing programmes some way or the other like *Anna Yojana* or some poverty alleviation programme or free

distribution of foodgrains or all kinds of lucrative and attractive schemes in the name of the hon. Prime Minister. But still the Government is not able to redeem the overwhelming stock that has been piling up.

Now, if the cap is opened, there will be more and more procurement. The Government will be faced with another coalition problem that the Government have been witnessing. Last year, what happened in Andhra Pradesh? Shri Chandrababu Naidu literally coerced the Government to lift the foodgrains from his State at a higher minimum support price. Followed by which, Akali Dal, the alliance partner, pressurised from Punjab. Seeing this, Shri Nitish Kumar wanted the foodgrains to be lifted from Bihar. So also the other alliance partner from Orissa. This has been piling up. Unless you have a clear-cut policy on the minimum support price and the procurement, all this decentralisation of the Food Corporation of India, whatever is in offing, the Government cannot have any measure up reality in this particular issue.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the reports that the quality of wheat supplied from our nation to Iraq was poor. There has been an inquiry on that as well. If that is the condition, if the Government is not able to export properly; if the Government is not able to increase the off-take position; if the Government is not able to reduce the procurement; and if the Government is not able to reduce the market price; then how would the Government going to solve the problem?

On the one side, the Government is flooded with the buffer stock. On the other side, the Government is facing a problem of this nature, which I have explained.

Therefore, it is high time for the Government to come out with a clear-cut, comprehensive policy on foodgrains.

Sir, an interesting thing to be noted there is no space available now to take the *Khariff* production in the month of October. If this is the position, where is the Government going to store the foodgrains? There are some States which have come forward to procure on their own with the support of the Centre. So, I would like to know what is the policy of the Government in this regard.

Sir, the storage condition in the godowns is so bad, as Shri Chinmayanand Swami was explaining just now. The foodgrains stored there, whether wheat or rice or any other grain, are absolutely non-consumable. This has happened in the State of Tamil Nadu during the erstwhile regime. I would like to quote the figure here and it is alarming. Nearly one lakh metric tonnes of rice was non-issuable to the consumers. So, the present regime has to stop the issue of this non-consumable stock to the public; almost one lakh metric tonnes of rice was reported to be sub-standard, rotten and non-issuable...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI C. KUPPUSAMI (Madras North): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to put the record straight. It was not non-issuable, as he is saying...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI: Sir, I am not yielding to this kind of intervention. I am raising a valid point and passing on the information to the Government of India that one lakh metric tonnes of rice was non-issuable in Tamil Nadu and the Government of Tamil Nadu, presently headed by Dr. *Puratchi Thalaivi*, has stoped the issue of this rice to the public and ordered for a vigilance inquiry. The guilty would be punished; there is no doubt about it.

Sir, now the hon. Minister has ordered a CBI inquiry in Punjab where food stock worth rupees two crores was taken away and a rotten stuff was replaced in the godown. These kinds of activities were going on and the Government had to check these practices. Therefore, the Government has to come out with a comprehensive policy to tackle the situation. This type of amendments and measures will never yield result. Therefore, we oppose this Bill.

SHRI ANADI SAHU (Berhampur, Orissa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Food Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 2001. It has been brought forward, in consequence to an Ordinance issued a few months back.

Sir with your permission, I would like to refer to the long title of the Food Corporations Act, 1964, where it has been indicated that a corporation would be instituted with a view to trading in foodgrains. That is the first thing which has been mentioned there. Now, the Food Corporation of India is not only trading in foodgrains, but is also looking after the comfort of millions of downtrodden people, the marginalised and people who are famished. Under the leadership of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, a large number of welfare measures have been thought of and are being implemented; whether it is the Public Distribution System or the Targeted Public Distribution System or the *Annapurna* or the *Antyodaya* and a large variety of food-for-work programmes, mid-day meal programmes and many other programmes. The idea is that a huge quantity of foodgrains is to be given to the States and to other functionaries who are interested in and are taking an avid interest in providing food to different people. Due to all these welfare measures, naturally the entire burden

[Shri Anadi Sahu]

falls on the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.

16.00 hrs.

The pressure is on hon. Minister, Shri Shanta Kumar. He has been withstanding the pressure in a magnanimous manner. I must say that it is good of him that he has been thinking of the people of India from very many angles. Once the work of the Food Corporation of India has increased manifold, naturally, the cash transaction has to go up. But the earlier cap on cash and credit flow was something like Rs. 2,200 and odd crore. With so many factors being taken into account in the supply of foodgrains to the people, naturally, the cash transaction has to go up.

In a very succinct manner the hon. Minister has presented the facts indicating as to what are the requirements for the cash flow. Something like Rs. 30,000 crore are required to ensure that the Food Corporation of India does not suffer from paucity of cash and all these things. That is why there was the Ordinance in the first instance and the Bill in the second instance. There have been so many factors that are coming up here. The FCI's function, as indicated in the food policy of the country has been to ensure that the farmer does not suffer because of distress sale of foodgrains.

Secondly, the foodgrains should be available to the people who are in the BPL category and to the people who require food. These are the two matters that have been indicated in the twin policies of the Government. To ensure these two factors, the FCI does a good work. Unless the FCI procures foodgrains, the minimum support price cannot be obtained in a better manner.

Now, there is some criticism about the price level. A Committee fixes the price and the Central issue price is decided from time to time. Keeping in view very many factors and based on that, the BPL price is fixed and foodstuffs are being given to the States and other agencies. It is a different matter that lifting of foodgrains by the States has not been as per expectations or requirements.

16.03 hrs.

[DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA *in the Chair*]

For example, in Orissa, something like 659 lakh tonnes was to be lifted. The State Government has lifted hardly 100 lakh tonnes. The other State Governments are also lagging behind. Some of them say that the transportation cost is not available with them. But it is a matter of regret to say that five lakh tonnes of foodgrains were given by the FCI for 'Food for Work' in five States, including Orissa, because of the natural calamities. Those five lakh tonnes have also not been lifted in full. Who is to blame? The States that are supposed to lift the foodgrains are to blame.

Keeping these things in mind, now it is time to think that the States should come forward to the take the foodstuff that have been given to them by the Central Government sometimes freely and sometimes in a munificent manner. That is why the cash flow has to increase in a proper manner.

Before I conclude, I must go into the working of the FCI. With all due humility to the hon. Minister, I would like to say that ruts have set into the working of the FCI. It is a deep-rooted rut. The hon. Minister has been trying to clear the Augean stables. For that matter, he has come to know about the octopus grip on the FCI in its working. The octopus grip on the FCI needs to be thought of and properly corrected and acted upon. The first is unionism in the FCI. The Minister was very kind enough to ensure an ingredient of transparency into the working of the FCI by constituting a Consultative Committee in each State.

I have been honoured by the Minister and I have been appointed as the Chairman of the Orissa FCI Consultative Committee. The first meeting that I held revealed to me many factors, which should be corrected before the FCI, is put on a proper rail. As I said, the first thing is to see that the unionism, which has a stranglehold on the working of the FCI, is removed. Unless that unionism goes, it would be very difficult for the FCI to work and the price of the foodstuff is also going up because the transportation cost is going up. Some of the labourers in the union are income tax payees and they are not amenable to any order, reasons or instructions of the authorities of the FCI.

Second is the transportation loss. I am not elaborating on these things because I find that the Chairman is thinking of the constraint of time. The transportation loss, the storage loss maybe rodents' eating, maybe there is shrinkage because moisture containing foodstuff is being procured. As I said, the first tentacle of Octopus was the unionism and the second Octopus tentacle is the Quality Inspector of the Food Corporation of India. The acts, which he should have done properly in assessing the quality of the food stuff, which is being brought by the

FCI, the moisture contents and all those things should have been thought of by him. The moment, it comes to the store, I do not know what would be the shrinkage of food stuff in that godown itself.

The third tentacle is the link between the State Civil Supply authorities, the FCI authorities and the rice millers. Levy rice is procured from the millers and in some States it is 50 per cent, in some States it is 75 per cent. All of them are hand in glove in swindling the FCI in a very subtle manner. I know of the instances as the Chairman of the Consultative Committee of Orissa FCI that the millers, the FCI authorities and the Civil Supply authorities of the State take Rs. 2000 to Rs. 3000 per truck of rice to be kept in the godown.

My suggestion at this point of time is why does the FCI not think of procuring paddy and milling itself, so that at least one point of misuse of funds can be reduced. Since, I do not see any chance of going further because of the piercing eyes you are looking at me, I would conclude my speech by supporting the Bill, but reciting for the benefit of the hon. Members and the hon. Minister a portion of a poem from W.H. Auden, a Twentieth Century powerful poet. The portion is:

"All I have is a voice

to undo the folded lie,

and the lie of authority,

whose buildings grope the sky,

and that is the FCI."

[Translation]

SHRI RAJO SINGH (Begusarai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not oppose the merits of the Food Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 2001 presented here. Shanta Kumarji is now a Cabinet Minister who used to be the Chief Minister of a State earlier. He is not an inexperienced person but I would like to know as to why this ordinance has been issued was he not able to make an assessment of the agricultural production when the Parliament was in Session. The farmers produced more what is his credit or the credit of Agriculture Department in increasing the agricultural production. Prices of diesel and fertilizers were raised even then agricultural production increased to such an extent that Government machinery was not able to procure that much. While presenting this bill the hon. Minister has stated that only 43 percent wheat and rice could be supplied to states. Does he not think over his incapabilities and the incapabilities of his Department before going to bed. Just now my hon. friend from Orissa said that consultative Committees have been constituted for Orissa. While giving reply he should tell us whether these consultative Committees have been constituted for all the States, Members of Parliament have been given representation in them and whether any meeting of these Committees has so far been held or not? His department is very incapable in performing its duties. His Cabinet Minister hon'ble Nitish Kumar said that in Bihar foodgrains have not been procured by the government machinery. What reply he has to give in this regard? There is no agricultural market in Bihar like Punjab and Haryana where the farmers could sell their produces. I would like to know whether any procurement centre was set up in Bihar for it alongwith the quantity of foodgrains purchased by it. A one-line ordinance has been issued by the 'President' that the Government want to procure foodgrains since there is scarcity of funds, they want to borrow money from outside and permission should be given for the same. Sessions of Parliament are convened regularly why it was not done earlier. He might be forced to bring one more ordinance for including another clause.

I would like to make a submission that no effort should be made to ignore the Parliament and the government should not rule through ordinances. I advise him not to do so.

Why the Annapurna Yojana that was launched by the hon'ble Prime Minister was not implemented throughout the country and foodgrains were not procured. Hon'ble Swamiji has left the House after delivering his speech I would like to know from him whether foodgrains stored in godowns of Uttaranchal are worthy of eating. He claims that foodgrains are provided to poor people through PDS (Public Distribution System). Does he know about the malpractices being practised by Regional managers and Managing Directors of the Food Corporation in Patna. When a PDS shop owner goes to them for getting ration, they demand money. The Government are worried because only 43 percent foodgrains is lifted by shopkeepers. It should be monitored.

He should get his godowns inspected in Jammu, Danapur and Mugama. I am M.P. from the Congress Party and he may not trust me but he can send any M.P. of his party who comes from Bihar. Sanjay Paswanji comes from Navada. He can ask him whether foodgrains are there in the godowns? The foodgrains are lying outside and covered by sacks and tarpaulin. One can imagine the condition of foodgrains there. He is also a farmer. I suppose farmers do not store foodgrains in this manner even in their houses. They make a proper place

[Shri Rajo Singh]

for it and then foodgrains are used. Now rice and wheat are getting rotten. He has given figures that 303 lakh tonnes of foodgrains are to be provided. Has he ever weighed the foodgrains kept in sacks. Officials take out 5-7 kgs. Of wheat or rice from each sack and say that it is already weighed and take it as it is.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, PDS is also run in villages. Less foodgrain in given to poor people and they suffer loss. He does not pay attention to its practicability. He has no godowns to store foodgrains. Is there any proposal with the Government to construct godowns. Hon. Members from Uttaranchal were saying that nice arrangements have been made for constructing godowns. I would like to know the number of godowns constructed since the time he took charge of this Ministry....*(Interruptions)* It is a very serious issue. We are farmers and come from villages.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I know that it is a serious issue and time allotted for it is very short. This bill is to be passed by 4.45. I would not have interrupted him had there been no time limit for it.

SHRI RAJO SINGH: I oppose the manner in which this bill has been brought. Godowns of FCI are in Bihar. He should conduct an inquiry by constituting a Committee of hon'ble Members from Bihar. Secretary of Food Ministry should not be sent there. He can take the consultative Committee of his Ministry there. After examining it the hon'ble Members from Bihar will tell you about the quantity of foodgrains packed less in those sacks on the spot. This is the reasons that foodgrains are not purchased there. Has he not ever thought over as to why the foodgrains sent to states have been returned. Now tall claims are being made that huge quantity of foodgrains have been supplied to states. Has he provided good seeds to farmers. Agriculture provides seeds, Irrigation Department provides water for irrigation and Ministry of Fertilizer provides fertilizers. What he is doing? He is not giving remunerative prices to farmers for their produces. He should think over it. There is no agriculture market in Bihar and Assam. Sales Centres should be set up and some officials should be appointed there. It will be better if it is monitored with the assistance of Bihar Government. With these words I would like to say that provision of borrowing money is appropriate but still I oppose this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to say that all the hon'ble Members should cooperate in this matter. This bill is to be passed by 4.45 and hon'ble Minister has yet to reply to it. All the hon'ble Members should make their point in brief.

SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA (Ambala): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill introduced by hon'ble Minister.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in view of manifold increase in workload of FCI, there is a need to remove restriction imposed on FCI that it cannot take loan more than ten times its requirement. Through an Act of Parliament FCI came into existence in 1964. At that time it had three main objectives. First of all it was responsible for protecting the interests of farmers, which it did wholeheartedly.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, recently when the price of paddy in Punjab, Haryana and other states crashed FCI came to the rescue of farmers of these states and its procured paddy. On the contrary, the opposition parties made a misleading propaganda that the Government are reducing support price of wheat by Rs. 60 per quintal, whereas infact, the Government enhanced it by Rs. 30 to Rs. 610 and FCI made the procurement...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Chairman, Sir, please recollect those days, when any Indian leader used to visit a foreign country, cartoons used to be published in his honour, stating that the may have come for negotiating purchase of foodgrains. The present Government under the leadership of Shri Vajpayee have set a record in foodgrains production. Earlier, we used to import wheat, whereas today, we are exporting 20 lakh tons wheat.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, FCI not only made new records in its working period but also did commendable work during drought and famine. At the same time FCI ensured adequate quantity of foodgrains to every poor person through PDS in every part of the country. Under this scheme the Government is providing a subsidy of 13,670 crore rupees. It has benefited one third of our population.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, today surplus food stock is a grave problem before us. Earlier, our country had several other problems relating to foodgrains but today we have a problem of plenty. FCI helped the farmers, consequently the farmers harvested record foodgrains which have flooded our godowns.

It is the first time since our independence, that we have a buffer stock of 58 thousand crore tons and our godowns are full. Today, we have a stock of approximately forty five and half million tons. Today we are increasing borrowing limits of FCI through this Bill with a view to provide relief to farmers and poor people. At the same time, we would like to do away with certain

shortcomings in functioning of FCI which have cropped up during the regime of Narsimharaoji known by the infamous wheat scandle.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of hon'ble Minister towards the attitude of bureaucracy and trade unions which often create hurdles in smooth functioning of FCI, whereby the payments of crores of rupees made by FCI to the farmers, which is tax payers hard eared money, do not reach the poor farmers in time. Several times there have been complaints in this regard. The Government should make efforts to ensure that the real benefit reaches the poor and the middlemen are not allowed to walk away with the benefit. I would urge hon'ble Minister to pay attention towards this fact.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to bring one more thing to the notice of hon'ble Minister. I had an opportunity to work as Chairman of Warehousing Corporation in Haryana and had an opportunity to visit Australia to see their logistic system. There storage facilities are such that not one per cent wheat get damaged in Australia, so the damage is zero per cent. For storage of wheat, they have constructed large sized domes which maintain the wheat clean and weevil free. Today there is an urgent need to improve our storage facilities. Since we have set a target of exporting 50 lakh tons of wheat we need to stress upon maintaining its quality and not merely quantity. Then only we would be able to attract foreign buyers which would not only benefit our peasant community but would also help us earning foreign exchange. Today our forex reserve is at record level. I would like hon'ble Minister to kindly pay attention towards this also. With these words I support the Bill.

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (Maharajganj, U.P.): Mr. Chairman, Sir, earlier the Government brought an ordinance for increasing borrowing limits of FCI and now an Amendment Bill has been introduced.

Sir, the objective for which FCI was established has not been accomplished, rather it has failed. Sir, when hon'ble Minister was Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh. I was a school going child. Since then, his honesty has been beyond doubt, but I am very sad to say that his honesty is not reflected anywhere in the functioning of FCI and today corruption is rampant in FCI which have made the farmers to cry, we need to consider it seriously as to how far the Amendment Bill introduced for increasing borrowing limit of FCI would benefit the farmers.

16.31 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government had fixed minimum support Price of paddy as Rs. 510 per quintal and Rs. 610 per quintal for wheat I would like to submit to the hon'ble Minister to obtain procurement datas relating to U.P. and Bihar from FCI then the reality would come to light as to how much paddy has been procured from the farmers in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. I am very sad to say that the farmers in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar were forced to sell their paddy at Rs. 350 per quintal through middlemen. Though you had made efforts, you went to Uttar Pradesh and held meetings with the concerned officers, with FCI but your untiring efforts could render no benefit to the farmers. I would like to tell you that when the farmers went to procurement centres for selling the produce he was told that his paddy did not meet the specification. You may collect surplus of rice and wheat sold at ration shops under PDS and samples of wheat and paddy being brought by the farmers at procurement centres. I challenge that the items being brought by farmers are at five times better than the items sold at ration shops. If it is not so, I would resign as a Member of Parliament. When it is a matter of purchasing paddy from farmers, it is said that the produce is of sub standard quality but far inferior quality of paddy is accepted if brought through middlemen. So, there is a need to change the criteria.

Just now, a senior Member of BJP had said that the labourers working with FCI have become rude, this must be checked. When the officers of FCI ask these labourers for rebagging so as to pilfer the grains how they can be expected to remain disciplined. Some labourers are proving to be a medium for pilferage. When they know that the officers are doing this humbag through them only then they will not be under the control of such officers. One can directly contact the labour then one would know the reality. Raids should be conducted so that the reality can be brought to light. Now, I would like to give example of wheat.

Just now one of our hon'ble Member has said that this year we had record production of foodgrains. This has not been by virtue of your efforts, it has been made possible by timeless efforts of farmers and their honesty. Untiring efforts of farmers have not only made us self sufficient in the field of foodgrain rather they have enabled us to import it to other countries too. But why Iraq has rejected the wheat supplied to them? It raises a question

[Kumar Akhilesh Singh]

mark on our storage system. No doubt the storage system is faulty. In this regard, I would like to give some constructive suggestions. The state Government know how much quantity of foodgrains is required per month for distribution through PDS in a particular development block. If storage of that much quantity is ensured at that particular place, the Government can save a lot, especially the amount spent on lifting of foodstock from FCI godown to development blocks. Even mishandling can be checked through decentralisation of storage system.

I would like to give an example relating to wheat. The Government fixed minimum support price of wheat as Rs. 610 per quintal. In Uttar Pradesh and Bihar farmers are compelled to sell their wheat through middlemen at Rs. 475-525 per quintal.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to request hon'ble Minister to see as to whose foodgrain are procured and where. My intention is not to oppose Punjab and Haryana, but I would like to mention a former Regional Manager, Shri Sarvesh Kaushal. The House would be surprised to know that he sold the grains purchased by the procurement agencies to the private traders at a value which was lesser by quarter to two hundred crore rupees than the actual procurement price. I wrote seven times to hon'ble Prime Minister and wrote several letters to hon'ble Minister demanding an action against the erring officer, then only CBI inquiry was ordered to investigate the matter. But so far there is no outcome. When there are documentary evidence against an officer and if the Government are not in a position to punish him then how it can check corruption. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to take immediate action against the corrupt officials.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to submit to the hon'ble Minister to ensure proper arrangements for procurement of wheat and paddy of farmers. Today, I feel no hesitation in saying that whatever stock is available in FCI's godowns either belongs to influential people or politicians like us or it has been purchased through middlemen. Wheat and paddy of common farmers have not been purchased. I humbly submit that unless the Government procure wheat and paddy from common farmers and make proper arrangements for its storage, farmers of the country are not going to benefited. Therefore, I urge upon to continue with same type of efforts which were made by the Government last year and benefit the common farmers.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I conclude with these words.

[English]

PROF UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU (Tenali): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the present Food Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 2001 replacing the Food Corporations (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001 promulgated by the President on 22nd May, 2001 to amend the Food Corporations Act, 1964 is a welcome one. On behalf of our Party, I support the Bill.

Primarily, the Food Corporations came into existence to protect the interests of two agencies — one is the consumer and the other is the producer. If food security and stability of prices are to the advantage of the consumer, then timely procurement and protecting the minimum support price are to the advantage of the producer. Over the years, after 1964 after the Food Corporations came into existence, it is no secret that they have skewed or swerved in their priorities and as a result the primary producer did not get the avowed advantage from the Corporations on many occasions. Therefore, we are witnessing the paradoxical situation that there is plenty in the godowns, but the poor do peril in poverty. It is a paradoxical situation. Somewhere, there is a mismatch in the planning, in the total operations of the Food Corporation of India. Unless these skewed operations are set right, the interests of both the producer and the consumer will not be protected.

In practice, on several occasions, we have been witnessing delays in the decisions of the Food Corporation of India and thereby the producer is at a loss.

Sir, by the time the Food Corporation of India takes a decision as to whether a particular variety is a fine variety or a common variety, most of the foodgrains pass on from the producers to the traders. By the time a decision to this effect is announced by the FCI, traders get the advantage.

Sir, there are several such occasions. We, the Members of the Telugu Desam Party — who are supporting the present Government — had to sit on a *dharna* in the Parliament demanding expeditious announcement of its decision by the FCI and for giving relief to the producers. This is the situation. The FCI has to take the right decision at the right time. Any delay works to the disadvantage of the farmers. Protection of interests of frames is uppermost to all of us. But this is lacking in most of the operations of the FCI.

Sir, taking this opportunity I would like to make a mention here that last year the FCI had promised to

purchase ten lakh tonnes of paddy in addition to 70 lakh tonnes of rice. That paddy has not been purchased. It was ultimately said that this paddy could be purchased by the State Governments itself. Let me say on this occasion that specialists are required for any procurement operation and they are available only with the FCI. Experts cannot be acquired overnight by any State Government. That is why we opposed the proposal that had been put forth by the Central Government that procurement operations could be decentralised and procurement operations could even be made by the State Governments. This would not be a very advantageous move. The procurement operations should only be made by the FCI and the Central Government and there is no point in decentralising this operation thereby suggesting to the State Governments that they will have to acquire expertise for this purpose. It is not only a question of acquiring experts for this purpose, this would also entail storage facilities and involve financial implications.

Sir, this particular Bill is seeking the permission of this House for enhancement of the limits by ten times to the paid up share capital which would ultimately go to the extent of more than Rs. 22,000 crore. I do not think that there would be any difficulty for this House to accord permission to that. But the question that arises is, what is the total requirement of buffer stock in this country? As on today, around 60 million tonnes of foodgrains are there with the Food Corporation of India. There is a lot of intake but the releases are not matched with the intake. Where does the flaw lie? How are we going to match the total procurement operations with that of the total releases?

Sir, the Kharif season procurement to begin in a couple of months. We would then have to go in for further procurement. The godown capacity is only 30 million tonnes. This includes godowns owned both by the FCI, which has a capacity for 15 million tonnes of foodgrains, and the godowns taken on rent from other agencies has an equal capacity of 15 million tonnes. So, both put together it comes to 30 million tonnes of storage capacity in the godowns.

An equal quantity of foodgrains is lying on open platforms. So the situation is that 30 million tonnes of food stocks are kept in godowns and another 30 million tonnes of food stocks are lying on open platforms. This is resulting in heavy damage and spoilage of foodgrains. Foodgrains to the extent of three lakh tonnes are rotting. They have been lying there in the godowns for more than five years. They are unfit not only for human consumption but also for cattle consumption. The hon. Minister has to explain to the House as to how and why the Government has not been able to dispose of these stocks and as to how these stocks have been left in the godowns to rot. If the Government takes a decision even now to dump all these stocks in the sea, at least that will free the godown space.

Handling and storage losses and establishment costs take a major share of the total amount spent. A subsidy of Rs. 7,500 crore was provided in 1997-98. This subsidy has grown to Rs. 12,042 crore now. It will grow further. Where has this amount been going? Subject to correction, about Rs. 6000 crore of this money is being spent on storage and handling every year. Even after the permission being now sought through this Amendment for an additional amount of Rs. 22,900 crore to be taken from various agencies for purchase of the stocks, the stocks are not going to be disposed of in time. This amount is likely to be absorbed once again. It is likely that it would be spent only for the purpose of procurement, towards handling and storage losses, and towards establishment costs in the coming two-three years. We need not be surprised if this Government comes before this august House once again seeking that the limits be enhanced because more money is required for operations.

I suggest that the Government may come forward with a plan before the House indicating as to how it is going to match the widening gap between total procurement and total disposals. As long as this gap is not narrated as long as stocks are not disposed this organisation is going to remain a white elephant and corruption in the organisation will continue to be there. It is no secret that corruption is rampant in the Food Corporation of India. On several occasions it had been discussed in this House. On several occasions it had also been brought to notice of the officers that Food Corporation of India is a source of corruption. Somewhere, some steps have to be taken by the Government to curb this attitude. Poor farmers are suffering because of this. This particular aspect has to be taken into consideration to see as to how best we can match the gap between procurement and disbursement.

Lastly, we from Andhra Pradesh have on several occasions represented that the Ministry should take timely decisions and announce them in time. Since the last year or the year before, varieties 2067, 2077, 5293, 5204 which were considered fine varieties earlier had been downgraded as common varieties.

[Prof. Ummareddy Venkateswarlu]

So, they are not provided the price on par with the other fine varieties. The poor farmers are under such an impression that they have been growing only these varieties thinking that they will be considered as fine varieties.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: I am just concluding.

The admixture which was allowed earlier at 13 per cent has to be made uniform in all the States on every occasion. The standard of allowing the admixture up to 13 per cent cannot be frequently changed from time to time.

Similarly the announcement of these varieties should be made right in time so that the farmers know fully well what has been considered as a fine variety and what has been considered as a common variety, and they grow their crops accordingly.

Sir, with these few words, I support this Bill.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has said that it is for the benefit of farmers that hey are removing the obstruction in the way of raising loans through the FCI Amendment Bill and thus bringing this Ordinance. Farmers doing agriculture in this land are committing suicide and the hon. Minister is claiming that he should be allowed to raise loans in the name of farmers. People are of the view that I speak rudely because I belong to the opposition party in the House. But let us find out as to what does the Standing Committee of the Parliament say in this regard. The hon. Chairman of this committee belongs to the NDA itself. The committee observes that the Government sanctioned authorised capital of the Food Corporation of India was Rs. 2500 crore as on 31.3.2000. The paid up capital of the FCI was Rs. 2278.6 crore which was provided by the Banking sector other than the above working capital given to it by the Government. The State Bank of India, with the help of other nationalised Banks, has sanctioned amount of the tune of 10 times of the paid up capital of the FCI as cash credit facility. The Bank over draft of the Food Corporation of India has increased to Rs. 25167 crore in 2000-01 from Rs. 15985 crore in 1999-2000. And it is likely to increase to Rs. 30202 crore in 2001-02. The interest of credit taken by the Food Corporation of India has increased to Rs. 2290 crore from Rs. 1299 crore in 1996-97, and is likely to increase further in the coming years. The committee is of the view that due to storing of surplus foodgrains in Food Corporation of India, it is moving towards economic crisis. Interest per day is coming to Rs. 6.27 crores. Expenses on storing surplus foodgrains stand at Rs. 18 crore per day. So, the country is shouldering a burden of total Rs. 24 crore per day due to incapability, short-sightedness, ignorance and anti-poor policies of the Government. This Bill, introduced for removing the restriction on taking loans by the Food Corporation of India, is related to this matter only.

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT (Shajapur): Please read out the second recommendation of the committee, you are only reading only the figures, please tell the facts also.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I am going to read that only. The committee observes that there is a proposal under consideration of the government for removing the restrictions which has since come up now. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the government should find such ways, which may reduce the loan and interest burden on the FCI. One should be very careful while removing restriction on loans, so that financial indiscipline may not occur by this practice.

Mr. Minister, Sir, two and a half months have elapsed since the submission of this report. I make an appeal to all the hon. Members that when we take action for removing the Government then you may prevent it, but you should speak the right thing. You may cast your vote in favour of the Government, but please do not say that farmers should be ruined. This is the committee's report...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: This is not against the report...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Report has not been properly read out. And that is why he is asking whether Government have completely ignored the report, they have implemented the Ordinance without even going through it. It has been mentioned on page 85 that rice production in Bihar is 77.41 lakh tonnes and in the form of paddy, it is 123.85 lakh tonnes, despite the fact that the purchase is only of .05 lakh tonnes - .05 lakh ton means 5000 tonnes, which is negligible. Shri Anandi Sahu was telling that in Orissa, the production is 51 lakh tonnes, whereas purchase is about four lakh tonnes. This has been the graph of production and purchase of wheat. The committee feels that it is really unjustified on the part of FCI for not buying wheat from Bihar as compared to other states despite its production 42 lakh tonnes there.

Now for how long should I speak? Please listen to what the committee observes. It seems that by providing MSP, the Government are looking after the interests of the farmers of a few states only and it has been mentioned in the report that the Government are doing partiality. Mentioning, the causes behind lower purchases by the Government do not provide the basic structure and facilities in other states as has been provided in Punjab. The committee is of the view that a harsh treatment has been meted out to some states viz Bihar, Orissa, Maharashtra and Karnataka etc., rather they are being treated as enemy. Therefore, the committee, strongly recommends that Partiality or double standards should not be played with the farmers of other states especially of Bihar. Now, the committee does to have the right to put them in Jail, and that is why the Committee gives in writing. The Government, which are concerned, go through the report, comply with it and implement it, but I am talking about the interests of the farmers that a single policy may be made in the entire country for this purpose. If necessary, a basic structure in other states, as in the case of Punjab, may be prepared so that purchase of wheat may not get affected during the ensuing Rabi season. The announcement of MSP bears no meaning unless needy farmers of all the states get the benefit of such announcement.

SHRI CHHATTRAPAL SINGH (Bulandshahar): You are reading the report of the committee or delivering a speech?...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: If you wish to listen to a speech, then I can deliver that also...*(Interruptions)* , the PDS which was in operation in the country....*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please address the Chair. Please do not speak addressing that side.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Actually, he wanted to listen to speech, so I am telling him. Maize is grown in five states. Even in Bihar, it is not grown in lesser quantity. Procurement of 16 lakh tonnes was made in four states, but why not in Bihar? The Government is silent on it because it has no reply to give. The committee has written in its report that it is making double standards and doing partiality with Bihar.

17.00 hrs.

I would like to say that the Government should make arrangement for wheat. The Government cannot run from its responsibility of procuring wheat. The state Government tells its problem to the Union Government, but the Union Government cannot again put it back on the State Governments. The country cannot run with such an injustice with the farmers. I am, therefore saying all this in the interest of the country. We cannot tolerate until and unless the farmers get minimum support price. This is the responsibility of the Government. And that is why FCI was constituted. The Government said that it would reduce the subsidy, but this action has ruined the farmers. Out of 16 crore families 10 crore families are above the poverty line and 6 crore families are below the poverty line in the country. For 10 crore families above poverty line, what were sold at the rate of Rs. 9 per kg. Please tell me whether Government shops are fair price shops or costlier shops? Wheat is available in the open market at the rate of Rs. Five to Rs. Seven per kg. But it has been red at Rs. 9 per kg for the APL families. When we protested, only 50 paisa was reduced i.e. at the rate of 8.50 per kg. When it could not be sold even at this rate, it was reduced to Rs. 6.10 per kg. No article can be sold at the above at open market price...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, please resume your seat now.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: The Government had given an assurance to sell cereals to the people living below poverty line at the rate of Rs. 2.50 per kg. Its rate has now been fixed not even at Rs. 7.50, or at Rs. 6.00 but at Rs. 4.50 per kg for BPL families. When this did not work, the Government planned to sell wheat in foreign countries at the rate of Rs. 4.15 per kg and claimed that all this is being done in order to reduce the subsidy.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have to conclude now.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: It seems they are making subsidy provision for foreign countries. It is a scam. Iraq returned the goods, please tell as to how much grain was returned by Indonesia, or Malaysia...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We have already exhausted the time. Nothing will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are a senior Member. Even being a senior member you are doing like this.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not going on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing of you are speaking will go on records.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Most of your speech has gone off the record.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, two minutes will be given to Shri Bhan Singh Bhaura and six minutes to Congress Party. All other Parties have exhausted their time.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar): Will you allow other members to speak during the time allotted for Samta Party...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The time span has been allotted for both Samta Party and Government.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Please do not do injustice to us. Why are you curtailing the time allotted for Samta Party...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not the correct way.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Why are you curtailing the time allotted to Samata Party. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: BJP, JD, DMK, Lok Jan Shakti and Samta Party etc. are all considered as one.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: I do not know about others. Please allow me to speak separately even if one minute's time is allotted for Samata Party...*(Interruptions)* We will keep on doing hullaballoo if you do not listen to us....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not my decision.

[Translation]

There is a block of the ruling party.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: You may make ruling block*...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This has been done by the Government, not by me.

...(Interruptions)

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* Not recorded.

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you argue like this, I am not supposed to answer your arguments.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: If you cannot reply, we will also not listen to you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will take action against you if you do not listen to me.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Please take action.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All right. Government has made this division of time not me. The Samata Party is in ruling party, therefore, the time for your party will not be allotted separately.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Please call the names of different parties of the ruling party separately...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That I do not know.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: * ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Prabhunath Singh, you are going too far. I will not be in a position to tolerate this.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Injustice is being done to my party...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA (Canara): He cannot show disrespect to the chair like this...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You should know that two hours time has been allotted for this purpose.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: We should be allowed to speak even if one minute's time is allotted to us...*(Interruptions)* Why are you giving our time to others...*(Interruptions)*

Why do you treat Samata Party like this?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, just now you said that allied parties of NDA have been clubbed together. The Hon'ble Member requested you time and again in this regard, I can understand the feelings of the hon'ble Member. What you say is also correct but the hon'ble member says that it has been the convention of the House that allied parties have been given two minutes time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I said only this much that I will go by the time allotted. One or 1/2 minute's time can be given to you if you maintain peace in the House but not as a matter of right.

SHRI BHAN SINGH BHAURA (Bhatinda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the Ordinance brought by the hon'ble Minister. I do not go by the figures. In his speech, the hon'ble Minister made a claim about work done by the Government in Punjab. However, he should know that transporter's strike was held in Punjab on the issue of procurement of paddy. Transport system remind paralysed in Punjab for two months. Thereafter, Shri Badal approached and funds to the tune of Rs. 350 crores were sanctioned. How those funds were utilized is not known? That has not been utilized in the interest of farmers. People of Punjab know about it. I think crores of rupees which are being distributed by the Chief Minister of Punjab in "Sangat Darshan" for creating favourable atmosphere for elections are the funds sanctioned by the Central Government under various schemes. Therefore, Central Government should pay attention to it.

There would be nothing wrong if I say that rampant corruption is prevailing in the FCI. We all know the ill-treatment being meted out to the Employees of FCI. Often employees sit on hunger strike or stage dharana in front of the office of Food Corporation. At present also employees are on hunger strike since 6th of this month. Officers enjoy while action is being taken against the lower grade employees. There is no policy, it is very bad. Employees are held responsible for any default.

Wheat is lying unutilized in several godowns of Punjab for the last 10 years. Also it is not fit for human consumption. I do not know how that wheat would be utilized. The foodgrains which are sent to other states are not supplied in full quantity and 50% of it is swallowed by the officers inconnivance with each other. You may not be knowing it. You may be honest but what will you do if your subordinates are corrupt. You may be a honest

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri Bhan Singh Bhaura]

person but it is not good on your part to allow your subordinates indulge in corrupt practices. You should do something in this regard.

Regarding workers of FCI. You may be aware that a huge bribe was paid by a trade union to get some loaders regularised. However, other who failed to pay the money could not be regularised. They want time from you. They called me on telephone to take time from you but you do not have time.

They have to resort to '*Dharna*' and hunger strike always. I would like to request you to please give some time to those who are affected. You have prepared schemes which are good. The benefit of the schemes should reach the people. You said that foodgrains will be supplied to one crore families living below poverty line at subsidized rates. Are there only one crore such families? About 40 percent people of the country are living below the poverty line. What is the problem if foodgrains are also provided to them. If you want to provide relief them, all should be included in it and foodgrains should be provided to all of them at subsidized rates. The FCI and the local officials are bungling crores of rupees. Please look into the matter. I would like to request you that you should make efforts to improve the system by way of checking corruptions. Your department should take care of welfare of the poor people. You are winding up FCI. If the FCI is wound up, the farmers will suffer a lot. With these words I conclude.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would not like to go into details. There are substantial provisions in the Bill. The objects of the Bill are to abolish credit limit and remove all the hurdles coming in the way of availing unlimited loans by the FCI. The Bill is short but there is a need to look into the matter that led to such a situation. If I go into the details, then the speech will be a very legnthy one.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please conclude your speech in five minutes.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, your hint is enough, I will try to conclude even before.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Many-many thanks.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: If I speak on BPL, food security or storage then it will be a lengthy speech. There are several questions linked with it. This Bill has been brought with some special purpose. Any nationalised bank could approve a loan of ten times of the paid up capital of FCI but now that limit has been lifted. All the hurdles in the way of availing all types of loans by the Food Corporation of India have been removed by this Bill. This is the status of this Bill. I would not like to go into details about the situation that led to promulgation of this ordinance. In spite of credit limit, the over draft has gone up to Rs. 15985 crores in 1999-2000. This amount increased to Rs. 25168 in 2000-2001. The interest on the cash credit taken by the FCI was Rs. 1299 crore in 1996-97. This has increased to Rs. 2299 in 2000-2001. This amount is likely to increase by 2001-2002. There are several reasons for it. The main reason behind this is excess storage. It has gone out of the control of FCI. The FCI has failed to control excess storage.

Why is it failing? The FCI has got its own limits. There is limitation of the Government in taking decision on policy matters. FCI is bound to follow the principles of FIFO for distribution of foodgrains. That means it has to follow the rule of first in, first out so that there may not remain excess foodgrains in the storage and the late arrival should be disposed of thereafter. This increases the storage cost. That is why my submission is that FCI is not following the guidelines of FIFO. There is negligence on FCI's part in following the guidelines.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, last year, the Government had to authorise a capital from Rs. 1500 to 2500 crores and FCI has to pay Rs. 6.27 crore daily as interest in this poor country. This interest amount may further increase in the absence of limit of the loan. Once the Bill is passed today and the hurdle of loan limit is removed, the interest will keep on increasing. It will open up the gate of financial indiscipline. It cannot be checked. Earlier, the loan limit was Rs. 22,945 crore, that is to be removed. What should be the method? There should be commitment on the part of the FCI. The Government should also understand that until and unless off take is increased, the lifting of foodgrains is increased, this problem cannot be solved. I do not feel that lifting of this hurdle is going to benefit the farmers or to BPL in procurement. The Hon'ble Minister wants to make an experiment as it is necessary for the time being. When there is political pressure from all sides, then attention is paid to the problem in this democratic system. If we formulate policy on this basis then many a financial indiscipline will crop up in future about which I would not like to make a reference.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, discussions are being held on financial irregularities in the country in UTI etc. I am apprehensive lest FCI should not face such a danger. I am concluding my speech with the submission that the Bill will allow the FCI to avail unlimited loans.

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV (Purnea): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on a matter of public interest. I rise to given an important information to the august House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yadav ji, you have to submit a notice before raising any issue in the House.

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV: Mr. Deputy speaker, Sir, two hours back 14 persons have been killed in Bihar. What can be more serious an issue of public interest than this? 14 persons have been killed in Bildaur police station in Khagaria district of Bihar. Yesterday 12 persons were killed. The dead bodies of the persons who have been killed today have been recovered. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Bihar issue is as important as the Kashmir issue. Army can be deployed in Kashmir, but not in Bihar?

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Pappu Yadav, please resume your seat. I am on my legs.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please hear me.

[Translation]

Your point is very important. I am not saying that it is not important. However, there are rules to raise issues in the House. You give notice tomorrow and then raise the issue tomorrow.

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV: You are telling me about the rule and firing is going on there. I am giving this information to the Chair. I have no other objection.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have given information and I have received it.

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government does not have any information in this regard? The State Government are not doing anything there while the Central Government have no information and the people of Bihar are dying....*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I told you that there are rules to raise matters in the House. You may raise the issue under the rule, nobody will stop you from doing so.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV: Sir, the people of the country are dying and we are looking for the rule. After all, under what law, firing is taking place....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hence I have told you that you must give a notice according to rules tomorrow and raise this issue during Zero Hour. Either the Minister of Home Affairs or other Ministers will be present here. You will get requisite information and the Government will think over it.

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV: Sir, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is sitting here. Has he any information of such a big incidence that took place in Bihar.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will not allow to raise this matter now.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV: In last few days, many people were killed there. People's lives are not safe there...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please don't disturb the House. I have told you that there are certain rules to raise matters in the House. You raise it tomorrow according to rules. You cannot speak like this.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

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* Not recorded.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You meet the Minister.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

Shri Pappu Yadav, you have to follow some rules in the House.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV: We can speak neither in Bihar nor in the House...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are certain rules to speak in the House. You can speak accordingly. You are getting up and speaking without following any rules. You cannot do like this.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not compel me to take some action, Shri Pappu Yadav.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV: What will the hon'ble Minister do tomorrow.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot give you that guarantee. You have to raise it tomorrow.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We have to conclude the debate now.

...(Interruptions)

* Not recorded.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA (Canara): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when the country was in no condition to deal with its own domestic food problems, when the country had to ask for foodgrains from abroad, and when the PL-480 funds at the time because a problem, Shrimati Indira Gandhi then said that we would never beg for food again. So came the Green Revolution with all our research institutes and our domestic capacities put together.

The Green Revolution has come and we are, today, faced with a problem of bumper food crops. It is unfortunate that at a time when there is so much food in the country that the godowns cannot hold it, we still have areas where foodgrains do not reach or where the Public Distribution System has totally collapsed and is unable to pick up the grain which is rotting in godowns. It is a tragedy that at the most crucial time, the Government thought it fit to withdraw subsidies, to cut down the supply to the Public Distribution system, the people have not been able to buy the foodgrains even through the Public Distribution System. Therefore, we have the paradox of plenty of foodgrains and nobody to buy it or to eat it and, most of all, our farmers are committing suicide because they are not able to meet their commitments. In this situation, we have a Minister who is very sensitive to the issue, but I know how helpless he is. Whenever we have gone to him with a problem, he has tried to solve it, but his hands are tied because he is part of a larger system on that side.

Sir, I would like to say one thing. If there are foodgrains, the Government must have a policy on how to utilise them. Are more godowns being built today? What is being done on an emergency basis? New stocks are going to come in and they are going to rot with floods and rains because there are no storage facilities; what they are having in godowns is either being eaten by rats or is becoming substandard. No import market is willing to accept our foodgrains today. The Government is not able to sell it in the Public Distribution System. We have been begging of the Government to have a massive Food-for-Work Programme, introduce the Mid-Day Meal Scheme for children and see that these foodgrains go to areas where there is poverty, hunger and lack of basic nutrition. But the Government seems to be insensitive. There seems to be no plan of action except policy statements and there is absolutely no follow-up at the ground level.

Sir, decentralised foodgrains procurement system was introduced and many of our States were very happy about it. Foodgrains were procured as per their directives, but when it comes to payment, which the Central Government

has to make to the States for the advances they have made towards procurement, money is not forthcoming. Large amounts are due to the States. There are no godowns for them to store them and there is no movement from the Central Government. It is really a crisis situation and I would like to request the hon. Minister to reduce the rates in the Public Distribution System so that poor people are able to buy foodgrains through the Public Distribution System.

We talk of BPL and APL. Let me tell you that in most States the BPL surveys are not yet completed. There is no list of BPL families, but in policy statements everybody is being told about BPL, APL etc.

[Translation]

There is no list at all. In States the list is not complete even today. We have asked in many places.

[English]

The hon. Minister should try to understand the situation at the ground level.

Sir, I would like to give just one example here. In my constituency, massive sugar stocks are lying; 3,60,000 quintals of sugar is lying in one factory. They need licences and quotas to lift it through the Public Distribution System. The quotas are so small. The factory is full of sugar bags. It is not moving and, yet in the country there are thousands of areas where there is no sugar. If we open it, where do we sell it? They say that our quality is not up to the mark for exports and prices are not competitive enough. So, what will happen to sugar factories? On the other hand, we are importing it, we allow sugar to come, we allow grain to come and today, there is a Bill by name, Live-stock Importation (Amendment) Bill, 2001 which is listed in the Order Paper.

[Translation]

I have asked whether the cow will also be imported and then worshipped? We talk about Indian and Foreign goods. Now we are importing cow also. Will it also be worshipped in the country?

[English]

What is happening? Everything is being imported and our farmers are committing suicide in the middle of plenty.

Therefore, I am pleading with the Minister to release the amounts that are due to the States against decentralised procurement and have a massive programme of building godowns. They should allow the unemployed youth to take on the responsibility, give bank loans to them, improve the storage facilities and make sure that they are properly protected against rodents, water and other problems which are destroying the stored foodgrains.

Thirdly, please see that food for work and mid-day meal schemes are immediately introduced. The only people who have benefited under your regime are the traders and the rolling mill owners because you removed that subsidy. You bought at Rs. 960 per quintal, you sold at Rs. 650 to the rolling mills just to get rid of the stocks. But you refused to give that subsidy to the poor man who would have been able to fill his stomach and that of his children if the subsidy had been maintained. You had no money for the subsidy. But you sold it to the rolling mills because you could not store it. This is the paradox of your Government and its policies.

I would, therefore, plead with you. Even when there are sugar stocks, review your policy, increase the quotas and the offtake and ensure that all the sugarmills do not close down. They are farmers' cooperatives. They have no money to pay to the farmers for procurement of the sugarcane. Where are the farmers supposed to go? Sugarcane has been produced and brought to the mills but no money has been released to the farmers. I am pleading with the hon. Minister that this is the time of crisis. There are floods. There is no food. There is drought. My Sate is reeling under drought. There are no foodgrains produced this year. No sowing has taken place. Release your foodgrains to the farmers and to the people so that the time of crisis could be overcome. Food for work is the only answer. We have done it before. I want the Minister to respond. Thank you very much.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Members who participated in this debate and made constructive suggestions. There are certain points upon which I would like to put forward my view points. Some members expressed their concern and wanted to know about the capacity of godowns because October is drawing nearer and foodgrains will have to be procured by this time. In this connection, I would like to submit that the Food Corporation of India has a capacity of 343 lakh tonnes and the state agencies have a capacity of around 210 lakh tonnes. It is all right that we have to store some foodgrains outside the godowns also but I would like to say that the foodgrains are kept under cover properly.

[Shri Shanta Kumar]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, now the question arises whether we have made all arrangements for the procurement in the month of October. I would like to tell the hon. Members that we have made all arrangements for the issue of stocks in such a manner that during that period we will have a capacity of 8 lakh metric tonnes. We have already given a seven year guarantee to the states for creating a capacity of 50 lakh tonnes. These states are creating capacity at various places. Out of this, Andhra Pradesh will create capacity of 8 lakh tonnes, Punjab 41 lakh tonnes, Haryana 8 lakh tonnes and Uttar Pradesh 5 lakh tonnes. We have given seven year guarantee to states as demanded by them. They are creating this capacity in the private sector. In this way, the states are creating a capacity of 50 lakh tonnes. Wherever demands are made by the State Governments, we are cooperating with them. Thus, we have made arrangements for an additional capacity of around 140 lakh tonnes. I would like to assure the august House that full arrangements have been made to store the foodgrains to be procured in October. There will be no shortage.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as regard the other question raised by the hon'ble members, I would like to give its reply in brief. The hon. Members have talked about the quality of foodgrains. I accept this thing that there are several aspects of quality. For that we have given clear directions and have asked the state governments that...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister that...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Pappu Yadav, you please sit down. You can know something from the hon'ble Minister only when he is ready to yield. He is not yielding. Since he is not yielding, whatever you are saying is not being recorded. You please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have given clear directions to state Governments that when foodgrains are released from our godowns they should not take substandard foodgrains and whenever they find that substandard foodgrains are being supplied in some godowns they can complain. If the quality of foodgrains are substandard at ration shops then the fault lies on the part of state governments for it is to our responsibility. Only good quality foodgrains are supplied to state governments from our godowns. I have clearly mentioned it in the meeting of Chief Ministers that the State Governments need not purchase the foodgrains from our godowns even of if 1% of them are found to be sub-standard.

Let them complain to us. We will definitely take action. I agree with the hon'ble members that there should be no sub-standard foodgrains in the FPSs. Now, we are not receiving such complaints. I would like to say once again that we are taking all precautions in this regard and ensuring that only consumable foodgrains are supplied through PDS. We have given clear instructions...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI A.C. JOS (Trichur): Sir, his instructions may be there, but the factual position is different...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Jos, if the hon. Minister is yielding then only you can ask the Question. Are you yielding, Mr. Minister?

SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: No.

[Translation]

As regards the quantity, earlier around 36 crore people, living below poverty line, used to be given foodgrains at the rate of 10 kg. per family. Last year, this quota was raised to 20 kg. per family and now, from 10th July, it has been raised to 25 kg. per family. The Government have always tried to increase this quantity. Besides, there was a reference to prices also. 36 crore people are being supplied wheats and rice at the rate of Rs. 4.15 and Rs. 5.66 respectively per kilogram. The families which are very poor are being supplied 25 kilogram of foodgrains at the rate of Rs. 2 per kilogram of wheat and Rs. 3/- per Kilogram of rice...*(Interruptions)*

One more thing has been pointed out that our wheat has been returned back from Iraq. It is certainly a matter of concern and associate myself with you in this regard however it should also be kept in mind that we have exported wheat to the tune of 31 lakh tonnes. No other country has rejected our consignment except Iraq. The consignment has not been returned by the government of Iraq which does deal with export directly. Our wheat consignment has been rejected by the Grain Board of Iraq. As per the existing international norms to test the quality of the exported material, presence of foreign matter into the level of two percent of the total quantity is

permissible however the Iraqi interpretation of these two percent was not in consonance with the international definitions. As per the international standards, two percent foreign matter is allowed out of which one and a half percent foreign matter can be organic while the remaining half percent could be of organic type. However, Iraq demanded afterwards that these should to be any inorganic matter in the exported grains as per there specifications. Hence they rejected our consignment. Not only ours but also the consignment sent by to other countries were rejected. No other country has rejected our consignment so far. Still I have instructed the exporters to pay special attention to the cleaning aspect so that the possibility of rejection could be completely ruled out. We have also assured the government of Iraq that no export will be made until we improve the quality of our product as per their satisfaction and asked it to extend the time of receiving our consignment. I have asked the exporters to make arrangements in the regard and they have responded by sending a sample of clean wheat which is to be exported to Iraq. We have also asked Iraq to send its trade representatives here is India so that some breakthrough in regard to export could be achieved. However I would like to reiterate that no other country has rejected our export in the past and export of wheat upto 31 lakh tonnes has already been successfully made.

Many allegations of corruption and shortcomings prevalent in Food Corporation of India have been levelled in the House. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I accept that there are several shortcomings and corruption case in FCI which have come to light. But it is wrong to say that these things started to take place only after my assuming the charge or after the NDA government came to power. The issue of corruption is commonly associated with all political parties and no single party can be accused of being corrupt. I assure you that I have been taking stern action wherever complaints in the regard are received. Seven cases have been referred to the C.B.I., sanction for prosecution has been accorded in respect of two cases. The seven cases being investigated by C.B.I. involve very senior officers. Besides criminal cases have been registered in many other instances and thorough probe is going on. Departmental action has also been taken in respect of 755 cases which were detected between 1st January and 30th June of this year. In these 755 cases nine persons have been dismissed from service. 21 persons were demoted salary of 191 persons was reduced, increments of 75 persons were withheld and recovery has been made in respect of 200 officials as a punitive measure. I would like to assure the hon. Members that the government is trying its best to weed out corruption and bungling from those places where the allegation of such a kind has been made. As regard Bihar I would like to assure you that suitable action will be taken against the guilty persons if you give me specific information in this regard. The government do not want to encourage corruption and wrong doings at any cost. One more allegation the hon. Member has levelled against us is that the government has been supplying less quantity of foodgrains. I would like to say that the truth is quite the opposite. The States are not able to lift and are unable to transport whatever quantity the centre is prepared to provide. I agree to the suggestion made by hon. Margaret Alwa that the poor should be given their share of foodgrains through the mid-day meal scheme. The government supply free foodgrains to the tune of 24 lakh tonnes to the states under the mid-day meal scheme but the state governments are not able to lift. If of the states are reluctant to do so, what is the fault of the Union government in it. I had told you that the government intend to destribute free foodgrains to the tune of 303 lakh tonnes to the States under this scheme either free of cost or at highly rates but the States are not able to left it. State governments have been lifting as less as 130 to 170 lakh tonnes of foodgrains. Hence before accusing the Union government hon. Members should raise this issue before their respective state governments and convince them to lift the foodgrains. So far as the question of draught relief is concerned we have provided free foodgrains to the extent of 18-19 lakh tonnes to the drought affected states.

[English]

SHRI J.S. BRAR (Faridkot): Hon. Minister, Sir, will you yield for a minute? Could you inform the House as to which are the States, which are not lifting the foodgrains?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is not yielding. Let him complete.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: This is the first occasion when the Government have given 18 lakh tonnes of foodgrains for 'Food for work' scheme and out of it 13 lakh tonnes of foodgrain have been taken up by the State Government. As regards 'Food for work' scheme, I would like to say that one year back...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI A.C. JOS: Could you inform the House, which are States, which are not lifting the foodgrains?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, they are seeking the information as to which are the States which are not lifting the foodgrains. Do you have this information?

[Translation]

SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not yielding. I am in the habit of carefully listening to others viewpoints and expect the same from others. I do not like this interference. The drought affected areas...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI J.S. BRAR: It is a simple question as to which States are not lifting the foodgrains?

SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: I will give you the Statewise details but I have told you the quantity of total goodgrains lifted so far by the States. I will give you the list of all the States alongwith the quantity of food they have lifted. Hon. Margaret Alvaji has said this and I am also of the view that when the Centre has adequate foodgrains no one should be allowed to suffer. One year ago the Government has decided that foodgrains will be provided to the State Governments at the 50 per cent cost the State Government agree to start food for work programme. The Government want to start this scheme in all the States but State Governments should take initiative in this regard. The Centre is ready to make available as much foodgrains to State Governments as they want at B.P.L. rates.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Why do you not give it at free of cost?...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Please tell us as to the States which are not complying with the instructions issued by the Centre?

SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: There is no question of giving orders, I have talked about total off take. I have put forth the figures before you.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Minister has said that he is going to give the information as to which are the States which are not lifting the foodgrains to all the Members.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: My hon. friend from Bihar was making a suggestion that free Foodgrains should be provided under this scheme. The Government want to give foodgrains to Bihar, however, Bihar Government is not ready to take any action. What the Union Government can do under such circumstances. One thing I want to say in regard to procurement is that though we want to procure the power percentage of procurement in regard to State Government comes to 30 percent to 70 percent. For example centre procures 30 percent in Punjab and Haryana and the rest 70 percent procurement is done by the respective State governments. Procurement is to be shared and if the state governments are willing to procure their quota of 70 percent, Union Government to procure the remaining 30 percent. Procurement is the joint responsibility of both the Centre and the State governments. To make it an exclusive responsibility of the Union Government is not right. The state governments will have to prepare infrastructure for it. Wherever the state governments are ready to do so, the Union Governments is also willing to do the procurement.

With these words, I thank all the hon. Members and conclude.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in reply to my question as to what was the need to bring this ordinance and why a regular bill was not brought, the hon'ble Minister said that procurement could not have taken place if the ceiling of taking ten times loans had not been removed. I would like to know as to why attention was paid to this fact only in the month of May. The estimated procurement for each year is calculated in the beginning. How much procurement is estimated to take place this year might have been planned in view of the last year's figures in regard to the extent of procurement, expenditures involved and the amount of loan taken to meet the shortfall. Then why did not the government give any thought to it earlier. The hon'ble minister has not replied as to why did not the government bring a regular bill instead of ordinance in view of all the above facts?

My second question is about the need to remove the ceiling. There was a ceiling of approximately Rs. 22,000 crore and it was fixed with some rationale and there was a logical basis for it. Now the ceiling does not exist. This year the government is taking a loan to the tune of Rs. 27,000 crore the prime reason for this is that our buffer stock has become far more fat. It is not right that our buffer stock exceeds the limit of 18 Million tonnes because our godowns have this much capacity only. But at present we have a buffer stock of 55 million tonnes which is increasing every year. The main reason of this increase is that offtake is not taking place. When the State governments are asked to lift the foodgrain, no response from their side is received. How can the State governments do so because the state governments have increased the prices of foodgrains being given to the people of BPL under the PDS. At the time of price hike, I had suggested that the purchasing potential of the poor people should be taken into account if the government is thinking in terms of increasing the prices as well as the quantity which was also doubled from 10 kg. per family to 20 kg. per family. The matter was discussed in the House and the government apprised the House that the quantity of foodgrains under PDS is being doubled from the existing 10 kilogram to 20 kilogram per family. Though the government doubled the quantity, no increase in offtake take place. The reason for it is that the economic cost of procurement which is influenced by transportation charges, the losses and shortage occurring during transportation and the cost of storage. Hence all this burden is being put on the persons living above poverty line and the government is exporting the foodgrains at cheaper rates. The government is exporting the foodgrains at a cheaper rate than it is selling it in the domestic market. yet the foodgrains consignments are being rejected from the countries like Iran and Iraq...*(Interruptions)* It has been reported in the newspapers. Why should the government sell the foodgrains at cheaper rates in international markets? The governments should ensure that the foodgrains are sold at the international prices. Why did the government increase the price of foodgrains for the APL families initially and then withdrew the hike after one year in the name of reducing the buffer stock in the country? At that time you had said that the entire economic cost has been decreased. What is the meaning and purpose of subsidy when the burden of inflation is procurement, storage and transportation expenses has to be borne by the people living below the poverty line. What for subsidy is meant then? The government is bent upon reducing the subsidy. It is not that the subsidy exists only in our country. I can give a number of examples. In forward countries where there is no subsidy on food, our government & decreasing whatever little subsidy is being given...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

They have supplied what at a cheaper rate is them.

[Translation]

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): If all the refunds are spent on subsidy then when from funds for development could be mobilised?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: How can the development take place when thirty five to forty percent of the population continue to live below poverty line and millions of tonnes of foodgrains keep on rotting in godown and the Chairman will give suggestion to dump them in to the sea...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, why are you dealing with him directly? Please address the chair...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I want to say that there was no need to bring such on ordinance. The government should have brought a regular Bill and the enabling provision in section 27 was sufficient for the operation of Food Corporation of India.

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Please order a division on this issue...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House disapproves of the Food Corporations (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001 (No. 4 of 2001) promulgated by the President on 22 May, 2001."

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Food Corporations Act, 1964, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

18.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed:

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI A.C. JOS (Trichur): Sir, the hon. Minister has promised to send us the list of States which are not lifting the food material which the Central Government is offering under mid-day meal scheme etc.

SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: I will send it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Minister has gone on record that he will send it to all the hon. Members.

The House stands adjourned to meet at 11 a.m. on 8th August, 2001.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, August 8, 2001/Sravana 17, 1923 (Saka)

PLS. 40. XVIII.12/2001
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Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Ninth Edition) and Printed by M/s. Jainco Art India, New Delhi.