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Tuesday, November 26, 2002

Agrahayana 5, 1924 (Saka)

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(English Version)

Eleventh Session
(Thirteenth Lok Sabha)

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, November 26, 2002/Agrahayana 5, 1924 (Saka)

(The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock)

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER: Now Shri Hannan Mollah Q.No. 102

[English]

Introduction of New NCERT Text Books

\+

*102. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:
SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has recently published and introduced new text books for various subjects for different classes;

(b) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'Errors galore in NCERT text books" appearing in the 'Hindu', dated 5.10.2002;

(c) if so, the facts thereof;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to set right the errors and discrepancies;

(e) whether inspite of factual errors the Government have introduced text books from the current year itself;

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

(g) whether the Government propose to reconsider their decision in view of comments received and opposition to some of the changes in the books from different quarters including that from Conference of Historians held under the aegis of SAHMAT in October 2002; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir. NCERT has recently published and released new text books in all subjects for Classes I, III, VI, IX and XI.

(b) to (h) Government and NCERT are aware of the said news item and their attention has also been drawn to the conference held under the aegis of SAHMAT and its views through newspapers reports. Errors found in the said textbooks broadly related to printing, language and of factual nature. NCERT has carried out suitable corrections and details thereof are given in the enclosed statement. Central Government does not prescribe textbooks. It is upto the respective State Governments/ Boards of School Education to take suitable decisions in respect of the books to be used in their respective schools.

Statement

Errors in the NCERT Books

A. During 2001-2002 the NCERT brought out new books for Classes I, III, VI, IX and XI. Out of these, in a few books some errors were found. These were as follows:—

1. India and the World (Social Science Textbook for Class VI)
   - (i) Introduction of 'zero' in the Gupta period.
   - (ii) Mention of Kathak instead of Kathakali.
   - (iii) Information about the Chola King instead of Pandya King.
2. Contemporary India (Social Science Textbook for Class IX).
   - (i) Contradiction about the location of Madagaskar.
   - (ii) Photograph of V.B. Phadke.
   - (iii) Omission of the mention of Gandhiji's assassination.
   - (iv) Printing of period of Indo-Soviet Friendship Treaty.
   - (v) Printing of the year of Kargil war.

3. Introducing Sociology (Sociology Textbook for Class XI).

   (i) Printing of the word 'science' in place of 'sequence', and

   (ii) Printing of the timing of Shyamji Krishna Verma's meeting with August Comte.

These and some other minor printing mistakes whichever noticed have been duly corrected.

[English]

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Hon. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Minister has very cleverly underplayed the gravity of the attempts by this Government to change the approach to education. The calculated omissions of many things are concealed in this reply.

I would like to say that if there were no change, the hon. Minister can look at the opinion of the country. 'Errors galore in NCERT textbooks', says *The Hindustan Times. The Times of India* says, 'Historians point to errors in new NCERT books'. 'Errors galore in NCERT textbooks' is what *The Hindu* has to say. In *The Pioneer*, it is: 'Historians find flaws in NCERT's new books'. 'Rewrite, delete and error', says *The Indian Express.* These are the opinions and comments of the national newspapers but here the hon. Minister has very cleverly tried to conceal the approach of the Government.

In this context, I would like to know whether the hon. Minister would institute an inquiry by eminent personalities - their names should also be spelt out and not concealed - into all these mistakes to which the attention of the Government has been drawn. I would also like to know whether these uncorrected books were circulated or stopped from being circulated. If not, three lakhs class VI books and 4.25 lakh class IX books would have been circulated and all these working things would be taught. So, I would like to know whether the books have been withdrawn.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Do not ask three questions at a time.

[English]

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Sir, I would also like to know how many crores of rupees were wasted in printing these books and who is responsible for that.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You ask in second supplementary.

[English]

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Sir, I would like to tell you about the approach of the Government in regard to education. I quote one example from a class VI book on history: "prescribed punishment for injuring or killing cow by expulsion from the kingdom or by death penalty, as the case may be."

I want to know whether this is the approach to teach our new generation to perform their various duties. That is happening in Jhajjar where people are lynched in the name of cow slaughter. This is one example. But the Government is concealing these things from the eyes of the people. So, this is my first supplementary.

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, All those errors that were pointed out have been examined and wherever it was necessary we have corrected it and presently only corrected copies of books are in circulation.

Now he has indicated towards one error which is about the report of Kendriya SAHMAT Sanstha published in 'The Hindu'. In that it has been stated that we have shown China wall as made up of terracotta.

[English]

> "China is known for its Great Wall which is the highest and longest wall in the world. It extends over 2400 kms. One of the most spectacular discoveries is the tomb of an emperor, which contains an army of 8000 soldiers standing in full military dress and according to divisions and ranks. This was all made of terracotta."

This refers to the tomb, but the SAHMAT people say that this refers to the Chinese wall. These types of allegations and these types of mistakes, I think, are highly spurious. They are motivated.

[Translation]

We have accepted the mistakes contained in the books and the same have been corrected by us. I have furnished the information in the Annexure regarding the mistakes that have been corrected.

I would like to state as to what problems had surfaced in the course of printing of all these books. On 12.9.2002 the Supreme Court allowed us to print the books. We released those books in the first week of October, so that students may get books in time. Naturally there were so many mistakes relating to printing, typing

and proof reading. Besides this there were some errors. We detected those errors and immediately corrected it. Now these are new books which are corrected.

[English]

First edition is September, 2002 and reprinted edition is October, 2002.

[Translation]

The Government and NCERT have been open mind in this matter and if any factual mistakes are brought before us, efforts will be made to correct it not only in the present case but always we are ready to do so. We are not among those who will keep on teaching the same books in spite of detections of mistakes contained in those books. If any scholar points out any factual mistake about any book, we will certainly correct it. We have corrected it and we will keep on correcting it in future too. However, it should not happen that mistakes are pointed out without reading it.

As far as the question of inspection by experts is concerned, I would like to submit that inspections are continuously made in this regard. It is as a result of this that these mistakes have come to our notice and we have corrected all those mistakes.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: What will happen to those seven and half lakh books which have been printed and have mistakes?

MR. SPEAKER: Is it your supplementary question?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Errata is supplied in that case.

[English]

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Sir, as I told you, the hon. Minister has very cleverly avoided the approach. That is our allegation. Children are taught to kill the people in relation to some behaviour with cow as it happened in Jhajjar where five dalits were lynched. In future also so many incidents will happen if this pschye is being created through education.

Another thing I want to tell that he has accepted that assassination of Gandhiji was omitted. It is a crime for any Indian of this country. The saint like Gandhiji, Father of the Nation, his name is omitted from the History. It is the RSS psyche. When it is asked, the Chairman of the NCERT, Shri Rajput, said that it would be corrected.

But how? He said only assassination may be mentioned but not the killer because the killer, Godse is their God - of RSS. The RSS philosophy has killed Gandhiji, Gandhian thought, ethos and because of that they want to conceal that and they had committed the mistake. They should apologise to the whole nation that they have committed the mistake by omitting Gandhiji's name. They should correctly mention as to who killed him, whatever may be the philosophy behind the killing of Gandhiji. That also should be mentioned in the book.

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am glad to note that the people who used to call Gandhi Ji, the lanky of Britishers are now having reverence for him. We have accepted it...*(Interruptions)* you please listen. I am speaking...*(Interruptions)* I did not interrupt while he was speaking...*(Interruptions)* I know why you are uneasy and what is the reason of your unhappiness...*(Interruptions)* I will tell you as to what you people are doing...*(Interruptions)* I will also tell you what you are teaching...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you can see that how the minister is behaving. The history of assassination of Gandhi ji is being suppressed...*(Interruptions)* They are telling us by way of printing in history book...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, I am not yielding.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: .....*.....

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: It should be expunged from the proceedings...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, this may be expunged.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon'ble Minister is giving his reply and he has the right to reply. If you want that the Minister should reply then you will have to listen.

...(Interruptions)

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* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: Ramdas Ji, you please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: If you read what has been given in the annexure, then you will come to known about the matter. We have mentioned in it that there is no reference about the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi. We have accepted this and in the corrected edition of the book it has been mentioned that Nathu Ram Godse had killed Gandhi Ji. It is mentioned there.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Till date no one has ever done like this in the history of the world what they are doing...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, this has to be expunged. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH: Hon. Speaker, Sir, the text book errors have become a raging controversy in our country today. It is a very important subject and I do not think we need to just have acrimonious debates across the floor. However, I come to two very important and pointed questions to the hon. Minister.

The first question that I want to ask the hon. Minister is - why in the first place were the textbooks published with so many errors which had to go through a panel of experts to correct the errors and also, therefore, stand into a controversial position of explaining each and every conduct of their behaviour. It is an important thing which should have had a panel of experts right in the beginning when the textbooks were being published. However, after having committed those various and enormous mistakes in the textbooks for which somebody is accountable, who is accountable and who are the experts who sat in the panel and became the authors of these textbooks?

Having done so, who exactly was responsible for distributing the textbooks with errors to children six months mid-way in the session and, therefore, losing all the valuable resources we had at our command, the money that was wasted and the students who were not beneficiaries of those textbooks with corrections? Would the hon. Minister be kind enough to point out on these to aspects?

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as I have submitted that we were stopped to publish these books. On 12.9.2002 the Supreme Court permitted us to print these books. We and NCERT people decided to print these books so that students may get books in time. Most of the mistakes that we too have admitted are mistakes in printing and proof reading. I have already quoted the factual mistakes that have been pointed out. We have said that a tomb was discovered in the area of the China Wall. Artifacts found in that tomb were made up of terracotta. It is being propagated that we have called China Wall as made of terracotta. It is called mistake or it has been pointed out that Indo-Russian treaty was for thirty year or twenty years. At proof reading stage if twenty becomes thirty then it is not a mistake. Different types of mistakes are found in books. After the printing of the books the moment it came to our notice, corrigenda was issued and new books were immediately printed i.e. first books were printed at the end of September and in the mid of October after close scrutiny new revised books were printed No. harm has been done to children. We were bound by the order of the Supreme Court. We were not allowed to print the book as writ was filed by the people. As far as the question of accountability for printing of book is concerned then writer and publisher of books is accountable for that. However, if the information given in the books is completely opposite from the established facts then there is accountability. But, if thirty is printed in place of twenty and such mistakes are then such mistakes are pointed out not treated as any vital mistake. Yes, I have said that there was one serious mistake which we immediately accepted. It was directed to NCERT that it should be mentioned and so it has been mentioned there.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now the hon'ble Member has drawn the attention towards the mistakes in new books published by NCERT and it has been accepted by hon'ble Minister that there are some mistakes which are being corrected. Mistakes contained in recently published books have been brought to the notice and proper corrections have been made in this regard, however, through you I would like to know from the Minister as to what was said about great men which was not only crime but also insult to the great men like Guru Teg Bahadur, Bhagawan Mahavir and insult to Community of Jats. Rather it is insult of a major section of society and our Children were taught all this continuously for fifteen years. Why new books were required to be printed. I would like to know about those facts that were taught continuously for fifteen years to our children about four-five great men.

It should come in record and the coming generations shall see what kind of books have been taught...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: A full fledged discussion should be held on this issue...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: A reply should be given to my question...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: First a reply should be given to his question. Let the hon'ble Minister give the reply; we will take up other issues after that.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: History is history...*(Interruptions)* A discussion should be held on it...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Let the hon. Minister give a reply to his question. We will consider discussing it afterwards.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Match-fixing takes place in cricket, now question-fixing has started taking place in the House...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Do he think that it is question fixing?...*(Interruptions)* Disrespect had been shown to our great men, it appears question fixing to him ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is not so.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: A detailed discussion should be held on it, everything would become crystal clear...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Many things were said about Guru Teg Bahadur and Bhagwan Mahavir. They should apologise, instead of apologising, the hon'ble member is calling it question fixing...*(Interruptions)*. They should apologise....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: It is you who should tender an apology...*(Interruptions)*. If the discussion in this regard is held, it will come in the record.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon'ble Minister may please give the reply.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: It has been stated that Tamil Brahmins consume alcohol and eat meat. Sagam epic is not a religious scripture. It is not easy to use these books for historical purposes, or as a source of history. All these epics which reflect Indian cultural tradition, are said to be irrelevant, which have no meaning. Then it is said that Guru Nanak ji was born in 1579. A.D. at Talvandi village on the bank of river Ravi, which at present is known as Nankana Saheb. But his actual date of birth is 1469. A.D. for 15 years, the necessary correction was not carried out in the book. An armed struggle between Sikhs and Mughals began with the arrest of Guru Arjun Dev by Jahangir...*(Interruptions)*. Please listen. It is writen that a son of Guru Harkishan ji was in the court of Mughals. But the fact is that Harkishan ji died at the tender age of eight years only. He did not have any son. You were teaching this distorted version that Guru Teg Bahadur had unleashed a region of terror and loot in the whole of Punjab province and had ruined the entire province. It is also written that Guru Teg Bahadur was hanged to death as a result of the conspiracy hatched by his family members.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: The writer has quoted the remarks made by some other writer. It is not his personal opinion.

[English]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: I am not yielding....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: The Minister is misleading the House. He is quoting it out of context.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Whatever he is reading, he is quoting it out of context.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: He has quoted extracts from a British writer. Please go through and grasp the context.

[English]

Do not mislead the House.

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: I Will read out the whole text, but please sit down...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. You shall ask, when your turn comes.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Please read the whole text.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: I have already read it out in this House, I will read it again. It was not quoted from any British author, it was in Shri Satish Chandra's book. He had quoted a Persian author. The people, whose names were mentioned by that Persian author, had died much earlier than Guru Teg Bahadur. That Persian writer had written the book 108 years after the death of Guru Teg Bahadur. He was not a witness to the whole scenario as he was not his contemporary. There is no mention of the whole chronicle of history of Sikhs written by others in his book...*(Interruptions)*

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: It is also written that the Aryans used to eat beaf...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: The Minister is trying to comment on a renowned historian. Let us have a full-fledged debate on this...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This is not fair. The authors are not here to protect themselves. It cannot be that just a question is put and the answers are given selectively.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: I am prepared to accept the Minister as an authority on Physics, but he is not an authority on History. He cannot make...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: he is misleading the House.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. All of you may please sit down. There is no need to tell you what the Question Hour is all about. You know that you ask questions in the question hour.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen to me. The Members have the right to ask question, and the Minister has the right to reply to the question. If you are not satisfied with the reply, Shri Basu Deb Acharia, you cannot intervene in the manner in which you want to intervene. You can ask another question. I will give an opportunity to ask the question. I have got the names of those Members who want to ask specific questions, and I will give them an opportunity to put questions to the Minister. However, let the Minister's reply be completed because that is the regular procedure in the House.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: The Minister is trying to mislead the House. We want a full-fledged debate on this...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, it is most unfair....*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon'ble Minister may please give the reply. It will go on record.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Jats have been portrayed as looters. The great revolutionaries like Bhagat Singh, Chandrashekhar Azad, Ram Prakash Bismil, Ashfakullah Khan, Ras Bihari have been labelled as terrorists...*(Interruptions)*. Similarly, it has been mentioned that only Mahavir Swami was a Tirthankar among Jain Thirthankars. All Tirthankars before him were imaginary Tirthankars and that Jains have visualised them in order to prove that their religion was an ancient one. All these things were there...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Sir, the Minister is misusing the floor of the House...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Sir, it is match-fixing...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: I am reading from the old NCERT books...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Sir, I am on a point of order...*(Interruptions)*. This is highly objectionable. Can they say in the House that it is match-fixing...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: What I have said has already been recorded. This is not match-fixing. I have already said it.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please keep silence in the House.

[Translation]

SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister to the fact that a case of communalisation and saffronisation of education had come up before the Supreme Court...*(Interruptions)*. The Supreme Court has said in its ruling that as far as religious education is concerned, it can be imparted but religious orders, directions, instructions and suggestions cannot be given. The Supreme Court also held that there is a thread of difference between religious order and religious education and the Government should take special care to see that this thin line is not blurred and under the garb of religious education religious dictates should not given in books. The Government should pay special attention to such curriculum...*(Interruptions)*

AN HON'BLE MEMBER: What is your question, you ask that.

MR. SPEAKER: I will ask about it. Why are you asking?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI: My question is that after the directions of Supreme Court, what arrangements the Central Government have made for taking special care so that both religious instruction and religious education may not mix up with each other? What have the Government said in this regard...*(Interruptions)* My second submission is that...*(Interruptions)* Just now the hon'ble minister has stated that the Supreme Court has approved some curriculum and books and issued order for some books...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: I have not said so. I have said that these books...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI: The Supreme Court has neither examined nor prescribed any book. You should also clarify that there is no such thing...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Neither the Supreme Court nor the Government prescribe any book. The states have their own Education Board which prescribe books and they can prescribe any kind of books. Hence the Government do not issue any order in this regard. As far as religious education and religious rituals are concerned, about that it has been clearly mentioned in our curriculum that it is not religious education rather it is education about religion. Information about various religions in the world has been provided therein and today this type of knowledge is being imparted in the entire world. You should explicitly understand about this difference that it is not religious education instead it is education about religion and this education is being imparted for a long time and still in vogue. Information is being given about religions...*(Interruptions)* There is no difference between education and information. The things which are taught to children at one level could be called information or education. It has been clearly written in the curriculum that education about all religions would be given as 'Sarva Dharma Sambhav'. I request hon'ble member that he should read the curriculum and if he finds any thing wrong, he should tell us. We had gone through that curriculum in the House also. This curriculum has been prepared as per the policy of 1986 and the constitution. When this matter went in court, they made it clear that this curriculum does not have anything which is against the constitution. Hence I feel that it is not proper that this question should be raised again and again. I want that you should read both judgment and the curriculum. We have repeatedly said that if in any book, there is anything wrong and hurts follower of any particular religion then that portion will be deleted from the curriculum. Let that book be included in the curriculum, let the discussion be held on it and if there is any mistake then we will certainly rectify that. We do not want that the mistakes which are being committed for the last 20-25 years be repeated...*(Interruptions)*

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Sir, Congress governments of 15 states have decided that they will not implement new curriculum and they will continue to implement old curriculum in which undignified language has been used for Guru Teg Bahadur, Aryans, Jats and Jains. I would like to know from the hon'ble minister as to how he will prevent it? I would like to tell you that he had written to the State Government of Delhi to change this curriculum. But the Government has said that there is no need to change it. Wrong history is being taught. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister that if the Congress Government of 15 states and the Government of West Bengal do not implement this curriculum then what step the Government would take to prevent this?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, the State Governments are free to implement the curriculum prescribed by their Education Boards.

Crime Against Women

\+

*103. SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI:
SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite modifications in the penal law and procedure, including mode of trial of cases involving crime against women, the number of cases of rapes, kidnapping, molestation and murder of women in the National Capital Region and other States have been on the increase;

(b) if so, the number of such cases registered during 2002 till date and the preceding year, State-wise;

(c) whether any further amendments and modifications are proposed to be made to make the law and procedure more effective;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is any proposal to fix the accountability and responsibility of the police stations for the crimes committed in their jurisdiction; and

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

[English]

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

Statement

(a) The figures of rape, kidnapping, molestation and dowry deaths of women in National Capital Territory of Delhi and in the country during the years 1999, 2000 and 2001 are as follows:—

Year/Crime	1999		2000		2001	
	All India	Delhi	All India	Delhi	All India	Delhi
Rape	15468	402	16496	435	15264	320
Kidnapping & Abduction	15962	986	15023	998	14591	969
Molestation	32311	588	32940	549	32681	499
Dowry Death	6699	122	6995	125	6552	122

It will appear from the above figures that there is a declining trend in these crimes against women in the year 2001 as compared to the preceding year.

(b) The figures for the year 2002 for these crimes against women are available from all the states only upto June. State-wise statements are at Annexure-I & II.

(c) and (d) The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill-1994 introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 9th May, 1994 has, *inter alia*, the following proposals in respect of women:

(i) A new sub-section (4) is proposed to be added to section 46 to prohibit arrest of a women after sunset and before sunrise except in unavoidable circumstances.

(ii) Section 176 is proposed to be amended to provide, *inter alia*, that in case of rape of a women while in custody of the police, there shall be mandatory judicial inquiry.

The Government has also set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. (Justice) V.S. Malimath, former Chief Justice of Kerala and Karnataka High Courts to consider measures to revamp Criminal Justice System of the country. The Committee has the mandate to review the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, and the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

(e) and (f) 'Public order' and 'Police' are State Subjects as per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and as such, registration, investigation, detection and prevention of crime is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. Under the law, police stations are responsible and accountable for controlling crime in their jurisdictions. Besides, the Government of India have issued guidelines to the State Governments, from time to

time, to make concerted efforts to improving the administration of criminal justice system and take such measures as are necessary for the prevention and detection of crimes against the women.

Annexure-I

Incidence of Rape, Kidnapping & Abduction, Molestation and Dowry Deaths during 1999, 2000 and 2001

Sl. No.	State/UT	Rape			Percentage variation		Kidnapping & Abduction			Percentage variation	
					in 2000 over 1999		in 2001 over 1999			in 200 over 2001	in 2001 over 2000
		1999	2000	2001			1999	2000	2001		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	895	944	847	5.5	-10.3	708	716	747	1.1	4.3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	39	36	33	-7.7	-8.3	40	42	32	5.0	-23.8
3.	Assam	703	762	775	8.4	1.7	1149	1101	785	-4.2	-28.7
4.	Bihar	1447	1570	687	8.5	-56.2	939	700	488	-25.5	-30.3
5.	Chhattsigarh	NE	NE	12	—	—	NE	NE	6	—	—
6.	Goa	18	21	889	16.7	####	7	7	190	0.0	2614.3
7.	Gujarat	331	330	239	-0.3	-27.6	1074	868	718	-19.2	-17.3
8.	Haryana	372	421	345	13.2	-18.1	350	299	343	-14.6	14.7
9.	Himachal Pradesh	109	129	115	18.3	-10.9	89	95	111	6.7	16.8
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	170	183	169	7.6	-7.7	473	566	494	19.7	-12.7
11.	Jharkhand	NE	NE	666	—	—	NE	NE	0	—	—
12.	Karnataka	301	281	293	-6.6	4.3	320	323	275	0.9	-14.9
13.	Kerala	423	552	542	30.5	-1.8	123	89	113	-27.6	27.0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3561	3737	2724	4.9	-27.1	942	869	737	-7.7	-15.2
15.	Maharashtra	1320	1310	1239	-0.8	-5.4	727	662	861	-8.9	30.1
16.	Manipur	12	8	20	-33.3	150.0	38	44	72	15.8	63.6
17.	Meghalaya	27	35	30	29.6	-14.3	10	13	11	30.0	-15.4
18.	Mizoram	71	58	44	-18.3	-24.1	0	3	3	—	0.0
19.	Nagaland	11	14	16	27.3	14.3	5	4	0	-20.0	-100.0
20.	Orissa	820	747	742	-8.9	-0.7	431	359	404	-16.7	12.5
21.	Punjab	282	334	282	18.4	-15.6	280	292	403	4.3	38.0
22.	Rajasthan	1198	1242	1049	3.7	-15.5	2652	2550	2155	-3.8	-15.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
23.	Sikkim	7	6	7	-14.3	16.7	0	1	7	—	600.0
24.	Tamil Nadu	430	538	393	25.1	-27.0	1000	805	677	-19.5	-15.9
25.	Tripura	72	86	102	19.4	18.6	27	40	35	48.1	-12.5
26.	Uttaranchal	NE	NE	49	—	—	NE	NE	125	—	—
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1593	1865	1893	17.1	1.5	2746	2755	3090	0.3	12.2
28.	West Bengal	819	814	707	-0.6	-13.1	804	749	685	-6.8	-8.5
	Total (States)	15031	16023	14909	6.6	-7.0	14934	13952	13567	-6.6	-2.8
29.	A & N Islands	6	5	3	-16.7	-40.0	2	3	2	50.0	-33.3
30.	Chandigarh	16	23	18	43.8	-21.7	36	52	46	44.4	-11.5
31.	D & N Haveli	3	3	6	0.00	100.0	0	7	0	—	-100.0
32.	Daman & Diu	4	1	0	-75.0	-100.0	2	3	3	50.0	0.0
33.	Delhi	402	435	320	8.2	-26.4	986	998	969	1.2	-2.9
34.	Lakshadweep	0	1	0	—	-100.0	0	0	0	—	—
35.	Pondicherry	6	5	8	-16.7	60.0	2	8	4	300.0	-50.0
	Total (UTs)	437	437	355	8.2	-24.9	1028	1071	1024	4.2	-4.4
	Total (All India)	15468	16496	15264	6.6	-7.5	15962	15023	14591	-5.9	-2.9

Sl.No.	State/UT	Molestation			Percentage Variation in 2000 over 1999	Percentage Variation in 2001 over 2000	Dowry Deaths			Percentage Variation in 2000 over 1999	Percentage Variation in 2001 over 2000
		1999	2000	2001			1999	2000	2001		
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3238	3231	3338	-0.2	3.3	452	442	535	-2.2	21.0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	65	53	48	-18.5	-9.4	0	0	0	—	—
3.	Assam	720	777	339	7.9	-56.4	40	50	28	25.0	-44.0
4.	Bihar	547	456	325	-16.6	-28.7	1021	1085	694	6.3	-36.0
5.	Chhattisgarh	NE	NE	19	—	—	NE	NE	2	—	—
6.	Goa	26	20	1664	-23.1	8220.0	2	2	59	0.0	2850.0
7.	Gujarat	1083	944	764	-12.8	-19.1	94	93	88	-1.1	-5.4
8.	Haryana	553	605	461	9.4	-23.8	288	263	260	-8.7	-1.1

1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
9.	Himachal Pradesh	297	288	303	-3.0	5.2	5	4	18	-20.0	350.0
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	507	480	622	-5.3	29.6	6	10	1	66.7	-90.0
11.	Jharkhand	NE	NE	0	—	—	NE	NE	0	—	—
12.	Karnataka	1501	1568	1665	4.5	6.2	217	217	249	0.0	14.7
13.	Kerala	1643	1695	2043	3.2	20.5	31	25	22	-19.4	-12.0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8054	8516	7361	5.7	-13.6	584	685	529	17.3	-22.8
15.	Maharashtra	2766	2805	2820	1.4	0.5	395	371	336	-6.1	-9.4
16.	Manipur	13	18	35	38.5	94.4	0	0	0	—	—
17.	Meghalaya	17	8	26	-52.9	225.0	0	0	0	—	—
18.	Mizoram	74	70	44	-5.4	-37.1	0	0	0	—	—
19.	Nagaland	3	2	0	-33.3	-100.0	0	1	0	—	-100.0
20.	Orissa	1494	1658	1562	11.0	-5.8	234	276	297	17.9	7.6
21.	Punjab	198	340	321	71.7	-5.6	193	199	169	3.1	-15.1
22.	Rajasthan	3109	3092	2878	-0.5	-6.9	443	429	460	-3.2	7.2
23.	Sikkim	21	0	19	####	—	0	0	0	—	—
24.	Tamil Nadu	1959	1948	1571	-0.6	-19.4	197	191	155	-3.0	-18.8
25.	Tripura	71	59	58	-16.9	-1.7	17	16	15	-5.9	-6.3
26.	Uttaranchal	NE	NE	67	—	—	NE	NE	39	—	—
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2481	2607	2819	5.1	8.1	2088	2222	2197	6.4	-1.1
28.	West Bengal	1200	1057	932	-11.9	-11.8	257	284	273	10.5	-3.9
	Total (States)	31640	32297	32104	2.1	-0.6	6564	6865	6426	4.6	-6.4
29.	A & N Islands	13	23	19	76.9	-17.4	0	0	0	—	—
30.	Chandigarh	26	34	21	30.8	-38.2	7	2	3	-71.4	50.0
31.	D & N Haveli	8	4	2	-50.0	-50.0	2	0	0	-100.0	—
32.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	—	—	0	0	0	—	—
33.	Delhi	588	549	499	-6.6	-9.1	122	125	122	2.5	-2.4
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	—	—	0	0	0	—	—
35.	Pondicherry	36	33	36	-8.3	9.1	4	3	1	-25.0	-66.7
	Total (UTs)	671	643	577	-4.2	-10.3	135	130	126	-3.7	-3.1
	Total (All India)	32311	32940	32681	1.9	-.08	6699	6995	6552	4.4	-6.3

Source: 1999 and 2000-crime in India and 2001 Monthly Crime Statistics.

Note: Figures for 2001 are provisional.

Annexure-II

Incidence of Crime Committed against Women during January-June, 2002

Sl. No.	State/UT	Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Dowry Death	Moles-tation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	510	493	327	1807
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	18	20	0	21
3.	Assam	410	458	18	229
4.	Bihar	388	308	411	170
5.	Goa	6	1	0	11
6.	Chhattisgarh	511	126	35	778
7.	Gujarat	118	372	42	343
8.	Haryana	168	169	130	210
9.	Himachal Pradesh	63	67	5	144
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	98	281	2	340
11.	Jharkhand	317	130	124	110
12.	Karnataka	148	210	141	813
13.	Kerala	236	57	9	1083
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1102	323	230	2906
15.	Maharashtra	635	441	156	1342
16.	Manipur	5	38	0	27
17.	Meghalaya	19	3	0	11
18.	Mizoram	34	1	0	27
19.	Nagaland	7	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	307	212	144	806
21.	Punjab	122	240	102	151
22.	Rajasthan	530	1105	245	1332
23.	Sikkim	2	2	0	10
24.	Tamil Nadu	265	387	101	859
25.	Tripura	54	23	7	65
26.	Uttaranchal	27	65	24	47
27.	Uttar Pradesh	826	1476	1033	1160
28.	West Bengal	373	369	141	458
	Total (States)	7299	7377	3427	15260

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	A & N Islands	1	1	0	2
30.	Chandigarh	7	27	1	21
31.	D & N Haveli	2	0	0	0
32.	Daman & Diu	0	1	0	0
33.	Delhi	170	496	62	193
34.	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	3	0	4	32
	Total (UTs)	184	525	67	248
	Total (All India)	7483	7902	3494	15508

Source : Monthly Crime Statistics.
Note: E: 1. Figures are Provisional.

[Translation]

SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the reply laid by the hon'ble minister on the table of the House to the question he has stated that in 1999, 15,468 cases of rape, 15,962 cases of kidnapping and abduction, 32,311 cases of molestation and 6,699 cases of Dowry death were reported which are more as compared to 2001. It is the woman who has given birth to all the great men of not only India but the entire world. Every women has a relationship of mother or sister. Even then there is no concern and respect for women in our country. The commission for women that has been constituted is virtually non-existent. Very few rights have been given to the women. It is very essential that respect should be given to the women in the society so as to make a nation supreme. Lord Rama, Krishna, Jesus or Mohammad, all were born of women. That is why the women have the highest status. Whether the Government are considering to bring any new Bill to prevent atrocities against women or have any such scheme in future? If so, the hon'ble minister should give details in this regard?

SHRI I.D. SWAMI: Two types of atrocities are being committed against women. One is covered under IPC and for the other, there is special law. Efforts are also being made for making amendment in IPC and CRPC. In 1994, this issue was discussed in Lok Sabha also and at that time also, voice was raised that death penalty punishment should be given in rape cases. We consider all aspects. In 1994, Criminal Amendment Law was brought which is still pending here but Rajya Sabha has passed it. Amendments are also being made in the Special Laws like Commission of Sati Prevention Act, Dowry Prevention Act of Department of Women and Child and Indecent Representation of Women Act and other laws meant for the protection of women against second category of atrocities. The proposals received from the Law Commission or the Commission for Women are being considered seriously and carefully and thereafter efforts are being made to bring amendment in this connection.

SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble Minister has said many things, I would further like to ask something on the same issue. Now-a-days, there is a wide spread practice of undergoing Sex-determination test and finding the female foetus foeticide is done, keeping this in view whether you will make some provision in this regard. Secondly, I would also like to know whether the provision of giving separate pension of Rs. 500 per month to women is being made to check atrocities on women. Whether provision is being made to provide reservation to women in jobs and business. If so, what are the details of the proposal in this regard.

SHRI I.D. SWAMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble Member has said many things. Attention would be paid towards his suggestions. But as far as MTP Act is concerned, the Ministry of Human Resource Development and Department of Women and Child Development have paid attention towards it. They have proposed many other amendments also. However the hon'ble Member has given many suggestions and all have been noted.

[English]

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Thank you, Sir, for this opportunity given to me.

Here, I would like to seek the indulgence of the House.

[Translation]

Everybody praises women, but what is the fact, everybody can find it in these figures. We call this country as our motherland we call it mother earth. Men refer the vehicle, they drive as 'she'. It is provided in IPC that if anybody uses abusive language for the women, he can be arrested under "Denigration to the status of Women'. But abusive expressions are found in every language. Abusive expressions used by men are against the dignity of mother. Abusive expressions have no other definition. Capital punishment is awarded to those who are disloyal to the country because country is considered as motherland, but what punishment would be awarded to person who rapes. He should be hanged. I would like to ask the Government why despite having many legislations under IPC and other organisations, these are not being implemented effectively for the last many months and years I have been expressing my concern about directing number of women members in Parliament, but when we propose 30 percent reservation for women in Parliament, Government goes against us. Hon'ble Minister should tell what is the punishment for this.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): The question raised by Shrimati Renuka has reminded me of discussion held in 1998 on this issue in the House. Many hon'ble Members had expressed their views in this House. If anybody commits murder, he is given capital punishment, but rape is more heinous crime than this and there is no provision of capital punishment for this. Many hon'ble Members had favoured the opinion that the provision of capital punishment should be made. While replying to that discussion, I had observed that I respect this feeling, and I do feel that capital punishment should be given for it. I also assured that I will take decision on this matter after discussing it with State Governments. After that many women organisations requested me not to make such provision. They were of the opinion that this would encourage the rapist to murder the victim. I would not go into how strong this argument is, but on this occasion I would like to say that if the House, all political parties and all states after having consultations with them, agree to this, capital punishment should be given for it, as I was also of the same opinion in 1998. It is a heinous crime, but if women organisations think that capital punishment will deteriorate women's condition, it will not give any benefit, I will also respect this feeling. It means that I need opinion of all political parties and I will take decision in this regard after taking opinion of State Governments.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he has not given reply with regard to the 30 percent reservation, it is also a criminal assault. We are being kept out forcefully, they do not let us enter the House. They do not let us exercise our rights, it is also a criminal assault.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: The President of your party is also a women.

MR. SPEAKER: Rawaleji, please sit down.

SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in reply to a question today it has been told that there is a provision in a Bill introduced in Rajya Sabha that a women cannot be arrested after sunset and before sunrise except in unavoidable circumstances.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, when a women is raped, she is not a culprit, and thus there is no rationale in her arrest or release. Due to lengthy court process, the victim woman has to repeatedly go to court. Lawyers ask humiliating questions because there is no proof in case of rape. Women do not go to court due to lack of proof, they are unable to speak. Through you, I would like to know from the Government about the steps being taken to give speedy justice to the women.

Secondly, there are many working women in Delhi and there are so many Union and State Government offices in Delhi. There are many school and college girls alongwith working women in Delhi. Recently incident of rape with a women took place in Maulana Azad Medical College, due to which women are quite worried. I would like to submit to the Deputy Prime Minister that as he has told that there is no provision of capital punishment for the rapist. It is all right, he can not be given capital punishment, but he can be given life imprisonment. Otherwise, it will encourage him. Therefore, I would like to know what punishment the Government are going to decide for it, so that women may be satisfied.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would to ask one more question, whether the Government will make reservation for the victim women in Government job, Parliament or Legislatures. So that the half of India's population could be protected. Today, the victim women has to lead

miserable life she is unable to face anybody. After getting the above said protection, she would be able to lead respectable life.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please keep quiet in the House.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI I.D. SWAMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the first question asked by the hon'ble Member is about the amendment in section 176. I would like to make it clear that the ruling that women should not be arrested or detained after sunsent or before sunrise, is for their protection. It does not mean that rape victim would be arrested. Probably she has not understood it. As far as other things are concerned, I would like to say, recently one week ago Cabinet have approved a proposal. Amendments are also being introduced in Indian Evidence Act. After which, in rape cases, court would not require to go into the character history of victim of the rape. Because many judicial pronouncements have been introduced.

[English]

The accused will not be let off on that ground alone.

[Translation]

that she did not have a good character beside that many embarrassing questions are asked during cross examination, it is not appropriate. The Union Government have repeatedly directed State Governments to set up women cell in every district and to set up women courts. If they can not set up exclusive women courts, they should at least handover cases regarding offences against women to women Judge who are posted every where.

Central Government have directed State Governments also to set up women police stations where only the women personnel should be posted. Such police stations have already been set up at some places. It will encourage the women to express their problems without any hesitation be it a rape case, abduction case or any other case and whenever women have any problem they would go to the police stations which are manned by women for redressal of their grievances. Moreover delay Investigation agency has been asked for matters relating to salutary and swift punishment to guilty and to tone up the criminal judiciary system, they should follow compulsory fixing of time, that is the period for completing the investigations in cases of murder, rape, torture of women, custodial violence or death. Time and again letters have been written to them in this regard. A cell to check crime against women should be set up in every district. Incentive gender sensitization should be created and Dowry Prohibition Officer should be appointed. Consulting centres should be set up. About 12 thousand non-Government and social organisations are working for reconciliatory process and providing assistance and rehabilitation to them...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI RENU KUAMRI: Victimized women should be given reservation in Government jobs and politics.

SHRI I.D. SWAMI: Since Law and order is a state subject, Central Government only give directions and advise to them.

SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI: I have stated that the victimized women should be given reservation in Government jobs and politics by the Central Government. Reply has not given in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no need to give reply to these questions.

[English]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, I must point out that whether it is women in jails or women who go to Police Stations or women at work, they are being assaulted. Now, recently at India Gate, one woman was dragged out of the car. Today, women are not safe even at their homes. Today, a forty year old woman has been raped by boys in her home. The condition of women in this country is something which is not just a matter of Question and Answer in this House. I think the whole country is concerned about the way women today are facing the challenge of security. I hope, at least, in Parliament we are going to be safe under your direction.

Sir, the hon. Minister has spoken about the laws which exist. We know them. I want to ask the hon. Minister whether he has made a survey about Family Courts. The Family Courts Bill was passed more than 15 years ago. Till today, there are several States where there are no family courts. Are you aware that counsellors who are supposed to be appointed, they have not been appointed in the States till today? We have presented a Report to Parliament on this subject. There is no follow up.

[Translation]

National commission was also mentioned here. Hon'ble Minister has left.

[English]

The financial powers of the National Commission have been withdrawn by the Department of Woman and Child development recently. The right to appoint their officers has been withdrawn by the Department of Woman and Child Development.

[Translation]

National Commission is not enjoying autonomy. It is being asked as to what work is being done by it. The powers given to it have been withdrawn.

[English]

Sir, I want to ask him a specific question. The law on domestic violence has been introduced in the House. The Committee on Empowerment of Women which I chair have submitted detailed recommendations for amending the draft Bill saying that it does not satisfy the demands of women in this country.

[Translation]

Just now I have listened that they have been rejected. It is being stated that habitual offender shall be included in Definition of violence. What is habitual offender? How many times a woman shall be ill-treated by her husband so to call her husband as habitual offender?

[English]

The definition is so defective that we have said that we do not want that Bill. It wants to justify violence through the Bill. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether they have considered the recommendations of the Committee and will amend the law which they have brought and ensure that implementation of all existing laws is taken up at all levels.

SHRI I.D. SWAMI: We agree with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member. In fact, the whole House would be in agreement with her. But so far as the question of this Bill is concerned, the Department of Woman and Child Welfare in the Ministry of Human Resource Development is already examining it. It is under their consideration.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, the Home Minister is answering the questions relating to violence. How does the Bill go to them? Violence should be looked after by the Home Minister who is answering the question.

SHRI I.D. SWAMI: So far as the crime against women is concerned, this is a sphere which his being dealt with by the Ministry of Home Affairs. But so far as the social welfare or the welfare of women and child is concerned, that is being dealt with by the Department of Women and Child Welfare in the Ministry of Human Resource Development and they are seized of it.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Violence against women is not a subject which is related to social welfare...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: There cannot be a discussion between the Minister and the Member like this.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: I am talking about violence against women...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI I.D. SWAMI: You are referring to the Bill, that is why, I have mentioned it.

DR. (SHRIMATI) BEATRIX .D'SOUZA (Nominated): Sir, the legal definition of rape has to be amended to recognise sexual assault and marital rape. Even the married woman has right over her own body....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have decided to allow only the women Members to ask questions on this subject.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Let her ask the question.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please keep quiet in the House. This is an important question which is being discussed. Please keep quiet.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. (SHRIMATI) BEATRIX D'SOUZA: The present definition of rape only includes actual sexual penetration and this definition is inadequate. It does not recognise penetration with various subjects which is often the case when children are assaulted, particularly in cases of incest. Will the Government çonsider broadening the definition of rape to include sexual assault in keeping with the definition all over the world? Will martial rape also be included in the definition?

SHRI I.D. SWAMI: This is a suggestion from the hon. Member. Certainly we will consider this as we have taken note of her suggestion.

MR. SPEAKER: I have decided to allow only one man to ask a question and that is of course Shri Ramdas Athawale !

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, our country has a tradition to respect women but in the recent years we have witnessed a large number of cases of rape, abduction, eve-tasting and dowry deaths in our own country. In 1999, 6699 cases on all India basis and 122 cases in Delhi, in the year 2000, 6995 on all India basis and 125 cases in Delhi and 6552 cases on All India basis and 122 cases in Delhi were registered in the year 2001. It is a serious issue. Now the question is whether or not the Government are willing to check the rape cases. If the Government intend to put check on rape incidents, I would like to suggest the hon'ble Minister to impose POTA on rapist. If the Government want to check the atrocities and rape against women, then the rapist should be arrested under POTA. Whether or not the Government are considering to do so?

[English]

Bhopal Gas Tragedy

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*104. DR. V. SAROJA:
SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI:

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

(a) whether C.B.I. had filed charge-sheet initially against the former Chairman of Union Carbine Corporation and others under section 304(II) as there had been substantial evidence to suggest that. Mr. Warren M. Anderson was aware that poor safety measures at U.C.C.'s plant in Bhopal could cause disaster;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made so far in the case;

(c) the action taken by the Government for extradition of Mr. Anderson to India;

(d) whether the C.B.I. ever visited U.C.C.'s Headquarters in U.S. to compare the safety standards practised in their plant in Bhopal and the U.S. so as to establish the complicity of accused foreigner in the gas leakage tragedy; and

(e) if so, whether the C.B.I. would now take care that all the evidentiary material linking Mr. Anderson and this case are put together before filing the extradition proceedings so that extradition is successful?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) According to information received from the CBI, a charge-sheet under sections 304, 324, 326 & 429 IPC read with section 35 IPC was filed on 1.12.1987 in the Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate against Warren M. Anderson, the then Chairman, UCC, USA; Keshav Mahindra, the then Chairman; Vijay Gokhale, the them Managing Director; Kishore Kamdar, the then Vice President; J. Mukund, the then Works Manager; Dr. R.B. Roy Chaudhry, the then Asstt. Works Manager and K.B. Shetty, the then Plant Supdt. and also against the Union Carbide Corporation, USA: Union Carbide (Eastern Inc.), Hong Kong and Union Carbide India Limited, Calcutta. Since 3 accused *viz.* Mr. Anderson the then Chairman; Union Carbide Corporation, USA & Union Carbide (Eastern Inc.), Hong Kong did not appear in the court, the trial was bifurcated and charges were framed against the remaining 9 accused persons on 8.4.1993 under sections 304 (II), 324, 326, 429 IPC read with section 35 IPC. On appeal, High Court of Jabalpur upheld the charges. However, in its order-dated 13.9.96, the Supreme Court amended the charges from sections 304, 324, 326 & 429 IPC to sections 304A, 336, 337 & 338 IPC. So far, 89 witnesses have been examined in the case.

(c) and (e) As Mr. Anderson and the two companies *viz.* UCC, USA and UCE Hong Kong did not appear in the court, the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Bhopal issued a non-bailable warrant against him on 10.4.1992. Accordingly, CBI moved Ministry of External Affairs in August 1993 to initiate extradition against him. After protracted correspondence, the Ministry of External Affairs requested CBI for strengthening the evidentiary links for extradition purposes. In between, based on legal opinion on the merits of the case, the Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate was requested by CBI on 24.5.2002 for issuance of a fresh warrant of arrest under Section 304A IPC against Mr. Anderson, which was dismissed by the court on 28.8.2002. According to information received from the CBI, the revised request on extradition of Mr. Anderson is in the final stages of preparation.

(d) The CBI team headed by Shri K. Madhavan, the then DIG, CBI visited USA in November, 1988 as per Letter Rogatory dated 6.7.1988 and held several meetings with the officers of the Justice Department of USA and clarified various matters of facts and laws.

DR. V. SAROJA: On the midnight of 2/3 December, 1984 the world's worst industrial disaster took place in this country causes by the Union Carbide Corporation of USA in Bhopal, the capital city of Madhya Pradesh, with a population of over one million people. Forty tonnes of methyl isocyanate and other lethal gasses released causing instantaneous death of over 16,000 people and another 16,000 deaths soon after the incident. About five lakh people have been physically, mentally, genetically and hormonally impaired.

The CBI had filed a chargesheet in the court of Chief Judicial Magistrate of Bhopal on 1st December 1987, against Mr. Anderson, who was the Chairman of UCC at that time and the other associated Indian-based Chairman. The chargesheet against Mr. Anderson which was under section 304(II) has now been diluted to section 304(A). I would like to ask the hon. Minister what is the reason behind this dilution of the chargesheet from section 304(II) to section 304(A). Secondly, was so much time taken by the Government of India only for diluting this case to support Mr. Anderson and not for rendering justice to the people of Bhopal? Will the Government give a categorical reply?

12.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have replied, that FIR was lodged against them under Section 304 but later on Supreme Court gave ruling to register this case under Section 304(a). Supreme Court gave ruling in favour is a accused against whom appeal was filed and directed to register the case under section 304(a). Legal opinion was sought in this matter on the basis of that opinion the case was registered under Section 304(a). Now Chief Judicial Magistrate again has registered the FIR. Under Section 304 and has initiated the action thereon.

[English]

DR. V. SAROJA: Is it a fact that the US Administration has written a letter to the Government of India which points out Article 3 (a) of the Extradition Treaty which covers offences...*(Interruptions)*

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Encounter with Terrorists in South Delhi

*105. SHRI A. NARENDRA:
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Police has shot down two terrorists recently in South Delhi;

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

(c) whether the militants have been identified;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there has been a demand from the Government and National Human Rights Commission to conduct investigation into the incident;

(f) if so, the action taken thereon;

(g) whether Delhi Police has submitted a report about the incident to the Government and National Human Rights Commission; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (h) Based on a specific intelligence, a team of Delhi Police on 3rd November, 2002 intercepted two Pakistani terrorists belonging to Lashkar-e-Toiba at the underground parking lot of Ansal Plaza Shopping Complex when the two alighted from a Maruti car No. DL-8C-B-3241. As the terrorists opened fire, it was returned by the police personnel on duty as a result of which both of them were shot dead. The two slain terrorists were subsequently identified as Dawood Ali Ahmed @ Abu Anas, resident of Kasoor, Punjab, Pakistan and Ezaz Ahmed, a resident of Gujranwala, Punjab, Pakistan.

On receipt of a complaint based on a news item published in the "Asian Age" in its issue dated the 6th November, 2002, the National Human Rights Commission issued a notice to the Commissioner of Police, Delhi and two other officials of Delhi Police in which they, *inter alia*, directed them to submit a report on the allegations contained in the said news item and the complaint. Delhi

Police in their report to the Commission indicated in details the circumstances in which the encounter took place and how the claim made by the so called eye witness, Dr. Hari Krishna, that the incident was a set-up, was false.

[English]

Passing of Secret Papers

*106. SHRI C. SREENIVASAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Central Government officials arrested/dismissed for passing on secret and confidential papers to the foreign countries during the last three years and till date, year-wise;

(b) whether decisions regarding their dismissal/ termination by the Government Departments/Autonomous Organisations are still pending as the final judgement is awaited;

(c) whether the Central Government propose to enact any new law or propose to amend the Official Secrets Act to dismiss/terminate the services of the accused Government officials without awaiting judgment; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) Twenty-one, sixteen and thirty Central Government officials were arrested during 2000, 2001 and 2002 (till date) respectively for their involvement in espionage activities. Out of these thirteen officials have been dismissed.

(b) to (d) A Central Government official other than defence personnel can be dismissed/removed from service for his involvement in espionage activities under the CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965 even during the pendency of a court case against him for such offence.

In respect of defence personnel, disciplinary proceedings including for dismissal/removal from service are initiated by the defence authorities as per the Acts/ Rules applicable to them.

Atrocities against Dalits and Adivasis

*107. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:
SHRI CHINTAMAN WANAGA:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the grisly murder of five dalits in a Haryana village in front of a police post allegedly by a violent mob;

(b) if so, whether cases of atrocities against Dalits and Adivasis have increased recently;

(c) the details of incidents relating to killings of Dalits and humiliation of Dalit women during the last one year, State-wise and incident-wise;

(d) whether any investigation has been ordered by the Government/NHRC to find out causes of increase in these incidents;

(e) if so, the details of the reports, incident-wise;

(f) the action taken against the persons responsible for such violation; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government for the security of Dalits and Adivasis in the country?

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

(b) and (c) A total of 25093, 25455 and 25562 cases of crimes against members of Scheduled Castes from all over India were reported during 1999, 2000 and 2001 and 4450, 4190 and 4121 cases of crime were reported against members of STs from all over India during 1999, 2000 and 2001 which shows that Crime against SCs showed a marginal increase while Crime against STs showed a declining trend. State-wise incidents of murder and rape of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 2001 are given at Statement-I & Statement-II. There is no separate data maintained for crime against Dalit Women.

(d) to (f) No, Sir. No such investigation has been ordered by the Central Government or National Human Rights Commission.

(g) "Police and Law and Order" are State subjects are per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs have issued guidelines to the State Governments from time to time to give more focussed attention to improving the administration of the criminal justice system to ensure prevention of atrocities against SCs/STs/women and other vulnerable sections of society. The guidelines issued by MHA include *inter-alia*, the sensitization of police personnel

ion the implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1995 and the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989, instructions to the police to have a more empathetic approach while dealing with the cases of atrocities against them, specifying the scope and responsibility of the police personnel investigation such offences, recruitment of sufficient number of persons belonging to SCs/STs/minorities as police personnel, especially, at the cutting edge level, setting up of special cells to deal with such offences, programmes for creating awareness among the vulnerable sections of society and legal recourse open to them, evaluation of the working of special courts, identification of atrocity prone areas for prevention of crime, and measures to be taken for economic and social rehabilitation of victims of atrocities. The State Governments were also requested to undertake a comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the law enforcement machinery in tackling the problems faced by members of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and also take appropriate measures aimed at increasing the responsiveness of the law and order machinery.

Statement I

Incidence of Murder & Rape of SC during 2001

Sl.No.	State/UT	Murder	Rape
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22	54
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0
4.	Bihar	2	15
5.	Chhattisgarh	8	48
6.	Goa	0	0
7.	Gujarat	20	11
8.	Haryana	7	17
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	6
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	1
11.	Jharkhand	0	0
12.	Karnataka	14	11
13.	Kerala	4	73
14.	Madhya Pradesh	66	302
15.	Maharashtra	9	40
16.	Manipur	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0
20.	Orissa	5	11
21.	Punjab	2	4
22.	Rajasthan	51	151
23.	Sikkim	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	12	7
25.	Tripura	0	0
26.	Uttaranchal	9	5
27.	Uttar Pradesh	321	370
28.	West Bengal	0	2
	Total (States)	553	1128
29.	A & N Islands	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0
31.	D & N Haveli	0	1
32.	Daman & Diu	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	0	0
	Total (UTs)	0	1
	Total (All India)	553	1129

Source : Monthly Crime Statistics.
West Bengal figure exclude July and October 2001 data of Kolkata city due to non-availability.

Statement II

Incidence of Murder & Rape of Scheduled Tribes during 2001

Sl.No.	State/UT	Murder	Rape
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	18
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	13	47
6.	Goa	0	0
7.	Gujarat	7	18
8.	Haryana	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0
12.	Karnataka	0	3
13.	Kerala	3	22
14.	Madhya Pradesh	35	202
15.	Maharashtra	6	35
16.	Manipur	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0
20.	Orissa	1	4
21.	Punjab	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	14	45
23.	Sikkim	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0
26.	Uttaranchal	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3	1
28.	West Bengal	0	1
	Total (States)	86	398
29.	A & N Islands	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0
31.	D & N Haveli	0	0
32.	Daman & Diu	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	0	0
	Total (UTs)	0	0
	Total (All India)	86	398

Source : Monthly Crime Statistics.

Note: Figures are provisional.

West Bengal figure exclude July and October data of Kolkata city due to its non-availability.

[Translation]

Smuggling of Radioactive Uranium

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

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that a large quantity of radioactive materials and natural uranium are smuggled from India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have taken any concrete action to check this smuggling; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (d) No case of theft or smuggling of radioactive material or natural uranium from any of the units of the Department of Atomic Energy has occurred. Foolproof security arrangements and accounting procedures are in place at various nuclear

installations to safeguard against any incident of theft or smuggling of radio active materials.

[English]

Activities of Veerappan

*109. SHRI VINAY KUMAR SORAKE:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu had recently sought assistance from the Union Government to nab Veerappan;

(b) if so, the details of assistance rendered by the Union Government and the success achieved thereby;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Union Government as well as State Governments have failed to nab Veerappan;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the plans being formulated by the Union and State Governments to nab Veerppan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. On the request the State Governments of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, one Task Force of NSG and 4 Companies of CRPF were provided to the State Government of Karnataka on 07.9.2002. In addition, assistance in the form of arms, ammunitions and equipments with technical intelligence support were also provided. Further, the services of Shri K. Arkesh, Commandant, CRPF have been placed at the disposal of the STF Karnataka to facilitate operation against Veerappan and his gang.

(c) to (e) 'Public ørder' and 'Police' are State subjects and therefore maintenance of law and order is the primary responsibility of the State Governments. It is for the State Governments of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka to formulate strategies for nabbing Veerppan. The Union Government has assured them all necessary support.

[Translation]

Closure of Fertilizer Units

*110. SHRI BHUPENDRASINH SOLANKI:
YOGI ADITYA NATH:

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

(a) whether the Government has decided to close down some of the fertiliser plants including the units being run by FCI limited functioning in different States all over the country;

(b) if so, the fertiliser plants proposed to be closed down, State-wise;

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) the number of employees to be rendered jobless as a result thereof;

(e) the likely effect of closure on the production of fertilizers in the country;

(f) the alternate arrangements made to meet the demand of fertilizers, hitherto being met through these plants;

(g) whether the Government plan to exempt those units from closure which propose to covert to gas based plant using coal bed methane; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) to (d) The Government have decided to close down the following units of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFC), Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCI) and Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd. (PPCL), having a total manpower of 11073, as they have not been found techno-economically viable:

Andhra Pradesh		Ramagundam (FCI)
Bihar		Barauni (HFC)
Jharkhand		Sindri (FCI)
Chhattisgarh		Korba Project (FCI)
Orissa		Talcher (FCI)
Rajasthan	:	Saladipura (PPCL)
Uttaranchal		Dehradun (PPCL)
Uttar Pradesh		Gorakhpur (FCI)
West Bengal	:	Durgapur; Haldia; and Fertilizer Promotion & Agriculture Research Division (HFC)

The employees have been offered a package of Voluntary Separation Scheme.

(e) and (f) At the time of closure, none of the above units was in operation and the closure will have no effect on the availability of urea fertilizers in the country. Adequate supply of urea is ensured to all the States at a uniform Statutory Sale Price and no State is allowed to suffer from shortage of fertilizers.

(g) and (h) The availability and use of Coal Bed Methane for production of fertilizers is not feasible in the near future.

[English]

Evaluation of PSUs

*111. SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN:
SHRI RAMANAND SINGH:

Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of PSUs sold to foreign buyers during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government are aware of the news-items appearing in various newspapers in regard to the undervaluation of PSUs selected for disinvestment;

(c) if so, the names of PSUs reported undervalued and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) the details of the valuation methods and assets valuers selected by the Government for the purpose of valuation of Public Sector Undertakings selected for disinvestment during the last three years;

(e) whether the Government are selecting merchant banks as asset valuer and whether the Government have gained any advantage by selecting such banks; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT, MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) As they were the highest bidders for Lodhi Hotel, New Delhi, it has been sold to consortium of foreign companies, *viz.*, M/s. Silverlink Holdings Ltd., Flash Rise Ltd., Sharp Point Ltd., First Circle Holdings Pvt. Ltd. and Paranal Finance S.A. of British Virgin Island. Similarly, Paradeep Phosphate Ltd. to a Joint Venture of an Indian company M/s Zuari Industries Ltd. and a Moroccan Company M/s Maroc Phosphore S.A. All other PSUs have been sold to Indian companies.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Articles have appeared in newspapers alleging undervaluation of shares of BALCO, CMC, IPCL and Centaur Hotel (Mumbai). Government does not agree with the views expressed in these articles. For valuation several assumptions are made to value assets, liabilities and future business prospects of the company being disinvested. It is used to arrive at a reserve price. The actual sale price is determined through a process of competitive bidding, which allows the market determined valuation, at that point in time, to be revealed, including the control premium, realisable from the bidders, for transfer of management control in the case of strategic sale. Subsequent changes in the market price of shares of disinvested PSUs reflect, among other things, future prospects of the company under the new management.

(d) In keeping with the best market practices, the following four methodologies are used for the valuation of PSUs.

1. Discounted Cash Flow Method
2. Balance Sheet Method
3. Transaction Multiple Method
4. Asset Valuation Method.

The first three methodologies are generally used for valuation of a going concern. The last methodology is more relevant for evaluation of assets in case of liquidation of a company. The reserve price is determined by an Inter Ministerial Valuation Committee, on the basis of the advice of the Advisors, appointed for the purpose, and the results obtained using the four separate valuation methodologies.

The names of asset valuers selected for valuing the assets of PSUs disinvested through strategic sale since 1999-2000 are as follows:-

S.No	PSU	Asset Valuer
1	2	3
1.	Modern Food Industries Ltd.	M/s A.P. Saxena & Associates, New Delhi
2.	Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd (BALCO)	Shri P.V. Rao, New Delhi
3.	CMC Ltd.	M/s R.B. Shah & Associates, Jaipur

1	2	3
4.	HTL Ltd.	M/s P.T. Shanmugam, Chennai
5.	Lagan Jute Machinery Co. Ltd.	M/s. A.F. Ferguson & Co. & NIDC, New Delhi
6.	IBP Ltd.	M/s A.P. Saxena & Associates (New Delhi), M/s N.K. Chakraborty (Kolkata), M/s Godbole & Associates (Mumbai), M/s M.M. Kulkarni (Nasik) and M/s Meticulous Consultants (Chennai).
7.	Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	Consortium of M/s Price Waterhouse Coopers Ltd., M/s Dalal Consultants and Engineers Ltd., Mumbai
8.	Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.	M/s Rajesh Burman & Associates, New Delhi
9.	Jessop & Co.**	M/s Devcon Engineers & Valuers, Kolkata
10.	Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	M/s R.B. Shah & Associates, Jaipur
11.	Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd.	M/s Delloite Huskins & Sells, Mumbai
12.	19 hotels of ITDC	M/s Kanti Karamsey & Co., Mumbai
13.	Hotel Corporation of India Ltd. - Centaur Hotel Airport, Mumbai and Centaur Hotel Juhu, Mumbai	M/s Kanti Karamsey & Co., Mumbai
14.	Hotel Corporation of India Ltd. - Centaur Hotel, Rajgir.	M/s R.S. Minocha & Associates, New Delhi

**The sale agreement not yet been signed in view of stay order granted by the Calcutta High Court.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Disinvestment of NALCO

*112. SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendation of Disinvestment Commission with regard to National Aluminium Company (NALCO) is being implemented;

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

(c) whether the nodal Ministry has raised objections and put forward suggestions in regard to the disinvestment of NALCO;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the present status of the disinvestment process of the unit; and

(e) the amount of dividend, interest and Income Tax received by the Government from NALCO during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT, MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) and (b) The Government has broadly accepted the recommendations of the Disinvestment Commission for disinvestment of 30% equity of NALCO through market sale. In addition, the Government has decided to disinvest 29.15% equity to a strategic partner bringing the Government equity down to 26% after reserving upto 2% of the equity for NALCO employees.

(c) and (d) There are no objections of the Administrative Department *viz.* the Department of Mines to the decision of the Government for disinvestment in

NALCO taken on 27th September, 2001 and 11th July, 2002. The suggestions of the Department of Mines and other Departments related to implementation of the disinvestment process in NALCO, are discussed and taken into account through the forum of inter-ministerial meetings. The Advisors have been appointed. The process of the due diligence by the Qualified Interested Parties (QIPs) has started from 10th October, 2002. Plant visits were to start from 28th October, 2002, but in the face of resistance faced by the Advisors and QIPs, plant visits had to be suspended and will commence after adequate security arrangements have been made.

(e) The amount of the dividend, interest and the Income Tax paid by NALCO during the last three years, as per the Public Enterprises Survey (2000-01), are as follows:—

(Rs. in crores)

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
Dividend	77.32	128.87	257.72
Interest	38.06	63.43	97.56
Income tax	88.97	169.47	187.54

[Translation]

Rural Housing Schemes

*113. SHRI P.R. KHUNTE:
KUMARI BHAVANA PUNDLIKRAO GAWALI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have collected information regarding corruption and unnecessary delay in the construction of houses under various Central Rural Housing Schemes during the last two years and the current year;

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

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the erring officials;

(d) the present status of the target fixed during the Ninth Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government have formulated a comprehensive action plan to meet the target of housing for all during the Tenth Five Year Plan;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Rural Development, which is implementing various Rural Housing Schemes, undertakes Concurrent Evaluation of the Programmes from time to time, in addition to such methods of monitoring as Field Studies, the Area Officers' Scheme and Periodic Reports. Apart from this as and when any case of corruption or irregularity in implementation of Rural Housing Schemes is brought to the notice of the Ministry, the Matter is immediately taken up with the concerned State Governments/UT Administrations, for taking appropriate action. The details of the complaints received with regard to irregularities in implementation of rural housing schemes and action taken thereon during the last two years and the current year are at statement-I.

(d) Under the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) & the Credit-cum-Subsidy Scheme (CCSS), the State-wise targets are fixed on the basis of pre-determined criteria. The Schemes of Innovative Stream for Rural Housing and Habitat Development and Rural Building Centre are project based demand driven schemes, hence no targets can be fixed under these schemes. State-wise details of targets fixed and number of houses constructed under the IAY and the CCSS during the Ninth Five Year Plan are at statement-II.

(e) to (g) In order to achieve the goal of providing Housing to All and also to create quality housing in rural areas through technology intervention, an Action Plan was prepared in 1998. During the Tenth Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 11390 crore has been proposed to implement the Action Plan.

Statement I

Complaints received on irregularities in implementation of the Indira Awaas Yojana

1. ANDHRA PRADESH

A complaint was received from Smt. Renuka Chaudhury, MP (Lok Sabha), Khammam District of Andhra Pradesh regarding irregularities in the selection of beneficiaries. In the complaint, it has been alleged that in the selection of beneficiaries, Gram Sabha is rarely consulted and the District Collector is mis-using his power to allot the scheme in a partisan manner.

Action Taken: The matter was taken up with the Government of Andhra Pradesh and they have informed that the IAY houses were sanctioned in Khammam District, to the poorest among poor families like Primitive Tribal Groups i.e. Kondareddies, Koyar S Lambadas and Fire/ Flood victims, Widows Headed families, Physically Handicapped and Ex-servicemen as per the IAY Guidelines. The selection of beneficiaries was done by Gram Sabha only.

2. BIHAR

(a) A complaint was received from Shri Rajo Singh, MP, (Lok Sabha) regarding irregularities in the selection of beneficiaries under IAY in Begusarai and Jamui Districts of Bihar. In the complaint in had been alleged that the beneficiaries are not selected by Gram Sabha and the documents for the selection are sometimes forged.

(b) Another complaint was received from Shri Nikhil Kumar Choudhary, MP (LS) regarding alleged corruption by Shri Ram Narayan Lala in the implementation of IAY in Katihar District, Bihar.

(c) Another complaint was received from Shri Sarad Yadav, the then Minister for Civil Aviation regarding misutilization of funds under IAY and JRY by the officers of Madhepura District of Bihar.

(d) A complaint was received from Dr. Sanjay Paswan, MP (LS) regarding irregularities and corruption in the implementation of the IAY in certain villages of Jahanabad District, Bihar.

Action taken: A Team of Officers of this Ministry led by Shri Satish Chandra, Joint Secretary was deputed to inquire into the matter. In his report, it is stated that the total number of villagers present in the Gram Sabha meetings *vis-a-vis* the number of beneficiaries selected was very small. The District Authorities, should in future ensure that full publicity is arranged for the Gram Sabha meetings so as to facilitate maximum participation. Accordingly, the matter has been taken up with the State Government for which reply is awaited.

(b) Report called for from the Government of Bihar is still awaited.

(c) The complaint was forwarded to the State Government of Bihar. The status report is still awaited.

(d) The complaint was forwarded to the State Government of Bihar. The status report is still awaited.

3. ORISSA

A complaint was received from Shri Sanatan Bisi, Ex-MP, Rajya Sabha that Government of Orissa had decided that the IAY houses would be allotted to the beneficiaries in the 14 cyclone affected districts by lottery.

Action Taken: The complaint was forwarded to the State Government for taking appropriate action in the matter and called for comments on the procedure of selection of beneficiaries adopted by the State Government of Orissa. The State Government's response is still awaited.

4. UTTAR PRADESH

(a) A complaint was received from the villagers of Jola Dindoli, Block Nagal Tahsil Deoband District Saharanpur (U.P.) regarding irregularities in identification of beneficiaries under IAY. It was alleged that no meetings of Gram Sabha were held for identification/selection of beneficiaries under IAY and ineligible people were provided with the funds for construction of houses by Gram Pradhan and State Government Officials.

(b) Another complaint was received from Shri Ram Sajeevan, MP (LS) in which serious allegations of corruption in the implementation of IAY/PMGY-GA and upgradation Scheme in the development Block of Chitrakoot Dham have been alleged against Shri Tejvant Singh, Block Development Officer.

(c) A complaint was received from Shri Ramesh Chandra Diwedi, MP (LS) in respect of irregularities in the implementation of IAY out of the funds amounting to Rs. 1 crore released during 1998-1999 to the fire affected families of village Arki in Chitrakut District, Uttar Pradesh.

Action Taken: (a) The complaint was forwarded to the State Government for taking appropriate necessary action. The State Government has informed that in selection of the beneficiaries, concerned Gram Panchayat has not maintained criteria of priority and has identified ineligible villagers. Necessary directives to recover the funds given to ineligible people have been given and necessary action has been initiated against the erring Gram Panchayat Pradhan and Gram Panchayat Officer concerned.

(b) The Status Report called from the State Government in this regard is awaited.

(c) The complaint was forwarded to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh whose response is awaited.

Statement II

State-wise targets and number of houses constructed during Ninth Five Year Plan under the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and Credit-cum-Subsidy Scheme (CCSS)

(In Nos.)

Sl. No.	Name of the State UTs	Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)		Credit-cum-Subsidy Scheme	
		Target	Number of houses constructed	Target	Number of houses constructed
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	400642	421508	20804	38111
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15858	13669	—	—
3.	Assam	367565	170771	29700	27
4.	Bihar	1085118	723658	63828	437
5.	Chhattisgarh*	32499	40773	2037	842
6.	Goa	2376	2012	131	NR
7.	Gujarat	119278	128299	6073	NR
8.	Haryana	43538	47514	2154	712
9.	Himachal Pradesh	18247	16996	948	429
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	25036	29116	1137	NR
11.	Jharkhand*	145426	106369	9035	13
12.	Karnataka	220333	206788	11012	1837
13.	Kerala	117257	83466	6689	518
14.	Madhya Pradesh	361577	409071	14878	3414
15.	Maharashtra	395173	357083	19700	315
16.	Manipur	18065	4510	762	NR
17.	Meghalaya	24801	9727	—	—
18.	Mizoram	6018	6181	—	—
19.	Nagaland	16574	21308	—	—
20.	Orissa	335594	463071	17105	29458
21.	Punjab	27141	23143	1384	186
22.	Rajasthan	142437	177490	5961	892
23.	Sikkim	4351	5178	—	—
24.	Tamil Nadu	237866	272426	10850	7790
25.	Tripura	36146	38151	2774	NR

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	Uttar Pradesh	855867	762681	41488	NR
27.	Uttaranchal*	34792	25020	2231	587
28.	West Bengal	418932	305166	22656	NR
29.	A & N Islands	2753	934	—	—
30.	D & N Haveli	1716	360	—	—
31.	Daman & Diu	600	108	—	—
32.	Lakshadweep	187	221	—	—
33.	Pondicherry	1724	1624	—	—
	Total	5515488	4874392	293337	85568

*States created during 2000-2001.

$- Credit-cum-Subsidy Scheme started in 1999-2000 and implemented in 23 States only.

NR - Not Reported.

[English]

Amendment in Panchayati Raj Act

*114. DR. S. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to amend the Constitution to grant administrative and financial powers to the Panchayati Raj Institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the Bill is likely to be brought forward in this regard;

(c) the details of the schemes to assist Panchayats to enable them to provide financial assistance to the needy especially to artisans in villages;

(d) whether any existing scheme is going to be modified in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) and (b) The All India Panchayat Adhyakshas *Sammelan* held at New Delhi in April, 2002, *inter-alia*, welcomed the proposal of the Hon'ble Prime Minister for an appropriate new Amendment to the Constitution to bring about speedy and effective devolution of financial and administrative powers to the Panchayati Raj Institutions and unanimously resolved to urge the Union Government to initiate the process in this behalf. The Union Government has initiated further action on the aforesaid Resolution adopted at the *Sammelan*. At this stage, therefore, it may be premature to announce the details or the time-frame for the introduction of a Constitutional Amendment Bill to grant administrative and financial powers to Panchayati Raj Institutions.

(c) In this Ministry, the Sampurna Grameen Yojana (SGRY) envisages earmarking of funds for individual beneficiary Schemes for SCs/STs for providing economic and social assets and for developmental works on individual lands of Below Poverty Line (BPL), SC and ST families.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Drinking Water and Sanitation facilities in Rural Areas

*115. SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA:
SHRI MANSINH PATEL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of rural population provided with drinking water and sanitation facilities during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to improve the quality of sanitation in the rural areas;

(c) the extent to which the Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) are being involved therein; and

(d) the assistance provided to these NGOs during the last two years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) As per information received from the State Governments till 12.11.2002, the status of coverage of rural habitations with drinking water facility is as follows:

Type of coverage	No. of habitations	Percentage of total habitations covered
Total	1422664	—
Fully Covered (FC)	1283926	90.25
Partially Covered (PC)	123636	8.69
Not Covered (NC)	15102	1.06

The details of rural habitations covered with facility of drinking water during the last 3 years and during the current year is as follows:

Sl. No.	Year	Not Covered habitations	Partially Covered habitations	Total
1.	1999-2000	11866	62770	74636
2.	2000-2001	6651	61967	68618
3.	2001-2002	3750	48351	52101
4.	2002-2003*	696	14645	15341

*This is provision and as per information received from State Governments till 12.11.2002. As per target fixed for the year 2002-2003 it is proposed to cover 8394 Not Covered habitations and 60933 Partially Covered habitations during the year.

As on 22.11.2002, 20% of the rural population has been provided with improved sanitation of facilities.

The status of coverage of rural population with sanitation facilities during the last 3 years and the current year is as given below:

Sl.No.	Period	Toilets Constructed (Lakhs)
1.	1999-2000	10.87
2.	2000-2001	6.81
3.	2001-2002	8.69
4.	2002-2003 (14.11.01)	9.12

(b) The Government of India is implementing Central Rural Sanitation Programme for improving quality of sanitation in rural areas. As part of the Programme, Total Sanitation Campaign is being implemented in 185 districts in the country. The funds under the campaign are meant for construction of individual household toilets, schools toilets, community complexes for women, toilets for Anganwadis and Balwadis, Production Centres and Rural Sanitary Marts as well as taking up awareness generation among the people. These projects are being implemented with the people's participation. Regular monitoring and review of the project are being done for proper implementation of the projects.

The Total Sanitation Campaign of the Central Rural Sanitation Programme has been introduced w.e.f. 1.4.99 which is being implemented for providing sanitation facilities in the identified district of the country. The National Scheme Sanctioning Committee in its 16 meetings held so far has approved 185 projects in 27 States/UTs with the total project cost of about Rs. 2032 crore of which the Central, State and the Beneficiary/ Panchayat shares are Rs. 1225 crores, Rs. 427 crores and 380 crores respectively. An amount of about Rs. 328 crores has so far been released as Government of India share. The Components sanctioned in the 185 projects are construction of 169 lakh Individual household Latrines, 1.68 lakh Toilets for Schools, 20434 Sanitary Complex for Women, 13206 Toilets for Balwadi/ Angwanwadis, 1610 Rural Sanitary Marts/Production Centres and 112 Total Sanitation of Villages. As per the latest progress reports received from the State/UTs the physical achievement under the TSC is as follows:- Construction of 15.07 lakh Household Latrines, 970 Sanitary Complex for Women, 18397 Toilets for Schools, 1544 Anganwadi/Balwadis and 335 RSMs/Production Centres.

(c) and (d) Water supply being a State subject, the schemes for providing drinking water to rural habitations are implemented by State Governments. No NGOs are

involved nor any funds released to them by the Central Government directly, for implementation of water supply schemes in rural areas. NGOs are however being involved in the Sector Reform Project being implemented in 67 districts on Pilot basis. District Water and Sanitation Committee (DWSC) of each district implementing Sector Reform project has to co-opt three NGOs into the DWSC with the approval of Government of India. Accordingly, Government of India has accorded approval for co-option of 42 NGOs during last three years and the current year as under.

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of NGOs approved by G.O.I. for co-option into DWSC
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Maharashtra	8
4.	Rajasthan	9
5.	Tamil Nadu	6
6.	Uttar Pradesh	15
	Total	42

The assistance provided to NGOs is however, maintained only at the district level.

[English]

Norms for Deemed Varsities

*116. SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to encourage the expansion of Deemed Universities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the UGC propose to encourage wider university education;

(d) if so the details in this regard;

(e) whether the Government have constituted a high level Committee to review norms for the deemed universities; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) Proposals from the institutions of higher education which are doing work of a high standard in specialised academic fields are considered for granting Deemed to be University status as per the UGC guidelines. There is no proposal regarding number of Deemed Universities.

(c) and (d) UGC proposes to adopt a two-pronged strategy wherein it would like to expand the existing infrastructure and also to coverage the conventional and distance modes of higher education.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. UGC in September 2002 has constituted a six member High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Venkatasubramaniam, Member, Planning Commission to review the UGC guidelines for Deemed Universities.

[Translation]

Cases of Religious Conversion

*117. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:
DR. B.B. RAMAIAH:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of cases of religious conversion have been reported recently in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether a demand has been made in the country that the Central Government should enact a law to stop conversions by allurement or force;

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

(e) whether such a law exists in any of the States; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) Some cases of religious conversions have been reported from different States recently. However, no such data is maintained by the Central Government.

(c) and (d) No specific request has been received to this effect and at present, there is no proposal to enact such a law by Union Government.

(e) and (f) Such a law exists in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. Recently Tamil Nadu Assembly has also passed a bill on the subject.

Disinvestment of NFL

*118. SHRI RAMDAS RUPALA GAVIT:
SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI:

Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken a decision to disinvest the National Fertilizer Limited;

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

(c) the details of profits and losses of the National Fertilizers Ltd. for the last three years, year-wise;

(d) whether the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers raised objection in regard to the disinvestment of NFL; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT, MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has decided to disinvest 51% of its equity in National Fertilizers Limited to a strategic partner in accordance with the recommendations of the Disinvestment Commission.

(c) The profit/loss of National Fertilizers Limited during the last 3 years is as under:

(Rs. crores)

Year	Net Profit after tax
1999-2000	34.89
2000-2001	27.31
2001-2002	40.61

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Closure/Revival of Barauni, Sindri and Namrup Fertilizer Plants

*119. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH:

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

(a) whether the Government have decided to close down the Barauni and Sindri chemical fertilizer plants;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) the justification for closing down the Sindri and Barauni fertilizer plants;

(d) the number of workers likely to be rendered jobless consequent upon the closure of the units and the proposal before the Government for the proper rehabilitation of the jobless workers;

(e) whether only Namrup fertilizer plant was revived whereas a decision was taken to close down others;

(f) whether an expert committee has recommended a revival scheme for the Sindri and Namrup fertilizer plants;

(g) whether there is widespread resentment against closure of Barauni and Sindri fertilizer plants from the people of Bihar and Jharkhand;

(h) if so, whether the Government propose to revive these two fertilizer plants; and

(i) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) to (c) The Government have decided to close down Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFC) including its Barauni unit and Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCI) including Sindri unit excepting Jodhpur Mining Organisation (JMO) as these were not found techno-economically viable.

(d) The manpower of Barauni and Sindri units is 1137 and 2139, respectively. HFC and FCI have offered benefits under the Voluntary Separation Scheme (VSS) to the employees of the units/offices decided to be closed including the Barauni and Sindri units.

(e) The revamp of the Namrup Units of HFC approved in 1997 at a revised estimated cost of Rs. 509.40 crore is under implementation.

(f) to (i) The revival of Barauni unit of HFC and Sindri unit of FCI has not been found techno-economically viable.

[English]

New Fertilizer Policy

*120. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to announce new fertilizer policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be announced;

(c) whether draft of the new policy has been prepared;

(d) if so, the main features of the policy;

(e) whether it is also true that the new proposed policy would encourage replacement of chemical fertilizers with the botanical and biofertilizers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) to (f) The new pricing policy for urea units, being formulated keeping in view the recommendations of Expenditure Reforms Commission, is under consideration of the Government. The new pricing policy is proposed to be introduced w.e.f. 1.4.2003. The new policy will be in the shape of Group Concession Scheme, and will aim at greater transparency, uniformity and efficiency in subsidy disbursements to urea manufacturing units and will induce urea manufacturers to take cost reduction measures on their own and be competitive. The new pricing policy is in respect of urea units only and is not intended to influence the usage of botanical and biofertilizers.

[Translation]

New Drug Policy

*121. DR. M.P. JAISWAL:
SHRIMATI RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government have conducted any study to find out the extent to which the new drug policy and price control regime have been effective in preventing the drug companies from getting undue profits, increasing production and ensuring availability of life saving drugs at reasonable prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the lacuna discovered in the implementation of new drug policy and price control regime;

(c) the action likely to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) the extent to which the steps taken by the Government in this regard have been successful;

(e) whether any PIL has been filed in Bangalore High Court in this regard; and

(f) if so, the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) to (f) A Public Interest Litigation in Karnataka High Court has resulted in an order dated 12.11.2002 which stops the Government from implementing the price control regime of the Pharmaceutical Policy-2002. It is, therefore, not possible to assess the impact of the new drug policy so far as the price control aspect of the policy is concerned.

[English]

Flood in North Eastern States

1111. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Assam and other flood affected States in the North Eastern Region have submitted district-wise assessments of flood damages this year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the aid sought for relief and rehabilitation work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) After taking into account the memorandum of the State, assessment of the Central Team and the norms for admissible expenditure a sum of Rs. 118.34 crore was assessed as the requirement for relief expenditure for the State of Assam. Adequate balance was available in the CRF of the State (to which Central Government contributes 75%) to cover this expenditure.

Manipur Government had also submitted a memorandum for financial assistance of Rs. 287.06 crore from NCCF. To assess the damage, a Central Team has visited affected areas of the State. The report of the Central Team is awaited. A memorandum/request for financial assistance of Rs. 60.3977 crore for the current floods and 15.00 crore for last year's floods from NCCF has been received from Arunachal Pradesh on 13th November 2002 and is being processed.

Visit of Officials to US

1112. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:
SHRI V. VETRISELVAN:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of officials from his ministry visited US recently to examine the option of using sensors to check infiltration from across the LoC/International Border;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the deal alongwith its terms and conditions and price of the sensors to be purchased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) A team of officials recently visited USA to discuss issues relating to integration of systems for deployment of hitech surveillance equipment and the available technologies for improved border monitoring. The team did not seek to purchase sensors or any other equipment.

Law and Order Situation in Delhi

1113. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the answer given to USQ No. 2486 dated 5.12.2000 and state:

(a) whether the Government of NCT of Delhi has since filed the status report on the functioning of PCR Vans and crime situation in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the crime situation in Delhi has improved as also the functioning of PCR Vans; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The status report mainly indicated the role played by PCR Vans in preventing crime, nabbing criminals and assisting the road accident victims. It also indicated in detail the work being done by Delhi Police in controlling crime in Delhi.

(c) The status report reflected the factual position on the two aspects on which the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi had directed Delhi Police to file the report.

(d) and (e) The crime rate in Delhi has progressively declined since the year 1999 and this trend also continued during the year 2002 (upto 15th November, 2002). The number of crimes reported in Delhi declined by 9.20% during the period from 1st January to 15th November, 2002 as compared to the corresponding period of the preceding year. The average response time of the PCR vehicles has also reduced with the installation of the state-of-the-art communication equipment and Automatic Call Distribution System in the Police Control Room of Delhi Police.

Modernisation of Educational Sector

1114. SHRI T. GOVINDAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received a proposal from Government of Kerala for the modernisation of educational sector in the State recently; and

(b) if so, the details and the present position thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, proposals under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, e.g. Information & Communication Technology, Quality Improvement in School Education etc. are processed for sanction of grants, keeping in view the parameters of the schemes and past performance (both physical and financial) of the Implementing Agency.

Militancy in North-East

1115. SHRI BIKASH CHOWDHURY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Tripura has forwarded a list comprising the names and details of militant organizations who have set up their base camps in Bangladesh territory;

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

(c) whether the Union Government pursued this matter with the Bangaldesh authorities including the extradition of militants who are wanted in the country for various crimes committed by them; and

(d) if so, the details an response received from the Bangladesh Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. The Government of Tripura has reported the existence of Indian insurgent groups in Bangladesh territory. The matter has been taken up with the Government of Bangladesh, who have assured that they will not allow militants to use their territory for carrying on activities prejudicial to the interests of India. The Government of Bangladesh has also assured full cooperation in the matter of deportation of Indian militants arrested by them.

Closure of Mines of HCL

1116. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to close down the Khetri Mines of the Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL) in Rajasthan;

(b) whether it is a fact that underground copper reserves are still available in huge quantity in the Khetri mines;

(c) whether the State Government has urged the Central Government not to close down the Khetri mines which is one of the biggest industrial units of mining and metal production;

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to review their decision in the matter; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) The Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL) has sought permission of the Government for closure of Khetri mine under Section 25 (o) of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947. Government of India, Ministry of Labour has not granted the permission for its closure so far.

(b) The ore reserves in Khetri mine including the available reserves below and around the mine is 59.79 Million Tonnes of 1.38% cu. However, the Geological reserve and Mineable reserve are 14.97 Million tonnes of 1.13% cu and 10.77 Million Tonnes of 1.15% cu respectively. The developed reserves constitute 0.37% Million Tonnes of 1.33% cu.

Cost of development and exploitation of reserves at Khetri Mine is high and the operation in the mine is unviable.

(c) to (e) Hon'ble Chief Minister, Government of Rajasthan has written to the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India *vide* letters dated 3.6.2002 and 17.9.2002 requesting to reconsider the decision regarding closure of Khetri Copper Mine. The Hon'ble Minister of State for Coal and Mines in his reply dated 29.7.2002 has mentioned that since the operation of Khetri mine is highly uneconomical and there is no possibility of reviving this unit, there is no option but to close down the Khetri mine, and, therefore, it would not be possible to reconsider the decision.

Amendment to Criminal Procedure

1117. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to enact amendment in the code of criminal procedure to deal with overcrowding of under trials and detenues of State jails;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government have received any request for upgradation and maintenance of Central Jails in the Vidharbha region of Maharashtra State;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1994 introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 9th May, 1994 contains, *inter-alia*, a proposal to insert a new section namely; section 438A in the code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 to provide that where an undertrial prisoner other than the one accused of an offence for which death has been prescribed as one of the punishments, has been under detention for a period extending to one-half of the maximum period of imprisonment provided for the alleged offence, he should be released on his personal bond,

with or without sureties. It is also proposed to provide that in no case will an undertrial prisoner be detained beyond the maximum period of imprisonment for which he can be convicted for the alleged offence.

(c) to (e) After the approval of the new non-plan scheme for upgradation of prisons infrastructure, no proposal for upgradation and maintenance of Central jails in Vidbharbha region has been received from the Government of Maharashtra. However, the State Government may include their requirement of new prisons or renovation of existing prisons in the new scheme launched by the Central Government for prison modernisation in the country from the current year.

Disinvestment of Navratna PSUs

1118. SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL:
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:
SHRI BHIM DAHAL:

Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to disinvest profit making Public Sector Undertakings which were awarded Navratna status by the Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT, MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) and (b) Government's declared disinvestment policy is to bring down Government held equity in all non-strategic PSUs, including Navratnas, to 26% or lower as decided on a case by case basis.

Selection of Districts for Rural Connectivity

1119. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a good number of State Governments have requested the Central Government to empower the State Governments to select districts for the implementation of the Prime Minister Gramodaya Yojana for rural connectivity under overall supervision of the Central Government;

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

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) to (c) No such requests have been received from the State Governments.

Decline in Exploration Programme

1120. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is continuous decline in exploration programme undertaken by Coal India Limited, Singareni Collieries Company Limited and Neyveli Lignite Corporation since 1999 as well as in budgetary provisions therefor;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to catalyse the exploration programmes?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) and (b) There has been decline in the exploration undertaken by the CIL and NLC compared to 1999-2000. However, in SCCL, the exploration will continue to be almost at the same level. The details are given below:—

(Lakh m)

Sl. No.	Company	1999-2000 (Actual)	2000-2001 (Actual)	2001-2002 (Actual)	2002-2003 (Programmed)
1	2	3	4	5	6
(A)	CIL				
(i)	Promotional drilling	0.97	0.33	0.44	0.49
(ii)	Detailed Drilling in CIL Blocks	2.05	1.63	1.25	1.48
(iii)	Detailed Drilling in Non-CIL Blocks	0.13	0.77	1.07	0.42
	Total	3.15	2.73	2.76	2.39

1	2	3	4	5	6
(B)SSCL					
(i)	Promotional drilling	0.28	0.11	0.18	0.17
(ii)	Detailed Drilling	0.60	0.65	0.65	0.56
	Total	0.88	0.76	0.83	0.73
(C)NLC					
(i)	Promotional drilling	0.70	0.52	0.64	0.54
(ii)	Detailed Drilling	0.05	0.08	—	0.04
	Total	0.75	0.60	0.64	0.58

The actual expenditure/budgetary provision for the above years are given below:-

(in Rs. crores)

Scheme	1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002		2002-03
	Budget provision	Actual expenditure	Budget provision	Actual expenditure	Budget provision	Actual expenditure	Budget provision
Promotional exploration	32.56	32.56	30.37	30.37	31.61	31.61	31.18
Detailed Drilling in non-CIL	5.38	5.38	10.00	10.00	45.85	45.85	12.53

Detailed drilling done by CIL, SCCL and NLC for their own blocks is funded through the internal resources of the respective companies and will continue during X plan as per their requirement.

(c) Government is funding promotional drilling in coal and lignite and detailed drilling in non-CIL blocks. The proposed funding for X plan is given below:—

	X Plan	
	Drilling (Lakh M)	Budget Estimate (Rs. in crores)
Detailed Drilling for non-CIL blocks.	2.13	70.66
Promotional Drilling (including other exploration services, creation of coal and lignite data base and CBM studies.)	6.00	275.80

[Translation]

Allocation of Funds for Drinking Water under Plan Period

1121. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:
SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated by the Government for providing drinking water in the rural areas during Eighth and Ninth Five Year Plan, State-wise, especially in respect of West Bengal and Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) whether the allocation is adequate to redress the problem of drinking water in these States;

(c) if not, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) The details of funds allocated for providing drinking water to rural areas during the eighth and ninth Five Year Plan period State-wise is given in the statement enclosed.

(b) to (d) It is proposed to cover all the rural habitations in the country with the facility of drinking water by the April 2004 subject to availability of funds. It has been the endeavour of the Government to allocate maximum possible funds to rural drinking water sector within the overall budgetary constraints.

Statement

Allocation under ARWSP including activity taken under DDP for VIII and IX Plan

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	VIII Plan	IX Plan
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	239.600	545.278
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	43.420	163.840
3.	Assam	80.330	276.710
4.	Bihar	282.180	424.635
5.	Chhattisgarh	—	54.570
6.	Goa	6.270	37.227
7.	Gujarat	153.750	333.980
8.	Haryana	94.120	147.843
9.	Himachal Pradesh	49.630	171.584
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	138.680	356.085
11.	Jharkhand	—	83.380
12.	Karnataka	217.570	512.266
13.	Kerala	112.050	247.824
14.	Madhya Pradesh	265.250	477.308
15.	Maharashtra	318.930	736.109
16.	Manipur	17.660	58.840
17.	Meghalaya	21.620	64.430
18.	Mizoram	12.190	46.030
19.	Nagaland	21.100	47.870
20.	Orissa	125.560	269.924
21.	Punjab	39.980	93.793
22.	Rajasthan	394.170	896.351
23.	Sikkim	18.600	24.528
24.	Tamil Nadu	189.950	360.352
25.	Tripura	18.480	57.070
26.	Uttaranchal	444.480	738.289
27.	Uttar Pradesh	—	56.600
28.	West Bengal	171.590	365.498
29.	A & N Islands	1.870	0.635
30.	D & N Haveli	0.950	0.515
31.	Daman & Diu	1.550	0.375

1	2	3	4
32.	Delhi	1.200	0.200
33.	Lakshadweep	0.420	0.375
34.	Pondicherry	1.420	0.250
	Total	3484.570	7650.563

[English]

Establishment of Diphu Campus of Assam University, Silchar

1122. DR. JAYANTA RONGPI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sum of Rupees three crore was released from the Prime Minister's special package for the establishment of Diphu Campus of Assam University, Silchar;

(b) if so, the exact date on which the sum was released;

(c) the progress made so far in the establishment of Diphu Campus; and

(d) the timeframe by which the scheme is likely to be commissioned and the campus start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) A sum of Rupees three crores was released by University Grants Commission to Assam University on 30th March, 2000 under Non-lapsable Pool of Central Resource for setting up of Diphu Campus.

(c) and (d) A decision regarding utilisation of funds by Assam University is to be taken by the University in consultation with Department of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER) and Ministry of Human Resource Development.

[Translation]

Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana

1123. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the status of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana in various States particularly in Jammu and Kashmir, State-wise;

(b) the benefits accrued to the people of various States by this scheme during each of the last three years, State-wise

(c) whether it is a fact that this scheme is lagging behind its target; and

(d) if so, the number of officers held guilty or responsible in this regard and the punishment awarded to them alongwith nature of punishment, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) A statement-I showing the financial progress as reported by States/UTs, including Jammu & Kashmir, under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) is enclosed as statement-I.

(b) State-wise, year-wise and component-wise physical progress under SJSRY during the last three years is given in the statement-II and III enclosed.

(c) Under SJSRY, the targets are left to be decided by the State Government in accordance with the guidelines of the scheme and the result of beneficiary surveys.

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

Statement I

State-wise Funds Position under SJSRY as on (31.10.2002)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Reported Unspent Balances of old schemes as on 30.11.97	Central Share Released under SJSRY from 1.12.97 to 31.10.2002	State Share Released from 1.12.97	Total (3+ 4+5)	Expend-iture report-ted	Balance Funds Avail-able with the states/ UTs (6-7)	%age of Expendi-ture (7/6%)?
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3953.25	5350.57	1673.02	10976.84	9603.58	1373.26	87.43%
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	458.65	204.65	99.62	762.92	154.33	608.59	20.23%
3.	Assam	1787.24	1617.83	111.72	3516.79	978.28	2538.51	27.82%
4.	Bihar	4647.40	1693.94	358.12	6699.46	555.99	6143.47	8.30%
5.	Chhattisgarh*	0.00	551.13	167.57	718.70	890.66	-171.96	123.93%
6.	Goa	221.90	84.06	35.53	341.49	224.33	117.16	65.69%
7.	Gujarat	2728.98	4099.38	1471.71	8300.07	5066.25	3233.82	61.04%
8.	Haryana	404.71	608.54	200.45	1213.70	1250.66	-36.96	103.05%
9.	Himachal Pradesh	698.04	285.78	142.05	1125.87	1035.99	89.88	92.02%
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	939.20	281.89	569.76	1790.85	1115.33	675.52	62.28%
11.	Jharkhand*	0.00	268.74	41.64	310.38	0.00	310.38	0.00%
12.	Karnataka	4888.75	3987.71	1251.23	10127.69	8910.25	1217.44	87.98%
13.	Kerala	846.82	1655.53	561.36	3063.71	2709.26	354.45	88.43%
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3053.95	5560.42	1518.69	10133.06	8613.13	1519.93	85.00%
15.	Maharashtra	4860.44	4470.25	1386.95	10717.64	7725.08	2992.56	72.08%
16.	Manipur	543.38	358.31	40.98	942.67	108.44	834.23	11.50%
17.	Meghalaya	311.47	237.99	79.34	628.80	197.22	431.58	31.36%
18.	Mizoram	90.58	582.18	214.89	887.65	674.08	213.57	75.94%
19.	Nagaland	641.10	344.20	89.55	1074.85	634.24	440.81	59.01%
20.	Orissa	1116.34	1455.31	572.28	3143.93	2435.77	708.16	77.48%
21.	Punjab	1541.47	405.83	140.74	2088.04	1807.17	280.87	86.55%
22.	Rajasthan	3160.17	1732.18	583.27	5475.62	4071.63	1403.99	74.36%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
23.	Sikkim	106.16	150.02	39.66	295.84	200.99	94.85	67.94%
24.	Tamil Nadu	7514.65	3693.29	1225.99	12703.93	12023.73	680.20	94.65%
25.	Tripura	112.95	598.80	193.74	905.49	824.69	80.80	91.08%
26.	Uttaranchal*	0.00	130.85	21.20	152.05	45.30	106.75	29.79
27.	Uttar Pradesh	7364.15	8065.37	2873.78	18303.30	16511.53	1791.77	90.21%
28.	West Bengal	2679.15	2837.80	881.91	6398.86	5408.99	989.87	84.53%
29.	A & N Islands	120.31	261.06	N.A.	381.37	103.65	277.72	27.18%
30.	Chandigarh	77.70	150.45	N.A.	228.15	50.21	177.94	22.01%
31.	D & N Haveli	73.31	249.23	N.A.	322.54	133.81	188.73	41.49%
32.	Daman & Diu	81.65	161.63	N.A.	243.28	55.98	187.30	23.01%
33.	Delhi	184.24	275.31	86.68	546.23	64.07	483.16	11.73%
34.	Pondicherry	259.13	379.28	105.81	744.22	186.68	557.54	25.08%
	Total	55467.24	53059.51	16739.24	125265.99	94371.30	30894.69	75.34%

*Newly created States.

Statement II

Number of Beneficiaries assisted to set up Micro Enterprises and number of persons trained under USEP Component of SJSRY during 1999-2000 to 2001-2002

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	1999-2000			2000-2001			2001-2002		
		USEP (Subsidy)	DWCUA (Subsidy)	No. of Persons Trained	USEP (Subsidy)	DWCUA (Subsidy)	No. of Persons Trained	USEP (Subsidy)	DWCUA (Subsidy)	No. of Persons Trained
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10476	2631	6393	32626	1282	359	1536	1006	63
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	255	0	0	1443	0	0
4.	Bihar	488	0	233	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	771	60	166	229	79	78
6.	Goa	132	0	468	0	0	0	134	20	183
7.	Gujarat	4300	0	3336	3393	0	276	3935	0	23760
8.	Haryana	1513	20	756	3205	540	2105	2356	410	1555

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9.	Himachal Pradesh	263	0	682	465	53	215	339	33	353
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1627	34	4511	1207	20	0	2168	51	6763
11.	Jharkhand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
12.	Karnataka	3233	166	19002	8492	3284	11847	8450	1120	13398
13.	Kerala	24002	4308	18505	0	0	1701	4117	4625	1069
14.	Madhya Pradesh	22743	0	13934	14060	531	0	12190	2066	3868
15.	Maharashtra	12787	137	4872	7626	81	1010	9677	441	16735
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	414	0	136	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	60	236	0	0	234	10	0	258
19.	Nagaland	256	329	225	254	0	0	0	714	285
20.	Orissa	4525	95	5300	1375	1309	408	2296	7375	2877
21.	Punjab	2669	20	2823	2156	140	2096	1251	20	1068
22.	Rajasthan	3503	0	0	8173	0	3854	5197	106	3300
23.	Sikkim	33	0	117	84	0	230	72	0	224
24.	Tamil Nadu	487	80	1871	5769	1149	328	933	160	146
25.	Tripura	38	0	422	202	0	164	2238	540	308
26.	Uttaranchal	—	—	0	—	—	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	32448	394	124851	23368	571	5277	24698	700	3976
28.	West Bengal	678	0	6915	0	25	9021	0	10	4948
29.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	1	0	0	19	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	62	0	100	0	0	120	46	0	190
31.	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	25
32.	Daman & Diu	21	0	0	4	0	0	23	0	0
33.	Delhi	100	0	900	0	0	0	277	0	65
34.	Pondicherry	149	0	0	215	76	105	252	41	294
	Total	126947	8274	104534	113723	9121	39516	83886	19517	85789

USEP - Urban Self Employment Programme.

DWCUA - Development of Women and Children in Urban Areas.

Statement III

No. of mandays of work generated under UWEP of SJSRY for the Financial Year 1999-2000 to 2001-02

(In Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of State	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5.750	68.650	3.170	77.570
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.670	0.270	0.00	0.940
3.	Assam	0.000	3.410	0.160	3.570
4.	Bihar	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.000	0.000	1.520	1.520
6.	Goa	0.640	0.020	0.090	0.750
7.	Gujarat	1.340	6.930	3.710	11.980
8.	Haryana	0.300	0.760	0.460	1.520
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3.990	1.390	0.460	5.840
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.150	0.510	0.010	0.670
11.	Jharkhand	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
12.	Karnataka	8.020	30.250	20.460	58.730
13.	Kerala	1.790	(-)0.340	0.370	1.820
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6.420	5.630	2.890	14.940
15.	Maharashtra	10.460	4.800	7.170	22.430
16.	Manipur	0.000	0.450	0.000	0.450
17.	Meghalaya	0.030	0.000	0.00	0.030
18.	Mizoram	1.130	3.090	(-)2.16	2.060
19.	Nagaland	0.450	0.666	0.000	1.116
20.	Orissa	7.990	3.500	0.190	11.680
21.	Punjab	2.160	0.940	0.820	3.920
22.	Rajasthan	0.800	10.490	2.560	13.850
23.	Sikkim	0.420	1.710	0.240	2.370
24.	Tamil Nadu	11.790	16.360	3.960	32.110
25.	Tripura	0.620	0.620	0.970	2.210
26.	Uttaranchal	0.000	0.000	0.150	0.150

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Uttar Pradesh	15.980	14.020	5.340	35.340
28.	West Bengal	14.880	6.220	2.850	23.950
29.	A & N Islands	0.240	0.080	0.770	1.090
30.	Chandigarh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
31.	D & N Haveli	0.140	0.080	0.040	0.260
32.	Daman & Diu	0.000	0.000	0.350	0.350
33.	Delhi	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
34.	Pondicherry	0.388	22.250	2.870	25.508
	Total	96.548	202.756	59.420	358.724

Note: Figures in minus are due to wrong reporting by the concerned States/UTs.
UWEP - Urban Wage Employment Programme.

Release of Funds under SGVY

1124. SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have taken a decision that out of all funds released under the Sampoorna Gramin Vikas Yojana, 50 percent would be spent on the recommendations of Panchayats, 30 percent on that of Block Samitis and 20 percent on the recommendations of Zila Parishads;

(b) if so, whether in some States, the chairperson of Zila Parishad ignore the recommendation of Panchayat, Block Samiti and even of Zila Parishad and announce the utilization of funds for various development schemes as his discretionary fund; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to check the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) The Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) is implemented in two Streams. The First Stream is implemented at the District & Intermediate Panchayat levels. 50 percent of the funds and foodgrains are released under the First Stream and distributed between the Zilla Parishad and the Intermediate Panchayat Levels in the ratio of 40-60. The Second Stream is implemented at the Village Panchayats level and 50 percent of the funds & foodgrains are earmarked for the Village Panchayats and distributed among them through DRDAs/ Zilla Parishads. Under the scheme, each Zilla Parishad/ DRDA, Intermediate Panchayat or Village Panchayat has to independently prepare and approve before the beginning of the Financial Year, an Annual Action Plan equivalent in value of about 125 percent of its share of funds allocated in the preceding year. No work can be taken up unless it forms part of the Annual Action Plan.

(b) and (c) No such reports received in the Ministry of Rural Development.

[English]

Yoga Centres

1125. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has approved a number of Yoga centres in the country for funding the Yoga Therapy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount of grant/funds provided to each such centre in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission

(UGC), under its Scheme of promotion of Yoga Education and Practice in the Universities, has approved 64 Yoga Centres, out of which 42 centres were established during the 9th Plan and 22 centres during the 8th Plan. A list of these centres is enclosed as statement.

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

Statement

List of Yoga Centres established in Universities during 9th Plan

1. Amravati University, Amravati
2. Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar, Coimbatore
3. Avinashilingam Institute of Home Science & Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore
4. Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi
5. Berhampur University, Berhampur, Bhanja Bihar, Orissa
6. Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, Ranchi (Bihar)
7. Choudhary Charan Singh University, Meerut
8. Calicut University, Calicut
9. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur
10. Gandhigram Rural Institute, Dindigul, Gandhigram (T.N.)
11. Guru Ghasidas University, ITI Barracks, Koni, Bilaspur (MP)
12. Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Srinagar (UP)
13. Himachal Pradesh University, Summer Hills, Shimla (HP)
14. Hyderabad University, Hyderabad
15. Indira Kala Sangeet Vishwavidyalaya, Khairagah (MP)
16. Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur (Rajasthan)
17. Jain Vishva Bharati Institute, Ladnun (Rajasthan)
18. Jain Vishva Bharati Institute, Mehrauli, Chattarpur, New Delhi
19. Jammu University, Baba Saheb Ambedker Road, Jammu Tawi
20. Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
21. Kakatiya University, Warrangal, Vidyaranyapuri
22. Kumaon University, Nainital
23. Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati University, Ajmer (Rajasthan)
24. Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam (Kerala)
25. Mangalore University, Mangalagaongothri, Managalore
26. MJP Rohilkhand University Dori Lal Aggarwal Marg, Bareilly (UP)
27. Mumbai University, M.G. Road Fort, Mumbai
28. Mysore University, Crawford Hall, Mysore
29. Mohanlal Sukhadia University, Udaipur
30. National Law School of Indian Universities, PB-7201, Bangalore
31. Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla University, Raipur (MP)
32. Patna University, Patna
33. Pondicherry University, Kalapet, Pondicherry
34. Pune University, Pune
35. Punjabi University, Patiala
36. Rajasthan University, Jaipur
37. Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupathi (AP)
38. Roorkee University, Roorkee, (UP)
39. Sambalpur University, Jyoti Vihar, Burla, Sambalpur
40. Saurasthra University, Rajkot
41. Shri Jagannath Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Puri (Orissa)
42. Shri L.B.S. Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi

List of Yoga Centres established during VIIIth Plan

1. Andhra University, Waltair
2. Avadh University, Faizabad
3. Alagappa University, Alagappanagar, Karaikudi

4. A.P.S. University, Rewa
5. Bangalore University, Bangalore
6. Burdwan University, Burdwan
7. Bhavnagar University, Bhavnagar
8. Bharthidasan University, Tiruchirapalli
9. Barkatullah University, Bhopal
10. Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore
11. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University, Agra
12. Gulbarga University, Gulbarga
13. Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad
14. Gujarat Ayurved University, Jamnagar
15. Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar
16. Pant University, Pantnagar
17. Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra
18. Kalyani University, Kalyani
19. Lucknow University, Lucknow
20. Rani Durgawati Vishwavidyalaya, Jabalpur
21. Utkal University, Bhubaneshwar
22. Vikram University, Ujjain.

Pending Freedom Fighter Pension Cases

1126. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending for Freedom Fighter Pension from Orissa and West Bengal as on 30.9.2002 and since when these are pending;

(b) the action taken by the Government to expedite such pending cases; and

(c) the time by which pending cases are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) No application, complete in all respects and eligible for Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension, duly verified & recommended by the State Governments of Orissa and West Bengal is pending as on 30.09.2002.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Conferring of Awards to NRIs

1127. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any guidelines regarding conferring of award on NRI's, who have contributed significantly in the field of science, vedic mathematics etc. during February, 2002, so far;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Transportation of Coal with ash Contents

1128. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS have debarred transportation of Coal with more than 34% ash contents beyond 1000 kms. From the source of supply; and

(b) if so, its effect on the availability of coal in far off areas?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoE & F) through Gazette notifications has amended Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 inserting a sub-rule which states as follows:-

"(8) on and from the 1st day of June, 2002, the following coal based thermal power plants shall use raw or blended or beneficiated coal with an ash content not exceeding thirty four percent on an annual average basis, namely:

(i) Any thermal power plants located beyond one thousand kilometers from the pithead, and

(ii) Any thermal power plants located in urban area or sensitive area or critically polluted area irrespective of their distance from pithead power plant.

Provided that any thermal power plants using fluidized bed combustion or circulating fluidized bed combustion or atmospheric fluidized bed combustion or pressurized fluidized bed combustion or integrated gasification combined cycle technology or any other clean technologies as may be notified by the Central Government in the official gazette shall be exempted from clauses (i) & (ii)".

(b) In order to adhere to the stipulation of MoE & F to supply coal with less than 34% ash content on annualized basis to power utilities beyond 1000 kms. and those located in urban/critically polluted area, a Joint Apex Committee, consisting of members of Ministry of Power, Central Electricity Authority and Department of Coal, has prepared a coal supply matrix. Coal supplies to the power utilities are being made as per the coal supply matrix from indigenous sources.

[Translation]

NALCO

1129. SHRI SUBODH ROY: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to sell the National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO); and

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

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) and (b) Information is being collected from the Ministry of Disinvestment and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Special Status to Districts

1130. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether four Hyderabad-Karnataka districts of Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur and Koppal will be declared special status under Article 371 of the Constitution;

(b) if so, whether the Home Ministry had agreed to the demand made by the State Government in this regard;

(c) whether the State Government had urged the Union Government in September 2001 itself over which the Union Government had sought and obtained some clarifications; and

(d) if so, time by which final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In September 2001, a proposal was received from the Government of Karnataka for amending Article 371 of the Constitution to provide for region-wise reservation in employment and admissions to educational institutions in Karnataka on the lines of provisions of Article 371D of the Constitution with respect to the State of Andhra Pradesh. The Central Government had obtained certain clarifications on the proposal from the Government of Karnataka.

(d) The proposal of the Government of Karnataka has not been found feasible.

Ceasefire in J&K

1131. SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:
SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:
DR. M.V.V.S. MURTHI:
SHRI C.N. SINGH:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any request from the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir in regard to Ceasefire against militants during the month of Ramjan as reported in the *Hindustan Times dated 6 November, 2002;*

(b) if so, the details of the other issues raised by the J&K Chief Minister; and

(c) the response of the Union Government on each of the suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) No Such proposal has been received by the Government from the State Government of Jammu & Kashmir.

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

Coal Projects covered under Coal Sector Rehabilitation Programme

1132. PROF. UMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coal projects being covered under the coal sector rehabilitation programme in the country;

(b) the specific machinery and equipment to be introduced in the Singareni Collieries in Andhra Pradesh under the programme;

(c) the extent to which production of coal in the Singareni Collieries is likely to be increased under the coal sector rehabilitation programme;

(d) whether employment will increase at this colliery; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) The Coal Sector Rehabilitation Project (CSRP) covers 24 coal mining sub-projects under the five subsidiaries of Coal India Limited i.e. Central Coalfields Limited (CCL), Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL), Western Coalfields Limited (WCL), South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) and Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL).

(b) CSRP does not cover any project of Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. (SCCL).

(c) to (e) Do not arise in view of reply given to part (b) of the question.

[Translation]

Activities of Coal Mafia in Korba City of Chhattisgarh

1133. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Korba city of Chhattisgarh famous as Urja Nagar has become a paradise for coal mafia for quiet a long time;

(b) if so, the details of the cases detected so far;

(c) the number of people arrested and sent to jail during the last three years till date; and

(d) the stringent measures taken by the Government to check such smuggling in future?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) and (b) Coal India Limited and South Eastern Coalfields Limited do not have any specific information regarding coal mafia/coal smuggling at Korba city.

(c) and (d) Do not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

Balika Samridhi Yojana

1134. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives of 'Balika Samridhi Yojana' 'Bhagyashree Bal Kalyan Policy' and 'Kishori Shakti Yojana' launched in 1997-98 and 2000 respectively alongwith progress report thereof;

(b) whether the Government propose to launch any other scheme also in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) The objectives of 'Balika Samridhi Yojana' 'Bhagyashree Bal Kalyan Policy, and 'Kishori Shakti Yojana' are as under:

'Balika Samriddhi Yojana'

- To change negative family and community attitudes towards the girl child at birth and towards her mother.
- To improve enrolment and retention of girl children in schools.
- To raise the age at marriage of girls.
- To assist the girl to undertake income generating activities.

'Kishori Shakti Yojana'

- To improve the nutritional and health status and self-development of girls in the age group of 11-18 years;
- To provide the adolescent girl with the required linkage with education, life skills, literacy and

numeracy skills through the non-formal stream of education, to stimulate a desire for more social exposure and knowledge, and to help them improve their decision-making capabilities.

- To enable a better understanding of environment-related social issues and their impact on the lives of adolescent girls; and
- To encourage adolescent girls to initiative various activities so that they may become productive and useful members of society.

Kishori Shakti Yojana is being implemented in 2000 blocks as a part of ICDS programme.

A statement showing of details of funds released to State Government and the No. of beneficiaries under Balika Samridhi Yojana and Kishori Shakti Yojana is enclosed.

Bhagyashree Bal Kalyan Policy is an insurance policy for the child. A portion of post-birth grant or scholarship under Balika Samridhi Yojana can be deposited as a premium for the policy in the name of the girl child with the consent of mother guardian of the girl.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Details of funds utilized and beneficiaries covered - 1997-98 to 2001-02 as of 1.10.2002

	Balika Samridhi Yojana		Kishori Shakti Yojana	
	Total Release Rs. in lakhs	No. of Beneficiaries Covered	Total Release Rs. in lakhs	No. of Beneficiaries Covered
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	905.325	88086	90.99	67810
Arunachal Pradesh	24.85	36538	41.58	—
Assam	594.015	46220	88.66	—
Bihar	2623.9	101418	227.37	11854
Goa	16.41	2949	1.98	416
Gujarat	582.314	64830	5720	—
Haryana	228.445	30630	121.55	11491
Himachal Pradesh	115.97	18968	29.70	3651
Jammu & Kashmir	229.99	29112	3.96	3150
Karnataka	927.37	125756	75.24	39866
Kerala	275.474	30474	18.95	15547
Madhya Pradesh	1988.43	309640	463.32	65147
Maharashtra	1146.4	134650	194.04	20208
Manipur	41.14	4360	27.72	—
Meghalaya	38.826	5257	45.54	3600
Mizoram	18.72	3744	43.56	1955

1	2	3	4	5
Nagaland	13.22	1102	58.63	—
Orissa	1473.64	209980	221.76	42614
Punjab	196.43	22780	93.06	—
Rajasthan	837.64	105620	326.7	3934
Sikkim	11.93	731	1.98	240
Tamil Nadu	575.97	70078	52.91	23241
Tripura	84.2	11640	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	3311.76	313760	604.89	—
West Bengal	924.45	117832	112.86	29388
Andaman & Nicobar	4.145	1.98	—	100
Chandigarh	5.495	765	1.98	141
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3.93	308	1.98	500
Daman & Diu	1.865	100	1.98	1280
Delhi	50.17	4636	5.94	2599
Lakshadweep	1.965	116	1.98	—
Pondicherry	15.91	2012	1.98	1359
Chhattisgarh	200	40000	190.08	—
Jharkhand	100	20000	130.68	—
Uttaranchal	100	20000	79.20	—
Total	—	1974205	3452.35	—

Renaming of Districts

1135. SHRIMATI REENA CHOUDHARY:
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the Government of Uttar Pradesh has changed the names of many districts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government have given any approval to the Government of Uttar Pradesh in this regard; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (d) No proposal has been received in the Government of India from the Government of Uttar Pradesh in the last five years for change in the name of a district. Hence, the question of giving any approval to the Government of Uttar Pradesh does not arise.

[English]

Para-Military Forces

1136. SHRI BHIM DAHAL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether over-deployment, inadequate pay, no leave, long separation from family, frequent transfers and a few promotions are some of the causes of stress for the para-military troops *viz.* CRPF, BSF and ITBP etc.; and

(b) if so, the efforts being made by the Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) It is true that the personnel of the force work under difficult conditions due to the pressing requirement of internal security. However, the force personnel are given break from arduous duty by putting them through rotational training, providing recreational and entertainment facilities and grant of leave. The service conditions including pay of the personnel have been improved in the recent past.

Indo-Iran Cooperation in the field of Science and Technology

1137. SHRI AMBAREESHA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Iran propose to extend cooperation in the field of Science & Technology;

(b) if so, the details of sectors identified by both the countries till date;

(c) whether it is also a fact that joint commission set up by both the countries in 1996 to cooperate in the field of science has not met frequently and has been defunct since then;

(d) if so, the number of meetings held by this commission; and

(e) the achievements of this joint commission till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA"): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir, following the visit of the Iranian Minister for Science, Research and Technology to India during October 23-25, 2002 and the visit of Hon'ble Minister for Science & Technology, HRD and DOD of India to Iran during November 8-10, 2002, a Joint Statement on Indo-Iran Scientific and Technological Cooperation was signed during the latter's visit to Iran on November 9, 2002. Both sides agreed to cooperate through exchange of researchers, scientific documentation and holding of joint workshops and training programmes with more focus in the priority areas of (i) Information and Communication Technology; (ii) Energy; (iii) Industrial Technology; (iv) Environment; (v) Food Technology; (vi) Sustainable Development; and (vii) Other areas as determined by them through mutual consultations.

Under the aegis of the Joint Commission, a Joint Working Group on Scientific Technology Cooperation has been constituted with Secretary, Department of Science and Technology as the Co-Chairman from the Indian side. The last meeting of the Joint Working Group took place in Tehran in 21-23 December 1996 during which a programme of cooperation in Science & Technology was signed between the two sides. However, there was not much movement on progressing the programmes beyond the initial spade work, in terms of exchange of visits of scientific teams on the specific topics of Drugs & Pharmaceutics, Mini Cement Plants, Vaccine development and training of Iranian S&T personnel in CSIR Laboratories. Recently there has been a renewal of interest in more active pursuit of cooperation in science and technology as evidenced in the joint statement signed in October, 2002.

Construction of Unauthorised. Gates in Delhi

1138. SHRI SAIDUZZAMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware of countless unauthorise Gates built in various colonies over public land by RWAs as also by individuals, retarding traffic and smooth movement by opening and closing these Gates at their will and fancy;

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

(c) whether the Union Government propose to issue clear instructions in the matter as the Courts have already given verdicts in some cases like Green Park etc.; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Union Government to check the construction of unauthorised gates in Delhi?

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

[Translation]

Opening of Navodaya Vidyalayas

1139. SHRI NAMDEO HARBAJI DIWATHE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from the Maharashtra Government regarding the opening of Navodaya Vidyalayas in the State;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A proposal has been received from opening of JNV in Dhule District in Maharashtra. The temporary accommodation offered for the Vidyalaya requires heavy repairs. The District Authority has been requested to complete the repair work early. The JNV will be opened after the required repairs are completed by the State Government.

Development of Land by DDA

1140. SHRI SHIBU SOREN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has allotted more than 10 acres of land to the Education Department of Delhi for Indira Gandhi Institute of Physical Education and Sports Science in the year 1996;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in regard to the development works of the said land;

(c) whether another 4 acres of land was allotted to the said educational institution; and

(d) if so, the time by which the development work is likely to start and complete?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) to (c) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that Education Department of Delhi was allotted land measuring 10 acres for Indira Gandhi Institute of Physical Education and Sports Science (IGIPESS) at Sector-3, Rohini, Delhi and physical possession was given on 17.5.1996. It had further allotted another piece of land measuring 3 hectares (7.5 acres) to the Education Department, Government of NCT of Delhi adjoining this land for construction of the IGIPESS and physical possession of this land was handed over on 12.9.2001.

(d) As reported by the Delhi Development Authority, all the development work have since then been completed by it and services handed over to Municipal Corporation of Delhi and Delhi Jal Board.

Assessment of the Value of Assets of FACT

1141. SHRI GEORGE EDEN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have appointed any agency for assessment of the total value of assets of FACT;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the terms and conditions of the value assessment; and

(d) the total remuneration paid for the assessment of the organization?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Natural Calamity Relief to Kerala

1142. SHRI P.C. THOMAS:
SHRI P. RAJENDRAN:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any request for assistance from the Kerala State, for special assistance from the National Calamity Contingency Fund for restoration of damaged infrastructure caused by the unprecedented flood havoc in July-August 2002;

(b) if so, the details of the assistance sanctioned;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Kerala State has requested for changing any norms for such reliefs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (e) A request has been received from the Government of Kerala for assistance from National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) on 18.10.2002 on account of unprecedented rains during the first fortnight of October, 2002. The State Government has submitted the memorandum on 25.11.2002 and is under process.

Assistance from NCCF is given as per the recommendations of the Eleventh Finance Commission and accordingly assistance for restoration of damaged infrastructure is not admissible except for repairs of an immediate nature.

[Translation]

Availability of Drinking Water in Villages

1143. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT:
KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH:
SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the progress made so far under ARWSP and drinking water component under PMGY;

(b) the number of village having population of more than 500 and 1000 covered under these schemes so far, State-wise;

(c) the funds allocated under the scheme during the last two years and the current year, State-wise and Scheme-wise; and

(d) the time by which all the villages are likely to be provided drinking water under these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) to (d) Water supply being a State subject, schemes for providing drinking water to rural areas are implemented by the State Governments. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States by providing financial assistance. As per information furnished by the State Governments, out of 1422664 total number of habitations 1283926 have been fully covered, 123636 have been partially covered and 15102 are yet to be covered. Statement-I indicating statewise figures of coverage is enclosed.

Statement-II indicating funds allocated under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during the last two years and current year and PMGY for last two years, state-wise is enclosed.

As per the National Agenda of Governance, it is proposed to cover all rural habitations with the facility of drinking water by April 2004.

Statement I

Status of Coverage of Habitations under Rural Water Supply
(As per information received from States/UTs till 12.11.2002)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Status of Habitations				Percentage Distribution			
		NC	PC	FC	Total	NC	PC	FC	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	14676	55056	69732	0.00	21.05	78.95	100.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	329	893	3076	4298	7.65	20.78	71.57	100.00
3.	Assam	588	18563	51518	70669	0.83	26.27	72.90	100.00
4.	Bihar	0	0	105340	105340	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	50379	503279	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
6.	Goa	8	40	348	396	2.02	10.10	87.88	100.00
7.	Gujarat	72	1548	28649	30269	0.24	5.11	94.65	100.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	Haryana	0	48	6697	6745	0.00	0.71	99.29	100.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	921	9613	34833	45367	2.03	21.19	76.78	100.00
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1709	3576	5899	11184	15.28	31.97	52.74	100.00
11.	Jharkhand	484	132	99480	100096	0.48	0.13	99.38	100.00
12.	Karnataka	3	20170	36509	56682	0.01	35.58	64.41	100.00
13.	Kerala	782	6879	2102	9763	8.01	70.46	21.53	100.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	109489	109489	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
15.	Maharashtra	2016	24171	59743	85930	2.35	28.13	69.53	100.00
16.	Manipur	10	186	2595	2791	0.36	6.66	92.98	100.00
17.	Meghalaya	342	802	7495	8639	3.96	9.28	86.76	100.00
18.	Mizoram	0	454	457	911	0.00	49.84	50.16	100.00
19.	Nagaland	349	569	607	1525	22.89	37.31	39.80	100.00
20.	Orissa	0	0	114099	114099	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
21.	Punjab	1433	2149	9867	13449	10.66	15.98	73.37	100.00
22.	Rajasthan	5774	5617	82555	93946	6.15	5.98	73.37	100.00
23.	Sikkim	0	372	1307	1679	0.00	22.16	77.84	100.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	66631	66631	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
25.	Tripura	93	307	7012	7412	1.25	4.14	94.60	100.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh*	0	0	243633	243633	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
27.	Uttaranchal	119	913	29976	31008	0.38	2.94	96.67	100.00
28.	West Bengal	0	11516	67520	79036	0.00	14.57	85.43	100.00
29.	A & N Islands	0	121	383	504	0.00	24.01	75.99	100.00
30.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	30	241	245	516	5.81	46.71	47.48	100.00
31.	Daman & Diu	0	0	32	32	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
32.	Delhi	0	0	219	219	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
33.	Lakshadweep	0	10	0	10	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
34.	Pondicherry	40	70	157	267	14.98	26.22	58.80	100.00
35.	Chandigarh	0	0	18	18	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
	Total	15102	123636	1283926	1422664	1.06	8.69	90.25	100.00

NC : Not Covered PC : Partially Covered FC : Fully Covered

*In case of Uttar Pradesh FC habitations include 125 habitations merged in urban areas (As per information received from U.P. Govt. *vide* letter No. 392/20 point programme/rural-1 dated 9.4.2002)

Statement II

Financial Progress under Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) during 2000-2001

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Central Sector (Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme)										
		Month Code	Opening Balance as on 1.4.2000	Allocation	Releases ARWSP	Total Availability of funds (4+6)	Expenditure incurred			Exp. on SC/ST as %age of total exp.	Exp. as %age of Avail. of funds	Exp. as %age of Allocation
							Total	SC	ST			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.00	0.00	11600.00	11600.00	11600.00	11600.00	2750.00	1100.00	33.19	100.00	10.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.00	0.00	4365.00	2182.50	2182.50	2163.45	0.00	2163.45	100.00	99.13	49.56
3.	Assam	3.00	1948.18	7372.00	5459.78	7407.96	6053.00	406.24	723.10	18.66	81.71	82.11
4.	Bihar	3.00	50.8951	4661.00	0.00	5089.51	3719.39	641.46	0.00	17.25	73.08	79.80
5.	Chhattsigarh	3.00	—	1580.00	1580.00	1580.00	2311.52	809.10	1132.65	84.00	146.30	146.30
6.	Goa	3.00	0.00	1404.00	888.59	888.59	712.62	20.05	2.00	3.09	80.20	50.76
7.	Gujarat	3.00	0.00	7085.00	16255.00	16255.00	14618.75	834.01	2047.32	19.71	89.93	206.33
8.	Haryana	3.00	354.27	1943.00	1880.18	2234.45	2920.12	671.54	0.00	23.00	130.69	150.29
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3.00	0.00	5091.00	5091.00	5091.00	5083.78	1549.92	0.00	30.49	99.86	99.86
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	3.00	6111.98	8788.00	3694.00	9805.98	6806.72	1175.74	0.00	17.27	69.41	77.45
11.	Jharkhand	3.00	—	4719.00	2359.50	2359.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	#DIV/0!	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	3.00	3617.40	10350.00	8165.12	11782.52	11024.90	1257.08	86.90	12.19	93.57	106.52
13.	Kerala	3.00	2585.48	5746.00	4022.42	6607.90	4372.25	1161.83	445.74	36.77	66.17	76.09
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3.00	564.77	9529.00	9529.00	10093.77	10233.50	1333.14	2190.15	34.43	101.38	107.39
15.	Maharashtra	3.00	0.00	16934.00	16934.00	16934.00	16864.75	3186.13	1345.12	26.87	99.59	99.59
16.	Manipur	3.00	329.88	1475.00	0.00	329.88	76.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.15	5.18
17	Meghalaya	3.00	329.32	1716.00	1644.08	1973.40	1516.91	0.00	1519.67	100.18	76.87	88.40
18.	Mizoram	3.00	14.66	1226.00	1161.99	1176.65	1175.80	0.00	1048.81	89.20	99.93	95.91
19.	Nagaland	3.00	315.84	1275.00	822.61	1138.45	1195.54	0.00	1195.54	100.00	105.01	93.77
20.	Orissa	3.00	4146.51	6213.00	3106.50	7253.01	4734.02	781.71	887.39	35.26	65.27	76.20
21.	Punjab	3.00	1970.04	2383.00	1783.00	3753.04	3496.90	938.86	0.00	26.85	93.18	146.74
22.	Rajasthan	3.00	5493.31	16361.00	16361.00	21854.31	15262.64	4041.18	1616.47	37.07	69.84	93.29
23.	Sikkim	3.00	0.00	650.00	325.00	325.00	513.18	128.29	51.32	35.00	157.90	78.95
24.	Tamil Nadu	3.00	0.00	7308.00	7308.00	7308.00	7308.00	2695.79	0.00	36.89	100.00	100.00
25.	Tripura	3.00	0.00	1521.00	1521.00	1521.00	1580.00	250.00	490.00	46.84	103.88	103.88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3.00	0.00	12472.00	10884.83	10884.83	8688.83	1160.13	123.34	14.77	79.83	69.67
27.	Uttaranchal	3.00	0.00	2304.00	2304.00	2304.00	3257.57	631.91	271.70	27.74	141.39	141.39
28.	West Bengal	3.00	252.86	7895.00	7837.31	8090.17	7846.77	1961.69	784.68	35.00	96.99	99.39
29.	A & N Islands	3.00	4.40	13.00	0.00	4.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	D & N Haveli	3.00	58.00	7.00	3.50	61.50	3.05	0.06	2.94	0.00	4.96	43.57
31.	Daman & Diu	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	#DIV/0!
32.	Delhi	3.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Lakshadweep	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	#DIV/0!
34.	Pondicherry	3.00	14.07	5.00	0.00	14.07	14.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	281.40
	Total		33200.48	163996.00	144703.91	177904.39	155154.39	28385.86	19228.29	30.69	87.21	94.61

Note 1: Expd. figure shown in col. 9 against Bihar includes Rs. 1886.65 lakhs surrendered to the State Finance Department for transfer to Jharkhand as per U.C., received from Bihar Govt. for 2000-2001.

Note 2 : The figures relating to opening balance and expenditure are likely to be revised as and when revised figures become available from State Govts.

Financial Progress under Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) during 2001-2002

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Central Sector (Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme)										
		Month Code	Opening Balance as on 1.4.2001	Allocation	Releases ARWSP	Total Availability of funds (4+6)	Expenditure incurred			Exp. on SC/ST as %age of total exp.	Exp. as %age of Avail. of funds	Exp. as %age of Allocation
							Total	SC	ST			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	0.00	13044.00	13601.10	13601.10	13044.00	3334.65	1048.86	33.61	95.90	100.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	19.05	4476.00	2455.91	2474.96	2365.67	0.00	2365.67	100.00	95.58	52.85
3.	Assam	3	1354.96	7561.00	5357.67	6712.63	5125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	76.35	67.78
4.	Bihar	3	1370.12	7274.00	0.00	1370.12	932.28	326.30	0.00	35.00	68.04	12.82
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	0.00	3877.00	3977.00	3977.00	3977.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	102.58
6.	Goa	3	175.97	1455.00	727.50	903.47	214.98	4.10	1.12	2.43	23.79	14.78
7.	Gujarat	3	1636.25	7837.00	9376.30	11012.55	10769.58	732.23	1464.45	20.40	97.79	137.42
8.	Haryana	3	0.00	2200.00	2200.00	2200.00	2200.00	668.49	0.00	30.39	100.00	100.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	7.22	5552.00	64542.00	6459.22	6459.22	1920.82	0.00	29.74	100.00	116.34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	3	2999.26	9896.00	6292.10	9291.36	8120.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	87.39	82.05
11.	Jharkhand	3	4246.15	3619.00	1809.50	6055.65	3696.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	61.04	102.14
12.	Karnataka	3	757.62	12414.00	12714.00	13471.62	6913.67	534.25	55.98	8.54	51.32	55.69
13.	Kerala	3	2235.65	6331.00	5045.00	7280.65	4233.27	1016.10	545.67	36.89	58.14	66.87
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3	0.00	8877.00	9077.00	9077.00	8438.42	1644.06	1233.05	34.10	92.96	95.06
15.	Maharashtra	3	69.25	19159.00	19659.00	19728.25	20467.22	2490.47	1048.62	17.29	103.75	106.83
16.	Manipur	3	253.52	1643.00	821.50	1075.02	517.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	48.11	31.48
17.	Meghalaya	3	456.49	1760.00	1215.51	1672.00	1518.38	0.00	1517.65	99.95	90.81	86.27
18.	Mizoram	3	0.85	1257.00	1634.10	1634.95	1255.48	0.00	1255.48	100.00	76.79	99.88
19.	Nagaland	3	0.00	1308.00	1700.40	1634.95	1700.40	0.00	1315.00	77.33	100.00	130.00
20.	Orissa	3	2518.99	6522.00	4852.09	1634.95	6483.23	1094.36	1091.27	33.71	87.95	99.41
21.	Punjab	3	256.14	2277.00	1985.50	1634.95	2085.73	680.28	0.00	32.62	93.04	91.60
22.	Rajasthan	3	6591.67	18705.00	14919.08	1634.95	15773.75	4447.97	1779.19	39.48	73.33	84.33
23.	Sikkim	3	0.00	536.00	696.80	1634.95	696.80	122.85	49.14	24.68	100.00	130.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	3	0.00	7956.00	8956.00	1634.95	7956.00	1368.73	0.00	17.20	88.83	100.00
25.	Tripura	3	0.00	1559.00	2026.70	1634.95	1578.94	250.00	490.00	46.87	77.91	101.28
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3	2196.00	13269.00	13063.35	1634.95	7750.17	368.16	85.22	5.85	50.79	58.41
27.	Uttaranchal	3	0.00	3356.00	3447.88	1634.95	3117.39	623.48	311.74	30.00	90.41	92.89
28.	West Bengal	3	243.40	8773.00	8947.63	1634.95	8824.46	2206.12	882.45	35.00	96.01	100.59
29.	A & N Islands	3	4.40	13.00	0.00	1634.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	D & N Haveli	3	58.45	7.00	0.00	1634.95	10.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.18	143.43
31.	Daman & Diu	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	1634.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	#DIV/0!
32.	Delhi	12	0.00	5.00	0.00	1634.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Lakshadweep	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	1634.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	#DIV/0!
34.	Pondicherry	3	0.00	5.00	0.00	1634.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total		27451.41	182523.00	163010.62	1634.95	156224.82	23833.42	16540.56	25.84	82.02	85.59

Note: The figures relating to opening balance and expenditure are likely to be revised as and when revised figures become available from State Govts.

Financial Progress under Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) during 2002-2003

(As per information received from States/UTs till 12.11.2002)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Central Sector (Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme)										
		Month Code	Opening Balance as on 1.4.2002*	Allocation	Releases ARWSP	Total Availability of funds (4+6)	Expenditure Incurred			Exp. on SC/ST as %age of total exp.	Exp. as %age of Avail. of funds	Exp. as %age of Allocation
							Total	SC	ST			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	09	557.10	13477.00	6738.50	7295.60	5473.30	1368.33	547.33	35.00	75.02	40.61
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	09	109.29	4977.00	2488.50	2597.79	309.11	0.00	309.11	100.00	11.90	6.21
3.	Assam	09	1587.63	8407.00	4203.50	5791.13	2764.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	47.74	32.88
4.	Bihar	07	437.84	7406.00	3703.00	4140.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	#DIV/0!	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	09	0.00	2443.00	1221.50	1221.50	1221.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	50.00
6.	Goa	07	688.49	122.00	0.00	688.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	#DIV/0!	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	09	242.97	6546.00	3273.00	3515.97	3762.69	263.38	526.76	21.00	107.02	57.48
8.	Haryana	09	0.00	2002.00	1001.00	1001.00	1038.61	238.88	0.00	23.00	103.76	51.88
9.	Himachal Pradesh	09	0.00	5635.00	2817.50	2817.50	870.09	193.41	0.00	22.23	30.88	15.44
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	1171.20	12324.00	6162.00	7333.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	#DIV/0!	0.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	0	2359.30	3063.00	1531.50	3890.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	#DIV/0!	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	06	6557.95	11136.00	5568.00	12125.95	993.421	134.53	18.41	15.40	8.19	8.92
13.	Kerala	08	3047.38	3696.00	1899.30	4946.68	454.52	44.02	3.76	10.51	9.19	12.29
14.	Madhya Pradesh	09	638.58	7159.00	7159.00	7797.58	3141.54	471.23	628.31	35.00	40.29	43.88
15.	Maharashtra	09	0.00	16829.00	8414.50	8414.50	6257.12	781.75	315.73	17.54	74.36	37.18
16.	Manipur	06	557.79	1826.00	0.00	557.79	38.91	0.00	38.91	100.00	6.98	2.13
17.	Meghalaya	08	153.62	1957.00	978.50	1132.12	251.76	0.00	251.76	100.00	22.24	12.86
18.	Mizoram	09	379.47	1398.00	699.00	1078.47	426.24	0.00	426.24	100.00	39.52	30.49
19.	Nagaland	06	0.00	1454.00	1236.00	1236.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	#DIV/0!	0.00	0.00
20.	Orissa	06	887.85	6225.00	3112.50	4000.35	636.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.90	10.22
21.	Punjab	09	155.91	2581.00	1290.50	1446.41	1177.26	378.18	0.00	32.12	81.39	45.61
22.	Rajasthan	09	5737.00	20731.00	10365.50	16102.50	6565.25	1641.34	656.53	35.00	40.77	31.67
23.	Sikkim	0	0.00	597.00	298.50	298.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	#DIV/0!	0.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	09	1000.00	6358.00	3179.00	4179.00	4179.00	164.63	0.00	3.94	100.00	65.73
25.	Tripura	08	447.76	1734.00	867.00	1314.76	699.28	111.37	216.79	46.93	53.19	40.33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
26.	Uttar Pradesh	08	7509.18	13022.00	6511.00	14020.18	2483.62	104.89	21.17	5.08	17.71	19.07
27.	Uttaranchal	0	330.49	3083.00	1541.50	1871.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	#DIV/0!	0.00	0.00
28.	West Bengal	09	366.57	8545.00	4272.50	4639.07	1802.00	450.50	180.20	35.00	38.84	21.09
29.	A & N Islands	0	4.40	13.00	0.00	4.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	D & N Haveli	06	48.41	7.00	0.00	48.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Daman & Diu	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	#DIV/0!
32.	Delhi	06	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	#DIV/0!
34.	Pondicherry	07	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total		34976.18	174765.00	90532.30	125508.48	44545.72	6346.44	4141.01	23.54	35.49	25.49

*Provisional

Note: In month code column the number 0 shown against some States means no report received from these States.

Physical and Financial Progress under PMGY-RDW during 2000-2001

(Rs. in lakh)

S. No.	State/UT	Total allocation for PMGY-RDW	Funds Released under PMGY-RDW	Expenditure Reported	Number of habitations covered	Month
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2840.90	2840.90	2840.90	489	(3/2001)
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2550.00	2550.00	1380.75	—	—
3.	Assam	3301.00	1346.78	168.00	—	(3/2001)
4.	Bihar	3291.90	2154.37	1499.93	—	(3/2001)
5.	Chhattisgarh	471.00	471.00	—	—	—
6.	Goa	31.20	5.85	5.85	—	(3/2001)
7.	Gujarat	2590.85	2590.85	2590.85	—	(3/2001)
8.	Haryana	471.20	471.20	471.20	12	(3/2001)
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3077.00	3077.00	3077.00	109	(3/2001)
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	2573.70	1286.85	1286.85	—	(3/2001)
11.	Jharkhand	1016.85	1016.85	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Karnataka	1127.00	1127.00	415.95	—	(3/2001)
13.	Kerala	1400.00	518.10	518.10	—	(3/2001)
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1803.55	1803.55	853.27	—	(3/2001)
15.	Maharashtra	2414.00	2414.00	2414.00	22	(3/2001)
16.	Manipur	728.40	364.20	364.20	47	(3/2001)
17.	Meghalaya	1000.00	1000.00	100.00	93	(3/2001)
18.	Mizoram	1006.00	1006.00	937.32	159	(3/2001)
19.	Nagaland	1322.00	1322.00	1322.00	—	(3/2001)
20.	Orissa	2478.25	2478.25	1864.81	3527	(3/2001)
21.	Punjab	1616.00	1616.00	454.72	—	(3/2001)
22.	Rajasthan	2158.00	2158.00	1319.87	630	(3/2001)
23.	Sikkim	600.00	600.00	600.00	28	(3/2001)
24.	Tamil Nadu	1571.85	1571.85	1571.85	224	(3/2001)
25.	Tripura	1328.00	2033.22	1327.17	995	(3/2001)
26.	Uttar Pradesh	6727.00	6727.00	4110.18	0	(3/2001)
27.	Uttaranchal	188.40	188.40	0.00	—	(3/2001)
28.	West Bengal	5873.00	5874.00	1258.65	—	(3/2001)
29.	A & N Islands	154.00	154.00	154.00	—	—
30.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	37.80	37.80	37.80	—	(3/2001)
31.	Daman & Diu	54.50	54.50	34.50	—	(3/2001)
32.	Delhi	200.00	200.00	120.00	—	—
33.	Lakshadweep	64.93	64.93	52.90	—	—
34.	Pondicherry	71.55	71.55	71.55	5	(3/2001)
35.	Chandigarh	119.20	119.20	119.20	—	—
	Total	56259.03	51315.20	34243.37	6340	

RDW - Rural Drinking Water

Physical and Financial Progress under PMGY-Rural Drinking Water during 2001-2002

(Rs. in lakh)

S. No.	State/UT	Opening Balance as 1.4.2001*	Total allocation for PMGY-RDW	Funds Released under PMGY-RDW	Total Availability of (3+5)	Expenditure Reported	Number of habitations covered	Month
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	2841.20	2841.20	2841.20	2841.20	—	(03/2002)
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1169.25	1315.00	1315.00	2484.25	1343.65	76	(03/2002)
3.	Assam	1178.78	3051.00	1525.50	2704.28	2704.28	174	(03/2002)
4.	Bihar	654.44	2457.90	1228.50	1882.94	10.65	—	(12/2001)
5.	Chhattsigarh	471.00	881.20	440.60	911.60	—	—	—
6.	Goa	0.00	29.85	29.85	29.85	13.63	—	(9/2001)
7.	Gujarat	0.00	3265.20	3265.20	3265.20	3209.64	201	(03/2002)
8.	Haryana	0.00	471.20	471.20	471.20	471.20	12	(12/2001)
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	3650.00	3650.00	3650.00	3650.00	131	(03/2002)
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	7167.00	6967.00	6967.00	—	—	—
11.	Jharkhand	1016.85	759.20	379.60	1396.45	—	—	—
12.	Karnataka	711.05	1127.00	1127.00	1838.05	879.31	—	(12/2001)
13.	Kerala	0.00	3426.00	3426.00	3426.00	94.65	—	(6/2001)
14.	Madhya Pradesh	950.28	1460.62	1460.62	2410.90	2184.85	—	(03/2002)
15.	Maharashtra	0.00	3105.07	1552.58	1552.58	1552.58	1	(03/2002)
16.	Manipur	0.00	1473.15	736.57	736.57	736.57	15	(11/2001)
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	954.60	954.60	954.60	954.60	81	(03/2002)
18.	Mizoram	68.68	1500.00	1500.00	1568.68	1292.50	—	(03/2002)
19.	Nagaland	0.00	1923.60	1923.60	1923.60	230.35	—	(11/2001)
20.	Orissa	613.44	2003.80	2003.80	2617.24	2241.32	—	(03/2002)
21.	Punjab	1161.28	1000.50	1000.50	2161.78	1434.40	97	(03/2002)
22.	Rajasthan	838.13	1620.00	1620.00	2458.13	2458.13	1093	(03/2002)
23.	Sikkim	0.00	978.00	978.00	978.00	535.20	49	(01/2002)
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00	248	(03/2002)
25.	Tripura	706.05	920.79	920.79	1626.84	1310.69	29	(03/2002)
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2616.82	7534.00	7534.00	10150.82	5963.24	6	(03/2002)
27.	Uttaranchal	188.40	781.40	781.40	969.80	434.62	—	(12/2001)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
28.	West Bengal	4615.35	5403.00	5403.00	10018.35	7142.42	—	(03/2002)
29.	A & N Islands	0.00	215.00	32.00	32.00	—	—	—
30.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	51.60	—	0.00	—	—	—
31.	Daman & Diu	20.00	53.00	6.92	26.92	6.92	—	(10/2001)
32.	Delhi	80.00	385.00	—	80.00	—	—	—
33.	Lakshadweep	12.03	69.30	15.50	27.53	27.53	6	(02/2002)
34.	Pondicherry	0.00	72.09	32.98	32.98	32.98	0	(03/2002)
35.	Chandigarh	0.00	100.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	(12/2001)
	Total	17071.83	63546.27	56623.51	73695.34	45257.11	2300	

RDW - Rural Drinking Water
*Provisional
Note : Funds for PMGY-Rural drinking water are availed by UTs from their respective annual plan budget.

[English]

Changes in Drug Policy

1144. SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Pharmaceutical Alliance have made any suggestions regarding changes required in the drug policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government in the Matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) to (c) The Indian Pharmaceutical Alliance, in a paper dated 4th September, 2002 sent by them with reference to the inter-active meet of the Minister (Chemicals & Fertilizers) with Industry Associations made suggestions, *inter-alia*, in regard to encouragement to research and development, upgradation of Regulatory Infrastructure etc.

Backward Districts

1145. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:
SHRI T.T. DHINAKARAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have identified and selected certain most backward districts for their development in the country;

(b) if so, the amount of special Central Assistance allocated for each of these backward districts so far;

(c) the works likely to be undertaken in these backward districts;

(d) whether the Government propose to revise the list of these districts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir. 25 most backward districts have been identified under the Development and Reform Facility (Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana) for implementation during the current year on pilot basis.

(b) Each of the backward districts so identified has been allocated Rs. 15 crores during the current financial year.

(c) The State Governments is responsible for preparing the district-wise plans for the works to be taken up in these districts. The additionality is to be used for schemes which fulfil the main objectives of the Development and Reform Facility to address the problems

of low agricultural productivity, unemployment and to fill critical gaps in physical and social infrastructure.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. There is no proposal to revise the list of districts for pilot phase.

Construction of Flyovers in NCR

1146. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to construct some flyovers in national capital region is under consideration of the Union Government;

(b) if so, the sites identified therefor;

(c) the year by which these flyovers are proposed to be constructed;

(d) the estimated cost of each of these flyovers; and

(e) the progress of each of the flyover which is presently under construction?

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

Delhi Metro Rail Project

1147. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:
SHRI SHRINIWAS PATIL:

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

(a) the estimated cost of the Delhi Metro Rail Project in Delhi;

(b) the amount spent in that project so far;

(c) the steps taken to enhance the allocation for that project;

(d) whether the Union Government are seriously considering to introduce and expand Metro Rail network in view of huge crowds of travelling public in Delhi;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which the Tis-Hazari-Shahadra section will have Metro Rail?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) Rs. 4,860 crores at April, 1996 price level.

(b) Rs. 2,795.19 crores upto 31st October, 2002.

(c) Sufficient budgetary allocation are being made to meet the requirements of the project.

(d) An alignment of 62.16 kms for the Delhi MRTS Project's Phase-I has been approved by the Government.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) December, 2002.

Integrated Watershed Development Projects for Poverty Alleviation

1148. SHRI SAVSHIBHAI MAKWANA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Integrated Watershed Development projects for rural poverty alleviation through land based activities in some districts of Gujarat especially Sabarkantha and Dahod districts are lying pending with the Government;

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

(c) the reasons for the delay in sanctioning these projects; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) and (b) Under the Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), projects in a particular financial year are sanctioned in accordance with the list of priority districts identified for the purpose in consultation with the State Governments. In the current financial year, 10 districts of Gujarat including Sabarkantha have been prioritized for sanction of IWDP Watershed projects. However, no project proposal in respect of Sabarkantha district has been received from the State Government for the current year. Dahod district has not been prioritized for sanction of any IWDP project in the current financial year.

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

Allocation of Rice to Andhra Pradesh

1149. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:
SHRI GUNIPATI RAMAIAH:
SHRI GANTA SREENIVASA RAO:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has released 5 lakh tonnes of additional rice under Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) in the month of June, 2002 to Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details of the rice released for distribution to the State since August, 2001 under the food for Work and SGRY and the demand made by the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir. Five lakh tonnes of rice has been released to the State of Andhra Pradesh during the month of June, 2002 under the Special Component of the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY).

(b) The details of the foodgrains released under the Food for Work Programme for August, 2001 to March, 2002 and under the Special Component of the SGRY during the year 2002-03 are as under:

Quantity of Foodgrains (in tonnes)

Scheme	Year	Demand	Released
Food for Work Programme	2001-02	21,50,000	16,50,000
Special Component (SGRY)	2002-03	25,00,000	18,00,000

In addition, under SGRY (Stream-I & II), the following quantities of foodgrains (in tonnes) have been released to the State.

Year	SGRY (Stream-I)	SGRY (Stream-II)
2001-02	117580	114856
2002-03	118050	119397

Netaji Inquiry Commission

1150. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent visit of the Netaji Inquiry Commission and Forward Bloc delegation to Japan has brought to light some new facts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have made any request to the Government of Japan to make available relevant documents pertaining to Netaji's disappearance; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) The Commission could examine and record depositions of only one witness in Japan, viz; Dr. T. Yoshimi and had interaction with a few local people at Renkoji temple, Japan. The evidence of the above named witness is to be assessed and weighed along with the evidence on record and/or evidence that may be forthcoming.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir, such a request has been made. The Government of Japan has, however, not provided any relevant documents till date.

Privatisation of Airports

1151. SHRI Y.V. RAO: Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain airports in the country are going to be privatised; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT, MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) and (b) The Government has decided to restructure the airports of Airports Authority of India as and when found suitable through long-term lease.

Presently, the airports at Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata are being taken up for this exercise.

Misutilisation of Funds

1152. SHRI V. VETRISELVAN:
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that some State Governments have done nothing for victims of various natural calamities despite having receipt of crores of rupees as aid from Central Government and other international agencies for the purpose under various heads and tried to submit fake utilisation certificates;

(b) if so, whether the Government have conducted any enquiry in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof and action taken by the Government thereon;

(d) whether a monitoring team of World Bank has visited some States and detected misappropriation of its grants;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps/action the Government have taken against those State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) It is primarily for the States to provide relief to the affected people in the wake of natural disasters. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments where necessary. Distribution of relief on ground is the responsibility of the State concerned. The States have well established audit and vigilance procedures of their own, including overseeing by the legislature. In case of specific irregularities which come to the knowledge of the Central Government, the matter is examined in consultation with the States. At present no case of submission of fake utilisation certificates by the State Government has been reported to the Ministry.

(d) to (f) No such details have been reported to this Ministry.

Starvation Deaths under Food for Work Programme

1153. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:
SHRI C.N. SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of starvation deaths reported in the areas covered under the Food for Work Programme in each State;

(b) whether the starvation deaths show that Food for Work Programme is failure in the country; and

(c) is so, the steps taken by the Government to stop the starvation deaths in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) No starvation deaths have been reported by any drought affected States where the Food for Work Programme (FFWP) was in operation.

(b) The Food for Work Programme (FFWP) was in operation from January 2001 to March 2002. During this period 40.32 lakh tonnes of foodgrains was allocated to the drought affected States to provide relief in the drought affected districts. During this period, no such incident was reported by any of the State Governments.

(c) From 01.04.2002, the Special Component was introduced under the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) to provide relief in the drought affected districts of the country. Till date 38.29 lakh tonnes of foodgrains has been released to the calamity affected States under this component. In addition, the other Schemes such as the Mid-day Meal Programme for the Primary School Children, the Antyodaya Anna Yojana for the poorest of the poor, the Annapoorna Scheme for the old age, Public Distribution System for Below Poverty Line persons are in operation to prevent malnutrition, starvation deaths etc.

[Translation]

Unauthorised Parking Lots

1154. SHRI AKHILESH YADAV:
SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI:

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

(a) whether the Government are aware that large number of unauthorised parking lots are being operated in MCD, DDA and NDMC areas;

(b) if so, whether the Government have identified these unauthorised parking lots and assessed the losses suffered by the exchequer;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken against the persons involved therein?

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

Ayodhya Issue

1155. SHRI RAMJILAL SUMAN:
DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA:
SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH RAJUKHEDI:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have issued any directions to the CBI after refusal by Government of Uttar Pradesh to issue fresh notification in the wake of the Allahabad High Court order to prosecute the persons accused of demolishing the Babri Mosque;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure prosecution of the accused?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The observation of the High Court in their order dated 12.2.2001 was for Govt. of U.P., as the notification was issued by them and it is they who are competent to issue a fresh notification in consultation with the High Court. However, in response to a Special Leave Petition in Supreme Court, the Govt. of U.P. have filed an affidavit stating therein that there was no need to issue any fresh notification. The matter is subjudice and pending consideration of the apex Court.

[English]

Disinvestment Policy

1156. SHRI C. KUPPUSAMI:
SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:
SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL:
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:
SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the disinvestment of several Public Sector Undertakings is held up due to non-implementation of the Government policy and objections raised from various quarters;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to review policy of disinvestment keeping in view the strategic interest, self reliance and mounting unemployment;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT, MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) and (b) Disinvestment of Government equity in PSUs is a continuous process. There is an established procedure for detailed and frequent Inter-Ministerial consultations. Different points of view on the appropriate way to proceed or inferences drawn from experience are harmonized through inter-ministerial consultations. The Cabinet Committee on Disinvestment is itself a forum at which, apart from final decisions being taken, issues of policy or procedures are thoroughly discussed.

(c) The Government has already defined those PSUs which are strategic in nature and which are not to be disinvested. All other non-strategic PSUs can be disinvested to a level of 26% or lower, if necessary, on a case by case basis. Disinvestment cannot be directly associated with unemployment since the number of PSU employees has been on the decline from a level of 2.179 million employees in 1991-92 to a level of 1.742 million in 2000-2001 on account of restructuring of PSUs. While

the process of disinvestment is too recent to enable detailed analysis, there is anecdotal evidence of significant efficiency enhancement in disinvested PSUs, which is beneficial for the economy. Wages and allowances of workers have been significantly increased in several of the disinvested PSUs.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Expenditure on VIPs/VVIPs Security

1157. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenses incurred for providing security arrangement to the VIPs and VVIPs in the country by Union Government during each of the last three years;

(b) whether there is any Government proposal to increase security arrangement to VIPs and VVIPs; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) The quantum of amount incurred for providing security arrangements to VVIPs, VIPs and other protectees in the country by the Central Government is difficult to determine precisely, as it involves expenditure on security staff, communications, transport, weapons, training and overall supervision etc.

(b) and (c) Adequate security arrangements for VIPs/ VVIPs and other persons are made as per the existing threat perception assessed by the Central Security Agencies. As the threat perception keeps changing the security arrangements also vary from time to time.

Subsidy for Pilgrimage

1158. SHRI ANANT GUDHE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are granting subsidy to the Haj Pilgrims for their air journeys;

(b) if so, whether any such proposal is under consideration of the Government in respect of Pilgrims who visit Amarnath, Vaishno Devi, Tirupati, Kailash Mansarovar etc., for the grant of subsidy for their air/ road/rail journeys;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) Ministry of Civil Aviation has been granting subsidy to the Haj Pilgrims for part of the cost of their air journey to Saudi Arabia.

(b) to (d) As regards the Kailash Mansarover Yatra along traditional route across Lipulekh Pass, Ministry of External Affairs provides Rs. 3250 per Yatri to Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam (KMVN) to partially offset the expenditure incurred by the Yatris towards boarding and lodging on the Indian side. Government provides free medical inspection and assistance, and security and escort cover upto Lipulekh Pass; insurance cover and communication links for the duration of the Yatra. A Liaison Officer is attached to each batch of Yatris. The Delhi Government provides free stay to Yatris at Ashok Yatri Niwas in New Delhi for 4-5 days during the onward and return journey.

Arrangements for pilgrimage to Amarnath, Vaishno Devi and Tirupati are made/coordinated by concerned shrine boards and State Governments respectively.

[Translation]

Financing of Urban Development

1159. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:
SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI:
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:

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

(a) whether his Ministry has urged States and Union Territory Governments to forge public-private partnership in order to finance urban management;

(b) if so, whether he has felt that the fiscal instruments were needed to reform urban development;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether a one-day conference of States/UT Ministers of urban development, local self-Government and housing was held in the month of September, 2002;

(e) if so, the main points discussed and decisions taken alongwith the steps taken by the Government so far to implement these decisions;

(f) whether he has promised to help the States to meet the shortfall of resources for co-operation and maintenance of core municipal services in India;

(g) if so, the details thereof;

(h) whether the Government have asked the States to reduce stamp duty upto five per cent;

(i) if so, whether any time limit has been stipulated for the aforesaid purpose; and

(j) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) to (j) Urban development is a State subject. It is, therefore, the responsibility of the States to ensure urban development and mobilise requisite resources for the purpose. However, Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation supplements the efforts of the State Governments through policy formulation, technical guidance and Central assistance under centrally sponsored schemes.

A conference of Ministers of Urban Development, Local Self-Government and Housing of States/Union Territories was convened at New Delhi on 12th September, 2002 by the Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation. The need of adopting new fiscal instruments for developing urban infrastructure was emphasized. New fiscal instruments included financing commercial urban infrastructure projects through access to capital market, credit rating of municipal and urban infrastructure entities, forging public-private partnership in the provision of urban infrastructure. A final decision to adopt new approach would lie with the States.

The following fiscal instruments announced in the Union Budget 2002-03 were discussed at the conference:-

(i) Urban Reforms Incentive Fund (URIF).

(ii) City Challenge Fund (CCF).

(iii) Pooled Finance Development Scheme (PFDS).

URIF has been set up to provide reform linked assistance to States in the following areas:-

(i) Reform of Rent Control Laws and Repeal to Urban Land Ceiling Acts.

(ii) Rationalisation of high stamp duty regimes.

(iii) Revision of bye-laws to streamline the approvals process for construction of buildings, development of sites, etc.

(iv) Revision of municipal laws in line with model legislation prepared by the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation.

(v) Simplification of legal and procedural frameworks for conversion of agricultural land for non-agriculture purposes.

(vi) Levy of realistic user charges and resource mobilization by urban local bodies.

(vii) Initiation of public-private partnership in the provision of civic services.

CCF is an incentive based facility that will support cities to fund transitional costs of moving towards sustainable & creditworthy institutional systems of municipal management & service delivery. It will assist in the partial financing of the cost of developing an economic reform programme & financially viable projects to be undertaken by urban local bodies.

PFDS is meant to provide credit enhancement to assist local bodies to access market borrowing on a creditworthy basis.

At the conference it was further stated that in order to provide incentive for urban local bodies to become creditworthy and to invest in urban infrastructure Government has provided for the issue of municipal tax-free bonds upto Rs. 500 crores in 2002-03. The States should make use of the provision and send suitable proposals to the Government.

The following were the other issues discussed at the conference:-

(i) Capacity building in urban local bodies involving training of all women and SC/ST councillors of urban local bodies (ULBs).

(ii) Repeal of Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976.

(iii) Amendment of Rent Control Laws on the basis of Model Rent Act.

(iv) Public-Private Partnership in the provision of civic services.

(v) State Habitat Centre.

(vi) Building Centre.

The Centrally sponsored schemes administered by the Ministry were also reviewed at the conference. The State Governments were requested to expeditiously contribute their share for infrastructural development of urban areas.

[English]

Delhi Metro Rail Project

1160. SHRIMATI PRABHA RAU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the first phase of the Delhi Metro Rail Project is likely to be commissioned;

(b) whether the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation is working under the overall control of the Government of NCT of Delhi;

(c) if so, whether the Government of NCT of Delhi have urged the Union Government to entrust the responsibility for its running, fixing of fare, finalisation of rail corridors etc. to them;

(d) if so, whether the Union Government have agreed to the request of the Government of NCT of Delhi; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) By September, 2005.

(b) to (e) The role and responsibilities for running of trains, fixation of fares and other operational matters among Government of India, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi and Delhi Metro Rail Corporation have been laid down in the Delhi Metro Railway (Operation and Maintenance) Ordinance, 2002. The operational responsibility for running the metro is with Delhi Metro Rail Corporation, whereas fixation of fares has been assigned to an independent three member committee. On the other hand, finalisation of rail corridors will be decided by Government of India and Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi after mutual consultation as has been the past practice.

New History Books

1161. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the new history books released by NCERT have not given enough space to the history of South India and do not mention Tamil epics like the Silappadikaram and Manimekalai;

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

(c) whether the NCERT has taken any step to cover South India in greater depth than ever before in the new history books for several classes proposed to be released soon; and

(d) if so, steps likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (d) It is not true that South India has not been given enough space in the new History textbooks. The only consideration has been to present the history of India in a balanced manner, covering all regions as far as possible.

[Translation]

Mid-Day Meal Scheme

1162. SHRI RAJO SINGH:
SHRI SHRINIWAS PATIL:

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the press reports that the Supreme Court has pulled up the States to have failed to provide cooked mid-day meals for primary schools children;

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

(c) whether the Court has ordered to prohibit the allocation of funds to States if the Scheme is not implemented;

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

(e) the names of the States where children are not being served mid-day-meals despite the warning issued by the Supreme Court; and

(f) the details of the steps taken by the Government against these States, State-wise?

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

(b) Some newspapers have reported that the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has warned that action would be taken against the States not implementing a cooked meal programme under Mid-day Meal Scheme. It has been further reported that the apex court had rejected the applications of Delhi, West Bengal, Mizoram, Manipur and Nagaland seeking modification of earlier order making it mandatory for States/UTs to distribute cooked meals in schools under the Scheme.

(c) Government is not aware of any such judgement passed by the Hon'ble Court.

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

(e) As per the available information the States other than Gujarat, Kerala, Orissa (8 KBK districts and ITDA blocks), Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh (Tribal blocks), Karnataka (7 educationally backward districts and by 9 NGOs in Rural Bangalore district), UTs of A&N Islands, Delhi (ready-to-eat food), Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Pondicherry are not providing cooked meals.

(f) The Ministry had convened a meeting on 16.1.2002 of Education Secretaries/Nodal Officers of States/UTs to review implementation of the programme and had requested all defaulting States/UTs to implement the programme as per the directions of the Hon'ble Court dated 29.11.2001. The Ministry has been constantly urging these States/UTs to introduce a cooked meal programme.

N.C.F.S.E.-2000

1163. SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the persons associated with the work of preparing syllabus and text book development alongwith subject/ classes-wise details before N.C.F.S.E.-2000;

(b) the persons entrusted with the work of N.C.F.S.E.-2000;

(c) whether principals of some prestigious schools of Delhi have urged to withdraw the N.C.F.S.E.-2000; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) The preparation of the National Curriculum Framework for School Education, (NCFSE) 2000 was followed by development of new Syllabi and curricular materials. The Advisory Committees consisting of eminent subject experts provided guidelines for the development of new syllabi and curriculum materials in the light of NCFSE. Accordingly, the syllabi for different subjects for all classes were developed through involvement of internal faculty of the NCERT and the external subject experts and the practicing teachers in several workshops. Thereafter, new textbooks based on new syllabus to be introduced in academic session 2002-03 for classes I, III, VI, IX & XI were prepared involving the internal faculty of NCERT and external subject experts.

(c) and (d) No formal communication has been received by NCERT from any schools of Delhi in this regard.

Government Accommodation to Employees

1164. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN:

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

(a) whether the Government employees do not get Government accommodation even after 15 years of service;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the year of joining upto which the employees have got Type-I and II Government accommodation in the general pool;

(d) the efforts made by the Government to construct more Type-I and II flats; and

(e) the type-wise number of flats constructed by the Government in the Delhi during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Specially in Type-II, Type-III & Type-IV.

(b) The waiting is due to a large number of Govt. employees eligible for Govt. accommodation falling in these categories.

(c) As on 20.11.2002 the running date of priority for general pool accommodation in Delhi is for:-

Type-I	:	13.01.1992
Type-II	:	11.08.1979

(d) As a matter of policy, priority is generally accorded to construction of lower type quarters. During the last three years i.e. 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 out of 2165 units constructed under GPRA all over the country, 966 units were of Type-I and Type-II.

(e)	1999-2000	—	Nil
	2000-2001	—	72 (Type-IV), 42 (Type-V)
	2001-2002	—	158 (Type-V)

Talks with Militants

1165. SHRI RAMSHAKAL:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to talk with militants particularly in Kashmir in the wake of successful completion of Assembly Elections in the State and also in other parts of the country;

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

(c) the reaction of the militants thereto; and

(d) the time by which the talks with militants are likely to be resumed in Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (d) The Government has been following a multi-faceted approach in dealing with terrorism in J&K. One of the prongs of the strategy is remaining open to dialogue with any individual/group within J&K who eschew the path of violence. No militant/terrorist group has eschewed the path of violence to come forward for such a dialogue.

[English]

Sale of Same Medicines under different Brand Names

1166. SHRI GUNIPATI RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that medicines of same formulations are being sold in the market in abundance under different brand names;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is 50 to 100 per cent difference in the rates of medicines of such brands;

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

(d) preventive/corrective measures being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) to (d) In the Pharmaceutical market, there are many brands of the same composition manufactured by different companies.

For a Scheduled formulation, a manufacturer is required to follow the price fixed by the Government in accordance with the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995. Prices of non-Scheduled formulations are fixed by the manufacturers themselves keeping in view the various factors like cost of production, marketing/ selling expenses, R&D expenses, trade commission, market competition, product innovation, product quality etc. The Government takes corrective measures where the public interest is found to be adversely affected.

[Translation]

Women Empowerment Schemes

1167. SHRI CHHATTRAPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds provided to the Government of India by the World Bank under the Women Empowerment Scheme during the last three years;

(b) the terms and conditions laid down by the World Bank in this regard;

(c) whether it is a fact that 20% surcharge have to be borne by the Government due to the Non-utilisation of funds;

(d) if so, the reasons for the non-utilisation of funds; and

(e) the funds allocated by the Government during the last three years under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) In the Development Credit Agreement signed on 14th September 1998, the World Bank has not provided for year-wise allocation for the Sewa-Shakti Project. However, the reimbursement from the World Bank for the Financial Years 1999-2000, 2000-01 & 2001-02 amounts to Rs. 1.33 crore, Rs. 3.43 crore and Rs. 7.93 crore respectively.

(b) The World Bank has entered into an agreement with the Government of India on 14.9.1998 to lend an amount in various currencies equivalent to Thirteen Million Five Hundred Thousand Special Drawing Rights (SDR 13,500,000) for the five year project which aims at enhancing women's access to resources for better quality of life through use of drudgery and time reduction devices, health, literacy and confidence enhancement and increasing their control over their income through their involvement in skill development and income generating activities. The closing date of the Project is December 31st, 2003.

The Government of India shall repay the principal amount of the Credit in semiannual instalments payable on each February 1 and August 1 commencing August 1, 2007, and ending February 1, 2032. Each instalment to and including the instalment payable on February 1, 2017, shall be one and one-fourth percent of such principal amount and each instalment thereafter shall be two and one-half percent of such principal amount. The Government of India shall pay to the World Bank a commitment charge on the principal amount of the credit not withdrawn to the rate of one half of one per cent per annum. The Government of India shall pay to the World Bank a service charge at the rate of three fourth of one per cent per annum on the principal amount of the credit withdrawn. Commitment charges and service charges shall be payable semi-annually.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Project is process-oriented and utilization of funds in each of the financial years depends on completion of preceding stage. The pace of implementation is dependent on a host of variable factors which differ from State of State such as non-homogeneity of group membership, in terms of education and socio economic status, hilly terrain, immediate non-availability of trained personnel. There have been some savings due to economy measures and convergence effected by the Department of Women & Child Development. However, all SHGs under the Project have been constituted and are at various stages of evolution.

(e) The Government has released a sum of Rs. 5.00 crore, Rs. 8.00 crore and Rs. 15.00 crore for the financial year 1999-2000, 2000-01 and 2001-02, respectively.

[English]

Providing Text Books free of Cost to Students of Primary Schools

1168. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to provide text books free of cost to the students of Primary Schools;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to bear the cost towards distribution of free text books;

(c) the name of States where steps have been taken in this regard; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) Under the scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, launched in November 2000, there is provision of free textbooks to all girls and SC/ST children at primary and upper primary level if this facility is not already provided to such students by the State Government from its own funds. In case any State is partially subsidizing the cost of textbooks being supplied to children in Elementary classes, then the assistance under SSA would be restricted to that portion of the cost of the books which is being borne by the children.

(c) and (d) Under SSA funds for distribution of free textbooks have been provided to the following States in the year 2002-2003 so far:-

State	Total amount (Rs. in lakhs)
Bihar	2043.02
Himachal Pradesh	329.89
Haryana	734.78
J&K	833.72
Kerala	1436.26
Karnataka	458.85
MP	1164.607
Nagaland	42.56
Sikkim	10.4
Tripura	336.39
UP	6119.86
Uttaranchal	604.75
West Bengal	76.87
Lakshadweep	9.47
Total	14201.427

Strategy for J&K

1169. SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA:
DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the strategy the Government have adopted/ propose to adopt to solve the chronic J&K problem especially after the election and formation of new Government in that State;

(b) whether the Government have prepared any proposal to hold discussion with all the concerned including with recently elected representatives of Legislative Assembly of Jammu & Kashmir to solve the problems related to the State;

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

(d) the criteria of selecting these public representatives for such talks/discussions; and

(e) the time by which the said proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (e) The Government has been following a multi-faceted approach in dealing with terrorism in J&K. The strategies, inter-alia, include (i) strengthening border management and proactive action against terrorists within J&K (ii) accelerating the economic development and (iii) remaining open to dialogue with any individual/group within J&K who eschew the path of violence. The strategies and tactics which are reviewed and refined from time to time to suit the prevailing situation are implemented conjointly with the State Government.

[Translation]

Projects for Welfare of SCs/STs

1170. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE:
KUMARI BHAVANA PUNDLIKRAO GAWALI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects being run jointly by the Union and State Governments for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes living below poverty line which could not be implemented due to the unavailability of States share during the last two years and the current year, State-wise especially in Maharashtra;

(b) whether the Government propose to convert these projects in Centrally sponsored schemes;

(c) if so, the extent of role of the State Governments in their implementation; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) There is no report about any Centrally sponsored scheme for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which could not be implemented due to non-availability of State share during the last two years and the current year.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Ragging in College and Universities

1171. SHRI RAMJIVAN SINGH:
SHRI V. VETRISELVAN:
PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU:

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

(a) whether the Government are aware that cases of harassment in the name of ragging in colleges and technical institutions are increasing year-by-year in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, whether some cases of ragging/deaths of freshers of Technical Colleges and Universities were brought to the notice of the Government through leading newspapers during the current academic year;

(c) if so, whether the Government have ordered the concerned managements to enquire into the matter and to take strict action against the culprits;

(d) whether the Government are considering to formulate a uniform rules to stop the ragging system in the universities/technical institutions;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (f) Yes, Sir. The Government has taken note of the problem of ragging in Universities/Colleges. In order to explore the measures for curbing of ragging in Universities & Colleges, the UGC in September, 1999 constituted an expert committee. The report of expert committee was circulated to all universities for necessary action. Besides, the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Civil Petition No. 656 of 1998 on curbing the menace of ragging in the educational institutions have been circulated to all the State/UT Governments/ universities for strict compliance. The Commission has also invited the attention of the universities to the report of the committee constituted by the I.I.T. Delhi on measures to curb ragging. AICTE has also issued instructions to all the State Secretaries (Technical Education) and Vice-Chancellors to Technical Universities for taking necessary steps to prevent ragging in the Institute.

[Translation]

Anganwadi Workers

1172. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all State Governments have taken action on all points recommended by the national committee regarding "Angwanwadi Sevika/Sahayika" on August, 1998;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the points recommended by the national committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (c) The recommendations of the National Committee set up in August 1998 to review benefits/ facilities provided to Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helpers under ICDS Scheme, include enhancement of honorarium of Anganwadi Workers and Helpers; maternity leave benefits at par with women employees of organised sectors; community contribution for raising their remuneration; scheme of Awards to dedicated Anganwadi Workers and Helpers; setting up of Anganwadi Workers' Welfare Fund and provision for contributory Group Insurance by the State Governments.

Many State Governments viz. Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Goa, Punjab, Tripura and Union Territory Administration of Chandigarh, A&N Island, Lakshadweep, Pondicherry and NCT of Delhi are providing additional honorarium to Anganwadi Workers and Helpers ranging from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1000 and from Rs. 40 to Rs. 400 per month, respectively. Performance-linked additional honorarium at the rate of Rs. 50 per month has been provided under nutrition component of PMGY. Anganwadi Workers and Helpers have been allowed paid absence of 135 days on maternity. Scheme of Awards to dedicated Anganwadi Workers has been introduced.

Infiltration of Bangladeshis from Assam Border

1173. PROF. DUKHA BHAGAT:
SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 271 on 16th July, 2002 and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) the time by which the information is likely to be collected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Implementation Report in respect of assurance given to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question no. 271 dated 16th July, 2002 has been submitted to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs on 5.11.2002. A copy of the Implementation report is enclosed as statement.

(c) and (d) In view of above, do not arise.

Statement

Infiltration of Bangladeshis from Assam Border

The Government of Assam has reported that illegal infiltration from erstwhile East Pakistan to Assam was going on for many years even prior to the Independence. Due to various preventive measures taken by the Government the flow of illegal migrants from Bangladesh to Assam has come down. Identification of illegal migrants staying in the State are difficult because they (illegal migrants) enter surreptitiously and are able to mingle easily with the local population due to ethenic and linguistic similarities. Some covert activities sponsored by the Pak ISI are also reported from different parts of the State from time to time.

To neutralize activities of ISI agents, Government have adopted a well coordinated and multi-pronged approach which includes strengthening the border management, gearing up of intelligence machinery, well coordinated intelligence based action against ISI agents and militants sponsored by them, setting up of outposts of security forces and modernization and up-gradation of police and security forces with advanced sophisticated weapons and communication system etc. Steps taken in this regard have resulted in detection/neutralization of various ISI backed modules.

Besides, a series of measures have also been taken by the Government to curb the problem of infiltration of Bangladeshi nationals into India. These include raising of additional Battalions of Border Security Force, reduction of gaps between the border outposts, intensification of patrolling both on the land and the revering border, accelerated programme of construction of border roads and fencing, increase in the number of outpost towers, provision of surveillance equipments etc. The matter has also been taken up with the Government of Bangladesh on various occasions. The progress of these measures is reviewed regularly at various levels.

10th Session, 2002 of 13th Lok Sabha

Ministry of Home Affairs — Date of Fulfilment

Q. No. Date & Name of M.P.(s)	Subject	Promise made	How Fulfilled	Reasons for Delay
USQ.No. 271 dt. 16.7.02 by Shri Ram Tahal Chaudhary: Sh. Shivaji Mane: Smt. Kanti Singh	Infiltration of Bangladeshis from Assam Border Asking: (a) whether infiltration from Bangladesh is still going on through Assam borders; (b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto alongwith the difficulties being faced by the Government in checking such infiltration; (c) whether the said infiltration is being executed by ISI; (d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; (e) whether the Government have received any report from the State Government of Assam in this regard; (f) if so, the details thereof; and (g) the steps taken by the Government to check infiltration?	(a) to (g): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.	A Statement is enclosed.	The information has to be collected from the concerned State Governments. Hence the delay.

[English]

Activities undertaken under Food for Work Programme in Maharashtra

1174. SHRI SHIVAJI MANE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the activities undertaken under the Food for Work Programme in Maharashtra since the inception of the Programme;

(b) the number of persons benefited during the said period; and

(c) the benefits accrued to districts of Maharashtra under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) to (c) The Food for Work Programme (FFWP) remained in operation from January 2001 to March, 2002. Under the Programme, foodgrains were provided to calamity affected States free of cost for generation of additional wage employment in the affected districts. During this period, 1.50 lakh tonnes of foodgrains were allocated to all the drought affected districts of Maharashtra for taking up relief works such as soil and moisture conservation, minor irrigation, rejuvenation of drinking water sources and augmentation of ground water, traditional water harvesting structures, desiltation of village tanks/ponds etc. During this period, about 163.51 lakh mandays (provisional) were generated in the drought affected districts of Maharashtra under this programme.

[Translation]

Mining of Diamond in Chhattisgarh

1175. DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Chhattisgarh requested the Union Government for financial assistance and permission for mining of diamonds in the State;

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

(c) whether some Indian foreign companies have shown their interest in diamond mining project; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) to (d) State Governments are required to obtain prior approval of the Central Government before grant of mineral concessions for minerals specified under the First Schedule to the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957. Diamond is a mineral specified in the First Schedule to the aforesaid Act. In this context, on the recommendations of the State Government of Chhattisgarh, approvals have been given by the Central Government for grant of 11 reconnaissance permits for diamond and associated minerals to various applicants in Chhattisgarh by the State Government. The details of these approvals are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Mining of Diamond in Chhattisgarh

Sl.No.	Name of the Company	Area (In Sq. Kms.)	District
1	2	3	4
1.	M/s. De-Beers India Surveys Pvt. Ltd.	2000	Raipur, Mahasumund
2.	—do—	1000	—do—
3.	M/s. De-Beers India Prospecting Pvt. Ltd.	2000	Durg, Kanker, Dhamtari
4.	—do—	1975	Durg, Rajnandgaon
5.	—do—	2000	Durg

1	2	3	4
6.	M/s. ACC Rio Tinto Exploration Pvt. Ltd.	3000	Dhamtari, Mahasumund
7.	—do—	800	Jashpur
8.	—do—	800	Raigarh, Janjgir & Mahasumund
9.	—do—	1360	Raipur, Dhamtari, Bastar, Kanker
10.	M/s. Empress Granite Pvt. Ltd.	1000	Kanker
11.	M/s. B. Vijay Kumar Technical Services Pvt. Ltd.	2400	Dhamtari, Raipur

[English]

Role of Banks for providing Loans to Swarnjayanti Swarojgar Yojana

1176. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the role of the banks in providing loans to self-help groups constituted for the implementation of the Swarnjayanti Swarojgar Yojana (SJSY);

(b) the alternative arrangement contemplated in cases where banks do not provide loans to the eligible persons;

(c) the number of complaints received against the banks during the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the remedial action has been taken in the matter; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) With a view to ensuring timely and adequate loaning by the Banks, the Guidelines of the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) provide for close involvement of the Banks in the identification of key activities, the nurturing of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and in the selection of Swarozgaris.

(b) to (e) The Central Level Coordination Committee (CLCC), constituted under the SGSY, serves as a forum for discussion and resolution, inter-alia, of issues of underfinancing and delays in sanction and disbursement of loans by the Banks. The CLCC was last convened in June, 2002. The Reserve Bank of India has reiterated instructions to the Banks vide their Circular dated 4th July, 2002 to speed up sanction and disbursement of loan applications within a time frame of one month and to avoid underfinancing of projects under any circumstances. The references received from certain State Governments in regard to delay in sanction/disbursement of loans and underfinancing have been taken up for remedial action with the agencies concerned.

Funds from Disinvestment

1177. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total resources mobilized through disinvestment during the last two years; and

(b) the quantum of funds spent in rehabilitating the affected workers?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT, MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) The amount realised through disinvestment during 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 was Rs. 1868.73 crore and Rs. 5,632.25 crore (inclusive of special interim dividend, dividend tax, transfer of cash reserves etc.) respectively.

(b) The proceeds from disinvestment are deposited in the Consolidated Fund of India from which all expenditure, including that on rehabilitation of workers and structuring of PSUs, is incurred. In addition as per the Transaction Agreements entered into by the Strategic

Partner with the Government, retrenchment of employees is not permitted for a period of one year after disinvestment and even thereafter separation is possible only under the Voluntary Retirement Scheme as applicable under DPE guidelines or the Voluntary Separation Scheme which was prevailing in the company prior to disinvestment, whichever is more beneficial for the employee.

New Policy regarding NPK/Phosphatic Manufacturers

1178. SHRI K.E. KRISHNAMURTHY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have introduced a new policy with regard to NPK/Phosphatic fertilizer manufacturers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have noticed that because of new policy some of the NPK/phosphatic fertilizer manufacturers are affected;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any request has been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh in this regard;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the response of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) to (d) No, Sir, As per the existing policy, concessions for various grades of NPK fertilizers are computed on the basis of rates of concession announced from time to time for DAP and MOP. Tariff Commission (TC) has submitted a report recommending computation of concession for NPK fertilizers based on their normative cost of production. The exact implication of proposed pricing policy for manufacturers producing different grades of complex fertilizers would be known after the Government introduces revised policy based on TC recommendations.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. References have been received from the Chief Minister and Minister for Major Industries, Commerce and Export Promotion of Andhra Pradesh against the implementation of TC Report.

(g) The Government is in the process of announcing new pricing policy for various grades of complexes based on the cost price study of T.C. after considering various representations including the views received from fertilizer industry and of the various Departments/TC during inter-ministerial consultations.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

1179. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR:
SHRI SUBODH MOHITE:

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

(a) whether Government have made any review on the implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have set up an internal committee to review the examine the opening up the elementary education sector to 100 percent foreign investment;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Committee has submitted its report;

(f) if so, the recommendations of the committee;

(g) whether the NGO's and social organisations are against opening up of FDI in elementary education;

(h) if so, the details thereof; and

(i) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) Review of implementation is a continuous process under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and this is carried out periodically through meetings and visits to the States.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) to (i) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Syllabus In Schools

1180. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA:

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

(a) whether the Government are aware that some State Governments have decided to continue with old syllabus in Government schemes instead of the new one;

(b) if so, the names of States which have not introduced the new syllabus alongwith the reasons therefor; and

(c) the policy likely to be adopted by the Government to ensure that new syllabus is introduced in future uniformly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (c) Central Govt. does not prescribe syllabus or text books. It is for respective State Governments/Boards of School Education to take suitable decisions in respect of syllabus/text books to be used in their Schools.

[English]

OPEC Assistance to Gujarat

1181. SHRI G.J. JAVIYA:
SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has submitted a proposal for Rs. 223 Crore OPEC assistance for bulk transmission of water and distribution network in the earthquake affected areas;

(b) whether this proposal is pending for clearance of the Union Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A project proposal for supply of drinking water in Gujarat at a total cost of Rs. 223.50 crore, with financial assistance from OPEC was received from Government of Gujarat in the Department of Drinking Water Supply. The project proposal after taking concurrence of Planning Commission and Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation, has been forwarded to Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, on 12.7.2002 for posing to OPEC.

[Translation]

Science and Technology Related Schemes for Women

1182. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the welfare schemes being implemented by his Ministry for women under the 'Science and Technology Schemes';

(b) the formula evolved by the Union Government to provide grants, loans and other financial assistance along with the contribution of financial participation of the State Government in each scheme;

(c) the names of the schemes in Rajasthan implemented directly by the Ministry or by the Government of Rajasthan or through the voluntary organisations during the last four years i.e. from 1.4.98 to till date; and

(d) the details of the funds provided by the Union Government as grants, loans or financial assistance for these schemes during the said period year-wise, scheme-wise and agency-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA"):

Statement

Science and Technology related Schemes for Women

(a) to (d) There is no welfare scheme being run by the Ministry for women. However, Government is presently attaching vital importance to the encouragement of women in Science & Technology and is implementing schemes such as 'Science & Technology for Women' and 'Biotechnology based Programme for Women' with a view to empower rural women through input of science and technology. The broad objectives of the schemes are to promote development and adaptation of appropriate technology, transfer proven technologies and demonstration of live technology models to benefit women. The schemes have made a distinct impact due to its unconventional approach, gender sensitivity and involvement of S&T based voluntary organizations having strong links at the grass roots.

There is no formula for providing grants, loans or financial participation of the State Government in these schemes. Details of grants-in-aid to Rajasthan based organizations are given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

Grant-in-aid projects funded by Department of Science & Technology under the Scheme 'Science & Technology for Women' in Rajasthan during 1997-98 to 2002-2003 are as follows:

Amount in lakhs

Sl. No.	Title of the Project	Address of the Organisation	1997 to 1998	1998 to 1999	1999 to 2000	2000 to 2001	2001 to 2002	2002 to 2003
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Training rural women (i) in the installation of fabrication and repair & maintenance of solar photovoltaic system in the deserts of Rajasthan (ii) in the planning and implementation of piped water supply schemes in villages	Social Work & Research Centre, Tilonia, Ajmer, Rajasthan-305 816	4.50					
2.	Women Workers and occupational hazards in mining sectors of South Rajasthan.	Aravalli Research & Dev. Society, 161 Sarva Ritu Vikas Udaipur-313 001.		2.00				
3.	Training rural women in planning construction of rainwater harvesting tanks and hand pump mechanism in Nagpur and Sikar Dist. of Rajasthan.	Social Action for Rural Advancement, Laxmipura Rajpura Tehsil Dantarangarh, Sikar, Rajasthan.			3.00			
4.	Socio-economic upliftment reduction of occupational hazards and hepatitis B and Tuberculosis among women.	Indian Institute of Rural Dev. A-11 Mahavir Uddan Path, Bajaj Nagar, Jaipur-302 105				2.00		
5.	Establishment of Women Technology Centre at Barmer	Society to Uplift Rural Economy, Near Gupta Transport, Barmer-344 001 (Rajasthan)				12.00		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	All India Coordinated Programme on sanitation and drinking water	Society to Uplift Rural Economy, Near Gupta Transport, Barmer-344 001 (Rajasthan)					4.00	
7.	Sustainable income augmentation opportunities for women through soft toys production.	Aravali Research and Development Society, 161 Sarva Ritu Vilas, Udaipur-313 001.					2.00	

[English]

Jayaprakash Employment Guarantee Scheme

1183. DR. M.V.V.S. MURTHI:
SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to launch a scheme "Jayaprakash Employment Guarantee Scheme" for rural youth of the country;

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

(c) whether a task force set up under the scheme has prepared any guidelines/modalities for implementation of the scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which these are likely to come into force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. The Government propose to launch the JPRGY in the most backward districts of the Country to provide employment guarantee to the rural poor. A Task Force has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Minister of Rural Development to formulate the scheme and a workout the modalities for its implementation. The Task Force has submitted its final report. On the basis of the Report, the scheme is being finalised.

Purulia Arms Dropping Case

1184. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of weapons were airdropped in the district of Purulia, West Bengal in the year 1995;

(b) whether it is also a fact that CBI has enquired into the incidence of the arms drop;

(c) whether CBI has completed its investigations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d) The Central Bureau of Investigation, who have been entrusted with the investigation of the Purulia Arms Drop Case, have so far arrested 7 persons out of 14 persons charge-sheeted in the case. Six of the arrested persons were convicted for life and one person was acquitted due to inadequate evidence. The 7 absconding persons have been declared as Proclaimed Offenders by the Court. Look Out Notices have been issued in respect of 3 absconding accused persons. Red Corner Notices in respect of absconding accused persons, who have fled away from India, have also been issued through Interpol Headquarters, Lyons, Interpols of various countries have been requested to locate the absconders. Till date, the 7 absconding accused have not been arrested. Recently, it was disclosed that Kim Davy Neilson, the prime accused in the case is living in

Denmark. The Danish authorities have been requested to trace and extradite him.

While most of the arms dropped in the incident have been recovered, the CBI has sought the assistance of State Governments of West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh to recover the remaining missing arms & ammunition.

[Translation]

Reforms in Technical Education

1185. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need for comprehensive reforms in the area of technical education in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government have formulated any draft plan for the above reforms; and

(c) if so, the details of the aforesaid plan alongwith the decision taken by the Government to get assistance from the private sector to implement the plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (c) Reforms in technical education in the country is a continuous process and this is achieved through the implementation of the National Policy on Education (NPE) and the Programme of Action (PoA). It includes coordinated and planned development of technical education as embodied in the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) Act, 1987. For the development of technical education, AICTE operates several schemes such as Modernisation and Removal of Obsolescence, Thrust Area Programme in Technical Education, Research and Development Programme, Entrepreneurship and Management Development Programme, Early Faculty Induction Programme, Quality Improvement Programme, Accreditation, of courses etc. Apart from the initiatives on the part of the AICTE, recent initiatives taken to strengthen the technical education system include strengthening and consolidation of infrastructural facilities in Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), Indian Institute of Science (IISc) and other similar institutions, development of technologies in emerging areas and their transfer to user agencies through technology development missions; transfer of techno economic advances in technical education and appropriate technologies to rural people through expansion of Community Polytechnics; Scheme for upgrading existing polytechnics to integrate the physically disabled in the main stream of technical and vocational education; modernization of institutions and development of R&D base; Technician Education Project; modernization of libraries and switch over to electronic libraries with interconnectivity etc; Regional Engineering Colleges are being upgraded to National Institutes of Technology (NITs). With a view to providing necessary direction to the technical education system in the country towards promotion of Postgraduate Education and Research in Engineering and Technology, in December 2001, the Ministry has announced a Policy Framework which provides for increasing the duration of M. Tech. Programmes from 18 to 24 months; raising the scholarship amount etc. Private Sector is involved substantially in running of technical institutes, some of which are of very good quality, under the overall supervision of AICTE.

'Ham Radio' in Schools under "Vigyan Prasar Yojana"

1186. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are taking any steps to popularize the 'Ham Radio' in the schools under "Vigyan Prasar Yojana" of the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which 'Ham Radio' can be popularized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA"): (a) Yes, Sir. Vigyan Prasar, an autonomous organization under the Department of Science and Technology, has been putting in efforts to popularize 'Ham Radio' in schools.

(b) Vigyan Prasar organizes lectures/demonstrations to popularize 'Ham Radio' in the schools, and encourages interested schools set up Ham Radio Club Stations. Vigyan Prasar has also brought out informative booklets for the purpose.

(c) Lectures/demonstrations in schools and for the general public, organization of training programmes to help individuals become hams, setting up of Ham Radio Club Stations in schools/colleges, and availability of 'Ham Radio' equipment at a reasonable price help in popularizing 'Ham Radio' in the country.

[English]

Setting up of Technology Business Incubators

1187. SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any centrally sponsored scheme to encourage the setting up of Technology Business Incubator (TBI) in various Government/private educational institutions;

(b) if so, the quantum of financial assistance given to Government and private educational institutions for setting up Technology Business Incubators (TBIs);

(c) the manner in which this scheme is encouraged;

(d) the type and nature of incentives given under this scheme;

(e) the factors taken into consideration while deciding the quantum of assistance to these institutions;

(f) the names of the educational institutions which had applied for financial assistance for setting up of TBIs, during the last one year;

(g) the names of institutions given financial assistance during the last one year; and

(h) the names of those institutions not given financial assistance for TBIs and the reasons therefor in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA"):

Statement

Setting of Technology Business Incubators

(a) to (h) No Sir. However, the Ministry of Science & Technology through the Department of Science and Technology has initiated a scheme during 2000-2001 for setting up of Technology Business Incubators (TBIs) in various educational institutions and R&D institutions which are the source of knowledge and technology with a view to catalyzing the development and growth of technology led enterprises. The Department provides financial assistance to the institutions for setting of Technology Business Incubators (TBIs) towards the purchase of the selected equipment and machinery, common facilities such as telephone, fax, Internet and photocopier etc. The Department also provides financial assistance on recurring account for a limited period towards the manpower cost and other expenses of recurring nature. The scheme is being encouraged through organization of seminars and workshops in different regions/parts of the country. No direct incentive is provided to the incubatees under this scheme, however, they are provided various services, facilities and guidance during the incubation period on a nominal charge basis. The quantum of assistance provided to the selected institutions is primarily based on the merit of the project proposal. Normally the cost of each Technology Business Incubator (TBI) varies in the range of Rs. 3-4 crores which includes the cost of land and building provided by the host institution.

The names of the educational institutions which had applied for financial assistance for setting up of Technology Business Incubator (TBI) during the last one year are:-

S.No.	Name of the Institution
1.	National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad, Gujarat.
2.	Kongu Engineering College, Perundurai, Erode, Tamil Nadu.
3.	Vellore Institute of Technology, Vellore, Tamil Nadu.
4.	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, Patancheru, Andhra Pradesh.
5.	National Institute of Technology, Calicut, Kerala.
6.	College of Engineering, Gandhi Institute of Technology & Management, Visakhapatnam, A.P.
7.	Centre for Research and Industrial Staff Performance, Bhopal, M.P.
8.	Centre for Electronics Design and Technology of India, Mohali, Chandigarh
9.	Dehradun Institute of Technology, P.O. Bhagwantpur, Dehradun, Uttaranchal.

The following institutions have been provided financial assistance for setting up of Technology Business Incubator (TBI) during the last one year, though the proposals were received during 2000-2001.

Sl.No	Name of the Institution
1.	Centre for Bio-technology, Anna University, Chennai, Tamil Nadu.
2	RV-TIFAC Composite Design Centre, RV College of Engineering, Bangalore, Karnataka.
3.	Maharashtra Industrial and Technology Consultancy Organisation, Pune, Maharashtra.

The following proposals have been received during the last one year.

Sl.No	Name of the Institution
1	2
1.	National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad, Gujarat.
2.	Kongu Engineering College, Perundurai, Erode, Tamil Nadu.
3.	Vellore Institute of Technology, Vellore, Tamil Nadu.
4.	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, Patancheru, Andhra Pradesh.
5.	National Institute of Technology, Calicut, Kerala.

The proposals received from the following institutions were not provided financial assistance as the national level Advisory Committee on the scheme did not find the proposals worth supporting at this stage on account of the reasons given against each case.

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution	Recommendations of the National Level Advisory Committee
1.	College of Engineering, Gandhi Institute of Technology & Management, Visakhapatnam	Institute lacked the desired focus on research activities, which is an essential requirement for setting up of a TBI. The culture of entrepreneurship in the Institute too was missing which may further dampen the viability of a TBI proposal in the Institute.
2.	Centre for Research and Industrial Staff Performance (CRISP), Bhopal	CRISP being a training organisation may not be suitable for setting up of a TBI as they do not possess the desired R&D capabilities to justify the need of setting up of a TBI.
3.	Centre for Electronics Design and Technology of India (CEDTI), Mohali, Chandigarh	CEDTI is also a training organisation and is not having the required R&D capabilities.
4.	Dehradun Institute of Technology, P.O. Bhagwantpur, Dehradun.	Institute is new and does not have capabilities in R&D and entrepreneurship area.

[Translation]

Five Year Degree Course of Law

1188. DR. ASHOK PATEL:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH:

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

(a) whether the Government plan to introduce a five year degree course in place of present three year course of law to make it job-oriented and prestigious like medical and engineering education;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

[English]

Appointment to dependents on compassionate grounds in CIL

1189. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria being followed for giving appointment to dependents on compassionate grounds in Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries;

(b) whether the said criteria is being followed strictly;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether she has received any complaints for violation of National Coal Wage Agreement by CIL and its subsidiaries during the last three years till date;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) As per the National Coal Wage Agreement employment on compassionate ground is provided to the dependent of workers who are disabled permanently and those who die while in service. In so far as female dependent is concerned, they are entitled to get employment or monetary compensation as per provision of National Coal Wage Agreement.

(b) Yes, Sir.

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

(d) to (f) The complaints pertain to those cases which are pending for consideration of different subsidiaries. Subsidiary-wise number of cases which are pending due to various reasons at different stages as on 1.11.2002 are furnished below:-

ECL	1527
BCCL	145
CCL	152
WCL	403
SECL	49
NCL	14
MCL	32
NEC	159
CMPDIL	17

The major reasons of delay in clearance of these cases are:-

1. Receipt of incomplete application.
2. Variation in name, age, relation etc.
3. Claim by more than one dependent
4. Non-appearance of dependent before the committee on fixed date.
5. Cases sub-judice in various courts.
6. Belated claims.
7. Claim from female dependents are being persuaded to accept monetary compensation.
8. In ECL, due to financial crunch, the Board of Directors have taken decision to freeze employment in 1998. This company has been referred to BIFR. The subsidiary companies are however taking appropriate action to deal with these cases.

[Translation]

Opening of Secondary Schools with Cooperation of Private Institutions

1190. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:
SHRIMATI JAS KAUR MEENA:

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

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to open secondary schools in large number in the country with the cooperation of private institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the places in Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra where such schools are proposed to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (c) 'Education' is in the concurrent list and opening of schools/providing infrastructure is the responsibility of State Governments. Government of India does not give any directions to State Governments/UTs

in this regard. As far as Central Government is concerned, there is no proposal at present to open secondary schools in the country with the cooperation of private institutions.

[English]

Conversion of Hamdard University into Fullfledged University

1191. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Hamdard University has sought to be recognised as a fullfledged university; and

(b) if so, the response of the Government of India thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi was notified as Deemed to be University on 10th May 1989. No proposal has been received from Jamia Hamdard for its recognition as a fullfledged University.

Fire Accidents in Delhi

1192. SHRI SHRINIWAS PATIL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have prepared any plan to prevent fire accidents in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi envisage to strengthen Delhi Fire Service during the 10th Five Year Plan period by, inter alia, establishment of new fire stations; procurement of new fire fighting vehicles and equipment; operationalisation of Hazmat vans to manage disaster situations; and imparting of intensive training to the staff.

Violence in Gujarat

1193. SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons displaced and rehabilitated during the recent Gujarat violence, till date;

(b) the nature and the extent of the Central assistance given so far to the State Government for the rehabilitation of the displaced persons;

(c) the number of relief camps so far closed/existing in the State;

(d) the steps taken by the Central Government to resettle the remaining displaced persons; and

(e) the number of displaced persons so far who could not get accommodation and the time by which they are likely to be provided accommodation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) The maximum number of persons displaced who took shelter in different rehabilitation camps run by the NGOs with the assistance of the State Govt. was 1.32 lakh. A total of 37441 applications were received for housing assistance and after inquiry an amount of Rs. 28.56 crores has been disbursed in 28261 cases and 9180 cases were found ineligible.

(b) The total amount of Central assistance as per the Economic Rehabilitation Package for Gujarat announced by the Prime Minister in the Parliament on 30.4.2002 amounted to Rs. 150 crore and a sum of Rs. 77.20 crores has been released to the State Govt. so far for various schemes like housing assistance, creation of earning assets, assistance for setting up of business and industry under Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana and Swarna Jayanti Rozgar Yojana, providing household kits and compensation for death.

(c) All the relief camps have been closed by the organisers except one with 406 inmates at Quresh Jamat Hall, Mirzapur, Ahmedabad city.

(d) and (e) The Central Government's relief and rehabilitation package covers all the affected persons and assistance for housing has been disbursed to all eligible persons.

Shifting of Headquarters of NEC

1194. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the trade unions in North Eastern coalfields had demanded shifting of its headquarters to Margherita near the coalfields;

(b) if so, the response of management thereto;

(c) the expenditure of C.I.L. for operating the headquarters of Guwahati; and

(d) the distance between NEC mining belt and NEC headquarters by road and rail?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In order to provide better convenience and front-end service facilities to customers, headquarters of NEC is being retained at Guwahati, the gateway of all North Eastern States, which is in existence for more than 15 years.

(c) Expenditure for operating NEC headquarters at Guwahati during 2001-02 has been Rs. 200.77 lakhs.

(d) Distance between NEC mining belt and NEC headquarters is 538 km by road and 565 km by rail.

[Translation]

Vocational Education

1195. SHRIMATI JAS KAUR MEENA:
SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to promote vocational education in order to increase employment opportunities in the country

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education is being implemented in States/Union Territories with the objective to promote vocational education to provide diversification of educational opportunities to enhance the self/wage employability and to reduce the gap between demand and supply of skilled manpower. Voluntary Organisations are also assisted under this scheme for specific innovative projects.

(b) and (c) The scheme so far has created a massive infrastructure of over 20,000 sections in 7000 schools with an estimated enrolment capacity of 10 lakhs students with an expenditure of Rs. 700 crores. At Degree level it is being conducted in 1635 colleges of 35 Universities under University Grants Commission. Over 500 selected Community Polytechnics in the country are providing short-term training programmes to the youth in employable trades/skills. Also through the National Open School and the Jan Shikshan Sansthans vocational training is being provided.

[English]

Redefinition of outer Continental Margin Area of Coastal State

1196. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per a new legal concept developed in 1994, providing for the re-definition of the outer continental margin area of coastal States, extending beyond the present limit of 200 nautical miles of EEZ for some countries including India and 23 other littoral countries, Government propose to make claims for extending continental margin, that could give India between 1 to 1.5 million square kilometers of additional sea floor area, beyond the current Exclusive Economic Zone upto 350 nautical miles;

(b) if so, the steps being taken in this direction; and

(c) the prospects of getting additional sea zone?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government proposes to make claims on continental shelf extending beyond 200 nautical miles from baselines in accordance with United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea. Marine geophysical surveys have commenced in July, 2002 and are presently underway accordingly. The estimates of gain would depend upon the results of the data acquired through the current surveys and analysis of other available data sets.

Review of NCERT Text Books

1197. SHRI KAMAL NATH:
SHRI MAHBOOB ZAHEDI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that NCERT omitted an important historical event like Gandhiji's assassination from the social study syllabus of Class IX;

(b) if so, the reasons for such an omission;

(c) whether the Government propose to review the NCERT's social science text book which have since been introduced in schools;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the States which have not agreed to introduce the said text book?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (e) The omission was inadvertent. The fact of Gandhiji's assassination has now been mentioned in the book at the right place. As per the information provided by NCERT, no State has so far written to the NCERT that it will not introduce this particular book.

Loan sanctioned by HUDCO for Rural Development Schemes

1198. SHRI K. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan sanctioned by HUDCO for Rural Development Schemes during the current year to the State of Kerala;

(b) the details of the funds spent for the development of Road over-bridges in the State;

(c) whether the Government of Kerala have submitted any new proposal for financial assistance from HUDCO; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): As per information received from HUDCO:

(a) Nil.

(b) HUDCO has sanctioned a scheme, "Construction of railway obverbridge to replace level crossing at 19 places in Kerala" to the Roads & Bridges Development Corporation of Kerala Ltd. for project cost of Rs. 150.80 crores and loan amount of Rs. 59.15 crores. An amount of Rs. 23 crores has already been released for implementation of this scheme.

(c) No, Sir.

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

Indian Ocean Experiment on Haze over Asia

1199. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted under a project called. "The Indian Ocean Experiment" (INOE) in 1996 on the reported haze hanging over Asia;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the haze has any affect on human health, crop-yields and rainfall patterns in the Asian region; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. "The Indian Ocean Experiment" (INOE) has been conducted during 1996 to 1999 with an intensive fields phase in January to March, 1999. It was participated by more than 200 scientists representing India. Europe and USA. Preliminary results indicated the presence of a Prownish haze extending from the ocean surface to 1-3 km altitude. The haze consists of combination of water droplets and minute particles. The particles are generated naturally (sea salt, dust) and through anthropogenic activity (sulphide or soot). One of the major findings of the experiment is that the majority of the minute particle (around 75%) in the haze was of anthropogenic activities like burning fossil fuels, emission from vehicles etc. The haze is a temporary phenomena and occurs only in winter i.e., January to March. The haze is not restricted to Asia.

(c) and (d) The data collected during INOE is for short duration and the observation made is preliminary. With this limited data, definite conclusion cannot be drawn on the adverse impacts of the haze, on rainfall, crops yields and human health.

Dropouts

1200. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka Government has launched a special drive to bring dropouts back to school since 2001-2002;

(b) if so, the extent to which the State Government has succeeded in its mission;

(c) whether the Union Government have provided any assistance to the State Governments for this purpose;

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

(e) whether the Union Government are considering to encourage such drive in other States also during the coming years; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the details of assistance likely to be given to the State Governments for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (f) The Scheme of EGS & AIE, which is a part of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan supports the following 3 broad strategies:-

(i) setting up of EGS centres in school-less habitations.

(ii) interventions for mainstreaming of 'out of school' children viz. bridge courses, back to school camps etc.

(iii) strategies for very specific, difficult groups of children who cannot be mainstreamed.

The State Governments are being constantly urged to avail funds under the Scheme for mainstreaming the out of school children. The quantum of funding would depend upon the concrete proposals received from the State Governments.

Based on the proposals of Government of Karnataka and as per the parameters contained in the Scheme of 'Education Guarantee Scheme and Alternative & Innovative Education (EGS&AIE)', the Ministry have sanctioned Rs. 151.70 lakh during 2001-02. During 2002-03 a project proposal amounting to Rs. 963.75 lakh has been approved.

As per the information furnished by Government of Karnataka, a special bridge course called 'Chinnara Angala' has been launched to mainstream out of school children of 6-14 age group into the formal schools. 1,97,496 such children have so far been mainstreamed in classes as per their competencies.

Water Harvesting Course in Universities

1201. SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the UGC has decided to introduce Water Harvesting Course in Universities; and

(b) if so, the details of Universities selected for the same, State-wise, particularly the Southern universities alongwith the main contents of studies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) It has been decided, in principle, by the University Grants Commission (UGC) to introduce courses in Water Management/Water Harvesting in the Universities. The model syllabus, guidelines and the modalities, etc. for introduction of these courses shall be finalized in due course of time by the Commission with the help of Expert Committees. After the finalization of the guidelines and model syllabi, the Commission will invite the proposals from all the universities/institutions. Thereafter, the Expert Committee shall examine the proposals for the purpose of awarding the course in selected universities/institutions.

Legislation on Pass Book to Farmers

1202. SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a draft Model Bill for introducing pass book for farmers has been circulated to all the State Governments;

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the reaction of the State Governments thereto; and

(c) the time by which a legislation on the subject is likely to be introduced in Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) Yes Sir. This Ministry has drafted and circulated on 10th July, 2002, a document i.e. a 'Model

Pattadar Passbook Bill' for the consideration by States/ Union Territories for adoption.

(b) The time features of the Pattadar Passbook are to provide details to the farmers about their land ownership, land holding, tenancy, sale/purchase, transfer of land and details of mutations in the Record of Rights; details about recovery of Government dues and also details of subsidy granted to them and loans and financial assistance provided by Financial institutions. The Model Bill was prepared after consultation with State Governments and it is upto the State Governments to adopt the features of the Model Bill in their State Legislation.

(c) The subject of land and its management is under the exclusive legislative and administrative jurisdiction of the State Governments, as provided under Entry No. 18 of List II (State List) of VII Schedule to the Constitution of India. There is no intention of the Central Government to introduce a Legislation on the subject in Parliament.

[Translation]

White Paper on ISI

1203. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to issue a white paper on the I.S.I. activities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which such paper is likely to be issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) The preparation of a White Paper on ISI activities in India is under consideration of the Government.

[English]

MPs as Ex-Officio Members of DRDA

1204. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:
SHRI BHIM DAHAL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided that the Members of Parliament will be the Ex-officio Members of District Rural Development Agencies (DRDA) and the District Councils presidents will be the Chairman of DRDA and they will be consulted in the finalisation of PMGSY in their respective States/areas particularly in North-Eastern States and Sikkim;

(b) if so, whether in many cases these meetings are called when the Session of Lok Sabha is in progress due to which the Members of Parliament cannot attend those meetings; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to solve this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) and (b) As per the existing Guidelines of the 'District Rural Development Agency Administration' Scheme, Members of Parliament are Members of the Governing Body of the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) and the Chairperson of the Zilla Parishad is ex-officio Chairperson of the DRDA. Instructions have been issued to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations that the proposals/suggestions of Members of Parliament in respect of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana should receive full consideration.

(c) The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been advised to hold Meetings of the DRDA Governing Bodies regularly and, as far as possible, to convene such Meetings at a time when Parliament would not be in Session, as also to ensure that the Members of Parliament are invited to attend such Meetings by giving sufficient advance notice of the same.

Overcharging of Non-Scheduled Drugs

1205. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that notices are being sent to companies on overcharging of non-scheduled drugs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that NPPA is resorting to favouritism in sending the notices;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the details of the criteria of followed for sending notices and for price increased by NPPA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise in view of reply to (a), as above.

[Translation]

Police Brutality

1206. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards the news-item appearing in the 'Navbharat Times' Delhi Dated November 3, 2002 regarding police excesses in regard to compelling the people to admit the crime;

(b) the names of police officers found guilty in the said case alongwith the action taken against them;

(c) whether the Government are extending any help to those persons apprehended under wrong allegations by the police;

(d) if so, the extent of help provided to the said persons;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the Government are contemplating over making such a law under which any police officer could be imprisoned for five years on the ground of compelling any citizen to accept crime with the help of brutal methods;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) 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) Delhi Police have instituted a vigilance enquiry into the matter in order to fix responsibility on the defaulting police personnel so that appropriate action is taken against the delinquent police personnel. This will ensure that the grievance of the persons alleged to have been forced to confesses is suitably redressed.

(f) to (h) The existing legal provisions are sufficient to deal with such matters.

Handpumps Under PMGY

1207. SHRI UTTAMRAO DHIKALE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for the sanctioning of Handpumps under the drinking water component of PMGY;

(b) the number of Handpumps sanctioned under the scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose, State-wise;

(d) whether the work under the scheme in certain districts of Uttaranchal has not been started; and

(e) if so, details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) to (c) Department of Drinking Water Supply was the nodal department for the Year 2000-01 and 2001-02 for PMGY- Rural Drinking Water component. As per the guidelines issued by this Department on the implementation of rural drinking water component of PMGY, the powers to plan, implement and sanction the projects/scheme was delegated to States. From the Annual Plan 2002-03, the Planning Commission has decided to coordinate the Programme on the pattern of earlier Basic Minimum Services (BMS). States and Union Territories would, have flexibility to decide their interse allocation of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) among six PMGY sectors as per their own plan priorities and discretion. Presently this Department has no role in the implementation of Rural Drinking Water (RDW) component of Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY). However, the State wise data on rural drinking water component of PMGY for the year 2000-01 and 2001-02 are enclosed as statement-I and II.

(d) and (e) There is no report received so far from Government of Uttaranchal, However, an amount of Rs. 434.62 lakh was spent for the coverage of 32 Not Covered/Partially Covered habitations in the State under rural drinking water component of PMGY till December, 2001.

Statement-I

Allocation under PMGY-RDW for 2000-2001

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	State/UT	Total allocation for PMGY-RDW
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2840.90
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2550.00
3.	Assam	3301.00
4.	Bihar	3291.90
5.	Chhattisgarh	471.00
6.	Goa	31.20
7.	Gujarat	2590.85
8.	Haryana	471.20
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3077.00
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	2573.70
11.	Jharkhand	1016.85
12.	Karnataka	1127.00
13.	Kerala	1400.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1803.55
15.	Maharashtra	2414.00
16.	Manipur	728.40
17.	Meghalaya	1000.00
18.	Mizoram	1006.00
19.	Nagaland	1322.00
20.	Orissa	2478.25
21.	Punjab	1616.00
22.	Rajasthan	2158.00
23.	Sikkim	600.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	1571.85
25.	Tripura	1328.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	6727.00
27.	Uttaranchal	188.40
28.	West Bengal	5873.00
29.	A & N Islands	154.00
30.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	37.80
31.	Daman & Diu	54.50
32.	Delhi	200.00
33.	Lakshadweep	64.93
34.	Pondicherry	71.55
35.	Chandigarh	119.20
	Total	56259.03

RDW-Rural Drinking Water

Statement-II

Allocation under PMGY-RDW for 2001-2002

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	State/UT	Opening Balance as on 1.4.2001*	Total allocation for PMGY-RDW
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	2841.20
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1169.25	1315.00
3.	Assam	1178.78	3051.00
4.	Bihar	654.44	2457.90
5.	Chhattisgarh	471.00	881.20
6.	Goa	0.00	29.85
7.	Gujarat	0.00	3265.20
8.	Haryana	0.00	471.20
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	3650.00
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	7167.00
11.	Jharkhand	1016.85	759.20

1	2	3	4
12.	Karnataka	711.05	1127.00
13.	Kerala	0.00	3426.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	950.28	1460.62
15.	Maharashtra	0.00	3105.07
16.	Manipur	0.00	1473.15
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	954.60
18.	Mizoram	68.68	1500.00
19.	Nagaland	0.00	1923.60
20.	Orissa	613.44	2003.80
21.	Punjab	1161.28	1000.50
22.	Rajasthan	838.13	1620.00
23.	Sikkim	0.00	978.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	1500.00
25.	Tripura	706.50	920.79
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2616.82	7534.00
27.	Uttaranchal	188.40	781.40
28.	West Bengal	4615.35	5403.00
29.	A & N Islands	0.00	215.00
30.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	0.00	51.60
31.	Daman & Diu	20.00	53.00
32.	Delhi	80.00	385.00
33.	Lakshadweep	12.03	69.30
34.	Pondicherry	0.00	72.09
35.	Chandigarh	0.00	100.00
	Total	17071.83	63546.27

RDW-Rural Drinking Water *Provisional

[English]

Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti

1208. SHRI RAJAIAH MALYALA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) had adopted a resolution on the 9th of August 2001 for payment of Gratuity to its employees mutatis mutandis w.e.f. 03.04.1997; and

(b) if so, the justification for this cut off date, and reasons for not implementing the same from date of the inception of the NVS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. NVS has extended the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 to its employees w.e.f. 3.4.1997 because this Act was made applicable to all educational institutions in which 10 or more persons are employed for wages vide Central Govt. Order dated 3.4.1997 published in the Gazette of India dated 19.4.1997. Hence the same has been extended to NVS employees w.e.f. 3.4.1997.

Assam Gas Cracker Project

1209. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Assam Gas Cracker project has been suffering protracted delay;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the delay is attributable to some dithering on the part of Reliance Assam Petrochemicals Ltd. for supply for Gas, and the signing of an MoU for the purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken and being taken to resolve the issues involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) to (e) M/s. Reliance Assam Petrochemicals Ltd. (RAPL), a joint venture of the Assam Industrial Development Corporation (AIDC) and M/s. Reliance Industries Ltd. (RIL), is implementing the Assam Gas Cracker Project. The Project has not reached the stage of implementation mainly due to non-finalisation of feedstock related issues. A Gas supply Agreement between RAPL and Oil India Ltd. was signed on October 19, 2000 and another agreement between RAPL and ONGC has also been signed. But the agreement for supply of LPG to make up for the shortage in the supply of gas is yet to be finalized by Indian Oil Corporation

and RAPL. On completion of the formalities regarding the feedstock supply agreements and acquisition of land, the project authorities expect the project to be commissioned in 44 months.

Purchase of Computers by CSIR

1210. SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research placed purchase order for computers in 1995 without specifying the required specification and configuration;

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

(c) whether the specified computers were supplied;

(d) if so, by whom, at what price, make/model of the computer and the configuration thereof;

(e) whether the computers supplied/installed in July 1995 could not deliver the required result;

(f) if so, whether any action has been taken against the officials responsible for purchasing the said computers and causing pecuniary loss to the State; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA"): (a) No Sir, CSIR Head Qtrs. placed two purchase orders alongwith specifications during March 1995 for procuring computers from M/s. HCL-HP and M/s PCL.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The names of the suppliers/unit price/make and model are as follows:

Sr. No.	Name of supplier	Unit price	Make/Model
1.	M/s. HCL-HP	75625/-	PCAT-80486 DX2 System
2.	M/s. PCL	80850/-	PCAT-80486 DX2 System

Specifications :	(For both models as above)
Processor :	Intel 80486 DX2 @ 66MHZ
Cache :	128 KB write back
Bus type :	ISA and VESA Local bus
Slots :	atleast 2xISA and 2xVESA
Memory :	16 MB RAM
Storage :	330 MB Hard Disk drive on integrated local bus VESA IDE Interface
Floppy :	1.44 MB (3.5") and 1.2 MB (5.25") on integrated
Drives :	floppy drive interface
Ports :	2 serial ports and 1 parallel port integrated on motherboard
Video :	14" SVGA Color Monitor with 1MB RAM or VL VGA Card.
	Local bus (VESA) video on system board.
Keyboard :	101 keys
Features :	Security : Password/Security for power ON, booting from Floppy, Boot Virus protect, write protect for HDD & FDD. Lock with key. Power saving features.
O.S. :	MS DOS 6.22 or above with manual
Mouse :	Microsoft Mouse
Optional :	1 Additional parallel port.

(e) No Sir. The Computers supplied/installed delivered the desired results.

(f) and (g) Do not arise.

Loan Facilities by HUDCO

1211. SHRI T. GOVINDAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. have approved new proposals received from the various State Governments particularly from the Government of Kerala for loan facilities for various projects during the current financial year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. During the current financial year upto 31.10.2002, Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) has sanctioned loans of Rs. 1623.44 crore for various housing and urban infrastructure schemes. The State-wise details of the loans sanctioned by HUDCO are given in statement-I.

In so far as Kerala is concerned, various housing and urban infrastructure schemes to the tune of Rs. 1369 crore are in the pipeline of HUDCO as in statement-II.

Statement-I

Loans sanctioned by HUDCO During 2002-2003 (as on 31.10.2002)

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State	Housing Sanction	UI Sanction Sanction	Niwas*	Total Sanction
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	108.00	19.23	127.23
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00	2.70	6.47	9.17
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.63	0.63
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.57	0.00	0.90	1.47
6.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	5.89	5.89
7.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Gujarat	0.00	316.00	0.59	316.59
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	17.37	0.00	17.37
10.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.54
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.16
13.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	9.18	9.18
14.	Karnataka	142.81	54.49	5.42	202.72
15.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Maharashtra	0.00	430.42	0.55	430.97
17.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Madhya Pradesh	1.15	0.00	2.59	3.74
19.	Mizoram	1.30	0.00	0.00	1.30
20.	Nagaland	15.66	0.00	0.00	15.66
21.	Orissa	3.00	0.00	3.68	6.68
22.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	1.13	1.13
23.	Rajasthan	0.00	5.85	0.36	6.21
24.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	83.06	191.94	123.34	398.34
26.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Uttaranchal	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.16
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2.90	51.00	0.21	54.11
29.	West Bengal	4.00	9.55	0.64	14.19
UNION TERRITORIES					
30.	A & N Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	D&N Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	254.45	1187.32	181.67	1623.44

*HUDCO Niwas is retail housing scheme of HUDCO extending loans to individuals for construction/purchase of house/plot.

Statement-II

Schemes from Kerala which are in Pipeline of HUDCO

	(Rs. in lakh)
Housing	28171.80
Urban Infrastructure	108686.13
Total	136857.93

Projects under Rural Development Schemes

1212. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated and utilised under various Rural Development Projects in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise;

(b) whether a large number of projects which were started during the last three years could not be completed till today;

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

(d) the norms laid down for engaging any agency or authority on contract basis under these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) Details of funds allocated and utilised under the

Progammes/Schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development during the years 1999-2000 to 2001-2002 and the current year are given in the Statement-I.

(b) State-wise total number of the Projects sanctioned under the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), the Sector Reform Project, the Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and the Desert Development Programme (DDP) during the last three years are given in the Statement-II.

(c) The projects under these Schemes are sanctioned for a period of three to five years. So the projects sanctioned during the last three years have not yet completed their gestation period and are at various stages of implementation.

(d) These Projects are not to be implemented on contract basis.

Statement-I

Funds allocated and released

(Rs. in Crores)

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002		2002-2003	
		Allocated	Released	Allocated	Released	Allocated	Released	Allocated	Released
1.	SGSY	1215.00	946.76	1000.00	544.94	500.00	536.27	710.00	258.93
2.	CRSP	110.00	92.00	140.00	130.86	150.00	130.10	165.00	48.11
3.	IWDP	82.00	83.07	480.00	387.00	430.00	376.35	450.00	242.47
4.	DPAP	95.00	95.00	190.00	190.00	210.00	209.52	250.00	178.13
5.	DDP	85.00	85.00	135.00	135.00	160.00	150.03	185.00	122.35

Statement-II

Name of the Scheme	No. of Projects sanctioned during the years			
	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
SGSY	17	12	34	11
IWDP	73	106	125	13
CRSP	39	47	36	63
DPAP	2278	3371	2052	2478
DDP	1500	1659	1359	1602

Setting up of a Committee to review existing Arrangement for Admission

1213. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a committee to review the existing arrangement for admission in the under graduate programmes; and

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the proposed committee and the time by which it is to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of Shri Arun Nigavakar to Streamline Admission in Undergraduate Programmes with the objective to review the existing arrangement for

admissions in undergraduate programmes leading to professional qualifications in the country. This Committee, which has since submitted its report, has recommended a system of admission and counselling that is in the interest of students and their parents.

Closure of Central Food Technological Research Institute Centre at Nagpur

1214. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to close down Central Food Technological Research Institute Centre at Nagpur;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government have prepared any action plan to close down other unviable centres of CSIR; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA"): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Nagpur Centre of Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI), Mysore has been closed. The decision is based on the recommendation of a Review Committee, setup to review all of CSIR's outreach centres.

(c) to (e) The Review Committee has examined, the performance, relevance and utility of outreach centres in the changing economic, industrial and R&D scenario. It submitted a detailed report on each centre, recommending closure of 47 centres out of total of 94 centres.

Regularisation of Construction of Houses outside the Lal Dora in Chandigarh

1215. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether during his visit to Chandigarh he had announced that no house built outside the Lal Dora would be demolished;

(b) if so, the reasons for the Chandigarh UT Administration still threatening to demolish such structures including residential houses; and

(c) the steps taken to regularize the construction outside the Lal Dora of Chandigarh villages and to provide electricity and water connections to the residents?

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

Development of Coastal Areas

1216. SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total kilometer coastal areas in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Kerala;

(b) the steps taken for development of coastal areas in Gujarat;

(c) whether his Ministry are aware of the scope of producing energy from sea waves of the Coastal area in Gujarat;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether his Ministry is also aware of the scope of manufacturing silica from the sand of coastal area of Bhavnagar district of Gujarat; and

(f) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Union Government to explore the utilisation of this natural resource?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) The total length (in the kilometer of coasts in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Kerala is as follows:

Gujarat	—	1215
Maharashtra	—	653
Kerala	—	570

(b) Government of Gujarat has formulated a New Port Policy by focussing an integrated strategy incorporating port development, industrial development, power generation and road and rail network. Keeping in mind 25 to 30 years future demand scenario. As per the Port Policy, Gujarat Maritime Board has identified 11 locations for development of deep-water ports. These locations include Pipavav, Mundra, Dahej, Maroli,

Dholera, Hazira, Poshitra, Simar, Bansivorsi, Mithivirdi and Bedi.

(c) and (d) The wave energy potential from sea waves off Gujarat Coastal areas is less of the order of 2-20 kW/m length depending on the season, which is not adequate for generation of electricity on commercial basis.

(e) In Bhavnagar District of Gujarat, a deposit of only about 400 tonnes reserves of foundry and moulding grade silica sand is reported. At present there is no production of silica in this district.

(f) The exploitation of resources available from the sand of coastal areas is under the jurisdiction of the State Government.

Extra Curricular Activities

1217. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the University Grants Commission has not paid any attention to the development of "Extra-Curricular Activities" in the campuses it recognises in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the UGC propose to fund such activities to increase student involvement in community activities and sports; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (d) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, it has been providing grants for development of sports infrastructure and activities in universities and colleges. The UGC is the implementing agency for the Scheme of Creation of Sports Infrastructure in Universities and Colleges, introduced by the National Sports Organisation of the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports.

As regards participation of students in community activities, the UGC has a Scheme of Adult and Continuing Education. Under the Scheme, the UGC provides funds to universities and colleges to undertake short-term courses, Certificate of Diploma Course for graduates and post-graduates, for equipping them with the necessary skill in changing socio-economic environment. The UGC further intends to support such universities and colleges, which are paying special attention for training of sports persons in different sports.

Providing Urinal and Lavatory Facilities in Primary Schools

1218. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that about 14% of rural primary schools have only been provided urinal facility whereas lavatory facility is available only in 6.39% of schools;

(b) if so, the reasons for not providing the facilities in all schools;

(c) whether any target has been fixed for providing urinals and lavatories in every rural primary school; and

(d) if so, the time by which these facilities are likely to be provided by the Government in these schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (d) As per the Sixth All India Educational Survey conducted by NCERT in 1993, the urinal and lavatory facilities were available to the extent of 14.02% and 6.4% respectively in the rural primary schools in the country. Provision for infrastructural facilities in primarily made by the State Governments/UT Administrations. However, Government of India is providing support to improve the physical infrastructure for the primary schools through various Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) has allocations for civil works, the ceiling for which has been increased from 24% to 33% of the project cost. The scheme of Operation Blackboard had a provision for construction of school buildings and other infrastructure facilities and funds for the same were provided under the programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development. The newly launched scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) also includes provision for civil works limited to 33% of the project cost. Toilets in primary schools are also being provided through convergence from other schemes, namely, the Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY), and the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission.

Loan for Primary Education

1219. SHRI A. NARENDRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has provided any loan to India for promoting primary education;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the rules and regulations thereof; and

(c) the details of utilization of the said amount of loan during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (c) IDA credit in the form of soft loan amounting to US$ 1317.74 million (approximately Rs. 5137 crores) has been tied up with the World Bank for implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of District Primary Education Programme (DPEP). 213 districts of 16 States, namely, Assam, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Bihar, Jharkhand and Rajasthan are covered under the programme. The terms and conditions of the IDA credit involve Commitment Charges @ 0.5% (not being charged presently), Service Charges @ 0.75% and repayment period of 35 years, including grace period of 10 years. Funds are utilised for holistic development of primary education in the project districts through the strategies of creating access facilities, teacher training, pedagogical renewal and special focus on education for girls, SC/ST and other disadvantaged groups.

85% of the project cost is met by the Government of India which is resourced through external assistance and is released as grant to the concerned project States. Remaining 15% is contributed by the concerned State Governments. The expenditure incurred by the concerned project States during the last three years (1999-2000 to 2001-02) and reimbursement made by the World Bank is given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	State	1999-2000		2000-01		2001-02		Total	
		Expdr.	Reimb.	Expdr.	Reimb.	Expdr.	Reimb.	Expdr.	Reimb.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10618.53	9223.59	3820.20	2637.48	4787.39	3568.87	19226.12	15429.94
2.	Assam	4754.24	4019.33	5173.72	4019.46	4167.10	2754.53	14095.06	10793.32
3.	Bihar	4559.62	3821.31	4156.09	3351.58	5531.05	4443.19	14246.76	11616.08
4.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1663.50	1216.51	1663.50	1216.51
5.	Haryana	2396.27	2004.92	4410.93	3489.23	5299.75	3903.33	12106.95	9397.48
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1972.21	1666.99	2187.41	1716.88	1623.76	1093.88	5783.38	4477.75
7.	Karnataka	8009.99	6675.85	8161.72	6174.36	7769.08	4796.89	23940.79	17647.10
8.	Kerala	3032.94	2716.55	3234.44	2739.20	2012.84	1596.16	8280.22	7051.91
9.	Madhya Pradesh	6962.77	5994.68	7690.14	6325.26	6616.74	4523.51	21269.65	16843.45
10.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1398.91	825.88	1398.91	825.88
11.	Maharashtra	4527.03	3721.60	5412.89	4057.63	6110.92	4038.70	16050.84	11817.93
12.	Orissa	1907.35	1684.00	3056.07	2551.91	5286.22	4713.96	10249.64	8949.87
13.	Rajasthan	260.10	216.62	3564.45	3098.22	8431.21	6890.68	12255.76	10205.52
14.	Tamil Nadu	3584.49	2991.05	3857.89	2877.30	5534.38	4098.76	12976.76	9967.11
15.	Uttar Pradesh	8238.67	7161.69	23148.90	19533.47	39807.91	31878.09	71195.48	58573.25
16.	Uttaranchal	—	—	—	—	1649.72	1417.30	1649.72	1417.30
	Total	60824.21	51898.18	77874.85	62571.98	107690.48	81760.24	246389.54	196230.40

Use of Commercial Land for Industrial Purposes

1220. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have allowed the Delhi Development Authority to use commercial land for industrial purposes in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the direction given by the Union Government to Delhi Development Authority in this regard;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that DDA strictly follows the law regarding the land use by allottees;

(d) whether any survey has been done to find out the extent to which the DDA has been violating the Government's rules and also directions from various courts; and

(e) if so, the findings thereof and the action proposed by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) The Union Government have been stressing upon the Local Bodies/Delhi Development Authority from time to time to take action against misuse of land as per Acts/Rules.

Vision to Increase the Modern Drugs

1221. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have finalized a 10 year vision statement for the pharmaceutical industry to increase the availability of modern drugs;

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

(c) whether any steps are proposed to improve the manufacturing standards for drugs;

(d) if so, whether any financial assistance is likely to be given to drug producers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) and (b) A paper entitled "Drugs and Pharmaceuticals-Vision 2010" was discussed in the meeting of the Consultative Committee of Members of Parliament attached to the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers held on July 9, 2001.

(c) to (e) To improve the manufacturing standards for drugs, the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945 were amended by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, vide GSR 894 (E) dated 11.12.2001, revising the Schedule M to the said rules pertaining to Good Manufacturing Practices and requirements of Premises, Plant and Equipment for Pharmaceuticals. Workshops have been conducted in various parts of the country to familiarize the manufacturers with the new provisions incorporated in the Schedule. Besides, steps are also taken by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to strengthen drug control organisations at Centre and State levels.

Guwahati University

1222. SHRI BHIM DAHAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Guwahati University has submitted a proposal for setting up an 'Acquaculture-cum-biodiversity centre' in the University;

(b) if so, the broad features and estimated cost thereof;

(c) whether the similar centres already exist in other universities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the decision taken on this proposal alongwith the details of funds released therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), the Guwahati University has submitted a proposal under UGC Special Assistance Programme (SAP) for its

Department of Zoology to work in the following thrust areas:-

(i) Aquaculture and aquatic resources;

(ii) Bio-diversity; and

(iii) Bio-informatics.

The University sought financial assistance of Rs. 59,37,500/- for a period of five years for research work in the above mentioned thrust areas.

(c) and (d) UGC has assisted following 5 universities in the similar fields under SAP:-

(i) Andhra University (DSA) - Marine Biology and Aquaculture

(ii) Delhi University (CAS) - Aquatic Biology and Fish Biology

(iii) Jiwaji University (DRS) - Aquatic Biology

(iv) Kerala University (DSA) - Aquaculture, Fisheries, etc.

(v) Punjab University (DSA) - Aquatic Biology, etc.

(e) The proposal of the University was considered by the Expert Committee of UGC and on its recommendations, the UGC has approved the following financial assistance to Zoology Department of Guwahati University for a period of 5 years w.e.f. 1.4.2002:-

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	Non-Recurring	Amount
(i)	For renovation/construction of tanks for fish culture	5.00
(ii)	Equipment	16.95
	Recurring	
(i)	Project Fellows (2) their actual salary @ Rs. 3600/- p.m.	
(ii)	Cost of hiring charges, Advisory Committee meetings And travel/field work for 5 years	13.75

Out of the approved grant of Rs. 35.70 lakhs, UGC has already released an amount of Rs. 18.70 lakhs (Rs. 16.95 lakhs for equipment and Rs. 1.75 lakhs for first year) to the University.

[Translation]

Assistance Provided to NGO's

1223. SHRI RAMDAS RUPALA GAVIT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provide financial assistance to Non-Governmental Organizations engaged in creating awareness among women about crimes and atrocities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of the NGO's of Maharashtra provided with financial assistance during the last three years alongwith the amount provided to them?

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

(b) Under the scheme of 'Awareness Generation Programme for Rural and Poor Women' voluntary organisations are provided a grant of Rs. 10,000/- for organizing awareness generation camps for 8 days plus two days follow-up.

(c) The details of financial assistance provided under Programme in Maharashtra State during last 3 years is given as under:

Sl.No.	Year	No. of NGOs assisted	Grant released
1.	1999-2000	256	4,70,000
2.	2000-2001	157	11,95,000
3.	2001-2002	115	17,01,968

Adult Education

1224. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the amount of funds earmarked

in the Ninth and Tenth Five Year Plans for adult education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): The funds earmarked in Ninth and Tenth Five Year Plans for adult education are as under:

Ninth Plan (Actual allocation)	Rs. 650.97 crores
Tenth Plan (Outlay)	Rs. 1250.00 crores

[English]

Sand Mining from the Deep Sea

1225. SHRI GEORGE EDEN: Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have any proposal for the mining of sand from the deep sea in the territory of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any study has been conducted about the usefulness of this sand for the construction works; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Security to Cricket Team

1226. SHRI AMBARESHA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ongoing cricket matches between India and West Indies have been badly marred by violence;

(b) if so, whether the West Indies Cricket management has asked for more security for the team; and

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

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Flood Hit States

1227. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:
SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:
SHRI M.K. SUBBA:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Teams were sent to flood hit States during last three years;

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

(c) the findings of the Central Teams and action taken by the Government thereon;

(d) whether the Government have prepared any action plan to fight flood on a permanent basis; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) The details of flood-affected States visited by Central Teams and the assistance released from NFCR/NCCF during last three years is given in the enclosed statement.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Water Resources has been working with the States in the area of flood control and assisting and guiding the States in taking appropriate measures to mitigate the impact of floods.

Statement

Details of affected States Visited by the Central Teams and Assistance Released from National Fund for Calamity Relief/National Calamity Contingency Fund during 1999-2000 to 2001-2002

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl.No.	State	Calamity	Assistance released from NFCR/NCCF
1999-2000			
1.	Bihar	Flood/Cyclone	38.18
2.	Karnataka	Drought/Flood	17.09
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Flood	38.86
4.	Orissa	Flood/Cyclone	828.15
5.	West Bengal	Flood	29.52
2000-01			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Flood	10.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Flash floods	2.00
3.	Bihar	Rains/Floods	29.67
4.	Himachal Pradesh	Flash Floods	8.29
5.	Karnataka	Heavy rains/Flood	Nil
6.	Meghalaya	Cyclonic winds	1.00
7.	West Bengal	Rains/Floods	103.25
2001-02			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rains/floods	20.44
2.	Bihar	Floods	Nil
3.	Chhattisgarh	Floods	23.94
4.	Himachal Pradesh	Flash/Floods	25.00
		Rains/Floods	17.50
5.	Kerala	Floods	Nil
6.	Orissa	Floods	100.00

Panel of NCDM

1228. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi High Court has asked the panel of the National Committee on Disaster Management (NCDM) to finalise its draft agenda;

(b) if so, whether NCDM, chaired by the Prime Minister has not been able to meet even once since its inception;

(c) whether the main purpose of setting up of NCDM was to thrash out issues like establishment of an exclusive ministry for disaster management etc.;

(d) if so, whether the directive of the High Court has been implemented by the Government; and

(e) if so, the details of the agenda prepared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (e) The Delhi High Court have observed that they hope and trust that the draft agenda which has been prepared by the working group (of the National Committee on Disaster Management) shall be finalized within eight weeks. The Delhi High Court have further observed that after the agenda is finalized the National Committee on Disaster Management (NCDM) should bestow its consideration as expeditiously as possible. The National Committee on Disaster Management had been set up to:-

(i) Suggest short-term, medium and long-term steps for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction in the earthquake-affected areas of Gujarat.

(ii) Deliberate on the necessary institutional and legislative measures needed for an effective and long-term strategy to deal with national calamities in the future.

(iii) Look into the parameters that should define a National Calamity.

The National Committee on Disaster Management, under the chairmanship of Prime Minister, had met on 18th February, 2001. In this meeting it was interalia decided that in so far as the long-term strategy for dealing with major natural calamities in future is concerned, a working group would go into these issues. After holding several meetings, the Working Group has prepared a draft agenda note for the meeting of the National Committee on Disaster Management and this has been circulated to all members of the National Committee on Disaster Management for their suggestions and comments.

[Translation]

Bhopal Gas Tragedy

1229. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news regarding Justice to Bhopal Gas Victims appearing in the Hindi daily 'Jansatta' dated October 29, 2002;

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

(c) the details of the steps taken by the Government for speedy disposal of cases relating to compensation and rehabilitation of Victims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Government is aware of the issues raised in the news report and is committed to provide all possible help to Bhopal Gas victims. It has created an office of the Welfare Commissioner under the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Processing of Claims) Act, 1985 to adjudicate and disburse compensation to Bhopal Gas victims. In all, 10,29,431 cases were filed by the claimants, out of which 10,29,265 cases have been disposed of by the end of 31st October 2002. An amount of Rs. 1521.56 crore has been disbursed as compensation. CBI has filed a criminal case in the court of Chief Judicial Magistrate, Bhopal against Union Carbide Corporation and others. 89 prosecution witnesses have been examined, so far. According to information received from CBI, a revised request for extradition of Mr. Warren Anderson is under final stages of preparation. For the medical, social, economic and environmental rehabilitation of Bhopal Gas victims, the Central Government had approved a five year Action Plan with an outlay of Rs. 258 crore. This outlay was to be shared between the Government of India and the State Government of Madhya Pradesh in the ratio of 75:25. The Central Government has already released its entire share of Rs. 193.50 crore. The State Government is implementing the Action plan.

[English]

Food for Work Programme

1230. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:
SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:
SHRI C.N. SINGH:
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has made a fresh demand for allocation of rice under the Food for Work Programme;

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

(c) whether the foodgrains allocated under the programme has been misappropriated by the State;

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government against the persons responsible for the same;

(e) whether the Government are discriminating against the States under the scheme;

(f) whether the 80 percent share of the total rice released to Andhra Pradesh during the current year till now whereas this year due to drought, the situation of Maharashtra is very bad as compared to Andhra Pradesh;

(g) if so, the reaction therefor; and

(h) the steps taken by the Government to run the scheme without discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) and (b) The Food for Work Programme (FFWP) was in operation from January 2001 to 31st March 2002. The Special Component was created under the Sampoorna Grammen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) from 1st April 2002 to meet the demand for foodgrains from drought calamity States. Under the Special Component upto June, 2002, a quantity of 15 lakh tonnes of Rice was allocated to Andhra Pradesh for completion of works taken up under the erstwhile Food for Work Programme (FFWP). Against the current demand of 15 lakh tonnes, 3 lakh tonnes of foodgrains were released in the month of October 2002.

(c) and (d) Some complaints have been received in the Ministry as well as some press reports appeared in newspapers regarding misappropriation of foodgrains allocated under the Food for Work Programme (FFWP) in Andhra Pradesh. These complaints were referred to the State Government for taking up appropriate and remedial action.

(e) to (h) No, Sir. Release of Foodgrains under the Special Component to calamity affected States is demand driven. Each release is now approved by the Task Force constituted for the purpose. Subsequent release depends upon utilization of earlier release/releases.

[Translation]

Development Charges Charged by Schools from SC/ST

1231. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the Kendriya Vidyalayas are taking development charges monthly/quarterly from the students belonging to Scheduled Castes;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to take any steps to waive development charges for the students of Scheduled Castes;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) Kendriya Vidyalayas are charging Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi monthly (collected quarterly) from all students.

(b) to (d) The academic programmes and school facilities financed out of Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi (VVN) are being equally provided and used by all categories of students. At present there is no proposal to waive charging of Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi (VVN) from Scheduled Castes Students as the improved academic standards and infrastructural facilities in the schools are being extended to all categories of students.

[English]

Failure of Monsoon in 2002

1232. DR. B.B. RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Meteorological Department of India is holding a conference of weather experts in November, 2002 to study the causes for failure of this year's summer monsoon in the country;

(b) if so, whether certain experts from foreign countries will also participate in this conference;

(c) the details in this regard;

(d) whether the Meteorological Department proposes to conduct experiment for knowing the link between the Arabian sea and the climate on Indian sub-continent particularly in the matter of behaviour of monsoon;

(e) if so, the institutions, organizations and universities taking part in the experiment; and

(f) the benefits likely to accrue to India by the experiment?

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 (f) Yes, Sir. The Department of Science & Technology (DST) is organising a brain storming session in Bangalore on 28-29 November, 2002 to discuss the causes of failure of this year's summer monsoon in the country. Exports from foreign countries are not participating in this conference.

The Arabian Sea Monsoon Experiment (ARMEX) is a national observational programme under the Indian Climate Research Programme (ICRP) being coordinated by the Department of Science & Technology (DST). The objectives of ARMEX are (i) Study of the Arabian Sea convection associated with intense rainfall events on the west coast of India and (ii) Study of the evolution, maintenance and the collapse of the Arabian Sea warm pool and pre-onset phases of the monsoon. The ARMEX-Phase I (observational programme) was carried out during 15 June to 16 August 2002 and Phase II (warm pool experiment) is scheduled to mid March to May 2003.

The following 24 institutions, organisations and universities are participating in the experiment:-

1. Department of Science & Technology (DST), New Delhi
2. India Meteorological Department (IMD), New Delhi
3. National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF), New Delhi
4. Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore
5. Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune
6. National Institute of Oceanography (NIO), Goa
7. Naval Physical and Oceanography Laboratory (NPOL), Kochi
8. Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi
9. Indian Air Force (IAF), New Delhi
10. Indian Navy (IN), New Delhi
11. National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), Chennai
12. India National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Hyderabad
13. Space Physics Laboratory (SPL), Thiruvananthapuram
14. Space Application Centre (SAC), Ahmedabad
15. National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA), Hyderabad
16. National Physical Laboratory (NPL), New Delhi
17. Indian Coast Guard, IN, New Delhi
18. Andhra University, Vishakhapatnam
19. Cochin University, Kochi
20. DG Shipping, Mumbai
21. Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust
22. Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC)
23. National Centre for Antarctic and Oceanic Research, Goa
24. Department of Atomic Energy

The results of ARMEX after the completion of the second Phase are expected to throw some light on the behaviour of the Arabian Sea component of the monsoon circulation, and particularly on the intense precipitation events on the west coast.

[Translation]

International Crime

1233. SHRI RAMSHAKAL:
SHRI Y.V. RAO:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have chalked out any action plan to implement stricter immigration laws to check international crime effectively and have moved a proposal in the seventy first general meeting of the interpol held in Cameroon in this regard;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations/ suggestions made therein; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The Government have moved any proposal in the Seventy first General meeting of the Interpol held in Cameroon. However, the Government of India advocated among the International community that all member countries should enforce stricter immigration laws to check international crime.

[English]

Entry in High Security Zone

1234. SHRI VINAY KUMAR SORAKE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jamait-Ulama-i-Hind activists during their demonstration in New Delhi on 14 and 15 October 2002 had gained free and uninterrupted access to high security zone adjoining PM's residence;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been conducted on the lapse of Delhi Police personnel in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Some of the activists of Jamait-Ulama-I-Hind, in defiance of police directions, staged a dharna on the 15th October, 2002 at Kamal Ataturk Marg, New Delhi and later dispersed peacefully. Their congregation at this point did not constitute a breach of security as such since Kamal Ataturk Marg is a public thoroughfare. However, the activists contravened prohibitory orders under section 144 of Criminal Procedure Code applicable in this area for which violation action as per law has been initiated.

[Translation]

Production from Murpar Coal Mine

1235. SHRI NAMDEO HARBAJI DIWATHE: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the forest land is proving a hurdle in the way of commencement of production from the Murpar coal mine in Chandrapur district of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the forest land in terms of hectares required for commencement of the said project;

(c) the time by which the extraction of coal from the Murpar coal mine is likely to be commenced; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) and (b) Clearance for forest land for Murpar coal mine has already been received. Mining Rights for working under 658.78 Ha of forest land has been obtained from Ministry of Environment & Forests. 0.50 Ha of forest land has been acquired for infrastructure development.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Environment & Forest has since approved the Environmental Management Plan. Based on this approval, Maharashtra State Pollution Control Board is being approached to give consent for operation of this mine. As soon as the consent to operate the mine is obtained, production will start.

Corruption Cases in Zonal Offices

1236. SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA:
SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state the number of corruption cases came to notice in zonal offices of the Department of Coal during each of the last three years and the number of persons dismissed from service. Zone-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): There are no zonal offices of the Department of Coal.

Narrowing of Footpaths in the National Capital

1237. SHRI AKHILESH YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the purpose of the Government behind further narrowing footpaths in the national capital;

(b) whether the Government propose to halt narrowing of footpaths and undertaking any construction and removing the constructed structures on footpaths; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) The Govt. of NCT Delhi have informed that the footpaths are constructed by Public Works Department, Delhi according to standard norms of Master Plan of roads depending upon Right of Ways. However, widening of carriage ways

is done in order to meet the increasing traffic requirement by maintaining required footpaths on both the sides.

(b) Only public conveniences such as bus shelter etc. are allowed on footpaths and no undue narrowing of footpaths is being allowed. However, unauthorized structures, if any, are being removed by Delhi PWD from the footpaths wherever noticed.

(c) In view of the reply to (b) above, not applicable.

Development of Cities in Madhya Pradesh

1238. SHRI RAMANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes submitted by the Government of Madhya Pradesh to the Union Government for the development of towns in the State alongwith the names of the towns proposed to be covered under the schemes, during the last four years;

(b) the names of the schemes out of them approved alongwith the names of the towns for which these schemes have been approved;

(c) whether any scheme to construct under-ground drainage system for sewage disposal in Satna district of Madhya Pradesh is under the consideration of the Union Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the said scheme is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) and (b) During the last 4 years, the Government of Madhya Pradesh has submitted to the Government of India schemes in respect of 50 towns to be covered under the Centrally sponsored scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium. Towns (IDSMT). Out of 50 towns, 42 towns have been covered under the scheme. The names of towns covered are given in statement-I.

During the last 4 years, water supply schemes for 43 towns at an estimated cost of Rs. 4349.85 lakhs have been approved under Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programmes (AUWSP) in respect of Madhya Pradesh State, which include 2 towns of Satna District viz., Kotar (estimated cost Rs. 41.17 lakhs) and Kothi estimated cost Rs. 44.20 lakhs). The town-wise information about the water supply schemes in respect of the towns approved under AUWSP during the last 4 years is given in Statement-II. The town-wise details of the schemes which are not yet approved are given in statement-III. These schemes can be considered for technical approval in the current financial year subject to their techno-economic feasibility, submission of Utilization Certificates for the Central funds released earlier by the Ministry to the Government of Madhya Pradesh, physical and financial performance of the scheme already approved, and availability of funds under AUWSP.

HUDCO has sanctioned 35 Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Schemes (ILCS) for 289 towns in Madhya Pradesh till date. The loan and subsidy assistance sanctioned against these schemes is Rs. 3714.08 lakhs and Rs. 3287.99 lakhs respectively for construction/ conversion of 291377 units. HUDCO has already released loan of Rs. 722.91 lakhs and subsidy of Rs. 884.20 lakhs for the programme. There are no schemes in pipeline for sanction under ILCS Programme. In last four years the loan/subsidy details of sanction/release are indicated below:-

Year period	Towns approved	Towns covered	No. of Schemes	Loan amount	Subsidy amount	Units sanctioned
2002-03 (till 31.10.02)	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
2001-02	200	200	16	2693.78	2424.42	178161
2000-01	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
1999-2K	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
1998-99	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil

The details of the funds allocated and released to the State of Madhya Pradesh for the year 2001-02 & 2002-03 under Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana in Madhya Pradesh (VAMBAY) is as follows:-

(Rupees in lakhs)

State Agency	No. of Units		Project Cost/ GOI subsidy			Amt. deposited in VAMBAY account	GOI Subsidy Allocation & releases 2001-2002	GOI Subsidy Allocation & release 2002-2003	Total GOI Subsidy Released
	Shelter	Toilets	Shelter	Toilets	Total				
Madhya Pradesh	2200	0	1101.87	0	1101.87	246.00	227.74	847.75	
MPHB	—	—	550.00	0	550.00		246.00	0	246.00

An amount of Rs. 2.46 crore was released, as GOI subsidy, in 2001-02 to the State through HUDCO for implementation of the Scheme. Further release of funds will be subject to deposit of the State's contribution of an equal amount in the designated VAMBAY Account and fulfillment of all the requisite formalities as per guidelines.

For the current financial year 2002-03, a physical target of construction of 3301 houses has been fixed and no fresh proposal has been received from the State till date.

A statement indicating Central assistance released by this Ministry under National Slum Development Programme to the State of Madhya Pradesh is enclosed as statement-IV.

(c) to (e) The Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation has not received any such Detailed Project Report in respect of underground drainage system for sewage disposal in Satna District from Government of Madhya Pradesh for technical approval of the Ministry.

Statement-I

Name of Towns of Madhya Pradesh State submitted under IDSMT Scheme

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme/Towns
1	2
1999-2000	
On going	
1.	Multai
2.	Jaora
3.	Chitrakoot
4.	Narsinghpur
5.	Garoth
6.	Biora
7.	Berasia
New	
9.	Khajuraho
9.	Jhabua
10.	Khurai
2000-2001	
On going	
11.	Khandwa
12.	Narsingarh
13.	Ashoknagar
14.	Sehora
15.	Malhar
New	
16.	Dhanpuri
17.	Naged
18.	Nowgon
19.	Sonkutch

1	2
2001-02	
On going	
20.	Biora
21.	Berasia
22.	Umaria
2001-02	
New	
23.	Barwani
24.	Jawad
25.	Rajpur
26.	Chourai
27.	Garhakota
28.	Sidhi
29.	Raisen
30.	Churhat
31.	Lahar
32.	Hatta
2002-03	
New	
33.	Akodia
34.	Jeerapur
35.	Mangawan
36.	Birsinghpur
37.	Khilhipur
38.	Tainkdukheda
39.	Rampur Nalkin
40.	Manasa
41.	Shajapur
42.	Rampur Bhagelan
43.	Sujalpur
44.	Aaron
45.	Raghogarh
46.	Bhind
47.	Machalpur
48.	Amarwada
49.	Khunjer
50.	Govindgarh

*Sl. No. 1 to upto 42 towns have been covered under IDSMT Scheme and Sl. No. 43 to 50 is under process.

Statement-II

State Madhya Pradesh as on 15.11.2002

A. Projects Sanctioned under AUWSP

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Town	District	Population (1991)	Sanctioned Date Mon./Yr (1998-99 till date)	Project Cost
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Shahpura	##Khandwa	15211	December, 98	70.61
2.	Sailana	Ratlam	11095	December, 98	43.95
3.	Betama	Indore	9587	February, 99	47.52

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Suthalia	Rajgarh	6032	February, 99	85.53
5.	Chanderi	Guna	19383	March, 99	214.84
6.	Devendranagar	Panna	11092	March, 99	61.51
7.	Khategaon	Dewas	15667	April, 99	322.51
8.	Kukshi	Dhar	19838	April, 99	184.91
9.	Chakghat	Rewa	6576	April, 99	52.43
10.	Govindigarh	Rewa	8435	April, 99	58.96
11.	Kanod	Dewas	13352	May, 99	151.43
12.	Prithvirpur	Tikamgarh	17020	May, 99	76.20
13.	Anja	Khargone	19423	May, 99	179.30
14.	Patharia	Damoh	14311	June, 99	113.14
15.	Vijayaraghavgarh	Katni	5891	Feb., 2000	27.35
16.	Barahi	Jabalpur	8192	Feb., 2000	59.30
17.	Baikunthpur	Rewa	7265	Feb., 2000	80.94
18.	Seonda	Datia	15373	Feb., 2000	46.84
19.	Kotar	Satna	9814	Feb., 2000	41.17
20.	Mangavan	Rewa	9307	Feb., 2000	108.40
21.	Nasrullaganj	Sehore	14688	Feb., 2000	91.06
22.	Barod	Shajapur	9130	Feb., 2000	96.58
23.	Taricharkalan	Tikamgarh	5202	Feb., 2000	35.73
24.	Isagarh	Guna	12103	Feb., 2000	71.62
25.	Rehti	Sehore	7492	Feb., 2000	54.11
26.	Talen	Rajgarh	7378	Feb., 2000	151.46
27.	Boda	Rajgarh	6655	Feb., 2000	65.14
28.	Soyetkalan	Shajapur	10610	Feb., 2000	83.98
29.	Badagaon	Tikamgarh	7106	January, 2001	54.75
30.	Jeron Khalsa	Tikamgarh	6279	January, 2001	70.75
31.	Baihar	Balaghat	13442	January, 2001	200.30
32.	Kothi	Satna	11188	January, 2001	44.20
33.	Khujner	Rajgarh	7672	January, 2001	222.75
34.	Zeerapur	Rajgarh	12311	January, 2001	114.15
35.	Rahatgarh	Sagar	19955	January, 2001	185.20

1	2	3	4	5	6
36.	Mungaoli	Guna	18047	January, 2001	263.55
37.	Kurwal	Vidisha	10535	February, 2001	124.85
38.	Berasia	Bhopal	17890	May, 2002	50.54
39.	Pandhana	Khandwa	9430	August, 2002	65.75
40.	Bagli	Dewas	8537	Sept., 2002	51.00
41.	Bhaurasa	Dewas	9576	Sept., 2002	66.11
42.	Khargapur	Tikamgarh	9843	Oct., 2002	84.90
43.	Loharda	Dewas	6713	Oct., 2002	64.53
	Total		484646		4349.85

- Partially Commissioned.

Statement-III

Status : 15.11.2002

State : Madhya Pradesh

Schemes under Scrutiny in CPHEEO under AUWSP

Sl. No.	Name of Town	District	Population	Project Cost	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Mauganj	Rewa	17252	183.21	Revised DPR received in 10/2001 was examined and comments sent to GOMP in 11/2001, Reply awaited
2.	Shapur	Shapur	10107	58.00	Examined, comments sent in 1/2001, Reply received in 10/2001 was examined and comments sent to GOMP in 1/2002. Reply awaited.
3.	Ajaygarh	Panna	12273	99.00	Examined, comments sent in 1/2001, Reply awaited.
4.	Khand	Shahdol	8225	62.25	Modified DPR received in 3/2002. Under examination.
5.	Maksi	Shajapur	14430	286.44	Modified DPR received in 5/2002. Under examination.
6.	Bamhani Banjar	Mandla	8093	49.35	Examined, comments sent in 11/2001. Reply awaited.
7.	Gurh	Rewa	10782	86.00	Examined, comments sent in 11/2001. Reply awaited.

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Unhei	Ujjain	9890	425.51	Modified DPR received in 6/2002 was examined. Comments sent in 7/2002. Modified report received on 19.10.02 under scrutiny.
9.	Namli	Ratlam	6897	126.90	Examined, comments sent in 6/2002. Reply awaited.
10.	Badawada	Ratlam	5917	80.90	Modified DPR received in 5/2002. Under examination.
11.	Kakarhati	Panna	5909	66.00	Under examination.
12.	Naigarhi	Rewa	7252	118.30	Examined, comments sent in 11/2001. Reply awaited.
13.	Machalpur	Rajgarh	6297	112.00	Under examination.
14.	Garhi Malhara	Chattarpur	13598	345.00	Under examination.
15.	Jawar	Sehore	5669	73.00	Examined, comments sent in 6/2002. Reply awaited.
16.	Malhargarh	Mandsaur	7349	77.36	Under examination.
17.	Hindoria	Damoh	12000	248.00	Under examination.
18.	Jaisingh Nagar	Shahdol	6825	60.00	Under examination.
19.	Akodia	Shajapur	8347	99.50	Receied in 5/2002. Under examination.
20.	Piploda	Ratlam	6258	68.30	Received in 5/2002. Under examination.
21.	Satwas	Dewas	8219	97.37	Modified DPR received in 8/2002 was examined, comments sent to State Govt. in 10/2002. Reply awaited.
22.	Sonkachh	Dewas	12837	98.76	Examined, discussed with PHED officials in 7/2002. Revised DPR awaited.
23.	Bhanpura	Mandsaur	14929	37.60	Received in 6/2002. Under examination.
24.	Piplya Mandi	Mandsaur	10483	180.00	Received in 6/2002. Under examination.
25.	Manpur	Indore	5265	187.00	Revised DPR received in 10/2002. Under examination.
26.	Badgaon	Shajapur	5636	85.25	Received in 6/2002. Under examination.
27.	Lahar	Bhind	18650	190.97	Received in 6/2002. Under examination.
28.	Buxwaha	Chattarpur	7447	145.00	Received in 6/2002. Under examination.

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	Satai	Chattarpur	6606	74.00	Received in 6/2002. Under examination.
30.	Bara Malhara	Chattarpur	11145	229.00	Received in 6/2002. Under examination.
31.	Bilaua	Gwalior	10288	77.62	Received in 6/2002. Under examination.
32.	Pichhore	Gwalior	9595	74.29	Received in 6/2002. Under examination.
33.	Antari	Gwalior	8840	66.85	Received in 6/2002. Under examination.
34.	Kanad	Shajapur	6442	74.77	Received in 6/2002. Under examination.
35.	Pawai	Panna	9476	144.00	Received in 6/2002. Under examination.
36.	Rampura	Neemuch	15848	138.53	Received in 6/2002. Under examination.
37.	Rajpur	Badwani	14396	520.00	Received in 6/2002. Under examination.
38.	Manasa	Neemuch	19333	418.76	Reply Received in 11/2002. Under examination.
39.	Singoli	Neemuch	6602	56.60	Received in 6/2002. Under examination.
40.	Alote	Ratlam	17638	493.00	Received in 6/2002. Under examination.
41.	Tal	Ratlam	12200	64.20	Received in 6/2002. Under examination.
42.	Petalwadd	Jhabua	10631	30.78	Examined, discussed with PHED officials in 7/2002. Revised DPR awaited.
43.	Narayangarh	Mandsaur	9622	327.59	Received in 6/2002. Under examination.
44.	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	18689	265.00	Examined comments sent in 7/2002. Modified DPR received in 10/2002. Under examination.
45.	Jeeran	Neemuch	9321	82.00	Received in 6/2002. Under examination.
46.	Ratangarh	Neemuch	5030	78.00	Received in 7/2002. Under examination.
47.	Deekan	Neemuch	6030	152.87	Received in 7/2002. Under examination.
48.	Polaykalan	Shajapur	8861	93.00	Received in 7/2002. Under examination.
49.	Mehgaon	Bhind	11417	137.00	Received in 9/2002. Under examination.
50.	Alampur	Bhind	7728	107.00	Received in 9/2002. Under examination.
51.	Karera	Shivpuri	17413	339.50	Received in 9/2002. Under examination.
	Total		519987	7791.03	

Statement-IV

National Slum Development Programme

State/UT: Madhya Pradesh

Slum Population : 53.39 lakhs

Financial (Rs. in lakhs) (Physical in numbers)

Compo-nent	Central Assistance 2002-03		Total Funds Released %	Expenditure Reported	% of Expenditure	Unspent Balance	Towns Covered	Slum Packets Covered	Beneficiaries
	Allocation	Released							
Loan	548.80	7642.15							
Grant	235.20	3400.35							
Total	1568.00	784.00	11042.50	8775.43	79	2267.07	334	5238	3689906

% Since inception

QPR : Latest QPR submitted by the State Govt. on 2.8.2002 for the quarter ending June, 2002.

Details of previous years releases

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-02
Loan	1036.00	1219.00	1444.00	1461.60	868.35	1157.80
Grant	444.00	519.00	618.00	526.40	372.15	496.20
Total	1480	1738.00	2058.00	2088.00	1240.50	1654.00

Position of UCs as on 1.11.2002

Funds released	UCs	UCS
upto 2001-2002	Received	due
10258.50	8775.86	1482.64

Production of Aluminium by NALCO

1239. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:

Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether NALCO is the second largest Aluminium producing company in the country;

(b) if so, the production capacity of the said company at present;

(c) whether refining cost of this company is very low in comparison to such other companies of the World;

(d) if so, the refining cost of the company; and

(e) the likely refining cost of the company after expansion and development of furnaces?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) is the second largest Aluminium producing company in the country.

(b) The production capacity of NALCO is 2,30,000 MT per annum at present.

(c) The cost of calcined alumina produced by NALCO is quite low. However, in the absence of authentic reported data of other companies in the world, comparative position is not known.

(d) and (e) Production cost of calcined alumina for the year 2001-2002 was Rs. 6405/- PMT and for 2002-03 (upto October, 2002) it is Rs. 5654/- PMT. The expansion project was commercially commissioned in March, 2002 and hence the cost of production during 2002-03 reflects the effect of expansion also.

Assistance for Human Resource Development Schemes

1240. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the assistance provided by the Government for the Central and centrally sponsored schemes through out the country during the Ninth Five Year plan, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the details of the Central funds utilised therefrom by the States under various heads, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) the details of the aforesaid schemes included under the Tenth Five Year Plan;

(d) whether year-wise review of the expenditure has been made in each State; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof?

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

Pending Educational Proposals/Projects

1241. SHRI SUBODH ROY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the centrally sponsored schemes being run by the Higher and Secondary Education Department in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) the number of proposals and projects relating to education with the Central Government for the want of clearance, received from the Government of Bihar and Jammu and Kashmir;

(c) the time by which the decision is likely to be taken thereon;

(d) the grants provided to the State Government for various educational projects, State-wise alongwith the names of these projects;

(e) the targets fixed and the extent to which these have been achieved, Scheme-wise;

(f) whether the Government is satisfied with the achievement made vis-a-vis targets;

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

(h) whether the Government monitor utilization of grants; and

(i) if so, the details thereof?

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

[English]

Recruitment of New Employees in Coal Companies

1242. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the increase in recruitment of new employees in the coal companies during each of the last three years till date, subsidiary-wise;

(b) the increase in the installed capacity and production of coal in the country during each of the last three years, subsidiary-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve employment generation in coal sector and other mining sectors?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) As reported by the Coal India Limited (CIL) the details of outside/fresh recruitment for the last three years in its Subsidiaries are furnished below:-

Company	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
1	2	3	4
Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	01	0	0
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	15	13	0
Central Coalfields Ltd.	03	55	0

1	2	3	4
Western Coalfields Ltd.	122	62	10
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	103	497	0
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	83	09	0
Northern Coalfields Ltd.	03	15	04
Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Ltd.	0	0	0
Coal India Ltd. (HQ)	0	0	0
Total	330	651	14

(b) The installed capacity and production of coal in the country during each of the last three years, subsidiary-wise are given as under:—

(Coal Capacity in Million Tonnes)

Company	As on 1.4.2000	As on 1.4.2001	Ason 1.4.2002
Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	33.45	33.17	32.32
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	38.62	42.84	40.74
Central Coalfields Ltd.	41.24	41.19	40.77
Northern Coalfields Ltd.	44.36	42.64	42.50
Western Coalfields Ltd.	34.79	35.76	36.28
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	67.13	65.66	68.42
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	52.87	50.49	51.51
North Eastern Coalfields	0.57	0.57	0.58
Total CIL	313.03	312.32	313.14

(Coal Production in Million Tonnes)

Company	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	25.12	28.03	28.55
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	27.90	25.97	25.25
Central Coalfields Ltd.	32.40	31.75	33.81
Northern Coalfields Ltd.	38.43	41.40	42.46
Western Coalfields Ltd.	33.86	35.20	37.01
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	58.75	60.33	64.12
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	43.55	44.80	47.81
North Eastern Coalfields	0.57	0.66	0.64
Total CIL	260.58	268.14	279.65

(c) Employment generation in Coal India Ltd. and its Subsidiaries is being effected by taking up more new projects.

Regularisation of Unauthorised Colonies

1243. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi High Court on 13.8.2002, directed the Government to notify the guidelines on the regularisation of unauthorised colonies in the city and at the same time felt that 'vested interest' are delaying the notification of guidelines;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) to (c) The guidelines for regularisation of unauthorized colonies in Delhi have been filed on 20.2.2001 in Delhi High Court in CWP No. 4771/1993. The Hon'ble Court on 27.2.2001 directed this Ministry to notify colonies which could be regularised in terms of the guidelines. The list of such colonies is awaited from the Government of NCT of Delhi. The Court has also restrained the Government from regularizing any unauthorized colony in Delhi till further orders.

The Central Government Counsel had informed that during the hearing of CWP No. 6734/2000 on 13.8.2002, the Delhi High Court directed that the order dated 27.2.2001 regarding notification of colonies be complied with by 10.9.2002. Government of India has explained the position to the Hon'ble Court.

[Translation]

Development of a New Super Computer

1244. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has developed a new super computer for speedy solution of computer related problems in various areas like scientific research and nuclear explosions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, indicating salient features of this computer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA"):

Statement

Development of a New Super Computer

(a) and (b) Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) an autonomous scientific society of the Department of Information Technology, Government of India, has been for over a decade engaged in developing high performance computing systems (Supercomputers) with the brand name of PARAM. It has brought out three generations of systems, PARAM 8000, 9000 and 10,000 and has supplied large number of them to institutions in India and abroad. C-DAC has recently completed development of a new supercomputer PARAM Padma, a system with one Teraflop of peak computing power and 10 terabytes of aggregate storage. The system is designed to solving compute and data intensive scientific and engineering and business computing problems and aid in associated research requiring high end computing platforms. Currently the application of weather forecasting, molecular modelling, genomic sequencing, seismic data processing, structural mechanics are ported on the system. The technical specifications of the system are given in the enclosed statement.

Department of Atomic Energy and Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) have also developed indegenous Supercomputing capabilities to cater to their own in-house requirements.

Statement

Development of a New Super Computer

PARAM Padma: One TF Cluster Configuration Specifications

1. Computer Nodes:

• Configuration	54 Nos. of 4 way SMP + 1 No. of 32 way SMP
• No. of Processors	248 (Power 4)
• Aggregate Memory	0.5 Terabytes
• Internal Storage	4.5 Terabytes
• Operating System	AIX 5L/LINUX (SuSe)
• Aggregate Peak. Computing Power	1005 GFs (-1 TF)

2. File Servers:

• Configuration	6 Nos. of 4 Way SMP
• No. of Processors	24 (Ultraspare-III)
• Aggregate Memory	96 Gigabytes
• Internal Storage	0.4 Terabytes
• File System	QFS
• Operating System	Solaris 9

3.Networks:

• Primary	PARAM Net-II @ 2.5 Gbps Full Duplex
• Backup	Gigabit Ethernet @ 1 Gbps Full Duplex

4. External Storage:		
	• Storage Army	5 Terabytes
	• Tape Library	10 Terabytes
5. System Softare		C-DAC's HPCC Suite of System Software including
		(i) C-MPI
		(ii) DIViA
		(iii) KBHIPRA
		(iv) F90IDE
		(v) Metric Advisor
		(vi) PARMON
		(vii) PCF90
		(viii) C-PBS
		(ix) RMS
6.	**Mechanical**	No. of Racks: 15 (8: Compute Nodes + 2: File Servers) 3: Networks + 2: Storage)
7.	**Total Weight**	9 Tons
8.	**Total Power**	160 KVA
	UPS	2* 220 KVA
	DG Set	500 KVA
	Battery Backup	30 Minutes
9.	**Cabling**	(i) Networks: 12Kms (CAT6) + 2.5 Kms (Fibre Optic) (ii) Power: 5.5Kms
10.	**Air Conditioning**	110 Tons
11.	**Temperature**	18 Degree Celsius
12.	**Total Machine Floor Area**	168 Sq. metre (1800 sq. ft.)

[English]

TN Conversion Bill

1245. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have examined the provision of the Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Forcible Conversion Bill;

(b) if so, whether this has created apprehensions among the minorities about curbing the individual's Fundamental Rights to Religious Freedom;

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

(d) the remedial steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (d) The Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Forcible Conversion of Religion Bill, 2002 provides for prohibition of conversion from one religion to another by the use of force or allurement or by fraudulent means and for matters incidental thereto. The provisions of this Bill do not curb the individual's Fundamental Right to Religious Freedom as provided in the Constitution of India.

Introduction of Bio-Technology by CBSE

1246. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the CBSE has recently introduced bio-technology as an elective subject in Class XI;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have conducted in depth study for the introduction of bio-technology prior to its implementation in the schools;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the information received from the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), Bio-technology is an emerging field of science and has enormous scope and prospects for the younger generation. This course has been introduced at senior school level in about 125 schools affiliated to the Board.

(c) No, Sir. However, the CBSE had taken feedback from various stakeholders before its implementation in the schools.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Assessment of NCERT Text Books

1247. SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an assessment regarding acceptance/ credibility of text books published by the NCERT has been made during the past year;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not making any assessment so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (c) The NCERT reviews regularly its text-books with the help of experts and practising teachers. Any suggestion/comments received from time to time are also incorporated during reprinting, wherever considered appropriate.

Driving Vehicle in Drunken State

1248. DR. M.P. JAISWAL:
SHRI MANSINH PATEL:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the practice of driving vehicles in a drunken State is growing in Delhi;

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

(c) the number of persons against whom the action has been taken for driving vehicles in drunken State during the last two years;

(d) the efforts made by the Government to launch a special drive in this regard; and

(e) the number of accidents occurred due to driving in a drunken State out of the total number of road accidents during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) With the extensive use of 23 sophisticated imported alco-meters procured over last about two years, Delhi Police have been able to detect progressively larger number of cases involving drunken driving. The number of such cases detected during the year 2000 was 689 which increased to 1545 during 2001 and 1638 during the current year (upto the 15th November, 2002).

(d) Delhi Police launch special drives from time to time to detect and apprehend persons driving in a drunken state and in fact one such drive is currently on.

(e) The requisite information is given below:

Year	Total Number of Road Accidents	Accidents due to driving in drunken state
2000	10245	27
2001	9344	34
2002 (up to 30.10.02)	7312	17

PMGSY

1249. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT:
DR. M.V.V.S. MURTHI:
SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:
SHRI P.C. THOMAS:
SHRI K.A. SANGTAM:
SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI:
SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA:
SHRI P.S. GADHAVI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the projects undertaken under the PMGSY;

(b) the total amount sanctioned/spent under the scheme since its inception, State-wise;

(c) whether some State Governments have failed in furnishing projects or utilizing the benefits under the scheme;

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

(e) the number of villages having population of 500 or more connected by roads under the scheme so far, State-wise;

(f) the steps taken by the Government for timely completion of the scheme;

(g) whether the Government propose to increase the amount to be given to such projects; and

(h) if so, the details of the plans in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) to (h) Project proposals for Rs. 7553.26 crore have so far been cleared under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and are in various stages of implementation in 28 States and 6 Union Territories. An expenditure/value of work done of Rs. 2459.64 crore has been reported and 8391 road works have been completed till September, 2002, the State-wise details of which are enclosed statement. The number of Habitations covered by these roads is under compilation.

The progress of works is being regularly reviewed with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations in the interest of timely completion of the same. Any additional allocation will be subject to availability of requisite financial resources and the capacity of the States/ Union Territories to effectively utilise the funds.

Statement

PMGSY—Progress till September, 2002

(Rs. in crore)

#	States	Value of Proposals Cleared	Amount released	No. of Road works completed	Value of work/ Expenditure upto Sept. 02
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	659.97	419.65	1219	299.63
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	120.95	85.95	204	71.68
3.	Assam	229.92	155.00	25	87.34
4.	Bihar	452.87	149.90	0	12.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Chhattisgarh	276.44	191.03	2	113.27
6.	Goa	15.16	10.00	57	5.00
7.	Gujarat	162.91	119.81	193	91.44
8.	Haryana	85.57	55.18	15	21.57
9.	Himachal Pradesh	192.36	132.36	120	74.48
10.	Jammu & Kshmir	80.42	20.00	0	11.00
11.	Jharkhand	336.18	230.05	20	96.00
12.	Karnataka	306.29	208.94	291	88.57
13.	Kerala	64.63	47.36	0	22.14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	720.81	465.64	82	172.38
15.	Maharashtra	394.11	264.71	799	125.07
16.	Manipur	120.71	80.00	404	31.33
17.	Meghalaya	115.67	80.67	109	37.95
18.	Mizoram	69.65	45.46	10	39.41
19.	Nagaland	65.28	45.28	116	32.58
20.	Orissa	520.88	354.70	25	141.11
21.	Punjab	102.22	79.66	73	44.81
22.	Rajasthan	403.14	290.09	417	197.00
23.	Sikkim	50.97	33.16	30	26.86
24.	Tamil Nadu	267.82	187.82	616	128.39
25.	Tripura	76.60	51.60	193	24.76
26.	Uttar Pradesh	963.05	669.22	3246	348.99
27.	Uttaranchal	199.40	130.63	22	31.00
28.	West Bengal	419.65	284.65	53	80.71
	Total (States)	7473.63	4889.52	8341	2456.47
	Union Territories				
29.	A & N Islands	32.39	10.59	0	0.26
30.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	9.95	5.00	0	0.00
31.	Daman & Diu	15.00	5.00	0	0.35

1	2	3	4	5	6
32.	Delhi	5.00	5.00	0	0.00
33.	Lakshadweep	4.89	4.89	0	0.00
34.	Pondicherry	12.40	5.00	50	2.56
	Total (UTs)	79.63	35.48	50	3.17
	Grand Total	7553.26	4925.00	8391	2459.64

NORAD Scheme

1250. SHRI CHHATTRAPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated to the States and Union Territories till date under NORAD Scheme during the year 2002;

(b) the number of proposals received from States and Union Territories till date as also those approved, lying pending and not accorded approval under scheme alongwith the names of all the institutions and the details of said proposals;

(c) the number of institutions granted approval for more than one proposal in a financial year;

(d) the number of institutions to whom the second instalment has not been released alongwith the reasons therefor;

(e) the number of proposals lying pending in States and Union Territories under the scheme and the time by which decision on these proposals is likely to be taken;

(f) whether the State Governments do not release funds to the institutions even after the approval of the Union Government; and

(g) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the funds lying undisbursed in States and the names of institutions to whom funds have not been released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (d) Under Women's Economic Programme (NORAD), no State-wise allocations are made. However, normative allocation based on female population State-wise has been indicated in statement-I and II.

Details regarding proposals received, sanctioned and pending with Government of India during 2002-03, including second instalment cases, are provided in Statement-I. The details of pending proposals, alongwith the names of Organisations, are provided in Statement-II. No Organisation has been granted more than one proposal during 2002-03.

(e) A number of proposals are pending in the State for consideration by the State Empowered Committee. State Governments/UTs have been advised to expedite the same.

(f) and (g) Under the scheme funds are not released to the State Governments/UTs.

Statement-I

Women's Economic Programme (NORAD) Scheme — Status of Proposals during 2002-2003

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	States/UTs	Normative allocation	Funds released till date *	Status of Proposals			No. of Proposals Pending for 2nd inst.	No. of institutions sanctioned more than one trade
				Received during 2002-03 **	sanctioned during 2002-03 ***	Pending during 2002-03		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Jammu & Kashmir	24.05	4.91	0	2	0	16	0
2.	Himachal Pradesh	15.09	6.18	0	1	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Punjab	57.12	20.24	0	3	0	1	0
4.	Chandigarh	1.98	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Uttaranchal	20.99	7.81	0	3	0	0	0
6.	Haryana	49.2	105	18	6	18	2	0
7.	Delhi	31.33	30.36	5	0	5	0	0
8.	Rajasthan	136.62	24.82	0	4	0	4	0
9.	Uttar Pradesh	396.31	215	0	84	0	24	0
10.	Bihar	200.33	0	0	2	0	0	0
11.	Sikkim	1.27	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.61	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Nagaland	4.78	3.96	0	2	0	0	0
14.	Manipur	5.96	28.4	0	14	0	1	0
15.	Mizoram	2.17	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Tripura	7.84	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	5.74	0	3	0	3	0	0
18.	Assam	64.81	9.46	3	0	3	3	0
19.	West Bengal	195.33	32.83	43	11	43	15	0
20.	Jharkhand	65.8	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Orissa	91.25	50.5	0	14	0	12	0
22.	Chhattisgarh	52.16	0	10	0	10	0	0
23.	Madhya Pradesh	145.88	35.16	0	11	0	14	0
24.	Gujarat	122.31	149.65	0	67	0	1	0
25.	Daman & Diu	0.33	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Maharashtra	234.09	78.5	0	8	0	10	0
28.	Andhra Pradesh	188.81	6.01	0	2	0	0	0
29.	Karnataka	130.5	67.58	0	5	0	1	0
30.	Goa	3.32	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Lakshadweep	0.15	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Kerala	82.55	0	3	0	3	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
33.	Tamil Nadu	155.54	5.5	26	3	26	0	0
34.	Pondicherry	2.46	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Andaman & Nicobar	0.82	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Central Social Welfare Board New Delhi	0	300	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	2500	1182.07	111	242	111	104	0

*includes 2nd instalment cases.
**Received through State Level Empowered Committee.
***Includes proposals received during earlier years.

Statement-II

Women's Economic Programme (NORAD) Scheme-Details of Proposals pending alongwith Names of Organisations during 2002-2003

Sl.No.	Name of the Organisation	Trade
1	2	3
	WEST BENGAL	
1.	Bajkul Sports Association, Midnapore	Handloom Weaving
2.	Hrniyabati Gramin Shilpa Niketan, Hooghly	Jute Products
3.	Bade Khatura Bahumukhi Seva Kendra, North 24 Parganas	Computer
4.	Jirakpur Sister Nivedita Seva Mission, North 24 Parganas	Handloom Weaving
5.	Subhaspally Basirhat Welfare Society, North 24 Parganas	Typing & Shorthand
6.	Phakirshak Matri Mangal Society, Barabari, Midnapore	Jute Products
7.	Basirhat Women Development Society, Khaubahadur Road, North 24 Parganas	Embroidery
8.	Charabedia Rural Economic Area Development Society, Bankura	Typing & Shorthand
9.	Sundarban Sir Daniel Ashram, South 24 Parganas	Honey Production
10.	Tafapalli Milani Sangha, Shariska, South 24 Parganas	Computer (Contin.)
11.	Hinchegeria Young Star Club of Village Midnapore	Handicraft
12.	Sri Krishna Club, Medinipur	Jute Goods (Contin.)
13.	Sonarpur Gonkhara Ghoshpara Tarun Tirtha	Embroidery
14.	Susenia Dakshin Roy Kishore Club, Medinipur	Embroidery

1	2	3
15.	Kantali Relief and Welfare Society, Hooghly	Mushroom Cultivation
16.	Devpur Sishu Kalyan Samity, Howrah	Zari Embrodiery
17.	Deshpur Pragati Sangha, Midnapore	Mat Making (Cont.)
18.	Dhakuria Sarda Health Education Society	Laboratory Technician
19.	Mahila Seva Samity, Kolkata	Handloom Weaving
20.	Dunlop Women Association, Kolkata	Jute Goods
21.	Bhatghori Jan Kalyan Samiti, Howrah	Handloom Weaving
22.	Dakshin Lakshminarayana Yuba Sangha and Pashagar	Rexine Bag Making
23.	Matri-o-Shishu Bikash Kendra, Howrah	Beautician
24.	Sarda Mahila Samity, Nadia	Food Processing
25.	Seva Sangha Mahila Samity, 24 Parganas	Leather Bag Making
26.	West Bengal SC/ST Destitute Community Progressive Council	Radio & TV Repair
27.	Vivekananda Pathagar, Midnapore	Embroidery
28.	Khardah Public Cultural and Welfare Association, Howrah	Zari Craft and Patch Work
29.	Anirban, Howrah	Typing & Shorthand
30.	Baraibarh Gram Vikash Kendra, Medinipur	Handloom Weaving
31.	Ayamanchak Vivekananda Sevak Sangha, Medinipur	Loom Fabrics
32.	WEBEL Informatics Ltd., Kolkata	Computer
33.	Dharaminagar Rural Development Society, Birbhum	Jute Goods
34.	Sri Sri Mahaprabhu Balak Sangha, 24 Parganas	Embroidery
35.	West Bengal Minorities Development and Finance Corporation, Kolkata	Embrodiery
36.	Council for Advancement of Rural Downtrodden People	Computer
37.	Council for Rural Welfare, Midnapore	Handloom Weaving
38.	Village Development Society, Howrah	Computer
39.	Sarbrik Palli Kalyan Kendra, Medinipur	Typing & Schorthand
40.	Sea Light Hospital and Welfare Society, South 24 Parganas	Community Health Worker
41.	Barhari Vivekananda Yuba Sangha, Narayani, Pathagarh, Medinipur	Handloom Weaving
42.	Kedualiki Bikash Society, Bankura	Soft Toys Making
43.	Society for Rural Development Youth Welfare, Nadia	Handloom Weaving

1	2	3
	ASSAM	
44.	North Hunapara Women and Child Development Society	Computer
45.	Global Health Immunisation and Population Control Organisation	Craft
46.	Welfare Sangha	Computer (Contin.)
47.	Mongkarm Youth Development Association	Readymae Garment
48.	Women Integrated Empowerment Social Service Centre	Different Trades
49.	Nongbak Area Women Welfare Association	Readymade Garment
	TAMIL NADU	
50.	Stenographers Guild, Chennai	Secretarial Practice
51.	Presentation Social Service Centre	Readymade Garments
52.	Presentation Social Service Centre, Chennai	Beautician and Health Care
53.	Indian Red Cross Society, Chennai	Lab Technician
54.	CMSSS, Coimbatore	Computer
55.	NERD Society, Coimbatore	Food Processing
56.	NERD Society, Coimbatore	Mushroom Cultivation
57.	Deepam People's Society, Salem	Mushroom Cultivation
58.	Thiyagarajar Polytechnic, Salem	Screen Printing
59.	Thiyagarajar Polytechnic, Salem	Readymade Garments
60.	Thiyagarajar Polytechnic, Salem	Beautician
61.	Thiyagarajar Polytechnic, Salem	Canteen Management
62.	Thiyagarajar Polytechnic, Salem	Computer
63.	Thiyagarajar Polytechnic, Salem	Mushroom
64.	Periyar, Chennai	Computer
65.	Sevanilayam Society, Theni	Computer
66.	Sevanilayam Society, Theni	Lab Technician
67.	Ramasamy Chellappa Educational Trust, Trichy	Food Processing
68.	Ramasamy Chellappa Educational Trust, Trichy	Canteen Management
69.	Society for Education Village Action and Improvement, Trichy	Community Health Worker

1	2	3
70.	Society for Education Village Action and Improvement, Trichy	Computer
71.	Gramodhaya, Trichy	Community Health Worker
72.	Holy Cross College, Trichy	Beautician
73.	Holy Cross College, Trichy	Lab Technician
74.	St. Joseph's College. Trichy	Computer
75.	St. Joseph's College, Trichy	Office Mang.
	HARYANA	
76.	Unnati Jagriti Mandali, VPO Surani The. Narnaul Distt. Mehendergarh	Dari Making
77.	Dehati Vikas Sangathan, Vill. Datal PO Nangal Luoonia,the Narnaul, Distt. Mehendergarh	Computer
78.	Lok Kalyan Foundation, Blue Jail Road, The Samalkha, Distt. Panipat	Computer
79.	Nave Chetan Gram Udyog Mandal, 2/96, Arya Nagar, Sonepat	Readymade Garments
80.	Kavita Bal Vikas Shiksha Samiti, 761/24 Arya Nagar, Sonepat	Fashion Designing
81.	Karan Khadi Garmodyog Mandal,1057, New Housing Board Colony, Panipat	Embroidery
82.	Bhartiya Grameen Mahlia Sangh, Saryana State Branch, Sector-18 A, Chandigarh	Dyeing & Printing
83.	Adarsh Saraswati Shiksha Sant Garib Das Kakroi Road Sonepat	Beauty Parlour
84.	Bharat Mahila Avam Bal Vikas Samit, Chinyot Colony Near Double Phatak Rohtak (Haryana)	Typing & Shorthand
85.	Prerna Jagariti Mandali, VP0 BhojawasTen. Narnaul, Distt. Mehendergarh	Embroidery
86.	Jyoti Jartiti Mandali, VPO Nasibpur Teh. Narnaul, Distt. Mehendergarh	Sfuffed toys
87.	Roshni Jagariti Mandali, VPO Dhani Bathotha Narnaul, Distt. Mehendergarh	Emboidery
88.	Asha Jagariti Mandali, VPO Fajlipur, Distt. Mehendergarh	Handloom Weaving
89.	Chetna Jagariti Mandali, VPO Abdulla Nagar, Distt. Mehendergarh	Sfuffed Toys
90.	Umang Jagariti Mandali, VPO Patikaran, Distt. Mehendergarh	Dari Making

1	2	3
91.	Parbhat Jagariti Mandali, VPO Khatodra, Distt. Mehendergarh	Handloom Weaving
92.	Usha Jagarity Mandali VPO Mundla Khera, Distt. Mehendergarh	Handloom Weaving
93.	Kiran Jagriti Mandali VPO Bacchhod Distt. Mehendergarh	Dari Making
	DELHI	
94.	Society for Environment & development, B-122, 3rd Floor Shivkunj Shakarpur, Delhi-92	Computer
95.	Bharat Ratna Dr. BR Ambedkar Dalit Uthan Evan Shiksha Samiti, B-153, HarijanBasti, Rajbeer Colony Gharauli Ext. Delhi. 96	Applique Work (Embroidery)
96.	Manave Propkarii Sanstha, 1259, Sector-A Pocket-B, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi.	Craft Centre (Cutting Tailoring)
97.	Bhartiya Parivartan Sanstha, Basti Vikas Kendra D/1 Nand Nagri, Delhi	Dress Making, Embroidery Beauty Culture
98.	Nav Parbhat Sewa Sanstha, B&C Block, Chander Shakher Azad Colony, Wazirpur Industrial Area, Delhi-52	Computer
	KERALA	
99.	P.M. SA Pookoya Thanyal Memorial Yatheemkhana Kattilagadi, Kerala	Computer
100.	Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd. Kerala	Computer
101.	Kerala State Women Development Corporation, Kerala	Computer
	CHHATTISGARH	
102.	Akshara Graimothan Samiti, Anbikapur, Chhattisgarh	Zari Craft and Patch Work
103.	Akshana Gramotthan Samiti, Surguja, Chhattisgarh	Computer
104.	Sarvagin Vikas Mahila Mandal, Bilaspur	Readymade Garments
105.	Holigarh Ganga Education and Welfare Society, Chhattsigarh	Beautician
106.	Disha Samaj Sevi Sanstha, Vill. Jrisakarra, Chhattisgarh	Tailoring
107.	Mahila Samaj Dhamtan, Dhamta	Computer
108.	Tribal and Rural Development Institute, Ward No.1 Sanna Road, Jashpurnagar	Computer
109.	Raigarh Sahyopg Samiti, Raigarh	Computer
110.	Rerojgar Mahila Seva Samiti,	Computer
111.	All India Society for Electronical and Computer Technology, Raipur, Chhattisgarh	Computer

[English]

Hostel Facility in Universities

1251. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that adequate hostel facilities are not available in Jamia Millia Islamia and Indraprastha Universities in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken to provide adequate hostel facilities for the students in these universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha Vishwavidyalaya the existing hostel facilities are adequate to take care of the present requirements of the students. As regards Jamia Millia Islamia, the hostel facilities presently available in the University are not considered to be adequate. The Jamia Millia Islamia has, however, informed that it has already finalized the plan for construction of hostels.

Manganese Ore (India) Limited

1252. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to go ahead with the strategic sale of 51 percent equity in Manganese Ore (India) Ltd. with the transfer of management control to the strategic partner(s);

(b) if so, the details along with terms and conditions thereof;

(c) whether the interests of the workers have been taken into consideration before taking such decision; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken for the rehabilitation of the workers?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT, MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) and (b) Government has decided for strategic sale of 51% equity of Manganese Ore (India) Ltd., in favour of strategic partner with transfer of management control, retaining 26% equity after reserving the balance 4.57% equity for employees. The Government have also decided that bid by management—employees of the company, in partnership/collaboration with a venture capitalist or a Financial Institution or a Bank, will be considered at the appropriate stage if the legal entity so formed is qualified to bid and made a competitive price offer.

(c) and (d) Protection of the interests of the employees is an integral part of the disinvestment policy. This is ensured by making appropriate provisions in the Shareholders/Share Purchase Agreements entered with the concerned Strategic Partner at the time of disinvestment such as for protection against retrenchment for specified periods, compensation in case of rationalization of work force for specified periods at specified rates, employee share purchase schemes.

[Translation]

Target of Disinvestment

1253. SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA:
SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:
SHRI C.N. SINGH:
SHRIMATI HEMA GAMANG:

Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target of disinvestment has not been achieved so far even after selling of profitable PSUs;

(b) if so, the details of each PSUs and the reasons therefore;

(c) whether the Government have conducted any study regarding the profitability of the disinvestment process;

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

(e) the names of the undertakings and industries under public sector proposed to be disinvested in near future?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT, MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) Out of thirty four cases of disinvestment through strategic sale/100% sale of shares/ slum sale during the period 1999-2000 to October, 2002, twenty five cases were of loss-making companies and

nine cases were profitable companies. While the realisation from disinvestment has been less than the targets, there has been an increasing trend in realisation (inclusive of expected realisation, control premium, dividends and transfer of surplus cash) since 1999-2000 as per details below:

1999-2000	Rs. 1829 crores
2000-01	Rs. 1869 crores
2001-02	Rs. 5632 crores
2002-03	Rs. 4777 crores (till October 2002)

(b) The list of disinvestment through strategic sale since 1999-2000, the face value of Government equity sold that the sale realisation are given in statement-I. It is difficult to predict the realisation from disinvestment, which depends on market conditions, investor interest and related factors. Government has consciously guarded against distress sales and disinvests only when the appropriate realisation is available. In several cases, the preparatory work required to clarify the structure and quantum of assets and liabilities has taken longer than scheduled.

(c) and (d) During the period 1991-2000, disinvestment of Government equity in public sector Undertakings was primarily through sale of minority shares in small lots. In the Budget speech of 2000-01, Government had announced it would increasingly use strategic sale for disinvestment of identified PSUs. Experience shows that strategic sale has been advantageous for government. The price-earning ratio in the case of strategic sale has ranged from 11 to 89. In comparison the price to earning ratio for the market sale of shares, during 1991-2000, was as low as 4.4 to 6.0 even in the case of profitable companies like IOC, BPCL, HPCL, GAIL and VSNL. Further the avoided interest cost on the realisation from disinvestment is several times more than the dividend received by the Government from such PSUs in previous years. In addition, there is anecdotal evidence that there has been significant efficiency enhancement in disinvested PSUs, which is beneficial for the economy.

(e) There are thirty five cases where the decision to disinvest has been taken and the disinvestment is in progress, seven cases of hotels in the Joint Sector, where Government is in discussion with State Governments, two cases where the disinvestment has been deferred for three months w.e.f. 7th September, 2002, two cases where the disinvestment process has not been restarted after there was no response for earlier sale, one case of disinvestment through sale of residual shares in the market and seven cases for which recommendations have been received from Disinvestment Commission, as per details in statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of disinvestment and amount realised through strategic sale and related transactions since 1999-2000 to till date

(Rs. in crore)

No.	Name	GoI Equity sold	Realisation
1	2	3	4
1a.	MFIL	9.63	105
1b.	MFIL-Phase II	3.38	44**
2.	BALCO	112.52	826.5
3.	CMC	7.73	152
4.	HTL	11.1	55
5.	LJMC	0.77	2.53
	ITDC-19 Hotels		
6.	Agra	1.70	3.61
7.	Bodhgaya	0.44	1.81
8.	Hassan	0.21	2.27
9.	Mamallapuram	0.83	6.13
10.	Madurai	0.71	4.97
11.	Bangalore	0.96	39.41 (up-front fee); (4.11 - MGAP)
12.	Qutab	0.83	34.46
13.	Lodhi	0.96	71.93
14.	LVPH, Udaipur	0.55	6.77
15.	Manali	0.63	3.65
16.	Kovalam	1.85	40.39
17.	Aurangabad	1.16	16.50
18.	Airport Kolkata	0.66	16.39
19.	Khajuraho	0.97	2.19
20.	Varanasi	1.74	8.38
21.	Kanishka	1.90	92.37

1	2	3	4
22.	Indraprastha (AYN)	0.80	43.39
23.	Chandigarh project	7.00	17.27
24.	Ranjit	3.20	29.20
	Sub-Total	27.10	444.09
	HCI-3 Hotels		
25.	Juhu, Bombay	8.95	153
26.	Rajgir	1.72	6.51
27.	Airport, Mumbai	4.0	83
	Sub-total	14.67	242.51
28.	IBP	7.44	1153.68
29.	VSNL	71.25	3689^
30.	PPL	320.16	151.70
31.	JESSOP	68.13	18.18**
32.	Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	109.85	445
33.	Maruti Udyog	66.00	2424^^**
34.	IPCL	64.5	1490.84

*Including NPV of future earnings on MGAP & lease rentals

**expected

^Including dividend & divi. Tax

^^minimum amount to be received over 3 tranches; could go up to Rs. 3158 cr.

Companies at Sr. No. 5, 23, 25, 26, 27 & 31 are subsidiaries. Sale at 31 to be approved by Government/BIFR

Statement-II

Name of the PSUs where disinvestment is at different stages of process

I. PSUs in which Disinvestment decision has been taken and disinvestment is in progress

1. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.
2. National Fertiliser Ltd.
3. Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.
4. Braithwaite & Co.
5. Burn Standard & Co.
6. Bharat Heavy Plates & Vessels Ltd.
7. Engineering Projects India Ltd.
8. Fertiliser and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.
9. Hindustan Salts Ltd.
10. Hindustan Cables Ltd.
11. Hindustan Copper Ltd.
12. Instrumentation Control Valves Ltd. Palakkad
13. Madras Fertilisers Ltd.
14. MECON Ltd.
15. Minerals & Metal Trading Corporation
16. National Aluminium Company Ltd.
17. National Instruments Ltd.
18. NEPA Ltd.
19. State Trading Corporation of India Ltd.
20. Shipping Corporatioin of India
21. Tyre Corporation of India
22. Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.
23. Engineers India Ltd.
24. Manganese Ore India Ltd.
25. Sponge Iron India Ltd.
26. Bharat Opthalmic Glass Ltd.
27. Instrumentation Ltd., Kota (Mother Unit)
28. Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.
29. Hotel Corporation of India Ltd. at Centaur Hotel Airport, Delhi (including Chefair Delhi)
30. Hotel Corporation of India Ltd. at Chefair Mumbai
31. ITDC Hotel Samrat; New Delhi (Lease-cum-management control)
32. ITDC Hotel Jaipur Ashok
33. ITDC Hotel Patliputra Ashok
34. ITDC Hotel Kaliga Ashok
35. ITDC Hotel Jammu Ashok

II. **Joint Sector hotel properties of ITDC, where Government is in discussion with State Governments.**

36. Hotel Neelchal Ashok; Puri

37. Hotel Lakeview Ashok; Bhopal

38. Hotel Ranchi Ashok; Ranchi

39. Hotel Bramputra Ashok; Guwahati

40. Hotel Pondicherry Ashok; Pondicherry

41. Hotel Donyi Polo Ashok; Itanagar

42. Hotel Punjab Ashok, Anandpur Sahib

III. **Disinvestment deferred for three months on 7.9.2002**

43. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.

44. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.

IV. **Disinvestment process not restarted again after there was no response for earlier sale.**

45. Air India

46. India Air lines

V. **Open offer of residual shares in the market**

47. Maruti Udhyog Ltd.

VI. **Recommendations received from the Disinvestment Commission**

48. Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.

49. Rail India Technical & Economic Services Ltd.

50. Projects & Equipment Corporation Ltd.

51. IRCON International Ltd.

52. Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.

53. Cochin Shipyard Ltd.

54. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.

Reply to Letters of MPs

1254. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN:
SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:

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

(a) whether the letters of the Members of Parliament are not being responded to by the Ministry in the prescribed time limit;

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

(c) the number of letters received from Members of Parliament during each of the last three years alongwith the number of letters not responded to within the prescribed time limit;

(d) whether action has been taken against any official for making delay in the response;

(e) if so, the number of officials suspended in this regard during the last three years; and

(f) the details of measures taken by the Government to ensure that reply to the letters of Members of Parliament are given within 90 days?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) and (b) All efforts are made to furnish replies to the letters received from Members of Parliament within the prescribed time limit. In case the information is to be collected from field offices/organisations etc. interm replies/ acknowledgments are given to the concerned Members of Parliament.

(c) The number of letters received from Members of Parliament during each of the responded to within the prescribed time limit in respect of this Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices, except Directorate of Estates and Land and Development Office, are given in the statement enclosed.

Information in respect of Directorate of Estates and Land and Development Office is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The MP references are monitored at the level of Secretary by holding review meetings to ensure speedy disposal.

Statement

Year	No. of Letters received from Member of Parliament	No. of Letters Received from Member of Parliament not responded within 90 Days
2000	939	15
2001	1394	44
2002 (upto 15th November)	717	258

[English]

Houses for BPL people

1255. SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any assessment of total dwellings needed in rural areas of the country for the people living below poverty line;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the programme finalised to provide houses for these people, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government propose to seek financial assistance from private sector under this programme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) and (b) According to the 1991 Census, 3.41 million households were without shelter and 10.31 million households were living in unserviceable kutcha houses. Thus, the total housing shortage was 13.72 millions in 1991. It was estimated that another 10.75 million houses would be needed to cover the population growth between 1991-2002 AD, at the rate of an annual growth of 0.89 million houselessness. Thus around 24.47 million houses were needed to be constructed by 2002 AD.

An Action Plan finalized to provide houses to shelterless people in rural areas comprising of the following elements:

i. Conversion of unserviceable kutcha houses in Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

ii. Credit-cum-Subsidy Scheme for Rural Housing (CCSS)

iii. Innovative Stream for Rural Housing and Habitat Development

iv. Rural Building Centre (RBC)

v. Enhancement of equity contribution of HUDCO

Under the Action Plan an additional 13 lakh Rural houses annually were to be constructed over and above 12.30 lakh houses already being constructed.

Under the IAY & the CCSS, the State-wise targets are fixed on the basis of pre-determined criteria. The Schemes of Innovative Stream for Rural Housing and Habitat Development and Rural Building Centre are project based demand driven schemes, hence no targets can be fixed under these schemes.

(c) No, Sir.

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

[Translation]

Benefits under Rural Development Schemes

1256. KUMARI BHAVANA PUNDLIKRAO GAWALI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that benefits of different programmes being run under Rural Development Schemes are not reaching the targeted persons of the society;

(b) if so, the number of complaints received in this regard during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and scheme-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to check this practice and to punish the guilty officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) The benefits of the Rural Development Schemes, in most of the cases, are reaching the targeted persons.

(b) However, the number of complaints received in this regard during the last three years and the current year, State-wise, in respect of Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is given below:

Name of State	No. of complaints
Andhra Pradesh	1
Bihar	4
Orissa	1
Uttar Pradesh	3
Punjab	1

(c) With a view to ensure that the benefits of the rural development schemes reach the targeted persons, the Ministry has developed a comprehensive system of monitoring the implementation of the programmes including utilisation of funds through mechanisms such as regular visits to the field by officers of the Ministry of Rural Development, meetings of the Performance Review Committee, Periodic Progress Reports from State Government, Concurrent and Quick Evaluation of Programmes etc. Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have also been set up at State/District and Block levels. Minister of Rural Development has also been visiting various States for monitoring and supervising the programmes and impressing upon the need for effective and faster implementation of the Schemes. Involvement of people in the implementation of the Programmes is also encouraged. The State Government and UT Administrations have been advised to implement the Four Pronged Strategy comprising creation of awareness about the Schemes, transparency, People's participation and accountability-social audit thorough the Gram Sabhas to ensure achieving full targets with qualitative improvement in the implementation of Rural Development Programmes.

The complaints are referred to the States (which are the Implementing Agencies) for enquiry and appropriate action.

[English]

Report on Nanavati Commission

1257. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nanavati Commission has submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (d) The Government set-up in the year 2000 two Commissions of Inquiry under the Chairmanship of Justice G.T. Nanavati, a retired Judge of the Supreme Court of India: one, to inquire into the circumstances leading to the use of force by the police on the lawyers' demonstration held at Parliament Street, New Delhi on 24th February, 2000; and the other, to inquire into the incidents of killing of innocent Sikhs following the assassination of Smt. Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister, on the 31st October, 1984. Whereas the Commission set-up to inquire into the circumstances leading to use of force by the police on lawyers' demonstration submitted its Report to the Government on 15th March, 2001 and the same was placed alongwith the Action Taken Report on the Table of both the Houses of the Parliament on 31st August, 2001, the Commission on 1984 anti-Sikh riot is required to submit its Report by 2nd April, 2003.

Prison Reforms

1258. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH:
SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:
SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:
SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have prepared any action plan to build new prisons and renovate the existing ones across the country to resolve the problem of overcrowding and improve prevailing inhuman conditions in jails;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount allocated for the project, State-wise; and

(d) the time by which the work on the project is proposed to be started and likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. In order to improve the condition of prisons, prisoners and the prison staff, Central Government has approved a new non-plan scheme for construction of additional jails to reduce overcrowding, repair and renovation of existing jails, improvement in sanitation and water supply and living accommodation for prisons staff to be implemented over a period of five years with an outlay of Rs. 1800 crore on cost sharing basis in the ratio of 75:25, the share of Central Government being 75% and that of the State Governments 25% with effect from current financial year. State-wise tentative allocation of funds is given in the statement.

Statement

Tentative Allocation of Funds Including the Matching State Contribution during the Next Five Years

S. No.	Name of the State	Requirement of funds of new prisons (Rs. in Crores)	Requirement of funds for expansion and renovations of existing prisons (Rs. In Crores)	Requirement of funds for construction of staff quarters (Rs. in Crores)	Requirement of funds for sanitation and water supply (Rs. in Crores)	Grand Total (Rs. In Crores)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35.81	24.13	40.46	5.91	106.31
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	0.00
3.	Assam	20.32	6.11	11.71	1.03	39.17
4.	Bihar	146.65	12.56	17.00	3.22	179.43
5.	Chhattisgarh	21.79	3.74	10.59	1.25	37.37
6.	Goa	10.76	1.77	1.00	0.09	13.62
7.	Gujarat	47.50	4.68	11.95	1.75	65.88
8.	Haryana	89.32	4.91	6.61	1.92	102.76
9.	Himachal Pradesh	15.54	1.99	2.50	0.18	20.21
10.	J & K	14.34	1.08	14.02	1.46	30.90
11.	Jharkhand	27.77	5.19	8.21	1.07	42.24
12.	Karnataka	21.52	16.32	15.15	0.91	53.90
13.	Kerala	10.76	7.11	14.59	0.30	32.76
14.	Madhya Pradesh	108.41	18.46	22.00	6.27	155.14
15.	Maharashtra	54.07	35.37	37.94	1.78	129.16
16.	Manipur	9.56	1.77	4.21	0.18	15.72
17.	Meghalaya	12.55	1.85	1.77	0.20	16.37
18.	Mizoram	12.55	1.24	3.56	0.42	17.77
19.	Nagaland	9.56	2.76	3.21	0.32	15.85
20.	Orissa	66.62	13.92	24.41	2.45	107.40
21.	Punjab	35.81	6.31	30.49	1.85	74.46
22.	Rajasthan	20.00	18.05	25.28	1.82	65.15
23.	Sikkim	17.33	0.46	0.39	Not Required	18.18
24.	Tamil Nadu	23.58	23.99	43.09	4.68	95.34
25.	Tripura	15.54	2.23	10.06	0.15	27.98
26.	Uttar Pradesh	142.16	18.69	65.00	5.40	231.25
27.	Uttaranchal	21.79	2.06	5.69	0.78	30.32
28.	West Bengal	22.99	11.90	34.15	2.86	71.90
	Total	1034.60	248.65	465.05	48.25	1796.55

Financial Condition of PMF

1259. SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Commandos do odd jobs to make ends meet' appearing in the Times of India, New Delhi dated September 30, 2002;

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

(c) the measures the Government propose to take to improve the precarious financial condition of the para-military forces of the country?

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

(b) As per report received from the Govt. of Gujarat, contents of the Press report quoted in the question are not true. Constables of State Police with 5 years service are included as Commandos of State Police Force. At this stage they get Rs. 3,100/- as basic pay. In addition they get DA at prescribed rates and Special Pay @ 45% of pay. They also get House Rent Allowance, Compulsory Local Allowance and extra salary for duty performed on holidays. In case of death on active duty, they are insured for Rs. 15 lakh by State Govt. This amount is much higher than *ex-gratia* payable to CPMF personnel.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Rani Atari (Korba) Project of SECL

1260. DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the land in hectares covered under the proposed Rani Atari (Korba) project of South Eastern Coalfields Limited in Chhattisgarh alongwith the cost involved in it;

(b) the man-power required for this project alongwith the number of local people proposed to be engaged therein;

(c) the percentage of private/Government land required for the project;

(d) whether N.O.C. has been issued; and

(e) if so, the time by which the work on this project is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) Total land required for Rani Atari Project of South Eastern Coalfields Limited is 382.72 Hectare. 350 Ha. land is required for mining and 32.72 Ha. land for infrastructure and colony development. Expenditure incurred on land till August, 2002 is Rs. 0.2488 crores.

(b) Manpower required for the project is 1462, which would be met from surplus manpower available from other existing and closed mines.

(c) The percentage of private land is 9.6%. Remaining is forest/Government land.

(d) Mining rights for working under forest area has already been approved by Ministry of Environment & Forests. 3.43 Ha of forest land has been acquired for infrastructure for which clearance from MOEF had been received. Clearance of Environmental Management Plan of the project is yet to be accorded by MOEF.

(e) The project is likely to be started in the beginning of 2003.

[English]

Disinvestment of SCI

1261. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:
SHRI RAMSHAKAL:

Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have finally decided to divest its stake from Shipping Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether SCI was incurred losses during the previous years;

(d) if not, the justification behind taking decision for its disinvestment; and

(e) the estimated amount likely to be collected from SCI sell off?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT, MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have decided to disinvest 51% Government equity out of 80.12% in Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. through strategic sale and in the event of the strategic partner being a joint venture/consortium, the foreign holding, if any, shall not exceed 25%.

(c) SCI is a profit making company and has not incurred any losses for the last ten years.

(d) Disinvestment in public sector undertakings is being done as per the declared policy of the Government to bring down the Government equity in non-strategic PSUs to 26% or lower in the generality of cases. The non-strategic PSUs are those, which are not in the areas of arms and ammunitions and the allied items of defence equipments etc., atomic energy (except in the areas relating to generation of nuclear power and applications of radiations and radio isotopes to agriculture, medicine and non-strategic industries) and railway transport. This policy is applicable to profit-making as well as loss-making PSUs. Government has decided to disinvest in SCI as it operates in the non-strategic sector.

(e) It is pre-mature to give any estimates of the realisation from the sale of Government equity in SCI.

Disinvestment of Oil Companies

1262. SHRI K.E. KRISHNAMURTHY: Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have arrived at any resolution on the Disinvestment of Oil Companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the causes for delay?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT, MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) to (c) Disinvestment of Public Sector Undertakings (PSU) is a continuous process. Government keeps considering proposals for disinvestment in various PSUs from time to time through inter-Ministerial consultations. After considering all relevant viewpoints, Government takes a final decision about disinvestment of a PSU in line with the approved policy. In June 2000, Government had decided that Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC), India Oil Corporation (IOC) and Gas Authority of India Ltd. (GAIL) be treated as flagship companies in the oil sector where Government shareholding would not be reduced below 51%. In February 2002, Government had decided 'in principle' to disinvest in Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL)/ Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) through strategic sale with the modalities to be worked out through consultations between the different ministries concerned. Final decision has not been taken so far.

Leasing out of Mines to Private/Public Sector

1263. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state the number of mines leased out to private and Public Sector during the last three years, mineral-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): The applications for grant of mining leases both from the private sector and public sector are continuously received and processed by the State Governments. Mining Leases are granted by the State Government concerned under Section 10(3) of Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957 and Rules made thereunder. However, only for minerals specified under the First Schedule to the aforesaid Act, prior approval of the Central Government is required before grant of mineral concessions by the State Governments. The number of mining leases approved by the Central Government State-wise for minerals specified in the First Schedule to the aforesaid Act during the last three years is given in the statement.

Statement

Leasing out of mines to private/public sector

Sl.No.	Name of State	Mining Leases		
		1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25	12	6
2.	Bihar	6	1	—
3.	Goa	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Gujarat	12	—	5
5.	Haryana	—	—	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	—	—
7.	Jharkhand	—	—	1
8.	Karnataka	10	7	2
9.	Kerala	—	—	4
10.	Madhya Pradesh	27	5	—
11.	Maharashtra	6	11	10
12.	Orissa	8	8	5
13.	Rajasthan	14	5	10
14.	Sikkim	—	—	1
15.	Tamil Nadu	31	50	18
16.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—
17.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	1
	Total	140	99	673

[Translation]

Women Welfare Scheme

1264. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria and guidelines prescribed for providing loan, grants and other financial assistance by the Union Government under the women welfare scheme/programme 'Mahilayon va Larkiyon key liaye alpakalik garh programme';

(b) the contribution of State Governments thereto;

(c) the details of schemes being implemented in Rajasthan directly by his Ministry or by the State Government or other voluntray Organisation under the said programme during the last four years and till date; and

(d) the details of funds given by the Central Government for this purpose, the year-wise, scheme-wise and agency-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) The Government of India is implementing the "Scheme of Short Stay Homes for Women and Girls" to rehabilitate those women and girls who are deprived of social support due to family problems, mental strains, social ostracism, exploitation or other causes. The scheme envisages the services/facilities viz. medical care, psychiatric treatment, casework services, occupational therapy, education, vocational and recreational activities and social facilities of adjustment. Financial grants under the scheme is given to institutions/organisations with experience in running Social Defence programmes.

(b) Hundred per cent grant is provided by Government of India directly to the organisation implementing the scheme and the State Government has no financial contribution in the implementation of the scheme.

(c) and (d) List of Short Stay Homes sanctioned under the scheme in the State of Rajasthan and the grant-in-aid released to them (year-wise, agency-wise) is given in the statement.

Statement

List of Short Stay Homes functioning in the State of Rajasthan and the amount of grant-in-aid released to them (year-wise, agency-wise)

Year	Name of the organisation running Short Stay Home	Amount of Grant-in-Aid released (Rs.)
1	2	3
1998-99	All India Women's Conference, New Delhi for Short Stay Home in Ajmer	271,102/-
	Shri Karni Nagar Vikas Samiti, Kota	168,559/-
	Rajasthan University Women's Association, Jaipur	156,589/-
1999-2000	Shri Shanti Niketan Mahila Vidhwa Ashram Samiti, Bharatpur	169,348
	Shakti Stambh Mahila Alpawas Gruh, Jaipur	180,348
	Sree Karni Nagar Vikas Samiti, Kota	180,348
	Madhu Smriti Mahila Avam Bal Kalyanuthan Sansthan, Tonk Road, Kota	
	Nav Jagriti Sanchalan Samiti, Sawai Madhopur	
2000-01	Shakti Stambh, Jaipur	3,92,950/-
	Sree Karni Nagar Vikas Samiti, Kota	368,950/-
	Madhu Smriti Mahila Avam Bal Kalyanuthan Sansthan, Tonk Road, Kota	423,221/-
	Nav Jagriti Vidyalaya Sanchalan Samiti, Sawai Madhopur	368,950/-
	Rajasthan Pradesh Bharat Sevak Samaj, Jaipur	277,730/-
2001-02	Shakti Stambh, Jaipur	309,562/-
	Rajasthan Pradesh Bharat Sevak Samaj, Jaipur	379,392/-
	Sree Karni Nagar Vikas Samiti, Kota	394,559/-
	Madhu Smriti Mahila Avam Bal Kalyanuthan Sansthan, Tonk Road, Kota	349,875/-
	Nav Jagriti Vidyalaya Sanchalan Samiti, Sawai Madhopur	388,750/-
	Shri Shanti Niketan Mahila Vidhwa Ashram Samiti, Bharatpur	

1	2	3
	All India Women's Conference, Ajmer	
	Shardhalaya Ashram Samiti, Kota	19,890/-
	Suhit Jan Kalyan Samity, Kota	123,890/-
	Nehru Model School Samiti, Sri Ganganagar	119,890/-
	Manohar Bal Mandir Samiti, Sri Ganganagar	119,890/-
	Navodaya Lok Kalyan Samiti, Kota	50,000/-
2002-03	Navodaya Lok Kalyan Samiti, Kota	
	Tagore Grameen Uthan Samiti, Kota	
	Nav Jagriti Vidyalaya Sanchalan Samiti, Sawai Madhopur	350,197/-
	Shree Kami Nagar Vikas Samiti, Kota	
	Madhu Smriti Mahila & Bal Kalyan Uthan Sansthan, Jaipur	370,447/-

[English]

Loan from WB/ADB for PMGSY

1265. DR. M.V.V.S. MURTHI:
SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:
SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have sought loans from World Bank and Asian Development Bank for construction of rural roads to provide connectivity to villages under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana as mentioned in *Hindi* dated 20.10.2002;

(b) if so, the amount of loans sought from the World Bank and Asian Development Bank, respectively;

(c) the response of the World Bank and Asian Development Bank thereto;

(d) the total funds required to achieve the objective of providing connectivity to all unconnected habitations and villages by 2007; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to provide quality roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) to (d) The total investment required for attaining the objectives of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is currently estimated at Rs. 60,000 crore. Keeping in view the magnitude of the Programme, efforts are underway to raise additional resources which could involve borrowings from, *inter alia*, the external funding agencies, such as the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, who have agreed, in principle, to support the Programme.

(e) The road works under the Programme are designed as per technical specifications prescribed by the Indian Roads Congress. The works are tendered and executed in suitable work packages and the contractors are required to give a Performance Guarantee of five years. A 3-tier Quality Control System has been prescribed to ensure quality of works. The Executive Engineer/Head of the PIU is the first tier while the State Authorities are required to set up Quality Control Units, independent of the Programme Implementation Unit (PIU) to monitor the quality of works. In addition, National Quality Monitors engaged by the National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) also inspect, at random, the road works.

Formulation of National Bio-Technology Policy

1266. SHRI SAVSHIBHAI MAKWANA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government intends to formulate national bio-technology policy;

(b) if so, the time by which this policy is likely to be announced; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

Agreement on Industrial Dispute

1267. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been an agreement between the Management of Coal India Limited and Five Federations of Trade Unions affiliated to INTUC, BMS, CITU, AITU, HMS on the industrial dispute over strike notice dated 17.7.2002 before the Chief Labour Commissioner;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the agreement has been implemented by CIL;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) Yes, Sir. A Memorandum of Settlement was arrived at between the Management of Coal India Limited and its workmen represented by the five Federations of Trade Unions, namely Indian National Mine Workers Federation (INTUC), Indian Mine Workers Federation (AITUC), Akhil Bhartiya Khadan Mazdoor Sangh (BMS), All India Coal Workers Federation (CITU) and Hind Khadan Mazdoor Federation (HMS) on the industrial dispute over strike notice dated 17.7.2002 before the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central).

(b) The details of the above Memorandum of Settlement are as under:-

1. The Unions were assured that the Group of Ministers on Coal Industry will hear the 5 Federations of Unions, namely, INTUC, BMS, AITUC, CITU and HMS. Till such time, the matter of Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Amendment Bill, 2000 will not be moved for consideration in Parliament. Independently, within a month, the Unions will also have discussions with the Ministry of Coal with a view to resolving the issue.

2. It is agreed that the revival plan of Eastern Coalfields Limited, Bharat Coking Coal Limited Central Coalfields Limited and North Eastern Coalfields Ltd., will be discussed by CIL with the Apex Joint Consultative Committee within one month along with the unitary plan and the revival plan will be finalized.

3. It is a agreed that the 5 Federations of Trade Unions operating in Coal Industry may submit the revival plan for Dankuni Coal Complex which will be jointly discussed by CIL Management. Till this discussion takes place further action on tendering will be kept in abeyance.

4. There is no proposal either for disinvestments in or privatization of Coal India or any its Subsidiary companies.

5. Joint discussions will be held by the Trade Unions with the Government on the following issues within 3 months:

   a. Income Tax on Fringe benefits;

   b. Rate of interest on Coal Mines Provident Fund;

   c. Pension

6. Pending issues to be discussed with Coal India Management:—

   It is agreed that in regard to the demands raised in the 21 Point Charter of demands which are related to Coal industry will be settled through Joint discussions between the Management and the Trade Unions by the end of December, 2002.

7. Re-constitution of Joint Bi-partite Committee for Coal Industry-VII (JBCCI-VII)

   It has been agreed to constitute JBCCI-VII within September, 2002 with a view to starting immediate

negotiations after submission of Charter of Demands by the Trade Unions.

8. The parties should submit the implementation report by 31st March, 2003. If no report is received by that time, the Settlement shall be deemed to be implemented.

(c) to (e) The status regarding implementation of the above Memorandum of Settlement point-wise are given below:-

(i) Meeting with Ministry of Coal is being convened.

(ii) The Apex Joint Consultative Committee held discussions on 12.8.02. The next meeting of Apex JCC has been fix for 10.12.02.

(iii) The Unions have to submit the Revival Plan. The matter will be discussed in the Apex JCC meeting on 10.12.02.

(iv) Noted by the Unions.

(v) The Unions desire that this meeting should be convened at an early date.

(vi) Discussions have been held on the implementation of the Charter of Demands raised by the Unions in the Standardization Committee meeting from time to time. The next date of the meeting of Standardization Committee has been fixed for 11.12.2002.

(vii) The Constitution of JBCCI-VII is under the active consideration of this Ministry. Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Steel have been consulted. Comments on related issues have also been sought from Department of Public Enterprises etc.

(viii) Necessary action will be taken by CIL within the date as specified.

Selection of Colleges for Potential for Excellence

1268. SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:
DR. M.V.V.S. MURTHI:

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

(a) whether the UGC have a proposal to select 100 colleges across the country who will give joint degree and that have potential for excellence;

(b) if so, the details in this regard alongwith the criteria adopted for the purpose; and

(c) the kind of help likely to be provided to the selected colleges by the UGC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (c) Improvement of quality and excellence in the institutions of higher education is one of the thrust directions that the UGC has set during the 10th Plan period. Under this programme, the UGCC proposes to select and support 100 colleges throughout the country which have potential for excellence so as to allow them to improve their academic infrastructure leading to achievement of excellence in teaching activities and initiate research culture. These colleges would be given "Joint-Degree Conferring Status" with their names on the degree certificate alongwith the name of the University. This would enhance their credibility. The UGC is in the process of constituting an Expert Committee, which would suggest criteria and modalities for selection of colleges with potential for excellence. The Committee would also suggest the level of financial inputs to be provided to these colleges under the scheme. The UGC has, however, earmarked Rs. 10.00 crores for this purpose during the year 2002-2003 *i.e.* the 1st year of the 10th Plan period.

Land acquired by WCL

1269. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of land acquired by the Western Coalfields Limited (WCL) in Chicholi area (near Subhai village) of Chandrapur district of Maharashtra for underground mining and the year in which the land has been acquired;

(b) the compensation so far paid to the affected persons and the claims of compensation still pending;

(c) the number of jobs so far provided by the WCL to the nominees of persons whose land has been acquired as per the policy of the Coal India Limited;

(d) the total investment made by WCL in Chicholi area for undermining work and for providing other infrastructure there;

(e) whether underground mining work has now been stopped;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the time by which the mining work is likely to re-start there?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) Total 70.72 Hectares of land has been acquired by Western Coalfields Limited for Chicholi underground mine (near Subhai village) as per detail given below:

Year	Type of Land	Area in Hectares
1990	Under Coal Bearing Areas Act 1957	
	(a) Tenancy Land	45.96
	(b) Govt. Land	17.28
	Sub Total	63.24
1996	Under Land Acquisition Act	7.48
	Total	70.72

(b) Out of Rs. 43,59,158/- approved by the Department of Coal as compensation for the land acquired under Coal Bearing Areas (A&D) Act, 1957 a sum of Rs. 34,40,162/- has been disbursed to land losers by WCL. Under Land Acquisition Act, an amount of Rs. 3,36,857/- has been deposited with Land Acquisition Officer.

(c) 28 persons have been provided employment by Western Coalfields Limited.

(d) WCL has invested Rs. 490.84 lakhs for mining work and Rs. 401.27 lakhs for other infrastructure.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. The mines were closed because of heavy losses and adverse geo-mining conditions. No support system was found suitable and economical as per National Institute of Rock Mechanics, Bangalore.

(g) A project report for extracting a part of coal reserves by open cast method is under preparation at Central Mine Planning and Design Institute. If the project shows financial and technical viability, it will be approved and an open cast mine will be opened.

Use of Mobile Phones in Tihar Jail

1270. SHRI V. VETRISELVAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that high profile criminals are operating from inside the prisons in different States including Tihar Jail of Delhi by using mobile phones with the help of Jail employees;

(b) if so, whether the Government have ordered any inquiry into the matter;

(c) whether the Government are taking or propose to take strict action against those jail employees and telecom companies who provide mobile phones to criminals;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to overhaul the system of jails in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (e) 'Prisons' is a State subject as per entry 4 to the seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India and prisons administration is therefore, the responsibility of State Governments. No information regarding high profile criminals operating from inside the prisons is available with the Central Government except about recovery of a cell phone from a prisoner of Tihar Jail in May, 2000. On enquiry it was found that one constable of Tamil Nadu Special Police had supplied a cell phone to a prisoner. The said constable was dismissed from service by the commandant, Tamilnadu Special Police, VII Bn. subsequently. A number of steps have been taken to prevent smuggling of prohibited items including cell phones inside the Tihar Prisons, increased vigilance inside the wards and barracks, additional checking the frisking points at the entrance, frequent surprise searches by senior officers and use of a cell phone detector by the guarding staff inside high security wards.

[Translation]

Opening of Mathematics Laboratories

1271. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:
SHRI C.N. SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to open Mathematics Laboratories on the lines of science laboratories in the schools affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which the said system is likely to prove useful for the students;

(c) whether CBSE has prepared any guidelines in this regard; and

(d) if so, the time by which the above laboratories are likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the information received from CBSE, the CBSE is planning to encourage opening of Mathematics Laboratories. It is felt that there is a lot of fear in the minds of the students who are studying Mathematics and therefore, they are not in a position to fare very well in the subject. This system may develop their interest towards the study of Mathematics. The Board has, therefore, proposed the introduction of mathematics Laboratories in schools.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The relevant guidelines are under formulation and therefore, definite time frame by which the Laboratories could be opened in all affiliated schools, has not been indicated.

[English]

Bhopal Gas Tragedy

1272. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that CBI moved the application in the CJM Court in Bhopal to dilute the charges against Mr. Warren M. Anderson, former Chairman of Union Carbide Corporation from Culpable Homicide to rash and negligence;

(b) if so, under whose orders such an application of dilution of charges was moved particularly when he had not approached any Indian Court for such dilution of charges;

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government propose to take action against the persons responsible for this;

(e) whether it is also a fact that C.J.M. Court in Bhopal has rejected the CBI's application seeking dilution of charges and has directed the CBI the expedite the extradition of Mr.. Anderson from U.S. to India;

(f) whether proceeding have now been undertaken for the extradition of Mr. Anderson; and

(g) if not, the reasons for the delay and the time by which the proceedings for extradition is likely to be launched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) to (c) and (e) Based on the legal opinion on the merit of the case, CBI moved the court of Chief Judicial Magistrate, Bhopal to issue a non-bailable warrant under section 304-A IPC against Mr. Warren M. Anderson to proceed further in the matter of extradition. The court, however, dismissed the application.

(d) The submission of the application in question was a bona-fide act based on legal opinion. There is no case for taking action against any person.

(f) and (g) According to information received from CBI, a revised request, in conformity with the requirements of the Extradition Treaty with USA, in operation since September 1999, is in the final stages of preparation.

Reconstitution of CABE

1273. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA:
SHRI KAMAL NATH:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to reconstitute Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (c) Though the reconstitution of the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) after the expiry of its term on 31st March, 1994 has been considered by the then and successive Governments, no final decision has yet been taken.

Enhancement of Funds under Rural Development Schemes

1274. SHRIMATI HEMA GAMANG: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the allocation being provided under various Centrally Sponsored Rural Development Schemes;

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

(c) whether the Government have received requests from the State Governments in this regard during 2002-2003;

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

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) and (b) The allocation for various Centrally Sponsored Rural Development Schemes are made by Planning Commission, on the basis of Annual Plan discussion every year.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) The question do not arise.

Coal Reserve In Meghalaya

1275. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of coal reserve located in Meghalaya by Geological Survey of India;

(b) the steps taken by the Government for the extraction of coal from that area;

(c) whether the Government have received reports of illegal coal mining in the State;

(d) whether coal from Bangladesh is being smuggled in; and

(e) the quantum of coal produced in Meghalaya during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) The total coal reserve in Meghalaya state upto a depth of 300 meters from surface as on 1.1.2002 assessed by the Geological Survey of India are as under:-

(In Million Tonnes)

Proved	Indicated	Inferred	Total
117.83	40.89	300.71	459.43

(b) North Eastern Coalfield has started drivage of exploratory dip at Simsong lease hold area under West Daranggiri Coalfield. Presently, the work is under suspension.

(c) Though, there is no opening permission from Coal Controller to open coal mine in the state of Meghalaya, the Directorate of Mineral resources of the State of Meghalaya has been reporting the production of coal from the state.

(d) There is no report that coal from Bangaldesh is being smuggled into India.

(e) The production of coal, as reported by Directorate of Mineral Resources, Government of Meghalaya for last three years fiscal are as under:-

(In Million Tonnes)

1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
4.060	4.065	5.149

Technology Developments by CSIR

1276. SHRI Y.V. RAO: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of technology developments by CSIR which have been transferred to industry for commercialization during the last three years;

(b) the details thereof;

(c) the present progress of those technologies;

(d) the number of patents filed by CSIR during the last three years; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA"): (a) to (c) CSIR has developed 500 technologies in the last three years (1999-2000 to 2001-2002). Out of these 344 have been transferred to industry for commercial exploitation. These technologies are in the areas of Biotechnology, Chemicals, Drugs & Pharmaceuticals, Electronics & Instrumentation, Energy, Food & Food Processing, Housing & Construction, Leather & Lather Chemicals, Machinery & Equipment and Minerals, Metals & Materials.

(d) and (e) CSIR has filed 2428 patents in the last three years (1999-2000 to 2001-2002). Out of which 1197 were filed in India and 1231 abroad.

[Translation]

Construction of Flats for Dependents of Kargil Martyrs

1277. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have allotted about 414 three storeyed flats to the dependents of the Kargil martyrs and handicapped soldiers on the advise of the Army Head Quarters;

(b) if so, whether the number of constructed flats is very less as compared to the number of such needy soldiers;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government propose to construct more flats for the purpose; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) 247 flats, out of 414 flats constructed, have been allotted to the dependents of Kargil martyrs and handicapped soldiers, whose applications were received so far. Since the number of applications received is less than the number of flats constructed, the Scheme has been extended upto 31.12.2002.

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

(d) to (e) Presently there is no such proposal with the Government.

[English]

Fertilizer Development Fund

1278. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up fertilizer development fund;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the views of the Government on the proposal; and

(d) the time by which the said fund is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) to (d) The creation of a Fertilizer Industry Development Fund as a part of the proposed Group Concession Scheme for urea units to provide financial assistance for their modernization has been under consideration of the Government. The final decision on the matter will be taken by the competent authority at the time of granting approval to the proposed Group Concession Scheme.

Allotment of Government Bunglows to Political Leaders

1279. SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

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

(a) the details of Government bungalows in Delhi allotted to political leaders which are still not vacated after their death;

(b) whether the Union Government have received any requests for converting them as Samaraks in their memory, during the last three years;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Union Government on each of these such requests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) 1. No. 6, Krishna Menon Marg 2. No. 100, Lodhi Estates 3. No. 27, Safdarjung Road.

(b) and (c) Two requests have been received in respect of Sl. No. 1 & 2 above for converting them as Samaraks in the memory of Late Babu Jagjivan Ram and Late Shri Devi Lal. However, the requests have been rejected as the Government has decided not to allow any bungalows for use as Memorials.

(d) Allotment has been cancelled in respect of 6, Krishna Menon Marg and the case is pending in the High Court. The petitioner has given an undertaking before the High Court to vacate the bungalow by 30.11.2002. In the other two cases action is being contemplated as per rules.

National Disaster Management Authority

1280. SHRI SAIDUZZAMA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is correct that National Disaster Management Authority is monitoring disaster prevention and management in the country without any infrastructure;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is correct that many highrise building societies and highrise complexes such as Gayatri Lok in Haridwar and many other buildings in Dehradoon and Mussorie are located in delicate quake-prone-zones;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Central Government have prepared any action plan in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA"): (a) and (b) Sir, the National Disaster Management Authority is not in place. However, the proposal is being examined by the Government at various levels. Ministry of Home Affairs being the nodal agency along with other Government Departments and Institutions are taking appropriate steps towards disaster prevention and management in the country.

(c) and (d) The Himalaya and its adjoining area fall in high seismic risk zone and as such Dehradun, Mussoorie and Haridwar are prone to earthquake damage. It is not possible at this stage at indicate the risk levels and vulnerability of specific buildings.

(e) and (f) The Ministry of Home Affairs in association with various State Governments, including Uttaranchal have prepared disaster management plans for effective management of disasters.

Indian Education Service

1281. SHRIMATI REENA CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce Indian Education Service to bring professionalism in educational management;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the views of State Governments in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (d) The question of constitution of Indian Education Service was considered in consultation with the State Governments/UT Administrations. While sixteen States/UT Administrations had favoured the proposal, six States were not in favour. The Government is striving to arrive at a consensus after consulting the State Governments/UT Administrations and other stakeholders.

[Translation]

Regularisation of Unauthorised Colonies

1282. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have regularised some of the illegally built colonies in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of colonies regularised by the Union Government as on 31.10.2002 alongwith their name and location;

(c) whether the layout plan of the houses of the regularised colonies have also been passed in their existing form;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Union Government are considering to pass the layout plan of the houses of such colonies in their existing form;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) No, Sir. The Union Government has filed guidelines for regularisation of unauthorized colonies in Delhi in the Delhi High Court in CWP NO. 4771/1993- Common Cause (Regd.) Society Vs. Union of India & Others. The Hon'ble Court in the order dated 27.2.2001 has inter alia directed the Ministry to notify the list of colonies which could be regularised in terms of the guidelines. The Court has also restrained the Government from regularizing any unautorized colony in Delhi till further orders.

(b) to (g) Question does not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

[English]

Commercial use of Basements

1283. SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI:
SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI:

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item Captioned "NDMC lets out property; ignores HC order, norms" appearing in "The Indian Express", dated September 3, 2002;

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

(c) the action taken to cancel the lease;

(d) whether it is a fact that in various residential colonies of Delhi like Saket, Lajpat Nagar etc. footpaths have been encroached by the residents;

(e) if so, the action taken by the MCD to clear these encroachments alongwith the time by which these are likely to be cleared.

(f) whether undergound basements have been constructed in Lajpat Nagar and many areas of Delhi which have been rented out and are being used for commercial activities;

(g) if so, whether the use of commercial purposes of the basements create parking of vehicles on the roadside a problem for others;

(h) if so, whether the basements can be used for commercial purposes; and

(i) if not, the action the Government propose to take to clear all these basements from running commercial activities alongwith the time by which these are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) and (b) The New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) has informed that the issue a relates to the space at Akbar Bhavan, Chanakya Puri, New Delhi. The space is at ground/lower ground. On vacation of the above premises, it has been allotted for licensable/non licensable purpose on tender by NDMC for restaurant and banquets. The offer of allotment was subject to getting clearance/No Objection Certificate (NOC) from Chief Architect and Medical Officer of Health and other related departments.

(c) In view of above does not arise.

(d) and (e) As reported by Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD), cases of encroachments on footpaths have come to light for which suitable action to remove such encroachments have been taken from time to time.

(f) to (i) Basements have been constructed with prior sanction of building plans. As per the provision of Master Plan for Delhi (MPD) - 2001/- Delhi Municipal Corporation (DMC) Act, basements have been stressing upon local bodies/Delhi Development Authority from time to time to take action under provisions of Delhi Development (DD) Act 1957/Section 347 of the DMC Act in cases of encroachments/detection of commercial use of basements.

Boundary Disputes

1284. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Assam has approached the Union Government in regard to the volatile situation arising from the inter-State boundary disputes among Assam and its bordering States;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the present status of each case; and

(c) the steps taken and being taken to resolve the disputes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, the Government of Assam had filed two separate suits before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India to resolve the boundary disputes between the States of Assam and Nagaland & Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. These cases are pending in the Court.

As regards the boundary dispute between the State of Assam and Meghalaya, the Government of Assam has reported that a meeting between the Chief Ministers of Assam and Meghalaya was held on 18.6.2002 at Guwahati to resolve the boundary problem between the State of Assam and Meghalaya. Both the Chief Ministers agreed to resolve the issue through mutual understanding. It was also decided that frequent meetings between the Deputy Commissioners and Supdts. of Police from both the sides, would be held to resolve the border problem.

Investment in North-East Region

1285. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investors from both India and abroad have shown interest in the North-Eastern States;

(b) if so, the areas in which the investors have shown their interests;

(c) whether any concrete proposals have emerged for investment; and

(d) if so, the details of the investment to be made in the different regions forming part of the North-Eastern States?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT, MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. A number of investors both from India abroad have shown interest in the North-Eastern States in the following areas:

Cement & line, Cement & Gypsum products, Ceramics, Chemicals (other than Fertilizers), Communication Office & Household Equipments, Cosmetics, Detergent, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Electrical Equipment, Electronic items, Floriculture, Fermentation Industries, Fertilizer, Food Processing Industries, Food & Beverages, Ferro Silicon, Fuels, Gas-based Industries, Glass, Herbal Products, Industrial Machinery, IT Projects, Jute, Medicines, Metallurgical Industries, Miscellaneous Mechanical & Engineering Industries, Prime Movers other than electrical Generators, Paper and Paper Products, Plastics, Power devices, Rubber Goods, Soap & Toiletry preparations, Sugar, Tourism, Telecommunications, Textiles, Timber Products, Transportation Industry, Vegetable Oil & Vanaspati, Miscellaneous Industries.

(c) and (d) The North Eastern Development Finance Corporation Limited has intimated that in the last five years 461 units (medium & large) have been established or are under implementation.

State	Number of units	Investment (Rs. In crore)
Assam	400	874.00
Meghalaya	32	101.07
Tripura	23	115.10
Arunachal Pradesh	5	10.29
Nagaland	1	Not available

However, in the states of Mizoram & Manipur (barring small & micro enterprises) no major industry has been established in the last 5 years.

The Governments of North Eastern States have provided the following information:

1. In the State of Meghalaya 57 units involving an investment of Rs. 236.18 crore are being set up.

2. In the State of Nagaland an MOU has been signed by the State Government with a Hyderabad-based firm to set up a Call Center at Dimapur with an estimated investment of Rs. 7.00 crore.

3. In the State of Tripura entrepreneurs have initiated steps to set up a unit for extracting sandal wood oil with an investment of Rs. 10 crore, a project for production of pineapple powder and other products with an investment of Rs. 11.50 crore, an integrated steel project with an investment of Rs. 250 crore and two IT projects (including a Call Center) with an investment of around Rs. 3 crore. Interest has been shown by entrepreneurs for setting up of a 330 MW (Megawatt) gas-based power project, a multi-fruit processing unit with an investment of Rs. 18 crore and a rubber based automobile tyre project with an investment of Rs. 15 crore. Besides Oswal Group has shown interest in setting up a 1 million TPA (Tons Per Annum) gas-based urea project with an investment of Rs. 2000 crore for which gas allocation has already been obtained from Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas.

4. In the State of Assam 90 Industrial Entrepreneur Memoranda (IEM) involving an investment of Rs. 1080 crore had been filed from April 2001 to July 2002. Out of these, 55 IEM have been implemented to establish 55 units with an investment of Rs. 809 crore. Another amount of Rs. 68 crore has been invested in the Small Scale Industry Sector in this period. Besides, Industrial approval has been granted to set up Gas Cracker Complex in Join Sector.

5. In Sikkim the concrete proposals that have emerged include, a five star hotel at Rangthang and an Indo-Swiss project for manufacturing diary products. Sikkim Precision Industries Limited has signed MOU with BEL & BPL for manufacture of power devices and speakers.

6. The States of Mizoram and Manipur have reported that no major concrete proposals have emerged for investment from India and abroad.

Chandigarh Administration

1286. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the income derived by the Chandigarh Administration and Chandigarh Municipal Corporation respectively from the area comprising the erstwhile Manimajra Notified Area Committee, subject-wise; and

(b) the amount spent on providing services to Manimajra during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) Since the area comprising the erstwhile Notified Area Committee Manimajra is not a separate administrative unit of the UT Administration, Chandigarh, it is not possible to give the exact break up of tax revenues emanating from the area. However, based on the economic size and data available pertaining to the area it is estimated that about 5% of the tax revenue of Chandigarh Administration comprising Land Revenue, Stamps & Registration, State Excise, Sales Tax, Taxes on Vehicles, Taxes on Goods & Passengers, Taxes & Duties on Electricity etc. originate from the erstwhile Notified Area Committee Manimajra. The income derived by the Municipal Corporation, Chandigarh from the area consists of estate receipts. During the last three years estate receipts amounting to Rs. 9.15 crores have been received by the Corporation against which expenditure on land acquisition in the same area during the last three years has been Rs. 7.24 crores.

(b) Services in the area are provided both by the Chandigarh Administration and the Municipal Corporation, Chandigarh. An estimated 5 to 10% of total expenditure incurred by the Chandigarh Administration on Educational and Health Services have been spent in the area comprising erstwhile Notified Area Committee, Manimajra. Similarly, the Municipal Corporation, Chandigarh also incurred 5 to 10% of its total expenditure on the services provided by it in this area.

Disinvestment of NTC

1287. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to disinvest the National Textile Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT, MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) to (c) No proposal for disinvestment in National Textile Corporation is under consideration of the Government at present.

Non-Formal Education Centre

1288. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that certain State Governments including Orissa, Rajasthan and UP kept Rs. 79.22 crore out of the Central funds of Rs. 121.21 crore in PD accounts;

(b) if so, whether the Bihar Government diverted Rs. 41.99 crore for other purposes consequent to which 1.36 lakh non-formal education centres could not be opened depriving 34 lakh children of the benefits of the scheme during 1995-96 to 1999-2000 as has been pointed out by the C&AG in its report No. 3 of 2002 on page 96;

(c) if so, whether the Government have enquired into the matter;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government in the matter particularly with regard to Bihar and Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (e) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India's Report No. 3 of 2002 (Civil), which was laid before Parliament on 19.3.2002, has highlighted certain apparent irregularities in the utilisation of funds released to the States for Non-formal Education. The observations of the C&AG have already been circulated to the States.

The scheme of N.F.E. has been discontinued from 1.4.2001. The States have been requested to refund the unspent balances, under N.F.E. Programme, reported by them as on 1.4.2001 to the Govt. of India.

Expansion of National Institute for Ocean Technology at Chennai

1289. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to expand the National Institute for Ocean Technology at Chennai;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that an additional Centre for Gas Hydrate Research is being added to the National Institute for Ocean Technology;

(c) whether any additional funding is required for the purpose;

(d) if so, the provisions made for funding the same;

(e) whether any international collaboration is there for this centre; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTRY OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) No Sir, there is no proposal to expand the National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) at Chennai.

(b) A Centre for Gas Hydrate Research has been mooted to be set up within the existing infrastructural set up of NIOT.

(c) and (d) Programmes for delineration of gas hydrates and development of technology for its study/ sampling have been proposed to be undertaken during the 10th plan at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 100 crores and provisions have been made in the 10th plan outlay.

(e) and (f) Some R & D programmes at the proposed centre, are being considered to be undertaken in collaboration with Russian Institutes under Russian Academy of Sciences. Details and modalities have not been finalized.

National Policy on Herbal Medicines

1290. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have finalized a national policy to bring herbal and other medicines under one umbrella to maintain safety standards;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the CSIR is also being involved in this plan;

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

(e) whether there is any proposal to assist producers to enhance exports of drugs;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the details of plans by the Government to encourage exports of pharmaceuticals from the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) and (b) A National Policy on Indian Systems of Medicine & Homoeopathy has been prepared by the Government. The Drugs of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy are already regulated by the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and rules thereunder. Preparation of Formulary and laying pharmacopoeial standards are on-going work.

(c) and (d) Laboratories of CSIR have been involved in evolving pharmacopoeial standards. Collaborative project has also been taken as plant research.

(e) to (g) A Medicinal Plants Board has been set up to co-ordinate activities relating to conservation, cultivation, marketing etc. This will help to augment availability of raw drugs for manufacture of export products. Market surveys overseas have been funded. Laboratory facilities are being augmented. Good Manufacturing Practices have been notified. Labeling provisions have been amended to suit the requirements of importing country.

[Translation]

Stock Position of Coal

1291. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the stock position of coal in the country, State-wise;

(b) the target of coal production for the year 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 and details of achievements made;

(c) whether about 75 percent queering of coal is done manually which not only causes wastage of coal but also increases production of cost; and

(d) if so, the corrective measures being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) The pit-head vendible stock position of coal in the country, state-wise as on 31.03.2002 is given below.

(Million Tonnes)

States	Total
Andhra Pradesh	0.582
Assam	0.480
Chhattisgarh	4.769
Jammu & Kashmir	0.016
Jharkhand	6.375
Madhya Pradesh	1.298
Maharashtra	1.004
Meghalaya	0.000
Orissa	1.672
Uttar Pradesh	2.70
West Bengal	1.658
All India	18.124

(b) The details of target of coal production and achievements (All India) made for the last three years are given below:

(Million Tonnes)

Year	Target	Achievement
1999-2000	298.90	304.10
2000-01	308.07	313.70
2001-02	325.65	327.79

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of above reply at (c).

[English]

Conference of Fourth South Asia Geological Congress

1292. SHRI AMBAREESHA: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fourth South Asia Geological Congress was held in New Delhi recently; and

(b) if so, the details of point discussed in the conference?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The 4th South Asia Geological Congress was held between 13-15 November 2002 at New Delhi. The Theme of the Conference was "Quaternary Geology and Dynamics of South Asia". During the Conference discussions were held amongst the geoscientists broadly covering the following topics:-

1. Quaternary processes, Coastal Dynamics and Neotectonics.
2. Climatic changes during the Quaternary-Causes and their implications.
3. Quaternary Stratigraphy.
4. Evolution of life during Quaternary era.
5. Aeolin and glacial processes and their impact.
6. Quaternary Resources—Potentials and constraints.

Assistance to States under ARWSP

1293. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an outlay of Rs. 1960 crore was approved for the year 2000-2001 for providing assistance to States and UTs under ARWSP;

(b) if so, whether upto 15.2.2001, an amount of Rs. 1819.44 crore was released; and

(c) if so, the details of the fiscal targets and achievements made under the programme during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) to (c) Out of a total outlay of Rs. 1960 crore approved for Rural Water Supply Sector during the year 2000-2001, an amount of Rs. 1716.03 crore was allocated to the States/UTs under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme and Rs. 1523.10 crore was released. A statement showing details of targets and achievements made regarding the coverage of rural habitations during the year 2000-2001 is enclosed.

Statement

Coverage of Habitations under Rural Water Supply during 2000-2001

Sl. No.	State/UT	Month Code	Target				Coverage										% age coverage	
			Number of Habitations			Number of Schools	Number of Habitations									Number of Schools	Against target (Col. 6)	Against target (Col. 7)
							ARWSP			MNP			Total (ARWSP+MNP)					
			NC*	PC	Total		NC	PC	Total	NC	PC	Total	NC*	PC	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	03	0	5400	5400	4224	0	1500	1500	0	1500	1500	0	3000	3000	703	55.56	16.64
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	03	400	300	700	99	33	74	107	4	15	19	37	89	126	48	18.00	48.48
3.	Assam	03	1500	3000	4500	3274	703	1934	2637	119	70	189	822	2004	2826	—	62.80	0.00
4.	Bihar	03	52	2	54	4199	40	0	40	10	0	10	50	0	50	—	92.59	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	03	1208	2795	4003	1900	338	2724	3062	468	3764	4232	806	6488	7294	655	182.21	34.47
6.	Goa	03	16	37	53	48	0	0	0	5	3	8	5	3	8	—	15.09	0.00
7.	Gujarat	03	200	1000	1200	1735	92	738	830	11	154	165	103	892	995	0	82.92	0.00
8.	Haryana	03	12	276	288	150	6	192	198	6	366	372	12	558	570	150	197.92	100.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	03	1000	1300	2300	399	846	844	1690	299	459	758	1145	1303	2448	399	106.43	100.00
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	03	1200	800	2000	1101	260	59	319	10	210	220	270	269	539	—	26.95	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	03	573	142	715	—	14	4	18	62	19	81	76	23	99	—	13.85	#DIV/0!
12.	Karnataka	03	65	4485	4550	2936	55	3236	3291	0	2215	2215	55	5451	5506	—	121.01	0.00
13.	Kerala	03	455	1100	1555	189	2	97	99	35	101	136	37	198	235	113	15.11	59.79
14.	Madhya Pradesh	03	759	5931	6690	4459	316	3807	4123	316	3807	4123	632	7614	8246	4763	123.26	106.82
15.	Maharashtra	03	1000	7500	8500	2965	192	1165	1357	149	4102	4251	341	5267	5608	1151	65.98	38.82
16.	Manipur	03	74	300	374	319	0	34	34	0	47	47	0	81	81	—	21.66	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	03	300	280	580	516	169	36	205	37	98	135	206	134	340	—	58.62	0.00
18.	Mizoram	03	0	569	569	97	0	84	84	0	118	118	0	202	202	159	35.50	163.92
19.	Nagaland	03	200	100	300	157	7	43	50	17	31	48	24	74	98	—	32.67	0.00
20.	Orissa	03	448	1469	1917	3928	382	1387	1769	32	64	96	414	1451	1865	—	97.29	0.00
21.	Punjab	03	1000	800	1800	250	182	0	182	76	0	76	258	0	258	165	14.33	66.00
22.	Rajasthan	03	3000	8000	11000	2084	944	7445	8389	12	1853	1865	956	9298	10254	—	93.22	0.00
23.	Sikkim	03	0	462	462	34	0	65	65	0	65	65	0	130	130	30	28.14	88.24
24.	Tamil Nadu	03	0	6000	6000	1455	0	1876	1876	0	4741	4741	0	6617	6617	2257	110.28	155.12
25.	Tripura	03	300	754	1054	231	0	252	252	254	489	743	254	741	995	90	94.40	38.96
26.	Uttar Pradesh	03	75	3556	3631	5054	41	3066	3107	2	364	366	43	3430	3473	—	95.65	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
27.	Uttranchal	03	357	1443	1800	—	69	136	205	26	119	145	95	255	350	0	19.44	#DIV/0!
28.	West Bengal	03	0	7256	7256	2152	0	2115	2115	0	4202	4202	0	6317	6317	1171	87.06	54.41
29.	A & N Islands	03	0	50	50	36	0	0	0	0	20	20	0	20	20	—	40.00	0.00
30.	D & N Haveli	03	56	50	106	43	0	0	0	10	47	57	10	47	57	23	53.77	53.49
31.	Daman & Diu	03	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	100.00	100.00
32.	Delhi	03	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	#DIV/0!	0.00
33.	Lakshadweep	03	0	10	10	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	3	1	30.00	100.00
34.	Pondicherry	03	20	30	50	32	0	1	1	0	6	6	0	7	7	—	14.00	0.00
35.	Chandigarh		0	0	0	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total		14270	65198	79468	44086	4691	32914	37605	1960	29053	31013	6651	61967	68618	11879	86.35	26.95

*Includes the following N-Cat. PVs of 1985 list

State	Target	Coverage
Assam	2	0
Gujarat	6	3
J&K	12	0
Rajasthan	3	0
Total	23	3

In case of Jharkhand and Uttaranchal target fig. for coverage of schools is included in the States of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

Disinvestment of BALCO

1294. SHRI A. NARENDRA:
SHRI RAJO SINGH:
COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the new-items captioned "CAG castigates disinvestment Ministry on BALCO pricing" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated September 18, 2002 and BALCO undervalued by Rs. 302 crore appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated September 20, 2002;

(b) if so, facts of the matter reported therein alongwith observations made by C&AG;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the value of BALCO was depressed by Rs. 302.37 crore by following the discounted cash flow method;

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

(f) whether there was a deliberate attempt to reduce the value of BALCO by showing custom duty at 20 per cent which led to lower domestic selling prices ultimately resulting in lower revenues during the first two years of the forecast period and hence DCF valuation;

(g) whether the actual custom duty was 27.5% (25% basic levy, 10% surcharge and 4% special additional duty) during 2000-2001;

(h) if so, the details thereof; and

(i) the strategy adopted by the Government for the valuation of BALCO?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT, MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) In October, 2001, the Comptroller and Auditor General made certain preliminary audit observations in its Draft Inspection Report on disinvestment of Government equity in BALCO. Government's comments thereto have been sent to the office of CAG in December, 2001 for enabling them to finalise their Inspection Report, which is still awaited.

(d) No, Sir. Four valuation methods were used to value BALCO as per the established procedure. Though the DCF method was considered the most appropriate, the valuation of Rs. 332 crores to Rs. 507 crores obtained through this method was suitably adjusted upwards to set the Reserve Price of Rs. 514.40 crore for 51% of the equity of BALCO.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) No, Sir. There was no deliberate attempt to reduce the value of BALCO. The rate of customs duty, excluding countervailing duty (CVD) and special additional duty, was assumed to be an average of 15% over the period 2001-2002 to 2009-2010 for the purposes of calculating DCF in line with the expectations of a progressive reduction and rationalisation of import tariffs.

(g) and (h) The import duty structure on aluminium primary metal on 2nd March, 2001, the date on which 51% Government held equity in BALCO was disinvested was as follows:-

- Basic customs duty: 25% *ad valorem*
- Additional duty of customs (CVD): 16%
- Special Additional Duty: 4%

(i) For valuation of the shares of BALCO an Advisor was appointed. An Asset Valuer was also appointed for valuing the assets of the company. The reports of the Advisor as well as the Asset Valuer were considered by an Inter Ministerial Evaluation Committee which set the reserve price for 51% equity of BALCO. The report of the Evaluation Committee was considered by the Inter-Ministerial Group and the Core Group of Secretaries on Disinvestment before the Government accepted the bid price.

[Translation]

Drinking Water and Sanitation Facilities

1295. SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA:
SHRI MANSINH PATEL:

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

(a) the percentage of urban population provided with drinking water and sanitation facilities during the last three years till date; and

(b) the extent to which the Non-Governmental Organisations are being involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) Urban water supply and sanitation is a State subject. It is the responsibility of the State Government, therefore, to plan, implement, execute, operate and maintain the water supply and sanitation schemes and provide adequate funds for the purpose in their respective State Plans. Therefore, data in regard to percentage of population provided with drinking water and sanitation facilities during the last three years and the current year is not available in this Ministry. However, in order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments for providing water supply facilities to the towns having population less than 20,000 (as per 1991 census), a Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) was launched during 1993-94 in order to provide Central assistance to the State Governments on 50:50 matching basis between Centre and State. This Ministry has implemented a Centrally sponsored Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (LCS) for liberation of scavengers under which Government of India subsidy and loan from HUDCO is provided to convert dry latrines into pour flush toilets. Under AUWSP, details of schemes sanctioned during the last three years and Central share released to different State Governments is at Annexure. Under LCS, details of schemes sanctioned, loan and subsidy released during last three years is given in the statement.

(b) The guidelines for implementation of the Programme under AUWSP stipulate that community participation will be made the cardinal principle underlying the whole programme and the involvement of NGOs should also be considered while implementing the programme. While according technical approval to the water supply schemes under AUWSP, a condition is also imposed in the approval letters issued by the Ministry that to the extent possible involvement of community right from planning stage to Operation & Maintenance should be ensured and involvement of NGOs and private agencies must be explored and given due weightage by the State Governments/Urban Local Bodies.

Under LCS, HUDCO sanctions the scheme to nodal agency approved by the State Government or to the individual Municipality directly. As informed by HUDCO, NGOs are being involved in construction, operation & maintenance, collection of beneficiary contribution and in awareness generation for public participation. The extent of involvement of NGO's depends on the borrowing agency for which there is no separate funding in the Programme.

Statement

Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Year	Schemes sanctioned	Project Cost	Central Share released
1999-2000	109	15939.41	6500.00
2000-2001	136	20712.75	6400.00
2001-2002	85	12280.89	9500.00
2002-2003 (till 15.11.02)	38	5573.78	3454.65

Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (LCS)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Year	Schemes Sanctioned	Loan Sanctioned	Loan Released	Subsidy Sanctioned	Subsidy Released
1999-2000	22	3570.88	2049.48	5918.89	6077.06
2000-2001	12	5537.06	8981.13	1987.84	2933.75
2001-2002	24	4790.63	3471.39	3708.48	984.67
2002-2003 (till 31.10.02)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	182.61

Closure of Metal and Coal Mines

1296. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:

Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether several metal and coal-mines have been closed down in the country as they proved unprofitable;

(b) if so, the number of such mines closed down by the end of March, 2002 alongwith the reasons therefor, State-wise; and

(c) the names of metals/minerals extracted out of these mines?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) to (c) As per available information, the State-wise & mineral/metal-wise details of the mineral/ metal and coal mines closed down on the ground mainly of being unprofitable, by the end of March 2002 is given below:-

Sl.No.	State	No. of mines closed down	Name of metal/ minerals extracted out of these mines
1.	West Bengal	4	Coal
2.	Bihar	17*	Coal
3.	Jharkhand	2	Coal
4.	Jharkhand	3	Copper
5.	Madhya Pradesh	3**	Coal
6.	Maharashtra	1	Coal
7.	Karnataka	2	Gold
8.	Andhra Pradesh	1	Gold
9.	Orissa	12	Lead
	Total	34	

*These mines were closed prior to formation of Jharkhand State. All these mines are now in Jharkhand.

** These mines were closed prior to formation of Chhattisgarh. Now one of these mines is in Chhattisgarh and the other two are in Madhya Pradesh.

Supply of Fertilizers in Bihar

1297. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes of the Government to supply DAP Potash and Nitrogenous fertilizers to the farmers of Bihar State during the current year;

(b) the quantum of fertilizers required by the State Governments for wheat cultivation this year; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Union Government to supply the fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR):

(a) to (c) The requirement of major fertilizers namely urea, di-ammonium phosphate (DAP) and Muriate of Potash (MOP) are assessed for each State/Union Territory for each cropping season, i.e. Kharif and Rabi season by the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation in the fertilizer Zonal Conferences held before the commencement of the season. The requirement of these fertilizers is not separately assessed for wheat cultivation.

The assessed requirement of these fertilizers in respect of Bihar for Kharif and Rabi seasons in 2002-03 is given below:

('000 MTs)

	Kharif, 2002			Rabi 2002-03
Product	Assessed requirement	Availability	Sales	Assessed requirement
Urea	650.00	660.22	570.24	700.00
DAP	120.00	91.70	86.54	200.00
MOP	40.00	20.05	19.75	70.00

After decontrol of fertilizers in August 1992, now urea is the only fertilizer under price and distribution control of the Government of India. The availability of this product is ensured through allocation under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (ECA allocation). Other major chemical fertilizers namely DAP, MOP, complex fertilizers and SSP which are decontrolled, are covered under the "Concession Scheme for decontrolled phosphatic and potassic fertilizers" and their availability is dependent upon market forces of demand and supply. Unlike urea, no allocations of decontrolled fertilizers are made. However, on request of State Government, the supply of DAP and MOP is augmented in the event of local shortages through buffer stocks operated by the Indian Potash Limited on behalf of Government of India.

Pak Shelling on Border

1298. SHRI SUBODH ROY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of houses damaged and life and property lost due to Pakistani shelling along the border/ line of control during the last one year, till date;

(b) the number of Casualties and families affected as a result thereof;

(c) the compensation paid to the affected persons; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for their rehabilitations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) As reported by Government of J&K, the details of loss of life and property during last one year between 1.11.2001 and 31.10.2002 as a result of shelling along the border/LoC of J&K is given as under:-

Casualties	
Civilians killed	83
Security Forces personnel killed	65
Civilians injured	376
Security Forces Personnel injured	170
Property damaged	
Government buildings	8
Schools	4
Houses	207
Huts/Kuthars	28
Religious places	5
Cattle killed	222
Cattle injured	165

There are no reports of loss of life/damage to property from other States bordering Pakistan.

(c) and (d) As intimated by the State Government of J&K, 30771 families comprising 153131 persons have migrated from their villages near IB/LOC of the Districts Kathua, Rajouri, Jammu and Poonch of J&K following the increased tension on the International Border/Line of Control in J&K. Camps for border migrants have been set up in the above districts.

A sum of Rs. 1 Lakh has been given by Government of J&K as ex-gratia relief to the NoKs of the civilians killed and Rs. 75000/- Rs. 5000/- and Rs. 1000/- for permanent disability, grievous injury and minor injury respectively.

The State Government has also announced and implemented a relief package to border migrants in J&K as under—

(i) free ration @ 11 kgs per persons per month;

(ii) free kerosene oil @ 10 litres per family per month;

(iii) cash assistance @ Rs. 400/- per persons per month limited to Rs. 1600/- per family per month;

(iv) free medical aid to all the displaced persons;

(v) cash assistance for fodder @ Rs. 300/- per animal rearing family per month in those areas, which have been mined, as identified by respective Deputy Commissioners; and

(vi) free ration at sanctioned scale at the place of residence in case any of the migrants wish to return.

Expenditure on items (i) to (v) of the relief package for border migrants in J&K is reimbursed to the State Government of J&K by Government of India.

[English]

Amendment In IPC

1299. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCHINDIA:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court on August 8, 2002 ruled that death sentence should not be awarded unless the accused is provided to be a menace to the society;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to modify and amend the relevant clauses of Indian Penal Code and the penal law accordingly; and

(c) the steps taken and being taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) In the case of Ram Anup Singh & Others V. State of Bihar, the Supreme Court in its Judgment dated August 7, 2002 referred to and placed reliance upon a previous judgment and set aside the death sentence on the ground that there was no evidence on record to suggest that the appellants were a menace to the society as evident by their past deeds. It also held that it was not possible to conclude that they are those who cannot be reformed or rehabilitated.

(b) At present, no such proposal is under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

VIP Security

1300. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of VIPs and VVIPs those who have been provided security by the Government for the last three years and current year upto October, 2002, category-wise;

(b) the number of VIPs, VVIPs who have requested for security of self and for family;

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

(d) the number of requests accepted and the details of pending requests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) The security is provided to two types of protectees. Firstly, positional security is provided to persons by virtue of the position they hold e.g. Union Ministers, Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts etc. Secondly; threat based security is provided on the basis of the existing threat perception assessed by the central security agencies. As the threat perception keeps changing, the number of protectees and the category of security in respect of threat based protectees varies from time to time.

(b) to (d) The requests for providing security to self and the family, received from VIPs, VVIPs and others, are examined as per the norms. Based on the existing threat perception, adequate security arrangements have been made in respect of the threatened VIPs, VVIPs and other threatened individuals. It is a continuous process and subject to periodical reviews.

Students Going Abroad for Studies

1301. SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL:
SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO:

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

(a) whether the Government are aware that a large number of Indian students are going abroad for higher studies;

(b) if so, the estimated number of students going abroad for higher education per year;

(c) whether the Government have imposed some restriction for Indian Students going abroad for higher studies;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken to protect the interest of the Indian students alongwith the regulatory norms prescribed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) With the economic and financial reforms set in motion by the Government since 1991, there has been an internationalization of higher education through institutional linkage, increase in students mobility and offering of programmes across international boundaries. According to the available data, 6,918 students went abroad for higher students during the year 1998-99.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The interests of Indians abroad including students studying abroad are protected through Indian Missions in the respective foreign countries. No regulatory norms as such have, however, been prescribed in this regard.

[Translation]

Separate Satellite for Education

1302. YOGI ADITYA NATH:
SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to launch a separate satellite for education;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said satellite is likely to become functional?

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

(b) ISRO has planned to develop an exclusive satellite called EDUSAT for promotion of education in the country. The sanctioned cost of the project is Rs. 85.00 crores.

(c) EDUSAT is scheduled for launch in 2004.

[English]

Closure of Sick Fertilizer Units

1303. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

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

(a) whether the Government have decided to close down sick units of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation and Fertilizer Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the financial status of these units;

(c) the number of employees employed in each of these units;

(d) the amounts due to these employees by way of arrears of wages and other statutory dues; and

(e) the steps being taken to pay their arrears and compensation proposed to be paid if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government have decided to close down the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFC) and the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCI) excepting its Jodhpur Mining Organisation.

(b) to (e) The accumulated losses of HFC and FCI as on 31.3.2002 were Rs. 6725.88 crore and Rs. 7921.00 crore and a manpower of 4884 and 5712 as on 30.9.2002, respectively. Government has been providing budgetary support to these companies for meeting the expenditure on salary/wages including statutory dues of their employees. The employees of these companies have been offered benefits under the Voluntary Separation Scheme.

Allocation of Funds for Education

1304. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the education funds allocated to States for education for the past five years;

(b) the criteria followed by the Ministry for release of such funds to the States; and

(c) the details of the various schemes of the Ministry in different states and its monitoring mechanism for effective implementation of there education schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) The Central Plan allocation for Education during the 9th Five Year Plan (1997-2002) is Rs. 24908.38 crore. State-wise budget allocations are not made under the schemes administered by the Department. Grants are released to State Governments keeping in view the proposals received from them, availability of resources and progress of utilization of funds earlier released under each scheme.

(c) Various Schemes/Programmes are under implementation in different States. The details are available in the Annual Reports of the Ministry for the different years of the Ninth Plan. The Planning Commission has introduced a system of Quarterly Performance Review of the physical and financial progress of Plan Schemes/ Programmes. Besides, a Monthly Report on status of implementation of schemes has been prescribed for quarterly/half yearly review at appropriate levels. A Management Information System has been introduced at district level for monitoring of the District Primary Education Programme. Moreover, an "Area Officers Scheme" has been introduced under which officers are required to visit their allotted States for monitoring implementation of various schemes.

Strengthening of N.E. Region Council

1305. SHRI BHIM DAHAL: Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose new initiatives for speedy development of the North-Eastern Region including the strengthening of the North-Eastern Regional Council during the 10th Five Year Plan, the curbing of insurgency and ensuring peace in the region; and

(b) if so, the details of specific proposals being considered particularly for the development of infrastructure relating to industries, power and health, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT, MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) Yes, Sir. Some of the initiatives already taken and proposed to be taken are as under:-

1. The Department for Development of North Eastern Region, set up in September 2001, aims to co-ordinate and synergise developmental efforts in the Region.

2. All the Central Ministries/Departments (except those specifically exempted) are required to earmark at least 10% of their budget for specific programmes in these States. The unspent amounts from 10% Budgets of various Ministries are to be part of a non-lapsable pool, and Rs. 200 crores have already been provided in 2002-03, out of this pool, to fund physical and social infrastructure projects. 164 such projects have been supported since 1998-99.

3. The Tenth Plan Outlay for North Eastern Council is Rs. 3,500 crores as compared to Rs. 2114 crore for the Ninth Plan.

4. Air India's international flight from Guwahati to Bangakok which started from 4th April 2002 has put Gopinath Bordoloi Airport, Guwahati, on the international map.

5. Projects have been started to strengthen and augment facilities at the existing 12 airports in the region to improve connectivity. Lilabari Airport in Assam has started functioning from 9th October 2002.

6. It is also planned to enhance Intra-region connectivity by introduction of four 50-seater aircrafts in the region with a hub at Guwahati. Letter of Intent has been signed by the Alliance Air for taking on lease 50 seater turbo prop aircrafts for the purpose. The services are expected to commence towards the end of December 2002.

7. The Block level Community Information Centres set up by National Informatics Centre in the North East will bridge the digital divide and will also help to attract investment in the region. A vast long distance network consisting of over 5,269 Kms of Optical Fibre Cable has been set up by the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL). Shillong and Itanagar have already been linked to Guwahati and Kolkata by an Optical Fibre Network. Further, BSNL has set up 1,017 telephone exchanges, out of which 756 are in rural and 261 in urban areas. There are 19,848 PCOs. 8,847 Kms of microwave connectivity and 117 Satellite Earth Stations are in place. Total number of telephone connections are 8,01,249, in addition to 7,578 connections on Wireless In Local Loop (WLL) system. It is planned to increase Telephone connections by 1,16,500, Optic Fibre Cable by 1,450 Kms. Microwave by

600 Kms and Satellite Stations by 12 nos. during the current year.

8. To develop manpower and build capacity, training for officials of North Eastern States in the areas of project identification, implementation and evaluation, energy Efficient Buildings, Solid Waste Management, Environmental Health Hazards & Sustainable Power Development is being organized in association with Institutions of repute.

9. Works at the Naga Hospital, Kohima were earlier held up for about an year. The works have resumed in July 2002 as a result of intervention of this Department.

10. For operationalisation of the Dimapur Referral Hospital, negotiations have been initiated by Government of Nagaland with private Hospitals, at this Department's suggestion.

11. The first North East Business Summit was organized on 19-20 July 2002 in Mumbai in collaboration with FICCI and Indian Chamber of Commerce, Kolkata, to showcase the investment opportunities in that a region. High level delegations from North Eastern States led by Chief Ministers interacted with captains of Indian Industry and there were sector-wise sessions with focus on the potential of the North East Region. The response far exceeded the expectations of the participants as well as the organizers. These Summits will be an annual feature and will be held each year in a major city outside the North East.

12. A North Eastern Council (NEC) Amendment Bill is being introduced in the current Parliament Session. The Bill seeks to bring Sikkim within NEC's ambit.

13. Closer monitoring of Projects is being attempted through Quarterly Progress Reports and physical inceptions by officials. The Comptroller and Auditor General has agreed to take up Audit of identified Projects during implementation itself.

14. The Ministry of Home Affairs has extended the scheme of subsidized helicopter services (thus far applicable to Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Sikkim) into the Tenth Plan and have also introduced this in the State of Tripura.

15. Security related expenditure incurred on counter militancy operations by North Eastern States is being reimbursed by Government under Non-Plan schemes. Arms and ammunition are also provided for modernization and upgradation of State Police forces. All support is being provided by Govt. of India to control the militancy situation in the North Eastern States, so that speedy economic development may be ensured.

(b)

1. The Projects being considered in the 10th Plan of NEC envisage significant initiatives in various sectors. These include proposals relating to Power (Rs. 563.25 crores), Health (Rs. 542.06 crores) and Industries (Rs. 150 crore) totalling Rs. 1255.31 crores. In respect of the Power, Industry and Health sectors, the new schemes proposed in NEC's 10th Plan are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Sector	New NEC Schemes	NEC 10th Plan Outlay (Rs. Cr.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Power	Lakwa Waste Heat Recovery Project 1x38 MW), Assam	100.00
		Myntdu-Leshka HEP (2x42 MW), Meghalaya	145.00
		Karbi-Langpi HEP (2x50 MW)	100.00
		Upgradation/Improvement/ Construction of Power Transmission and Distribution Lines (132/11 KV)	150.00
2.	Industry	Leather Production Development Centre	17.50

1	2	3	4
		Rubber Wood Development Centre, Tripura	2.50
		Trade and Commerce	54.00
3.	Health	No New scheme. But in respect of Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi Regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur (LGBRIMH), Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal, Regional Institute of Paramedical & Nursing, Aizawal, Dr. B. Barua Cancer Institute, Guwahati, and other Health Institutes in the North Eastern Region, most of the planned expenditure on upgradation will be incurred in Xth Plan (Rs. 542 Cr.)	

2. The Ministry of Power has proposals for adding 585 MW of generating capacity (covering Assam, Mizoram and Tripura) in the Central Sector during the 10th Plan. These schemes are to be implemented by North Eastern Electric Power Corporation.

3. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has received proposals from the Governments of Assam, Manipur and Nagaland for financial assistance under 'Assistance for Capacity Building' and these are presently under its consideration. In addition, assistance is being provided to various States including North East, for (i) establishing additional Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres to meet the gap in order to improve access to primary health facilities, and (ii) strengthening primary health infrastructure. This assistance is likely to continue during the 10th Plan and gaps would be filled up under the Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana/Area Project etc. Funds are also being provided for strengthening of training infrastructure in the NE States and also for maintaining all sub-centres to meet their recurring cost.

[Translation]

Corruption in Anganwadi Project

1306. SHRI CHHATTRAPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints regarding corruption in Anganwadi Project received during last three years in each State, particularly in Bulandshahar, Meerut, Agra and Aligarh District of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the number of officers and staff involved in such cases alongwith their names and the nature of these cases;

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government against the guilty officers; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (d) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) is a Centrally sponsored Scheme wherein Central Government is responsible for programme planning and operational costs and State Governments are responsible for implementation of the scheme and for providing supplementary nutrition.

ICDS functionaries, except Angwanwadi Workers and Helpers who are voluntary workers, are State Government employees. Complaints regarding irregularities/corruption in Anganwadi Projects, as and when received, are sent to State Governments for appropriate action. Complaints are also received directly by the State Governments. Action on all complaints, whether received directly or forwarded by Central Government, is taken by the State Governments.

[English]

Reserve and Exploration of Minerals by GSI and NMDC

1307. SHRI ANANT NAYAK: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the survey undertaken by the Geological Survey of India (GSI) and National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) in Orissa and other states during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the reserve of various minerals in those States according to the last survey, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken for the proper exploitation of these minerals?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) During the last three years Geological Survey of India (GSI) has carried out surveys for Noble Metals, Base Metals, Coal, Iron-ore, Manganese, Chromite & Diamonds in the state of Orissa. During the field season 2002-03, surveys will be continued by GSI. National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) has not undertaken any surveys in Orissa during this period. However, it has carried out exploration for Diamond in the state of Andhra Pradesh and Iron-Ore in the state of Chhattisgarh.

Mineral surveys conducted by GSI in different states in the country during the last three years are as follows:

Minerals	Period		
	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
Base Metal	29	26	24
Bauxite	2	1	2
Strategic & Rare Minerals	8	7	4
Gold	46	54	47
Diamond	14	10	10
Limestone & Dolomite	3	3	3
Industrial Minerals	6	4	6
Fertilizer Minerals	2	1	1

(b) As a result of surveys carried out by GSI and other agencies in the country, the state-wise reserves of major ores/minerals in the country is given in statement.

(c) The National Mineral Policy, 1993 and its subsequent amendments by the Government are aimed at speedy and systematic exploitation of the mineral resources by the state. Any Indian National or a Company as defined in sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Companies Act, 1956 is free to exploit the mineral reserves after getting mining lease in accordance with the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957 and Rules framed thereafter. However, the exploitation of the minerals depends on their economic viability.

Statement

State-wise reserves of major Ores/Minerals in the country

(Reserves in million tonnes [unless otherwise stated])
(Source IBM's Indian Minerals Yearbook-2001 Pub:- February, 2002)

State	Iron-ore		Coal	Gold	Diamond (in Carts)	Lead & Zinc Ore	Chromite	Manganese Ore	Bauxite	Limestone
	Hematite	Magnetite								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	51.00	418.00	211593.61	3.792	5465	1.95	0.11	11.90	551.47	15059.03
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Assam	—	—	320.21	—	—	—	—	—	—	717.50
Bihar	—	—	69128.19	—	—	—	—	—	2.11	453.81
Chhattisgarh	1925.00	—	—	0.567	—	—	—	—	—	4941.44
Gujarat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.44	—	—
Goa	745.00	164.00	—	—	—	—	—	16.86	51.26	—
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3645.92
Maharashtra	227.00	—	7077.11	—	—	5.79	0.47	16.65	—	884.55
Madhya Pradesh	73.00	—	43429.71	—	976050	0.61	—	23.64	—	3687.16
Meghalaya	—	—	459.43	—	—	0.66	—	—	—	4521.95
Jharkhand	2657.00	5.00	—	0.007	—	—	0.33	2.36	66.02	511.1
Karnataka	1072.00	2784.00	—	12.863	—	17439.51	1.45	41.05	27.33	—
Kerala	—	36.00	—	0.558	—	—	—	—	—	154.37
Orissa	3294.00	—	50448.65	—	—	2.11	83.60	52.81	—	1191.04
Tamil Nadu	—	1.00	—	—	—	0.46	0.24	—	—	805.41
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	0.40	—	—	—	1.78
Rajasthan	9.00	—	—	—	—	155.27	—	—	0.43	9743.93
West Bengal	—	—	25908.54	—	—	2.78	—	—	—	35.15
Uttar Pradesh	—	—	1061.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	406.11
Uttaranchal	—	—	—	—	—	1.20	—	—	—	1068.10

Bhopal Gas Tragedy

1308. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news report captioned "Bhopal gas Leak: A continuing disaster" appeared in the Hindustan Times dated September 1, 2002;

(b) if so, whether survey reports conducted by private as well as Government agencies have revealed that Bhopal is facing a virtual medical disaster even after the 18 years of incident; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) Yes Sir,

(b) and (c) According to information received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh, it is providing medical, economic, environmental and social rehabilitation to the Bhopal Gas victims. The medical rehabilitation measures have made a positive impact on the health conditions of the Gas victims. More than four thousand patients per day are availing the OPD medical facilities of the medical units of the State Government. The annual indoor patient registration is more than 24 thousand. According to the State Government, the check up of these patients and the data available with them does not substantiate the details given in the newspaper report.

[Translation]

Irregularities in Mahila Samridhi Yojana

1309. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN:
SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY:

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

(a) whether the Government have received complaints in regard to the functioning of Mahila Samridhi Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to redress these complaints alongwith the extent to which the Government have achieved success in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However this scheme has been merged with 'Swayamsiddha' and Mahila Samridhi Yojana in its original form has been discontinued with effect from 27.2.2001.

Refilling of Ditches

1310. DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the provision made for refilling of ditches after the excavation of coal from open coal mines in South Eastern Coalfields Limited and HCL coal mines;

(b) the organisation assigned with this job;

(c) the percentage of the excavated areas refilled in Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh by SECL;

(d) the organisation which decides the priority of community development work;

(e) whether there is a provision of inviting opinions of people's representatives in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) In South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) the voids (ditches) created after excavation of coal are filled by the overburden (waste material) removed for extraction of coal. Adequate equipments are provided for refilling work along with fund on revenue account. There are no coal mines being operated by HCL.

(b) The project level authorities are the main implementing authority.

(c) The percentage of excavated area refilled by SECL in Chhattisgarh is about 36% and in Madhya Pradesh is 45%. The major opencast mines in Chhattisgarh have not yet touched the floor of the mineable coal seam. Hence, percentage of refilled area is less.

(d) to (f) Welfare Boards of the subsidiary companies comprising union and management representatives discuss and finalize the priorities of community development works to be undertaken. In some subsidiaries the officials of district administration and local MLAs/MPs are also associated while finalizing such activities.

[English]

Crime in Delhi

1311. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:
SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the law and order situation in the capital has deteriorated in the past few months;

(b) if so, details of various crimes reported during 2001, 2002, till date in the capital;

(c) whether passengers travelling in buses are robbed at knife point and are feeling more unsafe in the capital; and

(d) if so, the plans formulated by the Government/ Delhi Police to ensure that such incidents and crimes may not recur in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The number of IPC related crimes reported in the Capital during the current year (upto 15th November, 2002) registered a decline by over 9% when compared to the number of similar crimes reported during the corresponding period of the preceding year.

(c) There were a few such incidents reported during the recent months, but these were isolated in nature and do not truly reflect the overall law and order situation in the Capital.

(d) The steps taken by Delhi Police to prevent crime in moving buses include deployment of policemen in plain clothes in the buses plying over vulnerable routes; conducting of surprise checks at bus stops; encouraging the bus operators to report to the nearest police picket or PCR Van in case any person is found indulging in unlawful activities inside the bus; increased patrolling and surveillance; and deployment of additional staff near educational institutions and other sensitive areas.

Revival of ECL

1312. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Operating Agency appointed for revival of Eastern Coalfields Ltd. has submitted its revival proposals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have taken any action in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) The Operating Agency appointed for revival of Eastern Coalfields Ltd. has not submitted a final rehabilitation scheme to the BIFR.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of reply given to part (a) of the question above.

Allotment of Land to Co-Operative Group Housing

1313. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Co-operative Group Housing Societies registered with the the Delhi Development Authority which have so far not been allotted land;

(b) the year in which these societies were registered with the Delhi Development Authority;

(c) the reasons for which the land has not yet been allotted to these societies; and

(d) the time by which the land is likely to be allotted to these Co-operative Group Housing Societies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) to (d) The Cooperative Group Housing Societies are registered with the Registrar of Cooperative Societies (RCS), Govt. of NCT of Delhi. Allotment of land is made by the DDA on the recommendations of Registrar (CS) after clearance of membership in accordance with the seniority. Allotment of land is dependent on availability of land on its acquisition and development which is a time consuming process. The names of Cooperative Group Housing Societies which are cleared by RCS and which have not so far been allotted land, is enclosed as statement.

Statement

List of Co-operative Group Housing Societies Awaiting Allotment (not as per Seniority)

1. Chander Lok
2. Sri Sanmati
3. Saptaparani
4. Mahajan Shree
5. Roop Villa
6. Punj Vihar
7. Jindal
8. Dhurav Sangam
9. New Ekta
10. M.V. Janhit
11. Lok Vit
12. Shiv Jhoti
13. Shri Chitrakoot
14. Adult Education
15. Sanyukt
16. Sweet Dream
17. Sun Flower
18. Kamalani
19. Sri Venkateshwara
20. Nav Sarva Priya
21. Royal Friends
22. Kanwar

23. Karmik
24. Jan Priya
25. Jogi Raj Krishan
26. Sartaj
27. Kala Sangam
28. Netajee Subhash Chandra Bose
29. Sugan Vihar
30. Sahajada Ajit Singh
31. New Hind
32. Regional Provident Fund Employees
33. Slueth
34. NPTC Employees
35. The Nishat
36. Nav Shaktiman
37. Sh. Guru Govind Singh
38. Blue Sky
39. Anjali Women
40. Harbans Lal Parwana
41. Sanjay Vikas
42. Bhanu Bhaskar
43. Van Vaishalini
44. Angel
45. Sh. Shanti Sagar
46. Charu Lata
47. Mahavir Vaish
48. Madhuban Estate
49. Baba Nanak
50. Genius
51. St. Vivekanand
52. Mirg
53. North South
54. Mona
55. Chaider
56. Siddha
57. Preeti Parishad
58. Patanjali Vihar
59. Vikramaditiya
60. Hayat Nagar
61. Bhagya Shalini
62. Bhani Benna
63. Yagva Jyoti
64. Vijeta
65. New Shivani
66. Niney Vihar
67. Sona
68. Yezea
69. Canara Bank Workers
70. Dhirva Jyoti
71. Arkey
72. Dekshineshwar
73. Cent Orient
74. Sanjay Gandhi
75. Aman Appts.
76. Raj
77. Central Security Industrial Force
78. Adarsh Vihar
79. Khushdil
80. Thread Manufacturer
81. Shakar Gram
82. Uniey
83. Ganga Kaveri
84. Laxmi
85. Rajhans
86. Sanghar
87. Jammu & Kashmir BP
88. Dev
89. Aakansha
90. The Anand

91. SFF Karamchari
92. Nirman Priya
93. Akal
94. Adarsh Rajput
95. Vaishnav
96. Suraj
97. Mithila Vihar
98. SFS Teachers
99. Shelja
100. Brook Bond Pop Friends
101. Naveen Agroha
102. Kalika Niwas
103. The Delhi Welcome
104. Mariners
105. Manas Mandir
106. Naval Bhar
107. Preet
108. CR Navjeevan
109. Jhandewalan
110. Anupam Enclave
111. Mayur Aaryans
112. Aven
113. Shree Geeta
114. ISS Officers
115. Nutan Aryavarat
116. Keshav Kunj
117. Instalset
118. Milan
119. Sikh Panth
120. Liver
121. Adarsh Mitra Mandal
122. The Sheela
123. Mohan Kunj
124. Kranti Kari
125. The Jai Suriya
126. Uphill Modern
127. Maharishi Bharigu
128. Enforcement DTE
129. SFS Staff
130. New Rawal Pindi
131. Super Nidhi
132. Kumanchal
133. Anand Samaj
134. Peerage
135. Aaramilapi
136. Inqulab
137. Rail Vihar
138. Ashra
139. Dogra
140. Y.M.V.
141. Rajput Association
142. Rastogi
143. Kabir Jyoti
144. Jalandhar Motor
145. Vicky
146. Sapan Lok
147. Buildwell
148. Shree Maha Ganesh
149. Jaggamama
150. Jai
151. The Leather Merchants
152. Shabbib Ahmed
153. Chandrika
154. Jaiswal Jain Sabha, Delhi
155. C.P.W.D. Engg. Association
156. West End
157. Deep & Deep
158. Bhagwan Mahavir

159. Sherawali

160. Om Shree

161. Abhey

162. The Amar Vihar

163. Construction Exp.

164. Nav Nidi

165. Shri Jyoti Sar

166. Sukh Shanti

167. Coal Vihar

168. Tube Rose

169. Bhikajee

170. Bunkar

ITI's, NIT's and REC's

1314. SHRI V. VETRISELVAN:
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) the details of comparative standards of education provided by Indian Institute of technologies, National Institutes of Technology and the Regional Engineering Colleges;

(b) the policy of the Government in regard to establishment of the Regional Engineering Colleges;

(c) whether the Policy has any link with the population of the State concerned;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the number of applications received from various States for establishment of RECs during the last three years, State-wise;

(f) the number of applications cleared so far; and

(g) the time by which remaining proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (g) The Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and National Institutes of Technology (NITs)/Regional Engineering Colleges (RECs) provide technical education of high standards. Since its inception, IITs have been totally autonomous in nature with adequate freedom for experimentation and innovation. These Institutes are fully supported by the Central Government with liberal funding. Over a period of time, Infrastructural facilities and technical manpower produced by IITs have been able to match the global standard. Besides, these Institutes also have very active association with the Industry.

On the other hand, RECs have also established a name and reputation for themselves in the field of technical education next only to IITs. But they have not been able to attain the level of IITs because of structural deficiencies like their affiliation to State Universities, uncertain and uneven flow of fund from the State Governments and dual control of the internal governance set-up. Further, RECs have been mainly catering to teaching programmes at the Undergraduate level and have limited focus on postgraduate education and research.

Based on the recommendations of the High Powered Review Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Dr. R.A. Mashelkar, Director General, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) to review the functioning of RECs and that of the Empowered Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Union Education Secretary in 1999, the Central Government has decided to convert the RECs into NITs to raise their overall standards by granting them "Deemed to be University" status having structural changes in governance, academic programmes, financial management, funding support etc. Out of seventeen RECs in the country, thirteen have already been converted into NITs.

RECs have been established in major States of the country as joint & co-operative venture of the Central Government and the State Government concerned with a view to creating institutional facilities for providing under graduate education and training in different branches of engineering and thereby providing the engineering manpower needed for industrial projects and development envisaged under the successive five year plan. Besides, these institutions also promote national integration by admitting students from all over India to the extent of 50% of its annual intake capacity, while reserving the balance 50% of the seats for students from the States in which the RECs are located.

At present, there is no policy as such to open RECs in each State. During the last three years, two requests have been received for upgradation of Goa Engineering College, Goa and Bihar Engineering College, Patna to

the level of RECs. The Ministry has not taken any decision in this regard so far.

Withdrawal of NCERT Text Books

1315. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any plan to withdraw some recently released NCERT text books like social studies of IX standard; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Sanskrit Department in Hyderabad University

1316. SHRI Y.V. RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ NO. 2426 dated 30.7.2002 and state:

(a) whether any efforts have been made by the UGC in the direction of starting a Department of Sanskrit in the University of Hyderabad;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Activities of SIMI in Delhi

1317. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many of the SIMI Leaders and activists are still at large, and the Delhi Police has not been able to nab them;

(b) if so, whether the Government have asked the neighbouring State Governments to make efforts to co-operate the Union Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) Six activists of SIMI who are wanted in the case FIR No. 532/2001 registered at New Friends Colony Police Station are still at large;

(b) and (c) Delhi Police have shared the information with the State Governments and sought their assistance in apprehending the accused persons.

Shortage of Ammunition with PMF

1318. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Paramilitary forces are running short of ammunition while fighting with terrorist as reported in the 'Pioneer' dated October 7, 2002;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for regular supply of ammunition to the forces?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Construction of Flyover

1319. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which the foundation stone for the construction of flyover to link Dwarka with South Delhi was laid;

(b) the estimated cost of this flyover from Dwarka Cantonment Area—South Delhi upto National Highway No. 8; and

(c) the time by which this flyover is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) to (c) The Delhi Development Authority has informed that the foundation stone for the construction of flyover to link Dwarka with South Delhi was laid on 11.10.2002. The total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 100 crores and is likely to be completed by March, 2005.

[English]

Technical Education

1320. SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has offered Rs. 15000 crore for a technical education project to upgrade the state run-engineering colleges;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that only the States like Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana have been selected under this World Bank offer; and

(d) if so, the reasons for ignoring other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (d) The Government has negotiated in September, 2002 with International Development Association (IDA) the first phase of "Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme of Government of India" for improving quality of technical education in the country. The World Bank Assistance (IDA credit) would be approximately Rs. 1250 crore. For the first cycle of the first phase, six States namely, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh have been selected to participate in the Programme based on their budgetary commitment and preparedness. The other State which are willing to participate in the Programme can join in subsequent cycles based on their preparedness and budgetary commitments.

National Workshop of Rural Housing and Habitat

1321. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have organised national workshops on rural housing and habitat in collaboration with the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) during the last five years;

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

(c) the funds allocated by the Government to non-Government Organisations under various rural housing schemes during 2001-2002 and 2002-2003 so far, State-wise particularly to the State of Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) The Government have not organised any National workshop on rural housing and habitat in collaboration with the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) in the last five years.

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

(c) State-wise allocation of funds to Non-Governmental Organisations under various rural housing schemes during the year 2001-2002 and 2002-2003 are given in the statement. No funds have been allocated to Non-Governmental Organisations in Karnataka during 2001-2002 and 2002-2003 under various Rural Housing Schemes.

Statement

Rural Building Centres—State-wise Release of Funds during 2001-2002

(Rs. in lakhs)

2001-2002

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Amount Released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.00
2.	Bihar	3.00
3.	Gujarat	15.00
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	3.00
5.	Maharashtra	3.00
	Total	27.00

Rural Building Centres—State-wise Release of Funds during 2002-2003

(Rs. in lakhs)

2002-2003

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3
1.	Assam	6.00
2.	Gujarat	6.00
3.	Manipur	6.00

1	2	3
4.	Nagaland	12.00
5.	Orissa	24.00
6.	Uttar Pradesh	6.00
7.	Uttaranchal	6.00
	Total*	66.00

*First installment of funds of Rs. 66.00 lakhs is being released to HUDCO

Innovative Stream for Rural Housing and Habitat Development—State-wise release of Funds during 2001-2002

(Rs. in lakhs)

2001-2002

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Amount Released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16.99
2.	Bihar	16.00
3.	Madhya Pradesh	3.63
4.	Manipur	5.00
5.	Orissa	8.00
6.	Tamil Nadu	8.00
7.	Uttar Pradesh	15.97
8.	West Bengal	4.92
	Total	78.51

Innovative Stream for Rural Housing and Habitat Development—State-wise release of Funds during 2002-2003

(Rs. in lakhs)

2002-2002

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Amount Released
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16.46
2.	Bihar	4.00
3.	Gujarat	4.99
4.	Kerala	11.24
5.	Rajasthan	7.86
	Total	44.55

Release of Additional Funds under SGSY

1322. SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received requests from State Governments to release an additional amount under SGSY for women self help groups during the last two years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise especially from the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Ministry had received a request from State Government of Andhra Pradesh for release of an additional amount of Rs. 100.00 crores and Rs. 44.00 crores under the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) during the year 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 respectively. Besides, requests for additional amounts were also received from District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Hiamchal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal and Tripura.

(c) and (d) The SGSY in an allocation based programme under which the Central allocation earmarked for the States is distributed in relation to the incidence of poverty in the State. During 2001-02, an additional, amount of Rs. 3583.82 lakhs were released to 127 DRDAs in Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttamachal and Tripura from the savings against the total Central allocation in the respective States. The request of Government of Andhra Pradesh for additional amount could not be considered as there were no savings against their total central allocation.

Construction of Ram Mandir

1323. SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister have recently met with RSS leaders;

(b) whether release of the undisputed land for VHP outfit to build Ram Mandir was also discussed in the meeting as reported in Economic Times dated November 2, 2002;

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

(d) the further action taken or likely to be taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Employing Professors on Contract

1324. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is great resentment amongst the teachers of colleges and university towards the proposal for employing Professors on contract;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (c) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, the issue of contractual appointments in institutions of higher education was discussed in the Commission's meeting held on 25th September, 2002. Since a shift from conventional procedure to tenure track appointment procedure is bound to have wide spread ramification, it was decided to approach NIEPA to mount an appropriate study. The issue of contractual appointments has occasioned some discussion in the media, with opinions expressed both in favour and against.

Rashtriya Mahila Kosh

1325. SHRIMATI REENA CHOUDHARY:
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

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

(a) the details of the financial assistance given to different NGOs and social welfare organisations working for poor and needy from Rashtriya Mahila Kosh during the years 2001-2002 and 2002-2003, till date; and

(b) the number of women benefited under the scheme, State-wise particularly in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) The financial assistance given to different NGOs and social welfare organizations working for poor and needy from Rashtriya Mahila Kosh is as under:-

During the year 2001-2002		
Sanction	—	Rs. 743.61 lakh
Disbursement	—	Rs. 633.76 lakh
During the year 2002-2003 [as on 31.10.2002]		
Sanction	—	Rs. 525.45 lakh
Disbursement	—	Rs. 508.43 lakh

(b) Number of women benefited (since inception) State-wise, including Uttar Pradesh, is as under:

State	No. of Borrowers
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	157905
Assam	630
Bihar	8365
Chhattisgarh	25
Delhi	1270
Guajrat	5950
Haryana	780
Himachal Pradesh	5566
Jammu & Kashmir	880

1	2
Jharkhand	505
Karnataka	12104
Kerala	31895
Madhya Pradesh	4925
Maharashtra	25815
Manipur	5890
Nagaland	70
Orissa	12375
Pondicherry	300
Rajasthan	13098
Tamil Nadu	91751
Uttar Pradesh	21028
Uttaranchal	475
West Bengal	26821
Total	428423

Closure of Collieries of ECL

1326. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some collieries of Eastern Coalfields Limited have either closed or going to be closed for want of deposition of coal; and

(b) if so, the details of those collieries?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) and (b) Upto 1.4.2002, 52 mines of the Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (ECL) have been closed for reasons of exhaustion of reserves. Out of the above 52 mines, 32 underground mines and 14 opencast mines of ECL were closed in the State of West Bengal whereas one underground mine and 5 opencast mines of ECL were closed in the State of Jharkhand. Mining activities are proposed to be suspended in ten underground mines due to exhaustion reserves in the working seams, during the next 3 years.

Untraceable Files of DDA

1327. 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 appearing in the Dainik Jagran dated July 10, 2002 regarding thirty thousand untraceable files of DDA;

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

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted in the matter;

(d) if so, the details thereof and action taken against the guilty persons;

(e) if not, the steps being taken by the Union Government for improving the system of working of DDA;

(f) whether the information sought on the sale of any particular DDA flats in order to nab the economic offenders is not readily made available to the MPs;

(g) if so, the number of MPs sought the information during the last three years and the reasons for not providing the information yet to them;

(h) whether the DDA has computerised all the information by now; and

(i) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) to (e) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that the report published in Dainik Jagran dated July 10, 2002 is not entirely correct. There are approximately 3,23,295 houses that have been allotted by the DDA under various schemes and files of all allotments are kept in the record room. Due to the large number of files, sometimes files are missing and get attached to other files or attached with the files of legal department and these are then not available in the record room/section. However, whenever information regarding non-availability of any file is received appropriate action for their reconstruction is taken, after verification of all facts, and disciplinary proceedings are initiated against the defaulting officials.

In the last two years, action against 8 employees has been taken for loss of files, 4 employees were awarded major penalty and 4 were awarded minor penalty.

DDA has also started computerization of records and file tracking system to check the problem of missing files.

(f) and (g) No, Sir. DDA has informed that as and when any such information is sought, the same is provided to the Hon'ble MPs.

(h) and (i) DDA has reported that in new schemes, the process of applications and allotment has been computerized. Computerization of past records is in progress.

Package for North East Region

1328. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Assam has submitted a comprehensive package, including employment of the youth and other economic measures for a permanent solution to the problem of insurgency in the State and other parts of the North Eastern Region;

(b) if so, the details of the comprehensive package and the Central aid sought therefor; and

(c) the response and reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) No such proposal has been received from Government of Assam in the Ministry of Home Affairs or in the Department of Development of North Eastern Region.

Inter-State Coordination Committee

1329. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an Inter-state co-ordination body for the development and regulation of the Chandigarh Capital region; and

(b) if so, the composition thereof, functions and the details of its meetings, decisions and action taken thereon during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It consists of the Chief Secretaries of the State Governments of Punjab and Haryana, the Chief of Staff, CORPS, Chandigarh and the Advisor to the Administrator, Chandigarh and essentially functions as a forum to providing guidance and channelising the growth of Chandigarh and urban centers coming up in its neighbourhood. During the last three years, the Committee held one meeting in which the Chandigarh Interstate Metropolitan Region Plan, 2001 was examined and reviewed. The State Governments of Punjab and Haryana were subsequently requested to give their formal views on the said Plan so that an acceptable integrated Plan for Chandigarh region could be prepared.

Setting up of Ocean Resources Commission

1330. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up Ocean Resources Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTRY OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) Vision Document containing Perspective Plan 2015 of Department of Ocean Development, released in July 2002, states the imperative to constitute an Ocean Commission. This Department has initiated requisite action for preparation of a detailed proposal, on consideration of which final decision would be taken.

Encroachments/Unauthorised Constructions at Tughlakabad Fort Land

1331. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to refer to the answer given to unstarred question no. 5600 dated April 24, 2001 and state:

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), DDA, MCD, Delhi Police, Land and Buildings and Revenue Departments have not removed any of the encroachments/unauthorised constructions from 811 bighas of land belonging of Tughlakabad fort despite instructions having been given to them by the Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the encroachments/unauthorised constructions are likely to be cleared/removed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND

POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) and (b) The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), Delhi Development Authority and Delhi Police have reported that they have carried out programmes for the removal of encroachments/unauthorized constructions from Tughlakabad Fort from time to time and land measuring 300 bighas has been reclaimed for development.

(c) As reported by ASI further operation for removal of encroachments/unauthorised constructions on the remaining land had to be discontinued since stay has been granted by the Honourable High Court of Delhi in CWP No. 2193/2001 filed by Grameen Vikas Sangathan Vs. NCT of Delhi and others. The matter is presently sub-judice.

Development of Tablet for Insulin Users

1332. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that CSIR has developed a tablet for insulin users;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether CSIR has made any plans for commercializing the aforesaid research achievement;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any discussions have been held with pharmaceutical companies to sell this drug; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA"): (a) and (b) The Regional Laboratory, Jammu, a constituent unit of CSIR has standardised the heart wood extract of a plant traditionally called Vijaysar (Pterocarpus marsupium) for anti diabetic activity. The multi-centric clinical trials for the said extract (drug) to be taken up in capsular form by diabetic patients are in progress.

(c) and (d) The drug would be commercialised once the clinical trials are over successfully.

(e) and (f) CSIR is in touch with some of the leading pharmaceutical companies for the purpose.

Rashtriya Bal Sanskar Sangham

1333. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have organised a unique assembly of children on November 14, 2002;

(b) if so, the details of this conference of children;

(c) the role of the Rashtriya Bal Sanskar Sangham in this assembly; and

(d) the objectives and other activities of the Rashtriya Bal Sanskar Sangham?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (d) To commemorate the Universal Children's Day on 14.11.2002, the Department of Women and Child Development organized Rashtriya Bal Sanskar Sangam — a special National event. This event focused on "Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan". As a part of the programme, 400 children living in difficult circumstances from all over India (2000 from all over India plus 2000 from Delhi and neighbourhood) participated in the event. Many side events like Street Plays, Workshops on Life Skill Education, Drawing & Painting, Cultural activities, etc. were organized with the help of NGOs for these children. The main event was organised at Teen Murti House Lawns on 14.11.2002 where Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Human Resource Development Minister and other dignitaries witnessed cultural, artistic and patriotic expressions of these children. Rashtriya Bal Sanskar Sangam is an attempt to draw attention of the society and nation to children in difficult circumstances. Rashtriya Bal Sanskar Sangam hopes to demonstrate that with a little help from society, children in difficult circumstances can also contribute to National Development.

[Translation]

Availability of NCERT Books for School Students

1334. SHRI A. NARENDRA:
SHRI C. SREENIVASAN:
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) whether the Government are aware that the NCERT has failed to provide new text books to the school

students till now though the Hon. Supreme Court has given a final verdict in this matter;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the recommendations given by the Expenditure Reforms Commission on text book publication;

(d) the Government's response thereto;

(e) whether the Union Government have decided to set up separate unit for publication of text book within the National Council of Educational Research and Training;

(f) if so, the objectives thereof;

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

(h) whether the Government propose to introduce the new course from the next academic session in view of the very short period remaining for the closure of this present session; and

(i) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (i) NCERT has brought out and released text books based on new syllabi for all subjects for classes I, III, VI, IX & XI for the current academic session, 2002-03. It is for the Boards of School Education and State Governments to decide about the introduction of the new syllabi and textbooks.

The Expenditure Reform Commission, inter-alia, recommended that "NCERT should continue to produce the Text Books but it should evolve a system of giving the manuscripts for publication to private publishers and State Text Book Agencies on royalty or Fees to be determined on the basis of size of publication". As informed by NCERT, its Executive Committee suggested that a separate internal committee should be set up to advice on the policies of reduction and marketing of books of NCERT.

Loss Making Fertilizer Plants

1335. SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

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

(a) whether a number of fertilizers plants are incurring losses despite getting financial assistance from the Government;

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

(c) whether the Government have conducted any inquiry in this regard, if so, the outcome thereof;

(d) the extent to which the officials are responsible for such losses; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) to (e) The losses incurred by fertilizer sector public undertakings during the year 2001-2002 are as given below:

Name of the PSU	Loss (Rs. in crore)
Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFC)	803.28
Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCI)	1068.35
Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Limited (PPCL)	114.20
Projects & Development India Limited (PDIL)	36.66
Madras Fertilizers Limited (MFL)	66.10

Based on techno-economic analysis, Government has already decided to close down HFC, FCI excluding Jodhpur Mining Organisation and Dehradun and Saladipura units of PPCL. The proposals of rehabilitation of Amjhore unit of PPCL and PDIL are in the process of finalisation. Government has granted financial relief of Rs. 65 crore to MFL in July, 2002 by way of waiver of interest on Government loans.

[English]

Integrated Child Development Services

1336. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of community development blocks and major urban slums in the country, in which Integrated Child Development Services are given alongwith the number of beneficiaries including the expectant and nursing mothers and also the disadvantaged groups of society during the 9th plan, State-wise; and

(b) the targets fixed under ICDS for each year of the 10th Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) State-wise details regarding number of ICDS projects, covering Community Development blocks and major urban slums, and number of beneficiaries at the end of 9th Five Year Plan (i.e. as on 31.3.2002) are given in the statement enclosed.

(b) The number of ICDS projects targetted for operationalisation for each year of the 10th Plan are as under:

Year	No. of projects targetted for operationalisation
2002-03	4947
2003-04	5132
2004-05	5317
2005-06	5531
2006-07	5652

Statement

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of ICDS Projects		No. of Beneficiaries		
		Sanctioned	Operational	Children below 6 years	Expectant and nursing mothers	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	363	251	1569901	364563	1934464
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	56	49	86605	14748	101353
3.	Assam	196	107	311773	44131	355904
4.	Bihar	428	171	248957	29142	278099
5.	Chhattisgarh	152	152	966421	201006	1167427
6.	Goa	11	11	38121	9024	47145
7.	Gujarat	227	218	1334081	221442	1555523
8.	Haryana	116	116	992443	233367	1225810
9.	Himachal Pradesh	72	72	279280	58658	337938
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	121	113	114861	20759	135620
11.	Jharkhand	170	152	466316	161619	627935
12.	Karnataka	185	185	2476278	404116	2880394
13.	Kerala	163	163	776871	128241	905112
14.	Madhya Pradesh	336	332	2413796	616729	3003525
15.	Maharashtra	370	268	3108052	511088	3619140
16.	Manipur	34	34	158916	28543	187459
17.	Meghalaya	32	32	144641	28110	172751
18.	Mizoram	21	21	81763	22835	104598
19.	Nagaland	54	52	228933	38597	267530
20.	Orissa	326	308	4459513	564818	5024331

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Punjab	142	142	497929	125277	623206
22.	Rajasthan	257	257	1481708	374038	1855746
23.	Sikkim	5	5	33332	5587	38919
24.	Tamil Nadu	434	431	1215642	256728	1472370
25.	Tripura	42	31	100055	13572	113627
26.	Uttar Pradesh	839	518	3794303	783808	4578111
27.	Uttranchal	96	54	194396	46285	240681
28.	West Bengal	358	318	3402306	603270	4005576
29.	A & N Islands	5	5	26391	5719	32110
30.	Chandigarh	3	3	28306	6168	34474
31.	Delhi	29	28	416124	69548	485672
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	1	10225	1771	11996
33.	Daman & Diu	2	2	5491	1233	6724
34.	Lakshadweep	1	1	3446	1032	4478
35.	Pondicherry	5	5	36588	10529	47117
	All India	5652	4608	31503764	6006101	37509865

Foreign Direct Investment in School Education

1337. SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL:
SHRI K.E. KRISHNAMURTHY:
SHRI Y.V. RAO:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to invite Foreign Direct Investment in the School Education;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the stand of the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (d) The proposals for FDI in education are being examined in this Ministry on a case to case basis.

Fake Education Centres

1338. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that recently fake certificates have been recovered from a fake Central Board of Higher Education in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the said Board had set up their centres in Andhra Pradesh and other States;

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to curb such fake education centres from spreading their tentacles; and

(d) the details of the seizures in the aforesaid incident and such other cases where forged education certificates have come into play during the last three years?

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

(c) As per the information received from the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), the Crime Branch, Delhi Police and Department of Education, Govt. of NCT Delhi, the following steps have been taken to curb such fake education centres:-

(i) A Malpractice Cell has been set up in the CBSE to monitor and curb such spurious activities.

(ii) A List of fake Boards which have been identified is published in the quarterly magazine of the Board as well as displayed on the CBSE website.

(iii) The Commissioner of Police, Delhi *vide* his circular dated 4th April, 2000 directed all Police officials that in case any fake educational institution comes to notice or any complaint is received against these institutions, prompt action should be taken against them as per law.

(iv) Raids have been conducted by the Crime Branch and three persons responsible for running the fake Education Board - "Central Board of Higher Education" have been arrested.

(v) Another such fake Education Board in the name of "All India Board of Secondary Education", Delhi was also raided by the Crime Branch in May, 2002 and in this connection four persons were also arrested.

(vi) The Education Department, Govt. of NCT Delhi has issued a Notice for information of the general public about the existence of such fake Boards.

(d) Certificates/Mark sheets and application forms (blank/filled-up), examination forms, result registers etc. were seized from the offices of "Central Board of Higher Education", New Delhi and "All India Board of Secondary Education", Delhi.

[Translation]

Promotion of Award Winning Anganwadi Workers

1339. SHRI CHHATTRAPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is under consideration of the Government to promote award winning workers as "Mukhya Sewika";

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/likely to be taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[English]

Foreign Funding of Indian University

1340. SHRI AMBAREESHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government propose to allow foreign funding of Indian Universities, particularly universities located in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Government have formulated any guidelines for the Indian Universities to use the fund so received;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (e) No proposal for allowing foreign funding to Indian Universities, including Universities located in Karnataka, has been received by Ministry of Human Resource Development.

12.01 hrs.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

***Re*: Group Photograph for Golden Jubilee Celebrations**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: As the hon. Members are aware, as part of the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the Parliament of India, a joint group photograph of the President, Vice-President and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Prime Minister,

Deputy Prime Minister, Speaker, Lok Sabha, Union Ministers, Leaders of Opposition and Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha will be taken on Wednesday, 27th November, 2002 at the lawns between the Central Hall and Gate No. 1, Parliament House.

Hon. Ministers and Members are requested kindly to make it convenient to join the photograph by assembling at the appointed place by 1015 hours sharp tomorrow.

A chart showing the arrangements for seating on the chairs and standing in the first and second row has been displayed on the Notice Boards in P.N.O. and the Outer Lobby for the information of the Members.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (Maharajganj, (U.P.): Mr Speaker, Sir, you are to hold discussion on Uttar Pradesh today. But, before that I would like to request that *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. First of all I will take up Papers to be laid on the Table of the House after that I will give you an opportunity to speak.

...(Interruptions)

12.02 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): beg to lay on the Table—a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 156 of the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force Act, 1992:-

(1) The Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, Assistant Commandant (Office) Recruitment Rules, 2002 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 484 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th July, 2002.

(2) The Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, Followers-Skilled (Group 'D' posts) Recruitment Rules, 2002 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 598 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th August, 2002.

(3) The Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, Followers-Un-Skilled (Group 'D' posts) Recruitment Rules, 2002 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 599 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th August, 2002.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6048/2002]

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Statement of out-of-turn allottees for the year ending the 31st December, 2001 (Hindi and English versions)

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6049/2002]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): I beg to lay on the Table—a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957:-

(1) The Mineral Concession (Second Amendment) Rules, 2002 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 733 (E) in Gazette of India date the 29th October, 2002.

(2) G.S.R. 500(E) published in Gazette of India the 16th July, 2002 regarding reservation of area in the State of Chhattisgarh for prospecting or mining operations through Steel Authority of India Limited together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R. 569(E) dated the 14th August, 2002.

(3) G.S.R. 1134 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th October, 2002 regarding increasing the number of exempted boreholes from 5 to 10 for every 100sq. kms. from the meaning of drilling for the purposes of the definition of reconnaissance operations.

(4) The Granite Conservation and Development (Amendment) Rules, 2002 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 706(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th October, 2002.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6050/2002]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 1163 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th November, 2002 regarding appointment of Competent Authority under the provisions of the Prevention of Terrorist Act, 2002, issued under section 37 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6051/2002]

(2) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 1193(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th November, 2002 regarding Reconstitution of the Review Committee under the provisions of the Prevention of Terrorist Act, 2002, issued under section 60 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6052/2002]

(3) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Human Rights Commission for the year 2000-2001, togather with Audit Report thereon under sub-section (4) of section 34 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 together with an Explanatory Note thereto.

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the pepers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6053/2002]

[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): Sir, on behalf of Shri Bachi Singh Rawat 'Bachda' I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 621 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th September, 2002 containing Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 370 (E) dated the 16th May, 2001 issued under Technology Development Board Act, 1995.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6054/2002]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKADAR): I bet to lay on the Table-

(1) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 1049 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 2002 indicating the supplies of urea to be made by domestic manufacturers of urea to States and Union Territories during Rabi season 2002-2003 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1995.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6055/2002]

(2) A copy of each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Fertilizers Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Fertilizers Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6056/2002]

(b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Paradeep Phosphates Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2000-2001.

(ii) Annual Report of the Paradeep Phosphates Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the pepers mentioned at (b) of item No. (2) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6056-A/2002]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 33 of the National Council for Teacher Education Act, 1993:-

(i) The National Council for Teacher Education (procedure to be followed by the Regional Committees) Amendment Regulations 2002 published in Notification No. F. 9-11/2002 NCTE in Gazette of India dated the 7th June, 2002.

(ii) The National Council for Teacher Education (Guidelines for regulation of tuition fees and other fees chargeable by unaided teacher education institutions) Regulations, 2002 published in Notification No. F. No. 5-1/2001/ NCTE (Acad) in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 2002.

(iii) The NCTE (application for recognition the manner for submission, determination of condition for recognition of institution and permission to start new course or training)

(Amendment) Regulations, 2002 published in Notification No. F. 9-14/2002/NCTE in Gazette of India dated the 8th July, 2002.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6057/2002]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Bal Bhavan, New Delhi, for the year 1999-2000.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Bal Bhavan, New Delhi, for the year 1999-2000, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Bal Bhavan, New Delhi, for the year 1999-2000.

(3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the pepers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6058/2002]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the West Bengal District Primary Education Programme, Kolkata, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the West Bengal District Primary Education programme, Kolkata, for the year 2000-2001.

(5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6059/2002]

(6) (i) A copy of the annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the District Primary Education programme (Rajasthan Council of Primary Education, Jaipur, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the District Primary Education Programme (Rajasthan Council of Primary Education, Jaipur, for the year 2000-2001.

(7) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6060/2002]

(8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) a copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by Government of the working of the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001.

(9) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (8) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6061/2002]

(10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Council for Technical Education, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the All India Council for Technical Education, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001.

(11) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (10) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6062/2002]

(12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001,.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001.

(13) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (12) above.

(14) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001 together with Audit Report thereon.

(15) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (14) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6063/2002]

(16) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6064/2002]

(17) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (16) above.

(18) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, for the year 2000-2001.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, for the year 2000-2001.

(19) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (18) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6065/2002]

(20) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Tezpur University, Tezpur, for the year 2000-2001 together with Audit Report thereon.

(21) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (20) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6066/2002]

(22) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla, for the year 2000-2001, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla, for the year 2000-2001.

(23) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (22) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 60567/2002]

(24) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council for Philosophical Research, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Council for Philosophical Research, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001.

(25) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (24) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6068/2002]

12.03 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

Study Tour Reports

[English]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): I beg to lay on the Table the following Study Tour Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings:-

(1) Fortieth Study Tour Report pertaining to Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited; and

(2) Forty-first Study Tour Report pertaining to Engineers India Limited.

12.04 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

(i) Tenth Report

[Translation]

SHRI RAM SAJIVAN (Banda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to present the Tenth Report (Hindi and English reversions) of the Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House.

(II) Minutes

SHRI RAM SAJIVAN (Banda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the 10th sitting of the committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House held on 8 August, 2002.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Friends, I have received notices for three Adjournment Motions. I will read the subject matter and names of the Members who have given notices. The subject of the first Adjournment Motion is, the Government's attempt to sabotage the work of the Commission inquiring into the Tehelka Episode. On this issue, Shri Basu Deb Acharia, Shri S. Jaipal Reddy, Shri Rupchand Pal and Shri Somnath Chatterjee have given notices for Adjournment Motion.

The subject matter of the second Adjournment Motion is, Hunger strike by students in Jubilee Hostel in Delhi University. On this issue, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh has given a notice for Adjournment Motion.

The subject matter of the third Adjournment Motion is, Declaration of 6, Krishna Menon Marg and Babu Jagjivanram National Memorial. On this issue, Shri Ramvilas Paswanhas given a notice for Adjournment Motion. These are the notices which I have received.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I, too, have given a notice on this issue *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I shall check up.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I have Calling Attention Notice also.

[English]

That may be taken up after this.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Khajuraho): I have also given a notice on the same issue. *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I shall check up. Sometimes it is received late, therefore it is not included in it.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: These are the notices that I have received I shall request the Members to take them up in the 'Zero Hour'. Thereafter, we can go ahead with further items of business.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI (Salem): Sir, the 'Zero Hour' is completely diluted. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Miryalguda): Sir, what is your direction in regarding to Venkataswami Commission? *...(Interruptions)* What is your direction in regard to the Commission that has been appointed to look into the Tehelka expose? What is your direction, I am not able to understand. *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Now I am starting Zero-Hour. I will take up Matters under Rule 377 later on.

[English]

So you can express your views on these subjects.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: (Maharajganj, U.P.): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I request you to take up discussion on U.P. immediately after Zero-Hour *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you had told that discussion on Uttar Pradesh will be held immediately after the Question-Hour. Now, since you have taken up Zero-Hour, let that be at 2 O'clock. If it is not taken up at 2 O'clock then some other Member will speak in place of me and I will not be able to speak.

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL (Kanpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, since you have already fixed 5 O'clock time for it so there should be no change in it. There are several Members who would be able to come by 3.30 or 4 O'clock. If there is any changes in the time, it would cause inconvenience to them. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Only if the House agrees, I can take it up. If the House does not agree to that unanimously, I cannot do it.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: When you have already fixed the time there is no question of agreeing or disagreeing to it ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Let me take up 'Zero Hour'.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if you organise a full-fledged discussion on the Commission, we are also ready for that ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I have started Zero-Hour. When your turn comes you may ask the question.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: If you do like this none will get a chance to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, I have a suggestion for your consideration ...*(Interruptions)* If you organise a full-fledged discussion on the issue tomorrow, we are ready for that. It is because by raising a few questions now the purpose may not be served. ...*(Interruptions)* If you can organise a full-fledged discussion, the Minister also will be in a better position to answer. If you are prepared to organise a discussion also tomorrow, I have no difficulty in starting the debate right now. But that debate will be very unfocussed and brief. Therefore, I suggest you that it can be taken up tomorrow ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: it is for the Government to speak on this issue.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: What is this, you do not permit any issue to be taken up.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Is it a way of running the House. Let me listen to what the hon. Minister wants to say.

[English]

When I call upon the Minister also, you keep on raising the issues.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, it is a request addressed to you and not to the Minister ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have to find out from the Government whether they are prepared for this. Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: The House demands a discussion ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Jaipal Reddy, if you want to go according to the rules, then I will take it up in the Business Advisory Committee and then you can decide it.

You can decide it. Now, you please sit down.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): Sir, I have said any number of times inside and outside the House that I have no objection for any discussion. My only objection to this is this ...*(Interruptions)* Day after tomorrow, we meet in the Business Advisory Committee and then decide a date for it. I cannot agree to the suggestion that it should be taken up tomorrow.

As you are aware, in the Business advisory Committee, we have decided the business of this week. Let the business go as decided in the BAC ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have no problem.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Shri Jaipal Reddy, you cannot take the time of the Government Business for this ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: The BAC can meet specially in view of the urgency and paramount importance of the matter ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Even if it meets specially, I will have the same opinion because I have to get the two Ordinances cleared this week ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Why is Shri Pramod Mahajan running away from a full-fledged discussion? Is he getting embarassed by the mere mention of Tehelka?

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: I am not running away from any discussion. But you cannot force the discussion at any point of time as you want it ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Why not? ...*(Interruptions)* But I am not trying it just now. Are you ready for the discussion tomorrow? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: I am not accepting it ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA (Gopalganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I, too have given a notice regarding the Leader of the Opposition Shrimati Sonia Gandhi. It is regarding theft of an idol ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Jaipal Reddy, I am ready to accept your suggestion for taking it up to the BAC even today. I do not mind it.

[Translation]

SHRI RAGJUNATH JHA: That also should be discussed in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I have asked every one to sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar): I, too have given a notice.

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Shri Shivraj Patil to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This issue has been resolved that this matter would be taken to the BAC. If necessary, the BAC meeting can be called even today. We will take a decision in the BAC as to when this is to be taken up. I have no problem in doing it.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (Latur): May I make a suggestion? ...*(Interruptions)* This is a very important matter. I think it should be discussed on the floor of the House. If the Adjournment Motion cannot be admitted today, may be the discussion can be taken up tomorrow. We have been cooperating with the Government to pass their Bills. We would cooperate with the Government to pass the important Bills that are there on the Agenda. But if you are asking the BAC to meet today to decide whether the discussion can be taken up tomorrow, it is fine. We can decide it in the BAC. ...*(Interruptions)* In the BAC we will decide as to what has to be done.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: The BAC will decide it. Sir, at any point of time, you can call the BAC meeting. I shall be there to put the Government's view. But when they say that the BAC would meet today and it would decide that the discussion would be taken up tomorrow, they are deciding in the House itself what the BAC would decide ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Yes, the House can decide what the BAC should decide ...*(Interruptions)* The House is supreme than the BAC.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Yes, if the House can decide it, then what is the need to go to the BAC? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: We are making a submission. Now the Business of the House is being taken up in a very orderly manner. We are passing the Bills. I think the Government should facilitate the Members to express their views on any issue on which they are feeling agitated. It has implications for the Executive, Legislature and for the Judiciary also.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given a notice on very important issues. I and Shri Raghunath Jha have given a notice regarding some comments made by a court against the Leader of the Opposition. It includes theft of idol and her educational qualifications, whereon the court has commented. My submission is that you fix any time for holding discussion on these issues so that these can be discussed. We give notice but discussion on those is never held. I would request you to take it up on priority. The Central Government are hesitating in taking action on the comments made by the Supreme Court. It is dilly-dallying. It seems the Central Government and the Leader of the Opposition have a common strategy. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Malhotra ji, what is your suggestions about it.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I have to start Zero-Hour.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not waste the time of the House. I do not require advice from everybody.

[Translation]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I just want to tell that continuously it is going to be fourth debate on it. Already three debates have been held on it. One day is kept for Government business and in that also they are telling that this matter may be taken up. It was already decided in B.A.C. which was attended by their leaders also.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already told that I will act as per the decision of B.A.C.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have disallowed your Adjournment Motion.

[English]

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: In 'Zero Hour' there is no point of order.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI: Even if there is no point of order, I would like to make a submission. Many Members have given notices to raise various important issues during 'Zero Hour'. But if only Adjournment Motions and Calling Attention Motions are taken up, what is the way out for other Members who have given notices to raise many issues during 'Zero Hour'? We give notice everyday to raise issues. What is the way out for us? So, you please fix up the timings for Adjournment Motions and Calling Attentions because others are totally deprived of a chance to raise their issues. Only one or two issues are taken up in the House everyday. I have given a notice to raise a matter regarding the sufferings of the linguistic minorities of Karanataka time and again. I have given four notices. Everyday I am giving notice and I am not getting the chance to raise the issue. If Adjournment Motions and Calling Attention Motions are taken up, why should other Members not raise other issues? What is the way out for us? You have to decide about it.

MR. SPEAKER: I think you are very much agitated. I must give an explanation on this.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This House has a set procedure. There are rules and rules always give priority to Adjournment Motion. I am interested in taking up 'Zero Hour'. If the Members cooperate with me, I assure you that most of the 'Zero Hour' submissions can be made before the House. Therefore, I need your cooperation.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen to me now.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I am speaking and you people do not allow me to speak.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: There are rules and regulations. If every Member stands up and makes his submission in one minute or one-and-a-half minutes, many Members will get opportunity to make their submissions.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Thus I want all of you to do it today. Raghuvansh ji you speak only on your matter. I am giving you permission during Zero-Hour.

12.17 hrs.

(I) *RE*: HUNGER STRIKE BY RESIDENT STUDENTS OF JUBILEE HOSTEL OF DELHI UNIVERSITY

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a famous Jubilee Hall Hostel in Delhi University. Resident students of this hostel top in

IAS and IPS and only students securing highest marks are given admission to this hostel. For last many days fast unto death is going on there due to which condition of some students became critical and they were taken to hospital. They are being harassed by CRPF and RAF personnel in large number there. Police have been deployed in that hospital. Delhi University is a prestigious University and we are proud of it. Now students are compelled to take the recourse of fast unto death and vice-chancellor and authorities are not paying heed towards this matter. Gross Irregularities have been committed there. Topper boys, especially from Bihar who are brilliant and top in examinations have been deliberately ousted from the hostel. Therefore, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards this issue. The Government should make a statement in this House for maintaining the dignity of the University ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat now. I will not allow for more than one minute.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I would like to know from the Government as to how long this will continue ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: (Gopalganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not an ordinary matter. ...*(Interruptions)* The Government should reply to it ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Raghuvanshji please take your seat. I am giving one minute to every Member. I cannot allow you for more than that. I wish that more subjects should be taken up during Zero Hour. I have called Suresh Ramrao Jadhav.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV (Parbhani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Maharashtra Government has ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is gross injustice to students ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats. Raghuvansh Prasadji, I have allowed you to raise the issue during Zero Hour.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The Government will consider the issue which is important from its viewpoint. But you all can understand the reasons for which Point of Order on Zero Hour has been raised by the hon'ble Member.

[English]

If Members are not cooperating, what can we do? I can understand your Point of Order and concern, but the Member standing next to you also cannot stop speaking. What can we do?

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: The Government will intervene in the matter whenever it want to do so. Government cannot respond to every question immediately.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar): Sir, it is a serious issue. Representatives of Government are present here. Nayab is Vice-Chancellor of the University. Students of Bihar who compete in IAS and IPS are harassed deliberately and they are ousted from the hostel. Police Raj has been established there. I request you that Government should be asked to give reply on this issue.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, would you like to say something?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): The Members of Bihar from all sides are agitated. I will communicate this to the Minister of Human Resource Development. I hope he will find out a solution.

[Translation]

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV (Parbhani): Sir, when our party was in power in Maharashtra then in view of production of cotton and welfare of cotton growers its price were determined Rs. 2300 per quintal. Now Vilasrao Government is there which determined the rate of cotton Rs. 1700 per quintal last year, out of which Rs. 1400

per quintal were paid in cash and post dated cheques were issued for the remaining amount at the rate of Rs. 300 per quintal. All these cheques have been bounced because there is no money in Government account. This year under the Maharashtra Cotton Monopoly purchase Scheme the State Government has not started purchase of cotton so far, where as crop of cotton is ready for purchase last month. Sir, through you I request that instructions should be issued for payment of outstanding amount at rate of Rs. 300 per quintal to cotton growers and purchase of cotton should be started. Cotton growers are facing difficulties and compelled to commit suicide. So far 9 cotton growers have committed suicide in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra.

Therefore, through this House I request the Union Government to intervene in the matter and take concrete measures in this regard.

12.23 hrs

(II) *RE*: NEED TO DECLARE 6, KRISHNA MENON MARG, AS BABU JAGJIVAN RAM NATIONAL MEMORIAL

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Hajipur): Sir I would like to draw the attention of the House towards an important issue. I feel that it is not a political issue.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Sir, I have also given notice on this issue.

MR. SPEAKER: I assure you for that.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Sir, Babu Jagjivan Ram was one of the national leaders and had been Deputy Prime Minister of the country. As you know that since 1962 he had been living at 6, Krishna Menon Marg Continuously. In 1979 when I took charge of Ministry of Welfare, then that accommodation was allotted to me. At that time, the present Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and including you 381 hon'ble Members of Parliament raised a demand that residence of Babu Jagjivan Ram 6, Krishna Menon Marg should be declared a national memorial. Later on a written assurance was given to declare it a national memorial and that accommodation was shifted to 12, Janpath. For many years hon'ble President, Prime Minister and other Prominent leaders have been visiting that place to pay floral tribute to Babu Jagjivan Ram. There is signboard of National Memorial and a room for exhibition of his photographs. Suddenly in the month of July a decision was taken by the Government of India that the accommodation was allotted to some ex-Judge or any other person. As I came to know about it, I wrote a letter to hon'ble Minister of Urban Development in the month of July to look into the matter.

MR. SPEAKER: I will not permit to speak more than one minute. Now please conclude.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Thereafter on 30th July I received his reply that the issue is being considered but so far no action has been taken in this regard. Jail Bharo' movement has been started in various states on this issue. I feel that it is not only the matter of insult to Babu Jagjivan Ram but also insult to 381 Members who signed this resolution out of whom 90 Members are in cabinet at present and People of the whole country and the people belonging to dalit and backward classes as the residence of Babu Jagjivan Ram has not been declared a National Memorial.

I demand that the government should give statement on this and decide it as a national monument.

MR. SPEAKER: I associate all the hon. M.Ps. with the said matter, who are raising demands for this. Kindly sit down.

...(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Speaker Sir, I have also many a times written letters in this regard. I wish that it should be declared as a National Monument. I also associate myself with the said demand.

MR. SPEAKER: All hon. M.Ps are associated with the said demand, who have risen for the said purpose. Kindly sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN (Araria): Mr. Speaker Sir, this is a very important matter. I am of the view that 6, Krishana Menon Marg may not be got vacated but may be declared as a National Monument *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Prakash Ambedkar ji, please sit down. You have also been associated with this.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Miryalguda): Sir, Shri Jagjivan Ram was not merely an outstanding leader of *dalits* and weaker sections but he was also an outstanding leader of the country. He was a flaming freedom fighter,

an outstanding parliamentarian and an outstanding administrator. He was the Defence Minister of India, when India won the war against Pakistan in 1971. Such a person's memory should be perpetuated. I completely concur with the sentiments and views expressed by Shri Ram Vilas Paswan.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, we associate with him ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Speaker Sir, hon. Jagjivan Ram ji lived for 40 years at 6, Krishna Menon Marg and served the country. He held important positions as Minister of various Ministries, Deputy Prime Minister, President of Congress Party and he is known as one of the most capable administrators of the country. As has been stated by hon. Shri Ram Vilas Paswan ji that 381 M.Ps. had written to the hon. Prime Minister and hon. President in this regard. Hon. President had written a letter to the hon. Prime Minister on June 27, 2002 that the residence of Babu Jagjivan Ram ji should be declared as a national monument. Mr. Speaker Sir, hon. Atal ji had himself written a letter when he was in the opposition. Hon. Ashok Pradhan, hon. Sahib Singh Verma, hon. Madan Lal Khurana, hon, Lal Bihari Tiwari and more than 100 M.Ps from the treasury benches had made recommendation that 6, Krishna Menon Marg should be declared as a National Monument. Mr. Speaker Sir, some persons belonging to the datil community also requested that the residence of Babu Jagjivan Ram ji should be made a National Monument.

MR. SPEAKER: I have also made a request in this regard.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker Sir, the court has given 30th November as the date of hearing. The government may taken action within four days and inform the House accordingly. Lal Bahadur Shastri's residence has been converted into a National Monument but Jagjivan Ram ji's residence is not being declared as a national Monument although the hon. Prime Minister has himself signed their letter. Hom. Jagjivan Ram ji was a great leader of Bihar and the entire country, then why this discriminatory attitude! such behavior will not be tolerated ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I associate Shri Sriprakash Jaiswal, Shri Satyavrat, Shri Ramdas Athwale, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, Shri Sukdeo Paswan and Shrimati Santosh Choudhary with the said demand.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Why do the government not want to give reply over such an important question. Please find some solution to it. Please take up Calling Attention Motion and compel the government to give reply on this.

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL (Kanpur): Mr. Speaker Sir, kindly direct the government to take appropriate action by 30th November.

MR. SPEAKER: You can not do so.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker Sir, time has been given till 30th of November. This matter should be decided upon before the said date ...*(Interruptions)* We are receiving plenty of notices ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: The Government should do something in the name of Babu Jagjivan Ram.

MR. SPEAKER: If we ask question on this matter through some other medium, the government would definitely give reply on it. What is the need for making such a lengthy discussion? The government have to give reply through 'Calling Attention Motion'.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker Sir they would be thrown out after 30th November.

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Mr. Speaker Sir, the government should give a positive reply.

MR. SPEAKER: Can I compel?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): Mr. Speaker Sir, Shri Paswan ji has been Union Minister for many years and he very well knows that whenever any question is raised in the Zero Hour, the Minister present there is not empowered to give decision on that. If by chance, hon. Prime Minister is present, then he has the right to tell about the decision to be taken in the cabinet and he can do so. No other Minister has the power to do so ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker Sir, you had assured us that the hon. Prime Minister would give his decision but today there is 'alarming situation' in parliament and the hon. Minister may kindly say something in the Parliament before 30th November.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Raghuvansh Babu, if you speak politically and softly on any thing besides paying homage, even then it would be acceptable to everyone. There is no need to be so angry on every point. Neither I am opposing you nor I am holding your demand wrong. Why are you showing so much of anger?

MR. SPEAKER: Pramod ji, I wish to make provision for a new rule that the person having loud voice can rise in the House at anytime and deliver his speech. It would be perfect if such a rule is made.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I speak from the heart.

MR. SPEAKER: But I am concerned about your heart.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Mr. Speaker Sir, I would certainly convey the feelings of all the members to the hon. Prime Minister about the issue raised here today.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a misguiding answer.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: It is not a misguiding answer ...*(Interruptions)* Please do not politicise it ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Please do not get annoyed.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: I am talking in a serene manner. It is you who are disturbing the decorum of the House. I had already said that I would apprise the hon. Prime Minister today itself.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I think, this is enough. That is all right.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PRAKASH PRANJPE (Thane): Mr. Speaker, Sir, many years have passed since Bubu Jagjivan Ram died. Why did not these people do, when their Government was in power ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Prakash ji, you please sit down. I have called Shri Selvaganpathi, let him speak.

SHRI PRAKASH PRANJPE: Why they failed to do when the Prime Minister belonged to their party ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, please allow me half-a-minute.

The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has very appropriately assured the House that he would consult the Hon. Prime Minister. Our request is that as the date-30th November is very near, it should be expeditiously decided ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Sir, I will tell him the date also. Now, the decision rests with him ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI (Salem): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a serious threat to the unity and integrity of the country because of the deliberate attempt amounting to a sort of ethnic cleansing perpetuated by the State of Karnataka. There are 30 lakh Tamils living in the Bangalore city alone, who have been deprived of the fundamental right to information ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ (Tumkur): We are peace-loving people. They are provoking our people to create problems. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI: I am not yielding. This is not the way.

The Tamils, who are living in Karnataka, are deprived of their fundamental right to information. Screening of Tamil movies has been banned in Karnataka. There are 20 theatres which have been closed. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I have given him the chance to speak because his notice is with me.

[English]

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI: Right to information is a fundamental right. There are 20 theatres which are screening Tamil movies. They have been either closed down or forcibly forced to screen only Kannada movies. There is a serious situation. This has been going on in Karnataka for the past two months ...*(Interruptions)* Will you please allow me to speak? ...*(Interruptions)*

This has been going on for the last two months at the instigation of the Karnataka Government. The State

Government headed by Shri Krishna has come to the pressure of the chauvinists. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please keep silence.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI: When there was a move to review the ban, the concerned Minister was roughed up and his chamber was ransacked. The Government fell in line with the chauvinists. This has been going in Karnataka while Congress is shedding crocodile tears for the religious minorities in Gujarat. A Tamil MLA was assaulted in the precincts of the Vidhan Sabha and in the eye of the law enforcing machinery, the culprits were allowed to escape. This is a serious situation. Karnataka has got problems with all its borders ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI: Please give me one minute more.

Tamil channels are not allowed. Tamil channels have been closed. Tamils are not given the right to information. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM (Thanjavur): Sir, I also associate with what the hon. Member is saying.

MR. SPEAKER: If you want, you are allowed to associate with him.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI: This makes us feel or wonder whether Karnataka is part of Gujarat ...*(Interruptions)* It is detrimental to the interest of the linguistic minorities. There is a serious situation. The Government of India should intervene. This is the right time. Karnataka has got border problems with all its neighbours.

MR. SPEAKER: This is the exact reason why you do not get opportunities because you cannot complete in one minute or two minutes.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI: Please give me one minute.

MR. SPEAKER: I gave you an opportunity thinking that you were agitated, but you must complete within a minute's time. This is not an occasion to make a long speech.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI: there is a serious situation. Karnataka is not adhering to the law of the nation. It is defying the orders of the Supreme Court. It is defying the orders of the Central Government. The Government of India should intervene. Otherwise there is a serious threat ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please keep silence in the House.

[Translation]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTAR (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards a very important subject. The Vice President of the ruling People's Democratic Party, Mahabuba Mufti, in an interview to BBC ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Listen, do not talk to each other.

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: She has given an interview to BBC in which she has said that India and Pakistan should not interfere in the Kashmir affair and this news has been comprehensively covered and published in the Hindi daily 'Hindustan' whose leader is also affiliated to Congress party. I am of the opinion that it is highly condemnable on the part of any VIP to say that India and Pakistan should not interfere in Kashmir. To equate India with Pakistan by asking India not to interfere is highly objectionable. She might have said some things at the time of elections. She might have also said that this is the first step towards independence and the people should vote for the party. However, to say after the electoral victory that India and Pakistan need not interfere sounds as if some third country is airing its opinion. Kashmir is an integral part of India and saying that India should not intervene in Kashmri affairs tantamount to treason.

Here Congress Party should clear its stand ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL (Kanpur): One newspaper has reported this thing. I have talked to the leaders of Kashmir in this regard. They are of the opinion that this misleading news has been published in a newspaper and they also maintain that such statement has not been made by Mahbubaji. Still if you want Mahbubaji's clarification in this regard can be sought.

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: It was said in a BBC interview which was aired worldwide. It is not proper to say such a thing in BBC interview and it was further said that Pakistan would play a leading role ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: It is a different matter as to how different newspaper have published this news. The whole world watches the interview, but how different newspaper have presented the interviews is altogether a different matter ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: It is not right to say such things about India ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

Sir, this relates to a BBC interview.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Mumbai South Central): He is speaking on the basis of BBC interview ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: This news item has appeared in your own newspaper ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: They are intentionally highlighting this news in view of the forthcoming elections ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Sir, let the Congress party be clear in its stand and say that they do not approve of it. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Miryalguda): Sir, they are trying to control Kashmir from the perspective of the Pakistan problem. He wants to score political debating points keeping the Gujarat elections in view. ...*(Interruptions)* This is an example of political manipulation.

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Sir, this has been said by the leader of the ruling party there, whom his party is supporting. She has said that India and Pakistan should not interfere in the affairs of Jammu and Kashmir as if Jammu and Kashmir is a separate nation. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, we are all interested in participating in a debate, provided you organise a debate. He cannot initiate a discussion and go on. Let him give a notice. We are ready for a discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: What I have said is only on the basis of a BBC interview.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: The hon. Member may kindly give a notice.

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: I request that the Congress Party should also come out to make its position clear and condemn it as strongly as possible.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the BJP leaders are politicising everything. Let him give a notice on this.

[Translation]

SHRISHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Not all the newspaper but only one newspaper has published this news ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Pranjpeji, please sit down.

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN (Vidisha): Mr. Speaker, Sir, today lakhs of students are staging a rally in Delhi under the leadership of ABVP. It is 55 years since independence, but Macaulay system of education is still in vogue in India. Though Lord Macaulay left several years ago yet it seems that he is affecting our psyche and thought pattern even from the grave.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are three objectives of education to impart knowledge, provide efficiency and helping citizens to become civilized and enlightened persons. However, our existing system of education only imparts little on superficial knowledge and does not provide employment and nor does it help citizen to become enlightened citizens. Several commissions like Mudaliar Commission, Radhakrishnan Commission, Kothari Commission etc. were constituted after independence to reform and revamp the educational system but so far the technical changes which should have been introduced in our system, have not been effected. Through you, I urge the Government that while formulating any education policy, the Indian stream of thought should be the basis. Further higher research institutes be set up to study the traditional scientific and accumulated knowledge of India and also to undertake new research projects. A National Education Commission be set up for higher education and it be made autonomous. Adequate concrete steps be taken to check the ill effects of globalisation on our educational system.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Suresh Chandel may also associate himself on this subject.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: New institutions should be set up for increasing the availability of higher education. Fee payment system should be reviewed for the progress of higher education. ...*(Interruptions)* Brilliant students may not be deprived of higher education only because they are unable to pay the fee ...*(Interruptions)*

MR SPEAKER: You are not allowed to speak. How can you deliver your speech?

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: National Education Development Fund should be set up for poor students. Elections of students unions should be made mandatory ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing you.

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: I believe that Union Government will take proper and necessary action in this regard ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Sachin Tendulkar is a world famous cricketer. He has set world record of 20 thousand runs in one day and test cricket, yet the government have not honoured him uptill. I would like to draw your attention towards the fact that when Kapil Dev had set a world record, Hon'ble Narsimha Rao was heading the government. At that time Kapil Dev was honoured by the Government.

I would like to request you that dignitaries are sitting here. I make humble suggestion that Shri Sachin Tendulkar should be honoured by the entire House. you had been the President of Cricket Association. You are a cricket lover. Therefore, through you, I would like to request the Government to honour Shri Sachin Tendulkar.

SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA (Etawah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House toward the fact that the payment of bill has not been made for the last 4-5 months in all those C.G.H.S. hospitals where medicine is being supplied through private medical stores due to which medicines are not available in C.G.H.S. dispensaries. The situation is so bad that even the MPs are facing the problems in getting the medicines. Patients and medicine suppliers both are facing a lot of problems but the government is not paying any heed to it. I would like to request the Hon'ble Minister that the payment of medicine suppliers should be released immediately and medicine should be made available in the C.G.H.S. dispensaries at the earliest.

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Nagpur) Hon'ble Speaker Sir, I would also like to request that the facility of C.G.H.S is provided by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for Central Government employees and there is a criteria for selecting hospitals in this regard but this criteria has not been followed in the matter of recent list of hospitals authorised by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for Nagpur, due to which there is resentment among the people there. While authorising such hospitals the Ministry have not taken care of the fact as to whether these hospitals fulfill the requirements necessary for providing basic facilities and arrangements or not. You will be surprised to know that some such hospitals have also been authorised which even do not fulfill the basic criteria of having a minimum number of 30 beds. Some hospital have less than 30 beds whereas in some hospitals they have only 5 beds and these have been authorised. Similarly, some such hospitals have also been authorised where basic facilities of tests and treatment are not available. Due to this, people there are very much agitated.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, during past few years some very good hospitals have been opened in Nagpur where all the facilities for treatment are available. They should be utilized and authorised by C.G.H.S. but it has not been done. The people in the Ministry and institutes which take decision in this regard are selecting wrong hospitals therefore, the Central Government hospitals are not getting the desired benefit of this scheme. Recently, 39 such hospitals were selected where the available medical facilities are not satisfactory. I have written a letter to Hon'ble Minister in this regard. Through you, I would like to request hon'ble minister that the present list may be cancelled and a new list of hospitals based on established norms should be prepared and authorised.

[English]

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): Sir, I rise to raise a very important issue regarding the daily life of ten lakh of coir workers.

Now, the Central Government has asked the State Government to bring in a new scheme and they have also brought the new scheme. The Central Government promised 50 per cent subsidy for that scheme. So far, not a single *pie* has been given to them.

[Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan]

It is reported in the newspapers that there are several instances of deaths of coir workers. They do not have any other means of livelihood. This is a traditional industry and, as all of you know, the coir mats are spread over throughout India. It is the handiwork of these poor workers.

Sir, we were discussing about the rights and the difficulties of women workers. Now, almost all the workers employed in the coir industry are women workers. So, when we speak about women's rights, we forget about their daily livelihood. Are those in the Central Government human beings? If they are, they will have to give the subsidy that they had promised. They are not doing it and the poor women workers are left to the mercy of starvations. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Sir, I associate with what Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan has said...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, there is one more thing. In Kerala lakhs of people are in trouble because the Nedungadi Bank has been merged with the Punjab National Bank. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Sir, let me finish my point.

MR. SPEAKER: He is associating with you.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: He can associate with me. I thank him also. But I have not finished my point.

The question is that it is the laxity of the Central Government in giving aid to the State Government to meet at least the promise made which is creating problem. The State Government has agreed to implement the scheme. They have stopped subsidy given to the coir workers. That is not all. Instead of that, they have proposed a new scheme. As per the Government release they are not given the wages. That is why lakhs of poor coir workers are starving. That is why I raise this important issue here. I urge upon the Central Government to give aid that is promised. The workers have to be rescued. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI E. AHAMED: Sir, this is a very crucial issue. The Nedungadi Bank in Kerala has been merged with the Punjab National Bank and now the Nedungadi Bank is being known as Pudiya Nedungadi Bank and because of this the poor shareholders are denied their benefits and they are not able to withdraw their money.

MR. SPEAKER: Your point is noted.

SHRI E. AHAMED: This should be looked into by the Government ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL (Balaghat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you the issue I would like to raise before the House is about Mahatma Gandhi Chitrakoot Gramodhyog Vishwavidhyalaya ...*(Interruptions)* the issue I am raising here is something I associate myself with. I would like to say that you have also been associated with the field of education. Mahatma Gandhi Chitrakoot Vishwavidhyalaya in Madhya Pradesh was established by famous social activist Shri Nanaji Deshmukh. I feel that though we keep talking about the development of 'Gramodhyog' or 'Gramodaya' but if there is someone who had actually set up a laboratory in this field, it was by Shri Deshmukh in Chitrakoot. On 25.10.2002 the Madhya Pradesh Police have beaten the students due to an incident occurred there. Two students of that University were abducted. When they could not be traced for 14 days then the students of that university organised a dharna continuously for two days and one night. They had a very minor demand that a S.P. or Collector should come there to talk to them.

MR. SPEAKER: All right, but I cannot allow you to continue for more time.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: but this was not done and the police entered there forcefully and had mercilessly beaten the Vice-Chancellor and Registrar etc. ...*(Interruptions)* I seek your protection ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude in two-three sentences. I cannot give you more time.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: I would like to request that though an enquiry committee has been constituted there but until the S.P. of that area is not changed the enquiry could not be free and fair ...*(Interruptions)* I want government's intervention in this matter.

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Mr. Speaker Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the Hon'ble Member.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You would be associated.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMANAND SINGH (Satna): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very serious matter. This is my constituency. As has been told by Shri Prahlad Patel ji that this incident has taken place after the abduction of two students from the Chitrakoot Gramodyog University. Police resorted to latheecharge lobbed the tear gas shells. I am of the opinion that the anti-social element of the district Banda in Uttar Pradesh set afire the buses they met in the way. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You resume your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMANAND SINGH: I am of the view that the fake cases which are going on against the students be withdrawn immediately and the decorum of the University be kept intact.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjarpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards a very important subject. Nepal Agreement was signed in the year 2001 under which a decision to set up joint project offices at seven sites was taken to study the drought and floods situations and to suggest a permanent solution thereof but still no such office was opened in Nepal. The proposal in this regard has been biting dust for the last one year. 10 crore persons of Bihar are affected due to floods and drought each year. Today the economic crisis of Bihar has resurfaced because Jharkhand has been carved out of it. Today, Bihar is in a dismal condition.

Hence, we want that a permanent solution of the problem of drought and floods be found out by immediately setting up offices in Janakpur, Kurele, Viratnagar, Lahan etc. Besides the already existing office at Viratnagar and the one contact office at Kathmandu is being envisaged to be set up under the Indo-Nepal Agreement in the year 2001. The country annually suffers the losses to the tune of 40 to 50 thousand crore rupees due to floods and draught while an amount of Rs. ten thousand crore is disbursed as compensation. We should find a permanent solution for it, we do not want our country to lag behind ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Alright, I have given you two minutes.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I associate him with both Shri Raghunath Jha and Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Singh.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: I am of the view that lakhs of farmers are threatening to march down to the Parliament ...*(Interruptions)*. If the Government fail to do anything in time, the Parliament is to be gheroed at 9th December, 2002. Hence the Government should take timely initiative in this regard ...*(Interruptions)*

The March to the Parliament is to take place on 9th December in which lakhs of flood and drought affected persons of Bihar would participate ...*(Interruptions)* Hence the Government should take a positive initiative and positive action in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You please resume your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not waste the time of the House. Please take your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had insisted upon the hon. Prime Minister ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: 3300 MW of hydro electricity will be generated if the high level dam on river Kosi is constructed ...*(Interruptions)*. Similarly high level dam be constructed on river Kamla, Shisha Pani and in the upper part of river Bagmati in Nepal. This could lead to a permanent solution of floods and draughts in Bihar. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please, you sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DHARAM RAJ SINGH PATEL (Phulpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very serious matter. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Serious matters should be seriously put forth before the Minister. I would say to the hon. Minister that it is a very important subject. The Minister who deals with this subject should pay attention towards it. Now you sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Prabhunath Singh ji, you raise your subject.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a 21st great convention of the Gaur people of Bihar was organized on the 24th of the last month. The Gaurs have been fighting for long to get themselves included in the list of Scheduled Tribes in Bihar. They had been enjoying this facility from the very early days but in the meantime the Government of Bihar excluded them for the Scheduled Tribes category and included into the list of very backward class category. It is due to this that they have waged a war in open against the Government's decision. They have also been insulting their demand to be putforth in the House whenever the session of the Parliament begins.

Several Commissions have been constituted in this regard. First was the Kaka Kalelkar Commission which had recommended that they be include in the Scheduled Tribes. The Union Government have also corresponded with Bihar Government and now even the Government of Bihar has also agreed to include the Gaurs in the Scheduled Tribes, however the matter is still pending with the Union Government. Through you, I would like to request the Government to include the Gonds in the Scheduled Tribe category by enacting an appropriate legislation in this regard once the State Government has given its consent in this regard.

Besides, I would also like to say that they are also suffering on account of the puzzle created by the English language. The controversy is on the Gond and Gaur castes. Gond has 'n' and 'd' as its last alphabets and they would be included in the Scheduled Tribe category even though there is no difference between Gonds and Gaurs in Bihar. Hence once again I would like to request through you that the Government should bring and ensure the passage of the Bill seeking to include Gaurs of Bihar in Scheduled Tribe category, in this session itself.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: What is your importance in the Government, it has taken no notice of your views.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: If we are not being given any importance then it could spell down for this Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI J.S. BRAR (Faridkot): Mr. Speaker Sir, with your permission, I would like to raise a very important issue. Even after 55 years of our independence no importance has been given to the place which is located in my constituency near river Satluj where great martyrs Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev were chopped into pieces and burnt after pouring kerosene on them.

13.00 hrs.

I have met so many people there. All of them made a demand that no statues of great martyrs Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru have been installed in the Parliament of India. If statues of all the three cannot be installed then atleast the statue of Bhagat Singh Should be installed in Parliament. These great persons were hanged to death on 23 March, 1931, therefore, I would request you to take initiative for asking the Govt. to install the statue on 23 March, 2003 on their martyr day as you are holding this important post. There is a great demand for that. People are saying that why they have been ignored. Their statues should be installed in the Parliament House. This issue was raised in the other House also by many hon. Members and was supported by the members of opposition parties.

The gate of Lahore Jail was broken and they were executed in the night of 22nd March instead of 23rd March and the bodies of these great martyrs were chopped into pieces and loaded in a truck by breaking the back wall of the jail and were burnt at the banks of river Satluj at Ferozpur Husainiwala. Thousands of people of Ferozpur carried their decomposed bodies and cremated them. Even today they have their ashes in their houses. They say that they would carry the ashes to the hon. President of the country, hon. Speaker and the hon. Prime Minister and would request them to accept that. I request you to kindly look into this matter.

SHRI RAJ BABBAR (Agra): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I fully agree with the views of my hon. colleague. Since 1994, I have written letters to three Prime Ministers in this regard and have requested that the statues of Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru—the three great martyrs of the country, should be installed in the Parliament. No martyr especially from Punjab has been given any place in the Parliament. I feel sad while saying that Bhagat Singh ji once sat on one of the chairs in the block just behind that row where the camera has been fixed in the House. The crack in that brown pillar, is the result of an explosion made by Bhagat Singh. It has always been said in the House that this matter will be referred to the hon. Speaker. This issue came before three hon. Speakers, but it has not been resolved till date. I would request that a dignified person like you is occupying the Chair and this issue may kindly be resolved by your goodself. I think not even a single party in the House would oppose the installation of the statue of great martyrs Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru.

Mr. Speaker Sir, I would like to say one more thing. Bhagat Singh had once come to Agra and made a plan.

Today the people of the same Agra city are facing the problem of drinking water.

MR. SPEAKER: I would not allow you to speak on another subject.

SHRI RAJ BABBAR: T.T.G.T. also chalked out a scheme for that area which was related to drinking water involving a cost of crores of rupees, but Agra is still in the grip of water crisis. So much of funds have been spent, but no work is being executed there.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri J.S. Brar and Shri Raj Babbar have raised the issue of installing the statue of Shaheed Bhagat Singh. In the forthcoming meeting of the Committee on Installation of Statues in the Parliament House Complex, I will definitely take up this issue. However, I would request both of you to send a request letter addressed to the Speaker, Lok Sabha.

[Translation]

Today, we could cover 15 subjects with the cooperation of all the hon. Members. So much of subject could never be taken up earlier. I also want that I have 15 more subjects with me but all these subjects cannot be taken up today. I would give permission for one or two subjects. I assure that if the same cooperation is given by the hon. Members tomorrow also, then subject of each Member can be taken up. Subjects of all the Members can be included if you put your point in one or two minutes.

SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI (Khagaria): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am going to raise a very important issue. District Katihar in North Bihar is facing the devastating floods in river Ganga and Kosi. Dozens of panchayats are affected by floods in river Ganga. There are such Gram Panchayats *viz.* Kanthagola, Kantnagar, Hasimpur, Bharauli, Bhavanipur, Govrahi, Gurmila, Pakhara, Bhandratal, Uchala, Pusitola have been washed away by the floods and have their existence only on papers.

Mr. Speaker, Sir around 3 lakh villagers who were living in the Panchayats falling under Barari, Kursela, Sarneli and Falka blocks are leading almost a life of nomadics. No arrangements have been made by the Government of Bihar for their rehabilitation. Rs. 18 crores were sanctioned by the Union Government for preventing soil erosion by constructing spurs but due to negligence and short-sightedness of the department as two and half crore were wasted at the initial stage of the construction of 11 spurs and retire line which were to be constructed in the construction of one spur costs Rs. One Crore Twenty Five Lakhs. The State Government, departmental officers as also contractors think that this project would keep on filling their pockets and in this way these people are dividing this money of the common people amongst themselves.

Sir, through you, I would demand that a team may kindly be sent by the Union Government to investigate this matter of Rs. 18 crore and punish the guilty.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, an International Buddhist Conference was held in Bhopal on the 22nd and the BJP, opposed it. My request is that the people belonging to other religions also live here and if a conference of some other religion is held, then we should co-operate instead of opposing it. I appeal to the Union Government that enquiry should be held if any such dispute takes place and guilty persons should be punished.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The House now stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

13.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lauch till Fourteen of the clock.

14.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at seven minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA *in the Chair*]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up Matters under Rule 377.

(I) Need to connect Ajmer and Pushkar in Rajasthan by air

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Madam Chairman, Ajmer and Pushkar are world famous tourist places from historical and cultural point of view. Every year thousands of tourists visit these places by which

country earns a lot of foreign exchange. But so far no concrete efforts have been made to connect these important tourist places by air routes whereas on visit of hon'ble President, Prime Minister and various Ministers of Civil Aviation to Ajmer announcements have been made for constructing airport at Ajmer to link these places by air routes. Places were identified for this purpose and survey teams were sent by Ministry of Civil Aviation but nothing has been done in the regard so far. In the absence of airlink with these places domestic and international tourists have to face a lot of inconvenience. Rajasthan Government has also made several requests to the Union Government in this regard. The state Government has limited resources.

I, therefore, request the Government of India to acquire the land meant for construction of airport near Ajmer and Compensation to farmers should be paid. The Construction of airport should be done on priority basis and tourist places like Ajmer and Pushkar should be linked by air at the earliest.

(ii) Need to connect important cities of Madhya Pradesh with other metropolitan cities by air

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Madam Chairman, Madhya Pradesh is an agriculture dominated region and leads in several industries. There is also great potential for industrial development in this state but in the absence of proper transport facilities a lot of problems are being faced. In comparison to other states road transport is also not proper and there is no direct airlink between important cities of the states and metropolitan cities of the country. Earlier there was airlink between Bhopal to Chennai and Kolkata but it was withdrawn later on. Similarly there is no link between Jabalpur and Gwalior. These airlinks should be restored. The main industrial centres like Ujjain, Neemuch and several important departments of Union Government are situated here. There is a big training centre of CRPF in Neemuch. Thousands of Jawans and officers of CRPF are there. Hundreds of Central Government officers of Narcotics department are also there and that is also a district headquater. There are three units of Vikram Cement in this area where from their senior officers keep on visiting these places.

In view of this Bhopal and Indore should be linked with Delhi and Mumbai. Therefore, through you, I request the Hon. Minister of Civil Aviation to take action in this regard at the earliest.

(iii) Need to shift Damanjodi Railway Station near NALCO Colony, Damanjodi in Koraput District of Orissa

[English]

SHRI ANADI SAHU (Berhampur, Orissa): The Koraput Rayagada Railway Line in Waltair Division of SER runs through tunnels and curves. Recently passenger trains were introduced in this line. After Koraput Railway Station, the next station is at Damanjodi in Koraput District of Orissa. This Railway Station is five kilometres away from the colony and six kilometres away from the NALCO Aluminium Plant at Damanjodi. Further, there is no approach road to the Railway Station. People have to travel through a private land to approach the Railway Station. Many people of NALCO and nearby areas avail train from Damanjodi for going to Bhubaneswar. To mitigate the difficulties of the passengers, the Railway Station be shifted to a place nearer to the NALCO Colony, Damanjodi.

(iv) Need to inquire into the felling of trees on Sion-Trombay Highway in Mumbai

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA (Mumbai North East): Attention of Environment Ministry is drawn towards the fact that 784 trees on Sion-Trombay Highway in Mumbai were cut down in one night in the second week of November. No action has been taken till now. To put hoardings, the Commercial Department of Railways and other agencies gave permission to put hoardings in CRZ Zone. Mangroves were damaged. I seek full-fledged inquiry, investigation and urgent action from the Government/Ministry.

(v) Need to provide financial assistance to Government of Bihar to solve drinking water problem in the State

[Translation]

SHRI RAJO SINGH (Begusarai): Madam Chairman, it is really essential to restart almost all the 3,80,000 defunct handpumps in drought hit blocks of Patna, Gaya, Buxar, Nalanda, Aurangabad, Nawada, Rohtas, Kaimur, Jahanabad, Bhagalpur, Banka, Monghyr, Jamui, Sheikhpura, Lakhisarai, Araria, Purnea, Kishanganj, Saharsa, Supaul, Madhepura, Darbhanga, Madhubani, Samastipur, Siwan, Saran, Begusarai, Muzzaffarpur, Vaishali, Katihar and Sitamarhi districts of Bihar at the earliest so that proper water supply could be provided in rural areas of these districts. Around 25 percent handpumps out of the total defunct handpumps in drought hit blocks are quite old and in dilapidated condition. So,

[Shri Rajo Singh]

a proposal has been given to install new improved handpumps in place of these old handpumps as per the geophysical conditions of land there to make them durable. There is a proposal to repair the remaining 75 percent handpumps. In total 16,113 old handpumps are to be replaced and 48,383 handpumps are to be repaired which require Rs. 4840.67 lakh.

I therefore, request the Union Government to ensure supply of drinking water by providing funds to drought hit districts of Bihar for repairing and improving the condition of handpumps.

(vi) Need to include Kunduvadiyan Community of Wayanad District, Kerala in the list of Scheduled Tribes

[English]

SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN (Calicut): I would like to invite your kind attention towards the Kunduvadiyan Community residing in Sultan Bathery Taluk in Wayanad District, Kerala State. Though the other ancient communities residing in Wayanad District such as Kurichia, Kuruma, Paniya, Kattunaika, etc. were included in the list of Scheduled Tribes, Kunduvadiyan Community could not find a place in that list. It is understood that such benefits were withdrawn after the year 1977-78. Kerala Institute for Research, Training and Development Studies and Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes (Kirtads), Kozhikode had conducted studies about Kunduvadiyan Community about 20 years back and sent a detailed report to Government of Kerala specifying that the above community is eligible for getting all the benefits of S.T. communities with a recommendation to include them in the list of Scheduled Tribe Communities. Accordingly, the Government of Kerala had sent proposals to the Government of India to include them in the list of Scheduled Tribe Communities. The matter is still pending with the Government of India. I therefore request the Government to include them in the Scheduled Tribes List.

(vii) Need to expedite construction of a flyover at a Level crossing between Muchipara and Durgapur barrage

SHRI SUNIL KHAN (Durgapur): There is a level crossing on railway track on the road between Muchipara and Durgapur Barrage. The same road has also connected NH-2 and Bankura district towards South India. As there is no flyover, often trucks and vehicles have to wait for hours at the level crossing. It is important to mention here that several NGOs have agreed to invest Rs. 200 crores for setting up industries in Bankura. Durgapur is also an industrial area. Unfortunately. Railway is yet to prepare an estimate for construction of a flyover. I have raised this issue several times earlier.

I request the Union Government to look into the matter early.

(viii) Need to take measures to check menace of Neelgais in U.P.

[Translation]

SHRI DHARM RAJ SINGH PATEL (Phulpur): Madam Chairman, number of Neelgais is increasing day by day in various parts of country especially in Uttar Pradesh due to which crops of farmers are damaged heavily. On the one hand farmers work very hard day and night during winter and summer for growing crops and on the other hand herds of neelgais damage and eat the crops due to which country is suffering loss of thousands of tonnes of foodgrains and children of farmers are compelled to starve. During night herd of Neelgais freely stroll on G.T. road due to which accidents take place and hundreds of people become victims in these accident.

I, therefore, request the Government to protect the crops of farmers from the damage caused by neelgais and no legal action should be taken against farmers in case neelgais are beaten to drive away or some neelgai dies in the process of Protecting the crops.

(ix) Need to take steps for revival of Pyrites, phosphates and Chemicals Ltd., Amjhaur in Rohtas district, Bihar.

SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH (Bikramganj): Madam Chairman, Pyrites, Phosphate and Chemicals Ltd., Amjhaur, Rohtas, Bihar is a Government of India undertaking which was set up in 1960 at Amjhaur, the most backward region of rohtas district for mining of Pyrites. Later on, in 1987 a pyrites based Sulphuric Acid Plant was set up there which is the only plant in Asia which makes acid from pyrites. Alongwith this plant, a fertiliser factory was set up there producing fertilizer by the name of Son-Ganga fertilizer' by using sulphuric acid so that acid produced there may be used in agricultural works. This plant and mining work continued smoothly upto 1992 but with the withdrawal of subsidy on Singal Super Phosphate (Son-Ganga fertilizer) by the Union Government after the year 1997 this institute started incurring losses due to which in the absence of working capital in 1999 production in that plant stopped. The main point is that pyrites produced there is used for making saline land fertile. The labourers engaged in that factory

have always achieved the target of production for which Production Award was given to that factory. Even now that institution can be run by providing working capital. But the decision of closing that factory is going to cause a problem of livelihood for people of that backward area and terrorist activities will further increase in that terrorist infested area. I, therefore, request the Government not to close down that plant.

(x) Need to ensure purchase of paddy at support price in Bihar

SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN (Araria): Madam, the Government have fixed procurement price of paddy at the rate of Rs. 550 per quintal, but in the State of Bihar paddy is being procured at the rate of Rs. 300 to 325. Procurement centers for the purchase of paddy have not been set up over there, due to which the farmers over there are compelled to sell their paddy at lower rates. After sometime work on Rabi crop is also going to begin and the farmer would be able to sow Rabi crop after selling the paddy crop. The farmer has spent a lot on fertilizers, seeds and ploughing etc. In these circumstances, the farmers over there are distressed due to lower remunerative price of paddy and also worried about sowing of rabi crop.

Therefore, I would like to request the Union Government to set up paddy procurement centers at the Block Headquarters as well as in the small markets of State of Bihar and to procure paddy at the rate of Rs. 550 per quintal, so that farmers may get remunerative price.

(xi) Need to increase annual budget allocation for Akashvani Kendra at Rewa, Madhya Pradesh

SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI (Rewa): Madam, the annual budget of Akashvani, Rewa has been reduced in the last few years. Earlier, the budget to the tune of Rs. 16 lakh was allocated, which has now been reduced to Rs. 6 lakh, whereas in view of price rise, the budgetary allocation of all other departments have been increased. The reduced allocation of budget made it impossible to organise cultural programmes, thereby, Akashvani of Rewa is unable to fulfill its basic objectives. I, therefore, request the Union Government to enhance the annual budget of Akashvani Kendra of Rewa district and also enquire, as to why the budget allocation of Akashvani Kendra of Rewa was reduced.

(xii) Need to declare State Highway No. 18 between Salem and Viniyambadi in Tamil Nadu as a National Highway

[English]

SHRI V. VETRISELVAN (Krishnagiri): The State Highway No. 18 between Vaniyambadi and Salem via Thirupathur to Uthangari Harur in Tamil Nadu has a heavy traffic. This State Highway connects the Northarkardu, Dharmapuri and Salem Districts. All buses are flying from Vellur to Salem on this State Highway. Many reputed industries and educational institutions fall in between Salem and Vaniyambadi. Agricultural products are transported through this road from one place to other. All these facts have put heavy traffic burden on this State Highway and that is why, there is a great demand to convert this State Highway No. 18, *i.e.*, between Salem and Vaniyambadi into a National Highway. The State Government of Tamil Nadu has already approved the proposal and sent the same to the Union Government, National Highway Authority of India and other concerned authorities.

Hence, I request the hon. Minister to look into the matter and declare the above mentioned State Highway as National Highway.

14.24 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Creation of buffer stock of sugar

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): Our Sugar industry is today in a difficult situation. For the last three sugar seasons, the industry has been carrying increasingly large stocks. The carry over stocks from the 2001-02 sugar season are around 100 lakh tonnes. The expected production in the current season is around 170 lakh tonnes against domestic consumption of around 180 lakh tonnes. Export is likely to be around 10 lakh tonnes. This will still leave stocks of around 80 lakh tonnes at the end of the current sugar season.

Open market prices of sugar have shown an appreciable decline in the past few months, because of which their capacity to pay the sugarcane growers has become constrained. As on 30.9.2002 the cane price arrears are estimated, to be around Rs. 1,100 crores, which is almost double the last year's level. This has caused hardship to the sugarcane growers.

In order to mitigate the hardship of sugarcane growers, Government has decided to create a buffer stock of 20 lakh tonnes of sugar for a period of one year. This will involve an outgo of Rs. 412 crore from the Sugar Development Fund. An additional amount of Rs. 374 crore would be released by banks on account of the buffer

[Shri Sharad Yadav]

stock. These funds of Rs. 786 crore will be used exclusively for payment of cane price dues to sugarcane growers for which the required legal rules are already in place.

The Government has also decided that it would encourage exports of sugar aggressively and provide further assistance to sugar exporters in addition to the existing reimbursement of inland transport and freight charges.

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Are you going to give some subsidy to the export of sugar in that case?

[Translation]

Whether subsidy would be given?

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam Chairman, subsidy can not be issued, but freight charges in transport can be given.

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: As a special case, I will allow you to ask a question; otherwise it is not allowed.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR (Baramati): Madam, in this statement it has been said, that the hardship of farmers would be mitigated, but there are two-three important issues.

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Has the statement not been circulated?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: We have not received the copy of the statement. Anyhow, we have heard him.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: I think only the notice of statement has been circulated and not the statement itself. Anyway, you have heard the Minister.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Madam, there are two things. The Government of India has agreed to create buffer stock of 20 lakh tonnes of sugar. It is good. It will provide some help, but the biggest problem is that a very big stock is available in the country. The situation will not improve, till the stock would be exported out of the country.

Madam, today the rate of sugar in the world market is Rs. 920 per quintal, and in our country its conversation cost is Rs. 620 per quintal. The situation is such that farmers hardly get Rs. 300-400. Therefore, if we want to compete in international market, we have to give assistance to the farmers for ocean freight as per the guidelines of WTO. Several countries have provided such assistance. But if the farmers get assistance of Rs. 100-200 per quintal, they can get remunerative prices. Some States too have taken decision in this regard. Maharashtra Government has decided to give transport subsidy of Rs. 100 per quintal for exports. If the Government of India would provide some help, then this stock could be consumed and the farmers can get some help.

Madam, besides there is a need to exempt excise duty for two years and alongwith it there is also a need to convert the debt of sugar mills on short margin into short-term loan. Whether the government propose to do something in this regards or not?

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam Chairman, I have said in the end that the government propose to boost exports and in what form the assistance would be given in under consideration. As I said and also said by Shri Pawar Saheb also that a suggestion has been put forth before us. The government of Maharastra has given subsidy for exports. Hon. Power Saheb has also raised some other questions I would only like to request that the government are considering his request and if our resource potential allow, we would try to do the work and hence I have put forth this thing but we have yet to go through the entire exercise as to how much financial burden this would involve and what steps we would have to take. However this is certainly true that today the sugar industry is in crisis. The other points raised by Shri Pawar are also valid. The government would find a solution for these and the deliberations are continuously going on in this direction and the discussion has also been allowed to take place earlier in this regard.

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (Maharajganj, U.P.): Madam Chairman, the sugarcane growers are being deceived. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: There is no provision for debate on the statement.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: I am moving the item No.13. Shri Shatrughan Sinha.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: There is no discussion on this issue. You give notice.

[Translation]

You can give notice to Speaker to hold a discussion on it. This issue would not be raised right now.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing you. Nothing will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You resume your seat. I have called for next item.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam Chairman, I would like to say that we have taken the step for creating buffer stock of 20 lakh tonnes of foodgrains to resolve this crisis. We have taken this step on the demand of the sugar factories, co-operative factories and the public sector undertakings. The announcement for exports has been made here. All this has been done to provide relief to the farmers *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Yadav ji, you have replied, so you please resume your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: I have stopped the matter. Please do not go into it. Please sit down

...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You cannot go on defying the Chair. I am sorry. Nothing will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please do not defy the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You ask for having discussion on it by giving notice to the hon. Speaker.

...(Interruptions)

* Not recorded.

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The matter is closed. I am not going into it again.

14.33 hrs.

INDIAN MEDICINE CENTRAL COUNCIL (AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): On behalf of Shri Shatrughan Sinha, I beg to move:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Indian systems of medicine, namely, Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha are the recognised systems of medicine in India. About four lakhs registered practitioners are practicing these systems in India. These systems are simple, natural, cost effective and proven to be effective for common ailments as well as for chronic diseases and also for certain diseases which are otherwise refractory or less amenable to other forms of treatment. The Government is encouraging these systems to develop on their own genius. One of the measures taken to regulate the education and practice of the systems in the enactment of the Indian Medicine Central Council Act in 1970. Under the provisions of this Act, the Government in 1971 constituted a Central Council of Indian Medicine which has been reconstituted from time to time.

SHRI A.C. JOS (Trichur): The Cabinet Minister is not seen here, Madam.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The Minister of State is here and he is moving the Bill. You cannot object to that.

SHRI A. RAJA: The main objectives of this Council are to maintain a central register of practitioners of Indian Medicine and to regulate education and practice. Through this measure of registration of practitioners, the practice of Indian Medicine by people without any training and experience has been greatly curtailed.

Prior to the enforcement of this Act, different State governments were conducting different courses of varying duration and titles. In order to achieve standardisation

[Shri A. Raja]

and uniformity in education, the Council has enforced various regulations. One such regulation is the minimum standards of education in Indian Medicine Regulations, 1986 that was later amended in 1989.

With the increase in acceptance and popularity of these systems, the demand for establishing new colleges grew, resulting in increasing in the number of doctors coming out of these colleges. Commercialisation of medical education gave incentive to opening of more and more colleges. The societies/trusts and similar bodies started colleges after obtaining permission of State Governments and affiliation firm Universities. This caused proliferation of colleges leading to fall in standards. It was expected that the Indian Medicine Central Council Act and the Education Regulations made by them would help to achieve uniform standards of education and practice in Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha systems of medicine. But due to lacunae in the provisions, neither the Central Government nor the Central Council of Indian Medicine could enforce the provisions in letter and spirit.

According to the procedure in vogue, an intending society or trust can obtain permission of the State Government and consent of the affiliating University and start a college. Thereafter, they approach the Central Council of Indian Medicine for permitting them to run the course for a fixed number of seats. There is no legal provision, which makes it obligatory to obtain prior approval of the Central Government or the Central Council. This has led to proliferation of sub-standard colleges.

The Central Council of Health and Family Welfare and the Conference of the State Health Ministers of Indian Systems of Medicine & Homeopathy addressed this issue and recommended for the amendment of the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, with a view to permitting only those new colleges, which would comply with guidelines laid down in this regard.

Therefore, a proposal was mooted to amend the Act on the pattern of the amendments carried out in the Indian Medical Council Act in 1993. A similar amendment was passed by this House in this Session in the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973.

The provisions proposed in the amendment are to seek permission of the Central Government for the establishment of new colleges; increase in the number of seats and for introducing new or higher courses of study in the Indian medicine, with a view to ensure curtailing the mushrooming of sub-standard institutions.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Sivaganga): Thank you, Madam Chairman, We support this Bill wholeheartedly. But at the same time, we have to comment upon certain areas. It is because the enactments should have a touch of global market. The Indian systems of medicine, especially, *ayurveda, siddha,* and *unani* is worth about Rs. 53,000 crore in the international market. But China is having around 32.5 per cent of the market. But India is having very small percentage about which we need not even make a mention. In this background, we have to compete with the world market. It becomes a service oriented sector. Abroad, especially in the Western countries, the Indian medicines are used in each and every aspect of life. It is used for beautification, health, rectification, prevention etc. They are using Indian medicines, especially that of *ayurveda, siddha,* and *unani.* In such circumstances, this Bill gives more bureaucratic control especially to the Central Government. The original Act give way only for the constitution of Central Council of Indian Medicine and maintenance of Central Registrar of Indian Medicine for matters connected therewith.

But now the Central Government steps into the area of State Governments who are now permitting them to have new institutions, medical college or research institution on the basis of Indian medicines. The universities used to give the syllabi, conduct the examination and award degrees and diplomas. Apart from these two institutions, with the establishment of the Indian Medicine Central Council, we will have one more institution, which will see whether infrastructure is properly made or not and whether there is any necessity for making further allocation of seats.

Clause 13 (a) gives the permission for establishment of medical college. They have to apply for a scheme. That scheme is not defined in the Bill. But the scheme is mentioned. Under clause 13 (a) (2), the scheme is to be given to the Central Government. The Central Government will, in turn, send it to the Central Council. The Central Council will look into the scheme and find out whether it is reasonable or not and whether it can be accepted or not. They have to decide it within six months. Otherwise, they can demand for rectification or for the error to be rectified. They can demand it from the institution which are applying for the scheme. If they do

not get the rectification demand within six months, another new application can be given. But this time it has to be given within one year. That is a welcome provision. Within one year if nothing comes from the Central Government, then that particular institution can run the institution as a permitted institution.

In the fourth place, I would like to say that the recommendation made by the Central Council has to go to the Central Government and the Central Government will give the permission. I would like to suggest one thing. Nowadays, the market-driven life is going on. We need a lot of people to have education in the Indian system of medicine. The definition of Indian Medicine has been given in the Section as follows:

> "Indian Medicine' means the system of Indian Medicine commonly known as *Ashtang Ayurveda, Siddha or Unani Tibb* whether supplemented or not by such modern advances as the Central Council may declare by notification from time to time."

This aspect is the need of the hour. Therefore, whatever the market needs, that should be given. The number of people who have got the skill and education should swell and the number should go up. Therefore, we should not restrict them to come and get the Central Government's permission. Just for example, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and other States are having a lot of Ayurvedic educational institutions. They have to seek the permission of the Central Government then and there even for increasing the seats. The same situation will give rise to too much of a delay in respect of other aspects also.

In the same way, I would like to suggest one thing. Before that, I want to put this question. What is the infrastructure that is available now? That has not been mentioned here fully. We cannot imagine to have the infrastructure of the allopathy medicine where big buildings, big laboratories and palacious areas are needed. There is no need for it. I know about Tamil Nadu. The Tamil Nadu Government has given about 14.52 acres of land to start a Siddha institute. For that, for the compound-wall alone, they have spent about Rs. 22 lakh. But there is no building other than the compound wall. Is ayurvedic medicinal system needs such magnificent buildings? There is no need for it. It should be a *vedic* type of an institute. It should have a cottage; herbals around it; a garden around it; it should have an estate where medicinal plants are available. A vast area is available in India. We can create a lot of Ayurvedic and Siddha institutes wherever land is available. In drought-prone areas like my constituency, there are a lot of herbal plants. So, an institute can be started in such places. There are many people who learn it through the hereditary system of education. But they are not awarded any degree. They have got the knowledge. They paractise it. They are successful. How are we going to recognise them? Are we having any diploma course or certificate course or a crash course to make them educated? Can they secure a certificate? So, this should be recognised. This is a part of the Indian life. ...*(Interruptions)* Indian medicine is a part of the Indian life. Whatever food we are taking, a part of medicine is included in it. It has nutrition also. There is no need to take a tablet as in the case of allopathy. If you take the greens, then automatically it supplies all the vitamins. The deficiencies can be rectified. Therefore, it is a part of the day to day life. This is a day-to-day system. That should be recognised. We call this type of medicine in Tamil as *Paatti Vaidyam*, the grandmother's medicinal system. A grandmother can easily cure the problem of a crying child or any problem of the children, old-age people or any youngsters. But they need not go for the allopathy medicine where they have to spend a lot of money. Therefore, this type of thinking has to emerge.

The Government wants to recognise the institutes. For that, they want to take away the rights of the States. There are so many cases pending in the Supreme Court. Judgements were also given in some cases. So, Mr. Minister, why are you usurping the powers of the State Governments? The State Governments know the needs of the local area. They can give permission for the colleges. They can change the syllabus according to the needs. Therefore, this type of a thing should not be done by taking away the power to the Central Government. By this way, the Centre is asking everybody to go to the Central Government for getting permission for starting colleges and other things.

Finally, I would suggest that the very Bill gives rise to a lot of doubts. Previously, there was only recognition of medical qualification in certain cases. Please refer to clause 13B (3) which says:

> "Where any medical institution increases its admission capacity in any course of study or training without the previous permission of the Central Government in accordance with the provisions of Section 13A, medical qualification granted to any student of such medical institution on the basis of the increase in the admission capacity shall not be deemed to be recognised medical qualification for the purposes of this Act."

[Shri E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan]

What about the colleges that are already existing? How is the Government going to permit them? There are about 120 Ayurveda Colleges all over India and about 25 Unani Colleges. How is the Government going to recognise them? There is no provision for that in this Bill.

In the same way, Clause 13B (3) says:

"Where any medical institution increases its admission capacity in any course of study or training without the previous permission of the Central Government in accordance with the provisions of section 13A, medical qualification granted to any student of such medical institution on the basis of the increase in its admission capacity shall not be deemed to be a recognised medical qualification for the purposes of this Act."

So, what will be the fate of those students who have already joined in such institutions? We are seeing plenty of news items appearing in the Press that students are being lured to join such institutions. They are being promised that there would be increase of seats within six months or one year. So, later on if you do not recognise such increase of seats in those institutions, what will happen to all those students who have already joined there in the hope that the college would get recognition and they can continue their course there?

Therefore, these types of day-to-day problems are there. These things should be looked into properly when statutory rules are framed. I am happy that at least now the Government has thought of making the Indian system of medicine a perfect one and bringing it up to the international level. So, getting more powers or usurping powers alone will not help the cause of Indian system of medicine. But the Government should think constructively to help the unemployed people who are ready to study Indian system of medicine and practise it in day-to-day life. The Government should do more research on this and allow more patents so that such students can earn more in the international market.

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYA NATH (Gorakhpur): Madam Chairman, I welcome Indian Medicine Control Council (Amendment) Bill 2002 introduced by the hon. Minister. I thank the hon. Minister for presenting this Bill which seeks to bring revolutionary changes in the systems of Medicine like Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani systems and he certainly deserves congratulations for it.

Ayurved is also our traditional system of medicine but the research and other activities needed to turn it into a system of international repute did not take place. We adopted allopathy, certainly, it cures the disease but its medicines cause several adverse effects in our body and create new diseases in our body. Hence continuous need was being felt to move that amendment in order to bring about the qualitative changes in our Ayurved system by setting up medical council. It takes place quite often that some institutions are given autonomy but they misuse it, flout prescribed norms and function arbitrarily. The same has happened with the Indian Medicine Central Council. Several such institutions had been set up for improvement in Indian system of Medicine and to make it more efficacious but owing to their obduracy desired changes could not take place.

Consequently, we have kept on lagging behind. Hon. Minister has said a lot about the objects and reasons and as was very usual that not even the government has the right to issue guidelines to the Central Council and I have myself gone through some of such instances. Medical Council of India and Dental Council of India work under the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and these institutions misuse their autonomy because they do not come under direct control of the Union government. Their arbitrariness can be seen by their way of functioning. Certainly these institutions are the biggest stumbling block in the way of achieving the quality in the health sector and these institutions instead of ensuring quantitatively changes increase the number of new institution. A trust proposed to set up a Medical College in my Constituency. Under guidelines of Medical Council of India there is a provision that inspections team from Medical Council of India would visit there only after holding talks with the management a particular college. Our institute requested twice-thrice for sending inspections team and asked MCI to check the prescribed norms but the inspection team of MCI only visited when the winter vacations had started in our institutes. I met the then Union Minister of Health and Family Welfare in 1999. Firstly I talked to the President of the institute. He said that it was their right and I was interfering in their autonomy. I talked to the Union Minister and asked him for sending the inspection team after winter vacations are over which may check whether or not the college fulfills the prescribed norms and accordingly decide in this regard. Hon. Minister gave the assurance for providing of co-operation but the President, MCI termed it as direct interference in their autonomy and refused to accept it. Arbitratory behaviour and bribes are the order of the day in MCI and the same situation prevails in Dental Council of India. Not only this, the senior office bearers of the institution tried

for one year to get bail because the case imposing their misdeeds was pending in the Delhi High Court. These institutions have become the centres of corruption and it is the need of the hour that the Central Government be vested with powers to control the arbitrariness of these bodies and to improve the quality of their functioning. Besides, these institutions also adversely affected the atmosphere in the medical college.

Madam, there is a government medical college in Gorakhpur. There are seven medical colleges in Uttar Pradesh. I am of the view that only the Gorakhpur Medical College but the other six government medical colleges do not fulfill the norms fixed by MCI. MCI issued guidelines to Gorakhpur Medical College in 1995 to stop further admission in the college and to abolish the post graduate seats altogether. The notice is served every year and I have to seek the permission of six month or year from the hon. minister every time. MCI norm regarding the appointments and the capacity of 750 beds in a medical college should be uniformly applied for all the medical colleges in the country but MCI only funds fault with Gorakhpur medical college. Medical Council of India finds fault with only those institutions which are not involved in its corrupt activities. The Indian Medical Centre has also gone the samyway. A major crisis has emerged before. These organisations have adopted arbitrary attitude for conducting research work on Indian herbs and medicines under Ayurveda.

On the lines of allopathy, tablets are being given in Ayurveda also. The required research work is not being undertaken also the desired level of quality is not being maintained. New institutions are behaving arbitrarily. America and other countries have set up a genes bank of more than five lakh Indian herbs. Through these gene banks they have tried to patent our bitter gourd, Neem and other herbs and medicines.

Through you, I would like to say to the hon. Minister that as prior permission of the Central Government is essential to open new institutes for higher curriculum or to increase the number of seats, similarly it should be our endeavour to enhance the quality of work done by these institutions and quality medicines. America and other countries are in conspiracy to completely wipe out our system of Ayurveda by patenting our herbs. China, America and Germany have set up gene bank of Indian herbs and in this way they are conspiring to wipe out Indian Ayurveda. The Government of India should act in this direction too and conservation and promotion of herbal plants should be brought in the ambit of Central Council of Indian Medicine under the Control of Central Government. I thank the hon. Minister for he has tried to control those institutions which has misutilised their autonomy. It is a positive and creative step. I thank him from the core of my heart for presenting such a bill.

[English]

SHRI LAKSHMAN SETH (Tamluk): Madam Chairman, the hon. Minister has brought this Bill in order to stop the mushrooming of medical colleges so that the sub-standard education could be restricted. So, I support this Bill.

But I have one thing to bring to the notice of this House and for the consideration of the hon. Minister. As per Chapter II A, in clause 13A it is mentioned that:

"(a) no person shall establish a medical institution; or

(b) no medical institution shall—

(i) open a new or higher course of study or training, including a post-graduate course of study or training, which would enable students of such course or training to qualify himself for the award of any recognised medical qualification; or

(ii) increase its admission capacity in any course of study or training including a post-graduate course of study or training,

except with the previous permission of the Central Government obtained in accordance with the provisions of this section."

I have no objection to this proposition. I would only like to place before you that in the explanation it has been clear that for the purposes of this section, 'person' incudes any university or a trust.

[DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA *in the Chair*]

14.59 hrs.

As per the Supreme Court Order, in case of Unnikrishnan J.P. and others, it is stated that only a registered society and university will be entitled to open the medical colleges. But, recently a new judgement has been given by the hon. Supreme Court on 31st October 2002, wherein it has been clearly mentioned that any citizen has a right to establish and administer educational institutions under article 19(i)(g) and 26.

[Shri Lakshman Seth]

15.00 hrs.

But this right is subjected to the provisions of article 19(6) and 26(a). However, the minority institution will have a right to admit students belonging to the minority group in the manner as discussed in this judgement.

So, according to this judgement, not only the Trusts and the Universities but also the individuals are entitled to open the medical colleges. But if this Bill is passed and becomes a law, then certain individuals will be debarred from opening medical colleges. It will strike the fundamental right of the individuals. Any individuals can also open a medical college or any educational institution. So, I think, this Bill certainly will retrograde the judgement of the Supreme Court. I want a clarification from the hon. Minister regarding this aspect.

Recently, the Supreme Court has also given a judgement that the privately managed medical colleges would have a right to fix the pay structure, tuition fee, etc. In this Bill, it has not been mentioned. When the individuals and the private organisations are opening the medical colleges, they should have a right to fix the tuition fee, etc. as per the judgement of the Supreme Court. This aspect should also be taken into consideration in this Bill.

Thirdly, the Central Government is going to impose some restrictions on the approval of the medical colleges. It is nice. Otherwise, we will not be able to stop the mushrooming growth of the medical colleges and we will not be able to take into consideration the aspect of standard. Standard is very important but at the same time our country is having a shortage of medical practitioners. Particularly in the rural areas we are having a dearth of medical practitioners. So, we need more and more doctors. In order to give due consideration to this important aspect, the stringent conditions in the guidelines should be removed. As per the present guidelines, if anybody or any Institute or any Trust desires to set up a medical college, they will have to have the ownership of the hospital with the capacity of minimum 300 beds initially and they will have to increase the number of beds up to one thousand. I think, this is very much stringent.

Secondly, there are so many other stringent conditions also. I think, the applicant or the proposer will have to submit some fund up to Rs. 5 crore in the bank. They will have to show it. Otherwise, they will not get the permission. For opening up of a new medical college, some provision should be made in the Bill so that these organisers can tie up with any Government hospitals initially and then afterwards they will have to set up a hospital. The number of beds should be reduced from the present 300 to 100 so that the private individuals can have a capacity to set up medical colleges.

Sir, there are many other things. As there is a dearth of medical practitioners, we should give encouragement to the individuals, to the Society and to the Trust to open up the medical colleges. Approval of the Government for opening a medical college is necessary. It is very important but this harassment should be removed and the stringent conditions should be relaxed so that many medical colleges can come up in our country and the country will be benefited from the medical practitioners in the rural areas.

Sir, this is a very important point to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister. I think, he will explain all these things. I have no objection in accepting and supporting this Bill but these important points will have to be clarified.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH (Nagar Kurnool): Respected Chairman, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. I congratulate the Health Minister for bringing this Bill.

The Indian system of medicine is very much neglected in certain places. In some of the States, permission has been given to a number of colleges without bothering about the standard and infrastructure which they have to maintain. Such type of permission is given without following the process of streamlining. For example, in the Indian Medical Council (IMC), the system is a streamlined system. Whenever they give permission to a medical college, they grant permission ultimately keeping in view the sentiment of the State. But there is no such practice or system in the Indian system of medicine. There will be mushrooming of colleges, as I earlier said, without any infrastructure and without any facility.

As the learned hon. Member said, the standard of a student depends upon the standard of the institution from which the graduates or he turns out to be. What is happening is this. It is because of the non-maintenance of the standard in such type of institutions and without following the system of streamlining in giving permission, the colleges are mushrooming. In the private sector, graduates and postgraduates are trained without faculty

which teaches and gives them good education. So it is turning out to be that we are just giving quantity and not quality, or without test. By giving quantity, when these people come out of the institutions, they are just not knowing what to do because these systems have not been very much popular. They are adopting the modern system of medicines. There have been a number of instances which appeared in the newspapers wherein quacks have claimed themselves as *Ayurveda, Siddha* and *Unani* doctors. They are telling the people that they are able to treat all types of diseases. Ultimately they are put in the jail.

What is happening in this. After graduating from such type of institutions, these people are adopting the modern system of medicine, that is, allopathy, because they have to survive. When there are some complications, these graduates are not knowing how to tackle such type of emergencies. There is human loss. Also, many a time, violence has taken place. In such type of situation, this Bill, which wants to regulate the Indian system of medicine, is a welcome step. It is a very good step on the part of the Central Government. It is to maintain standard and good education because at many places in India, the Indian system of medicines is very much neglected. It is an ancient system, which is being practiced in other Western countries. They have learnt from our country. It is a sad affair that we are not able to practise, but all the other countries practise. We are not giving due importance to this. In the rural areas, the Government is unable to give even the modern system to medicare or our ancient system of medicare. When compared cost-wise, the Indian systems of medicine, *Ayurveda, Siddha* and *Unani,* are approachable to everybody because they can be locally made available from plants and other things. That is why, this system needs to be encouraged and the Government should allocate more fund.

While supporting this Bill, I demand from the Government that whether in respect of giving permission to new colleges or for expansion, the Government should strictly adhere to the norms and conditions. It should strictly ensure that those doctors who were trained in the Indian systems of medicine, should practise only that system of medicine for which they were trained. If anybody is deviating from that system, they should not be allowed. As I said earlier, they are forced to practise allopathy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude because the time allotted by the BAC for this Bill is only one hour.

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: I am concluding in one minute. They should strictly adhere to practise only the system of medicine for which they have been trained. It is because if any other system is practised, they are unable to tackle the complications which are arising.

Secondly, those who deviate from the system and practise should be disqualified, their degrees should be withdrawn and stringent action should be taken against them.

While streamlining the system, the interests of the States should also be kept in mind. After all, the States only would know the needs of the hospitals throughout the State. So, while passing this Bill, due consideration should also be given to the sentiments of the States.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. Kunwar Akhilesh Singh. Please speak.

SHRI RAJO SINGH (Begusarai): Sir, he is a real doctor. State Minister who is not a real doctor is presenting the bill. Had the bill been presented by a real doctor, we could have come to know the real situation.

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (Maharajganj, U.P.): At least he is a genuine person in comparison to the Cabinet Minister.

[English]

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: As per the information given by the Government, these colleges are more in number only in Maharashtra, Karnataka and Rajasthan. In order to maintain a uniform distribution of these institutions all over the country, the Central Council should take the sentiments of the States into consideration.

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Mr. Chairman. Sir, the movement led by late Shri Jai Prakash Narayan brought a change in power. And Late Shri Raj Narayan gave a new dimension to the Indian system of medicines. Since then we are witnessing the same plight of Indian system of medicines as it is happening in the case of Indian languages. Indian languages are being discriminated in the country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are two types of people in the country. Some are influenced by English culture and categorise themselves in the elite class and some are supporters of Indian culture and languages but they are being taken as inferior. Indian system of medicine is also

[Kunwar Akhilesh Singh]

being considered as inferior among the other medicine systems. Through this House, I would like to request the hon. Minister to bring integrated system of medicines to give a new dimension to Indian system of medicines. Today, adverse affects of allopathy are coming into light and especially the aged members are the victims of these side affects of allopathy. In this context, I would like to mention that the system of medicine we developed through Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and other natural system of medicines, did not show any side affects on us though the various side affects of allopathy are being felt by the patients. Therefore, we have the only way left that is to adopt the integrated system of medicine and make efforts for encouraging the Indian system of medicines.

Through you, I would like to mention that Yogi Adityanath has just now mentioned that medical institutions are mushrooming in various parts of the country and only the institutions which give money are being recognised. I fully agree with it. The allegations levelled against the Head of the Department of Surgery of All India Institute of Medical Sciences, which is known as a best institute in the country, have been proved prima-facie. These allegations have not been levelled only by some Members of Parliament or some persons rather the officers of this Institute have also confirmed these allegations. Hon. Minister is not present here but I would like to mention that unfortunately the hon. Minister has been pressurised by some unseen forces to save Head of the Department. If corruption is patronised in such a manner, I think it would become difficult to protect the Indian system of medicine also from this evil.

Secondly, I would like to say that Ayurvedic hospitals in the country are in pitiable condition. Government should pay attention towards it. I can not say about other States but if a surprise inspection is done by a team in Ayurvedic hospitals of Uttar Pradesh, it may not find any doctor and staff there. Doctor and staff working there get salary only after a period of 8 to 12 months.

I would like to tell that Indian system of Medicine and Ayurveda should not be ignored while formulating the Budget for the Department. It will definitely promote the Indian system of medicines. However, if it is ignored in the budget, if you curtail the budget allocation for it, definitely such amendments, bills would prove meaningless.

Poor people cannot afford to get allopathic treatment. They can be given treatment through Homeopathy, Unani and Siddha system. Once again, I would like to request very humbly that if we really want to promote Indian system of medicine, it should be given special status in the Budget.

With these words, I support this Bill.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI (Sitamarhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome Indian Medicine Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2002 and also congratulate the hon'ble Minister for making right initiative in the field of Indian Medicine system.

The objectives of the Bill have been made clear in clause 13b and 13a and a few provisions have been added in chapter 2 with a view to remove its earlier shortcomings. However, it has been stated in the objectives that the number of seats would be increased and the institutions opened without prior approval of the Central Council, would not be recognised. I would like to underline the point and would ask the hon'ble minister to clarify it when he replies to the debate. He should clarify about the institutions, which get recognition from some other institutions and the students are enrolled in them on the basis of advertisements, give their money and time to it and in the end it would come to nothing as their certificates would not be recognised as per rules, some such provisions should exist wherein the equivalent courses from other institutions are also recognised by the Indian Medicine Central Council. Such a provision should be incorporated in the Bill.

I support all the issues that have been raised by the hon'ble Members during debate at the same time I would also like to point out that even after 55 years of independence, the Indian system of medicine, be it indigenous (Desi) system or Siddha Yunani medicine system or naturopathy or Ayurveda, all are on verge of extinction. Kunwar Akhilesh Singh ji has rightly said that late Raj Narain ji had tried to promote Indian system of medicine. It is because of this that the Bill of 1970 was amended earlier and it is now sought to be amended by the hon'ble Minister which I welcome. But I would like to point out that in these 50 years, the Indian system of medicine has not got justice and this government has taken a noble step by bringing this Bill. Notwithstanding delay in this matter we will have to create a fool proof system because people of the developed countries have started to pay heed to Indian system of Medicine particularly due to side effect of allopathy. If we do not oppose the patenting of five lakh herbs, such a huge wealth will be lost to us. Therefore, I would like to request the hon'ble Minister to tackle the threat of patenting of Tulsi, Neem and other herbs including turmeric and coriander and to save these herbs and use these in the development of our medicine systems. I hope that, in his reply, hon'ble Minister would give us assurances in this regard and would try to give equal status to Indian system

of medicine along with allopathy system. With this hope and belief I conclude by once again extending my support to the Bill.

[English]

SHRI A.C. JOS (Trichur): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I generally welcome this amendment to the Bill. I have no hesitation to say that I am confident of the capacity of my friend Shri A. Raja in moving this Bill. But I would like to point out that when an amendment Bill is moved in the House, the Cabinet Minister should have been present in the House. It is a propriety and respect to the House. Anybody can move the Bill. There is no doubt. The hon. Minister of State is piloting the Bill. But the Cabinet Minister should have been here. We seldom see Shri Shatrughan Sinha, as a film star, here in the House. But today, at least when the Bill is moved, he should have been present here....*(Interruptions)* Sir, I am not yielding...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. The hon. Member is not yielding.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Sir, the Cabinet Minister should have been here...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI SU THIRUNAVUKKARASAR): Sir, as per the Rules, the Minister of State is also allowed. Please check up...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI A.C. JOS: Sir, as I mentioned to you, I generally welcome this Bill and support this Bill also. I am happy that as my colleague has said, after 55 years we are now recognising and giving recognition to the Indian system of medicine and giving it its due importance. My only doubt regarding this amending Bill is that as per Clause 13.A (1) it is between the Government and that Council...*(Interruptions)* I have moved over from that subject. I am now into the Bill. Kindly do not raise that issue again.

Sir, as per Clause 13.A (a), in the amendment they say that the application will first come to the Central Government. The Central Government is doing only the job of a post office. After examining it, the Central Government will send it to the Medical Council and the Medical Council does all the job of asking for the details pertaining to the things and then examines it and then it sends it to the Central Government. My question is that it is very cumbersome as my friend Shri E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan has said. It is only more bureaucratic. Why should it come to the Central Government first? Instead of the application coming to the Central Government, why can it not be sent to the Council first? Let the Council examine it. Here, in sub-clause (2) it is said:

> "Every person or medical institution shall, for the purpose of obtaining permission under sub-section (1), submit to the Central Government a scheme in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (3) and the Central Government shall refer the scheme to the Central Council for its recommendations."

Why should it be so? It is further said in sub-clause 4(b) that:

> "consider the scheme, having regard to the factors referred to in sub-section (8) and submit it to the Central Government together with its recommendations thereon within a period not exceeding six months from the date of receipt of the reference from the Central Government."

Sir, two situations are there. Here they say that it is six months, but in the earlier portion, the Central Government is not mandated to send it to the Council within six months or two months or three months. The Central Government can keep this application for however much time they want. It is their sweet will and pleasure.

My submission to the hon. Minister is that if possible he can look into it. Why should the application first come to the Central Government? The Medical Council is a body which looks into the details of this application asking for more details from the applicant. Why should it come to the Central Government first and then go to the Medical Council and then the Medical Council will examine it and then send it to the Central Government within six months? The lacuna here is that the Central Government can keep this application for however much time they want.

My submission is that instead of the Central Government coming into the picture first, let it go to the Medical Council first and let the Medical Council examine it and then give it to the Central Government with a recommendation. The Central Government can do the rest within one year or something like that as it can be.

Even a period of one year is too long. Another thing is that the Council is an elected body. I would like the Minister to have a re-look into it.

There is one more question. What is the role of the State Government in it? Till today, my understanding is

[Shri A.C. Jos]

that the State Government has to give an essentiality certificate. Is it necessary? Is it mandatory now? Also, one more danger is there. With regard to the Indian system of medicines, each State or each area has got peculiarities. Kerala is famous for *Ayurveda*. Tamil Nadu is famous for *Siddha*. I understand that the *Ayurvedic* System which is being practised in Gujarat is slightly different. In Punjab and other places also, it is slightly different. So, there is an element of the State Government which comes into the picture. Therefore, the role of the State Government also should have been defined or should have been elaborated in this Bill. Otherwise, what is going to happen? Indian system of medicines is different in each State. In Kerala, we have got a perfect system. So, our universities have got syllabus etc.

Sir, I know that you are looking at me, but the things I am suggesting are very important.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I know that.

SHRI A.C. JOS: Sir, the role of the State Government should also have been specified in the Bill.

The last thing which I wish to submit is not pertaining to the Bill. That is about the patent issue which my friend has mentioned about. There are two things. Patenting of *Ayurveda*, the Indian system of medicine is an essential thing and the Government has to encourage it.

Also, we are now in the year 2002. There is no proper research university or research and development centre for Indian medicines. You have got All India Institute of Medical Sciences. You have got one of the biggest medical colleges in Chandigarh. You have got an allopathic medical college in Pondicherry. But nowhere in the country is a university or doctoral research institute. Of course, in Trivandrum, there is one small institute. So, the hon. Minister should think of establishing a research institute also on the lines of the Indian Medical Council or something like that.

Again, my submission is that he should try to reduce the time element by not adding more and more cumbersome things to do it. With these words, I support the Bill.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I support Indian Medicine Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2002. In fact, there were some short comings in the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970. The present Bill is being moved with a view to provide informity among Ayurveda institutions, standardise the levels and rules of the Ayurveda institutions, introduce new syllabi in the new institutions and to remove all the shortcomings and thus strengthen the earlier Bill. Keeping in view of all those things I support the bill.

I would like to say that the father of Ayurveda was Maharishi Dhanvantiri. We have a festival named Deepmalika. It was celebrated only recently. We congratulate one another on the occasion of this festival. Two days prior to it is Dhanteras or Dhantrayodasi. It marks the birthday of Dhanvantiri, the father of Ayurveda. My suggestion is that the birth anniversary of the founder of such an advanced medicine system should be celebrated in all ayurvedic institutions, dispensaries and colleges so that the popularity of Indian Medicine system is further increased.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you also have been a doctor. You are able and experienced. You may be aware that nowadays people of America and Russia are getting attracted towards Ayurveda, they are following the slogan "Back to nature back to Ayurveda and back to rural area". They are coming towards villages from cities and towards nature. As the man would establish reconciliation with nature, the importance of medicine systems be it Ayurveda, Siddha or Yunani would go on increasing. There can be no doubt that only Indian herbs based medicines can become more effective in the Indian circumstances.

Therefore, through you, I would like to request the Government of India to ensure that the companies manufacturing drugs of Indian Medicine system should get genuine herbs and raw materials so that the drugs are genuine and effective and their credibility, authenticity and efficacy is maintained. Government should give special emphasis to this aspect. It is commonly seen that elders prepare medicine at home. The requisite equipments, machines and materials are often not available in the laboratories and thus the drugs are often ineffective. Ayurveda can provide good and effective cure if disease is diagnosed properly the entire system of Ayurveda is based on three things Voat, Pitt and Kaf. Through you, I would like to say that if the Government of India want to achieve the target of Health for All, then a medicine system like Ayurveda which is simple, pure and tested and suited to Indian conditions will have to be promoted.

The education of Ayurved Medicine system should be standardised, it should be uniform throughout the

country and more grant should be provided for the promotion of research. As many of the colleagues have said that more allocation should be made in the budget for the promotion of Indian Medicine system. At present, the provision for Indian system of medicine is microscopic in comparison to the provision for allopathy system. About 95 percent of the health budget goes for English medicines and the indigenous medicines get very low allocation. Consequently, the Vaids only prescribe the medicines but they have to purchase from market. This facility should be available for the poor in rural health centres. There should not be any great anomaly in the pay scales of resident doctors, medical specialists and head of the departments of allopathy, and the Ayurvedacharyas. Research should be promoted.

The issue of patenting has been raised and I do not want to repeat what has already been said. But special studies should be undertaken of various ayurvedic compilation and of susrat grantly and the drugs and herbs described in them should be patented. The forest of Himalayas contain a number of herbaceous trees. They should be thoroughly examined and their security should be ensured against drought and famine. This aspect should also be attended to.

Finally, I once again thank the Government and hope that the Bill would promote the Indian systems of medicine.

[English]

DR. V. SAROJA (Rasipuram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to make a few suggestions on this Bill.

I rise here to support this Bill. I congratulate the Government of India which, for the first time, has decided to appoint a watchdog panel comprising four medical experts to monitor not only the infrastructure that is available in all the private and the Government medical colleges in India, but also the studies and also the training programmes. At the same time, I would request the Government of India to take into consideration all the points that the hon. Members have made now.

It is because the Indian systems of medicine that had since been neglected are now gaining importance. I would like to request the hon. Minister to place in the House a detailed list of the herbal plants that are available in every State of the country, their quality and also the type of medicines that could be extracted from such herbal plants so that when there would be need for setting up of new medical colleges, the Government of India, the MCI as well as hon. Members of this House would have an idea as to where such medical colleges should be located and so on. It is seen that there is regional imbalance in regard to the location of medical colleges, not only those which impart education on Indian systems of medicines but also in allopathic system. Such an information will help the hon. Minister to have a critical analysis about where such medical colleges should be set up and also how many patients, especially the poor and the down-trodden and the rural people, would get benefited from such medical colleges.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the MCI had given guidelines regarding the Central library, examination hall, qualification of professors and so on. Would the Government put in place a monitoring system or constitute a Committee of the Members of Parliament to monitor their functioning and see as to whether they are doing their proper job or not? I would like to request the hon. Minister to look into this aspect.

Sir, Kollimalai and Namakkal are two assembly segments that fall under my Parliamentary constituency. These places are having ancient and rare species of herbal plants. Would he Government of India consider having a research institute in my constituency so that it would be useful not only for Tamil Nadu but also for the entire Southern India? It is because adjacent to Kollimalai, we have the Kalvarayan hills and the Pachchamalai hills that are infested with natural Indian medicines.

I would now like to make a few suggestions for the consideration of the hon. Minister.

In accordance with a judgement of the court, the fee structure has been fixed and also the seats have been classified into three categories, namely, paid seat, free seat and management quota seat. With the present fee structure, the private medical colleges are not able to create a proper infrastructure and also are not able to meet the demand of the professors. Would the Government file a Review Petition regarding the fee structure that has been fixed by the hon. Supreme Court?

Sir, the Anatomy Act of 1982 has taken a back seat. I would like to appeal to the Government of India to implement the Anatomy Act of 1982 to appreciate the courses of Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology so that we could have better qualified and experienced doctors in future.

Last but not least, the Government of Tamil Nadu has applied for increase of seats by satisfying all the norms of the MCI. Would the Government consider the request of the Government of Tamil Nadu for increasing the seats?

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, after seeing this Bill, we find that this Bill is very unique for the government. We have never seen such a Bill. Indian Medicine Central Council Act was passed in 1970. The Council was constituted in 1971 and subsequently it was restructured in 1984 and again in 1995. Now the Government are saying that they are not satisfied with the functioning of the Council. According to the Government the Council has committed many irregularities. Who had constituted the council, who is responsible for this, according to the government.

[English]

> "It has been observed that the behaviour of the Central Government is contrary to its duties and responsibilities and it has not been able to act judiciously to enforce minimum standards of education as is required under the regulations made under the Act."

[Translation]

Sir, the government do not accept but reality is that the council, which it had constituted was inefficient, it did not function properly, judiciously and committed injustice and its behaviour was also contrary to its duties. Now the Government say that since the Council, which it had constituted, was ineffective, it committed irregularities. It is said 45 Ayurvedic colleges have been set up in Karnataka and Maharashtra in five years and approval was also granted for it. Central Government got annoyed and said that they would look into this matter themselves as to how did it happen? Everybody is aware of the significance of Ayurveda. Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat was speaking on the significance of Indigenous system of medicines. Instead of monitoring an important point he give a wide description of Dhanvantri and Banabhatt etc. There is a detailed reference of Satnam Sanhita in the scripture and in Ayurveda also it has been stated that "Charak Vadan hai, Surveykaam rogaNaam nidanam kupith malaha" which means that constipation is the root cause of all the diseases. Our Rishi's have propounded this theory on the basis of centuries old experience. Thereafter the medicines by herbs were manufactured but these medicines are still not being recognised in foreign countries. But they are using them. They do not understand the basic formula that "Ahara—Karad—Badera" cure the disease related to 'Vaath, pith and cough" and they are getting benefit from it that is why they are using them. I blame the Government that what sort of council it had created which has not done any work for the betterment of people. Hence I would like to know from the government as to how does it propose to reform its functioning?

Many fake institutions are being opened. The Government should endeavour regarding education, training and research in the field of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani systems of medicine so that it can achieve fame in the world. There is an abundant treasure of herbs in our country. It should be properly used and research should be conducted in this field. We are agreed to it that the Medical Council, constituted by the government, has committed irregularities in opening Ayurvedic colleges and increasing and decreasing the seats for Bachelor and Master Degree it did not discharge its duty properly, judiciously. As such I would like to know as to what the central government propose to do in this regard? They have reported. Earlier irregularity used to take place at one place, now the central government have to take action at two places. This fact is coming to light now. Why did the government not take any action earlier to make improvement in medical council. The council was constituted by the government itself, but it did not performed its duties properly. Hence it cannot be believed that the law enacted by them would be beneficial for the people? Every one say that they are supporting them. The government have done a great work.

Therefore, we are agreed to it that education should be given in Ayurveda, Siddah and Unani systems of medicine. Since health is wealth. There are many poor people in our country who are suffering from malnutrition, different types of diseases are spreading, people are of the view that Ayurvedic medicines are produced by indigenous ingredients hence there is an urgent need to develop, popularise and propagate this system of medicine. Raj Narayan ji had made a provision of 'Jan Swasthya Rakshak" and you have abolished it. He was entrusted the task that will dispense all kinds of medicines including Ayurvedic among the population of one thousand. But the government have abolished this system.

Our indigenous systems of medicine has vast field. Although they are separate system of medicines, yoga and naturopathy have their own importance. There are several kinds of 'Shrishasun" in Yoga. It is said that today in India around 7 lakh people are suffering from diabetes. This disease can be cured by ayurvedic medicine 'sinoy' and it is mentioned in our Ayurvedic books also. It is

also mentioned in these books that walking also cures this disease. Hence, I would like to know from the government as to whether it would vest itself with powers only or take some steps to expand he education and training in Ayurvedic Medical Colleges. Besides, I would also like to know as to what steps the government have taken for the benefit of the students of Ayurveda? Though the medical council has powers but has not done anything. Hence I would like to know as to how would the government reform its functioning? We can see the interest of government in this regard. It is clear from this fact that in the first half there were 6 ministers but now all have left except State ministers. We want that the government should make efforts for promoting and popularising our Ayurvedic system of medicine as has been mentioned in our ayurvedic books. "Madhav Nidhan" is a 400 years old book wherein diagnosis of a disease through its symptoms and the treatment thereof is mentioned. Though the House may pass this bill, brought by hon'ble Minister, but we are apprehensive about this Bill. The government should clarify this also.

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV (Parbhani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I myself and my party strongly support the Indian Medicine Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2002, moved by hon'ble Minister of Health and Family Welfare. This bill will go a long way in promoting and popularising our indigenous systems of medicine. Our Unani and Ayurvedic systems of medicine are very old and fully successful systems. I would like to give an example in this regard. When Indrajit, son of Ravana, made Lashman unconscious then a vaid, Sushen advised to bring special herb 'Vallika' from Dronagiri Mountain...*(Interruptions)* Lakshman would regain consciousness. Since Hanuman could not identify that particular herb, he brought the whole mountain. Sushan gave essence of that plant and Lakshman regained consciousness thereby.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not cite examples. You directly come to the Bill.

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: The Indian system of medicine is very powerful system in the world. There is a need to promote it.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

15.15 hrs.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We are short of time. We have to finish this item soon. So Shri Suresh Jadhav, please conclude now.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is a lot of noise in the House. Order in the House please.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Our Rishis and Munis had a long life as they used to adopt the indigenous system of medicines. What were the main reasons behind this? I mean to say that unani system of medicine is a very good system of medicine and it is very popular in the world. Fortunately, there are many ayurvedic colleges in Maharashtra but at present their condition is not good. The employees working therein are not paid their salaries for six months altogether. There is a need for an improvement in the system of medicine adopted by Ayurvedic colleges. The buildings of these colleges are in dire need of repairs. I would like to request the hon'ble Minister that there is also a need to promote the plantation of medicinal plants. Medicinal plants like Tulsi and Turmeric should be patented and through this, this system of medicine should be promoted.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Suresh Jadhav, please conclude. We have to take up the discussion under Rule 193 at 4 o'clock.

[Translation]

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is present here. The cabinet Minister Shri Shatrughan Sinha generally does not present in Lok Sabha. I support this Bill as it will be able to promote Indian System of Medicine and Ayurvedic system of medicine.

[English]

SHRI A. RAJA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I should express my thanks to the hon. Members who have spoken on this important Bill.

Sir, first of all, I should explain to the House the context in which this Bill is being introduced. Hon. Members are aware that already we are having symmetrical or an identical legislation like the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, which has been amended and also Dental Council Act, to regulate the allopathic system of medicine and dental colleges respectively.

[Shri A. Raja]

Before going into the details, I would like to reiterate the intention of the Government. In order to achieve the standards and uniformity in the education of Ayurvedha, Siddha and other Indian systems of medicines, this Bill is being introduced.

Some apprehensions have been expressed by the hon. Members as to why this Bill is being introduced now. Some hon. Members like Shri Sudarsana Natchiappan who is a lawyer, raised some legal questions about the validity of the Act in the case of students and those who are not covered by this Act, and also about how institutions can be started through the Central Government and the Council.

Before replying to these questions the context in which we are standing should be expressed before the House. In olden days we were having our own traditional systems of medicine which have their own value. They cannot be ignored. While reviving those traditional systems of medicine, we are coming up slowly step-by-step. I can say that now we are trying to put the Indian system of medicine on par with the allopathic system and that is why the Government has started the National Plant Board. The Indian Drugs and Medicine Act is equally applicable to the drugs being manufactured under the Indian system of medicine. So, in one or other sense, we are moving towards the context that the Indian system of medicine be placed on par with allopathic system. I may tell the House as to where we are standing in the Indian system of medicine.

We have signed an MoU with Russia on research in *Ayurveda* and *Siddha*. We have entered into an agreement with Malaysia to use in Malaysia some of the medicines available in India. We have started production of Indian medicines in South Africa. They have also entered into a bilateral agreement with us. What I want to submit before the House is that there is a change in the global scenario as if the allopathic system, as it exists in India, is prevalent all over the world. So, there should be a global standardisation and the teaching or education system be placed on par with the allopathic system.

Hon. Members, Shri Jos and others mooted some questions. Members have asked as to why the Central Government is receiving applications and in turn sending them to the Council. It is needless to submit that though it is a statutory body, the Council does not have the sovereign power. It has been stated in the Act that the Central Government will give permission to the State Government. As the Central Government does not have the machinery or the manpower to interact with the State Governments or the concerned Trusts with regard to the facilities required for the establishment of the colleges, it is receiving the applications and entrusting the work to a statutory body formed in the name of Council. With instructions as to what guidelines are to be followed or what infrastructure need to be raised, we are entrusting the work to the statutory body which is having limited power. One cannot say that this body is equivalent to the Central Government. By way of delegation of power, the Central Government is delegating some power to a statutory body which in turn is getting competency to establish colleges in the States. We are doing all this with abundant caution.

Suppose an error is being committed by the Central Government or after receiving all the applications the Council is not at all able to give permission, what will be the remedy for the applicants? With abundant caution we have contemplated 13(A), which says that if for six years or one year or for any stipulated time either the Central Government or the Council does not act in accordance with the law, then those institutions shall be deemed to be recognised under this Act. That is the safeguard available to these institutions. On the other hand, the courses in our allopathic system and MBBS are identical.

Many Members have asked about the increase in the number of seats. There should be uniformity. A person getting degree either in *Ayurveda* or *Siddha*, either from Gujarat or Tamil Nadu, should not be discriminated. There should not be any gulf or discrimination between the two. So, we should have a uniform syllabus as also a uniform duration. A person cannot be awarded with a degree in one year in one State and in six months in another State. To avoid this anomaly, we are bringing this legislation. I solicit all Members to support this Bill unanimously.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

16.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI A. RAJA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.02 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Recent Political Developments in the State of Uttar Pradesh

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up item No. 17 Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, situation prevailing in Uttar Pradesh is quiet serious. The coalition Government is ready to go to any extent for remaining in power. Democratic values, political courtesy and constitution have been sidelined and this minority Government is involved in looting, oppression and atrocities. Transfers of IAS and IPS Officers have been auctioned and you will be surprised to know that during last two months senior officers in Noida and Greater Noida have been transferred even within a fortnight. Within a period of three days or two days and in some cases within two hours, two or three dozen officers had been transferred for four times at different places. I feel that Governor is custodian of the Constitution in the State but here the Governor has been a mute spectator to these misdeeds to the Government and worked as protector of the Government. As per the report of Sarkaria Commission no active politician should be appointed as Governor but Governor of Uttar Pradesh is a resident of Uttar Pradesh and had been elected to Rajya Sabha from this State itself. As per the Government record his residence is—the resident of leader of Bhartiya Janata Party in Legislative Assembly. Now the whole House can think that how opposition or any person can expect justice from him in the matter of any activity against the Government. This is the situation of Uttar Pradesh today. In place of being custodian of the constitution he is custodian of the State Government. He has been functioning as per the wishes of the Government since he took charge as Governor. When people of Uttar Pradesh gave verdict against BJP and Samajwadi Party emerged as the biggest party when it should have been invited to form government there as happened here. The party of present Prime Minister did not get majority even then the then President late Shri Shankar Dayal Sharma invited him to form government. It is a different issue that the government fell after 13 days, we accepted that happily as provisions of the constitution were followed. But the elected Legislative Assembly was not allowed to work there and without caring for verdict of Public, President's rule was imposed for two months. In between the governor himself contacted legislators and Samajwadi Party was asked to prove majority. Several such issues have come before you. Supreme Court and several experts of many commissions have expressed their views that majority or minority cannot be decided in Rajabhavan but that should be proved in Legislative Assembly. Samajwadi Party also expressed this view but so far at the behest of Union Government the Governor has not given chance to Samajwadi party to form government there. Opportunist alliance having no Principle which blamed each other parties formed government through horse trading and lurement. This Government involved in looting. The State is in grip of draught and millions of rupees have been spent on useless things. The person like Ganga Bhakt Singh who worked with hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs and hon'ble Prime Minister in Sangh Parivar and Jansangh Party and who had been a Legislator from BJP and youth leader like Ramasheesh Roy, who is youth President of Bharatiya Janata Party and has been associated with Sangh Parivar and Bhartiya Janata Party are dissatisfied with performance of this government. They lodged complaints to the governor and their political leaders that the style of working of this government is not proper, Party is losing its public support and it has lowered the image of Bhartiya Janata Party. They expressed their resentment but nothing was done then they withdrawn their support from the party. Similarly, Seven independent legislators also gave in writing to the Governor regarding withdrawal of support from the Government and the State Government is in minority. Now as a spokesman the Governor said that still the Government have support of 210 legislators and it is in majority. This Statement should have been made by any

[Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav]

leader of BJP of VHP but not by the Governor. He says that 12 legislators have not withdrawn the support. I read what they have given in writing to the Governor.

Now this august House will decide that it is withdrawal of support or anything else. I would like to say that 12 MLAs of BJP have given in writing to the Governor.

> "It may be known that we, the MLAs who have earlier expressed our faith and given support to the present Government. Now this Government have started functioning in undemocratic, arbitrarily unconstitutional, irresponsible and unaccountable manner. We request you that in view of ensuring democratic conventions, constitutional provision and seeking clarification by State Government on the points raised here, the session of Legislative Assembly should be summoned at the earliest for getting vote of confidence."

Sir, it has been given in writing by 12 MLAs. They have stated that the government is in minority and it was heard by the whole country on electronic media and also broadcast on BBC that the Government was in minority and the Government should prove its majority in Legislative Assembly, but in place of summoning session, oppression was started by this Government and that also in such a manner which have not been seen by anyone in a democratic Government.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the leaders, hon'ble MPs present here and hon'ble Prime Minister have also not heard about such oppressions. Shri Raghuraj Singh alias Raja Bhaiya, he is well known in whole Uttar Pradesh, had been cabinet Minister and who has extended his support to the Government for five years was sent to Jail on fictitious and false allegations. Earlier he was sent to Fatehgarh, Jail and then shifted to Banda Jail and nobody can meet him at all. In this way he has been tortured mentally and physically. He is being treated as a traitor or terrorist has been brought from Kashmir. Similar treatment is being met by his colleague Shri Dhananjay Singh, MLA, Shri Akshar Singh and Shri Pratap Singh and Ram Nath Saroj who are ex-servicemen. Both of them served the country on borders and are MLAs at present. They have been sent to Jail in the fake case of gangster.

His father is a king and lives in a palace. Police conduced raid but could not arrest him then he obtained stay from the High Court. I am telling you about only one family. He has ponds of hundreds of acres land which are teemed with fish. The water of these ponds has been drained out and it has been polluted. It has created irrigation problem and the whole water has been polluted. The Government of Uttar Pradesh is committing such deeds. And the Governor is giving blind support to such undemocratic action. Governor says that the Government have majority support.

Sir, I had said it that day also and I am saying it now that as the hon'ble Prime Minister said that party is in crisis and if the situation is allowed to continued we would have to meet the face of a particular party which I don't want to name. I congratulate him that he appreciated the situation and also spoke about it. He also said that the party is hankering after power and pleasures. He did not say it directly but only implied it. He almost said that the Government are in minority and the party is facing a revolt. I have been reiterating and I would like to make it clear in the House that the Samajwadi Party made no effort to topple the Government. I don't want to give names, but it is true that some people from both the Government and the opposition asked me that why despite witnessing that their party is on the verge of ruin I am inactive why I am not doing anything? I was even offered support to run coalition Government.

And when there was revolt in the party due to internal conflicts, misdeeds of the Government, corruption, repression, or atrocities the rebels were made to suffer by the Government. Samajwadi Party is committed to fight against atrocities whether the victim is BJP or any one, we have always fought against atrocities and in this regard also my party and I will fight.

When the BSP MLA Shri Jai Prakash Yadav withdrew his support from the Government he was declared a criminal and reward of Rs. 10,000 was announced for his capture. Continuously for eight days in Gorakhpur district, announcement were made from our jeeps that anybody who gets Shri Jai Prakash Yadav arrested or helps in his arrest will be given a cash award of Rs. 10000. Who would have thought the police officials would behave with people's representatives in such manner? Against this, 'Virodh Diwas' was organised on 11th and on the same date scrutiny of nomination papers for Rajya Sabha was to take place. As soon as the leader of Samajwadi Party, the Member of Rajya Sabha, the General Secretary and the Spokesperson of Samajwadi Party came out of airport and was about to board his car he was punched and forced out of it. The Keys of the car were also snatched. The second candidate, Shri Abu Azmi, who was just behind him, was also arrested and taken to an unknown place. He was later released at 7 o'clock. The two were not allowed to be present

during the scrutiny of their nomination papers. Shri Bhagwati Singh is a heart patient and he has undergone surgery. He has been a Minister three times, is a senior leader and a Member of Legislative Council, he was also dragged and beaten. Shri Sheeshpal Singh is an MLA and the General Secretary of UP branch of Samajwadi Party, he was also dragged by the police on road and ill treated. A sort of undeclared emergency is prevailing in Uttar Pradesh. Situation there has come to such a pass. Therefore I only want to say that a session of the Legislative Assembly be called. About three-four days ago hon'ble Governor issued a statement that Samajwadi Party should prove its Majority. I had to ask that am I supposed to prove Majority in his private room. The argument may be given that the party had not withdrawn support. Hon'ble Home Minister or Prime Minister may reply to it. I would request hon'ble Prime Minister to keep in view the deeds of the Government and the Governor while giving reply. Supreme Court has clearly observed in the S.R. Bommai case. I don't want to repeat all that because when the situation is dubious there is no question of being in majority or minority. The only solution is to call the session of legislative assembly and overcome the situation by proving the Majority. This is what the judgement says. They might say that they still have the majority, they have this much strength, their MLAs have only expressed their opposition and have not withdrawn support, but the doubt persists. And to remove exactly these kinds of doubts there is the judgement of Supreme Court in Bommai case. In line with the judgement, our demand was to call the session of Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly, but it was not accepted.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, they talk abut criminalisation. My opinion is that criminalisation cannot be checked by legislation. All of us do not honour our word always. If the legislation is made, all the criminals would contest elections and many among us would not be able to win. At the time of replying, hon'ble Prime Minister may clarify this point. I am not challenging the Government because I do not believe in throwing challenges. If the hon'ble Prime Minister can prove in his reply that a cabinet Minister in U.P. Government is not the most influential Mafia don in the police record in Purvanchal, then I would admire him. Second, their Chief Minister Shri Rajnath Singh had removed a Minister, and from his home, the son of a trader was arrested. The Minister was immediately dismissed, case was lodged against him and he was sent to jail...*(Interruptions)*. They indulge in Kidnapping themselves and accuse others of Kidnapping MLAs. You can inquire as to what is taking place in Lalitpur. Such people are now Minister. The Government was opposed by all those leaders and Legislators of BJP who were men with purpose. And their opposition reduced the Government to minority. Now they are being sent to jail. Situation has come to such a pass. Now, on 26th November, Chief Minister Mayawati went to the extent of saying that she could consider taking back Raja Bhaiya only if he apologises and repents and promises to tow the line of BSP. What is this...*(Interruptions)* It is quite immaterial what family Raja Bhaiya belongs to. What was the fault of his 72 year old father? Why his house was raided. Police chased him and he had to get out from backdoor. An award of Rs. 10000 has been announced for his arrest. This is the situation. Not only this, but hon'ble Prime Minister may not be aware of this, the murder of BJP leader Brahma Dutt Dwivedi have become MLAs. Now there are a dozen policemen protecting him and he is now a Minister of State. To what low level, BJP has reached. They are honouring murderers of their own leader. Now you can imagine the situation. That is why I am saying in the House, that it does not affect us only. The manner in which the police officials are being used against people's representatives is reprehensible. Hon'ble Governor asks us to prove majority. It may only be the election to Legislative Council. So may raids were conducted in relation to that election. Ransom of Rs. One Crore was demanded. Their own leader and the treasurer of Vishwa Hindu Parishad, Shri Nand Kishore Rungta was murdered and the accused is being let off with a view to garner votes. They have spoken a lot on criminalisation, but we have decided not to give tickets to persons with criminal background and we stood by that. I am proud at the fact that we did not give ticket to any such person. The ruin of their Party is certain and it would take place even if I remain silent. The wisdom of the people of India was evident during emergency. An American Magazine had written that the people of India may be poor and illiterate but they do know how to protect democracy. Decision was taken then, and decision will be taken now by the people, they may have as many alliances as they like. Running a Government is different thing, it is not a tough job whether it is run with the help of Sundry criminals or by creating terror. We know that the Government have vast powers. Today, the honest MLAs are being oppressed, their constitutional rights are being snatched and false charges are being levelled against them. All this is not only being witnessed silently by the Governor but also being supported by him. Even the leader of Opposition, Mohammad Azam Khan has not been spared and is being prosecuted on a minor issue. The leader of opposition holds a Cabinet rank. He even did not know when the case was filed against him. He came to know about this only when it was telecast on TV on 3rd day. Mohammad Azam Khan, Leader of Opposition, UP. Legislative Assembly is a leader

[Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav]

of Samajwadi Party, Earlier he was a member of Rajya Sabha, now a case has been filed against him.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take it seriously. Do not laugh like this.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you yourself can see it. We will only say that the MLAs of BJP, who have raised their voice strongly, have served the nation. There is a rampant corruption in the State and crores of rupees are being misappropriated. You and the Prime Minister both have condemned me though I was abroad. I though that you would not condemn me. We respect Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar and initiated a move to set up a village in the name of Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar in U.P. in 1990, when BSP was not there. We made a provision in the budget for this. We had got a statue of Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar installed in front of the Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha and provided a big bungalow to open a library in his name so as to propagate the ideology of Dr. Ambedkar and for this, we provided the funds. We also established Ambedkar University at the time of Pt. Narayan Dutt Tiwari. It is we who worked hard for all this. We also made an effort for making amendment in that in the interest of common people and backward class.

My only fault in that I have mentioned that instead of spending crores of rupees on setting up parks, a fund may be created in the name of Dr. Ambedkar and a provision of Rs. 20-25 crores may be made in the budget every year so that arrangement for providing education to poor children could be made. The talented children, who are not able to afford, may be sent abroad for studies. I have said that all such 34 guest houses which are being constructed to provide luxurious and extravagant life style are not meant for poor and dalit. Some other people will enjoy this. Once again, they are selling the hotels. The Uttar Pradesh Government is in the debt of one lakh crore rupees. Today, the roads are in a dilapidated condition in the State. We want to construct roads but the Minister in charge for roads says that they have no funds for repairing of roads. Now they are spending the money for parks. This is the situation there. First the 'Parivartan Chowk' was constructed and then demolished and now crores of rupees are being spent for its reconstruction. Then 'The Dhikkar Rally' was organised in the State, which was not against Samajwadi Party but it was against Mulayam Singh Yadav. I would like to know who all participated in that Dhikkar Rally? The Prime Minister went there. One of your senior leader who is also a senior Minister has written a book against Dr. Ambedkar. I have read that book. When that book was released, all leaders of BJP were present there. Perhaps you were not there. In that book, it was written that Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar was a broker of Britishers. He used to take lakhs of rupees every month from the Britishers for criticising Gandhiji and upper caste people. He was against Gandhiji and the independence and the name of that Book is 'Jhoote Bhagwan ki Pooja". He took part in Dhikkar rally to condemn me. Who should have been condemned? The Chief Minister should have been condemned. The person who has written this book is at present a senior Minister. He is your friend and close to you and you never thought about this and went there for condemning me. I never expected this from you. Someone else could have gone. Shri Vinay Katiyar could have gone there. Never mind, he was the President, I treat him like my younger brother but the Prime Minister went there. The person who is Prime Minister today holds the charge of bureaucracy and the BJP organisation. You are in control of all the things and you went there to criticise me and when you were on the dias I was criticised and there is a tape to prove that. If I meet him sometime, I will ask the Prime Minister how he could listen to all that about me. People of other countries also know about these things. Everything cannot be repeated. That is a different thing but I want to say that this Government is unconstitutional and the acts of the Governor are un-constitutional. Today the Governor is acting as a spokesman and trying to save the Government. Today the oppression is going on in Uttar Pradesh, hence a demand has been made that the sitting of the legislative assembly should be summoned else you will have to face another election. You have 194 votes. Since Rajnath Singhji has resigned, you have been left with 193 votes. 23 members of the Congress Party did not cast their vote. Since one MLA of our party Shri Attik Ahmed was in jail, he could not caste his vote. Leaving aside these 24 votes, you have 193 votes only and I would like to ask on what basis you claim it to be in majority? If you say that 12 MLAs have not withdrawn their support then I would like to remind you of that judgement that when the Government develops a misconception it should clarify the same immediately by convening the sitting of legislative assembly and the majority should be proved. Today anti-constitutional acts are being committed in the State and they pose a great danger to the democracy. You will have to sincerely ponder over this issue that as to what will be the position of representatives of people in future. The Government Exchequer is being looted and the Government remains a silent spectator to it although the basic job of the Governor was to give direction to the Government and to

make efforts to stop wrong actions as also to call the Chief Minister. I had also been a Chief Minister. Whenever the Government had any confusion he used to call me and I used to remove his confusion and accepted his opinion. Today in UP the Government exchequer is being looted and it is lagging behind in the pace of development. Even Bihar would by-pass Uttar Pradesh in this regard. Hon'ble Deputy Prime Minister, Sir, if U.P. lags behind Bihar by 2-3 years in development then the entire responsibility would be yours because without your consent, your BJP can take no single step in Uttar Pradesh. There you are all in all. Since we respect you therefore, we don't want to say any such thing. Hon'ble Deputy Prime Minister, Sir, we request you to constitute a committee of Parliamentary parties and the Governor of the State should immediately be recalled from the State. I also request that the sitting of the Assembly should be called so as to remove the confusion prevailing in the State. If you have the majority then we will have no objection. But we request that sitting of the Assembly should immediately be summoned. Hon'ble Deputy Prime Minister, Sir, you are also Home Minister and if you want to maintain the dignity of the post of Governor then you should immediately remove such Governor. With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI (Jaunpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all, I express my gratitude to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the political situation of Uttar Pradesh. I have patiently listened to the hon'ble member of the House Shri Mulayam Singh who has been the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh twice. I hope he and other members of his party would listen to me patiently. Uttar Pradesh has been witnessing political instability since 1989. When Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav got the Chief Ministership of Uttar Pradesh. He became Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh for the first time on 5th December, 1989. At that time, our party was also supporting that Government.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: No, we had certainly compromised in Lok Sabha but not in Legislative Assembly. I had stated in the Legislative Assembly of Uttar Pradesh that neither their support was required nor we demanded it. At that time also we were enjoying a majority of 257 seats including Independents but excluding them.

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: I agree with the clarification given by him but I would say that we had extended our support but they did not accept it. We had contested elections jointly and were hopeful that the tie up would continue even after the elections. But they make alliances with one party at the time of elections and switch over to other party later on. Hence, as per their habbit, they left us at that time and denied our support. As a result their party remained in power only for $1\frac{1}{2}$ years. Thereafter, they were no more the ruling party. Elections were held again and Bhartiya Janata party got the majority. Hon'ble Shri Kalyan Singh became the Chief Minister. That Government remained in power for more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ years and was dismissed on Ayodhya issue. Then President's Rule was imposed and elections were held again in the State. Shri Mulayam Singh came into power with the support of the party with whom he is unhappy today.

Sir, that Government also did not continue for more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ years. That alliance broke up and the Government met a very tragic end. Several incidents took place during that period including the shameful incident of Rampur Tiraha and what happened to Sushree Mayawati-the present Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh has been discussed in the House time and again. There is no need to repeat it. Their party is still in the same habit. They have not changed. The entire country is aware of the assault on dalit woman but a dalit muslim member was also assaulted here in the House. We all are witnesses to that. He was a dalit belonging to a minority community.

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (Maharajganj, U.P.): You are accepting that dalits are in minority.

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: Akhileshji, the problem is that you do not listen to others. Please listen to me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You should not address him. Address the Chair please.

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: Just now Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav expressed sympathy towards Shri Brahmdatt Diwadi. He is the same person who had protected Mayawati at that time.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Fourteen Governments have changed in Uttar Pradesh during the last 13 years. Chief Ministers kept on changing frequently. Some new members also joined the fray. A situation arose which not even the framers of our Constitution would have envisaged. They had made a provision of President's Rule for 6 months which could further be extended for 6 months. But the President's Rule continued in the State for more than one year and a constitutional crisis emerged. This incident took place during these 13 years. Another peculiar incident took place in the Assembly was

[Shri Chinmayanand Swami]

that on one occasion two Chief Ministers claimed the office. It was left to the House to decide who is the real Chief Minister. And the House decided it. The Chief Minister who came into power for just 221/2 days has approached the court to get a status of an ex-chief Minister but no one is paying heed to him. I mean to say that politics there has been reduced to a mockery during the last 13 years and political instability has become a permanent feature in Uttar Pradesh. Hon'ble Mulayam Singh is rightly stating that Uttar Pradesh will lag behind even Bihar. It is not the leaders, Chief Ministers and Ministers who suffer due to political instability but the daily worker who earns his livelihood on daily basis, is the ultimate sufferer. He starves to death if he goes not earn for a single day. Political instability is the root cause of the pitiable condition of Uttar Pradesh and its roads about which Shri Mulayam Singh has mentioned here. History reveals that coalition Governments could not run successfully in this country. Such Governments were always tried to be toppled. I would say that the two parties join hands just to topple the Governments. This has happened in centre where the Government was toppled by a single vote. Hon'ble Shri Mulayam Singh was expecting same thing this time also. He thought that as they had given support to topple the Central Government, they will support us to topple the Uttar Pradesh Government. However, as they did not get any benefit by toppling the Central Government, this time they did not support them. Consequently, their dream to come to power could not be fulfilled. I do not understand as to why Governor is being blamed.

As Governor has invited Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav being the leader of single largest party to form the Government, in the same way the then Governor Shri Romesh Bhandari should have called hon'ble Shri Kalyan Singh being the leader of single largest party to form the Government. However, that policy was not adopted that time. Shri Mulayam Singh was very close to him and was his advisor too. He should have invited Shri Kalyan Singh. Then as per the provisions, the leader of the single largest party presented its claim to form the Government. Thereafter, a meeting of Legislative Assembly was convened where their majority was proved.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, after the elections in 1996, there was no Government in Uttar Pradesh for 6 months. The elected legislators had not taken oath. It was just like getting engaged but not getting married. Everyone was in dilema for six months. Nobody was ready to recognize them as legislators. Who created this situation? Was there not a constitutional crisis at that time? How the dignity of the Governor was kept intect at that time and is now in danger?

Family background does not qualify or disqualify a person for the appointment of a Governor. The members of a family be in the same field or in different fields, one may be the party leader, the other may be the General Secretary and other the future Chief Minister. There is no reason for constitutional crisis if the Governor and the leader of the Legislative Assembly belong to the same family. I would like to say that not only in the political life and his tenure on constitutional office but in his personal life, the Governor of Uttar Pradesh, Shri Vishnukant Shastri has never done anything against his dignity. He has led an examplary life. He never lied in his life.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, 217 MLAs were with Kumari Mayawati who had voted in favour of her in the Assembly. Out of that only seven MLAs have resigned. Even today she has the support of 210 MLAs. Hon'ble Mulayam Singh was asked to give a list of 204 MLAs supporting him. But he could not achieve that number. Meanwhile the election for Legislative Council came. I would like to submit him that had he the support of 204 MLAs hon'ble Governor would have taken him to seriously but he had the support of 183 MLAs only and their number could not increase. How did he presume that the Congress would support him in Legislative Assembly whereas the Congress people were not supporting him in the election for Legislative Council? He himself remarked in Lucknow that if the Congress supports him then he can form the Government within 24 hours. He had said that it was due to the Congress that they could not form the Government and they would not try to topple the Government. The newspapers have questioned about the intention of the dissident MLAs. Had they gone to meet hon'ble Governor for the protection of the democratic values? What was their objectives? I am not telling this rather such things are being reported in the newspapers. Whether it is BJP or Rashtriya Lok Dal or independent MLAs, the reason of discontentment among them is their lust for posts. Common people are well aware of this fact that it is due to the lust for power that they are switching their loyalty. I would like to submit that coalition Governments function. I would like to thank the people of West Bengal and Kerala especially Dada Somnath ji as they as running a coalition government in Bengal. Coalition Government perform well and portfolios are allotted as per the requirement. It is the prerogative of the Prime Minister and the Chief Minister that who should be appointed as Minister. For the last few years the political situation that is being created in Uttar Pradesh and the way Ministers are appointed or efforts are being made to become Minister is not healthy trend. At that time Hon'ble Mulayam Singh had alleged that Shri Rajnath Singh is having Jumbo Cabinet and all have been made Ministers.

That jumbo Cabinet was criticized. Regarding the present government in Uttar Pradesh hon'ble Prime Minister had desired that Kumari Mayawati should not form Jumbo Cabinet. Keeping in view the political situation and economic condition of the State, there should be a balanced cabinet. It was not good to incite discontentment among those who could not be included in the cabinet. The thinking of a national leader like hon'ble Mulayam Singh should have been liberal. It is against his dignity, integrity and status of him it involves himself at the time of crisis and brings the issue to streets. He should not do like this. Shri Amar Singh camped there and met BJP MLAs. Is it morality to encouraged discontentment and try to break other parties. These are not good things. I would like to submit that it is not proper. Even today I can say with firm determination that whenever there will be sitting of the Assembly, I am doubtful about what hon'ble Mulayam Singh is submitting in this connection. Mayawati ji will once achieve the vote of confidence. She will undoubtedly get the vote of confidence there....*(Interruptions)* I would like to submit that it has been alleged that Uttar Pradesh is lagging behind economically. I would like to say a little about the achievements made by Kumari Mayawati Government during the last six months.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to talk about the finance. During the first six months of the current financial year there has been 17.4 percent increase in the revenue collection till 30 September. There is 12.4 percent increase in tourism revenue in the first six months of the current financial year. Till 30th September Rs. 628.43 crore were collected while during the last year this revenue was Rs. 559 crore. In comparison to the last years collection, Rs. 221 crore more revenue has been collected in stamp department in the first six months of this year. Similarly loss in consolidated funds has reduced. This loss has reduced to the tune of Rs. 1868.63 crore. Hon'ble Mayawati has prepared schemes to spent Rs. 2132.24 crore on rural development. Upto 31st August, Rs. 1803.55 crore were deposited through the national saving scheme in six months while last year during the same period only Rs. 182.89 crore were deposited...*(Interruptions)* Whichever party was in the power, there is no need to make any comment. Development is a gradual process and we are gradually proceeding towards development. In comparison to the pervious year we have progressed. Similarly till 30 September Rs. 3203.82 crore have been collected on account of trade tax, while during the similar period in the last year Rs. 354 crore were realized. I would like to talk about the industrial development. The proposals to set up 99 industries involving Rs. 451 crore were received in the mid of the year 2002. As a result of this 11 thousand people were expected to get employment. Among the proposals, proposal for 98 industries involving Rs. 449 crore and the letter of intent for Rs. 2 crore was also included. A target of 12.36 percent growth rate in the industrial sector was fixed for the Tenth Five year plan.

I would like to submit that the country had accepted the non-violence of Gautam Buddha- "Ahimsa parmodharma'. 'Chakra' was established after deriving it from 'Dharmchakra' of Gautam Buddha but we have not given respect to Buddha in our country till now that we should have given him. Kumari Mayawati has paid rich tribute to the preacher and propagator of nonviolence by way of establishing Gautam Buddha University at NOIDA with cost of Rs. three hundred crore. There is no other example to it.

Special relaxation has been provided to the units in the export sector which have investment of more than Rs. 10 crore. A revenue of Rs. 2760.43 crores has been realised in the energy sector during the last six months. Similarly the measures taken to ensure 8 hour supply of electricity in rural areas are being implemented. I would like to submit that between May and August there was a record generation of 7238.68 million unit of electricity. A 420 megawatt power generation station was set up at Parichhha. Similarly works were undertaken towards improving the irrigation system with the cooperation of the World Bank. I would not like to go in detail. However, I would certainly like to submit that in the field of education 1700 cases of recongition of schools were lying pending which were disposed off. Similarly clarifications were sought from principals of those 1747 schools having less than 20 percent result and they were asked as to why quality of teaching in those schools was below standard...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, I am on a point of order...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, he is not yielding.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir I am on a point of order....*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI: Nobody is listening the praise of a Dalit...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Chinmayanand Swami, he is on a point of order.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: My point of order is that when a Member quotes something from a book or a document then he should also mention about the source of the information.

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I am not delivering a speech and I have every right to quote from the book.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Chinmayanand Swami please mention the Book's name.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: The name of the book published by Soochna Evam Prasaran Vibhag, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow is Uttar Pradesh Pragati Evam Samridhi ke Chhey Maah. I am quoting from it.

The area under sugarcane increased by 53 per cent in the State and during the last sugarcane crushing season 52.49 lakh tonne of sugarcane was crushed, but for a few sugarcane growers payment was made to all the sugarcane growers. With these words, I would like to conclude by making submission about roads...*(Interruptions)* Nowadays, every village of the State is being provided connectivity by metalled road under 'Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana'.

I will conclude after saying two more things. As far as atrocities are concerned if anybody has understood atrocities in right perspective, it is we people. In 1989, when they were in power.

17.00 hrs.

I was put into the jail. I would like to know what had I done, due to which I was put behind the bars and was kept in jail for months. What was my crime? I would like to say that in 1989 all the Shankaracharyas and all the Mahamandaleshwars in the country were imprisoned. Whatever is happening to Raja Bhaiya and other people, if is against law, is wrong and condemnable and should not happen. In these circumstances, as far as the question of criminalisation is concerned, everybody knows that Umakant Yadav had indiscriminately fired and killed many people at Shahganj station. And he was elected MLA on your party's ticket...*(Interruptions)*

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: I would like to mention that Umakantji was not elected as MLA on Samajwadi Party's ticket...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. He is not yielding.

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: In 1989 Shri D.P. Yadav was Minister in your Government. First time criminals were made Ministers and MP by your party. It is the Samajwadi Party which initiated the criminalisation of politics. Therefore, if criminalisation of State has to be stopped, then the Government being run under the leadership of Mayawati should continue in the State, otherwise whenever, the power goes into their hands, even the people sitting here in Parliament will not remain safe. I do not want to say anything more than this.

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL (Kanpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to express gratitude to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the discussion under rule 193. Uttar Pradesh is the most populated State of the country. Uttar Pradesh is the birth place of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru who changed the course of history is the 'Karambhoomi' of Smt. Indira Gandhi and is the native State of our hon. leader Shri Rajiv Gandhiji, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Acharia Narender Dev, Shri C.B. Gupta, Shri Banarsi Das Gupta, Shri Kamlapati Tripathi and Shri Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna but is in shambles at present...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is a time constraint. Therefore, please do not interrupt.

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: I express my gratitude to you for giving me an opportunity to speak during the discussion on Uttar Pradesh. The saga of miseries of Uttar Pradesh began in 1989. During the 40 years of Congress rule in Uttar Pradesh, many employment opportunities were created, many Government mills were set up, the problem of unemployment was being rooting out by generation of employment opportunities and Uttar Pradesh was ranked 9th among Indian States but during the last 13 years, the State has

gradually slipped to 18th or 19th position. This unfortunate situation prevailed because since 1989 no stable Government could be formed in Uttar Pradesh.

The hon. Member who spoke before me said that during the last 13 years, the Governments were changed 14 times and during the 40 years of Congress regime, the Governments were changed only 13 times. This is the result of the way Uttar Pradesh has administered during the last 13 years, the way SP, BSP or other political parties tried to come to power in Uttar Pradesh, tried to create their own vote banks but they did not made any efforts to ameliorate the lot of the people and to generate employment opportunities for the people.

The hon. Prime Minister had announced that in the country every year employment opportunities to one crore people will be provided. In proportion to the population of Uttar Pradesh in the country, employment to at least 10 lakh people every year in Uttar Pradesh must be provided. Today, instead of 10 lakh people getting employment in Uttar Pradesh every year 5 to 10 lakh people are becoming unemployed in Uttar Pradesh, whosoever might have been the Chief Minister in Uttar Pradesh it is the BJP which is calling the shots for the last seven years. Therefore, BJP is solely responsible for the sorry state of affairs in Uttar Pradesh. Now all the industrial units of Government sector in Uttar Pradesh have been shut down. All spinning mills of Uttar Pradesh Government have been shut down. More than half of sugar mills in Government sector have been shut down. Sugarcane farmers are distressed. They are committing suicide. During the wheat procurement season wheat is purchased through middle-men. Even during the paddy procurement season all procurement of paddy is done through middlemen. The farmers get only 65 to 75 per cent of remunerative price of paddy, rest is concerned by middlemen. Gradually, the condition in Uttar Pradesh has become very bad. I do not know from where the hon. Member who spoke before me was quoting...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHINMAYANANAD SWAMI: This book published by the Government...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Prahlad Singh Patel, please resume your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not disturb now. We are already short of time.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please resume your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: The book published by the Uttar Pradesh Government is not less than a 'Puran'. The difference lies in the perspective from which you see the things. In last 13 years, increase of even a single unit of power generation has not been recorded. While during the same period, the demand for power has doubled in Uttar Pradesh. In this scenario how requirement of power will be met, how factories would run and how industrial production will increase?...*(Interruptions)* If it is so, then Uttar Pradesh will continue to face such difficulties, till Congress comes to power in the State. They day Congress comes to power in Uttar Pradesh, its condition will turnaround...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMANAND SINGH (Satna): If you intend to shape future of U.P. you should feel ashamed. That is not at all possible...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will speak if you permit, else I won't.

For the last 13 years no plant whether of public sector or private sector has been set up in U.P. as there is no encouraging situation for industrial growth and power generation here. The Government is closing down its plants one by one like all the mills of NTC and BIC have been closed one by one in a State having the population of 13 crore. The Government is willing neither to sum the mills of NTC nor of B.K. No. industrialist from private sector want to set up industry in Uttar Pradesh and the no multi-national company is willing to set up its unit there. Only one industry that is politics is getting boost there because of the political sycophants and continuous political situations. Unemployed youths become the protege of politicians and the politicians train them in the art of making money through breakerage in offices, be it district supply offices, police stations, bunglows of SSP or DOM and feed their children. It is due to the reason that Uttar Pradesh has reached in such a state of misery which no Indian would have ever imagined. The credit for all this goes to those leaders of Bhartiya Janta Party who gained power by misleading the people of Uttar Pradesh in the name of religion and since the time when the people of Uttar Pradesh have been taken for a ride in the name of religion, they are under illusion that the political situation in Uttar Pradesh has not been brought to the right track. I am saying this because

[Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal]

Congress is hurt most due to the deviation of Uttar Pradesh from the path of development. Congress is feeling this pain because Congress not only struggled for independence of the country but also made Uttar Pradesh reach the pinnacle of industrial production. As long as Uttar Pradesh was ruled by Congress the law and order situation there...*(Interruptions)* Hence in political perspective we accord top priority to the progress, development and political decay in Uttar Pradesh which has occurred during the last 13 years.

Now I come to the development which has taken place in Uttar Pradesh during the last one month as one of my friend was indicating me to quickly come on to that. Some MLA's of BSP, BJP and some independent MLA's wrote a letter to the Governor regarding their withdrawal of support from Mayawati Government. At that time also Congress had demanded the Governor of Uttar Pradesh not to decide as to which party has the majority and which not from the Raj Bhawan because it is not a healthy tradition. The decision as to whether the Government is in majority or in minority should be taken on the floor of the House. The session of the Legislative assembly should be summoned to ascertain that whether the Government is in majority or minority. However, hon. Governor used to issue a bulletin every week that Uttar Pradesh Government is not in minority. There was no need to issue any bulletin or certificate in this manner. The matter reached its climax when the ruling party secured 193 votes in the by-elections of legislative assembly. The leaders of BJP and BSP claim that their candidate won but who denies it but how can their Government which secured 193 votes can remain in power...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA (Gopalganj): He should tell why did he not vote. Tell to the House as to why he was absent...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: I would tell the Hon. Deputy Speaker why did I not vote and also when will I vote. Congress is not afraid to use its voting right and take steps only at the opportune time, neither before nor later. The Government which has secured 193 votes in the assembly of 402 seats...*(Interruptions)* Katiyarji many-many thanks. It means you are accepting that mistake has been committed. Congress had explicitly said that the Governor should have asked the Chief Minister to prove her majority by calling the session of the Legislative assembly. I do not intend to criticise him or pointing finger at his ability but if he does not maintain the dignity of his post and protect the constitution then people would certainly criticise and we also doing the same.

I demand from him to summon session of the Legislative Assembly. Most unfortunate thing is that many events have occurred in Uttar Pradesh during the last one month and the legislator against whom serious allegations had been levelled is roaming scot free as he was extending his support to the Government and the legislator opposing the Government were put in to jail. I do not rise to issue certificate to my legislator that he is guilty or not but I would certainly like to ask as to why a person who served as MLA for 5-6 years and also assumed charge of a minister was made guilty soon as he raised rebellion and if he was really guilty then why was he given ticket and made the Minister. Similarly all charges against those legislators who supported you, were withdrawan. I mean to say that when a legislator opposed the Govt. he became guilty and was put into jail and during the course of his support to the Government, he has not been called like that. The Uttar Pradesh Secretariat is functioning like a corrupt police station in which the incharge arbitrarily keeps one in lock up and also free one from the lock up. The same situation is being created by the Government of Uttar Pradesh today. 17 crore people of Uttar Pradesh are witnessing this indecent and naked act. People discuss that what sort of Government, what sort of Chief Minister is this, who is imprisoning and releasing people at her will and forcing people to support it. Today U.P. is reeling under such situation. Through you, I only wish to submit that today U.P....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMANAND SINGH: Emergency by Indira Gandhi...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Speaker only when your turn comes.

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: We did not have high hopes from this Government but at least it was supposed to protect the dignity of dalits as the hon'ble Chief Minister herself is a dalit. But the number of cases of atrocities against dalits during last six months in UP and their present condition has dashed this hope. Our youth leader Ms. Priyanka Gandhi was in Amethi recently. She was there to ascertain the condition in which people line. She was told by hundreds of dalits that powerful persons have occupied their land the present dalit Chief Minister is doing nothing to protect them. When she tried to further their struggle then all the senior level police officers were sent to Amethi so that their misdeeds are not exposed. I am quoting only Amethi's example. Similar situation exists in all the constituencies of UP. Everywhere the houses and lands of the dalit are being snatched. Dalits are being subjected to severe repression and the

present Chief Minister Ms. Mayawati is turning a blind eye to such incidents only to save herself, secure her chair by ensuring continued support of a communal party like BJP. High Court had refused to hear cases against Shri Advani, Shri Joshi and Ms. Uma Bharati due to a technical fault in the notification of UP Government and in the course of her election campaign, the same Ms. Mayawati had announced in every nook and corner of UP that on coming to power, she would remove the technical fault in the notification and the cases against the three leaders would start again but when she became Chief Minister with the support of Bhartiya Janta Party and with the blessing of those three leaders, she now says that there is no need to start cases against them now. There is no need to amend the notification. When everything is being done for the sake of power, for the sake of chair, the only concern for the Government is to survive. It is not concerned with the welfare of the people of Uttar Pradesh. There is only one point programme that the Government in Uttar Pradesh should survive at all costs even though horse trading. The Government of Uttar Pradesh is running on this line. That is why the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh is reluctant to face Legislative Assembly to prove her majority.

We are not making demands for the dismissal of the Government of Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. Our demand is that Governor be asked to discharge his responsibility because as per established conventions of the democratic process, if any State Government is seen be in minority then it should be directed to prove its majority and this is the responsibility of the Governor hence hon'ble Governor of Uttar Pradesh should abide by this. Such instruction should be sent by the Union Government. I demand that you direct the Union Government to issue such an instruction. Session of Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly should be summoned and the Government prove its majority there. If the government proves its majority, who can object to its continuance and they run Government, make more Ministers, distribute departments as per her wish, we have no objection. But if the Government are in minority, it should prove its majority on the floor of the Legislative Assembly.

17.26 hrs.

[DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH *in the Chair*]

My request is that such instruction should be issued to the Governor of Uttar Pradesh. With these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to participate in this discussion with some sorrow because ordinarily we should not discuss the affairs of the State in Parliament. But it seems that we cannot help discuss this issue. Therefore, I am not surprised that we are called upon to take part in a discussion like this.

Under the present dispensation, it now appears that every aspect of our national life, particularly political life, as well as educational and cultural seems to have been polluted, and the Indian political ethos has reached its *nadir*. I cannot think of its going down further. This sordid state of our democratic polity is because of the opportunistic alliances that we are having these days.

Swamy Chinmayanandji was kind enough to refer to the Left Front in West Bengal and Kerala. The Front is there because there are some principles behind it. You may agree with us or you may not agree with us, but we have come together on the basis of certain ideologies, certain principles and certain objectives.

I would like to know what is the principle behind their alliance either in the present Government ruling this country or the one that has been now formed and is ruling Uttar Pradesh. Sir, ideology has been jettisoned openly by no less a person than our most respected Deputy Prime Minister. He said that in a coalition, ideology has become irrelevant. It suits his purpose.

Sir, they have been gloating that from two seats and they became 86 because their party had adopted certain policies. And through *Rath Yatra* of Advaniji, they have come to power. I admire Advaniji. I have known him for the last 31 plus years. I had the privilege of working with him and with Vajpayee in that Election Committee when we first came in 1971. Those were the great moments of the Indian Parliament.

However, since then any and every ally is permitted. Shri Advani has very clearly said that because of *Rath Yatra* they are in power. I believe that he said it somewhere in Punjab. I appreciate his candour. But what is happening to the country—the policies and programmes of the country? You proclaimed yourself to be a party with a difference. Difference in what? So far, trying to grab power, to remain in power by any and every means, seems to be the only differentiating factor.

Now, I would like to know from my friends here, who are supporting this Government, what is it that is

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keeping them together, except power. I do not know what is the common factor between the BSP and BJP or even BJD and the BJP. I do not know which branch of BJD that hon. Member is now.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Sambalpur): I am in the real one.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Is it? Good. But you are still with them.

I would like to know this with all sincerity. This is not to try to score a political point. What is it that is keeping you together, except that you want to share the spoils of power? The inevitable result is this. We knew that when this musical chair system of six-monthly Chief Ministership in UP earlier was developed, that was one of the most shameful days of Indian politics. We are trying to divide it, the Chief Ministership to remain in power, every three months or six months.

Then, they separated and became the sworn enemies. I remember that Shri Vajpayee's Government fell and became minority when Kumari Mayawati voted openly against it. She said so. I am sure that Shri Rashid Alvi was also there and he also voted against the Government, the Government that failed. Then why again similar combinations are being developed in one State or the other? What is this combination looking up to?

We had been blamed by Shri Advani times without number that we are pseudo-secular. Of course, the circle has turned around and he is now pseudo-secular, according to the VHP. Probably, he may choose some other phrase for us, at least not pseudo-secular, which has become very stale...*(Interruptions)* That is what I am saying. I do not know whether we are in good company or they are in good company.

During the elections, the BJP and BSP fought like Kilkenny cats—no holds barred. Shri Jaiswal has reminded us how she had promised to rectify the wrong in that notification regarding the trial of three of the most eminent Ministers of the Cabinet.

Now, after a few months, when no combination could come, suddenly we find this thing happened. Fourteen votes are very important here, I know. Therefore, Shri Vajpayee could not resist the temptation of 14 BSP votes here. Therefore, somehow or the other, he ingratiated himself.

SHRI RASHID ALVI (Amroha): It is not 14. We are 16 now; two have joined us.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Very good. I wish you well. Get some more from BJP also.

Then, for so many months, nobody was called. There must be some basis of calling a party to form the Government after fresh elections. The present Governor of UP is a very dear personal friend of mine. He is from my State; he was in my class in the University.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Please make amendments in it. He is a Rajya Sabha Member from Uttar Pradesh and his name also figures in the electoral roll here. How can he belong to here?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: That is how it is. It is common in this country.

[English]

I have been opposing this but we are in a minority. Congress is also supporting that. The Samajwadi Party—where you like him or not; we know very well you do not like him—became the largest single Party. Who is to decide? The Constitutional position is no longer *res integra*. This Constitutional position is no longer uncertain or unsettled. The position is settled now. I need not rely only on the decision of Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma who applied that formula, although we had reservations at that time, that the largest single majority Party should be called. We had said that Shri Vajpayee should not have any political or moral right to come and occupy this seat because at no point of time he had majority or had any hope of acquiring majority. It was proved after 13 days that he had no majority. Thereafter, for 13 days, maybe, according to political connotation there was unauthorised or immoral occupation of that important Chair, but Constitutionally he was entitled because the President of India had called him and given him the opportunity to form the Government. He formed the Government. It was one of the acts of shame. The last action of the Government was to permit Enron guarantee knowing that they were going to lose the Office. However, this is a different story. Why they should not have been called? If they could not have proved majority, they could have gone out of it. You cannot allow horse trading to go on. You cannot allow any and every combination or juxtaposition of forces. If it suits the Party you support, then we shall be very happy. This is precisely what has happened. I am sorry to say that my friend in Raj Bhavan has not clothed himself in glory. He has not maintained the spirit of the Constitution of India. Bommai case has no relevance to him. We all swear by the Supreme Court.

What was his advice? What was the basis on which he took this decision?

Our grievance is, you cannot take *ad hoc* postures on the basis of your personal or political consideration. It has to be in public interest. Like the formation of Governments in the Centre and the State, you cannot take *ad hoc* postures or *ad hoc* decisions and only time-serving attitude. This is taking us lower and lower down. That is why we hear all sorts of complaints about the persons who though not properly elected are being elevated to the Ministerships. We do not know many of them. We hear about them.

This is the unique thing which is going on in Uttar Pradesh - 'If you side with me, you are a good man and if you oppose me you will be in jail'. Is this becoming the Indian politics today? How dirty it will become? We have not much presence now in Uttar Pradesh. We are not the deciding factor but certain basic formulations, basic postulates should be there which should govern the Indian politics. We rightly say that this is a country with great traditions, a country with immense resources and the finest pool of talent. Every country in the world says, 'well, India has immense future'. But today the greatest agony is that Indian politics is being hated by young people. Politicians are becoming laughing stocks. We have become embodiment of corruption.

Now-a-days, we have to prove that we are honest and that we are not dishonest. We were invited to attend a television show before the last General Elections to meet a gathering of young boys and girls who had become first time voters. A question was asked to them as to what they hated the most. They replied that they hated politicians the most. This is the impression of young people of this country about politicians. We are treated as crooks and corrupt people. Sir, that is why a time has come for us to think. Where is this attitude for immediate loaf of power taking the country? Shall we compromise with every principle and every constitutional norm just for the purpose of getting into power by hook or crook and more by crook than by hook. Together, we had been fighting against Shri Sukh Ram. But lo and behold, we find he becomes your biggest ally! He has become the Deputy Chief Minister in a State which you are governing. Even this new Democratic Forum has been formed with one of the hon. Members who is mostly in jail. You have openly invited them and included them in the NDA. Thomas is not present here. I sympathise with him. Somebody who is a Member of Parliament fled from a Nursing Home and the police is searching him. They are your coveted allies. How can you teach people about morality, political probity, and honesty?

Sir, my friends from Tamil Nadu are there. DMK and AIADMK keep fighting all the time. Let them fight. I have no particular choice. But now both of them are together. One is getting the benefit of power and the other is getting the benefit otherwise to be with the power because she has to be exonerated, and poor Shri Vaiko has become the victim. This type of chicanery is going on in this country. We are denuding ourselves. We are setting examples for the future generations. What will they aspire and strive for? That is why, they say that let us remain outside politics. Let us go, if possible, outside the country and try to save us.

Therefore, I demand that even at this late hour, it is the incumbent duty of the Governor of Uttar Pradesh to immediately give an opportunity to the Members to decide on the floor of the House where they really belong to. Raj Bhawan is not their place of activity. They should be given an opportunity to express their views inside the House. The result of the Council election provides more than ample and objective material to show that *per se* it is not enjoying the majority support. It should not be allowed to continue in this fashion unless they get the support of the majority of the House.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, longer this uncertainty continues, longer will be the agony of not only of Uttar Pradesh but also of Indian politics. We are all proud of Uttar Pradesh. It is one of the finest States in India not only in size but also in number of people. It has produced giants in various fields like politics, literature, history, science, etc. It has produced legal luminaries like Tej Bahadur Sapru.

Most eminent historians have come from Uttar Pradesh, apart from, of course, so many Prime Ministers that the State has given to this country. Therefore, this uncertainty should not continue and the agony which has been expressed by my friends here should be removed.

17.45 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I have got a newspaper publication where it has been stated as to what is the state of economy in Uttar Pradesh. Therefore, sooner this uncertainty goes, the better it is. In all humility I request my friend in the Raj Bhawan of Uttar Pradesh that he should immediately think for himself and not be guided by his mentors in RSS.

This is the misfortune of this country. They have not only saffronised the textbooks, they have also saffronised Raj Bhawans, apart from the entire cultural milieu of this country. This country has been pauperised. The great

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concept of India's unity and integrity has been trivialised. Indian politics has become commercialised because now it is the policy of give and take — '*quid pro quo*'. This policy is becoming the greatest handicap for India's development. This Government has glamourised corruption. We have now become a land of scams.

Last but not least, even the media has not been spared. Even a section of the media which has the courage to stand up is being terrorised. We must come out of this. I appeal to all sections of the House to please do not treat everything on the basis of one's immediate partisan interest. There is nothing greater than this country, which is India, and there is nothing greater for this country than the democratic polity. Therefore, I request everybody to uphold the democracy in its true letter and spirit.

[Translation]

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISHRA (Bilhaur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all I would like to thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak in the discussion on Uttar Pradesh.

During the course of discussion, the leader of Samajwadi Party, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav described the conduct of hon'ble Governor as dubious, made comments on him and said that his was the largest party and he was not called to form the Government. Then he said that his views were not heard and so on and so forth.

Shri Swamy was right in saying that Uttar Pradesh is going through a phase of political instability and the person responsible for it is Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav from 1989. Now, in the midst of all the uncertainty whenever a dalit sister was sought to be installed as the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh with the support of Bhartiya Janta Party, this is the third occasion—he tried every trick to topple the Government. In the elections, no party got majority and it is true that Samajwadi Party emerged as the largest party. It was given two months to send the list of MLAs supporting it. If they were in majority they should have sent the list, but when they could not do so, Mayawati ji gave the list of 211 MLAs supporting her to the Governor.

Sir, at that time he and others also said that the Government would fall on its own and there is no need to topple it. It was said that it is the phase of confusion and it would get clear soon. I would like to say that confusion was deliberately created by them saying that we do not have the support of 211 MLAs, but during the vote of confidence on 17th May, we got 217 voted instead of 211 and the Government survived.

The present Government has the support of majority of the people of Uttar Pradesh. It is being run with the blessings of the people. In the bye-elections, Ms. Mayawati not only retained her two eats but also wrested Baheri seat from them and thus she was able to get the support of all sections of the people.

They tried to incite communal passions in the State at that time and started saying that as BSP has joined hands with communal forces, therefore the MLAs of BSP who belong to minority community, would not support it. Even this confusion was cleared when the minority dominated Baheri seat was wrested by Ms. Mayawati. There people elected a candidate belonging to minority community and they lost their seat. He again misled the House by giving wrong statements. Just now our colleague Swamiji mentioned that Mulayam Singh formed the Government with the support of Mayawatiji but the withdrew the support in opposition to his conduct. Similarly, in October, congress also withdrew its support from him after experiencing the result of support extended to Shri Mulayam Singh's party. Hence, not only Mayawati ji but congress also realised the situation. People of the state are witness as to how they were treated when their party came into power in 1989 and 1994.

Sir, time and again, it is being asserted that the State Government lost majority. However, the Government is enjoying a majority of 217 members out of which only 7 independent members withdrew their support. It means the Government is still enjoying the majority of 210 members. Just now a letter by 12 legislators was read in the House. Nowhere in this letter has been written that these members are withdrawing their support from the present Government. Members are blaming the Governors of the state. Initially a figure of 211 member was presented before the Governor which increased to 217 members later on. Thereafter, 7 independent members withdrew their support. But still the Governor has a list of 210 members favouring the present Government.

It was being stated repeatedly that the elections of Legislative council would settle the question of majority. However, they got only 193 votes in council elections. All newspapers of Uttar Pradesh published the statement given by the General Secretary of their party that Congress may or may not support them but they still had the support of 204 Legislators. However, the Council

elections proved that they were under the misconception. For, they could manage the support of only 193 members. Hence, they failed to achieve majority. Still they are compelling to summon assembly session to prove their majority.

Hon'ble Governor does not have any confusion at all. Members of ruling party are also having no confusion. Their misconception that the Government is in minority would be cleared when the Assembly session is summoned. Had they given the list of their supporters to the Governor, then this decision would have been different. But they failed to do so. Despite they are repeating that the UP Government is in minority.

Sir, I would like to say that BJP is often charged with being a communal party. Sometime it is also stated that the party favours upper caste people. Every time, when Mayawati became the Chief Minister, BJP tried to create obstacles to deprive the dalit sister from Chief Ministership. Shri Mulayam Singh's party is also doing the same...*(Interruptions)* Mayawati proved the majority with 217 votes instead or 211. Before that during assembly elections also her Government got the full majority. Therefore, now no allegation should be levelled against the present Government. I just want to say one thing more. One of my colleague from Congress has also alleged that Uttar Pradesh has lagged behind during these 13 years. I would like to know whether it lagged behind in the last 13 years or 40 years and which party caused the state to lag behind.

Just now it has been mentioned that the industries set up in the 40 years were closed down afterwards. I would like to say that those industries were very old. Which industries were established during Congress regime? NIC, BIC etc. have been mentioned but these industries were established during British regime. Shri Mulayam Singh has pointed out that, instead of developing parts, schools should be opened. It was during the Congress rule that there was a rule which was also followed when Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav became the Chief Minister that there should be a primary school in every Gram Sabha and the other school should be at a distance of 1$^1/_2$ km. Bhartiya Janata party opened primary school in every village having a population of 300...*(Interruptions)*

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: No school has been opened so far...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISHRA: Akhilesh Singhji, work is going on there. Almost 80% villages have been covered under this scheme. All schools can not be opened at one time. We have got only 14 years.

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Hon'ble Mishra ji, I refute your statement that no school has been opened in villages having population of 300...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISHRA: If I present the figures here, the hon. members may say that I am reading a 'purana' and that I am giving wrong details. I would like to ask on what basis you are saying that schools have not been opened in the villages having population of 300...*(Interruptions)*

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: I will resign from my membership in the House if it is proved that schools have been opened in the villages having population of 300...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISHRA: I accept the challenge. I will furnish the figures...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mishra ji, please address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISHRA: The work to open primary school has been completed in 80% of the villages having population of 300 and this drive is still going on. Ms. Mayawati has not discontinued it. Schools can not be opened in all villages in one, two or four years. Is it not true that earlier only one Junior High School used to be existed in a Nyay Panchayat? It was only during the rule of Bharatiya Janata Party that a provision was made that every village with a population of 2000 people would have a Junior High School. That scheme is still going on. You may mention the villages where schools have not been opened so far. However, the scheme is still going on. Can you deny it?

18.00 hrs.

Was it not during the regime of Bhartiya Janata Party that two Intermediate Colleges for girls were started? That work which was not done in the 40 years, is being done by the Present Government. Shri Mulayam Singh ji has been a teacher but what he failed to do in his two tenures of Chief Ministreship in Uttar Pradesh has now been done by the Bhartiya Janata Party is a short span. ...*(Interruptions)*

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: The work of opening Kanya Vidyalayas in every block was started during our regime.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I do not want to interrupt; please do not say so as it was started during our regime.

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISHRA: Only the proposal was passed during your period...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, please let him correct the statement. Within a year, we opened Intermediate Colleges for girls in 120 blocks. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The House was supposed to be adjourned at six of the clock. I am extending the time till this debate is over. There are about 15 speakers to speak. No more names will be taken.

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is an important issue. Please allocate sufficient time for it.

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISHRA: It was not the topic of discussion but as it was alleged from both sides that Uttar Pradesh has lagged behind in the 13 years, I am forced to speak. Is it not true that the Government of Bhartiya Janata Party and now Ms. Mayawati has also taken up construction of roads in villages? Our target is to connect the villages having a population of 500 with roads though the work in these villages has not been started so far. The funds in this regard have been allocated to every district. At present, we are taking villages having population of 1500, then we will take villages having population of 1000, and afterwards villages having population of 500. We will construct roads under 'Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana', but State Government too have allocated funds in this regard. I do not want to go into what you said, otherwise also it is not today's subject for discussion, but as allegations were levelled from both sides, therefore it was mandatory to mention a few things.

I want to say only one thing that it is wrong to level the allegation that the Governor works as a spokesman of Bharatiya Janata Party, it was said for a Governor, who is a man of principles. He has been alleged to be working as the spokesman of the Bharatiya Janata party. How does it prove that he is working as a spokesman of Bharatiya Janata Party when he observes that you have been unable to prove majority of 204 members and Bharatiya Janata Party has proved its majority of 217 members, instead of the assured 211. I would like to submit to you that the present Government of Uttar Pradesh enjoys complete majority. Efforts were made to disintegrate them. The General-Secretary of Samajwadi Party stayed in Lucknow for many days but he was unable to get written assurance from even a single MLA, that he was withdrawing the support. He remained there. Despite this, allegations are being levelled against the Governor. All newspapers reported your General Secretary's camp in Lucknow. He was unable to get written assurance even from a single Member i.e. he was unable to lure the MLAs.

Even after this the Governor is being repeatedly alleged, it is not appropriate. I would like to submit that the present Government of Uttar Pradesh is having absolute majority, and mass support if they are having any written evidence against this, they should present if before the Governor which he has been demanding many times, they can still present them. They are unable to produce evidence, and just make allegations. Therefore, I oppose the motion to remove the Governor. The Governor is discharging his duty in a very efficient, constitutional and lawful manner. Yes; he is not violating the norms which is what is being done even in the Parliament as pointed out by Swamiji of our party. Alviji is present here.

He was just telling that he remembered when his party was in power in 1995, they had given call for 'Bandh', in the State. His party was in power, he was the Chief Minister, he had given call for Bandh and the slogan was "Khuli Dukan Hamari, Band Dukan Tumhari", he had called for "bandh" he was the Chief Minister. Was there not 'Halla bol karyakram'?

SHRI DHARM RAJ SINGH PATEL (Phulpur): He is speaking wrong.

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISHRA: I am a businessman. You gave slogan under 'Halla Bol Karyakram', I will show you the slogan. 'Khuli Dukan Hamari, band Dukan Tumhari'. Press reporters were ill treated, the Court was disobeyed. Congress has well recognised you, therefore they are not supporting you. It was because of these deeds that BSP withdrew their support when you are doing all these things, what is the need to tell anything.

MR. SPEAKER: Your time is over, please conclude.

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISHRA: There is a proverb "Ulta Chor Kotwal Ko Dante" which means thief threatens police. It was hon. Mulayam Singhji who started inducting

the people with criminal records into politics. Hon'ble Mulayam Singhji began criminalisation, and now allegations are being made against others, this is not a justified. Under the leadership of Mayawatiji, the State Government worked well during the last years, and is doing well at present also. No communal riot has taken place. Mulayam Singhji was twice been the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. He vitiated the atmosphere of the State, at that time maximum number of riot incidents took place. There has been no riot incident during Mayawatiji's tenure. No such incident has taken place...*(Interruptions)* You are right, no incident like that of Rampur Tirahe has taken place during Mayawatiji's tenure.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude your speech. See, I cannot give extra time to everybody. Please conclude.

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISHRA: I am concluding. The Governor of Uttar Pradesh is discharging his duties in a constitutional manner, he should not be demoralized. His integrity should not be questioned. The present Government under Mayawatiji is functioning very well in the State and no hurdles should be created in the governance of the State.

SHRI RASHID ALVI (Amroha): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the time is short, I listened to all the speeches which covered the topics on "goondaism to corruption". The time is short and I am confused how to begin. If I start from 1977, when BJP with other alliances was in power, it will take too long. If I start from 1989-90, when again BJP led alliance was ruling the country, then also it will take too long. Similarly, I begin with reference to the time when Shri Bhandari was the Governor of UP and there was Governor rule in UP, then also it will take too long. I am not in favour of a discussion on the conduct of a Governor in the House. The discussion on the conduct of any Governor in the House will not only reduce the dignity of Lok Sabha, but also of India's democracy...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR (Faizabad) At the time of framing of Constitution, you were there...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RASHID ALVI: I was not there at the time of framing of Constitution, but I know how to understand Constitution. I also know you change sides very often and you are the only person who understand it. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: I will speak whatever is true, whether it pleases you or it pleases them...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RASHID ALVI: The rights and duties of Governor have been mentioned in the article 174 and 175 of Constitution. I will not waste time by reading them. They will again say, that I was present at the time of framing the Constitution, but Constitution is available even now. I would like to tell your also that if you have not gone through article. 174, then read it...*(Interruptions)*. But I would like to begin with the Assembly elections which took place in UP 8-10 months ago. In democracy, the candidate who gets maximum votes, wins the election. Allama Iqbal has said, in a democratic form of Government majority counts. The party which enjoys the majority forms the Government. Every individual irrespective of his status has single franchise. The party which acquire majority forms the Government. U.P. also remained under President's Rule for more than a month. All the political parties eager to come to power in the State had full opportunity to prove their majority before the Governor. They would have done so. They could approach the Governor, prove their majority and claim to form the Governor. But they did not do so. We kept on waiting.

Bhaujan Samaj Party waited that all secular forces of the country would come forward and ask us to form the Government in U.P. However, it did not happen while the entire country know that the daughter of Dalit gave opportunity to others to form Government in U.P. She was so generous that she told them to form the Government in the State. We kept on waiting. No secular party came forward. No secular organisation came forward and told that the condition in Uttar Pradesh is bad and we will support you. More than a month elapsed then BJP came forward and gave opportunity to the daughter of Dalit to become the Chief Minister of U.P. Though several types of allegations were levelled against her in Lok Sabha. However, I can say it with pride that during her six month tenure there was no communal riot in Uttar Pradesh. Not a single communal incident happened while during the previous Governments many communal Incidents happened. Hon'ble Mulayam Singh Yadav is present here. I have carefully listened his speech. The Muslims in U.P. have overwhelmingly supported him. There is nothing in it to hide. They have been supporting him. They have regard him as leader.

When he was in power in Uttar Pradesh he knows better than me about the communal riots that happened during that period. I live in Bijnore and represent Amroha Lok Sabha Parliamentary Constituency. The history is witness to this fact that there is no secular district in the country like Amroha. Before independence there was a historical election in which Hafiz Mohammed Saheb had contested election from Congress Party and Shamir Sahib was from Muslim League. In that election all important

[Shri Rashid Alvi]

leaders had visited Bijnour. At that time slogans of Pakistan were being raised. Right from Jawaharlal Nehru to Jinnah several leaders had gone to Bijnour. It is still in the pages of history that in that election Muslim League candidate could not win. Hafiz Mohamed of Congress was elected though at that time large number of Muslims were there in that constituency. They proved that Bijnaur is a secular district and intend to remain secular. I can not explain the plight of the Muslim community and the treatment given to them in that district when you were appointed the Chief Minister of the State with the support of the Muslim people. I forget to bring those photographs that I had taken out from the office. In those photographs dead bodies have been shown lying on the fields and pigs are smelling. Since he is present here, I have got opportunity to ask him on behalf of the Muslims of Bijnaur, minorities of Uttar Pradesh and it pains me also that did he take action against any officer regarding communal riots occurred in Bijnaur?... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Who were their killers and with whom you are associating...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RASHID ALVI: Hon'ble Mulayam Singhji, my question was whether his Government took action against any officer?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Yes, action was taken against S.P. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You may express your views later on.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: It is an allegation. There was tension on account of Ayodhya issue and "Rath Yatra". If he goes into the reasons behind those incidents then he will know as to what actions were taken by my Government to control that situation.

MR. SPEAKER: You may continue your speech.

SHRI RASHID ALVI: Sir, I would like to submit one thing - "Jinhen Tum Sun nahin Sakate, Jinhen hum kah nahin sakate, wahi kahne ki baten hain our wohi sunne ki baten hai". One ADM who was involved in it was promoted and transferred to Bareilly. We kept on demanding to suspend him as he had killed Muslims by his bullets. I cannot prove it by tearing my chest. Those who are our enemies want to kill us because they are our enemies and those who are our friends want to kill us as they are our friends.

Sir, I would not like to deliver long speech however, I would certainly say that it is not a valid allegation that in Uttar Pradesh it is not the Government of majority rather it is the Government of minority. It cannot be proved by any way. Victory or defeat in the election of a Council cannot prove it. I have carefully listened the speech of Shri Mualyam Singhji. From his speech one can infer that in his opinion the Government of Uttar Pradesh is not in majority rather it is in minority. The Members of the Congress Party are also present here. I would like to know as to why the Congress people do not say Samajwadi party to form Government in Uttar Pradesh and they are with them. He had not only made doubtful claim to the Governor that he had majority in Uttar Pradesh but also presented the list of 204 MLAs to the Governor. Suppose, had he been Governor, he would have not checked the names, their addresses and signatures of 204 MLAs and whether or not they are supporting him. He did not submit any list. He did not give their names and signatures. Who will believe him in this world that he has support of 204 MLAs. In the election of Council he got 183 votes while the ruling party candidate elected with 194 votes. The Congress abstained. Even Congress cannot prove legally that they abstained. No one has proof as to which MLA abstained and which caste voted and which did not do so. It is not possible to prove it. He can prove it by the reports of newspapers but he cannot do so as per the record of the Election Commission....*(Interruptions)* It is a secret ballot...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): When you take a ballot, you have to sign. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRi RASHID ALVI: No one can know as to who voted whom, only it can be known as to who did not vote. Therefore, it cannot be proved by any election whether the Government is in majority or in minority. No one has any proof of it as to who voted whom and who did not vote.

Sir, even today the Government is in majority in Uttar Pradesh. He has referred about hooliganism. With due respect I would like to submit that I do not want to waste the time of the House otherwise. I have the list of such leaders of Samajwadi Party. I have record of it, however, I would not like to insult any one by way of mentioning one's specific name in this regard. In this list it is mentioned as to how many criminal cases are pending against each leader. Rashid Alvi will be last person in this world who will support any dishonest or

criminal persons of any party whether he belongs to Congress Party or my own party or his party. I cannot support any dishonest or criminals, however I have the list of your party. One by one I can mention the names of all such persons, however, I will not do like that. I would like to submit that unless Indian politics is delinked from the criminalisation, the democracy cannot be protected in our country. It is applicable in the case of all political parties. No one can lead a long political career without maintaining distance from criminals. If goondas and criminals join political parties then neither they nor the leaders of that particular party can lead political career for a long time.

Sir, I do not complain that you did not take action against them for what happened in Lok Sabha, however, I would like to know whether it has maintained the dignity of Lok Sabha in the country.

It was reported in the newspaper also. Foreign Delegates were sitting in the House at that time when all this happened...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: That time itself I had told that it is not a good thing. I took a decision in this regard and you know that at that very moment I had told that such thing should not happen in future. Therefore, please leave this matter now.

SHRI RASHID ALVI: If you say so I will not discuss it. Something was said about Raja Bhaiya here. I donot want to defend any one at all and I feel it is against the dignity of this House that any criminal is defended in Uttar Pradesh or he is talked about in Lok Sabha. But, whatever is going on in U.P. is according to the law.

Sir, I remember that senior leaders of Samajwadi Party had made allegation about BJP in my constituency that a criminal person like Raja Bhaiya is in BJP's Ministry. Today, if Mayawati has taken any action against him I congratulate sister Mayawati ji. I had discussed with Mayawatiji about the pond about which you have mentioned. I know this matter could be raised. The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh told me that the people have registered an FIR about the pond, spread over hundred of acres stating that our land has been illegally occupied. If Chief Minister has taken a decision regarding the land of Gram Sabha, it is a good thing. We cannot find such examples of action taken by the Chief Minister in Uttar Pradesh to tackle with goondaism. Crimes have declined by 47 per cent during last six months in Uttar Pradesh. The Government of Uttar Pradesh have arrested 50 per cent outstanding history sheeter criminals.

Rape cases have declined by 22 per cent and other crimes by 27 per cent. You, too, have counted several other actions taken by the U.P. Government. The Government led by Mayawati have constituted Human Rights Commission in Uttar Pradesh which was not done by anyone else so far. Financial conditions of the state was in doldrums but present Govt. have managed to earn about one thousand crore. Outstanding dues of Power Corporation to the tune of Rs. 225 crore towards electricity department have been cleared by the Government of Uttar Pradesh. The Government have asked DSPs in each district to devote two hours daily to hear the grievances of poor and commonmen.

As far as transfers are concerned, the transfer of officials by the administration is not a wrong thing. A Member of Parliament was telling that a Committee be constituted for this purpose but the officials are scared of Mayawati Government like never before. Consequently, no officer seems to be careless about his duties...*(Interruptions)* The Government of Uttar Pradesh have decided that it will definitely take action against the criminals. In addition, my colleagues had raised issue regarding dalits. I would like to say that two lakh hectares lease land of dalits was illegally occupied which has been got vacated by the present Government and handed over to dalits. Five per cent posts of police station incharge will be held by Muslims and 20 per cent by scheduled castes so that atrocities against them can be checked. 27 per cent such posts have been reserved for OBCs.

In the end, I would like to say that the party with majority rules in democracy and the day assembly session in convened, BSP will prove its majority and the world would see that what I am telling is right. I am grateful to you for having given me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am extremely grateful that you have given me an opportunity to speak on an issue of such importance.

Sir, let us realise certain basic facts. When the elections of Vidhan Sabha were held, no Party got the majority. This is the age of coalition.

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Prasadji, you speak good Hindi so please speak is Hindi only.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Let me speak in English, now, later on I will speak in Hindi. I want to speak on legal matters, therefore, let it be English.

MR. SPEAKER: Mix Hindi and then speak.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I was going to do the same but Mr. Speaker, Sir, he wants me to speak in Hindi.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in case of fractured mandate after elections, the people of the country always expect us to act in right perspective. There are two ways of it. Either form a coalition Government honesty or resort to back-stabing. NDA Govt. has been formed with the help of allies. We have honest relations. We are running the Government at the Centre with over 20 parties and have chalked out a common agenda. We do not deny that all these parties have not been with us.

[English]

But we have tried to line up to the real culture of a coalition politics.

[Translation]

Earlier too, similarly there had been a United Front Government. Same Prime Minister was able to remain at the helm of affairs for eight months. Then the Congress Party withdrew support. Then another Prime Minister took over and then again Congress withdrew the support. A coalition of SP and BSP was formed in Lucknow, though I would not like to comment upon it.

[English]

Shri Somnath Chatterjee, for whom I have great regard and reverence has mentioned about the degeneration of politics and the quest for power.

[Translation]

What happened with Mayawati in a Guest House in Lucknow was most shameful day in Indian politics. Differences in politics surely lead to split but that too, should be honestly. The attack on Mayawati after withdrawal of support was most shameful day in Indian politics. If a party is unable to form the Government, its alternative is provided in the constitution. Somnath Babu has rightly said that the Supreme Court had given a direction in Bommai case. Hon. Somnath Babu is a very senior Member and is a good lawyer also. I expected him to give correct interpretation of the Constitution. He has a long experience. In addition, unwanted things were said regarding the Government though I would not like to comment upon that. But hon. Speaker, Sir, whether the Governor is just to press the button or he has some discretion also? Here, I want to tell one thing. Often, Sarkaria Commission is talked about. Though, when Sarkaria Commission was constituted we were not in power, yet we have great regards for its recommendations. I would like to quote recommendation 4.16.13 of Sarkaria Commission before the House.

[English]

"(a) when the Legislative Assembly is in Session the question of majority should be decided on the floor of the House.

(b) If during the period when the Assembly remains prorogued and the Governor receives reliable evidence that the Council of Ministers has lost majority, he should not, as a matter of constitutional propriety, dismiss the Council unless the Assembly has expressed on the floor of the House its want of confidence in it. He should advise the Chief Minister to summon the Assembly as early as possible so that the 'majority' could be decided."

[Translation]

Inter State Council, during its meeting accepted that:

[English]

"When the Assembly is not in Session and the Governor receives reliable evidence..."

What does this mean? This means that the Governor has got the power to scrutinise; the Governor has got the power to be satisfied; and the Governor has got the power to objectively apply his mind.

[Translation]

As far as the formation of Government in Uttar Pradesh is concerned, when no party got clear cut majority after the elections, President's rule was imposed on 8th March. Subsequently, Legislators of SP went to the Governor and requested him to invite them. They tried to garner support of Congress, but there was no response from it. Kumari Mayawatiji was sworn in as Chief Minister on 3.5.2002 and she was asked to prove her majority within 21 days.

She proved her majority before 17.5.2002 with the support of 217 MLAs. It is a fact. It was being talked

that the largest party should have been called to form the Government.

[English]

The Bommai judgement has laid down the rules of the game. I have my very respectful disagreement with the manner in which sweeping comments are sought to be made about the Bommai judgement. Therefore, I seek your very kind indulgence to quote before you the Bommai judgement.

[Translation]

It is at page no. 2098 of Supreme Court's AIR 1994. I seek your permission to place before the House paragraph 328 of the judgement.

[English]

"We make it clear that what we have said above is confined to a situation where the incumbent Chief Minister is alleged to have lost the majority support or the confidence of the House. It is not relevant to a situation arising after a general election where the Governor has to invite the leader of the party commanding majority in the House or the single largest party..."

[Translation]

These words are very important. It says that the single largest party should be invited first of all Supreme Court has stated:

[English]

'What is important is which group commands the majority of the House and the confidence of the House.'

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this regard. I would like to quote another para 323 from page no. 2097.

[English]

"The Constitution does not create an obligation that the political party forming the ministry should necessarily have a majority in the Legislature. Minority Governments are not unknown. What is necessary is that the Government should enjoy the confidence of the House."

[Translation]

A clear-cut judgement has been given in S.R. Bommai case which gives discretionary powers to Governor to invite the single largest Party, a group claiming majority. Is it not true that when BSP submitted its claim to form the Government, BJP leaders had given a letter to the hon'ble Governor that they would support BSP? At that time the number of legislators in BSP-BJP alliance was more than SP legislators. If such a situation prevails, then a time period of 21 days should be given to prove the majority.

[English]

to prove the majority and when Kumari Mayawati proved the majority by more than magic number of 217.

[Translation]

Such comments are being made that Raj Bhawan has been saffornized. The House has the right to discuss the decisions like this but there is a provision in the Constitution that a dignity should be maintained while discussing about the people holding the constitutional posts. If it is a fact then it means that whatever has been said till now is only power politics. I would like to know whether congress party had not been against Samajwadi Party? Inspite of that whether Congress was not requested? And is it not true that their humble request was turned down and Congress did not sent any letter of support to the Governor.

[English]

Those who blame us of indulging into naked power pursuit need to reflect on their own house. Yes I see Shri Somnath Chatterjee's concern.

[Translation]

It is true that the standard of politics has declined a lot. Our country is passing through an era of coalition Governments. However, coalition Governments will be successful only if these are run honestly. Besides, resolution should be taken to work together. Today, Ajit Singh's Party, JD (U) and Independents are with the alliance of BSP-BJP. If these parties are extending their support but have not given written proof in this regard, then as Shri Shyam Bihari Mishra has mentioned the time of MLC elections was the right opportunity to prove this. If Samajwadi Party was having 204 members with them, they had the opportunity to prove their majority. It is a clear interpretation of the Constitution that it is not

[Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad]

necessary to be a single largest party. Two-three parties can jointly prove their majority to form the Government. Inviting Kumari Mayawati to prove the majority was an appropriate decision and was in accordance with the law. However, it is being politicized. Uttar Pradesh is being discussed in the House but the discussion has been switched over to Central Government and over the saffornization of education. Shri Somnath Babu was mentioning it. He is an expert of law. Is it proper to raise this issue again and again when supreme court has given its final verdict on the dispute? Politics takes place but at some point...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: What has been given?

[English]

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: The Supreme Court has already said that on the ground of saffronisation it was found to be untenable and rejected. This is what the ruling of the Supreme Court.

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: I would like to bring it to your notice that your party ignored the Supreme Court's verdict in respect of Rampur Tiraha incident and placed wrong statement on the table of the House.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The Supreme Court's judgement was not on the saffronisation of education...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I do not think that we are discussing it here, but the chapter ended there and they could not show.

[Translation]

If the ideology which is prevailing for the last 30 years in the name of education...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

Please allow me to speak. I did not disturb you.

MR. SPEAKER: You may please continue.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Yes, Sir.

[Translation]

The historical facts in respect of Jats and Sikhs should not be ignored in the name of education.

[English]

Certainly the Government has got the right to review objectively and fairly.

[Translation]

Supreme Court has uphold it.

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: It is applicable to all.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Yes, it is applicable for all. Shri Akhilesh Ji, I have said this in respect of Shri Somnath Babu. Therefore, in the end, I would like to say very humbly that the decision given by the Governor of Uttar Pradesh is according to law. It is as per the directions of Sarkaria Commission and recommendations of Inter-State council. I would conclude while reading a paragraph of the decision given by the Supreme Court in Bommai case. I would like to present before the House what Justice Ramaswami has said in paragraph 198 of this verdict. Time and again floor test is being mentioned here.

[English]

> "The floor test, may be one consideration which the Governor may keep in view. But whether or not to resort to it would depend on prevailing situation. The possibility of horse trading also to be kept in view having regard to the prevailing political situation. It is not possible to formulate or comprehend a set of rules for the exercise of the power by the Governor conduct floor test. The Governor should be left free to deal with the situation according to his best judgement keeping in view the Constitution and conventions of the Parliamentary system of Government."

[Translation]

The Governor has been given discretionary powers in Bommai case judgement. They presented their joint majority before the Governor. It is as per the law that the Governor invited them. However, the comments which are being made on it are unlawful. Therefore, I would like to say that the coalition Government, if any is formed, then that should be run properly, and under the leadership of Kumari Mayawati, the coalition Government in Uttar Pradesh is running successfully.

SHRI SAIDUZZAMA (Muzaffarnagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you that you gave me time to speak on this important issue. The entire country is well aware

of the situation prevailing in Uttar Pradesh. The dignity of the state which led the nation is being maligned by way of making adverse comment on it. I am seeing that the discussions are not being held on the main issue. Instead of focusing on the main issue the discussion is revolving around what was done by Mayawati or so and so did this. Today the issue of discussion is the present condition of the state. Presently there is environment of distrust in the state, there is crisis in the state. It is on account of the environment of distrust that all the peasants of the states are facing problem. Mills are closed. Farmers are burning their sugarcane crop and are compelled to commit suicide. What is the position of employment. What is condition of power. Presently there are all types of serious problems prevailing there. What are you discussing on those issues. Rather efforts are not being made to concentrate on those issues.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, today many things have been said in praise of Mayawati ji. Mayawati ji sought votes for creating secular environment and said that he would fight against the communal forces. However, today she has joined the same communal forces. Today you are talking about coalition, tradition, policy and values. You should not talk about values. Presently all values have become meaningless. The entire country is a witness to the situation prevailing in Uttar Pradesh that has been created by the Governments during the last 13 years. That pathetic condition is hidden from the people. Today people are repenting that they committed a blunder by handing over the power to them and the evidences to it are there before them. I would not like to discuss those things. What was done by the Congress party in the state is not hidden from anyone. But how many mills have been closed down by this Government. How much power is being generated. There two power generation centres, Unchahar and Tanda have been closed by the present Government and the previous Governments of Uttar Pradesh offered it in repayment of loans. However the main question is that present Government has lost confidence of people. Today there is situation of unrest in the entire state. There a situation has arisen where the Government has lost confidence of people. Today it is our moral responsibility and the moral responsibility of Mayawati ji that Assembly session should be convened. We respect the Governor however he should protect the soul of the Constitution. Today it is our responsibility that we should take decision honestly when we are in power. If we are in the Chair of Speaker or Governor we should take decision honestly. The entire country is witness to it. Whenever the Chair does some remarkable work, it is always remembered. Today a few members of BJP tried to do a notable work, they were declared rebels. What action can you take under the law, there is a difference between direction and whip?...*(Interruptions)* The Speaker of Legislative Assembly, Shri Kesrinath ji is an admirable man. He gives such analysis of law and.....*

But he is a scholar and he can well define the law. It is quite clear that no legal action can be taken against the rebel legislators, they are being repressed...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I will expunge all comments made against the Speaker of Legislative Assembly. The allegations made against the Speaker of Legislative Assembly will not go on record.

SHRI SAIDUZZAMA: I have not levelled allegations, I am only praising him...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You can see that the allegations have been expunged from the record.

SHRI SAIDUZZAMA: I was saying that he is deliberately trying to misuse the law. They are abusing power repressing MLAs in the lust of power and trapping them in false cases. History will remain witness to the fact that they will not be able to answer the future generations regarding their action against the politicians. In their quest for power, they have forgotten everything—principles and values, violated constitutional provisions and abused law. In such a scenario, it becomes a duty that the session of assembly be called. The scene became clear after the election of Legislative Council and they have no answer to it. They are deliberately trying to consume the issue.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI SAIDUZZAMA: Ms. Mayawati is under their protection, why she should fear. Her mentor is now the master. As long as this Government survives here, she need not fear anything. The extent of deterioration in politics is painful for me and we are likely to face shameless times.

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA (Gopalganj): Did you contest elections in alliance with Ms. Mayawati or not?

SHRI SAIDUZZAMA: I did not contest elections in alliance with Ms. Mayawati. Personally I have never contested elections in such a manner and I have never deserted Congress Party. People keep changing their party for the sake of power...*(Interruptions)*

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*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Congress party has contested elections in alliance with Ms. Mayawati twice.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a common knowledge.

SHRI SAIDUZZAMA: The House is aware of the people who have changed parties in their lust for power. But now it has become our moral responsibility to keep alive our traditions and values and also keep an eye on the present scenario. They are in power, but they have lost confidence of the people. Entire state is in the throes of a strange situation. No officer is ready to listen to them. People of the whole state are going through a crisis. For the ask of humanity, they should feel it but they are deliberately, forcibly and illegally clinging to power in the state.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, History is witness to the fact that she has broken all the conventions that she had vowed to protect. I request you to clarify the whole situation there...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: You declare that you will give support to Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav. Declare it and now...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIDUZZAMA: I would also reply to it when the time comes. You tell me why you are playing in the hands of communalism and casteism. Why are you bent on ruining India? You have occupied the land meant for Indira Gandhi Memorial. The personality of Indira Gandhi is known not only in India but throughout the world. You have not trusted your own people. You did not care for the people who voted for them. And you supported the communalists.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, what is the condition in the country and state is being watched by the whole world. In view of all this session of Uttar Pradesh Assembly be convened. Their condition has worsened in the entire state. They are in minority in U.P. Therefore, today it is the duty of the Governor of Uttar Pradesh and the Government of India to ask for covening the session of U.P. Assembly and make the position clear whether they are in majority or minority.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, what difficulty they have in convening the session and getting the vote of confidence? I know their defeat is sure, that's why they don't want to convene the session. Why are they running away from the House? When entire state is requesting you and its being discussed throughout India and entire state is concerned then why don't you think about the state? They should convene the session and prove their majority so that the things become clear.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, they are laughing on the present condition prevailing in U.P. I would like to say that they should weep on the condition prevailing today because they have created hatred in whole of the country and they are trying to divide the country in the name of religion. They have sacrificed all the values. Under these conditions, the session should be convened so that the things become clear.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: There are several Members who want to speak and, therefore, the debate will continue. I want the debate to be completed today, but the reply by the Hon. Deputy Prime Minister will be given tomorrow. Now, the next speaker is Shri Prabhunath Singh.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, today we are discussing in the House as to whether coalition Government of BSP and BJP in Uttar Pradesh is in majority or minority. Session of U.P. Assembly should be called and majority should be proved.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, only a few days back elections in U.P. were held. When the results were declared it resulted in hung assembly. No party got clear majority. Over a month passed in uncertainty that whether the Congress is going to support Mulayam Singh or not. Finally BJP had to lend support to a person who was Member of 12th Lok Sabha.

You may remember that Mayawatiji was a Member of Twelfth Lok Sabha and she had delivered a lengthy speech in this very House. And when Hon. Prime Minister appealed for vote to prove his majority she had voted against. Under some compulsions she was lent support and the Government was formed in Uttar Pradesh. This all has made it clear that nothing is impossible in politics. Ravi Shankar ji, you were talking of coalition politics. It has been proved that sometime you ally with Mayawati and sometime the Congress. Even Mualyam Singh has allies. It means everything can be done to capture power and no policy or principle is followed. It has been proved that we merely talk of policy and principles but everyone acts dishonestly.

18.56 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Just now Alviji was telling that sometimes he talks is one' favour, the other day against them. Alvi ji does not know since he has come as a bonded labour of Mayawati ji. If he speaks the truth, she will shunt him out. Whereas, I am in this House not to speak untruth. Whenever I speak I will speak only the truth whatever comes to my mind. Ravi Shankarji, was delivering a lengthy speech on law. He is my friend. He has raised three points of law. First of all I want to start with him. He told that the discussion on judgement of Supreme Court should have been held here. Is he a legal expert? No, he is not? Under his law Ministership the House have reversed the order of Supreme Court...*(Interruptions)*. Let it be in any case, but we have reversed the judgement. When Supreme Court gave its ruling on reservation to SCs the House reversed that judgement. When the House can reverse the order of Supreme Court why can't we have a discussion on the judgement of Supreme Court in the House. he should kindly read the law book again where from he was quoting.

Just now he was telling that the Governor has called Mayawati to form the Government and he has not done anything wrong in it. None has said that the Governor has done wrong. Why he was proving himself right? Had anyone levelled a charge against him? Mulayam Singh ji had tried that day but his complete speech was not heard. Since your party supported Mayawati ji only then the Government could be formed there. No one has said that the Governor has done anything wrong by calling Mayawati to form the Government. I too do not say that Governor has done anything wrong by calling them to form the Government.

My submission is that it is hotly debated that the Government is in minority today. They should convene the session and prove their majority. It is similar situation when Hon. Atal Bihari Vajpayee had tried to prove the majority during 12th Lok Sabha. Why they are perplexed now? They said that the time of coalition Governments has come. I too say that no doubt it is a coalition era. It is known to everyone how allies will cut short the tenure of present coalition Government. I do not want to make a lengthy speech but whatever Mayawati Government is doing in Uttar Pradesh is not good. Mayawati's manifesto stated "Tilak, Tarajoo and Talwar to maro joote char". And today same people are supporting Mayawati whom she was telling to beat with the shoes. They are the same people...*(Interruptions)* Where Shri Jaiswal ji has gone? Mayawati ji's Government is running at his pleasure. If he listens to the plight of Talwar walas, he will feel pity on them. After Mayawati's Government was formed, one of our colleagues was telling that they have reserved certain percentage of posts of Station House Officers in Police Stations for Muslims and most backward classes. But I want to know who ensures the safety of these classes in the police stations where these posts are not provided to Muslim or other backward classes. Police Stations are not manned in this way. Dirty cattiest politics is being played there. There is one caste in this country which never comes to power. If it comes to power it comes by deceiving others.

19.00 hrs.

But whosoever it supports, it is able to give positions of power both in states and in the Centre. That particular caste is being suppressed in the most brutal manner in Uttar Pradesh. People belonging to this caste are being removed from prestigious posts in the police stations and the districts. Rajya Sabha, who is being discussed by all, was a Minister in the BJP Government and he was considered a good and honest person. As long as he supported Mayawati Government he was good but when he opposed that Government he was considered as the dreadful criminal of Uttar Pradesh. Not only he, but even his 80 years old father was prosecuted. What sort of Government is this? Can any Government function by following such repressive policies? Power can never be eternal, it has to be worn as religion. I would like to request Bhartiya Janata Party not to allow that particular caste to go in support of Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav deliberately. When Shri Gupta was their Chief Minister and their position was very bad, they had to send Shri Rajnath Singh so that the said caste came to their support on bloc. It enabled them to achieve the third position otherwise they would have failed to open their account. Today people of that caste are being discriminated against with their account. Today people of that caste are being discriminated against with their support. I am of the opinion there should be no casteism but in Lok Sabha we often talk about Muslims and Harijans, thus there could be no objection in talking about Rajputs once and if Ahirs and Rajputs join together in Uttar Pradesh, others would not be able even to caste their votes...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN): You should not say such things here...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Rajputs are being discriminated against. They are being harassed. The

[Shri Prabhunath Singh]

condition of Rajputs is even worst than that of dalits. Whoever is in power suppresses them. ...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am addressing you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please look towards me. Don't look there, they are shouting.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Ashok ji is my friend. He had intervened.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Show friendship to me also.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: There are reasons why MLAs turned dissident. I do not want to discuss the state of development in the state as the question is of majority or minority. The point to be considered as not that minority government would continue since there has been enough development or the majority government won't be able to function since there is no development. The question is why people are not happy even though government enjoys majority. The Chief Minister acts like a queen. She gets angry with an MLA who meets her but do not touches her feet. A number of my relatives with an MLA who meets her but do not touches her feet. A number of my relatives who are also MLAs tell me that they have stopped going there as even their viable and implementable works would get stalled if they do not touch the feet of the Chief Minister. Such a scenario where the MLAs and their family members are roughed up just because they do not touch the feet of the Chief Minister, will prove to be a blot on the history of the nation. ...*(Interruptions)*

I would like to submit that there was a confusion whether the Government are in majority or not. But hon'ble Governor issued a statement that the Mayawati Government enjoys majority. They say that Shri Mulayam Singh ji didn't prove his majority. But the day hon'ble Governor issued his statement, did Ms. Mayawati prove that she had the support of 204 MLAs? And if she had not proved her majority, then at least the hon'ble Governor should have kept quiet. Issuing such a statement was not appropriate. If the people and MLAs of Uttar Pradesh wish that the meeting of Legislative Assembly should be convened, then it should have been convened and the Mayawati Government should have proved its majority there. And if she has the majority, she can run the Government. With these words, I conclude.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Uttar Pradesh is the largest state of our country and in terms of population, only five countries of the world have more population than Uttar Pradesh. Thus it is ranked sixth in the world.

We are discussing the current political scenario of Uttar Pradesh. Since it would consume a lot of time, I would not go in the background and would try to analyse, in brief, the current political situation there. I remember an occasion when Ms. Mayawati was a Member of this House and in her speech she had said that her party would remain neutral but when the votes were cast, they voted along with us against the Government of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and the Government fell. Here also, in her speeches, she talked a great deal about 'Manuwaad' but as Shri Prabhunath Singh rightly said, once people get power, all their policies and principles simply vanish. She assumed power with the help of so called Manuwaadis and we had hoped on the lines of Dr. Lohia that once the depressed classes assume power, country would undergo social and economic changes and the country would progress. This thought was ingrained in us. Thus, we had thought that Ms. Mayawati is a dalit woman and with her assuming power, the morale of the people will be boosted and the administration would improve but it did not. There is a great threat of her becoming an ally of Manuwaadis rather than their opponent.

And during the election, she won votes on anti-BJP plank. The BJP people tried to incite communal passion there. Vishwa Hindu Parishad undertook 'Shiladaan' programme four days prior to elections. All sorts of religious activities were undertaken. All out efforts were made to incite passions and riots and thus get votes, even then BJP was able to get the third position, that too due to efforts of Shri Rajnath Singh. But their three Ministers accused in Mosque demolition case and could not be exonerated by Shri Rajnath Singh, were from BJP.

YOGI ADITYA NATH (Gorakhpur): It was not a mosque, call it a disputed structure.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Swami Aditya Nath, he is not yielding. Since Shri Raghunvash Prasad is not yielding none of your speech would be recorded. You are speaking in vain. That is not being recorded.

...*(Interruptions)**

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: What can we say if we plead that the structure was demolished on the basis that originally there was a temple over there, we are considered fanatics whereas on the other and the advocates of the demolition, already the worst enemy of Muslims are not being considered enemy of not only

* Not recorded.

Hindu, but the enemy of entire country putting peaceful atmosphere prevailing in the country in danger.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, three Ministers were accused in it. If Shri Rajnath ji wanted, then why he could nit issue modified notification, it was because members of BJP were involved in it. He asserted that there was no need of amending the notification. It seems he struck a deal with them so as to remain in power. No one has cheated the nation this way so far. Every secularman in the country has been betrayed. Prabhunath Singhji says everything is fair in the game of politics.

People are citing examples that whoever opposed the demolition, the Government are taking stern action against them. It is great injustice which should not be done and it cannot be tolerated. It has been evident through discussion that oppressive measures being taken over there are not very simple. They may have turned rebels. Everyone of you know Tenth Schedule. Anti Defection Act was passed by this Parliament to check defection. It is being told that action will be initiated against the persons who violated the whip. But they are saying that they had simply opposed for which the party has issued them Show Cause Notice. Membership can not be cancelled under three provision of Tenth Schedule. One, if one resigns from the party voluntarily, two, if number of Members defected in less than one third of that party's total strength, three, if one violates whip. But they have only spoken against them. They only said that they are unhappy with the Government and that they do not support the Government on this account. Action is being taken against them only this pretext and fake cases are being framed against them. The Government are acting brutally against them so that the majority remains intact by all means.

Just now, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Law expressed his views. He was referring to a law book and was telling that whatever is being done there, is justified. But he should tell under which provision of law, Constitution or order of the Supreme Court a Government reduced to minority should remain in power. Everyone knows that minority or majority will be proved on the floor of the House. People who claim that they are in majority should convene a session and prove it in the House. I have read the statement of Governor also. Though constitutionally, he is watch dog of the Constitution but he is not acting as per the law. He is dancing to the tune of the Central Government. He acts as per the orders from the Centre. He should protect the Constitution. He acts as a representative of the President of India and Constitutional head of a State. He has an overall responsibility. Therefore, he should remain impartial and should follow Constitutional conventions. Therefore, he should ask the Government to prove its majority within some specified period as he has done it on earlier occasion. I have learnt it through media that a number of Legislators have submitted a memorandum to him. Everyday, media has been reporting the number of names of legislators who signed the memorandum. Media is also reporting as to how many Legislators are against the Government. It has become clear before the nation and whole of the world. It proves that the Government have lost its majority and are reduced to minority. Now, in place of 217, support of at least 202 legislators is required. It is reduced after bifurcation of the state. In case of Council, 193 votes are required, Congress Party boycotted Councils voting wherein they secured 193 votes. But, constitutionally, even with 193 votes, they are in minority. Therefore, allowing the minority Government to remain in power or being part of it is against the directions of Court given in S.R. Bommai and Ramai case. As per the Constitution, the party with majority should rule and if the majority becomes doubtful and it becomes clear to the public that the Government are reduced to minority, it should prove its majority without any delay. The horse-trading or buying selling will destroy the democracy. People seek an opportunity to cross the floor so as to earn money. Therefore, a session should be convened immediately to prove the majority. If the Government does not convene the session, the Central Government, if it is a responsible Government, should call the Governor back. That's what I want to submit at last.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Speaker had announced in the House a short while ago that the debate on U.P. will be completed today and hon. Deputy Prime Minister will reply tomorrow. Hon. Speaker has now desired that the reply of Deputy Prime Minister will not be on tomorrow but on day after tomorrow, that is on 28th November, 2002.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I agree to it...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Mumbai South Central): On behalf of Shiv Sena, I oppose the resolution moved by hon. Mulayam Singh ji. Dalit Chief Minister Mayawatiji has just assumed the office. Why he opposes her, since every time he expresses love and affection towards Dalits?

[Shri Mohan Rawale]

I don't know it. I have observed it only in this House...*(Interruptions)* When Shri Balayogi ji, also a dalit, was about to assume the Office of Speaker, that time also he had opposed him. I am listening to everyone's views on U.P. Though, I hail from Maharashtra, yet I am listening. I know when Shri Mulayam Singh was the Chief Minister of U.P. our 'Ram Bhakts' were killed selectively. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: What for he was sent from Maharashtra?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: He can ask his leader. How I treated with him when he had been to Lucknow. Even today he praises me for my behaviour towards him...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: He is equal to my father. I do admit the same here. But politics is a different thing...*(Interruptions)* He plays politics, that is something else.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please address the Chair then only our continuity will be maintained.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Even press was attacked on this issue in 93. Rioteers entered High Court premise, beat up Judges and Advocates. Why they were beaten up?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Who told? The Press Council of India sent senior journalists thrice. Every time they reported in my favour...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: I do not know, why they were beaten up?...*(Interruptions)* I did not say that he beat them up...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: 'Halla-Bol' slogan was launched against two newspapers. Subsequently, both the papers realised. They met me and a three member Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Rajendra Prasad, Editor, Navbharat Times inquired into it and Submitted its report in my favour....*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It will be smooth, if you do not speak controversial things.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Big things are said about women and congress people are more vocal in this regard. Today also a matter has been raised in this regard Prior to me, it has been said that it is a very shameful act in the Indian politics...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I do not want to repeat. The lower court has acquitted me. People went to the high court, but it was proved in the lower court that I was innocent. Please keep the entire information with you. There is no suit against me.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Mayawati ji was attacked. If a case is filed in the court, it will be decided there that what and how it happened. The court will give its judgement. I would like to tell that the house of former Chief Minister of Maharashtra Shri Narayan Rane, who is now the leader of opposition, was put to flames between the night of 22nd and morning of 23rd. His house was attacked and burnt. The house of a former Chief Minister in Maharashtra was put to flames and now the congress people are saying such things. A Committee was constituted here in connection with Mayawati ji and during the discussions here, everyone condemned the incident, but today the house of the leader of opposition has been burn but no one uttered even a single word to condemn it. We raised this matter yesterday. He informed the hon. Minister of Home Affairs on telephone...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (Latur): Sir, this is not relevant and if he is allowed to speak like this, I should also be allowed to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: House of the leader of opposition was burnt and you can well imagine about that situation...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please speak on the subject matter.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: I have seen here as to where the discussions are diverted. I am putting the relevant things. Its their Government in Maharashtra and the house of leader of opposition there was attacked. Today no one's life is secure in politics. He called the Home Minister of Maharashtra when his house was attacked, but the phone was not picked up. Congress sponsored people attacked his house and all it happened in Kankauli...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are speaking this thing since beginning please speak on the subject matter.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Sir, so much of atrocities are being committed there and its their Government which is committing all this. Just now, some hon. Member told about atrocities committed in Uttar Pradesh, in fact a movement has been launched in Maharashtra...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has told about atrocities in Uttar Pradesh...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: I am saying the same thing. Sir, we did very good work in Maharashtra. Our Chief Minister, during his tenure, got flyovers constructed there. He made arrangements for providing drinking water and public lavatories in each such village where these facilities were not available. Congress closed the Jhunka Bhakar centers opened for poor people during his tenure. The Government of Maharashtra is not doing anything in this regard. Now, they are getting disappointed and due to this disappointment, they attacked the former Chief Minister of Maharashtra. He is saying that Mayawati Government has committed atrocities but he is not telling that what atrocities her Government has committed. They are not aware about what is happening in their own state and whose houses they have burnt.

Sir, life of no party worker or leader is safe in Maharasthra. They could not do anything against the Bharatiya Janata Party during its tenure. Now, they cannot face anyone even in villages. They were given funds but they spent these funds on their foreign visits. Crores of rupees for employment purposes were diverted to the sugar mills by these people, but this did not happen in Uttar Pradesh...*(Interruptions)*. Acharya ji is sitting here, Somnath ji was also speaking, he is not present here right now, and the hon. Member of Samajwadi Party sitting beside him has actually made your presence negligible...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are two more speakers. Please be serious.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Sir, these people are laughing...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You yourself are laughing.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Sir, the Government there is running very successfully. Mayawati ji is like our elder sister and we respect her and wish that the House should also respect her. Conspiracy is being hatched to remove her. I oppose the motion introduced by him. The Government of Maharashtra should be removed keeping in view the atrocities and other wrong things being committed there...*(Interruptions)*. Discussion was held when the leader of Opposition in Maharashtra was attacked. Today, houses are being burnt there...*(Interruptions)*. No one was concerned when the house of former Chief Minister of Maharashtra was being burnt, no one felt sorry for that. It is really unfortunate. We never supported such things. We support the continuance of the Government in Uttar Pradesh, but I oppose the Motion introduced by Mulayam Singh ji and demand for removal of the Government of Maharashtra.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: The things said by my colleague Rawale ji with regard to Maharashtra need some clarification otherwise it will lead to some misunderstanding...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Please be ready for discussion, we are also ready.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I would say only one thing that a Member from NCP was murdered in Maharashtra and the house of former Chief Minister was burnt by the people. I would like to say that action should be taken against the murderers and those who burnt the house.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAM NAIK): Who has burnt the house?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Action should be taken against the persons who have burnt the House.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: The house was burnt in the presence of police and these people had the Government's support...*(Interruptions)*. They said that this is the reaction of the murder committed earlier...*(Interruptions)*. He is laughing.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This situation would not have occurred, had you spoken on the subject only.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I would only say that action should be taken against the guilty, the person who committed crime. He is speaking regarding that place but we do not have any information in that regard.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: But it is sufficient that you have information with regard to burning the house...*(Interruptions)*. He has been killed by the villagers and there is case of rape against him...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record now.

*...(Interruptions)**

SHRI BHAN SINGH BHAURA (Bhatinda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, many irrelevant things have been said during the discussion when the subject of debate is U.P. then the question under deliberation is whether or not the Mayawati Government is in minority or majority or whether the Governor has acted properly or not. All of us saw as to what role was played by the Lt. Governor during elections. He should have invited the largest party to form the Government and if that party had failed to do so he should have asked the second largest party to form the Government. But the Hon. Governor decided on his own and suspended the assembly. He held with BJP and the Government under Mayawati's leadership was formed. I would like to ask whether a Governor should act in this way? Governor is the guardian of the Constitution and he should not have acted in this way. If he is willing to do so he better stay in BJP. He should maintain the constitutional dignity once he has been appointed as Governor by the President. I am of the opinion that the Governor has taken a wrong step. He himself said that the required majority is there. How can a Governor be bother about as to whether particular party is in majority or not? Sarkaria Commission has made an explicit recommendation that the majority would be judged on the floor of the legislative assembly. One hon. Member was referring about various conditional provisions. We all are aware that Sarkaria Commission has clearly mentioned that the decision of majority or minority would be made in the legislative Assembly. Mayawati wants to run the Government and the BSP talks about Dalits. Mayawatiji also need to talk about dalits here but she preferred having the party of the business class as its allies. What kind of alliance it is? She is playing this number game just to form the Government. The BJP is also apprehensive as to what will happen if they lose the resigns of power and it is on account of this fear they are assisting Mayawati. Mayawati herself should have tendered resignations when she knew that her Government is in minority and she should come to the legislative assembly by tendering resignation. She would again become Chief Minister if she gets majority. Heavens would not fall if she resigns. I would urge upon BJP not to earn further notoriety and they should ask Mayawati to resign and prove majority in the legislative assembly without making any fuss. With these words I support the proposal moved by Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The names of three more members namely Shri Vinay Katiyar, Kunwar Akhilesh Singh and Shri Basu Deb Acharia are in the list.

[English]

I would request them to be short because their party Members have already exhausted the time allotted for their parties.

[Translation]

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR (Faizabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shri Mulayam Singhji has raised a state subject here in the House, hence I oppose it. It is a state subject and should have been discussed in the state. The budget session concluded these joint two months ago. At that time also rumours rife safe that budget would not be passed and the Government would topple. These all kinds of rumours and malicious propaganda was being launched but during such a long budget session not even once it seemed that the Government is under any kind of threat or in minority. Generally voting takes place after the discussion on the budget but the Samajwadi Party neither asked for any voting on the finance Bill nor did it participate in any discussion. They staged walkout. Had they taken part at least in voting the strength of the Government would have been judged but it did not do so. The Samajwadi party tried to lure some legislators to defect and raised the cost issue but I do not want to dwell on it, who could be a bigger supporter of the 'thakurism' and the 'chhatri' you have mentioned? One does not know as to how much we struggled for Ram Temple? You ordered for firing, We do not have any objection. You were in power then and you acted what you felt best. Similarly we also did what we felt doing best but at least the efforts should not be made to divide the country by giving the slogan of caste in this House. Today Lok Sabha is witnessing a situation that was never expected. When we sit here we talk of working in Union but today this unity is under threat. Even the discussion on dalits are not devoid of political foreplay.

It is true that we thrice made Mayawatiji the Chief Minister. There is no harm in accepting this truth that twice our alliance was broken. Whatever may be its reason it cannot be denied that we made her the Chief Minister. 6 months have passed and the U.P. Government is performing well and I do not want to waste the time

* Not recorded.

of the House by discussing it in details as how is the Government performing. However, a news was reported in your newspaper. When the entire controversy seemed to die down and started to give way to peace and order, you accepted that you took a decision at wrong juncture. When you accept that the decision had been taken at wrong time don't you think you have raised this issue by holding discussion in Lok Sabha at a wrong point of time...*(Interruptions)* Your statement was reported in the "Times of India". Whether the drive which started this time was right or whether your statement was wrongly reported in the newspaper? Whatever be the truth, it was reported.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: It was done by Congress Party.

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: You talk about the Congress. I would come to it later on. However, at that time you used to quote Congress on the matter of majority. However, on what ground Congress could have talked on it? Had Shrimati Gandhi tendered her resignation when the official candidate of Congress Shri Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy had lost to V.V. Giri? I fail to understand the moral ground on which Congress speak. They argue that the criminalisation of politics started in the post-Congress era but also staged the Diwan abduction scandal in UP. Criminaisation of politics has its genesis in the Diwan abduction scandal which happened in Congress regime.

He talked about development. I have lived in Kanpur. Shri Jaiswalji was saying it right now. In whose regime the Swadeshi Cotton Mill, Lal Imli Mill, Mayur Mill, Elign Mill etc. closed down—none other than Congress regime. All factories were made to close down so long as Congress asked in U.P. Even the Cement factory was also sold. Whatever the reason may be for the closure, Congress failed to keep it functional. Only politics was being played and decisions kept on being amended. Which new factory was set up by Congress in U.P. of which it can boast of.

Here the issue of atrocity was raised on what basis atrocity can be mentioned by Congress Party who spared none during emergency. Many persons are eye witness to it. It is very sad to hear these things from Congress though these thing are said from political considerations. Congress broke all old records and created new records. Congress has a cheqered past and still they talk of protecting constitution. They devoted to amending the constitution for remaining in power and did everything to save the chain of Prime Minister and today Congressmen say that if they had voted in MLC election in U.P. he would have been defeated. Then why did they missed such an opportunity?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Who has spoken it?

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: This has been said by Shri Jaiswalji of your party.

[English]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: This is a House where there should be some relevance when he speaks. I am sifting here. He is going on and on saying all these irrelevant things. If I do not object it, then they will say that we have not said. Anything at all about it. Shri Katiyar, is this the way you want to have a discussion on the floor of the House? Now, you are the President of your party there...*(Interruptions)* It is because of your attitude that this is happening. It is because of your attitude and that of your party that this is happening there.

[Translation]

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: If I am saying wrong then you can challenge it. Did you not impose emergency, did you not put political prisoners into jail without trial, I have myself been sufferer. You have talked about law and criminalisation.

[English]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Who has said all these things? Our Members have not said it. Otherwise, we should be allowed to reply to this debate.

[Translation]

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: You have said that criminalisation started after the Congress rule.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: You did not hear because you were not present at that time.

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: Your Party member was speaking, who has been former President of U.P. He had said that criminalisation started after the Congress rule. Now you want to bring other parties into the dock. You were involved in Diwan Kidnapping case, how is it correct?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: What you are saying is not correct.

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: But you think what you have done is right. If you think it is not right then don't follow it.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: We all have seen what they have done in Ayodhya.

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: I am proudly saying that we have launched a movement, what is the objection to it?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: They have demolished Babri Masjid.

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: It is not a question of Babri Masjid. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia has written that Aurangzeb and Babar were foreign invaders. You tell that it is not written.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: What is written?

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: This quotation is there in his own diary. I don't want to go into that controversy but it has been discussed. Atleast Congress Party should have not said like that. Criminalisation has been mentioned by the Congress. Alongwith this, they have mentioned about development also. You have been Chief Minister there. Prior to that Congress was in power there during their period how many bridges were constructed in U.P. Then BJP Government was formed and during their tenure a bridge is constructed daily. It is not that efforts were not made for development. All of them, who had been in power, have made efforts in their own way for development. Undoubtedly everyone has efforts in this regard. Someone may have got less success in the matter of development as they remained in the power for short time while others may have got more success because of their long tenure.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today people are facing electricity crisis there. This problem is prevailing not only in U.P. but in the entire country. In this problem not prevailing in his Bengal. Today there the state government does not have funds even to give salaries...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: There is no such problem.

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: You solve the problem by resorting force. I will not discuss that otherwise the hon'ble Deputy Speaker would say that I have deviated from my point and started discussion on Bengal issue.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: We are not ruling Bengal by force. Rather you may be running the Government in this way, this is not possible in my state. You please speak on the subject...*(Interruptions)*. Today all industrialists are shifting to Bengal.

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: All sort of ways are being adopted in your state. Even a report cannot be made without the desire of your office...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISHRA: From there, all industrialists have fled...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: I am also speaking on that.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: You come to the point, why you are talking about Maharashtra and Bengal. You speak about Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly and governor...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: Why are you getting disturbed, you have given your name. Your name is also there alongwith hon'ble Mulayam Singh Yadav. Therefore, why should I spare you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Achariaji, your chance will come after him then you speak. Now it's not your chance. Katiyarji you address me and conclude your speech as early as possible.

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: If you say then I will conclude my speech within half minute. But the majority about which he is talking...*(Interruptions)* I am saying this because I have never seen such a respectable leader like Mulayam Singhji yielding so much. I don't know that his...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: He is not among those who yield and we are not among those who compel him to yield.

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: Not only the people of U.P. but the entire country knows about his nature that he is not among those who yield before anyone. I am saying correct. But this is the play of power that you made him wait for hours together...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I can yield twenty times for the sake of the country. You are ruinning the state and the country.

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: Therefore, I want to thank you that you have compelled a person to surrender who normally does not budge at all.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: You are not going to get any benefit from this. Due to this your position is going to deteriorate and other's position is going to improve.

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: If you are feeling so, under such circumstance I may deviate from my subject...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you address the chair then you can avoid all these things.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: If you Summon assembly, the position will clear.

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, he is saying that we have lost majority. We have not lost majority. you have given the list of 204 members, your National General Secretary went there and made the claim and included 37 MLA's of BJP in the list. In election you have got 183 votes. Had the congress participated in election they would have suffered cross voting. Since the Congress protected its honour and saved its party, I congratulate them for that otherwise there were many groups which could have broken away. Therefore it cannot be decided on the basis of cross-voting whether this Government is in majority or minority. Majority was not proved in the House, it was only claimed. Majority should be proved in the House Recently 1½-2 months back, the session continued for a long time. Now the session is again going to start. You make preparation and prove your majority. If you feel that you can prove majority then you form your Government there, we will welcome you and certainly are to congratulate you. but atleast you should not create division in the party by tempting them with the offers of Chief Minister, Deputy Chief Minister and Minister. What you are doing...*(Interruptions)*

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: You have started this practice.

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: All right, we have started it but why you are abolishing it.

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: We are not doing it.

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: At least you please don't do this. Sir the way the hon'ble Government has been criticized is not proper in any way. Governor has three types of responsibilities. If there is President rule he is accountable to the people of the State. If there is elected Government he is accountable to it and the third situation is where head of the elected Government of the State complains that the Governor is not listening to him and is interfering in the functioning of the Government. This is third kind of situation. The Governor has not done anything that violate any of the three above mentioned situations. Today hon'ble Mulayam Singh Ji held discussion on the Governor by way of changing one word. It was clearly stated and it was also clarified by the chair that a Committee of Governors was set up to issue directive principles for the Governors. The Committee was convened on that matter and it was considered and concluded that the Governors are required to act on the advice of the Council of Ministers as the Council of Ministers decides the agenda for the Assembly Session. I am amazed to note that the Governor of Uttar Pradesh has been the topic of discussion today whereas discussion should not be held on the role of a particular Governor or the Governor in general in the House. Only if the Governor acts otherwise then discussions can be held in Lok Sabha otherwise the role of Governor should not be discussed here as ruling to this effect was given by the Chair. However country to it is being done. The topic of discussion has been the hon'ble Governor. While the constitution of the country was being framed, Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar had submitted one thing that I would like to quote here. It is mentioned on page No. 2872-2873 of the Debate Vol. 10 of Constituent Assembly. It is stated there that:-

> "In the beginning provisions were made in British Constitution regarding the discretionary powers for the administrators of the colonies that they were free to use as per their discretion. The Governors or Viceroy who were equipped with such powers were under the Minister of India. If any serious situation arose for example any Governor did not comply the order of the Government or constantly ignored it the Minister of India would replace that Governor and would appoint some other person. Thus he would execute the order. As far as our Constitution is concerned we have not made any provision that compels that Governors to faithfully comply such order."

The above mentioned lines are contained in the Debates Vol. 10 dated 11 October, 1949 that explains as to how the Governors will be compelled to comply that order and how discussion will be held. Attention has been diverted from the main issue and efforts have been made to bring Governor in the dock. I would like to submit in the House that first he should garner support of the MLA's and then he should convince the Governor of the strength. If the Governor is convinced then I am confident that he will certainly convene the sitting of the Assembly.

I would like to submit that hon'ble Mulayam Singh Ji has referred to criminals. I would not like to discuss this subject as he is senior in age and it will not be proper if any thing hurts him and he objects. Those who are in power are involved in such a game and it is quite unfortunate.

Everyone is aware of the criminalisation of politics. The Members of ruling party, rather the Members of all the political parties assert in the House that there should not be criminalisation of politics, however outside the

[Shri Vinay Katiyar]

House the reverse is in practice. When you were Chief Minister of the State, Shri Updes Singh Chauhan had uttered only one word that he did not support your party. What happened to him and what type of action was taken against him is known to all...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: If you have mentioned my name then you should also listen to me. The information that you are supplying is not true. He was MLA of my party and operated buses without license. He used to operate bus without license and permit. When we did not allow him to operate buses without permit, he deserted us and joined your party...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: Now you say that he was MLA of your party and when he said that he would not support your party then you stopped the operating buses without license earlier...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: You please listen to me. He left our party for that reason. We tried our best to persuade him not to operate buses without license. We told that it was maligning our image and the image of our party. However when he did not agreed to stop it he left our party...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: It was widely reported in prominent newspapers and the people of Mainpuri and in and around district are well aware of this fact. Otherwise you may prove yourself true in any way...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now you please conclude.

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: Everyone is aware of the fact. So I would like to urge you all that there should not be the criminalisation of politics. There was a time when politicians did not dare to come to the criminal and now situation is such that they are hand glove with them. The entire House should be unanimous and action be taken to alienate criminal elements from politics otherwise every one will have to pay for this.

I oppose the motion moved by hon'ble Mulayam Singh Ji. I extend my thanks to you that you gave me time to speak.

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (Maharajganj, U.P.): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the House is discussing the constitutional vacuum that has been created in Uttar Pradesh. Shri Vinay Katiyar said that we should not drag hon'ble Governor in controversy. Through the House I would like to convey to him that Samajwadi Party has always held hon'ble Governor in high esteem and it was never its intention to drag his office into controversy.

With regard to the time and manner of the origin of the controversy, I would like to say that after the results of the elections for 14th Legislative Assembly in Uttar Pradesh, Samajwadi Party emerged as the single largest party. Prior to it, after the results of elections for 13 Legislative Assembly in Uttar Pradesh, Bharatiya Janata Party had emerged as the single largest Party. When the then Governor, Shri Romesh Bhandari had not invited the BJP to form the Government, the then leader of the opposition in Lok Sabha, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee had staged hunger strike in front of the Prime Minister's House and also had condemned the actions of the then Governor, Shri Romesh Bhandari. I would like to ask the ruling party who was right whether Shri Romesh Bhanadari in doing what he did or the hunger strike staged by leader of opposition Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee in front of Prime Minister residence?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: About which conduct you are mentioning? Even at that time one Chief Minister was dismissed without testing his majority in the House and another Chief Minister was installed who had no majority in the House. Was it right?...*(Interruptions)*

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: No, it is not like that. I would like to ask. Shri Vinay Katiyar to expand his knowledge. No Chief Minister was dismissed at that time. After the results of elections for the 13th Legislative Assembly were out, Governor, Shri Romesh Bhandari had recommended the imposition of President's rule in Uttar Pradesh and respected Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee had staged hunger strike in front of Prime Minister's residence against the decision. And after the elections for 14th Legislative Assembly, Samajwadi Party emerged as the single largest party and I would like to remind the ruling party members that neither Bhartiya Janata Party, nor Bahujan Samaj Party or Rashtriya Lok Dal had staked their claim to form the Government.

20.00 hrs.

Bommai case has been referred here, and in that context, I would like to say that only Samajwadi Party had staked its claim to form the Government. But hon'ble Governor was not agreed to that claim and he imposed President's rule in Uttar Pradesh.

I would like to know that when after elections for 14th Legislative Assembly, H.E. Governor Shri Bishnu Kant Shastri had...*(Interruptions)* Shri Katiyar ji, Your leader, your national leadership had decided that people have given their mandate to sit in opposition, and therefore they will sit in opposition. Samajwadi Party did not say it. At that time, respected Prime Minister, as the

leader of the House had approved the imposition of President's rule in Uttar Pradesh. It took two months for the bargaining to become fruitful between his party and the Bahujan Samaj Party and Rashtriya Lok Dal and thus a coalition Government took office in Uttar Pradesh.

Through you, I would like to know from the ruling party Members whether the action of the hon'ble Prime Minister in 1996, which was taken in the capacity of leader of the opposition, was right or his action in 2002 taken as the leader of the House was right? If he was wrong earlier, he ought to apologise to the nation, and if his present action is wrong he ought to resign from the post of Prime Minister of the country. I would like to ask the ruling party whether this controversy has been created by Samajwadi Party or by the MLAs supporting them? At first, eight independent MLAs withdrew their support to the Government. It was followed by a statement from the hon'ble Governor which I read in media report. He said that, in fact, only seven MLAs have withdrawn their support while one MLA was already opposed to the Government. He even asserted that Mayawati Government enjoys the support of 210 MLAs. We did not say it. Their leader Shri Lalji Tondon petitioned the Legislative Assembly Speaker for the termination of membership of 10 MLAs of BJP. We did not do it. Their leader Ms. Mayawati filed a petition before the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly to terminate the membership of an MLA Shri Jai Prakash Yadav. They have lost the support of those MLAs. I am not saying all this, but their petition...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: All I have to say is that if anyone revolts against the party...*(Interruptions)*. When it occurred in their party, they also took action against the MPs. They asked their MLAs...*(Interruptions)*.

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: We did not file petition to terminate the membership of our MPs...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: The action taken can vary...*(Interruptions)*. If I am terminating their membership, why do they object?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: His views will go record only if you are yielding, otherwise not. Both views cannot be recorded simultaneously.

...*(Interruptions)*

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: My submission is that the BJP filed a petition before the speaker of the Legislative Assembly to terminate the membership of ten members of their party. Bahujan Samaj Party did so with regard to their one MLA. After these 11 Members, they have the supports of only 199 MLAs and for majority they need the support of 202 MLAs. Now please tell me how they have the support of 202 MLAs? Samajwadi Party is not staking its claim to form the Government, it is only claiming before the hon'ble Governor that the present Government no longer enjoys majority in the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly. On the basis of this, I would like to say that the coalition Government of BSP and BJP in Uttar Pradesh has been reduced to minority as per law. Shri Katiyar, if you believe that you have majority why are you afraid to call the session of Legislative Assembly? Justice will be done there.

With all humility, I would like to say with regard to the bye-election of legislative assembly that was mentioned by them and they also said that had Congress Members voted them only God knows what would happened by fourth of March...*(Interruptions)*. Please listen to me. Their such deeds will endanger democracy in the country. He said that Samajwadi Party candidate received only 183 votes. Had the Members of Congress Party cast their votes, it would have resulted in cross voting. I want to say that had congress party cast their votes, the Samajwadi Party candidate Shri Jaswant Singh would have got 220-225 votes. I want to say that if they have full faith in Congress party then why the session of Legislative Assembly is not being called. Do you have any apprehension that Congress Party would abstain from the House? I feel that Congress Party would play a creative role whenever the session of Legislative Assembly of Uttar Pradesh is convened. The leader of Congress Party in State Legislature Shri Pramod Tiwari and a legislator of their party have stated before the Governor that this Government has lost the majority. Shri Vinay Katiyar ji, Samajwadi Party has the strength of 183 members and the support of other 23. Hence, it had a total strength of 206 members and not 204. We have a strength of 206 members in Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly against the present Government. Please note—against the present Government...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR SINGH CHANDEL (Hamirpur, U.P.): Please mention names if you have got the list of 206 members. We will summon the Legislative Assembly...*(Interruptions)*

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: You are not authorised to put such a demand. You can demand only when you would be authorised...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Kunwar Akhilesh Singh.

...*(Interruptions)**

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* Not recorded.

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Such a list would be presented sometime later on...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You do not talk. Unless you get permission from me, you cannot talk like that. Either he should yield to you or you should get my permission.

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: He has been my colleague in Legislative Assembly. He is my friend.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through this House, I would like to say that the coalition Government of Bhartiya Janata Party, Bahujan Samaj Party and Rashtriya Lok Dal is at dying stage in Uttar Pradesh. The present Government of Uttar Pradesh has violated the Constitution and is working in an arbitrary manner. Elected members are being sent to jails on various charges. Just now Shri Rashid Alvi was also saying that the criminal has to be sent to jail. Rashid Alvi ji, if Mayawati ji continues for two-three more months, none of the legislators belonging to opposition would be excluded from the criminals category and all the legislators would be behind the bars.

I would like to remind you the year 1977 when all national leaders were behind the bars. What were the results of the elections held in 1977? We should learn a lessons from the history. I would also like to mention about Raghuraj Pratap Singh alias Raja Bhaiya against whom this case has been filed. He had been a Cabinet Minister in Uttar Pradesh not for one or two days but continuously for 5 years. Till that period of 5 years he was considered as a good person. But when he opposed the Government, a false case was filed not only against him but also against his 70 year old father who leading a life of saint. A case has also been filed against a dalit legislator who won with the support of Raghuraj Pratap Singh and he has been sent to jail two-three days ago. Member of Legislative Council Shri Akshay Gopal Singh has also been arrested and sent to jail.

Shri Mishra ji and Chinmayanand ji have mentioned about Rampur Tiraha incident. Please see the observations given on Rampur Tiraha case. It proved that the people who followed the Goebbels way were exposed. Please go through the observations of Supreme Court in regard to this case. One more incident took place after the Rampur Tiraha incident for which Shri Mulayam Singh being the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh had apologised and condemned the incident in State Assembly. Later on, when the matter was taken up in the Supreme Court, it did the justice.

Just now, the name of the killer of Brahm Datt Dwivedi was mentioned here. It has been stated the Dwivedi ji had protected Mayawati. But how cruel the sister was who openly supported the killer of Brahm Datt ji. They have such character not we. The leader of Vishwa Hindu Parishad Shri Nand Kishore Rungta was brutally murdered. But Vinay Katiyar ji that killer is being protected, a person against whom a statement had been given that our life is in danger, has been given protection. Therefore, I would like to request the Government to pay attention to these things also.

Hon'ble Mulayam Singh ji is present here. There are many frontal organisations which are very close to Samajwadi Party. But if any person of these organisations indulge in murder or abduction, Samajwadi Party will not accept or support him.

I would like to say that an elaborate discussion has taken place on the development in Uttar Pradesh. If the funds are available, then why sugarcane growers and paddy growers are in such a pitiable condition. Why the outstanding amount of sugarcane growers is not being paid? Why they are compelled to burn their produce? Paddy growers should get Rs. 550/ per qt. as support price for their produce. However, they are forced to sell their produce only at Rs. 375, Rs. 380 or Rs. 390. You are also a member of Parliament. Collectors do not clear the proposals under MPLAD without taking commission. Where that commission is going...*(Interruptions)*. I am sure that it is taking place. A joint parliamentary team should be sent there to reveal the truth and I am ready to pay the penalty if I prove wrong.

Regarding the discussion took place here about the development in Uttar Pradesh, I would like to mention that Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav has been the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh twice. He made a record increase in support price of sugarcane by 25% when he became the Chief Minister for the first time. During second term of his Chief Ministership, the price of sugarcane was increased to Rs. 66 per qt. from Rs. 44 per qt in 1992 when BJP Government had left. It is our Government who increased the prices of sugarcane. Mishraji, you can see the record of 1995. In 1995 our government determined the rate of sugarcane Rs. 66 per

quintal. Sugar mills started their function timely and crushing of sugarcane was also started timely and the payment of sugarcane was made to farmers. I would like to say that coalition government of Bahujan Samaj Party and BJP in Uttar Pradesh has lost confidence of people.

On issue of power Mayawati Government has stated that lot of funds has been collected for this purpose, then why shortage of power is being faced. Vinay Katiyarji, you belong to Faizabad area. A few days ago agitation was launched there over the issue of power shortage. Police resort lathicharge due to which a young person died. Today situation has been deteriorated to such extent that farmers are compelled to stage dharnas in police stations and tehsils for getting their dues against mills and they are being lathicharged. This is the situation of Uttar Pradesh.

I would like to say that humanity is being hurt in Uttar Pradesh. I would like to say that people holding high constitutional offices are misusing the power and people will lose faith in democracy if such persons are not checked. Today if a case is fabricated against a 70 year old person, father of Raghuraj Pratap Singh, people of the state will feel that persons holding high offices are making mockery of democracy and misusing their offices. I have no doubt that in such a situation not only young people but aged people will also be compelled to take up arms for direct confrontation with the Government. Then the situation like North-East will come up in the State.

Therefore, I would like to make a humble submission that democracy should not be suffocated. If you have a confidence that BJP-Bahujan Samaj Party Coalition Government enjoys majority in Uttar Pradesh then session of Legislative Assembly should be summoned. Through you, I would like to say that recently a national seminar was organised in Central Hall on the issue of discipline and decency wherein it was decided that session of legislative assembly should be summoned for 90 days in big states and at least 120 or 125 days by Lok Sabha. Now this convention is not being followed. All the proofs are against them even then they claim that their government enjoys majority there.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: I would like to say that this House is the soul of democracy and apex body of the country. In this apex House, I would like to make an appeal that democracy is being murdered in Uttar Pradesh and should be checked immediately. I do not say that Mayawati Government should be dismissed and our party should be asked to form the government but I would like to say that session of Legislative Assembly of Uttar Pradesh should be summoned immediately and majority should be tested on the floor of the House.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, it appears that the developments in Uttar Pradesh are most probably going to be the BJP's Waterloo and are going to herald the beginning of the end of that party's fortunes not only in Uttar Pradesh but all over the country.

We had not raised this question when the BSP and BJP Government was installed in the month of May this year. Why are we raising this question and why the action of the Governor is being questioned also? Is it not a fact that the action of the Governor has been discussed on the floor of this House?...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: What do you know about Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I know all that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Katiyarji, you are a senior member. Do not make commentary in this way.

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: Just now when I raised the issue of Bengal then he asked me to confine to Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The discussion is being held on Uttar Pradesh and you are talking about Bengal. I have also given a notice on this subject alongwith Mulayam Singhji.

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: Mulayam Singhji has not made any sort of compromise. You formed Third Front, but he did not join that and not given single seat to you in election.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Compromise will be made again. We will again united against BJP and Congress will also join that. We will fight unitedly against communal forces. It has been started.

[English]

Sir, when the BJP was in the Opposition and when there was such a situation in Uttar Pradesh, the

[Shri Basu Deb Acharia]

Adjournment Motion, which was admitted, was moved by no less than a person then the Leader of the Opposition, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. That Adjournment Motion was defeated. The role of the then Governor of Uttar Pradesh was discussed here on the floor of this House. We are questionning the role of the Governor.

Sir, the Sarkaria Commission has very clearly stated in para 4.6.09 that a Governor should be a person from outside the State. But the present Governor was elected from Uttar Pradesh to Rajya Sabha. I quote:-

> "He should be a detached figure, not too intimately connected with local politics of the State."

But he was elected from Uttar Pradesh to the Rajya Sabha. I further quote:

> "He should be a person who has not taken too great a part in politics generally and particularly in the recent past."

He resigned his Rajya Sabha seat, became the Governor of Himachal Pradesh and then transferred to Uttar Pradesh. So, all the guidelines of Sarkaria Commission are blatantly violated by NDA Government while appointing Governors in various States.

Sir, what happened in 1996? After the General Elections when BJP became the largest party, the Leader of the largest party was called to form the Government. In 1989 General Elections, the Congress was defeated, but the Congress was the largest party in Lok Sabha. The Leader of Congress Party, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, was invited to form the Government. However. He refused to form the Government. Then, Shri Vishwanath Paratp Singh was invited to form the Government and the National Front Government was formed and installed.

Sir, we raised this question after the last election in Uttar Pradesh.

[Translation]

In this House we raised this question. Hon'ble Prime Minister was present here.

[English]

Why should there be a double standard—one standard for the Bhartiya Janata Party and the other for others? You became the Prime Minister. You knew fully well that you had no majority. Knowing it fully well, you remained as a Prime Minister for 13 days. In Uttar Pradesh, after the last Assembly election, the Samajwadi Party became the largest Party. The Samajwadi Party got 145 seats. Why was the Samajwadi Party not called by the Governor to form the Government? We question the action of the Governor. The Governor waited for more than two months. The election was over in the month of February. The BJP-BSP Government was installed in the first week of May. Why was it so? The Governor waited for two months. He waited for a compromise between the BJP and the BSP. So, their question was raised.

The Babri Masjid was demolished on 6th December, 1992. The affidavit in respect of three Ministers, who are still accused, was rejected on technical grounds and the court asked the Government of Uttar Pradesh to file fresh affidavit. Before the election, Kumari Mayawati, in all her election meetings in Uttar Pradesh, during campaigning, assured the people of Uttar Pradesh that if she becomes the Chief Minister she would see that the affidavit is filed.

[Translation]

Everybody knows that what happened after wards. What are the reasons for that. The Government formed here have difference of ideology. BJP is in favour of theocratic state.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Who says that.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: On one side Mayawati is there and secondly they are dalits. How they came together.

[English]

SHRI RAM NAIK: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, just a minute. The BJP has never said that we believe in the theocratic State. I just want to rectify it...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: How they both joined each other.

[English]

They had the experience. When there was an arrangement in 1996, for the first time in our country,

[Translation]

It has never happened?

[English]

It was that one would be the Chief Minister for six months and then, after six months another would be the Chief Minister. The Government fell after six months.

[Translation]

After that what BJP did to remain in power.

[English]

The remain in power, the BJP engineered defections in the Congress and the Loktantrik Congress Party was formed. The BJP engineered defections in the BSP and another party was formed. Then the BJP continued in the Government.

[Translation]

The Government continued for 5 years after that.

[English]

When the BJP was defeated and rejected by the people, they openly announced and declared that the BJP would not form the Government.

[Translation]

We will remain in opposition. Whether it was not stated? How it changed. Why did they compromised and then joined. All know what bargaining has been done in this matter.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN): No bargaining has been done...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Why you were saying that you will not remain in power as you were rejected...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

What was the mandate of the people of Uttar Pradesh? Shri Ram Naik, please tell us whether the mandate was against the Bharatiya Janata Party or not. The mandate was against the BJP.

[Translation]

Even then you joined the Government...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN: The MLAs were elected by public. They were not outsiders. Thus coalition government was formed. It was a mandate given by public of Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: What moral values does BJP have?...*(Interruptions)* Your party is a party of difference. What is the difference? What moral values do you have? You have sacrificed everything to remain in power...*(Interruptions)* The hon. Minister of State referred to the judgement in S.R. Bommai case here. What has been said in the judgement? Sir, it has been said:

> "The principle of democracy underlying our Constitution necessarily means that any such question should be decided on the floor of the House"

Here, 'any such question' means whether any Government has majority or not. It further says:

> "The House is the place where the democracy is in action. It is not for the Governor to determine said question on his own or on his verification. This is not a matter within his subjective satisfaction. It is an objective fact capable of being established on the floor of the House."

[Translation]

It is being stated that how the Government came in minority now. Whether it has been proved. We have not raised this issued?

[English]

We have not raised this question for the last four or five months. Why are we raising this question now? It is because there has been dissension. A number of MLAs defected. They expressed their dissension. A number of independent MLAs were supporting the BSP-BJP Government. Now, they have withdrawn their support and it has been proved. When there was election of Legislative Council, though the Congress abstained from voting, how many votes did this coalition get?

[Translation]

They said that it was a calculation made outside the Assembly and we want to prove that inside Assembly.

[English]

It is not outside. The election was held inside the Assembly.

[Translation]

The election of council was held inside the Assembly, what happened there?

[English]

How many votes did they get? They got 194 votes. How many votes are required for getting majority. The number of votes required for getting majority is 202 or 203.

[Shri Basu Deb Acharia]

[Translation]

Ten MLAs of your Party defected.

[English]

When the question has been raised, our Governor...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISHRA: How votes of MLCs will be added in majority...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Shri Mishra, this is your argument.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Achariaji, please conclude within two minutes.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, it cannot be concluded within two minutes. It will take some more time and so please give me a little more time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: An hon'ble Member of your party has consumed lot of time. You will be able to conclude early, if you address to me.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, all right.

[English]

When it has been proved that Government in Uttar Pradesh was reduced to minority, it is suprising to see the statement issued by the Governor—I have not seen any Governor issuing such statements—that the Government has majority. He asked Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav to prove his majority, to come with his list and then he would summon the Assembly.

[Translation]

How will they do it, you summon the Assembly.

[English]

Why are you afraid of summoning the Assembly? Shri Mishra, why are you afraid of facing the Assembly?

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN: We will face Legislative Assembly and there is no problem in it.

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISHRA: Session of Legislative Assembly will be summoned, at that time this issue would be raised and then your misunderstanding will be removed.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Who will decide? Will the Governor decide on his own? Why is the Governor not summoning the Assembly? We are not demanding to remove this Government as it has become a minority Government. We are not asking for that. Our simple demand is to summon the Assembly, and Kumari Mayawati's Government should be asked to prove its majority not in Raj Bhawan but in the Assembly. This has been clearly stated in the Bommai case. Why is the Governor not asking the Mayawati Government to prove her majority? What prevents him from asking her to prove her majority? Shri Ram Naik, when it happened in Maharashtra, the Chief Minister was asked by the Governor to prove his majority in the Assembly. Why should there be another standard for Uttar Pradesh? The Chief Minister of Maharashtra proved his majority, when the Governor summoned the Assembly.

[Translation]

You are nodding your head. You tried your best but could not topple the government.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE (Aurangabad, Maharashtra): You may witness that our party will come to power there.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: It is not so easy.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Khaire. I am managing situation with great efforts. Please do not interrupt. Let him speak.

[Translation]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, I support the Motion moved by Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav. I demand that Governor of Uttar Pradesh should summon the Assembly; he should ask Kumari Mayawati to prove her majority by summoning the Assembly.

[Translation]

You should prove your majority by summoning the session of legislative assembly at the earliest. Congress

party has also raised a demand before the Governor to summon the session. Congress party has also said that the Government is in minority now and it is responsibility of the Governor to prove the majority in Legislative Assembly and this is the demand of my party also. While replying to the debate, the Minister of Home Affairs should tell about it and instructions should be issued to the Governor that he should summon the session of assembly to prove the majority.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The list of speakers is exhausted. The reply of the hon. Deputy Prime Minister will be on 28th November, 2002. Now, the House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 a.m.

20.35 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, November 27, 2002/ Agrahayana 6, 1924 (Saka).

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