

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## (English Version)

Twelfth Session  
(Thirteenth Lok Sabha)



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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## LOK SABHA

Tuesday, May 6, 2003/Vaishaka 16, 1925 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

...(Interruptions)

11.00<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hrs.

(At this stage Shri Devendra Singh Yadav and some other hon. Members came and stood near the Table)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: All of you may please take your seats. Atleast let me understand the subject on which all of you are speaking.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: All of you may please go to your seats and then speak.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mulayam Singh ji, what do you want to say.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please all of you go back to your seats. Mulayam Singh ji, speak whatever you want to say. I am prepared to listen to you.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let me listen what do you want to say? As your party leader wants to speak, so all of you should take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have called the name of Shri Mulayam Singh ji. Mulayam Singh ji express your views.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please go to your seats. Let me know what Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav wants to say.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: All of you may please go to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

11.03 hrs.

(At this stage Shri Devendra Singh Yadav and some other hon. Members went back to their seats).

11.04 hrs.

RE: CONSTITUTION (EIGHTY-FIFTH AMENDMENT)  
BILL, 1999

**Reservation of seats for Women**

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we don't want to interrupt the proceedings of the House in any way. It is now for the hon. Members to believe me or not but...(Interruptions) I am a peace loving and disciplined Member and don't want to create any type of disturbance. We are expressing here feelings of all the hon. Members of this House. We are not against the Women Reservation Bill...(Interruptions) You may say anything but just ask your heart. We know what you want hence don't argue much.

We are not against Women Reservation. We are staunch supporters of reservation for Women but we are against the present form the Bill. If the same Bill is brought after incorporating amendments then we would be the first to support the Bill. Earlier also our opinion regarding this Bill was that the categories of people like farmers belonging to any caste and middle class people who took part actively in the freedom struggle of India and risked their life are being deprived through this Bill. Even now these very middle class person, farmers and labourers are defending the borders of India.

[Shri Mulayam Singh]

Today we want that separate reservation should be provided in this Bill for the women belonging to backward classes, minorities and dalit category. Simultaneously, we also want that there should be reservation for the farmers belonging to any caste as well. Many people among them may belong to upper caste but still they are farmers. These people belonging to ordinary families are residing in villages. Their women are being deprived of the reservation facility through this Bill. In this way very large section of the society comprising atleast 85 or 90 percent of the people are being deprived of this benefit under some conspiracy through this Bill. On the other side the system of rotation is very dangerous. The relationship between the public representative and the voters is not restricted to only regional affinity but I feel besides regional affinity the relationship between a voter and the public representative is so close and warn that no other relationship can match that. The voters want that their representative should always be available to them and we despite being busy also want to remain among our voters. All of you also want the same thing. Now this close relation would also be over. If there would be rotation then the elected candidate will think that he has to vacate that constituency next year. He would set aside all the works meant for the welfare of the public and will not do any work. Consequently, the public will be neglected because he will not take interest in the development of the constituency.

This Bill does not contained only one lacuna but it is full of lacunae. Therefore, it was our opinion that the Bill to be brought in amended form. We had so many discussions with the Hon. Prime Minister. We would not say what is his opinion in this regard. The opinion of the Prime Minister can be very much similar to us but in the Business Advisory Committee meeting as I have seen today, it seems that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has adopted a rigid attitude. But there was a time when she was also of our opinion. Whether the Members belong to the ruling side or the opposition all are bound by the discipline. Today all the good wishes of the whole House are with us. The whole House is supporting us silently. Therefore, we want from you to withdraw this Bill. We would again say that we will accept it. We decided that the quota for the parties may be ensured and the membership of those members should be terminated who do not follow it. We will not restrict to ten percent. We can go beyond ten percent if the quota is left on the parties...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH (Aurangabad, Bihar):  
There should be rotation...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Our sisters may not be angry with us. Sister rotation will not even spare you. Rotation is such a dangerous thing that it is dangerous for you also. Democracy runs with the power of public and that is the real power and the public power is supreme in democracy. This is going to be ignored through this Bill and the whole democracy is going to be ignored thereby. This will lead to more disparity and unrest in the society. What was the need to bring such a Bill? There should be discussion on the amended Bill. We tried and were moving in the direction of having a consensus in this regard and had also been successful in that. We want that the contents of the Bill should be in such a form that it could get the support of all and there is unanimity in the whole House. Sir, the role you played in the House on an important issue like Iraq and were able to form an unanimity in the House. The same opportunity has once again arisen wherein you can again play such a important role and bring in the amended Bill by getting the existing Bill withdrawn. We shall strongly support that. Otherwise we are helpless, today please excuse us. We are fighting for the 95% people of the country who are marginalized, deprived and are the freedom fighters. We are fighting for the women of whose families are going to be deprived through this Bill. May be our conduct and behaviour as well as of our colleagues happen to be unbecoming and undignified. You are requested to forgive that.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not an ordinary Bill, it is a constitution amendment Bill. It started from the 11th Lok Sabha and it is highly controversial as there are sharp differences among all the parties over this. Dr. Lohia had once said that there must be gender equality. Man and Women should have equal rights. The provision of reservation is for the deprived. The ladies who are capable of winning elections under the existing arrangement need not any provision of reservation. A lady has even been the Prime Minister of this country. In this Sub-continent ladies have been the Prime Minister Pakistan, Srilanka and Bangladesh also.

Even in this country there are 6-7 parties which have women as their Presidents. Shrimati Sonia Gandhi is the President of the Congress. Miss Mamata Banerjee is the President of the Trinamool Congress. Similarly Kumari Jayalalitha ji is also the supreme of her party. In Bihar, we have the women Chief Minister. The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh Miss Mayawati is also a woman. What is the need of reservation where women are able to become the Prime Minister and Chief Ministers without reservation?

Reservation is essential for those who are not generally able to contest elections. Dr. Lohia ji has said about women that there are two categories. One category is that of ladies but the other category is that of under privileged women who are far greater in numbers and they are really deprived and exploited. The women belonging to SCs and STs, the minorities, the backward and the most backward communities are indeed in need of reservation. The design of unsurprising the rights of the deprived and exploited women in the name of women should not be allowed to succeed under your Chairmanship. This is the question I want to raise.

This committee constituted was headed by Mrs. Geeta Mukherjee. The recommendation made by the committee contained in clause 2 need consideration. The deprived, the exploited, the women serving as maids, the stone breaking women and the rural women require reservation. Who usually cannot get elected. Otherwise this is nothing but usurpation of rights in the name of women. Therefore, it is the spirit of the hon. MPs that there should be provision of reservation for the deprived and exploited women, they should be given special opportunities. We want to expose those who are conspiring to capture seat and politics through manipulative tactics in the name of women. That is why the Prime Minister has assured time and again that they want to rule with consensus. An effort was also made to evolve consensus for this kind of Constitution Amendment Bill. Once a meeting was also held so as to find a way out through consensus. The Election Commission, many women organizations suggested a way out. Shri Mulayam Singh ji also suggested repeatedly that efforts should be made to evolve a consensus through talks but we want to expose the politics being played at the last phase of this session in the name of women without arriving at any consensus.

Lastly, I would like to say that we are in the opposition. The opposition parties have mutual deliberations and take a unanimous view but we do not know what are twists and turns involved in this issue that all these people are speaking in the same tone and the BJP, the Congress and the Left Parties have come together, that is why we want to expose as to what the game is and what are the twists and tricks involved therein. When we talk of opposition unity in many matters and when the opposition unity is about to materialize, how the BJP and the Congress start hob-nobbing? The representatives of many sections are going to be benefited, therefore, the downtrodden, the deprived and the exploited people of this country, be aware! beware of

this humbug and this is required to be exposed. For this we inside or outside the House...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now please conclude.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: The call of the conscience is also there...(Interruptions) What is the NDA? Had the NDA tried to evolve a consensus? What is going on among the constituents of the NDA? What the hon. Members of the Samta party are speaking? But, the Bill will not prove meaningful unless the provision for reservation is made for the genuinely deprived people of the society. It is said about us that we are anti-women. The Prime Minister has not been married, I would like to ask as to who is anti-women. We have made two women Chief Ministers. That is why we shall strongly oppose this Bill. The Government should try to evolve consensus and should make arrangement for reservation in the Bill for the women belonging to the SCs and STs, tribals, downtrodden, the backward and the minority sections...(Interruptions) Without doing that the Bill should not be presented and the polity should be saved from being destroyed.

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to inform the House that I have got several notices on this subject also.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: This is an important matter; therefore, the opinion from every party should come...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Ramdas ji, I shall also permit you too, right now, please sit down. Mulayam Singh ji, I am not winding up the discussion on this subject. But the opinion of the House should be known. I have many notices on this subject and the Members have desired to have a discussion on this. I wanted only this much that the subject is not before us. It would have been good to have a discussion when the Constitutional Amendment Bill would be presented to the House but since the discussion has started therefore, I shall allow three-four Members to speak who have expressed their willingness to speak. After that the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs will present her views.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say as you had stated that there is a fundamental rule to conduct this House. The Motion which is before the House is discussed first. You can have as much discussion as you want on the merits and demerits of the Women Reservation Bill when it comes

[Shrimati Sushma Swaraj]

before the House. There is no meaning to have a discussion on that in the Question Hour...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: When Mulayam Singh ji and Raghuvansh Prasad Singh ji were speaking, all had listened to them silently, therefore please sit down. You will have to listen to the views of Shrimati Sushma ji whether you like it or not as she has her own point of view. Sushmaji has said what I had already stated. But I will allow those four-five members whose notices I have received.

Shri Chandra Kant Khaire.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE (Aurangabad, Maharashtra): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs herself being a woman has brought this Bill here in this House. I have high regard and respect for Sushma Didi. But, I would like to tell her that this Bill has been brought in haste. I express my displeasure that even the constituents of the NDA have not been consulted. The Shiv Sena is not against the Women reservation. But, the Shiv Sena Supreme respected Bala Saheb Thakrey has questioned time and again as to how reservation is to be provided. That was the reason why our party had submitted a memorandum to the Election Commission demanding that reservation should be on party basis. The party should decide which women will get the benefits of reservation. There are more hardworking women in the Shiv Sena than even Sushma ji. Where will they go if the women constituencies will not be reserved in order to bring them forward? Therefore, the party should decide which women is to be given reservation.

During the meeting with the Election Commission of all political parties this topic had also cropped up. The Election Commission had also suggested reservation for women on party basis. Subsequently all political parties had a meeting with the hon. Prime Minister. At that time our hon. friend Malhotraji had also supported it.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR (Baramati): He had supported you!

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Shri Malhotraji had supported our role. At that time, Shri Mulayam Singhji had asked whether it was the role of the Bharatiya Janata Party or of some other party's. At that time he had said it in the meeting of the Prime Minister that it was the role of the Bhartiya Janata Party.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: He is speaking right.

MR. SPEAKER: The members of this party always speak right.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Sir, your this particular observation should not go on record.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: This Bill is being introduced in the House in a haste. Last week the subjects were decided upon in the Business Advisory Committee and the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs had got the approval of the House with respect to that business. Despite that a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee was convened yesterday though the House had already approved business for the five days. No one was consulted on the Women Reservation Bill. I would like to know as to under whose duress this Government is working—under hon. Soniaji or hon. Somnath Chatterjee. Both of them are also not present in the House today. Are you working at their behest? I want to ask as to why you intend to introduce this Bill. Would these people will support us on the issue of Ram Temple or on Hindutva? This Shiv Sena has been in coalition for the last 19 years, but this bill is being introduced in the House without consulting us. We would like that women reservation be provided on party basis. If such a reservation is provided for the working women, the women involved in social works will come forward. Therefore, through you, I want to urge upon the Government not to introduce this Bill in a haste. Please change the draft and outline of the Bill and introduce it in the next session.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajanj, Bihar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are discussing in the House the Women Reservation Bill. We are not opposed to the reservation for women. I want to say one thing that for the last three years discussion is going on in full swing in the country about women's reservation and discussion has also been held in this House. But discussions could not be held on the Bill due to uproar in the House. If my information is correct, a Cabinet Minister has told me whose name I do not want to mention here that a meeting had been held in which it was decided...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He is the Cabinet Minister from which party?

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already said that I do not want to mention his name...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, this is very important. It appears that the Cabinet Ministers of NDA Government divulge Cabinet Secrets to their colleagues.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Priya Ranjan Dasmunsiji, I am not talking about the meeting of the Cabinet. First of all listen to me, understand it because your aptitude of understanding has decreased. I want to submit that in that meeting it was decided that women should be given reservation on party basis and an agreement was being reached at on that. In this country our Deputy Prime Minister is known as the most powerful leader. I want to make a passionate submission to him. Hon. Deputy Prime Minister that passionate submission is that people like us might have spoken publicly at time due to difference of opinion, but as a coalition partner in the House whenever needed we have stood by in the favour of the Government ahead of the Members of the Bhartiya Janata Party. We are ready to perform that role even tomorrow. Today it is being said that Congress has been consulted with, you might be able to pass this Bill in the House after taking Congress into confidence but I would like to submit one thing that\*.....We are ready to cooperate you in compliance with our friendly relationship.....\*This relationship is not likely to continue indefinitely.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, I strongly object to this...(Interruptions) The Member must apologise for making that remark...(Interruptions)

Sir, he must apologise...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will expunge those words from the record.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I am expunging those words from the record.

...(Interruptions)

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have removed those words from the record.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, he is in the habit of using such a language. This is his attitude towards women!...(Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, he must apologise for his comments...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Those comments of him are not on record at all.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: We are today holding discussion on an important subject. I would like that words are appropriately used in such a discussion. It is not required to hurt anyone's feelings. I would like to say to Prabhunathji that I have expunged his those words from the records. Now he may submit further his views...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: This is Parliament, and this Member is habitual offender to talk in this language all the time. He should apologise for his comments...(Interruptions)

PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM (Badagara): Sir, he must apologise...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There are no such words on record. Those words have been expunged by me.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: I would like to make a submission to the hon. Deputy Prime Minister that quite often Kumari Mamata Banerjee raises the question of West Bengal and your coalition partners as well as the Members of the Bhartiya Janata Party raise the questions concerning Bihar. Then why did you not impose President's rule in both of these States in collaboration

[Shri Prabhunath Singh]

with the Congress Party? You cannot do such a thing because they will not give cooperation in this regard. People like myself and Shri Devendra Prasadji have always been ready to cooperate you, but today you are introducing this Bill without taking us into confidence. I would make a submission that the Government should first discuss this matter with the Members of all of its coalition partners. I would like to convey my feelings to you. I want to inform the hon. Deputy Prime Minister without taking their names 25 to 30 Members of the Bhartiya Janata Party told me personally that we should anyway convey their feelings to the Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister. 99 per cent Members of the Congress are against this Bill. I have had discussions with several Members in this regard.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: No, Sir, he should not compare his party and his mentality with our party...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Dasmunsi, you will also get a chance.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we want that all the Members should get a chance to express their feelings in this regard. It is my humble submission that they should first of all talk with all the Members of the alliance to know their feelings, only after that the bill should be introduced and till then it may be withdrawn. I would especially like to personally submit to the Deputy Prime Minister and I believe that he would accept my submission. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA (Canara): Sir, this Bill is now the property of the House...(Interruptions) Let the House vote and decide. Nobody can withdraw the Bill unless it is voted upon the House because it is the property of the House now.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Women Reservation Bill is a Constitution Amendment Bill. As the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has stated that it is a convention. Is it not a

convention that all the political parties are taken into confidence on the Constitution Amendment Bill? You rehearsed from 1999 till date. All parties were not taken into confidence, even the constituents of alliance were also not taken into confidence. I would like to submit that if all parties are not unanimous on the Constitution Amendment Bill and the House have divergent views then why the bill is being moved this time? The conscience of treasury benches and the opposition is clear but that of the members of left front are shaky...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Where have they been shaky?...(Interruptions)

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Mulayam Singh is present in the House. These people are infirm in getting the Bill passed. I would like to tell it clearly that I am aware of the sentiment of the Shiv Sena as well as that of Shri Prabhu Nath Singhji. I was not present in the House yesterday. I have come today itself. I challenge that first of all we should try to ascertain as to how many members of the constituents of the ruling alliance would like to support the bill. We do not oppose the Women Reservation Bill. We would like to fully support the Bill. But are not ready to accept the Bill in its present form at any cost. There is a proposal of reservation of 180 seats for women in the present Bill. But our proposal is that first of all we should change the composition of the Parliament. I am raising this fundamental question. Because today it is on historical moment,...\*We are saying right.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is wrong...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It will not go on record.

[English]

Shrimati Margaret Alva, I totally agree with you.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Yadavji please speak in proper language. Please conclude now.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what is the guarantee that the women working in the fields and those who produce foodgrains for us would

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

get 50 per cent reservation or they will get 25 per cent reservation out of the total 33 per cent reservation? There should not be reservation for NRI women. I would not like to hide any fact in this regard. If sentiment is hurt, then provision for reservation for women should be made definitely. But the provision for reservation should not be made as it is enshrined in the present form of the Bill. The provision should not be made without changing the present form of the bill and this bill should be withdrawn. Until the present form of the Bill is changed, there is no justification of re-introducing this Bill...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: There is no need to deliver such a lengthy speech on this topic. Please conclude.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there has never been any association among the BJP, the Congress and the CPM...*(Interruptions)* What is this game? It seems that a big game is being played inside. A new constitution is being drafted. The educated people of the country understand it as to why 180 seats are being reserved? The Mandal Commission was declared issue but the issue of reservation is undeclared one. I would like to say it categorically.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the women should get reservation. There should not be difference of opinion on this issue. You know that Baba Saheb Ambedkar moved Hindu Code Bill and proposed that 50 per cent women of the total population of the country should get reservation. Therefore, our party is not opposing the women reservation Bill. For the last four years our party has been of the view that there should be reservation for women in the Parliament as well as the State Legislatures.

SHRI SHIVAJI MANE (Hingoli): What is the election symbol of your party and which is your party?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Their party is an all India Party.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say this much that.

SHRI PRAKASH PARANJPE (Thane): Mr. Speaker, Sir, their party and the party of Shri Sharad Pawar play the same role. Clock is the symbol of the party of Shri Sharad Pawar but what is the election symbol of their party? They do not have their own party...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: I would like to ask you whether the role of the BJP and your party are the

same as has been the case of the party of Shri Pawar and ours.

SHRI PRAKASH PARANJPE: Our's is an independent party and it has its own symbol but your party does have any symbol. You are contesting elections on the symbol of other parties...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Athawaleji, please address the Chair.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: I would like to say this much that your Government is making efforts to bring a bill providing reservation for women for the last four years. Our demand is that there is a need to include women belonging to SCs, STs, OBC and Minorities in it. I would like to say to the Congress Party that your party is making efforts for providing reservation for women since late Shri Rajiv Gandhi's Government. In this regard to I urge upon you to fix a quota for women belonging to SCs, STs OBC and Minorities in the Bill, then I will hear you.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the problem is that the House is not unanimous on this issue but all say that they all support the Bill. I would like to say that Sushmaji, now you are Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. If you would like to occupy some higher post then what problem you have to include women belonging to SCs, STs, OBC and Minorities in it. Our demand is that there should be a clear cut quota of women belonging to SCs, STs, OBC and Minorities in it. 60 per cent seats should be reserved for the above categories and the 40 per cent seats for the remaining categories. You should not make efforts to divide the House on this issue. You have planned to divide the House. But we want that the House should not be divided on this issue and the Bill be passed unanimously. If you do not do it then you will lose the forthcoming elections as all the women will oppose you. Your party desires to bring this Bill. But you want that Shri Mulayam Singh Yadavji, Shri Athawaleji and other should oppose the Bill. Your intention is not good enough to bring the Bill. You should tell your party that there is no problem in including women belonging to SCs, STs, OBC and minorities in it. I request Shri Shivraj Patil, Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi and Shri Somnath Chatterjee that there is need to include women folk belonging to SCs, STs, OBC and Minorities in it. This much is our demand and our party support the provision for reservation for women.

*[English]*

SHRI PURNO A. SANGMA (Tura): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was only confused in the beginning—I was not knowing



[Shri Purno A. Sangma]

whether the House was discussing the Motion for Suspension of Question Hour or whether the House had straightway taken up the discussion on the Women's Reservation Bill. That is why I wanted a clarification. But now that the hon. Speaker has clarified the position. I have nothing more to say.

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I want to make it abundantly clear that our Party is not against reservation for women. But we are not able to accept the Bill in the present form.

On the views expressed by leaders like Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav and others, I want to say that the Government also should give time to listen to the voice of opposition to the Bill as to why we are opposing the Bill. There is no guarantee for adequate or sufficient reservation for women-folk belonging to the backward classes and the minorities. It is the duty of the Government to give representation to all sections of the people.

If I were to take the representation of the minorities, I would say that they are under-represented even in the present House. If it were to be taken on the proportion of the population, I would say that 12.79 per cent of the population belongs to the Muslim community. So, we are eligible to have 70 seats whereas we are only having 32 seats here...(Interruptions) We are 32 Members including our sister Begum Noor Bano. If you were to take the number of women Members in this House, it is to be 48, whereas there is only the one woman member from Muslim community...(Interruptions) Please allow us to speak. When there is this sort of aggressive mood, it is very difficult in a democracy. 'cu must listen to the views of other people...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI E. AHAMED: Muslim women constitute 6.5 per cent of the country. They are politically not very active...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude. Shri Shivraj Patil to speak now.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI E. AHAMED: Sir, I want to speak only for two minutes...(Interruptions) Sir, there is no adequate representation for Muslim community in the House...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude. Shri Shivraj Patil to speak now.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI E. AHAMED: Sir, our only wish is this. We want to empower our women. Muslim women also want it. What is the guarantee that you will give for that?

Even out of 77 per cent, we have only 50 per cent of the population...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. We have not started a debate on the issue. You have made your point clear.

SHRI E. AHAMED: My only humble request is there should be sufficient representation. Muslim women should also have a say in the decision-making process.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down now.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI E. AHAMED: Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister and the Government that in a democratic country, we should have some consensus. We cannot push through the Bill like this. We cannot steam-roll it in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. If I have given you an opportunity to speak, it does not mean that you can speak as much as you can.

SHRI E. AHAMED: Thank you very much. I only wanted to express the feelings of the most neglected sections of the people.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (Latur): We appreciate your efforts to see that there is an orderly discussion in the House. We do appreciate the sentiments made by many senior Members and other Members in this House. The time to discuss the merit of this Bill is when it is fixed for discussion in the House, that is, today afternoon.

What I am going to say on this is that we stand by the Bill which has been introduced in the House. While saying this, we are in favour of protecting the interests of all weaker sections of the society in the country. At the same time, we are also of the view...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He has a right to speak and he will speak.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

[Translation]

Please sit down. What has Shivrajji said?

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Shivraj Patil has not said anything to offend you. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: He has not said anything that is objectionable. He has a right to speak in the House.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. This is not right. He has right to speak. He has not said anything to offend you. Please sit down. Kunwar Akhileshji please sit down. Congress leader has not said a thing to which you should object.

[English]

Please sit down. I do not really understand.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He has the right to speak and he will speak.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: He has the right to speak. This is not right.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: My submission is that our Constitution is secular...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Except what Shri Shivraj Patil is saying, nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Our Constitution is secular. It should remain secular. We should not do anything to make it non-secular. If it becomes non-secular, casteist...(Interruptions)

11.44 hrs.

(At this stage Shri Dharam Raj Singh Patel and some other hon. Members came and stood near the Table)

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please, take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I request you to take your seats.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please go back to your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singhji, please go back to your seat.

...(Interruptions)

11.46 hrs.

(At this stage Shri Dharam Raj Singh Patel and some other hon. Members sat on the floor near the Table)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I want to tell you all that I would invite your leaders before initiating a discussion on the

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\*Not recorded.

[Mr. Speaker]

bill, you do not need to interrupt the proceedings of the House for this. I am telling you that I would invite leaders of all the parties in my chamber before starting a discussion on the bill. Please do not hinder the proceedings of the House.

...(Interruptions)

11.47 hrs.

*(At this stage Shri Dharam Raj Singh Patel and some other hon. Members went back to their seats)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please be quiet.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to run the proceedings of the House smoothly.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Let me tell you that it seems that the Bill is becoming more and more controversial.

[Translation]

I know that opinions differ in this regard but as you know differences on any topic can be removed by discussion. A solution can be found out. I believe that we can find a solution by discussing the topic.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL (Patan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, from their side when someone speaks; we listen but when somebody speaks from our side, they are disturbing. This is not a fair...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I want to remind you that it is constitution amendment Bill. I would invite all the leaders to my chamber before starting a discussion on the Bill. We will definitely discuss the issue. But you should concede that everybody has right to express his views. Mr. Ramdas Athawale belongs to the smallest party but I gave him opportunity to express his views in this regard. The constitution amendment bill will be introduced in the House by 6 O'Clock in the evening and I want to tell the leaders of all the parties that we would be able to find

out some solution to the problem before the bill is introduced.

SHRI DHARAM RAJ SINGH PATEL (Phulpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, please adjourn the House till then.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no need to adjourn the House. We can discuss it and find out some solution. Till then I call upon Shri Shivraj Patil to express his views in the House. We can hear the views of the hon. Members before discussing the Constitution Amendment Bill.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, please sit down. He is already on his legs. Let him speak. I cannot allow this because it will create a problem. Let me know what he has to say.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Khajuraho): Sir, if the Bill is introduced at six O'Clock...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Chaturvediji, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If you would interrupt then Shivraj Patilji's speech would not go on record. Do not you even understand what is in your own interest?

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Let the stand of his Party come before the House.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, I am grateful to you, and to other Members also, for allowing me to speak. I was saying that the weaker sections of the society should be given all help and assistance they deserve in every field. Having said that, I would like to say that the Constitution should not be made non-secular. It would not be proper...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: What wrong has he said?

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, it would not be proper to make our Constitution non-secular. If it becomes casteist, it will create more danger than anything else can do...(Interruptions) Sir, for the last nine year, this Bill has been pending in the House. That is a long time and if more time is required...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He has now gone to the other subject.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Sir, what is this...(Interruptions) How can the hon. Member speak like this...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He is not levelling allegations against you. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I would like to say that we have waited for nine years and if necessary, they can still...(Interruptions)

11.52 hrs.

*(At this stage Shri Raghuraj Singh Shakya and some other hon. Members came and stood near the Table)*

MR. SPEAKER: All of you, please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Members should address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please go to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Price of Urea

\*623. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of different feed stock per tonne of Urea in our country and other countries of the world;

(b) whether it varies widely, if so, reasons therefor while the oil price is decided globally;

(c) whether in other countries subsidy is given in the feed stock rather than in the product;

(d) if so, facts thereof;

(e) whether our fertilizer companies are in loss due to oil supplied by the oil companies at the highest price; and

(f) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) The cost of energy (including feedstock, fuel, purchased power and industrial water) per tonne of urea in our country, as on 1.4.2002, is Rs. 3673 per tonne of urea for gas based units, Rs. 8751 for naphtha based units and Rs. 8194 for fuel oil (FO)/low sulphur heavy stock (LSHS) based units.

The cost of these feedstocks in our country vis-a-vis some other countries is as given below:

Item	Country	Average rates	Remarks
1	2	3	4
Natural Gas (in US\$ per million BTU)	Arab Gulf	Below US\$ 1	Current Rates
	Russia	US \$ 1.02	January 2003 rates
	India	US \$ 1.97	On HBJ pipeline, transportation cost of US \$ 0.73 included.
Naphtha (in US \$ per MT)	Singapore	304	FOB (March, 2003)

1	2	3	4
	Arab Gulf	282	FOB (March, 2003)
	India	374 to 412	Delivered price in North India (March, 2003)
Fuel Oils (in US \$ per MT)	Singapore	251	FOB (March, 2003)
	Arab Gulf	240	FOB (March, 2003)
	India	262 to 283	Delivered price in North India (March, 2003)

Note: (i) In respect of foreign countries, information in respect of additional costs on account of local taxes, freight, insurance etc. is not available.

(ii) Exchange rate is taken as US \$ 1=Rs. 48.00.

(iii) BTU=British Thermal Unit, MT=Metric Tonne.

(b) Variation in the supply price of naphtha and fuel oils between India and other countries is largely on account of tax structure, freight costs and certain overheads. In respect of natural gas, different countries follow different principles. For instance, in USA, it is the equivalence to heating oils on energy basis, in Arab Gulf, on index to crude oil price, in Russia, on the basis of cost of production and in India, on the basis of linkage to international price of fuel oils, with certain floor & ceiling. The variation in tax structure among different countries also accounts for the differences in the delivered price of gas.

(c) and (d) Many developed countries in Europe and the USA do give subsidies for promotion of agriculture. However, it cannot be concluded that they give subsidy on feedstock used in the manufacture of fertilizers.

(e) and (f) Urea units were being reimbursed the difference between the cost of production determined on normative basis and realization from sales through the maximum retail price (MRP), by way of subsidy under the Retention Price Scheme (RPS) till 31.3.2003. Under the RPS, as well as under the New Pricing Scheme (NPS) that has come into effect from 1.4.2003, the actual cost of feedstock and fuel is reimbursed to the urea units, but based on normative levels of consumption. Therefore, the urea units cannot make losses on this score.

#### **Organised Crimes**

\*624. DR. M.V.V.S. MURTHI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken note of the increase in the organised crimes in the country in the recent past;

(b) the measures taken to check this menace;

(c) whether the Government are considering appointing any high level Committee, consisting of top retired Cops, Retired heads of Intelligence Bureaus, Military Intelligence etc., to suggest measures to check the growth of organised crimes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) While it may be difficult to say that organised crimes have increased in the country in the recent past for want of comprehensive data on the subject, the Government are keeping a constant vigil over their quantum and patterns.

(b) The Central Government have been advising the State Governments from time to time, to give more focused attention to improve the administration of criminal justice. For controlling the menace of organised crime, many State Governments have passed Control of Organised Crime Acts. Government have also adopted a co-ordinated and multipronged approach for tackling the activities of criminals and militants which include strengthening of border management to check illegal cross border activities, gearing up intelligence machinery, close interaction between different agencies of the Centre and

the State Governments, neutralizing plans of organised crime gangs by coordinated action, modernization and upgradation of the State Police and Central paramilitary forces with advanced sophisticated weapons, communication systems and training. India has signed the UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime and its three protocols. The Government has also signed Extradition Treaties and Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties in order to bring back fugitives of law from various countries.

(c) and (d) No proposal for the appointment of a high level Committee is under the consideration of the Government.

#### **Urban Reforms Incentive Fund**

\*625 SHRI C. SREENIVASAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a committee was set up by the Union Government to work out the modalities for the Urban Reforms Incentive Funds (URIF);

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

(c) the details of recommendations accepted by the Union Government?

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

(b) and (c) The committees, in its meeting in May, 2002 discussed the modalities of operation of the Urban Reforms Incentive Fund and framed a Memorandum of Agreement, which was circulated to the State Governments in July, 2002 asking their willingness to enter into the said Memorandum of Agreement. This Memorandum spells out the milestones in each reform area, which have to be achieved by a State to qualify for the corresponding incentive. Based on the responses from the States, a revised Memorandum of Agreement has been worked out. It is proposed to give weightages to each reform area and to allow signing of a Memorandum of Agreement with the State Governments without insisting on full coverage of all the seven reform areas identified in the first phase. The Memorandum of Agreement is under finalisation.

#### **Coal Mining on Captive Basis**

\*626. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:  
SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have decided to permit the State Government to undertake coal mining on captive basis while allowing the coal subsidiaries to enter into market arrangements with the consumers;

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

(c) whether such agreements with State Governments may affect the gap between the demand and supply of coal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA):

(a) and (b) The Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 allows a Government company, including State Government companies, to carry on coal mining in India. However, in 1979, the Central Government restricted the State Government companies/undertakings inter alia, to take up coal mining of non-coking through open cast method in small and isolated pockets only. In 1993, though an amendment to the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973, captive mining was allowed to a company, including a State Government company, engaged in generation of power, washing of coal obtained from a mine and such other end use as the Central Government may by notification specify from time to time, in addition to a company engaged in production of iron and steel. In 1996, a notification was issued to permit a company engaged in production of cement to undertake coal mining. In December, 2001 the Central Government, through its revised policy on coal, allowed State Government companies/undertakings to carry on coal mining without the earlier restrictions imposed in 1979 although subject to their meeting with certain conditions and abiding by certain stipulations. As such, State Government companies were allowed to take up coal mining on captive basis since 1993. Subsidiaries of Coal India Limited (CIL) are allowed to enter into market arrangements with non-core consumers. Coal is being supplied to core sector which includes power, iron and steel, fertilizer, defence, etc. through the mechanism of the Standing Linkage Committee Long Term and Standing Linkage Committee Short-Term, which are inter-ministerial groups functioning in the Ministry of Coal. With regard to marketing of coal

to the non-core sector, new coal sales policy allows Coal India Limited and its subsidiary coal companies to frame their own policies in related areas like pricing, marketing arrangements, etc. Since December 2001, the State Government companies/undertakings can also market coal as per their respective policies.

(c) and (d) Production of coal by the State Government companies and undertakings would contribute to the overall supply of coal in the country and to that extent reduce the demand supply gap.

#### **Women Commission**

\*627. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some states have not yet constituted the State Commission for women;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to amend the National Commission for Women Act, 1990 in order to make it mandatory for each State to Constitute the Women Commission;

(d) if so, time by which such an amending Bill is likely to be brought before Parliament; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) The setting up of State women commissions comes within the purview of the State Governments. As a result of continuous persuasion by the Government, all the States except the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Uttaranchal have constituted state level women commissions.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) It is expected that through a similar process of persuasion, the remaining few states can also be persuaded to set up state commissions. Hence, it is not considered necessary to amend the National Commission for Women Act, 1990.

#### **Universities as Centres of Excellence**

\*628. SHRI VINAY KUMAR SORAKE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gnanam and Soneri Committees have recommended that financial restrictions imposed by the present system of University Governance are not conducive to making universities as the centres of excellence;

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

(c) whether the said Committees have suggested that Universities be allowed to form Joint Ventures with private partners;

(d) if so, whether the Universities are likely to be asked to generate their own revenue; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As informed by the University Grants Commission (UGC), some of the recommendations of Gnanam Committee which have been accepted by Soneri Committee, inter alia, include that due to financial restrictions, the present system of university administration is non-conducive to achieve the goals of excellence.

(c) No, Sir. The said committees have not suggested that universities be allowed to form joint ventures with private partners. However, it has been emphasized that corporate sector be encouraged to support higher education by establishment of irrevocable endowments for special chairs, research activities etc. Collaboration with industry has also been suggested through visiting Professorships, consultancies, setting up of research laboratories on the university campus etc.

(d) and (e) UGC has introduced an incentive scheme in 1995 for giving matching grants to the Universities to the extent of 25% of the additional resources raised by them, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 25.00 lakh. The main objective of the Scheme is to encourage universities to mobilize resources by participation/contribution of society in their development and to encourage and enhance and flow of resources from society for university development.

### **Representation of Women in Civil Services**

\*629. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women holding posts in various Indian Civil Services and the percentage thereof alongwith reasons for their poor representation therein;

(b) whether any concrete steps have been worked out by the Government to increase women's participation in these services;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to reserve some posts or quota for women in the Indian Civil Services;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) The term "civil services" is generally taken to include all services under the Central and State Government, excluding defence. No consolidated information is maintained regarding the number of women in all civil services. However, as per information contained in the Report of the Fifth Central Pay Commission, the number of women in Central Government employment was 2.83 lacs which is 7.51% of the total Central Government employment. The relatively poor representation of women in the civil services can be attributed to socio-cultural factors which have traditionally limited opportunities for women.

(b) and (c) In order to increase the representation of women in Government jobs, the Government tries to ensure that no discrimination is made against women while making appointments under the Government. As part of measure to ensure that women are given a fair deal in the matter of recruitment to posts/services under the Central Government, directions have been issued that one of the members of the Selection Committee/Board should be a lady when recruitment is to be made for 10 or more vacancies in Group C and D posts/services. Even where number of vacancies is less than 10, every attempt is to be made to include a lady officer in such committees/Boards.

(d) to (f) Issue of providing reservation for women in services in receiving attention of the Government but no decision in the matter has been taken.

### **Mahila Samakhya Programme**

\*630. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States where Mahila Samakhya Programme is in operation in the country;

(b) the achievements made under the programme in these States, State-wise; and

(c) the funds earmarked for this programme during the last years and the current year, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) The centrally sponsored scheme of Mahila Samakhya is in operation in six States of the country viz. Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Uttaranchal and Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Mahila Samakhya is a programme for the education and empowerment of women in rural areas, particularly women from socially and economically marginalised groups. The major achievements in all these States are:—

1. As reflected in sample evaluations, there has been a tremendous upsurge in the demand for education, information & knowledge in the women's groups both for themselves and for the school education for their children.
2. Each State has developed modules/materials within the local context for enhancing women's education and the Mahila Samakhya perspective.
3. Women's Groups have become articulate with information and validation of their knowledge and skills, and are now able to express themselves in all types of forums and situations.
4. Women's Groups have successfully raised awareness and initiated programmes on literacy, healthy economic empowerment and environment.
5. Women's Groups have emerged as credible local organisations providing space for greater



autonomy for women as valuable sources of information. Issues have been taken up and activities negotiated with reasonable success with State and other agencies based on emerging needs.

6. Women have become more visible, due to their increased physical and social mobility.

(c) The funds earmarked for the programme are:

Year	Funds Earmarked
2000-2001	Rs. 10.00 crores
2001-2002	Rs. 11.00 crores
2002-2003	Rs. 20.00 crores
2003-2004	Rs. 30.00 crores

[Translation]

#### Union Carbide Gas Tragedy

\*631. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any investigation has been made with regard to the presence of hazardous chemicals in the environment after the Union Carbide Gas tragedy in Bhopal;

(b) if so, the facts details thereof;

(c) whether any action plan has been formulated to make ineffective such hazardous chemicals; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) and (b) The Government of Madhya Pradesh had sponsored studies through NEERI, Nagpur and IICT, Hyderabad. Three private NGOs have also conducted some studies. The

result of some of these studies suggest the presence of toxic waste at the site of the Union Carbide plant.

(c) and (d) The Government of Madhya Pradesh has formulated a proposal for cleaning up the plant site. The cost of undertaking this work was estimated at Rs. 50 crore.

[English]

#### Budget for Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme

\*632. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has been preparing inflated budgets with regard to the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the funds demanded for ARWSP during each of the last five years and spent during the same period;

(d) whether attention of the Government has been invited to the C&AG Report No. 3 of 2002 (Civil) on Page 126 in para 17; and

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

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

(b) and (c) The budget for Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) is prepared taking into account the funds required for addressing the rural water supply sector needs like coverage of habitations, tackling of quality problems and ensuring sustainability of systems and sources in rural areas of the country. Details of the funds requested for, funds allocated, funds released and the expenditure reported under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) during last 5 years is as under:—

(Rupees in Crores)				
Year	Funds requested under ARWSP	Funds allocated by Government of India under ARWSP	Funds released under ARWSP	Expenditure reported by States/UTs
1	2	3	4	5
1998-99	1627.00	1612.00	1610.64	1745.64
1999-00	3000.00	1800.00	1717.91	1633.24

1	2	3	4	5
2000-01	2952.00	1960.00	1896.55	1672.21
2001-02	6190.00	2010.00	1943.05	1752.75
2002-03	4100.00	2235.00	2100.70	1386.34

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The report indicates that amount reported as spent by State Governments under ARWSP was inflated. The observations of the CAG are State specific and the concerned States have been advised to take remedial action thereon.

#### **New Educational Institutes**

\*633. SHRI P.D. ELANGO VAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are planning to restrict the State Governments to open new universities, engineering colleges and Teacher Training Institutes in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the list of Educational Institutions which got affiliation by UGC, AICTE, NCTE respectively in the last three years, State-wise?

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) Affiliation of institutes is accorded by the concerned Universities and not by University Grants Commission (UGC), All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) or by National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE).

#### **Academic Exchange Programme**

\*634. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have issued some guidelines to the Universities restricting them to have

academic exchange programmes with foreign universities, holding seminars, conferences, workshops and research programme etc.; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) Guidelines have been issued by the Cabinet Secretariat in December 1999 regarding clearance for study/research schemes involving foreigners/foreign collaboration from security/sensitivity angle and by the Ministry of Home Affairs in September 2000 regarding security clearance for holding international conferences/seminars/workshops/etc. in India. The guidelines which have been issued by the Ministry of Human Resource Development on 31st January 2003 relate to the procedure to be observed by Central Universities to enter into an MoU with foreign Universities/Institutions with prior clearance from Ministry of Human Resource Development. Similarly, guidelines have been issued to State Universities and Deemed Universities permitting them to enter into MoU with foreign Universities/Institutions with prior clearance from State Governments and University Grants Commission respectively. These guidelines have been issued keeping security/sensitivity angle in mind.

#### **Mineral Reserves**

\*635. COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the mineral reserves in the country at present, State-wise and, mineral wise;

(b) the demand and supply of minerals during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to enhance the production and conservation of minerals in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) India produced 64 major minerals including 4 fuel minerals, 10 metallic minerals and 50 non-metallic minerals during 2001-2002. Information on mineral reserves in the country mineral-wise are given in the Statement-I. State-wise deposits of minerals reserves, mineral-wise are given in Indian Mineral Year Book published by the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) and copy of said book is supplied to Parliament Library on regular basis.

(b) State-wise demand and supply of minerals are not centrally maintained. However, the production of various minerals during the last years is given in the Statement-II.

(c) The National Mineral Policy (NMP) 1993 recognized the need for conservation and mineral development along with measures for encouraging private investment including foreign direct investment and attracting state-of-the-art technology in the mineral sector. In pursuance of the NMP, Central Government has thrown open mining sector for private investment including foreign direct investment. All efforts are being made to increase investment in mining sector by creating investment friendly climate and removing bottlenecks to attract such investment. This liberalization is attracting world class companies in mining sector bringing capital and advanced technology in mining sector.

Section 18 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, inter-alia, enjoins upon the Central Government to take all such steps as may be necessary for the conservation and systematic development of minerals in India. In accordance with this Section of the said Act, the Central Government have notified Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988 (MCDR) for conservation and systematic development of minerals.

#### **Statement I**

*All India Reserves of Non-Fuel Minerals (As on 01.04.2000)*

Unit: '000 tonnes

Unless otherwise specified

Minerals	Total Recoverable Reserves
1	2
Apatite	14110
Asbestos (t)	8161905

1	2
Ballclay	49605
Bauxite	252167
Bentonite	380991
Barytes	74224
Calcite (t)	13800261
Chinaclay	1525358
Chromite	97076
Copper	
Ore	537862
Metala	5297
Corundum (t)	32335
Dunite	154476
Diamond (crts)	2643824
Diaspore (t)	1567196
Diatomite	2274
Dolomite	5682290
Feldspar (t)	48001663
Fireclay	542531
Fluorite	3505
Fuller's earth	228330
Garnet	47703
Gold	
Ore (t)	19750695
Metal (t)	88
Granite ('000 Cu.m.)	8664656
Graphite (t)	7991629
Gypsum (t)	286966
Iron Ore	
Hematite (m.t.)	9919
Magnetite (m.t.)	3516
Kyanite	4046
Lead & Zinc Ore	176841
Lead metal	2381
Zinc metal	9707

1	2
Limestone	75678890
Perlite	1011
Magnesite	287535
Marble	903245
Mica (t)	56799
Manganese ore	191457
Molybdenum	
Ore (t)	13773520
Contained MoS <sub>2</sub> (t)	6131
Ocher	27364
Phosphorite	142630
Pyrite	100889
Pyrophyllite	16549
Quartz/silica sand	2429097
Quartzite	864710
Rock Salt	3537
Ruby (kg)	469
Sillimanite	52165
Sapphire (kg)	450
Silver	
Ore (t)	153513114
Metal (t)	4193
Talc/steatite/soapstone	222770

1	2
Tin	
Ore (t)	31860621
Metal (t)	500589
Titanium Minerals	
Ilemnite	279841
Rutile	11114
Leucoxene	106
Titaniferrous-magnetite	11079
Tungsten Ore (t)	38110960
Contained WO <sub>3</sub> (t)	86532
Vermiculite (t)	810253
Vanadium Ore (t)	11568162
Metal	18656
Wollastonite	9887
Zircon	1789

Note: Figures rounded off. '000 cu.m.: Thousand cubic meters, t: Tonnes, Kgs: Kilograms, Cts: Carats/ Besides:

- (i) Only conditional Resources has been estimated in respect of minerals Viz. Andalusite (18450), Antimony Ore (10588 tonnes), Borax (74204 tonnes), Cobalt Ore (45 million tonnes), Nickel Ore (188.71 million tonnes), Potash (21625 million tonnes) & Sulphur (native) (210)
- (ii) Reserave/resource not estimated for Emerald (iii) Platinum group of metals (14.20 tonnes) (insitu reserve).

### **Statement II**

#### **Production of Minerals**

(Value in Rs. Crores)

Mineral	Unit	2000-2001		2001-2002 (Provisional)		2002-2003 (Estimated)	
		Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All Minerals			58772.86		59509.28		61921.08
Fuel			47843.63		48547.56		50336.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Coal	M tonnes	314	20351.97	328	21225.72	340	21957.17
Lignite	M tonnes	23	1359.66	24	1390.13	23	1323.93
Natural Gas (Utilised)	M.C.M.	27860	8070.72	27863	8087.10	29203	8489.22
Petroleum (Crude)	M. tonnes	32	18061.28	32	17844.61	33	18566.48
<i>Metallic Minerals</i>			3737.34		3806.21		4168.09
Bauxite	'000 t	7993	178.75	8585	191.68	9439	190.62
Chromite	'000 t	1972	364.98	1811	342.29	2247	496.6
Copper Conc.	'000 t	164	324.33	164	318.72	153	295.57
Gold	Kg.	2615	123.49	2759	119.75	2873	127.2
Iron ore	'000 t	80762	2126.74	83367	2168.20	86400	2284.02
Lead Ore	'000 t	54	79.80	52	73.62	58	81.97
Manganese Ore	'000 t	1595	197.75	1553	208.53	1544	215.23
Zinc conc	'000 t	366	305.48	399	340.63	499	425.68
Other met. Minerals			36.02		43.79		51.2
<i>Non-Metallic Minerals</i>			2034.78		1998.40		2259.08
Apatite	'000 t	11	1.52	12	1.65	13	1.82
Asbestos	'000 t	15	2.10	11	1.86	11	1.46
Barytes	'000 t	845	37.56	916	35.08	664	36.87
Diamond	Carats	57407	30.07	81448	39.61	74444	36.54
Dolomite	'000 t	3078	74.90	3088	70.42	3332	89.31
*Fireclay	'000 t	441	4.91	368	4.37	389	4.38
Fluorite Conc.	'000 t	3	2.16	7	4.51	3	2.3
Fluorite Graded	'000 t	44	16.12	48	17.37	2	0.69
Garnet Abrasive	'000 t	242	6.50	282	8.40	665	16.97
Gypsum	'000 t	2644	44.52	2888	39.96	3117	44.26
Kaolin	'000 t	871	76.00	808	79.26	783	89.47
Laterite	'000 t	606	3.17	572	3.44	503	3.21
Limestone	M. tonnes	127	1346.97	130	1362.24	147	1581.85
Magnetite	'000 t	318	37.24	280	31.89	270	30.66

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mica	tonnes	1154	2.60	1266	3.19	1398	3.36
Phosphorite	'000 t	1351	222.94	1057	173.50	1194	195.98
Shale	'000 t	828	2.71	872	2.97	1253	5.88
Silicasand	'000 t	2358	18.00	1428	13.39	1326	12.99
Sillimanite	'000 t	15	5.87	15	5.41	14	5.23
Steatite	'000 t	596	37.69	549	34.69	620	33.04
Wollastonite	'000 t	122	9.27	135	9.40	178	12.23
Other Non-Metallic Minerals			52.86		55.79		50.58
Minor Minerals			5157.11		5157.11 (R)		5157.11 (R)

R: Previous years figures repeated

M. tonnes Million tonnes

'000 t thousand tonnes

MCM: Million cubic metres

Kg: Kilograms

\*Exclude the production of fireclay, if any, recovered incidental to coal mining.

#### Setting up of All India Council for Physical Education

[Translation]

#### Suggestions of Law Commission

\*636. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

\*637. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up an All India Council for Physical Education to look after the work of physical education in the country;

(a) whether the Law Commission has given some suggestions regarding the rape and child abuse;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the likely composition and functions of the Council; and

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

(d) the time by which it is likely to become functional?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (d) As per the information received from the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, the proposal to set up All India Council for Physical Education is under consideration in that Ministry.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) The Law Commission in its 172nd Report has recommended changes for widening scope of the offence in section 375 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 and to make it gender neutral. Other changes recommended include amendment to sections 376 and 376 A to 376 D, insertion of a new section 376 E dealing with unlawful sexual contact with young persons below the age of sixteen years, deletion of section 377 and enhancement of

punishment in section 509 of Indian Penal Code, 1860. The Law Commission of India have also recommended various consequential changes in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

The 172nd Report of the Law Commission has been referred to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for their views as the Criminal Law and the Criminal Procedure are on the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India.

#### **Disparities in Standard of Education**

\*638. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:  
SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY:

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

(a) whether there are wide disparities in the standard of education of various universities;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the efforts made by the Government to bring about uniformity in the standard of education of all the universities; and

(d) the extent of success achieved by the Government in their efforts?

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. According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), the disparity exists in various universities in respect of appropriate academic and other support structure as well as diversity of teachers. Disparities in the standard of education in universities is attributed to a large number of critical factors including the age of the university, quality of curricula, teaching work force, evaluation techniques, resources, governance, leadership, accountability, geographical location etc.

(c) and (d) The UGC has made several efforts to bring about uniformity of standard of education across the universities through appropriate measures, which, *inter alia*, include mandatory minimum qualifications and experience for appointment of teachers in all the universities.

Major thrust is being given to improve the quality of education and research in the institutions of higher

learning. The UGC has made assessment of universities compulsory by National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC). UGC has identified five Universities as the "Universities with potential for excellence". Twelve Universities have been identified under the scheme of "Centres for Excellence". The Commission has decided to launch a scheme to identify 100 colleges throughout the country as "Colleges with potential for excellence". Model curricula in core subjects have been circulated to all the Universities in the country with an advice to update their Curricula in a time bound manner. In order to provide internet and internet connectivity to universities and colleges across the country, the UGC has established UGC-Infonet. A total 77 universities have so far signed MOU with UGC for establishment of UGC-Infonet. Further, in the X Plan, the UGC also proposes to get e-course developed for universities to enable them to have access to the quality course ware at their door step.

The UGC has set up 51 Academic Staff Colleges and has identified several university department to conduct Refresher Courses to abreast them in their respective subjects.

[English]

#### **Elections for University Senates and Syndicates**

\*639. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the election component in a number of University Senates and Syndicates including Central Universities has been missing;

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

(c) whether the UGC is planning to restore the democratic Governance of Universities;

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

(e) the names of Universities where the students are elected and nominated to the University Senate and Syndicates?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (e) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), Universities are autonomous

institutions. The composition of various bodies of the universities like Senates/Syndicates is given in the acts & Statutes of the Universities. The election and nominations to these bodies are made in accordance with the prescribed procedure in the respective Acts and Statutes. No such database is centrally maintained by the UGC.

#### **Funds for Anganwadi Centres**

\*640. SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate infrastructural facilities are being provided to the Anganwadi Centres functioning in various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) number of requests received for increase in the funds to these Anganwadi Centres, State-wise;

(d) whether any request has been received from the Andhra Pradesh Government for sanctioning more Anganwadi Centres; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, wherein the items for which funds are provided by the Central Government include salary of ICDS functionaries, honoraria of Anganwadi Workers & Helpers, rent of Anganwadi Centres and block & state level offices, Medicine Kits, Pre-School Education Kits, Petrol Oil & Lubricant (POL) maintenance, Information Education & Communication (IEC) material, stationery and contingencies.

Funds are also provided by the Central Government under training programme, Udisha, for training of ICDS functionaries at all levels.

In addition, in ICDS Projects being implemented in some States with a loan from the World Bank, funds for certain additionalities, which, inter alia, include construction of Anganwadi buildings, block level offices-cum-godowns and handpumps, are also provided by the Central Government.

Funds have also been provided by the Central Government to North-Eastern States and Sikkim in 2001-02 and 2002-03 for construction of Anganwadi buildings.

(c) Funds are provided by the Central Government for Anganwadi Centres as per fixed financial norms. Since the inception of the ICDS Scheme in 1975, requests have been received from States from time to time for revision of norms of various items. Periodic review and revision of norms has been undertaken by the Central Government, the latest being the enhancement of honoraria of Anganwadi Workers & Helpers by Rs. 500 per month and Rs. 240 per month, respectively, with effect from 1.4.2002.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Assistance by CAPART for Preserving Rain Water**

\*641. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether rain water harvesting by preserving rain water in ferro cement tanks in the rural areas has been found fit for drinking purposes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the CAPART has given grant to certain NGOs for such schemes;

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

(e) the names of the States where this scheme has been successfully implemented?

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

(b) In Assam, Mizoram and other States, ferro cement tanks along with other types of tanks have been used for preserving rain water for drinking purposes.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(e) The details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.



**Statement I**

*List of NGOs and VOs who have been sanctioned rain water harvesting schemes with different rain water preserving tanks including ferro cement tanks*

Sl. No.	Name of the VOs and Address
1	2

**State: Andhra Pradesh**

1. Health Education Legal Aid for People's Solidarity (HELP), Dharamavaram (M) Anantapur Distt.
2. Herald Rural Development Society (HRDS), Dharamavaram, Anantapur
3. Vivekananda Youth Club, Nalgonda
4. Youth for Action, Padma Colony, Hyderabad
5. Association for Launching Awareness in Rural Masses (ALARM) Sri Sai Residency, Hyderabad
6. Health Agricultural Rural Development Society, R.K. Nagar, Anantapur
7. Kavuru Charitable Trust, Gudivada, Krishna Distt.
8. Chaitanya Educational Society, Anantapur

**State: Assam**

9. Narayanpur Anchalik Gramdan Sangha, Vill. Charai Dalani, PO-Madhabpur (Assam)

**State: Gujarat**

10. Mahila Rural Development Centre, Ahmedabad
11. Utthan, Ahmedabad
12. Sri Bhal Vikas Chhagan Kshetra Samiti, Ahmedabad
13. Gramin Seva Trust, Surendranagar,
14. Shri Sarada Sarvajani Seva Mandal, Gandhinagar
15. Maldhari Seva Sangh, Ahmedabad
16. Gajanand Yuvak Mandal, Bhavnagar
17. Utthan, Ahmedabad
18. Shanti Gram Nirman Mandal, Bharuch
19. Mahiti, Ahmedabad

**State: Haryana**

20. Haryana Social Work and Research Center, Vill. & PO-Khori, Distt. Rewari, Haryana

1	2
<b>State: Himachal Pradesh</b>	
21.	Mahila Mandal, Jabli
22.	Society for Development and Environment Protection, (DEEP) Solan
23.	Development Promoters, Solan
24.	Hitkar Society, Rajgarh
25.	Mahila Mandal, Jabli
26.	Mahila Mandal Sai, Solan
27.	Rahul Association
28.	People Awareness for Rural Action Society, "PARA" Distt. Mandi
29.	Society for Social Education Employment and Welfare Affairs, Solan
30.	Society for Rassembment of Western Himalayan Ecology
31.	Nav Nirman Kalyan Samiti, Vill. Kachhor, PO-Darkata Distt. Kangra (H.P.)
32.	Parvatiya Jan Siksha Avam Vikas Sangathan, Vill. & PO-Baghpashog, Distt. Sirmour (H.P.)
33.	Manav Seva Sansthan, Kalol, District-Bilaspur (H.P.)
34.	Hitkar Society for Rural Development, At Kotli, PO-Shaya Chabran, Distt. Sirmour (HP)
35.	Paryavaran Avam Gramin Vikas Sansthan Vill. Darandhar, PO-Jaunaji, Distt. Solan (H.P.)
36.	Development Promoters, Kuthar, District-Solan (H.P.)
37.	Rural Centre for Human Interests (RUCHI), Shalana, Raigarh, Distt. Sirmour (H.P.)
38.	Social Awareness through Human Involvement (SATHI), Vill-Kotli, PO-Thakur Dwara, Distt Sirmour (H.P.)
39.	Social Work and Environment in Rural India (SWERA), Renuka Jwalamukhi, Distt. Kangra (H.P.)
40.	Society for Development and Environment Proection Shalha, PO-Mumligh-173222, Distt. Solan (H.P.)
41.	Mahila Mandal, Jabli, PO-Raghunathpura, Distt. Bilaspur (H.P.)
42.	Nav Nirman Kalyan Samiti, Vill. Kachhor, PO-Darkata Distt. Kangra (H.P.)

1	2
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**State: Jharkhand**

43. Vikas Bharati, PO-Bishnupur, Distt-Gumla, Jharkhand-835331

**State: Kerala**

44. Kuttanadu Vikasana Samiti Alappuzha  
 45. We Help Manpower Consultant, Kottaya  
 46. Koduman Gram Vikasana Samithy, Trivandrum  
 47. C.N. Memorial Vanitha Samajam, Trivandrum  
 48. Vijaypuram Social Service Society, Pattanamthitta  
 49. Allepay Diocesan Charitable and Social Welfare Society, Allepey  
 50. Payavoor Community Development Project, Cannonore  
 51. Svashram, Emakulam  
 52. Integrated Rural Development Society, Kottayam  
 53. Integrated Rural Development Society, Kottayam  
 54. Jawaharlal Memorial Social Welfare Public Cooperation Centre, Kottayam  
 55. Guruvurul Study Circle, Trivandrum  
 56. Tiruvalla Social Service Society, Pattanamthitta  
 57. Sevaniketan, Trivandrum  
 58. Quilon Social Service Society, Quilon  
 59. Welfare Service Emakulam  
 60. Association for Social Development "Suhruth Sadan"  
 61. Nirmalgram Welfare Centre, Kothamangalam  
 62. Gandhiji Yuva Sangadana, Palakkad  
 63. Society for Integral Development Action (SIDA), Koovapally-686518, Kattayam, Distt. Kerala

**State: Manipur**

64. Scientific & Humanitarian Ass. for Knowledge of Tech. Innovations, Kongba uchekon, Imphal East

**State: Mizoram**

65. Community Development Society, Kelvi Zion Street

**State: Pondicherry**

66. The Society for Social Justice & Human Resource Development, M.G. Road

1	2
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**State: Tamil Nadu**

67. Rural Education for Community Organisation (RECO) Pudukkottai, Thirukkokaranam  
 68. Mass Action for Social Welfare, Villapuram Housing Board, Madurai  
 69. Peoples Association for Rural Women Development (PARWD) Trust, Postal Training Centre, Madurai  
 70. Society for Social Development, Nagercoil, KK District (T.N.)

**State: Tripura**

71. Voluntary Health Association of Tripura, Circuit House Area, Agartala  
 72. Swamiji Janakalyan Sangstha, Ek no Tilla Belonia, South Tripura  
 73. Tripura Adivasi Mahila Samiti, Krishna Nagar Road, Agartala  
 74. Tripura Adivasi Mahila Samiti, Krishna Nagar Road, Agartala  
 75. North East Village Development Society, Vill & PO Indra Nagar, Tripura West

**State: Uttaranchal**

76. Delyun Ka Dagadya, Birla Parisar, H.N.B. Garhwal University, Pauri Garhwal  
 77. Mount Valley Development Association, Doni, Bhilangna, Tehri Garwal  
 78. Gramin Krishi Avam Paryavarn Samvardhan Sansthan, Vill. & PO Ghansali, Tehri Garhwal  
 79. Indian Institute of Community Development, Vill. & PO Gumaniwala, Dehradun  
 80. Shri Ram Rajeshwari Mahila Evam Bal Vikas Sansthan, Kallash Gate, Tehri Garhwal  
 81. Reka Vikas Evam Jan Kalyan Samiti, Okalakhal, Tehri Garhwal  
 82. Josuvah Rural Development Society, Nathanpur, Jogiwala, Dehradun  
 83. Ishwar Jyoti Parvatiya Mahila Gramodyog Vikas Sansthan, Vill. Gorakhpur, Nainital  
 84. Samaj Paryavan Avam Gram Utthan Samiti, Vill. Barkot, Dehradun

1	2
85.	Gramin Vikas Samiti, Vill. & PO Kaulagarh, Dehradun
86.	Himalayan Educational and Resource Development Society, 155 Dharampur, Dehradun
87.	Gramin Gramodyog Seva Sansthan, Vill. & PO Gagar, Nainital
88.	Uttarakhand Jan Jagriti Sanstha, Khadi, Jajal-149175 Tehri Garhwal, Uttaranchal
89.	Parvateeya Jan Kalyan Samity, PO-Rani Chauri, Tehri Garhwal-246199 (Uttaranchal)
90.	Parvatiya Gram Swaraj Mandal, PO-Jainti, District-Almora (Uttaranchal)
91.	Uttaranchal Jan Shakti Parishad, PO-Bhikiasain, District-Almorah (Uttaranchal)
<b>State: West Bengal</b>	
92.	Mukti Rural Development & Child in Need Society Vill-Lari, P)-Lara, Distt. Purulia (W.B.)
93.	Comprehensive Area Development Service (CADS) Vill. and PO-Naihati, Distt 24 Parganas (WB)
94.	Prithi Surakhya Samiti, Vill-Kurmashole, PO-Kunda, Distt Purulia (W.B.)

### **Statement II**

*Name of the States where the Schemes has been successfully implemented*

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Assam
3. Gujarat
4. Haryana
5. Himachal Pradesh
6. Jharkhand
7. Kerala
8. Manipur
9. Mizoram
10. Pondicherry
11. Tamil Nadu
12. Tripura
13. Uttaranchal
14. West Bengal

### **Promotion and Development of Low Cost Housing**

\*642. DR. N. VENKATASWAMY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Union Government for the promotion and development of low-cost Housing in the small and medium towns in the country;

(b) the details of low-cost technologies developed by the HUDCO and other agencies such as BMTPC etc. for housing;

(c) whether these techniques/technologies have been put into commercial use;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any training is being imparted to the skilled and semi-skilled labourers engaged in housing construction for using these technologies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR): (a) Following steps have been taken by the Government for promotion of low cost housing:

1. Incorporation of low cost building technologies in the specifications of CPWD and State housing and building agencies and preparation of standards by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) to cover cost effective materials and construction technologies.
2. Strengthening arrangements for large-scale field applications of cost effective technologies and commercializing production of innovative low cost materials and components through Building Centres at grass-root level and the Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) at National and regional level.
3. All materials and components, produced at Building Centres, have been exempted by Government from levy of excise duty.
4. Providing fiscal incentives (excise and custom duty concessions) for production of cost-effective building materials and import of critical machinery and equipment, particularly, those based on

industrial wastes like fly ash, phosphogypsum and red-mud.

5. Providing institutional finance for setting up commercial production units of low cost materials through Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO).
6. Promotion of cost-effective technologies in the housing schemes being funded by housing finance institutions like HUDCO, National Housing Bank etc.

(b) to (d) The BMTPC has developed a number of technologies for low cost housing. Several of these have been licensed to entrepreneurs for commercialization. Details of these technologies are enclosed as Statement-I.

A list of machines, developed by BMTPC for production of cost-effective prefab building components for low cost housing and speedy construction, is furnished in the enclosed Statement-II. So far, more than 1000 of these machines are operating in different parts of the country.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. Under the Building Centres scheme, 2,26,526 artisans have been provided training. State-wise details are furnished in the enclosed Statement-III.

#### ***Statement I***

##### ***Innovative Technologies Developed by BMTPC and Licensed to enterprises for commercial production***

1. Development of paints for building applications using industrial wastes.
2. Development of Bamboo Mat Corrugated Roofing Sheets and production process.
3. Glass Ceramic Tiles technology from waste of aluminum plants.
4. Polymer Bonded Composite Panelling Materials using Banana Leaf Sheath (pseudo-Stem) Veneers.
5. Blocks & Bricks from marble Dust.
6. Cementitious Binder and building blocks from Acetylene Plants.
7. Ferrocement Components for varied applications.
8. Interlocking Block Mortarless Masonry.
9. Glass Fibre Reinforced Polymer based doors and door frames.

10. Development of Coir Cement Composites.
11. Development of Metallic Mould for Ceramic Glass Fibre hybride composites for door shutters and frames.
12. Development of VLL from Poplar/Rubber wood for door shutters.
13. Development of Water Reducing Agent from Coal for Industry waste.

##### **Technologies already Licensed to Entrepreneurs for Commercial Production**

1. Red Mud/Flyash Polymer fibre door shutters
2. Eco-friendly rubberwood flush door shutter
3. Eco-friendly solid core poplar wood flush door shutters
4. Glass Fibre reinforced Polymer based doors and door frames
5. Development of Process for production of reactive silica from rice husk (negotiations going on).
6. Bricks/tiles/pavers from Jhamarkotra Phosphate Ore waste
7. Metallic mould for fabrication of doors and door frames using GRP/Coir composites.
8. Cost-effective mortars from industrial by-products and unprocessed micro-fillers.
9. Cost-effective rafters for rural house construction.

#### ***Statement II***

##### ***Machines Developed for production of cost-effective prefab building components***

1. Concrete door & window frame making machine
2. Machine for producing Concrete Lintels, Shelves & Rafters etc.
3. Ferrocement roofing channel making machine (upto 6.1 mtrs.)
4. Automatic Coal Stoker for feeding coal in brick kilns
5. Flyash-sand-lime brick making machine
6. Precast concrete RCC plank casting machine
7. Precast concrete RCC joists making machine
8. Precast concrete L-panel making machine
9. Pipe and bar cutting machine
10. Mobile Stone/coal crusher

11. Bi-directional vibro press for flyash/concrete blocks, bricks and pavers (three models).
12. Alternate station hydraulic flyash brick making machine
13. Machines for making re-mud jute polymer door shutters
14. Hollow/solid concrete block making machine (standing type)
15. Ferrocement door shutter making machine
16. Ferrocement wall panel making machine
17. Multi-purpose Stone cutting, polishing and grinding machine.
18. Hydraulic Press and full production line for cement-flyash blocks, bricks and pavers.
19. Machine for Finger shaping & jointing, the unique technology for joining small sections of wood.
20. Hot press for manufacture of bamboo mat corrugated roofing sheets.
21. Stablished earth blocking making machine (motorised)
22. Mobile grinding machines for rubbles, malba etc.
23. Clay-flyash brick making machine
24. Chequerred/terrazo tile machine
25. TNG Rural Housing Kit
26. RCC plank casting machine (Egg laying type)
27. RCC joist casting machine (Egg laying type)
28. MCR tile making machine (Manual)
29. Solid/hollow concrete block machine (Manual)

**Statement III****Training of Artisans through Building Centres and NRY Programme**

As on 31.3.2003

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	BC Training	NRY Training
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50903	3905
2.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	110	0

1	2	3	4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	55	0
4.	Assam	1073	280
5.	Bihar	12330	1851
6.	Chandigarh	0	143
7.	Chhattisgarh	58	0
8.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	0	0
9.	Daman & Diu	0	0
10.	Delhi	1683	0
11.	Goa	0	0
12.	Gujarat	1695	345
13.	Haryana	6216	863
14.	Himachal Pradesh	413	117
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	2332	918
16.	Jharkhand	696	0
17.	Karnataka	18555	8116
18.	Kerala	10338	4866
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	7498	30
21.	Maharashtra	3433	3084
22.	Manipur	999	101
23.	Meghalaya	364	0
24.	Mizoram	286	0
25.	Nagaland	140	0
26.	Orissa	4267	220
27.	Pondicherry	473	140
28.	Punjab	1321	2722
29.	Rajasthan	13188	5672
30.	Sikkim	0	369
31.	Tamil Nadu	22236	12054
32.	Tripura	772	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	3661	3365

1	2	3	4
34.	Uttaranchal	1465	0
35.	West Bengal	7382	3423
Total		173942	52584
Total Training: 226526			
During 2002-2003: 12982			

[Translation]

#### De-Licencing of Dangerous Chemicals

6195. SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government propose to de-licence 19 dangerous chemicals;

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

(c) whether the Ministry of Commerce and Industry have given any recommendations in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Union Government have taken any action to ensure that all companies follow the security/safety measures prescribed by the Ministry of Environment and Forest regarding manufacturing, storage and use of dangerous chemicals; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHHATRAPAL SINGH): (a) to (f) Only three chemicals are covered under compulsory licensing. The three hazardous chemicals under compulsory licensing are:

281119.01 Hydrocyanic acid and its derivatives.

281210.01 Phosgene and its derivatives.

292910.09 Isocyanates and di-isocyanates of hydrocarbon, not elsewhere specified (example: Methylene isocyanate).

At present there is no proposal for delicensing these chemicals.

A number of measures have been taken by the Government to ensure compliance with Manufacturing, Storage and Import of Hazardous Substances Rules, 1989 (amended in 1994 and 2000) and the Chemical Accident (Emergency Planning, Preparedness and Response) Rules 1996 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for proper handling of chemicals and management of accident. Different authorities specified under these Rules have been entrusted with specific responsibilities to ensure compliance.

[English]

#### Share of States in Rural Development Schemes

6196. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received request from the State Governments especially from the State Government of Assam to bring down the State's share in Centrally Sponsored Rural Development Schemes from 25% to 10% in the interest of the farmers and rural population of the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. The Ministry has received requests from the State Governments in the North-Eastern Region including State Government of Assam to bring down the State Share in Centrally Sponsored Rural Development Schemes of the Ministry from 25% to 10%. The Ministry has referred the matter to the Planning Commission.

#### Indo-German Institute of Technology

6197. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-German Institute of Technology, a joint initiative of the Vishveshwaraiah Technological University, Belgaum and Diamant Metallplastic GmbH, Germany was inaugurated in Bangalore on 3 March, 2003;

(b) if so, whether the Diamant Triumph Metallplastic Private Limited, Bangalore, a joint venture partner of the Germany firm will co-ordinate the activities of the University locally;

(c) if so, whether any agreements has been signed in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of the other countries with whom agreements has been reached in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) to (d) As per the information provided by Karnataka Government, the Indo-German Institute of Technology (IGIT), a joint venture of the Vishveshwaraiah Technological University, Belgaum and Diamant Metallplastic GmbH, Germany was inaugurated in Bangalore on 3rd March, 2003. The Diamant Metallplastic GmbH, Germany and Diamant Triumph Metallplastic Private Limited, Bangalore will co-ordinate the activities of the institute locally.

Vishveshwaraiah Technological University, Belgaum has entered into Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Diamant Metallplastic GmbH, Germany and Diamant Triumph Metallplastic Private Limited, Bangalore for establishment IGIT to impart training in latest state-of-art technologies.

According to the MOU, the Diamant Metallplastic GmbH, Germany will supply the technical know-how for the IGIT comprising of training, literature, videos and power point demonstrations for dynamic and static moulding technologies, cold welding methods, capillary metal impregnation techniques, metal preservation and conservation methods. With no other countries such an agreement has been reached by the University.

[Translation]

#### Setting up of Science and Technology University

6198. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for setting up a science and technology University in Bihar has been received from concerned State Government;

(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 (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

#### Recruitment of Teachers In KVS

6199. SHRI T. GOVINDAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made arrangements to recruit teachers in Kendriya Vidyalaya to fill the vacancies that existed in the schools, even during the last three years when the ban on start of new KVS were existed; and

(b) if so, the details of vacancies and the details of teachers recruited during the said period, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) Vacancies in Kendriya Vidyalayas arise due to retirement, resignation, death deputation, promotion etc. of existing employees of existing Kendriya Vidyalayas, etc. The recruitment of teachers is an on-going process and was made against these vacancies.

(b) During the last three years, 2077 teachers were offered appointment to various categories of teaching posts against the available vacancies meant for direct recruitment as per details given below:—

	2000- 2001	2001- 2002	2002- 2003
TGT	264	87	491
Misc.	119	—	—
PRTs	205	—	—
PGTs	—	321	590
Total	588	408	1081

[Translation]

#### Recruitment Notices

6200. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Employment Exchange Procedure came under the judicial scrutiny of the Supreme Court in the matter of Excise Department of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether Hon'ble Supreme Court issued certain instruction to the Central and State Governments in regard to issue of the publishing recruitment notices;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is a fact that neither the Union Government nor the State Governments is following these instructions to publish recruitment notices;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to ensure that the instructions issued by the Union Government to publish recruitment notices in Hindi, English and Urdu are followed meticulously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) to (c) Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of Excise Superintendent, Malkapatnam (Krishna District), Andhra Pradesh v K.B.N. Vishweshwara Rao and Ors [1996(6) SCALE 676], directed as follows:—

"It should be mandatory for the requisitioning authority/establishment to intimate the employment exchange and employment exchange should sponsor the names of the candidates to the requisitioning Departments for selection strictly according to seniority and reservation, as per requisition. In addition, the appropriate Department or undertaking or establishment, should call for the names by publication in the newspapers having wider circulation and also display on their office notice boards or announce on radio, television and employment news bulletins; and then consider the cases of all the candidates who have applied."

(d) and (e) No Sir. The Union Government has already issued general instructions on May 18, 1998 bringing the above directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court to the notice of the all Ministries/Departments of Government of India and modifying the existing recruitment procedure in accordance with the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. A copy of O.M. No. 14024/2/96-Estt(D) dated May, 18, 1998 issued on the subject is enclosed

as statement. This Office Memorandum was also endorsed to all the State Governments.

(f) It is the responsibility of each requisitioning authority/establishment to follow the procedure which is based on the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

#### **Statement**

No. 14024/2/96-Estt(D)

Government of India

Ministry of Personnel, P.G. & Pensions

Department of Personnel & Training

New Delhi-110001

May 18, 1998

#### **OFFICE MEMORANDUM**

Subject:- Recruitment of staff through Employment Exchanges.

The undersigned is directed to invite a reference to this Department's Office Memorandum No 14024/2/77-Estt(D) dated 13.4.1977. These instructions, inter-alia, provide that all vacancies arising under Central Government offices/establishments (Including quasi-Government institutions and statutory organizations) irrespective of the nature and duration (other than those filled through UPSC), are not only to be notified to, but also to be filled through the Employment Exchanges alone and other permissible sources of recruitment can be tapped only if the Employment Exchange concerned issued a Non-availability Certificate. There can be no departure from this recruitment procedure unless a different arrangement in this regard has been previously agreed to in consultation with this Department and the Ministry of Labour (Directorate General, Employment & Training). Similar instructions are also in force requiring vacancies against posts carrying a basic salary of less than Rs. 500/- per month in Central Public Sector Undertakings to be filled only through Employment Exchanges.

2. The Scheme of Employment Exchange Procedure came under the Judicial scrutiny of the Supreme Court in the matter of Excise Superintendent, Malkapatnam, Krishan District, Andhra Pradesh v/s. K.B.N. Visweshwara Rao & Ors [1996(6)SCALE 676]. The Supreme Court, inter-alia, directed as follows:—

"It should be mandatory for the requisitioning authority/establishment to intimate the employment exchange



and employment exchange should sponsor the names of the candidates to the requisitioning Departments for selection strictly according to seniority and reservation, as per requisition. In addition, the appropriate Department or undertaking or establishment, should call for the names by publication in the newspaper having wider circulation and also display on their office notice boards or announce on radio, television and employment news bulletins and then consider the cases of all the candidates who have applied."

3. According, it is clarified that in addition to notifying the vacancies for the relevant categories (excluding those filled through the Union Public Service Commission/the Staff Selection Commission) to the Employment Exchange, the requisitioning authority/establishment may keeping in view administrative/budgetary convenience, arrange for the publication of the recruitment notice for such categories in the "Employment News" published by the Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India and then consider the cases of all the candidates who have applied. In addition to the above, such recruitment notices should be displayed on the office notice boards also for wider publicity.

4. These orders will take effect from the date of issue and will not apply to such cases where process of recruitment through employment exchanges/open advertisement has been initiated before the said date.

5. All Ministries/Departments are requested to strictly adhere to the aforesaid instructions and also bring to the notice of their attached and sub-ordinate offices for information and compliance.

Sd/-

(HARINDER SINGH)  
JOINT SECRETARY

To:—

All Ministries/Departments of Government of India

Copy to:—

1. The Director General, Employment and Training Ministry of Labour, Rafi Marg, New Delhi.
2. The Bureau of Public Enterprises, New Delhi
3. Lok Sabha Secretariat.

4. Rajya Sabha Secretariat.
5. Union Public Service Commission.
6. Staff Selection Commission.
7. Chief Secretaries, All State Governments
8. All Union Territory Government/Administrations
9. All attached & Subordinate Offices of the Department of Personnel & Training
10. The Editor, Employment News, East Block-IV, Level 5-7, R.K. Puram, New Delhi-110066.

[English]

#### **World Water Assessment Programme under UNESCO**

6201. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Water Assessment Programme under the UNESCO has categorized the quality of drinking water in India as poor;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the quality of water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHAB M.K. PATIL): (a) The World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP) has not categorized the quality of drinking water in the India as poor. Countries have been ranked.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) Rural Drinking Water Supply is a State Subject. The Central Government assists the States in this task for providing funds under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) 15% of the funds released to the States under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) are earmarked for tackling quality problems like arsenic, fluoride, Salinity, nitrate, iron etc. As per the existing guidelines Schemes or Projects can be taken up under Sub-Mission on Quality. Sub-Mission were being sanctioned by the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM) up to 31.03.98. From 1.04.98 powers to plan, sanction and execute such projects have been delegated to the State Governments.

[*Translation*]

### **Welfare Schemes for Women and Children**

6202. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the schemes being run by the Government under the 'Multipurpose complexes' (for children also) alongwith the funds of providing loans, grants and financial assistance for it;

(b) the share and the financial contribution of the State Governments therein; and

(c) the funds provided as loans, grants and financial assistance for this programme to Rajasthan during last three years i.e. from 01.04.2000 year-wise and scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI JAS KAUR MEENA): (a) There is no scheme by name "Multipurpose Complexes" operated by the Department of Women and Child Development.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

### **Austerity Measures**

6203. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by the various Departments under his Ministry on various heads during last three years;

(b) whether the Union Government propose any economy drive to reduce expenditure on Publicity, advertisement, entertainment, caring inauguration functions, seminars, tours within the country and abroad including the payments made against STD and STD bills electricity bills particularly the bill of Airconditioner and cooler and the other such expenditure; and

(c) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) The amount spent by the three Departments of Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions, viz. Departments of Personnel & Training (including Public Enterprises Selection Board), Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances and Department of Pensions & Pensioners Welfare on various heads during the last three years is given in the statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) It is Government's constant endeavour to contain non-plan, non-developmental expenditure. It is in this context that, along with other measures, instructions to avoid wasteful expenditure are issued from time to time to all the Ministries/Departments. These measures include ban on the creation of posts, reduction in the number of sanctioned posts, restrictions on the filling up of vacant posts, reduction in office expenses, restrictions on purchase of vehicles, restriction on foreign travel and on entertainment/hospitality expenses restriction on STD/ISD facility, restriction on number of free calls on official residential telephones etc. The Government had also issued guidelines on expenditure management and fiscal prudence on 30.11.90, 5.8.1999, 24.9.2000 and 10.10.2001.

### **Statement**

#### **Department of Personnel & Training (including PESB)**

(In thousands of Rupees)

S. No.	Major Head/ Minor head	Actuals 2000-01	Actuals 2001-02	Actuals (provisional) 2002-03
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Salaries	91606	94356	99129
2.	Wages	788	740	809
3.	OTA	1232	1220	1285

1	2	3	4	5
4.	T.E. (D)	2513	3068	3770
5.	T.E. (F)	1169	1015	1400
6.	O.E.	25275	23393	24430
7.	Minor Works	2846	1481	1905
8.	PPSS	804	1129	824
9.	Publications	953	784	500
10.	Grants-in-aid	25803	19906	20800
11.	O.A.E.	133	0	0
12.	Other Charges Other Expenditure	13	63	50
13.	Departmental Canteen	3020	3164	3400
Total		156155	150319	158302

*Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances*

(In thousands of rupees)

S. No.	Major Head/ Minor head	Actuals 2000-01	Actuals 2001-02	Actuals (provisional) 2002-03
1.	Salaries	19043	20427	22275
2.	Wages	56	37	37
3.	OTA	63	63	63
4.	TE(D)	826	981	750
5.	TE(F)	321	451	950
6.	O.E.	3981	4074	3200
7.	Publication	773	926	1190
8.	O.A.E.	2760	2171	14550
9.	Other Charges	135	33	10
Total		27958	29163	43025

*Department of Pensions & Pensioners Welfare*

(In thousands of Rupees)

S. No.	Major Head/ Minor head	Actuals 2000-01	Actuals 2001-02	Actuals (provisional) 2002-03
1.	Salaries	6401	5914	6182
2.	Overtime Allowances	50	49	50
3.	Travel Expenses (D)	50	199	250
4.	Offices Expenses	641	640	617
5.	Publication	0	0	238
	Total	7142	6802	7337

*[English]***Royalty on Coal**

6204. SHRI A. NARENDRA:  
SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the income earned by the Union Government as royalty on coal from each of the coal producing States including Andhra Pradesh during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the percentage of the royalty provided to States for the development of coal producing areas and for protection of the environment, State-wise;

(c) whether any proposal to share the revenue from the coal mining with the States is pending with the Union Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA):

(a) Royalty income is earned by the States in which coal is produced. The Union Government does not earn any income from royalty on coal.

(b) The amount of royalty on coal is credited to the consolidated fund of the concerned State Government. Any expenditure from consolidated fund of the States

requires the approval of the State Legislature. Central Government has no say in the utilisation of royalty income of the States.

(c) and (d) Do not arise in view of answer given to part (b) above.

**Malnutrition in Maharashtra**

6205. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of cases of malnutrition in the first three years of life are being registered in the eight districts of Maharashtra especially in the Vidharbha region;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Union Government have formulated any strategy to overcome the problem by providing assistance to the State Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI JAS KAUR MEENA): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### Implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes

6206. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of different Central Sector Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes being implemented by his Ministry; and

(b) the details of the schemes in which the financial institutions are involved and the contribution of these financial institutions under the existing guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) The details of Central Sector Schemes and Centrally Sponsored schemes being implemented by this Ministry and the contribution of the financial institutions under the existing guidelines of the schemes is as under:—

1. Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT)— The main objective of the scheme is to improve infrastructural facilities and help in the creation of durable assets in Small and Medium Towns. As per the guidelines, 20-40% of the project cost can be obtained from financial institutions or other sources. While there is a limit on Central assistance depending on the size of the town, there is no ceiling on the amounts that could be made available from the State Governments/Local bodies from out of their own resources/Institutional Financing Agencies.
2. Infrastructural Development in Mega Cities— The funds under the scheme flow from the Central and States Governments directly to the nodal agencies designated by the State Governments for development of infrastructure in the Cities of Mumbai, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Chennai and Bangalore. The sharing between the Central Government and State Government is 25%:25%. The balance 50% is required to be mobilised by the nodal agencies/implementing agencies from Financial Institutions.
3. Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP)— The scheme has the objective of solving the drinking water problems in towns having population of less than 20,000 as per 1991 census. The scheme is funded on grant basis, by the Central Government 50% and

States Government 50% including 5% beneficiary/town contribution. In case of Union Territories, 100% financing is available from the Central Share. No Institutional Finance is involved in the scheme.

4. Low Cost Sanitation for Liberation of Scavengers (LCS)— The objective of the scheme is to convert dry units into twin pit-pour flush units and to construct the sanitation conditions and to liberate scavengers. Under the scheme, loan and subsidy is extended simultaneously by Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO), a techno-financial Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) under this Ministry, after the sanction of the scheme for the construction upto the sub-structure. For this purpose, Central subsidy is routed through HUDCO. The loan and subsidy portion is based on the income of the beneficiaries with the objective to provide subsidies to lower income groups only.
  5. Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY)— The Scheme provides assistance to individual urban poor beneficiaries of groups of urban poor women for setting of gainfully self employment ventures. Training is also given to the beneficiaries and other persons associated with the programme for upgradation and acquisition of vocational and entrepreneurial skills. Under the Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP) component of the SJSRY scheme subsidy is provided at the rate of 15% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 7500/- per beneficiary to set up Micro Enterprises. Each beneficiary is required to contribute 5% of the project cost as margin money in cash. Loan (inclusive of subsidy) upto 95% of the project cost can be sanctioned as composite loans by banks.
- For Development of Women and Children in Urban Areas (DWCUA) component of USEP, DWCUA group society is entitled to a subsidy of Rs. 1,25,000/- or 50% of the cost of project whichever is less.
6. Shelter and Sanitation Facilities for the Foothpath Dwellers in Urban Areas (Night Shelter Scheme)— Fund under the scheme is provided for construction of composite Night Shelters with Community toilets and baths for urban shelterless. The scheme is being implemented through HUDCO which provides loan to the

implementing agencies to meet the balance cost of the project after the release of Central Subsidy is also channelised through HUDCO.

7. **National Network of Building Centres—** Fund were provided under the Scheme for setting up Building Centres. The Building Centres impart training to the artisans, demonstration of various cost effective building technologies, energy efficient and environment friendly building components and technology transfer from lab to land. This scheme was also being implemented through HUDCO. However, the scheme has since been discontinued in the Tenth Five Year Plan. A proposal for revival of the scheme has been taken up with the Planning Commission.
8. **Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY)—** The Scheme has the primary objective to facilitate the construction and upgradation of the dwelling units for the slum dwellers and to provide health and enabling urban environment through community toilets. The Government of India subsidy is of 50%, the balance 50% is to be arranged by the States Government. The State's share may consist of funds from any sources in the form of subsidy or loan from HUDCO or any other agency. Government of India subsidy is released after the State's matching share of 50% has been released. The subsidy is released through HUDCO.
9. **Urban Mapping Scheme—** The scheme envisage use of modern technique of aerial photography and remote sensing for preparation and updating of existing base maps by adopting computer bases Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and the techniques of remote sensing for urban planning and development. The scheme is funded 100% by Central Government and executed through Town and Country Planning Organisation (TCPO). No Financial Institution is involved in the scheme.
10. **Urban Transport Planning—** The Grant Assistance is provided to State Governments under the scheme for conducting feasibility studies and preparation of detailed project reports in the Urban Transport Sector. No Financial Institution is involved in the scheme.
11. **Provision of Infrastructural Facilities in Displaced Persons Urban Colonies in West Bengal—** The funds under the scheme is provided for provision

of water supply, drainage, roads and pathways, sanitation and other items, the refugee colonies. The funds are directly released to the Government of West Bengal. No Financial Institution is involved in the scheme.

12. (a) Public Health Engineering Training Programme (PHE Training)
- (b) Research and Development (R&D)
- (c) Monitoring and Management Information System (MIS)

PHE Training programme caters to the training needs of various Water Supply and Sanitation Departments in the field of Public Health Engineering. Under Research and Development, the Ministry sponsors applied research and development projects to various research and academic institutions in the field of water supply sanitation and solid waste management. Under Monitoring and Management Information System, the Ministry is contemplating to get the Centrally sponsored schemes such as AUWSP and LCS evaluated through independent agencies.

No Institutional Finance is involved in these scheme.

#### Allotment of Government Accommodation

6207. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ministers have some discriminatory powers with regard to the allotment of Government accommodation to trusts, memorials and political parties;

(b) if so, the norms laid down for the allotment of such accommodation; and

(c) the details of the allotments made during the last three years till date, category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) Allotment of Government accommodation to trusts, memorials and political parties are made as per prescribed guidelines. In the cases which did not fall within the frame of guidelines, approval of Cabinet Committee on accommodation is taken.

(b) Copies of guidelines are enclosed as Statement-I to III.

(c) A Statement-IV is enclosed.

**Statement I**

No. 12014/2/96-Pol. II  
Government of India  
Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation  
Directorate of Estates

New Delhi, the 20th July, 2000

**OFFICE MEMORANDUM**

Sub: Revised guidelines for allotment of Govt. accommodation from General Pool to the Political parties.

The undersigned is directed to say that the Supreme court in its order dated 23.12.96 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 585/94 had directed to frame revised guidelines for allotment of Govt. accommodation to the Political Parties. The following guidelines have been approved by the Government:—

- (i) The National Political Parties, which have been recognised as such by the Election Commission of India, shall be allowed to retain/secure allotment of one housing unit from General Pool in Delhi for their office use on payment of licence fee under FR 45A, i.e. the normal licence fee.
- (ii) The said accommodation will be provided for a period of three years during which the party would acquire a plot of land in an institutional area and will construct its own accommodation for party office.
- (iii) One residential accommodation would be allotted/allowed to be retained by the party President of recognised national party in case the President does not have a house in Delhi, either of his own or allotted by Government in any other capacity.
- (iv) The facility of office accommodation will also be given to the State level parties recognised by the Election Commission of India provided it has, in the opinion of the Accommodation Committee of Cabinet, adequate representation in Parliament and its case for allotment is approved by the CCA on its merit.
- (v) The other buildings allotted or in occupation of any political party stand cancelled. However, a period of six months or up to the time allotment has been made, whichever is earlier would be

given to the party to make alternate arrangement and vacate the Government accommodation.

2. All the allotment sections are requested that further necessary action may be taken accordingly.

3. These guidelines shall be effective from 22.2.2000.

4. These orders are issued in supersession of this Directorates' OM No. 12016/2/80-Pol.II (vol. II) (xviii) dated 24.10.1985.

Sd/-

(Mahendra Singh)  
Deputy Director of Estates

**Statement II**

No. 12/11/2000-CDN-I/Pol. II  
Government of India  
Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation  
Directorate of Estates

New Delhi, the 4th May, 2001

**OFFICE MEMORANDUM**

Sub: Allotment of Govt. accommodation to the State Level Political Parties—Framing of guidelines regarding.

The undersigned is directed to say that in pursuance of Supreme Court's directions dated 23.12.96 in CWP No. 585/94, revised guidelines for allotment of Govt. accommodation to political parties were framed with the approval of the CCA. The guidelines, inter alia, provide that the facility of office accommodation will also be given to the State Level parties recognised by the Election Commission of India provided it has, in the opinion of the Accommodation Committee of Cabinet, adequate representation in Parliament and its case for allotment is approved by the CCA on its merit.

2. The matter has been considered by the CCA in its meeting held on 8.3.2001 and the following guidelines have been approved:—

- (i) Only those recognised State level parties that have strength of 7 Members in both Houses of

the Parliament should be made eligible for allotment of accommodation for their party office.

- (ii) Such accommodation may be provided in V.P. House only.
- (iii) One double suite accommodation in V.P. House may be allotted to the recognised State level party.
- (iv) The said accommodation will be provided to the State Level Party as long as it is recognized by the Election Commission of India and has adequate representation in the Parliament as decided by the CCA.

3. Shiv Sena, Telugu Desam Party, Rashtriya Janata Dal, AIADMK, All India Trinamool Congress and Samajwadi Party, which have applied for accommodation for their party office and which are having strength of 7 and more Members in the Parliament, may be allotted one double suite accommodation at V.P. House in terms of guidelines mentioned in para 2 above.

4. LO (MP) and CDN-I Section are requested that further necessary action may be taken accordingly.

Sd/-

(Mahendra Singh)  
Deputy Director of Estates

### **Statement III**

No. 12035/8/94-Pol. II

Government of India

Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation  
Directorate of Estates

New Delhi, the 2nd November, 2000

### **OFFICE MEMORANDUM**

Sub: Conversion of bungalows in LBZ area into memorials.

The undersigned is directed to say that the bungalow type accommodation in General Pool is exclusively meant for allotment to the Members of Union Council of Ministers, Chief Justice of India and other Judges of the Supreme Court and to other dignitaries. The question of conversion of bungalows in LBZ area into memorials for the departed leaders was under consideration of the Government. No guidelines/criteria to be followed for such allotment has been prescribed. Though Govt. normally does not favour conversion of bungalows into memorials after the demise of the departed leaders, Govt. bungalows have been converted into memorials of the departed leaders in the past keeping in view the public service rendered by them to the nation.

2. The matter has now been considered by the Government and it has now been decided to impose a total ban on the conversion of Govt. bungalows into memorials of the departed leaders in future.

Sd/-

(Mahendra Singh)  
Deputy Director of Estates

### **Statement IV**

S. No.	Name of the Political Party	Accommodation No.	Date of Allotment
1	2	3	4
1.	Rashtriya Janata Dal	13 (Double)	23.5.2001
2.	All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK)	113 (Double)	23.5.2001
3.	Telugu Desam	414 (Double)	23.5.2001
4.	Shiv Sena	513 (Double)	23.5.2001
5.	Samta Party	220 (Double)	Allotment regularized w.e.f. 4.5.2001
6.	Janata Dal (United)	4 (Single)	6.9.2002



1	2	3	4
7.	Janata Dal (United)	5 (Single)	4.10.2002
8.	Bharatiya Janata Party	24, V.P. House	Allotment regularized w.e.f. 4.10.2000
9.	Bharatiya Janata Party	104, V.P. House	27.4.2001
10.	Bharatiya Janata Party	301, V.P. House	18.1.2001
11.	Bharatiya Janata Party	302, V.P. House	18.1.2001
12.	Bharatiya Janata Party	317, V.P. House	18.1.2001
13.	Bharatiya Janata Party	417, V.P. House	22.2.2001
14.	Bharatiya Janata Party	503, V.P. House	21.11.2000
15.	Bharatiya Janata Party	122, V.P. House	29.5.2002
16.	Congress Party	15, V.P. House	11.1.2001
17.	Congress Party	16, V.P. House	19.10.2000
18.	Congress Party	112, V.P. House	25.10.2000
19.	Congress Party	211, V.P. House	25.10.2000
20.	Congress Party	411, V.P. House	10.4.2001
21.	Congress Party	416, V.P. House	25.10.2000
22.	Communist Party of India	309, V.P. House	Allowed retention for three years w.e.f. 3.10.2000
23.	Bharatiya Janata Party	20, Tughlak Crescent	18.9.2001
24.	Bharatiya Janata Party	30, Aurangzeb Road	1.7.2002
25.	Bahujan Samaj Party	C-1/11, Humayun Road	14.6.2002
26.	Trinmool Congress	13, Mahadeva Road	17.2.2003
27.	CPI (M)	8, Teen Murti Lane	27.2.2002
28.	CPI	AB-4, Purana Quila Road	9.9.1997

### Memorials

(1) Type-II bungalow No. 1, M.L. Nehru Marg to Lal Bahadur Shastri Memorial Vide Cabinet's decision dated 1.2.2000.

### Gene Patenting

6208. DR. N. VENKATASWAMY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Data Bank has been set up to identify Genes and help facilitating their patenting;

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

(c) the number of Genes identified and patented as on 31.3.2003?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH

RAWAT 'BACHDA': (a) and (b) No, Sir, there is no data bank which has been specifically set up to identify genes and facilitate their patenting. However, the Department of Biotechnology in the Ministry of Science and Technology has set up Mirror sites of international genomic databases in the country at Indian Institute of Science (IISc.), Bangalore; University of Pune, Pune; Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), New Delhi and Institute of Microbial Technology (IMTEC), Chandigarh. The Databases include Genome Databank (GDB), Protein Database (PDB), Plant Genome Databases and Databases and Software hosted at European Bioinformatics Institute (EBI). These mirror sites have been set up to promote the genomic and proteomic research. At present, genes are not patentable as such in India. However, it is only the novel Genes/ DNA fragments with some utility are patentable in other countries.

(c) So far, Indian scientists have identified eight patentable genes out of which two genes have been patented in USA through the Department of Biotechnology.

#### **Course for NRI's by CBSE**

6209. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has decided to start a special course for the Indian Diaspora, the lessons 'desi' culture as reported in Hindu dated 16.4.2003;

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

(c) whether the CBSE had agreed to develop special course for NRIs two years ago;

(d) if so, the reasons for delay in fulfilling its obligations; and

(e) the time schedule for completion of said work by CBSE?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) and (b) As per information furnished by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), the Board has planned to launch courses on Indian language and Indian culture to cater to the needs of the Indian diaspora at the following levels:

- Parichaya (Foundation)
- Prabodh (Functional)
- Praveen (Advanced)

The courses will be open to the Indians of all age groups. It will be in the form of self-learning packages consisting of printed materials and CD-Roms.

(c) to (e) CBSE is in the process of developing the materials.

#### **Transactions by Kendriya Bhandar**

6210. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI:  
SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the answer given to USQ No. 1779 dated 28.11.2001 and state:

(a) whether the CVC has exempted the Kendriya Bhandar to furnish return on Store/Purchase, contract entered by them exceeding Rs. 2 crores; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Towing of Vehicles**

6211. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN:  
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR KHANDELWAL:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the vehicles towed away by the traffic police during the last one year in Delhi, district-wise;

(b) the number of challans made by Delhi Police during the said period, district-wise;

(c) the mechanism followed by the police to convey the owner of the vehicle about the towing away of his vehicle;

(d) the procedure followed for release of the towed vehicles;

(e) whether it is a fact that most of the vehicles towed are let off after extracting money from the unsuspecting innocent vehicle owners; and

(f) if so, the steps taken by the Government to streamline and make the system corruption free to save the vehicle owners from victimization by the traffic police?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) and (b) The requisite information is given below:

S.No.	District	Number of Vehicles towed away		Number of cases Prosecuted	
		2002	2003 (upto 30th April, 2003)	2002	2003 (upto 30th April, 2003)
1.	South	29538	9718	29538	9718
2.	South-West	12207	3570	12207	3570
3.	West	18397	5350	18397	5350
4.	North	29505	6690	29505	6690
5.	Central	28714	8341	28714	8341
6.	North-West	11771	3829	11771	3829
7.	New Delhi	16434	5158	16434	5158
8.	East	6242	1431	6242	1431
9.	North-East	2081	666	2081	666
Total		154889	44753	154889	44753

(c) Before towing away the offending motor vehicles, the traffic staff on duty makes suitable announcements on the Public Address system fitted on the towing vehicle. In addition, the notice boards have been installed at appropriate locations which carry information about the place to which the towed vehicle is generally taken.

(d) The towed away vehicles are released only after compounding the offence and on payment of the towing charges as prescribed by the Government of National Territory of Delhi.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) The steps taken to streamline the system include setting up of an independent Public Relations and Grievances Cell in Delhi Traffic Police to enquire into complaints relating to corruption/harassment by Delhi Traffic Police officials; conducting frequent surprise checks by vigilance squads; and punishing those found indulging in malpractices.

#### Higher Secondary Education

6212. SHRIMATI RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the centrally sponsored schemes running in Uttar Pradesh through the higher secondary education department;

(b) the amount of funds allocated for each schemes;

(c) the target fixed under each scheme and the extent to which it has been achieved;

(d) whether the Government are satisfied with the target achieved so far; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) to (e) The Centrally Sponsored Schemes are not specific to any State or UT. State-wise budget allocations are not made under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes administered by the Department. Grants, are, however, released to State Governments keeping in view the proposals received, availability of resources and progress of utilization of funds earlier released.

[*Translation*]

#### **Bagdighi Colliery of BCCL**

6213. PROF. RITA VERMA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate General of Mines Security after inspecting the Bagdighi mine of Bharat Coking Coal Limited had pointed out the decrepitude of mine barriers and dangers emanating therefrom in September, 2000.

(b) if so, whether the BCCL management has taken any pre-emptive measures to forestall this danger;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether a notice was already served to close down the mine of Bagdighi colliery for safety reasons before the accident took place therein due to water inundation;

(f) if so, whether the CMD of the company and Directorate General, Mines-safety were fully aware of the notice served on the company;

(g) if so, whether any action has been taken after the accident against them;

(h) whether the Directorate General, Mines-safety also advised to stop mining of coal from the aforesaid mine; and

(i) if so, the manner in which the coal was being mined in the absence of proper safety arrangements?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA): (a) DGMS officials after inspecting Bagdighi mine of BCCL on 25th September, 2000 had pointed out under regulation 59(4) of Coal Mines Regulations, 1957 as follows in the spot inspection report:

'There are some working in the barrier of 8 and 7 seam between Bagdighi and Jayrampur, workings are doubtful. Agent, Bagdighi was advised to make fresh plan in consultation with Agent, Jayrampur and submit afresh plan to this Directorate showing the above mentioned working'.

Regulation 59(4) primary deals with "type of plans regarding mine boundary". However, regulation 127 of the Coal Mines Regulations, 1957 deals with danger from underground inundation and no observation about danger from inundation between Joyrampur and Bagdighi colliery was made in the above inspection note.

(b) As per the above inspection note, no danger was pointed out. Only advice to prepare fresh plan showing mine boundary was given.

(c) and (d) The mine management started the survey work of the 7 seam, but the exercise could not be completed fully before the accident.

(e) No notice was served to close down Bagdighi colliery. However, improvement notice under Section 22A(1) of the Mines Act, 1952 was issued, vide which blasting permission was withdrawn by DGMS on 10.11.2000 which was restored on 10.01.2001.

(f) Directorate General of Mines Safety and nominated Director of BCCL were fully aware of the above improvement notice.

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

(h) and (i) DGMS did not stop mining operation of coal at Bagdighi colliery before the accident.

[*English*]

#### **Funding of CSIR Projects**

6214. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies (NISTADS), a constituent establishment of CSIR, is having many projects funded by CSIR and other national and international agencies;

(b) if so, the details including the total grant sanctioned, grant utilized, number of staff recruited in the

projects funded by agencies other than CSIR during the last three years, year-wise, project-wise, category-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that the number of externally funded projects are decreasing during the last three years;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any scientists is denied permission for applying/receiving externally funded projects during the last three years; 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) Yes Sir. The details of projects sponsored by various national and international agencies for past three years, are placed as Statement I, II and III.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

### **Statement I**

*List of sponsored/consultancy projects taken up at NISTADS during 2000-01*

S. No.	Name of the project	Name of the agency	Total Grant (Rs. in lakhs)	Total Grant received	Grant utilized (Rs. in lakhs)	Staff recruited
1.	Environmental Statistics and Mapping in Delhi: Application of Spatial Technologies	Ministry of Environment & Forest	7.40	6.70	4.42	3
2.	State of the Art Report on Chemicals and Products whose production and import have been banned by other countries but they continue to be produced and used in India	Department of Environment	2.65	2.10	2.10	2

### **Statement II**

*List of sponsored/consultancy projects taken up at NISTADS during 2001-02*

S. No.	Name of the project	Name of the agency	Total Grant (Rs. in lakhs)	Total Grant received (Rs. in lakhs)	Grant utilized (Rs. in lakhs)	Staff recruited
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Indian Patents in agricultural bio-technology	International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), Washington D.C., USA	3.25	3.21	2.51	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Ecological economics for sustainable agriculture, valuation indicators for evaluation of soil science research in India	Indian Councils of Agricultural Research (ICAR)	14.81	8.21	5.89	1
3.	Scientific understanding among people within cultural complex of thought: a survey during Kumbh mela	National Council for Science and Technology Communication (NCSTC)	1.70	1.70	1.70	—
4.	Upgradation of jacquard m/c for modernization of methodology of artistic handloom design through CAD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)	10.43	2.61	2.61	—

**Statement III***List of sponsored/consultancy projects taken up at NISHADS during 2002-03*

S. No.	Name of the project	Name of the agency	Total Grant (Rs. in lakhs)	Total Grant received (Rs. in lakhs)	Grant utilized (Rs. in lakhs)	Staff recruited
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Mid term evaluation of oil-seeds project	Department for International Development, India (DFID), British High Commission, New Delhi	1.00	0.75	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Impact Assessment study of RID projects	All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE)	2.60	2.60	1.50	—
3.	Sensitization course on Science and Technology in Society	DST/AICTE/Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)	1.00	1.00	1.00	—
4.	Quality of manpower in knowledge intensive sectors: cases from drugs and chemical sectors	Department of Science & Technology (DST)	11.00	7.00	—	2
5.	Aspects of knowledge generating institution in India: A study of capability, organization and output in sector of Indian science	Department of Science & Technology (DST)	13.3	6.00	—	2
6.	Evaluation of Design and Technology upgradation scheme for handicraft	Ministry of Textile	8.00	1.00	—	1

#### **Appeal against Sales Tax Department**

6215. SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the answers given to USQ Nos. 2747 and 71 dated 20.03.2002 and 18.02.2003 and state:

(a) whether the second appeal filed before the Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal by the Kendriya Bhandar has also been dismissed; and

(b) if so, the details of the order passed therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Expandable Housing Scheme, 1996**

6216. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority propose to waive off/exempt last 3 instalments out of 10 under the hire-purchase option of Expandable Housing Scheme, 1996;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount likely to be refunded to the allottees who have deposited the entire cost of flats under the cash-down option of Expandable Housing Scheme, 1996 particularly in Rohini area, area-wise;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the number of allottees who opted for hire-purchase option and who opted for cash-down separately; and

(f) the number of allottees who have paid their instalments upto date without failure and the number of allottees who failed to deposit their instalments upto date and the penalty imposed thereon by DDA, separately and area-wise?

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

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

(e) and (f) Under the terms and conditions of the Scheme, the allottees had the option to opt for either hire purchase or cash down basis of payment. The allottees had the further option to switch over from hire purchase to cash down or vice versa at any point of time even after possession of flats. As such, no centralized information of allottees under hire purchase option or cash down option or of the allottees who paid all the instalments up-to-date or otherwise has been maintained. However, out of the 8404 allotments made under Expandable Housing Scheme, 1996, 4902 allotments have been cancelled.

#### **Sale and Snatching of Children in Delhi**

6217. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:  
SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:  
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sale of children in Delhi is on rise;

(b) whether there has also been sharp increase in the cases of snatching children from their mothers in Delhi;

(c) if so, the facts thereof alongwith the number of cases reported during last one year; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) to (c) There were during the last one year three isolated cases reported to Delhi Police in which either the delinquents were alleged to be engaged in the illegal business of sales of infant children or the children were kidnapped or deceitfully snatched.

(d) Delhi Police have briefed and sensitized their staff to maintain a sharp vigil.

#### **Tender Mafia in MCD**

6218. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tender mafia is active in MCD for doing a single work and getting payments more than once as reported in *Rashtriya Sahara* dated 25.4.2003;

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

(c) the names of the Departments involved in such cases;

(d) whether the Government have made any investigation in this regard;

(e) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(f) the action taken against the officials held responsible for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) to (f) The report contained in the news-item is based on the observations made in audit report of the Municipal Chief Auditor. The Corporation has taken note of these observations which relate to the Maintenance Division of Civil Line Zone (Division-XII) of the Corporation and initiated a detailed investigation, into the matter so that appropriate action under law is taken against the delinquents, if any.



### **Installation of Handpumps under Swajaldhara Scheme**

6219. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of applications received by the Government from the State Government of Himachal Pradesh as no date for installation of Hand Pumps under Swajaldhara Scheme;

(b) the details of applications cleared so far under the scheme, especially from the district of Kangra; and

(c) time by which the remaining applications are like to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHAB M.K. PATIL): (a) to (c) Government of India have received 321 proposals for installation of Hand Pumps under Swajaldhara from Government of Himachal Pradesh and the same have been cleared. These include 259 proposals pertaining to Kangra District.

### **Setting up of Prawn Bio-Fertilizer and Ethanal Plant**

6220. SHRI GANTA SREENIVASA RAO:  
SHRI GUNIPATI RAMAIAH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that under the Department of Biotechnology, Bio Genes India has signed letter of intent to set up Prawn Bio-Fertilizer and Ethanal Plant in Kakinada with an investment of Rs. 300 crore;

(b) if so, the details of the project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHHATRAPAL SINGH): (a) The Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science and Technology have informed that they have not received any proposal for issuing of letter of intent to set up Prawn Bio-Fertilizer and Ethanol Plant.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

### **National Nutrition Mission**

6221. DR. V. SAROJA:  
SHRI KALAVA SRINIVASULU:  
SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI:  
SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

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

(a) the status of nutrition mission in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether a National Nutrition Mission is being launched in selected nutritionally backward districts of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether out of Rs. 103.33 crore for 2002-2003, only Rs. 53.96 lakh have been released to the States;

(e) if so, the time by which the balance amount likely to be released during the current financial year;

(f) whether any scheme has been sanctioned for Madhya Pradesh under the National Nutrition Mission;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the progress made under the said scheme so far and the date from which wheat is likely to be distributed under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI JAS KAUR MEENA): (a) Composition of National Nutrition Mission is under finalisation.

(b) to (d) Under a Pilot Project, in 51 identified districts, Rs. 103.33 crore was initially allocated as Additional Central Assistance to States for 2002-03, to provide free foodgrains to undernourished adolescent girls and pregnant & lactating mothers. Rs. 53.96 crore was released in 2002-03. Balance amount was not released in 2002-03. Details are given in the Statement enclosed.

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

**Statement**

*State-wise break up of the Additional Central Assistance Allocated/Released in 2002-03 for the Pilot Project in 51 districts to provide free foodgrains to under-nourished adolescent girls and pregnant & lactating Mothers*

(Rs. lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	District 1	District 2	Additional Central Assistance	
				Allocated	Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Alidabad	Mehboob Nagar	995.7	527.78
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Lohit		7.02	4.23
3.	Assam	Kokrajhar	Karbi Anglong	231.6	124.51
4.	Bihar	Aurangabad	Gaya	769.77	412.24
5.	Chhattisgarh	Sarguja		239.39	129.55
6.	Goa	North Goa		80.65	44.11
7.	Gujarat	Panchmahal	Dohad	581.75	309.17
8.	Haryana	Ambala	Yamuna Nagar	176.92	98.44
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra		127.88	70.63
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	Anantnag		125.11	68.41
11.	Jharkhand	Paschimi Singhbhum		259.4	140.1
12.	Karnataka	Gulbarga	Kolar	952.76	504.62
13.	Kerala	Palakkad	Malappuram	469.96	266.21
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	Damoh	408.81	219.93
15.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Nagpur	1132.42	600.81
16.	Manipur	Senapati		29.76	16.78
17.	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills		33.5	18.22
18.	Mizoram	Lunglei		12.5	6.93
19.	Nagaland	Tuensang		30.32	17.23
20.	Orissa	Koraput	Kalahandi	537.51	281.32
21.	Punjab	Hoshiarpur	Jalandhar	193.75	114.03
22.	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	Banswara	343.82	184.95
23.	Sikkim	East Sikkim		12.31	7.38
24.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvannamalai	Ramanathapuram	392.85	213.25
25.	Tripura	West Triupra		165.84	90.57

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	Sonbhadra	461.1	248.44
27.	Uttaranchal	Hardwar		150.9	82.67
28.	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Purulia	1127.07	593.23
29.	Delhi	North-East Delhi		116.47	
30.	Pondicherry	Karaikkal		20.42	
31.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	Andamans		35.18	
32.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh		46.2	
33.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	D & N Haveli		36.63	
34a.	Daman & Diu	Diu		7.63	
34b.	Daman & Diu	Daman		15.17	
35.	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep		5.04	
India				10333.11	5395.74

#### VSS in HFCL and FCL

6222. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in VSS circular issued to HFCL and FCI employees on 19th September 2002 there is a provision according to which those who have completed not less than 30 years service are to be eligible for a maximum of 60 months salary as compensation which is subjected to the amount not exceeding the salary/wages for the balance period of service left at the time of voluntary separation;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that none of the personnel completing 30 years of service in the said two corporation have been granted this benefit and their *ex-gratia* have been computed based on 45 days salary for each completed years of service as have been done for other employees completing less than 30 years of service;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) if not, the list of beneficiaries of this clause?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHHATRAPAL SINGH): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. As per the Voluntary

Separation Scheme (VSS) issued by Department of Public Enterprises (DPE), the employees who opt for VSS within three months from the date of other are eligible for the following benefits:—

- (i) An employee would be entitled to an *ex-gratia* payment equivalent to 45 days emoluments (pay+DA) for each completed year of service or the monthly emolument at the time of retirement multiplied by the balance months of service left before the date of retirement, whichever is less;
- (ii) All those who have completed not less than 30 years of service, will be eligible for a maximum of 60 (sixty) months salary/wage as compensation. This will be subject to the amount not exceeding the salary/wage for the balance period of service left (at the rate of monthly salary/wage at the time of voluntary retirement).

All employees are to be paid as per the above guidelines of DPE, and HFC and FCI have been directed to recover any excess payment.

[Translation]

#### Provision of Free Foodgrains for Pregnant Women

6223. SHRI NAGMANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for providing free of cost foodgrains to the pregnant women;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the latest position of the said proposal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI JAS KAUR MEENA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

#### **Allocation of Funds under Rural Development Schemes**

6224. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY:

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:

SHRI BAL KRISHNA CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the scheme-wise details of the funds allocated to the district under various rural development schemes during each of the last three years and the current year, District-wise;

(b) the details of the scheme-wise amount allocated/ utilised by the NGOs in each district during the said period;

(c) whether the Government have received requests from the State Governments to enhance the funds under various Central Rural Development Schemes during 2003-2004;

(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 ANNASAHAB M.K. PATIL): (a) Since District-wise information sought is quite voluminous and prohibitive in view of the cost and efforts needed to compile them, the State-wise allocations under the programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development during 2000-01, 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04 are indicated in the Statement-I.

(b) State-wise details of funds allocated/utilised by the NGOs during 2000-2001 to 2002-03 under Innovative Stream for Rural Housing are given in Statement-II.

(c) Any proposal for enhancing Central funds during 2003-04 does not appear to have been received.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) The allocation of funds to States depends on the financial resources available to the Ministry for the respective Schemes.

#### **Statement I**

Sl. No.	State/UT	EAS/SGRY-I Central Allocation				JGSRY/SGRY-II Central Allocation				SGSY Central Allocation				IAY Central Allocation			
		2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6586.59	9952.70	9451.49	10945.80	6727.55	9821.52	9525.83	11088.38	5303.03	3088.31	3068.31	4238.88	11036.00	11794.45	12070.22	13869.37
2.	Assam	405.80	519.21	493.74	571.71	456.91	519.38	493.24	571.14	276.91	164.76	127.10	221.53	726.86	555.06	569.82	827.75
3.	Bihar	10546.62	13490.96	12810.39	14833.50	11872.04	13495.28	12816.04	14840.03	7195.18	4281.13	3302.59	5758.15	16354.79	12489.11	12823.65	14124.59
4.	Chhattisgarh	138184.87	19600.10	18826.54	21918.95	16476.88	16730.78	17400.97	20218.76	12816.76	7300.00	7300.00	10084.97	29032.84	32088.79	32787.84	37131.83
5.	Goa	3725.40	5616.92	5304.11	6177.47	5084.75	4197.85	3851.85	4591.90	2880.88	1820.58	1820.58	2228.84	2045.34	2016.89	2084.05	2337.51
6.	Gujarat	15.18	22.94	21.79	25.24	128.41	145.98	136.57	158.89	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	68.00	76.20	77.98	88.32
7.	Haryana	2479.32	3746.38	3557.65	4120.14	3285.21	3734.85	4175.86	4846.83	1886.15	1154.86	1154.86	1586.58	3243.00	3389.82	3468.85	3828.46

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
8.	Haryana	1458.62	2204.06	2093.09	2424.02	1932.75	2197.16	2197.16	2552.95	1174.37	679.48	679.43	938.70	1171.00	1146.14	1172.95	1328.34
9.	Himachal Pradesh	614.28	928.21	881.48	1020.85	813.95	925.31	925.31	1075.15	494.67	286.16	286.16	365.33	515.00	507.06	518.91	587.86
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	780.26	1148.80	1080.95	1263.44	1007.38	1145.20	1063.89	1236.17	612.10	354.16	354.16	489.27	618.00	606.54	620.72	702.96
11.	Jharkhand	8385.06	12673.81	12035.69	13838.61	12113.79	13771.01	12793.29	14864.95	4755.33	2751.41	2751.41	3801.08	8765.16	9413.29	9633.38	10809.67
12.	Karnataka	4973.80	7515.70	7137.20	8265.64	6580.54	7482.16	6860.88	8088.08	4004.53	2317.00	2317.00	3200.94	5888.00	6100.88	6243.55	7070.71
13.	Kerala	2231.73	3372.27	3202.48	3708.80	2857.15	3361.70	3123.04	3628.76	1796.82	1009.63	1009.63	1436.25	3552.00	3780.58	3868.97	4381.56
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7217.24	10809.15	10359.77	11987.72	9387.00	12276.64	11481.35	13340.51	6004.58	3474.22	3474.22	4789.85	7137.66	7008.38	7282.92	8157.24
15.	Maharashtra	9832.00	14856.70	14108.88	16339.34	13027.87	14810.16	13894.00	16143.90	7915.98	4580.15	4580.15	6327.49	10585.00	10824.79	11077.83	12545.56
16.	Manipur	707.18	904.42	860.17	986.01	795.90	904.72	859.19	994.88	482.36	287.00	221.40	385.88	866.65	661.80	679.51	748.47
17.	Meghalaya	792.68	1013.29	963.63	1115.82	891.69	1013.61	962.59	1114.61	540.42	321.55	248.05	432.33	1151.46	879.29	902.85	994.44
18.	Mizoram	183.36	234.48	222.99	258.21	206.33	234.54	222.74	257.92	125.06	74.41	57.40	100.04	276.42	211.09	216.73	238.73
19.	Nagaland	543.30	695.06	680.99	785.38	611.86	685.28	660.30	764.58	370.70	220.57	170.16	236.58	743.31	567.62	582.84	641.95
20.	Orissa	7553.70	11383.84	10810.67	12519.90	9882.52	11348.19	10542.48	12249.66	6065.56	3609.50	3509.50	4848.38	9154.00	9464.97	9716.97	11004.35
21.	Punjab	708.88	1071.15	1017.21	1178.05	939.30	1067.80	2443.84	2839.58	570.73	330.22	330.22	456.20	745.00	759.25	777.00	879.95
22.	Rajasthan	3776.78	5706.92	5419.60	6276.45	5004.41	5689.04	5291.01	6147.80	3040.77	1758.38	1758.38	2430.60	3233.00	3198.28	3273.06	3706.70
23.	Sikkim	203.84	259.60	246.88	285.87	228.45	259.69	246.82	285.57	138.45	82.38	63.55	110.76	198.28	152.17	156.25	172.10
24.	Tamil Nadu	5824.00	8800.37	8357.28	9678.62	7717.07	8772.80	8207.15	9536.15	4689.03	2713.06	2713.06	3748.10	5846.00	5822.86	6061.33	6864.39
25.	Tripura	1276.22	1632.98	1553.21	1798.50	1437.02	1633.50	1551.28	1796.27	870.92	518.20	399.75	686.73	1681.23	1283.85	1318.25	1451.97
26.	Uttar Pradesh	22258.95	33634.47	31940.92	36980.97	29503.89	33540.13	31302.41	36371.30	18163.60	10509.37	10509.37	14518.73	21347.67	21985.12	22100.04	25028.00
27.	Uttaranchal	1483.15	2246.42	2133.31	2470.60	1980.17	2228.37	2125.56	2468.75	954.45	552.30	552.30	763.00	2217.33	2242.99	2295.43	2599.55
28.	West Bengal	8372.22	12650.87	12013.90	13913.37	11089.58	12611.24	11715.86	13613.04	6740.66	3900.11	3900.11	5388.01	12064.00	12729.32	13026.91	14792.84
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands		52.94	50.27	58.22	84.64	96.21	89.61	104.12	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	129.00	143.47	146.82	166.27
30.	Chandigarh	35.04															
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	35.04	52.94	50.27	58.22	55.87	63.51	59.00	68.55	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	68.00	75.29	77.05	87.26
32.	Daman & Diu	1.17	1.76	1.68	1.95	27.07	30.77	28.59	33.22	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	27.00	31.16	31.89	36.12
33.	Delhi																
34.	Lakshadweep	2.34	3.53	3.35	3.88	42.43	48.23	44.81	52.07	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	3.00	2.44	2.50	2.83
35.	Pondicherry	44.38	67.06	63.68	73.75	86.00	97.76	90.82	105.53	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	67.00	71.22	72.80	82.55
	All India	126200.00	187300.01	177875.06	205895.00	164549.98	187058.98	177383.04	208030.00	100000.00	58150.00	56793.00	80000.00	161389.06	161798.97	165640.07	187050.00

EAS Employment Assurance Scheme

JGSY Jawahar Gram Samadhi Yojana

SGRY Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana

SGSY Sampoorna Grameen Seewar Yojana

IAY Indra Awas Yojana

Sl. No.	State/UT	NOAPS		NMBS	NFBS		PMGSY			ARWSP			CRSP	
		Central Allocation		Central Allocation	Central Allocation		Central Allocation			Central Allocation			Central Allocation	
		2000-2001	2001-2002	2000-2001	2000-2001	2001-2002	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2000-2001	2001-2002
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4361.76	4360.76	1590.19	3035.50	2391.35	19000.00	19000.00	19000.00	14872.45	13889.68	14865.00	203.67	1954.09
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	181.26	181.26	27.11	57.78	54.82	3500.00	3500.00	3500.00	4389.00	4476.00	4977.00	11.50	56.91
3.	Assam	2624.34	2624.34	419.43	1552.78	1473.14	7500.00	7500.00	7500.00	7372.00	7561.00	8407.00	303.95	518.93
4.	Bihar	5144.85	4620.99	618.14	1234.38	972.44	15000.00	15000.00	15000.00	4661.00	7274.00	7406.00	565.60	1813.96
5.	Chhattisgarh	1243.22	1116.63	304.52	1053.35	829.83	8700.00	8700.00	8700.00	1580.00	3877.00	2443.00	93.93	264.84
6.	Goa	27.94	25.10	2.58	12.22	9.63	500.00	500.00	500.00	1404.00	1455.00	122.00	2.31	0.87
7.	Gujarat	561.60	504.42	104.00	158.76	125.07	5000.00	5000.00	5000.00	9260.68	8237.00	6699.00	126.79	47.93
8.	Haryana	535.80	481.24	64.69	54.21	42.71	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00	2162.00	3108.64	2946.00	63.87	86.21
9.	Himachal Pradesh	236.55	212.46	19.11	30.72	24.20	6000.00	6000.00	6000.00	5678.00	5559.41	5643.00	25.17	36.28
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	317.26	284.96	49.27	57.38	45.20	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00	9070.00	10105.88	12388.00	31.34	11.85
11.	Jharkhand	1732.39	1555.99	205.45	465.63	363.82	11000.00	11000.00	11000.00	4719.00	3619.00	3063.00	142.18	696.15
12.	Karnataka	2959.63	2658.27	402.66	649.22	511.45	9500.00	9500.00	9500.00	10859.00	13547.74	12313.00	164.51	62.19
13.	Kerala	1396.31	1254.13	136.58	382.10	301.02	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00	5752.00	6331.00	3698.00	106.41	782.21
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3342.24	3001.92	600.20	2904.11	2287.84	21300.00	21300.00	21300.00	9529.00	8877.00	7159.00	312.54	301.82
15.	Maharashtra	4158.51	3735.07	453.49	1026.73	808.86	13000.00	13000.00	13000.00	16934.00	19159.00	16829.00	287.11	108.55
16.	Manipur	327.06	327.06	48.80	65.00	61.66	4000.00	4000.00	4000.00	1475.00	1643.00	1826.00	20.31	7.26
17.	Meghalaya	352.67	352.67	52.81	72.22	68.52	3500.00	3500.00	3500.00	1869.07	1760.00	1957.00	22.04	7.87
18.	Mizoram	98.51	98.51	14.85	21.67	20.56	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00	1226.00	1257.00	1398.00	5.67	2.03
19.	Nagaland	256.13	256.13	38.43	36.11	34.26	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00	1275.00	1308.00	1454.00	15.27	5.45
20.	Orissa	3682.21	3307.28	624.24	1346.69	1060.92	17500.00	17500.00	17500.00	8213.00	6522.00	6225.00	188.31	639.02
21.	Punjab	386.79	429.15	46.98	134.16	105.69	2500.00	2500.00	2500.00	2383.00	2277.00	2581.00	55.36	163.10
22.	Rajasthan	1474.54	1324.40	325.34	468.16	368.81	13000.00	13000.00	13000.00	23634.65	24499.65	26750.00	170.61	64.50
23.	Sikkim	94.57	94.57	14.15	21.67	20.56	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00	650.00	536.00	597.00	5.64	126.43
24.	Tamil Nadu	3276.00	2942.43	906.36	1904.76	1500.56	8000.00	8000.00	8000.00	7340.00	7956.00	6358.00	202.33	1765.48
25.	Tripura	565.46	565.46	84.41	122.78	116.48	2500.00	2500.00	2500.00	1521.00	1599.00	1734.00	35.63	377.35
26.	Uttar Pradesh	7861.76	7061.24	1627.32	2775.42	2186.46	31500.00	31500.00	31500.00	12472.00	13269.00	13022.00	699.94	2601.21

1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
27.	Uttaranchal	403.07	362.03	86.60	246.48	194.18	6000.00	6000.00	6000.00	2304.00	3356.00	3083.00	32.43	46.88
28.	West Bengal	3312.50	2975.21	541.17	975.73	768.68	13500.00	13500.00	13500.00	14173.78	8773.00	8545.00	304.12	1265.97
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	17.38	15.61	1.09	2.86	2.25	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	4.88	4.88
30.	Chandigarh	13.66	12.27	2.65	2.86	2.25								
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11.80	10.60	0.47	2.86	2.25	500.00	500.00	500.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	3.88	3.88
32.	Daman & Diu	2.48	2.23	0.31	2.86	2.25	500.00	500.00	500.00				0.77	0.76
33.	Delhi	249.58	224.17	36.97	31.46	24.78	500.00	500.00	500.00		5.00	5.00	2.31	2.31
34.	Lakshadweep	1.86	1.67	0.16	2.86	2.25	500.00	500.00	500.00				0.48	0.48
35.	Pondicherry	49.05	44.06	5.25	2.86	2.25	500.00	500.00	500.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	2.68	50.11
	All India	51260.74	47024.29	9455.78	20914.34	16790.00	237500.00	237500.00	237500.00	184803.63	191823.00	184518.00	4213.54	13897.76

Central Allocation for Pradhan Mantri Gram Yojana (PMGSY) and Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) not finalised  
Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) is a demand driven Scheme since 2002-2003

NOAPS National Old Age Pension Scheme

NIMBS National Maternity Benefit Scheme

NFBS National Family Benefit Scheme

### Statement II

*State-wise Funds Released and Utilised by the NGO since inception till date under innovative stream for Rural Housing and Habitat Development*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	Funds Released Till Date	Funds Utilised Till Date
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	45.63	12.54
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	20.00	16.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4
7.	Gujarat	12.99	8.00
8.	Haryana	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	0.57	0.00
13.	Kerala	37.60	19.88
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8.29	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00
16.	Manipur	5.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00
19.	Nagaland	8.00	0.00
20.	Orissa	8.00	0.00

1	2	3	4
21. Punjab		0.00	0.00
22. Rajasthan		7.86	0.00
23. Sikkim		0.00	0.00
24. Tamil Nadu		18.00	8.00
25. Tripura		0.00	0.00
26. Uttar Pradesh		52.81	18.24
27. Uttaranchal		0.00	0.00
28. West Bengal		14.92	0.00
29. Andaman & Nicobar Islands		0.00	0.00
30. Dadra & Nagar Haveli		0.00	0.00
31. Daman & Diu		0.00	0.00
32. Lakshadweep		0.00	0.00
33. Pondicherry		0.00	0.00
Total		239.67	82.66

#### **Agricultural Education at Secondary Level**

6225. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:  
SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV:

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

(a) the States in the country in which agricultural education is begin taught up to the secondary level;

(b) whether the Government propose to include agriculture as a subject in all the schools up to the secondary level in all States of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to change the Agricultural education curriculum as also to give it a new direction; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) to (e) The Government is not aware that agricultural education is taught as a subject

at school level in any state. There is also no proposal at present under consideration of the Government in this regard. The National Curriculum Framework for School Education (NCFSE)-2000 does not make specific mention of agriculture as a separate subject of study at school level.

#### **Creation of Jharkhand Cadre**

6226. SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA:  
SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision for the creation of Jharkhand Cadre;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether it is a fact that the developmental activities have been affected due to delay in settlement of Cadre dispute between Jharkhand and Bihar;

(d) if so, the efforts made by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the success achieved by the Government as a result of the steps taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Consequent upon the bifurcation of the state of Bihar and Jharkhand, the posts in the All-India Services in the two states were divided vide notification dated 21.10.2000, effective from 15.11.2000 as under:

	Bihar	Jharkhand
IAS	264	129
IPS	163	87
IFS	43	130

(c) No instance of cadre dispute between Jharkhand and Bihar, affecting the developmental activities has come to the notice of the Government.

(d) Does not arise.



(e) Bifurcation of Cadre was done keeping in view, inter alia, check in administrative expenditure consistent with the requirement for efficient administration in the smaller states, the need of grouping Departments/posts in rational manner to ensure optimum utilization of available personnel and proper career management. These objective have been achieved.

[English]

### Interest Rates of HUDCO

6227. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that HUDCO's Local Head Office has been inaugurated in Bangalore recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the HUDCO is reducing its interest rate to less than 9.5 percent to give a fillip to housing and infrastructure projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Local Head Office of Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) has been inaugurated on 28th March, 2003.

(c) and (d) Interest rates for housing and infrastructure projects are decided by HUDCO depending upon market trends/cost of borrowing and are reviewed periodically. The present Financing Pattern of HUDCO is given in the enclosed statement.

### Statement Financing Pattern

S. No.	All projects loans including take-out financing except EWS, Action Plan and HUDCO Niwas	Extent of Finance Upto (%)	Interest rate (%) p.a. (net)		
			5 Years	10 Years	15 Years
A.	Public Agencies	85	10.00	10.25	10.75
	Direct Borrowing by Govt. and Police Organisations	100	10.00	10.25	10.50
B.	Private Agencies/Co-operative Agencies				
	(i) Mortgage, Escrow with structure repayment.	70	11.00	11.50	11.75
	(ii) Mortgage with separate project account	70	11.50	11.75	12.00

Note: In case of Private Agencies, the Regional Chief can increase the rate of interest depending on the risk factor. For Co-generation projects the extent of loan is 80% for Govt. Guarantee Schemes and 60% for other type of securities. Interest rate for co-generation project shall be same for urban infrastructure scheme.

The Private sector loan of more than Rs. 50 crore shall be on consortium basis, subject to the extent of financing limit not exceeding 50% of project cost.

### GENERAL NOTES

- Interest rates will be at 10% for EWS, Action Plan Schemes, Building Centre and NGO (EWS Housing

only) schemes.

- The agency will deposit no-refundable application fee alongwith the application for loan and the front-end-fee which may be either paid by the agency in advance or adjusted from the first release after issue of sanction letter.

Nature of Scheme	Percentage (%) of Loan Amount	
	Application Fee#	Front End Fee
EWS, LIG, Action Schemes and NGO	0.10	0.25
All other schemes	0.10	0.50

# Subject to minimum of Rs. 10,000/- and maximum of Rs. 1.00 lakh with rounding off to next slab of Rs. 10,000/-. For Loan amount more than Rs. 50 crore, the front end fee will be charged @ 0.25.

Note: No R&D fee charged.

3. In the case of consortium funding, the terms and conditions would be per terms and conditions of the Lead consortium partners.
4. Joint Sector Agencies having more than 26% equity from Government will be charged the rate as applicable for Public Agencies. The balance joint sector agencies will be charged rate applicable for private agencies.

#### **Allotment of Land by DDA**

6228. SHRI BHAN SINGH BHAURA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has been allotting land to various cultural religious and welfare organisations in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of such organisations allotted land during the last three years;

(c) the number of applications pending with the Delhi Development Authority from such associations alongwith the period of their pendency;

(d) whether the DDA is contemplating for their speedy disposal; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

#### **Canteen Facility to PMF's**

6229. SHRIMATI PRABHA RAU: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the personnel belong to Para-Military Forces are not entitled to use subsidized canteen facility like personnel of the armed forces;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have any proposal to provide canteen facility to the Jawans of the Para Military Forces also;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor especially in view of the fact that the Jawans of PMFs work under same conditions on the borders and the disturbed areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) The Canteen Stores Department (CSD) facilities are available to personnel of Defence forces and are not admissible to the personnel of paramilitary forces except when they are under the operational control of Army.

(b) The question of extending the CSD facility to the personnel of paramilitary forces was examined in consultation with Ministry of Defence. It has not been possible to do so due to infrastructural and financial constraints.

(c) to (e) Paramilitary forces have some arrangements to provide similar facilities to their personnel.

#### **Performance of Urban Infrastructure Development Projects**

6230. SHRI V. VETRISILVAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any survey to assess the performance of urban infrastructure development projects being implemented in various States with the help of external assistance;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the shortcomings found therein;

(c) the details of such projects being implemented in Tamil Nadu; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to improve their performance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (d) State Governments implement urban infrastructure development projects with external assistance.

Central Government holds review meetings to review the performance of externally assisted projects. The shortcomings noticed in the implementation of projects are pointed out to State Governments for remedial action.

As per available information, two projects viz., Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project-II and 2nd Chennai Water Supply are under implementation with assistance from World Bank in Tamil Nadu.

#### **Employment to IIT Graduates**

6231. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that nearly 50% or more graduates of IITs are not staying in India to seek employment as reported in *Indian Express* dated 30th March, 2003;

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

(c) the average money spent by the Government for helping a student graduate from any IIT;

(d) whether any effort been made to make the IITs to raise funds themselves to meet their expenses;

(e) if not, whether the Government will continue funding the export of IIT Graduates in the near future; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) to (c) The Government is not aware of the survey under reference. However, graduates from Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) do migrate to other

countries for jobs and higher studies. Nevertheless, a much larger number of students remain in India serving the Nation in various capacities. Average expenditure incurred by the Government on an IIT graduate is around Rs. 1.5 lakh per annum.

(d) to (f) Though IITs are encouraged to generate internal resources through sponsored research, consultancy etc. however, Government continues to be the principal funding source for IITs. It is the considered policy of the Government to continue funding the IITs as per the requirement.

#### **Surplus Mining Blocks to Private Entrepreneurs**

6232. SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA:  
SHRI KAMAL NATH:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Ltd. has been criticised for not handing over surplus mining blocks to the private entrepreneurs;

(b) if so, whether to sustain the projected coal production in the next few years, the Government propose to handover surplus mining blocks to the private entrepreneurs;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the further reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries have identified 121 blocks/sub-blocks and Singareni Collieries Company Limited has identified 7 blocks, totally 128 blocks, for allocation to public/private sector for captive mining. While out of the above blocks 27 blocks have been allotted so far, mining of coal has started in 4 blocks.

#### **Sector Reforms Projects**

6233. SHRI KALAVA SRINIVASULU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sector Reforms Projects under the rural water supply sector have not yielded the expected results in the various districts of the country;

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

(c) the target set and achieved under the programme so far, district-wise; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to make the pilot project a success?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) to (d) The Sector Reforms Projects launched in 1999 over 67 districts in 26 States. The Sector Reform Projects are Process Projects. Thus these Projects take some time to start picking up as these are based on participatory, demand driven approach which is completely different from the target based, supply-driven approach. Implementation of the Sector Reforms Projects required a major change in attitude and response of the agencies

implementing the Programme as well as the beneficiary community. According to available information, Rs. 631.66 crore has so far been released under the Programme and an expenditure of Rs. 346.36 crore has been reported. The Community contribution of Rs. 58.63 crore have come from 21.56 lakh people. 31 Districts have reported expenditure of over 60% of available funds while it is less than 30% for 20 districts. The district-wise details of progress is given in the enclosed statement.

The Department is regularly reviewing the implementation of Sector Reforms Projects in different districts and States by sending Review Missions and holding discussions with the State and District authorities with a view to assist them in identification and removal of the bottlenecks in speedy implementation of the Sector Reforms Projects.

### *Statement*

#### *Implementation Status of Sector Reforms Projects*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	District	State	Approved GOI Share project cost		Administrative approval date	Funds released	Reported expenditure	Community contribution	No. of contributors	%age expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh	4000.00	3740.00	07-Jun-00	1122.00	1039.36	202.52		92.63
2.	Khammam	Andhra Pradesh	3753.00	3509.00	07-Jun-00	2052.70	2144.10	288.59	227432	104.45
3.	Nalgonda	Andhra Pradesh	4000.00	3740.00	07-Jun-00	1122.00	1105.66	563.82	95000	98.54
4.	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh	4000.00	3740.00	15/19-Jun-01	1122.00	397.18	123.56	498	35.40
5.	Prakasam	Andhra Pradesh	4000.00	3740.00	07-Jun-00	1122.00	948.09	376.56	103790	84.50
6.	Guntur	Andhra Pradesh	4000.00	3740.00	01-Apr-02	1122.00	476.99	438.82	24006	42.51
7.	East Godavari	Andhra Pradesh	4000.00	3740.00	17-Jun-02	374.00	31.09	77.55		8.31
8.	Lohit	Andhra Pradesh	900.00	841.50	04-Feb-00	252.45	66.17	58.50		26.21
9.	West Siang	Andhra Pradesh	700.00	654.50	04-Feb-00	392.70	372.70	20.27		94.91
10.	Jorhat	Assam	1275.00	1188.60	04-Feb-00	356.58	240.08	30.20	22000	67.33
11.	Kamrup	Assam	1000.00	935.00	04-Feb-00	280.50	171.05	12.70	3290	60.98
12.	Sonitpur	Assam	1181.00	1103.49	04-Feb-00	331.04	156.78	16.80	5500	47.36
13.	Vaishali	Bihar	4000.00	3740.00	23-Feb-00	1122.00	438.99	47.94		39.13
14.	Durg	Chhattisgarh	4000.00	3740.00	15-Jun-01	1122.0	130.59	5.39	5598	11.64

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15.	Mehsana	Gujarat	4000.00	3740.00	04-Feb-00	1122.00	40.90	143.97	13500	3.65
16.	Rajkot	Gujarat	4000.00	3740.00	09-Feb-00	1122.00	412.89	160.00	105500	36.80
17.	Surat	Gujarat	4000.00	3740.00	04-Feb-00	1122.00	491.49	110.00	10200	43.80
18.	Karnal	Haryana	1507.00	1409.05	23-Feb-00	422.71	422.77	32.33	3840	100.01
19.	Yamuna Nagar	Haryana	986.18	922.08	23-Feb-00	276.62	312.07	42.57	8346	112.81
20.	Sirmour	Himachal Pradesh	2005.00	1857.50	03-Feb-00	557.25	230.44	28.58	29058	41.35
21.	Srinagar	Jammu & Kashmir	2511.00	2347.79	04-Feb-00	704.33	458.63	38.63		65.12
22.	Udhampur	Jammu & Kashmir	2500.00	2250.00	04-Feb-00	675.00	631.66	52.34	11801	93.58
23.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	4000.00	3740.00	23-Feb-00	1122.00	14.66	1.24	486	1.31
24.	Bellary	Karnataka	4000.00	3740.00	18-Feb-00	1122.00	676.27	171.68	22238	60.27
25.	Mangalore	Karnataka	4000.00	3740.00	04-Feb-00	1122.00	879.16	233.36	248778	78.36
26.	Mysore	Karnataka	4000.00	3740.00	04-Feb-00	1122.00	251.90	153.04	14400	22.45
27.	Kasargod	Kerala	4000.00	3740.00	16-Mar-00	1122.00	431.94	92.36	21655	38.50
28.	Kollam	Kerala	4000.00	3740.00	24-Aug-00	1122.00	127.20	7.06		11.34
29.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	2927.94	2737.62	02-Feb-00	821.29	219.83	21.60		26.77
30.	Hoshangabad	Madhya Pradesh	4000.00	3740.00	20-Apr-00	1122.00	196.21	29.29	5946	17.49
31.	Narsinghpur	Madhya Pradesh	4000.00	3740.00	19-Apr-00	1122.00	214.13	50.25		19.08
32.	Raisen	Madhya Pradesh	4000.00	3740.00	19-Apr-00	1122.00	334.25	22.50	18800	29.79
33.	Sehore	Madhya Pradesh	1795.00	1678.15	16-Mar-00	503.44	160.55	22.05	5940	31.89
34.	Amravati	Maharashtra	2126.00	1973.50	04-Feb-00	592.05	419.93	14.41	16952	70.93
35.	Dhule	Maharashtra	3952.78	3692.96	04-Feb-00	1107.88	495.91	0.00	11088	44.76
36.	Nanded	Maharashtra	4000.00	3740.00	04-Feb-00	1122.00	189.55	14.14		16.89
37.	Raigad	Maharashtra	3793.00	3473.80	04-Feb-00	1042.13	55.47	14.60	4377	5.32
38.	Ri-Bhoi	Meghalaya	975.11	907.01	15/19-Jun-01	272.10	125.52	14.49	8551	46.13
39.	Serchhip	Mizoram	268.98	248.17	04-Feb-00	223.35	186.78	19.65	28071	83.63
40.	Dimapur	Nagaland	594.00	555.39	04-Feb-00	166.61	170.22	7.89	102549	102.17
41.	Balasore	Orissa	4000.00	3740.00	25/31-Oct-00	1122.00	409.87	41.90	16896	36.53
42.	Ganjam	Orissa	4000.00	3740.00	15/19-Jun-01	1122.00	542.04	83.24	4500	48.31
43.	Sundergarh	Orissa	4000.00	3740.00	19-Apr-00	1122.00	971.68	45.09	4251	86.60
44.	Bhatinda	Punjab	752.19	700.95	03-Feb-00	210.28	205.11	13.50		97.54
45.	Moga	Punjab	344.00	321.44	03-Feb-00	96.43	112.94	13.20		117.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
46.	Muktsar	Punjab	3992.80	3733.27	25/31-Oct-00	1119.98	54.26	2.67	0	4.84
47.	Alwar	Rajasthan	4000.00	3740.00	04-Feb-00	1122.00	1126.88	121.54	32110	100.43
48.	Rajsamand	Rajasthan	4000.00	3740.00	26-Mar-02	1122.00	12.44	7.97	3528	1.11
49.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	4000.00	3740.00	04-Feb-00	1122.00	1167.78	147.72	10110	104.08
50.	Sikka	Rajasthan	2171.00	1986.05	16-Mar-00	595.81	423.21	21.27	2200	71.03
51.	Sikkim South	Sikkim	1322.48	1210.07	16-Mar-00	363.02	0.00	7.97	3528	0.00
52.	Sikkim West	Sikkim	892.35	816.50	16-Mar-00	244.95	0.00	0.00		0.00
53.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	4000.00	3740.00	03-Feb-00	2244.00	2564.08	315.00	93183	114.26
54.	Cuddalore	Tamil Nadu	4000.00	3740.00	04-Feb-00	2244.00	1947.08	201.27	141600	86.77
55.	Perambalur	Tamil Nadu	4000.00	3740.00	19-Apr-00	2244.00	1546.99	283.49	128600	68.94
56.	Vellore	Tamil Nadu	4000.00	3740.00	16-Mar-00	3366.00	2452.31	314.28	253986	72.86
57.	Kancheepuram	Tamil Nadu	4000.00	3740.00	18-Jun-02	374.00	16.38	26.33	6403	4.38
58.	Virudhunagar	Tamil Nadu	4000.00	3740.00	18-Jun-02	374.00	243.59	61.91	10087	65.13
59.	West Tripura	Tripura	2819.40	2566.90	04-Feb-00	1540.14	881.68	87.33	130320	57.25
60.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	3000.00	2805.00	19-Apr-00	841.50	111.12	10.13	11585	13.20
61.	Chandauli	Uttar Pradesh	2500.00	2337.50	04-Feb-00	701.25	451.27	3.53		64.35
62.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	4000.00	3740.00	04-Feb-00	1122.00	502.80	7.81	4580	44.81
63.	Mirzapur	Uttar Pradesh	3000.00	2805.00	04-Feb-00	841.50	474.19	2.96	657	56.35
64.	Sonebhadra	Uttar Pradesh	2500.00	2337.50	04-Feb-00	701.25	479.73	66.75	14362	68.41
65.	Midnapur	West Bengal	4000.00	3740.00	24-Aug-00	1122.00	952.89	82.00	40500	84.93
66.	N 24 Parganas	West Bengal	4000.00	3740.00	24-Aug-00	1122.00	1103.78	125.03	59409	98.38
67.	Haridwar	Uttaranchal	4000.00	3740.00	11-Nov-01	1122.00	13.39	8.00	4500	1.19
Total			206045.21	192285.28		63166.86	34636.65	5863.13	2156085	

[Translation]

**Short Supply of Water**

6234. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the water channel supplying water to the 75 acres of land in Buddha Jayanti Park in Delhi is lying dry for the last three years;

(b) if so, whether the Jal Board does not supply even drinking water for employees and thousands of people who visit this park daily; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which the water is likely to be supplied in adequate quantity there?

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

(b) and (c) To augment the inadequate supply of water from Jal Board, the CPWD has installed tubewells in the park to meet the horticulture and other requirements, though falling ground water level has restricted the availability of water. In addition to optimum coordination amongst various civic agencies, CPWD is being advised to adopt rain water harvesting to bridge the gap.

[English]

#### Indian Citizenship

6235. SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the 4000 applications made by the Chakmas and Hajongs of Arunachal Pradesh for Indian Citizenship; and

(b) the time by which the Indian Citizenship is likely to be granted to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) and (b) The matter is under consultation with the State Government.

[Translation]

#### VIP Security

6236. KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Delhi Police commandos deputed for VVIP and VIPs security;

(b) whether commandos deputed for the VIP and VVIP security are not getting their salaries;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) to (d) There are at present 182 Commandos of Delhi Police deployed for security of protected persons. There was some delay in release of salary of seventy-one of these Commandos for the months of February and March, 2003 due to certain procedural constraints. The matter has since been settled and the Commandos in question paid their salaries.

[English]

#### Allocation of Funds for Pucca Roads

6237. DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the funds allocated for the construction of pucca roads during the Ninth Five Year Plan period and percentage of increase therein during the Tenth Five Year Plan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU): Government have launched the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in the penultimate year of Ninth Plan i.e. December, 2000 to provide all-weather road connectivity to all Unconnected Habitations with a population of 500 persons and above [250 persons in respect of Hill States of North-East, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttaranchal and the Desert Areas as identified in the Desert Development Programme as well as the Tribal (Schedule V) Areas] by the end of the Tenth Plan period (2007). The funds released, State-wise, during the two years of the Ninth Plan period when the programme was in operation, and in the first year of the Tenth Plan is given in Statement alongwith State-wise allocation for 2003-04. State-wise allocation has not so far been made for the remaining years of the Tenth Plan period.

#### Statement

*The State/UT-wise Funds released during the Years 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03 under the PMGSY and allocation for 2003-04*

Sl.No.	State/UTs	Amount Released in			(Rs. in crore)
		Ninth Plan		Tenth Plan	Allocation for
		2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	195.00	224.65	219.29	90.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	40.95	45.00	41.51	35.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	75.00	80.00	74.92	75.00
4.	Bihar	149.90	0.00	0.00	150.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	92.41	98.62	159.60*	87.00
6.	Goa	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00
7.	Gujarat	59.81	60.00	51.70	50.00
8.	Haryana	25.18	30.00	44.75*	20.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	60.00	72.09	104.57	60.00
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	20.00	0.00	35.00	20.00
11.	Jharkhand	110.05	120.00	0.00	110.00
12.	Karnataka	100.57	108.37	97.74	95.00
13.	Kerala	19.71	27.65	11.43	20.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	217.64	248.00	450.39*	213.00
15.	Maharashtra	130.21	134.50	114.58	130.00
16.	Manipur	40.00	40.00	0.00	20.00
17.	Meghalaya	34.95	45.72	35.00	35.00
18.	Mizoram	19.93	26.53	50.88*	20.00
19.	Nagaland	19.75	25.53	22.23	20.00
20.	Orissa	179.70	175.00	170.09	175.00
21.	Punjab	24.66	55.00	20.39	25.00
22.	Rajasthan	140.09	150.00	241.74*	130.00
23.	Sikkim	13.16	20.00	17.81	20.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	99.25	88.57	80.32	80.00
25.	Tripura	24.75	26.85	25.00	25.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	321.11	348.11	240.54	315.00
27.	Uttaranchal	60.63	70.00	0.00	60.00
28.	West Bengal	135.00	149.65	159.52	135.00
Total (States)		2414.41	2474.84	2469.00	2220.00
<b>Union Territories</b>					
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	10.59	0.00	0.00	10.00
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	5.00	0.00	5.00
31.	Daman & Diu	5.00	0.00	0.00	5.00
32.	Delhi	0.00	5.00	0.00	5.00
33.	Lakshadweep	0.00	4.89	0.00	5.00
34.	Pondicherry	5.00	0.00	0.00	5.00
Total (UTs)		20.59	14.89	0.00	35.00
Grand Total		2435.00	2489.73	2469.00	2255.00

\*Includes 25% advance release for roadworks of 2003-04.



**Representation of SC/ST Officers in  
Grade I of CSS**

6238. SHRI A. KRISHNASWAMY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as on 01.07.1986 the overall representation of SC/ST officers in Grade-I of the CSS was for below the percentage of reservation of 22½% prescribed for these Categories according to the Reservation Policy of the Government and that there was no excess representation of the persons belonging to these categories, as on 01.07.1987;

(b) if so, the reasons for NIL reservation for SC Category officers in the Select Lists of this Grade for the years 1987 to 1990 issued recently; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to give due representation of 22½% to these categories in these Select Lists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) and (b) The quota reserved in promotions for SC and ST officers is 15% and 7½% respectively. As on 1.7.1986 and upto 1.7.1990 the representation of SC officers in Grade I of CSS was in excess of their reserved quota. Therefore, no reservation for SC officers was provided during Select Lists of 1987 to 1990. However, there was a shortfall in representation of ST officers from 1.7.1986 to 1.7.1990, as adequate ST Officers were not available even in the extended zone of consideration (five times the number of vacancies). The ST vacancies have been carried-forward to be filled by ST Officers in the subsequent Select Lists.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Production of Rajhara Region of CCL**

6239. SHRI BRAJ MOHAN RAM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state the details of production of Rajhara region of Central Coalfields Ltd. during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA): The production of Rajhara region of Central Coalfields Limited during the last three years is as follows:

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

Year	Production
2000-2001	228
2001-2002	254
2002-2003	301

[English]

**Manufacture of Chemical Dyes**

6240. SHRI SAIDUZZAMA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of chemical dyes are manufactured in the country as reported in Time of India dated 19 March 2003;

(b) if so, the estimated quantities manufactured each year indicating the estimated value thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that NBRI Lucknow and other organizations have been promoting plant based herbal colours instead of synthetic dyes as these are harmful to health;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether BSI have made any standards for herbal colours specially for their safety;

(f) whether it is a fact that herbal colours are more expensive leading to sellers passing on synthetic colours as herbal colours;

(g) whether any sample testing has been made in this regard; and

(h) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHHATRAPAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes. Sir. Chemical Dyes are manufactured in the country in substantial quantity for various applications such as in Textiles, Plastic, Rubber Paper, Leather and food etc. Total production of Chemical Dyes for the past three years in the organized sector as reported by manufactured units is as under.

Year	Production in MTs
1999-2000	28306 MTs
2000-2001	28788 MTs
2001-2002	24399 MTs
2002-2003 (anticipated)	30400 MTs

The value of production is not monitored.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) has initiated R&D programmes to develop plant based herbal colours and edible pigments at two of its constituent laboratories, namely National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI), Lucknow and Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI), Mysore. NBRI has developed process for eco-friendly herbal gulal which has been commercialized. The herbal gulal in various shades has been well received among the consumers. NBRI has also isolated about fifteen plant based colour shades. CFTRI has isolated and developed food colours such as red colour from beet root, kokum and chilies, yellow colour from safflower and turmeric, pink colour from grapes, and orange colour from annatto seed.

(e) to (h) BIS has not published any standard for Herbal Colours. Herbal Colours stated to be are more expensive than Synthetic Colours. The cost, however, depends upon the availability of quality of raw material, the extraction process employed and the type of colour.

#### **Flats for Kargil Martyrs**

6241. SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the flats built by DDA in Veer Awaz Yojana in Dwarka and allotted to families of Kargil Martyrs are showing cracks as reported in the *Indian Express* dated 13th April, 2003;

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

(c) the officers responsible for constructing such low quality flats and the action taken/proposed to be taken against the guilty officers; and

(d) the steps being taken for immediate repairs of the damaged flats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) The Delhi Development Authority has informed that there are no cracks in the flats allotted under Vijayee Veer Awaz Yojana.

(c) and (d) Verification of facts reported in the news item appeared in *Indian Express*, dated 13.4.2003 has been taken up by Vigilance Department of DDA.

#### **Printing of Wealth of India**

6242. KUMARI BHAVANA PUNDLIKRAO GAWLI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Competent Authority initiated printing of copies of the encyclopedia, *Wealth of India—Raw Material*, a publication of NISCAIR (CSIR) recently;

(b) if so, the stock position of each volume of *Wealth of India* for the last three years, year-wise and category-wise in NISCAIR;

(c) the demand and sale of *Wealth of India* for the last three years, volume-wise, category-wise and year-wise; and

(d) the total number of scientists working exclusively for *Wealth of India* for the last three years, year-wise, designation-wise and category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) The details regarding stock position, demand and sales of *Wealth of India—Raw Materials (WOI)*, during the last three years are given as under:

Sl. No.		Stock position as on 1st Jan.			Sales during the year (Jan.-Dec.)			Date of reprinting
		2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002	
1.	<b>Primary Series</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Vol. I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Vol. II	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Vol. III	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Vol. IV	271	164	70	107	92	70	14.1.2003
	Vol. V	99	Nil	698	99	51	66	22.6.2001
	Vol. VI	247	146	48	100	97	47	21.4.2003
	Vol. VII	107	2	703	105	48	94	27.6.2001
	Vol. VIII	210	108	23	102	84	23	21.4.2003
	Vol. IX	277	163	70	114	92	70	21.4.2003
	Vol. X	240	137	32	103	104	30	17.3.2003
	Vol. XI	232	129	27	103	101	12	21.4.2003
	Suppl. Fish &	138	45	3	93	42	3	07.4.2003
	Fisheries Suppl. Livestock/Poultry	128	32	Nil	96	32	Nil	21.4.2003
2.	<b>Revised Series</b>							
	Vol. 1-1A	251	51	Nil	199	51	Nil	21.3.2003
	Vol. 2-2B	1755	1640	1550	114	89	174	—
	Vol. 3-3Ca-Ci	2093	1983	1743	109	239	52	—
3.	<b>Supplement Series</b>							
	Vol. 1 (A-Ci)	—	400	260	90	137	122	24.3.2000
	Vol. 2 (Ci-Cy)	—	—	380	Nil	114	139	14.5.2001
	Vol. 3 (D-I)	—	—	—	Nil	Nil	117	26.6.2002

(d) Break up of entire WOI team working for the WOI supplements and related areas is given as under:

S.No.	Year	2000	2001	2002
1.	Number of Scientists	Gr. IV (5) 3	Gr. IV (5) 3	Gr. IV (5) 2
	Working	Gr. IV (4) 12	Gr. IV (4) 12	Gr. IV (4) 10
		Gr. IV (3) 1	Gr. IV (3) 1	Gr. IV (3) 1
		Gr. IV (2) 3	Gr. IV (2) 3	Gr. IV (2) 2
		Total=19	Total=19	Total=15

[Translation]

**Utilization of Coal for Power Generation**

6243. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:  
SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of coal being utilized to generate power in the country;

(b) the income being generated on this account;

(c) the quantum of coal required and supplied to various coal-based power plants during the Ninth Plan period;

(d) whether the Government have made any projection of the demand of coal by the power plants during the Tenth Plan period;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the steps taken to increase the production of coal during the Tenth Five Year Plan to meet the requirement of power plants and the industrial units; and

(g) the steps being taken by the Government to raise the productivity of coal mine workers?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA):

(a) The percentage of coal being utilized to generate power in the country is about 74% of the total coal produced in the country for the year 2002-2003 (provisional).

(b) The income generated i.e. sale value of coal supplied to Thermal Power Plants from CIL and SCCL during 2002-03 is Rs. 21491 crores (Provisional).

(c) Statement showing coal allocation/linkage and receipts year-wise during the Ninth Plan Period is given below:—

(in million tonnes)

Year	Allocation/ Linkage	Receipts (Indigenous coal)
1997-1998	233.640	208.050
1998-1999	220.570	202.370
1999-2000	236.270	216.650
2000-2001	241.880	230.060
2001-2002	250.550	240.009

(d) and (e) Planning Commission has finalized a demand of 317.14 million tonnes of raw coal and 3.74 million tonnes of middlings for Power (Utility) sector for the terminal year of Tenth Plan (2006-07).

(f) Steps taken to increase the production of coal include starting of new projects/opening of new mines, modernisation/expansion of existing mines, up-gradation of technology, increase in production/productivity, etc.

(g) The following steps have been taken to increase the productivity:

(i) Rationalization of manpower deployment.

(ii) Introduction of suitable mechanisation depending on the geominig conditions.

(iii) Optimization of districts re-organization of layout.

(iv) Optimization of utilization of inputs.

(v) Improvement in working condition through better ventilation etc.

[English]

**Drugs and Pharma Industries in Public Sector**

6244. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Drugs and Pharmaceutical plants set up in the public sector, location-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government have a proposal to expand some of these units during the Tenth Plan;

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

(d) the efforts made during the Ninth Plan to promote the drugs and pharmaceutical industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHHATRAPAL SINGH): (a) There are nine plants of five Central Public Sector Enterprises located in the states of West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The modification in Drug Policy 1986, announced in September 1994 is directed towards creating an

environment conducive to channalising new investment into the pharmaceutical industry to encourage cost-effective production, introducing new technologies/new drugs and strengthening the indigenous capability for production of drugs.

#### **Mineral Reserves in Reserved Forests**

6245. SHRI CHADA SURESH REDDY:  
SHRI Y.V. RAO:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether reserved forests area and tribal areas are bestowed with precious minerals and metals wealth;

(b) if so, the details thereof, state-wise mineral and metal-wise; and

(c) the action taken to explore and tap mineral resources from those areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) Survey by Geological Survey of India suggests that forest and tribal areas in India have mineral potential.

(b) and (c) The areas included in the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution (tribal areas) are notified in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Maharashtra. Almost the entire States of Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand, and sizeable mineral bearing areas of Orissa and Rajasthan are notified tribal areas. Most of these areas are also included in forest areas. Although mineral reserves are not separately estimated in terms of forest areas or tribal areas, it is indicated that in general the forest and tribal areas of India are rich in fuel minerals like coal, metallic minerals like bauxite, iron, zinc and lead. Besides, limestone, gypsum minerals are also available in such areas.

The National Mineral Policy, 1993, envisages that extraction and development of minerals are closely interlinked with other natural resources like land, water, air and forest. The areas in which minerals occur often have other resources presenting a choice of utilization of land. Some such areas are ecologically fragile and some are biologically rich. It is necessary to take comprehensive view to facilitate the choice or order of land use keeping in view the needs of development as well as needs of protecting the forests, environment and ecology. Both

aspects have to be properly coordinated to facilitate and ensure a sustainable development of minerals resources in harmony with environment.

The mining statute provides for clearances from the Ministry of Environment and Forests from the environmental and forest angles before exploitation of minerals. Through constant dialogue with the Ministry of Environment and Forests, significant procedural simplifications in obtaining forests clearance and environmental clearance for mining activities have come about. This includes the procedure to be followed for renewal of mining leases and the simplification of the forms. The environment and forestry related issues get discussed in various forums like meetings by the Mineral Advisory Council, Conference of State Ministries of Mining and Geology and Investor meets. The Ministry of Mines constantly interacts with the Ministry of Environment and Forests on the action points arising out of these meetings.

#### **Performance of CCL**

6246. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the performance of the Central Coalfields Limited has improved during the year 2002-03 in comparison to past few years;

(b) if so, the comparative figures for the last three years;

(c) whether the Government of Jharkhand has taken steps for the timely release of land for the pending projects;

(d) if so, the steps taken by the State Government in this regard;

(e) whether it is a fact that the CCL had failed to open two of its best mining blocks in Magadh and Amrapali; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The comparative figures in relation to the main performance parameters for the last three years for Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) are given below:

Company	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Coal Production (MT)	31.75	33.81	37.02
Off-take (MT)	33.21	33.27	36.72
Output per Manshift (Tonnes)	1.98	2.13	2.42
Profit (in Rs. crores)	(-) 792.91	(-) 108.32	(+) 301.90

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. The State Government of Jharkhand has constituted committees at different levels for reviewing pending land acquisition cases in respect of non-forest land. These committee meetings are held every month with a view to expediting the timely release of land for pending projects. In respect of forest land, CCL and the State Government of Jharkhand is following up the matter with the Ministry of Environment and Forest (MOEF) for expediting the process of release of forest land for pending projects. In this context 27 out of 40 applications have been processed and forwarded to the MOEF.

(e) No Sir. CCL has planned to open these two open cast projects i.e. Magadh OCP (12 Mty) and Amrapali OCP (12 Mty) during the 10th plan period which have been linked with two super thermal power stations namely NK STPS and BARH STPS respectively. Presently the progress of the projects is as per schedule and the scheduled coal production is expected to commence in the terminal year of the 10th plan i.e. 2006-07.

(f) Does not arise in view of (e) above.

#### **Construction of Residence for PM**

6247. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi High Court has sought the opinion of the Government regarding a safe and secure permanent residence for the Prime Minister;

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

(c) whether the Government are contemplating to construct Prime Minister's residence at a particular places; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION

(SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) The Delhi High Court during the course of hearing in a writ petition had requested the additional Solicitor General of India to ascertain the views of the Government on the issue of permanent residence for the Prime Minister.

(b) The Government is yet to take a view in the matter.

(c) and (d) No such proposal is under consideration.

#### **Fire Safety Measures in High Rise Buildings in Delhi**

6248. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have identified the high rise buildings in Delhi that lack fire safety measures;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken to ensure immediate installation of the fire safety measures in those high rise buildings; and

(d) the response of the owners to the suggestions made by the Government;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are 63 such buildings as a lack bare minimum fire safety facilities.

(c) The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi have issued notices to the owners/occupiers of such buildings under the provisions of the Delhi Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Act, 1986 and the Rules framed thereunder.

(d) The response has been encouraging and most of the owners have initiated steps to meet the prescribed fire safety requirements.

#### **Drugs to Control SARS**

6249. SHRI J.S. BRAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any pharmaceutical company has approached the Union Government for the development and manufacture of drugs to control and treat SARS;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government have asked some research institutes to develop anti SARS drugs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) In view of reply given to part (a) above, does not arise.

(c) and (d) Indian Council of Medical Research & Council of Scientific & Industrial Research have jointly started a programme to develop anti-SARS drug. Initially some of the biologically active extracts of marine origin will be screened for the presence of anti-SARS compounds. This will be followed by purification and characterization of active molecule to develop as a drug depending upon the success of project.

#### **Compensation to Villagers by NALCO**

6250. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have paid compensation to all the villagers affected by the breach of NALCO's ash pond which resulted in a flash flood in the Nandira riverbelt;

(b) if so, the details of the compensation paid to each affected person;

(c) the steps taken by the NALCO to ensure that such tragic incidents may not recur in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) and (b) Out of 1028 persons affected by the breach of National Aluminium Company's (NALCO) ash pond, an amount of Rs. 3,18,25,680/- has been paid to 965 persons. The balance cases have not been settled due to pendency of dispute of title before the district revenue authorities.

(c) The experts from Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore have examined both Ash Ponds of NALCO. The required repairs, reconstruction and strengthening works as suggested have been implemented. A separate department with a full-fledged operation and maintenance manual is in place for management of the ash pond

system. In view of the above, there is no likely apprehension of similar accident in future.

#### **SC/ST in NALCO/BALCO**

6251. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representation of SC/ST employees in NALCO and BALCO is very low;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the vacancy position of SCs/STs in these companies as on date, separately; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to clear the backlog?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The representation of SC/ST employees in National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO), a public sector undertaking under the administrative control of Ministry of Mines, is not very low. So far as Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO) is concerned, it is no longer a public sector undertaking.

(c) The backlog vacancy position of SC/ST employees in NALCO as on date is as under:

Group	No. of vacancy	
	SC	ST
A	—	—
B	—	—
C	09	62
D	03	02

(d) NALCO has informed that the recruitment action is in progress to clear the backlog.

#### **Withdrawal of Circulars relating to Reservation**

6252. SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have withdrawn all circulars issued by Department of Personnel affecting the reservation for SCs/STs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which these are likely to be withdrawn?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) and (b) The instructions issued by three of the Department of Personnel and Training OM's viz. No. 36012/5/97-Estt (Res) dated 29.8.1997, No. 36012/23/96-Estt (Res) dated 22.7.1997 and No. 20011/1/96-Estt(D) dated 30.1.1997 have suitably been modified vide Department of Personnel and Training OM No. 36012/5/97-Estt (Res) Vol.II dated 20.7.2000, OM No. 36012/23/96-Estt (Res) Vol. II dated 3.10.2000 and OM No. 20011/1/2001-Estt(D) dated 21.1.2002 respectively to remove adverse effects thereof on the interests of the SCs/STs.

(c) There is no proposal to withdraw all the circulars issued by the Department of Personnel and Training affecting the reservation for SCs/STs.

#### **Crimes against Women**

6253. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBHA MANDLIK: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been rise in the cases of 'crime against women' particularly in the East District, Delhi-under different Police Stations;

(b) if so, the factors responsible therefor alongwith details of the cases of crime against women registered under the aforesaid Police District during the year 2002, Police Station-wise;

(c) the number of cases out of the above cases which were transferred to those Police Stations by the Crime Branch of the Delhi Police;

(d) the number of such cases disposed of, Police Station-wise;

(e) the details of the cases in the Shakarpur Police Station transferred from the crime Branch of Delhi Police which are still pending including case No. 350 dated 7th August, 2002;

(f) whether it is also a fact that due to collusion of some of the police officials of the said police station with the perpetrators of the crime against women, or their

leniency no conclusive action has been taken in such cases registered there;

(g) if so, the details in this regard, case-wise; and

(h) the action being taken to finalise those pending cases at the earliest and in accordance with the exact provisions of the relevant laws?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) to (h) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

#### **Inclusion of Schools under Swajaldhara Yojana**

6254. SHRI PRABHAT SAMANTRAY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals received by the Union Government from the State Governments to provide potable water in schools under the Swajaldhara since inception of the scheme, State-wise;

(b) the details of the projects cleared so far, State-wise; and

(c) the time by which the remaining projects are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) 91 proposals specifically for providing potable water in schools were received from Andhra Pradesh under the Swajaldhara.

(b) and (c) None of the proposals could be considered as in all these cases there was no community contribution and the entire 10% contribution had been made from the MPLAD Programme Fund. This does not conform to the Swajaldhara Guidelines which provides for use of MPLAD Programme Funds only for bridging the gap between 10% of the capital cost and the actual fund mobilized by the community if there is genuine problem in mobilizing community contribution.

#### **National Mission of Bamboo Application**

6255. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:



(a) whether it is a fact that the National Mission on Bamboo Application (NMBA) has developed certain new technologies for the low cost rural housing, earthquake resistant housing and prefabricated housing from bamboo based materials;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to provide this new technology to the people, especially to poor in the rural and quake prone areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) to (c) The National Mission on Bamboo Applications has taken up the development of low cost rural housing, earthquake resistant housing and prefabricated housing from bamboo-based materials as a part of its programme of activities. Models of such housing are presently in the process of being developed, but have not yet been technologically finalised, evaluated and validated to enable them to be disseminated.

#### **Maintenance of Government Quarters in Chandigarh**

6256. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Government quarters at Chandigarh under the U.T. Pool, category/type-wise;

(b) whether the condition of most of these quarters has become very poor because of inadequate maintenance;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the norms fixed, if any, for maintenance of these quarters; and

(e) the amount spent in maintenance of these quarters during each of the last three years, category/type-wise?

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

[Translation]

#### **Schemes for Young Scientists**

6257. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the programmes/schemes being implemented for young scientists under welfare schemes for the youth launched by his Ministry and the criteria to provide loans, grants and other financial assistance in this regard;

(b) the quantum of share or contribution of the State Governments in implementation of these schemes/programmes; and

(c) the names of programmes implemented under the schemes for young scientists during the last three years i.e. from 1.4.2000 till date and year-wise, programme-wise and agency-wise details of amount provided as loan, grants and other financial assistance?

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) There are several schemes being implemented specially for young scientists. Important among these are, Research and Development Programme, Fellowships, Training programmes, Kishor Vaigyanik Protsahan Yojana and Travel support to attend International conferences etc. These Schemes are supported by the Central Government and projects are selected based on Scientific Merits.

(c) The Year-wise expenditure on these programmes is as follows:—

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Grant in Rs. Lakhs		
		2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
1.	Research and Development Programmes	220	702	1227
2.	Fellowship, Training/Travel Support	430	438	373
3.	Kishor Vaigyanik Protsahan Yojana	120	50	160

[English]

#### **Water and Sewage Disposal System in West Bengal**

6258. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from the Government of West Bengal to improve the water and sewage disposal system in various cities and towns in the State during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any of those proposals have been approved by the Union Government during the said period;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the financial allocation made in implementing such schemes during the last three years and in this financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (e) This Ministry is implementing Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) for towns having population less than 20,000 as per 1991 census. Under AUWSP, water supply schemes for 8 towns, namely, Deora, Madanpur, Begumpur, Balarampur, Uttar Latabari, Khatra, Uttar Kamakhyapuri and Mirik were forwarded between April 2000 to March 2003, out of which schemes for 7 towns have been approved and one scheme of Mirik town was returned to Government of West Bengal in March 2003 for want of technical compliance by the State Government. No scheme is pending in this Ministry for consideration under AUWSP.

The details of funds allocated/released to Government of West Bengal during last three years under AUWSP are as under:—

(Rupees in lakhs)

Year	Funds Allocated	Funds Released
2000-2001	197.56	248.51
2001-2002	293.26	280.43
2002-2003	376.45	184.95

At present, there is no Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored scheme under which Central assistance is provided by the Ministry for implementation of sewerage and sewage disposal schemes.

Government of West Bengal had sought assistance of US \$ 74,000/- from Public Private Infrastructure,

Advisory Facility for undertaking detailed study and to chalk out a future strategy for leveraging private sector investment in urban infrastructure development in the State. The proposal has been recommended by this Ministry and Department of Economic Affairs.

Government of West Bengal has also sought French Assistance for a feasibility study on public private partnership for delivery of services for water supply, sewerage and solid waste management for the municipality of Bidhannagar (Salt Lake City). The proposal has been recommended by this Ministry and Department of Economic Affairs for French assistance. The amount of French assistance will be known only in due course. No financial allocation has been made by the Government for this purpose.

#### Orientation Course for Lecturers

6259. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Karnataka has written to the University Grants Commission to continue orientation courses for lectures of Government and aided first grade colleges in the State till December 2004 under the career advancement scheme;

(b) if so, whether the UGC has not extended the time for orientation course while it had given an extension for refresher courses;

(c) whether the State Government of Karnataka has urged the UGC to continue orientation courses for lecturers in the State; and

(d) if so, the extent by which the UGC has agreed to the proposal of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), the UGC has already extended the time limit for attending Refresher Courses upto 31.12.2004. However, no such exemption has been granted for Orientation Courses.

*[Translation]***Kendriya Vidyalayas**

6260. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the teachers particularly lady teachers working in the Kendriya Vidyalayas have been declared surplus;

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

(c) whether such teachers are proposed to be transferred elsewhere;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which these are likely to be transferred?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) It is a fact that teachers including ladies have been declared surplus but this has no gender bias.

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

(c) Yes, Sir.

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

(e) Majority of the surplus teachers have already been redeployed as per norms. Necessary steps are being taken to redeploy the remaining surplus teachers.

*[English]***FCI, Talcher**

6261. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry propose to sell the drinking water project of the Fertilizer Corporation of India at Talcher to the State Government of Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken in this regard; and

(c) the cost at which the project is being sold?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHHATRAPAL SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. FCI is agreeable to the request of Government of Orissa to transfer the drinking water supply network of its Talcher unit to Government of Orissa and has already communicated the cost of project to Orissa Government as Rs. 5.92 crore.

**Appointment of Personal Staff to Ministers**

6262. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have laid down any norms for the appointment of personal staff to Central Cabinet and State Ministers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said norms are being followed more with impunity by the Ministers and many of them have more personal staff members than authorized drawn from the Undertakings/Corporation under their ministries;

(d) if so the steps taken to check and remove the extra personal staff with the Minister's forthwith; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number and level of posts admissible on the personal staff of Central Cabinet Ministers and Ministers of States are indicated in the Statement attached.

(c) to (e) The instructions issued by the Department of Personnel & Training (DOP&T) through O.M. No. 8/5/85-CS.II dated August 6, 1991 specifically stipulate that no additional staff, even on informal basis, should be drawn from the main establishment of the Ministry/Department concerned for performing duties of the personal staff of the Ministers. These instructions were further reiterated in DoP&T letter no. 20/48/97-CS.II dated 20.1.98 stipulated a blanket ban on informal attachment of personal staff from subordinate formations of the Ministry, including the Public Sector Undertakings.

**Statement****Entitlement of Personal Staff for the Central Cabinet Ministers & Ministers of State**

Sl. No.	Name of post	Scale of pay	Number of Posts Admissible	
			Cabinet Minister	Minister of State
1.	Private Secretary	(Rs. 14300-18300) (Rs. 12000-16500)	1	1
2.	Additional P.S.	(Rs. 10000-15200)	2	1
3.	Assistant P.S.	(Rs. 6500-10500)	2	1
4.	First P.A.	(Rs. 6500-10500)	1	1
5.	Second P.A.	(Rs. 5500-9000)	1	2
6.	Hindi Steno	(Rs. 5000-8000)	1	1
7.	Clerk	(Rs. 3050-4590)	1	1
8.	Driver	(Rs. 3050-4590)	1	1
9.	Attendant	(Rs. 2610-3540)	1	1
10.	Peon	(Rs. 2550-3200)	4	3
Total			15	13

**Contingency Plan for Reviving the Urban Water Supply Schemes**

6263. SHRI C. SREENIVASAN:  
SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:

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

(a) whether the Central Government have received any Contingency Plans from some State Governments and particularly from the Southern States for central assistance for reviving the urban water supply schemes;

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

(c) the action taken by the Union Government on their requests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (c) Urban Water supply is a State subject. It is, therefore, the responsibility of the respective State Governments/Urban Local Bodies to plan, formulate, execute, operate and maintain water supply facilities in their respective areas and to make adequate provision in their respective State Plans. However, in order to supplement the efforts of the State Government, the Government of India has launched the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) during 1993-94 under which funds are provided to the State Governments to implement water supply schemes for towns having population less than 20,000 as per 1991 Census on the ratio of 50:50 between the Centre and the State. The details of implementation status of AUWSP as on 31.3.2003 is given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement****Centrally sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP)****Financial Progress from 1993-94 to 2002-03**

Status: 31.3.2003

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Annual Allocation 2002-2003 (Revised)	DPRs Approved so far						Range of per Capita cost (In Rs.)	Funds released Central share)			State share released	Expend. Reported	Month up to which progress reported	
			upto 2001-02		2002-03		Total			Upto IX Plan	During 2002-2003	Total				
			Nos.	Estt. Cost	Nos.	Estt. Cost	Nos.	Estt. Cost								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Andhra Pradesh	382.19	7	1484.40	Nil	—	7	1484.40	101578	331-2919	361.30	385.90	747.20	—	—	—
2	Arunachal Pradesh	92.08	2	2467.00	Nil	—	2	2467.00	34288	5394-8372	303.53	0.00	303.53	203.88	1465.58	Mar-02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
3	Assam*	608.35	12	2357.77	2	999.78	14	3357.55	167750	687-4486	857.24	571.80	1428.84	743.74	957.65	Sep-02
4	Bihar*	336.27	12	1417.49	1	70.89	13	1488.18	185042	490-1096	307.37	419.05	726.42	306.59	614.39	Dec-02
5	Chhattisgarh	339.72	27	2165.17	8	674.81	35	2839.98	411949	299-1990	820.77	430.52	1251.29	605.81	885.92	Sep-02
6	Goa	73.45	4	352.35	Nil	—	4	352.35	38485	202-306	100.89	75.29	176.18	25.85	51.41	Dec-97
7	Gujarat	627.90	25	3089.46	22	2308.58	47	5408.04	597239	109-2398	1453.31	664.47	2117.78	1841.82	2277.52	Dec-02
8	Haryana*	244.46	25	4313.73	4	1182.01	29	5495.74	382752	473-4496	1791.04	579.94	2370.98	1781.04	3534.56	Dec-02
9	Himachal Pradesh*	91.81	10	2244.25	Nil	—	10	2244.25	48513	1035-17138	824.53	297.60	1122.13	1341.85	2001.47	Dec-02
10	Jammu & Kashmir*	57.38	4	766.83	Nil	—	4	766.83	34228	1603-2587	310.23	0.00	310.23	295.88	450.82	Jun-01
11	Jharkhand	250.20	9	1490.64	Nil	—	9	1490.64	109980	382-3941	299.35	445.97	745.32	164.77	77.79	Mar-01
12	Karnataka*	756.34	29	5437.08	4	3129.98	33	8567.06	452989	194-2882	2445.69	1055.35	3501.04	2148.13	4046.23	Dec-02
13	Kerala	270.86	5	1223.52	5	1072.84	10	2296.36	112115	1167-2080	611.76	268.21	879.97	827.50	638.09	Dec-02
14	Madhya Pradesh	1418.56	83	7414.11	42	5042.29	125	12456.40	1384469	171-2903	3707.05	1236.48	4943.51	2677.91	4114.84	Dec-02
15	Maharashtra	743.72	20	4906.42	5	2255.02	25	7161.44	379185	132-4858	2453.26	563.76	3017.02	2482.00	3674.13	Sep-02
16	Manipur	192.55	16	1880.76	5	558.12	21	2438.88	180650	280-3265	905.11	174.80	1079.91	362.99	1146.16	Dec-02
17	Meghalaya	36.28	2	581.73	Nil	—	2	581.73	18203	1633-3222	290.87	0.00	290.87	104.64	228.19	Dec-02
18	Mizoram	100.46	7	948.43	1	186.28	8	1134.71	36378	839-5758	474.22	46.57	520.79	423.43	894.76	Dec-02
19	Nagaland	47.44	2	902.81	Nil	—	2	902.81	24011	2605-4385	365.98	85.42	451.40	445.43	1259.00	May-02
20	Orissa	469.41	20	2908.98	3	1019.22	23	3928.20	306802	368-2488	1454.49	254.81	1708.30	1306.10	2396.19	Dec-02
21	Punjab	257.08	9	579.22	Nil	—	9	579.22	103433	370-1131	289.81	0.00	289.81	289.00	502.35	Dec-02
22	Rajasthan*	720.76	41	4759.37	10	1341.13	51	6100.50	726847	81-2586	2146.49	588.48	2714.97	1671.42	3242.06	Jun-02
23	Sikkim	13.95	1	115.68	1	335.88	2	451.58	5842	2981	57.84	83.97	141.81	57.84	115.68	Jun-02
24	Tamil Nadu	717.31	36	5737.66	10	1972.52	46	7710.18	588923	61-3485	2548.80	813.16	3361.96	1834.76	5084.97	Dec-02
25	Tripura*	128.37	6	1500.33	2	589.40	8	2089.73	84436	1339-3348	658.35	241.66	900.01	364.00	829.05	Jul-02
26	Uttar Pradesh*	2655.79	226	17959.67	89	6584.76	315	24524.43	3503731	232-2385	8188.68	2426.09	10814.77	9191.87	12565.23	Dec-02
27	Uttaranchal*	185.93	11	2587.58	7	1283.86	18	3871.44	133185	511-7990	1293.79	320.97	1614.76	1084.24	1530.05	Dec-02
28	West Bengal	376.45	9	1536.13	2	610.92	11	2147.05	135489	797-2578	735.85	184.95	920.80	256.52	556.51	Sep-02
Total		12195.00	860	83148.57	223	31208.09	883	114356.86	10299494		36057.40	12195.00	48252.40	32826.41	54150.40	

N.B. Original allocation was Rs. 14300.00 lakhs.

\* Revised cost

**Cricket Betting**

6264. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:  
SHRI RAMSETH THAKUR:

(a) whether the some State Governments are going to legalise cricket betting to beef up their finances and at the same time weaken the underworld which has a major stake in the business;

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

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

(c) whether the Union Government also propose to legalise cricket betting; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) No proposal to legalise cricket betting to beef up finances and weaken the underworld which has a major stake in the business has been received from the State Governments by the Union Government.

(c) and (d) No such proposal is under consideration of the Union Government.

#### **Irregularities in Voters Lists**

6265. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Election Commission has ordered to take stern action against the officials on the issue of alleged irregularities in the State's voters lists;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that some controversy has been going on for taking action against the officers involved in such irregularities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Election Commission of India recommended to the Government of Madhya Pradesh suspension and initiation of disciplinary proceedings against the former Collectors-cum-District Election Officers (DEO) of Rewa, Shadole and Khargone and Deputy DEOs of these districts with immediate effect for the alleged excessive errors found in the draft electoral rolls. The Commission also recommended initiation of disciplinary proceedings against the Collectors-cum-DEOs and Dy. DEOs of Damoh, Dhindori, Jabalpur, Katni and Narsinghpur districts.

(c) and (d) The Collectors-cum-DEOs of Rewa, Shahdol and Khargone districts approached the Central Administrative Tribunal, Jabalpur and the Tribunal stayed further action on the recommendations of the Election Commission of India. The Election Commission of India challenged the Tribunal's order in the Jabalpur Bench of the High Court of Madhya Pradesh and the High Court

has in addition to issuing notices to respondents observed that the State Government might consider transferring the Collectors-cum-DEOs of Shahdol and Khargone districts during the pendency of the Writ Petition. While three officers under reference have been transferred by the State Government, explanations, and unconditional apologies tendered by the Collectors-cum-DEOs of Damoh, Dhindori, Jabalpur, Katni and Narsingpur districts have been accepted by the Election Commission. Disciplinary proceedings against officers other than the former Collectors-cum-DEOs of Rewa, Shahdol and Khargone have been dropped.

#### **Road Map to set up EEZ**

6266. SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY:  
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have finalised road map to set up Exclusive Economic Zones along the Western coasts with active participation from the private sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the achievements made thereunder so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) and (b) Geological Survey of India (GSI), a subordinate Department under this Ministry, carries out sea-bed surveys and related studies for locating mineral resources within the territorial waters, continental shelf and Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) along the Eastern and Western coasts of the country.

For attracting private investments and to ensure systematic and scientific exploitation of mineral resources (except petroleum, natural gas and hydrocarbon resources) in the EEZ, the Ministry of Mines has notified on 31.1.03 the Off-shore Areas Mineral (Development and Regulation) Act, 2002 providing for its development and regulation.

#### **Selling of Vacant Land by Rural People**

6267. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to give right to the rural people to sell their vacant land and also the

land falling in the development sector in the rural areas directly to the people according to the scheme of DDA;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (c) The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has reported that sale of agricultural land in Delhi is regulated by the Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954 and the Delhi Lands (Restriction on Transfer) Act, 1972, Section 33 of Delhi Land Reforms Act provides that no Bhumidar shall have the right to transfer by sale any land to any person where as a result of transfer, the transfer shall be left with less than eight standard acres in the Union Territory of Delhi. Similarly, Section 3 & 4 of the Delhi Lands (Restriction on Transfer) Act, 1972, prohibit the transfer/sale of land which has been acquired or proposed to be acquired by the Government under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 for a public purpose.

#### **Production of Urea**

6268. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the contribution of different feed stock raw materials, energy, wage and capital in the cost of production of urea;

(b) whether it is a fact that the fertilizer plants based on the coal are running successfully in China and South Africa;

(c) if so, the details of comparative data and cost of production and reasons for their becoming unsuccessful in India;

(d) whether there is no successful oil based plant in the world; and

(e) if so, the facts thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHHATRAPAL SINGH): (a) The cost of production of urea varies from unit to unit depending upon feedstock, vintage of plant, location of plant etc. The weighted average contribution of raw materials as feedstock/fuel/energy, conversion cost (which includes salaries/wages), depreciation and capital related charges for gas based, naphtha based, FO/LSHS based units per tonne of urea based on the retention prices of urea units notified as on 1.4.2002 is given in the table below:

(Rs./MT)

Feedstock	Cost towards feedstock/ fuel including coal, power, water etc.	Conversion Cost	Depreciation	Capital Related charges
Gas based Units	3673	784	543	1185
Naphtha based units	8751	1161	499	1456
FO/LSHS based units	8194	1545	234	920

(b) and (c) As per information available, urea plants based on coal are running successfully in China and South Africa. However, cost data of these plants are not maintained. The primary reason for the failure of coal based fertilizer plants in India was high ash content of the available Indian coal and engineering deficiency of equipment.

(d) and (e) As per information available, there are successful oil based fertilizer plants operating in China,

Brazil and Europe. In India, oil based plants are in operation at Nangal Bhatinda, Panipat and Bharuch.

#### **Private Dumps Operating In Collieries of WCL**

6269. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are private dumps operating in the nearby areas of collieries of the Western Coalfields Limited

(WCL) in Chandrapur, Nagpur and Yavatmal districts of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, whether the WCL has taken any steps for the removal of these private dumps; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA):  
(a) No, Sir. There are no private dumps operating in the lease hold areas of the Collieries of WCL.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of reply given at (a) above.

[Translation]

#### Running of Dhoni Project In Loss

6270. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dhoni Project under the Dhoni area of the Central Coalfields Limited, Jharkhand is running into losses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent of losses suffered by this Project during the last three years alongwith the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government have held the Management of the project responsible for the losses;

(e) if so, whether any inquiry has been conducted or is proposed to be conducted in this regard;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the action being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA):  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The details of the operating losses suffered by Dhoni Project during the last three years is given below:

Year	Loss suffered (Rs. crore)
2002-2003	10.53
2001-2002	08.80
2000-2001	15.98

Reasons for losses being suffered by Dhoni project are:

- Substantial portion of coal production consist of inferior i.e 'F' Grade of coal resulting in low realisation per tonne of coal.
- High wage cost of large manpower, both in terms of wages cost per tonne and proportion of wages cost per tonne to total cost per tonne, compared to company average for opencast mines.

(d) and (e) No, Sir.

(f) and (g) Do not arise in view of answer given to parts (d) & (e) of the question.

[English]

#### Indo-Bangladesh Migrants' Issue

6271. SHRI VINAY KUMAR SORAKE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Bangladesh have agreed to solve the migrants' issue on the basis of their 1992 communique;

(b) if so, whether the Dhaka has since owned up existence of large number of its citizens of Indian soil;

(c) whether the Government have been able to provide documentary evidence to Bangladesh on the extent of illegal immigration from Bangladesh;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of Bangladesh Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) Yes Sir. During the Bangladesh Prime Minister's visit to India in May 1992, the matter was raised with the Bangladesh side and a Joint Communique was issued on the occasion expressing the determination of the two sides to stop illegal movement of people across the border by all possible means including the strengthening of existing arrangements and mutual co-operation in this regard.

(b) Bangladesh Government has taken the position that there are no illegal Bangladeshi immigrants in India.



(c) to (e) Generally illegal immigrants do not possess travel documents. However, when available evidence on illegal Bangladeshi nationals in India has been shared, the Government of Bangladesh has taken back its nationals, after the verification of their nationality.

#### **Rural Development Training Centres**

6272. SHRI P.D. ELANGO VAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise name of places where Integrated Rural Development Training Centres are functioning in the country at present;

(b) the funds allocated/released to these centres during each of the last three years and the current year so far; and

(c) the purpose for setting up of these centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M. K. PATIL): (a) Each state, except Bihar, has a state level Institute of Rural Development. The State-wise list is attached as Statement-I.

(b) Funds are released to these Institutes based on the proposals received from the States. A statement indicating the funds released to these Institutes during the last three years is attached as Statement-II. The allocation under the Scheme for the current year is Rs. 13.00 crores.

(c) The purpose of setting up of these institutes is to meet the training needs of the Official functionaries involved in the implementation of Rural Development Programmes at the State and District levels and the Elected Representatives of the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).

#### **Statement I**

##### *List of State Institutes of Rural Development*

S.No.	Name & Address
1	2
1.	Andhra Pradesh Academy of Rural Dev. Rajendranagar, Hyderabad-500 030 Andhra Pradesh
2.	State Institute of Rural Development, Old MLA Hostel Complex, Naharlagun-791 110 Arunachal Pradesh

1	2
3.	State Institute of Rural Development, G.S. Road, Khanapara, District Kamrup Guwahati-781 022, Assam
4.	State Institute of Rural Development, P.O. Hehal, Ranchi-834 005, Jharkhand
5.	State Institute of Rural Development, SPIPA Campus, Opp: ISRO Satellite Road Ahmedabad-380015, Gujarat
6.	Haryana Institute of Rural Development, ETC Complex, District Karnal Nilokheri-132117 (Haryana)
7.	HP Institute of Public Administration, Fairlawns, Shimla-171012, Himachal Pradesh
8.	J&K Institute of Management, Public Admn. & R.D. (IMPA&RD) M.A. Road, PB No. 705, Srinagar-190001.
9.	ANS-State Instt. of Rural Development, ATI Campus, Lalita Mahal Road Mysore-570011 (Karnataka)
10.	State Institute of Rural Development, ETC P.O., Kollam District, Kottarakara-691 531, Kerala.
11.	MG State Institute of Rural Development Adhartal, Jabalpur-482 004, Madhya Pradesh
12.	Yeshwant Rao Chavan Academy of Development Admn., (YASHADA) Raj Bhavan, Complex Baner Road, Pune-411007.
13.	State Institute of Panchayat Raj & Rural Development, Porampet, Imphal-795 103, Manipur.
14.	State Institute of Rural Development P.O. Umiyam Barapani, Nongsder-793 103 Meghalaya
15.	State Institute of Rural Development Kolasib, Aizwal, Mizoram
16.	State Institute of Rural Development, High School Area Wokha Road, Kohima-797 001 (Nagaland).
17.	State Institute of Rural Development, Gopabandhunagar, Bhubaneswar-751 012 (Orissa).
18.	PJN-State Institute of Rural Development, District Patiala, Nabha-147 201, Punjab.
19.	IGPRS & Gramin Vikas Sansthan (SIRD), Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg Jaipur-302 015, Rajasthan
20.	State Institute of Rural Development, Karfector-737 121, Jorethang, South Sikkim

1	2
21.	State Institute of Rural Development, Maraimalaingar-603 209 Kancheepuram District, Tamil nadu
22.	State Institute of Public Admn. & Rural Development, PO: AD Nagar, Agartala-799 003, Tripura West.
23.	DDU-State Institute of Rural Development, Indaurabagh, Bakshi-ka-Talab Lucknow-227 202, UP.
24.	State Institute of Panchayats & Rural Development, Kalyani-741 235 Nadia District, West Bengal.

1	2
25.	Goa Institute of Rural Development & Local Admn., Camp. Office: B3, Type 'D'/Government Colony, Patto, Panaji-Goa
26.	Rajiv Gandhi State Institute of Rural Development, Shankar Nagar, Raipur, Chhattisgarh.
27.	State Institute of Rural Development, Rudrapur, Uttaranchal
28.	Bihar-Yet to be established

**Statement II***Funds released to the State Institutes of Rural Development during last three years*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of Institute	Amount released for		
			2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	AP Academy of Rural Development, Hyderabad.	7.42	26.26	26.03
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	State Institute of Rural Development, Naharlagun.	30.17	22.57	33.07
3.	Assam	State Institute of Rural Development, Guwahati	136.00	141.12	76.35
4.	Chhattisgarh	Rajiv Gandhi State Institute of Rural Development, Raipur.	—	58.00	6.38
5.	Goa	Goa Institute of Rural Development & Local Admn., Panaji.	—	—	3.28
6.	Haryana	Haryana Institute of Rural Development, Nilokheri.	19.59	29.02	37.77
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh Institute of Pub. Admn., Shimla	20.03	48.09	11.98
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	J&K Institute of Management Public Administration & Rural Development, Srinagar.	—	15.50	—
9.	Karnataka	ANS-State Institute of Rural Development, Mysore.	65.17	45.01	44.38

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Kerala	State Institute of Rural Development, Kottarakara.	65.67	29.91	37.51
11.	Madhya Pradesh	MG-State Institute of Rural Development, Jabalpur.	21.00	7.46	6.00
12.	Maharashtra	Yeshwant Rao Chavan Academy of Dev. Administration, Pune.	7.75	7.75	53.52
13.	Manipur	State Institute of Panchayati and Rural Development, Imphal.	65.77	55.92	50.45
14.	Meghalaya	State Institute of Rural Development, Nongsder.	44.89	44.31	44.66
15.	Mizoram	State Institute of Rural Development, Kolasib.	—	73.02	49.63
16.	Nagaland	State Institute of Rural Development, Kohima.	102.65	91.17	98.97
17.	Orissa	State Institute of Rural Development, Bhubaneswar.	19.49	12.82	4.23
18.	Rajasthan	Indira Gandhi Panchayati Raj Sansthan & Gramin Vikas Sansthan, Jaipur.	—	54.00	63.29
19.	Sikkim	State Institute of Rural Development, Karfector.	102.54	5.69	40.87
20.	Tripura	State Institute of Rural Development, Agartala.	58.76	52.04	53.59
21.	Tamil Nadu	State Institute of Rural Development Maraimalai-nagar.	115.90	—	62.86
22.	Uttar Pradesh	DDU-State Institute of Rural Development Lucknow.	63.93	—	28.92
23.	Uttaranchal	State Institute of Rural Development, Rudrapur.	—	18.82	—
24.	West Bengal	State Institute of Panchayat and Rural Development, Kalyani.	92.04	42.36	119.95
Total			1039.00	880.84	953.70

**SC/ST Staff in IIT**

6273. SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Teaching Staff in IITs and other Engineering Colleges from the SC & ST categories;

(b) the reasons for not filling up the vacancies;

(c) the measures taken by the Government to increase their representation in teaching staff;

(d) whether the AICTE have decided to relax the eligibility criterion for engineering teaching staff; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) to (c) The recruitment of teaching staff in engineering institutions is governed by reservation policy of Central government/State governments, details of which are not maintained centrally.

(d) and (e) The AICTE has relaxed the eligibility criterion for the post of Assistant Professor only, keeping in view the shortage of faculty in technical institutions. The new notifications have been issued on 19.02.2003, according to which the candidates will be required to obtain Ph. D. degree within a period of 7 years from the date of appointment of Assistant professor. This relaxation is applicable for the programmes of Engineering, MCA, MBA and Pharmacy only.

#### **Setting up of Regulatory Authority**

6274. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to set up a Regulatory Authority for the country's coal sector in view of the Foreign Direct Investment in this sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA): (a) to (c) Keeping in view the recommendations of the Committee on Integrated Coal Policy (Chari Committee), the Central Government decided in February, 1997, among other things, to set up an Independent Body to perform the functions of monitoring and processing the proposals for exploration of coal and lignite in the country and allotment of new coal and lignite blocks to Indian Companies, in public and private sector, on the basis of competitive bidding. Proposal was conceived in the context of the amendment of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 to allow non-captive coal mining by the private sector. Necessary action in the matter may be taken after the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Bill, 2000 is enacted by the Parliament.

#### **Protection of Ayodhya Shrine**

6275. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the arrangements made by the Union Government for the protection of Ayodhya shrine in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether an instance of an indiscipline in the PMFs deputed for the protection of Ayodhya shrine in the Uttar Pradesh have come to the notice of the Union Government;

(c) if so, the facts thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Union Government to maintain high degree of discipline in Para Military Forces?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) The Commissioner, Faridabad, Uttar Pradesh has been appointed as the Authorised Person in terms of the provisions of the Acquisition of Certain Area at Ayodhya Act, 1993 for the management of the acquired property at Ayodhya. The Central Reserve Police Force has also been deployed in adequate strength in addition to the Provincial Armed Constabulary deputed by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh for ensuring security of the acquired area.

(b) No member of the Central Para-military Force deputed on duty at the Ram Janma Bhoomi-Babri Masjid Complex at Ayodhya for the protection of Complex, has been reported for having committed any act of indiscipline.

(c) and (d) Do not arise in view of (b) above.

#### **Vacancies of Teaching and Non-Teaching Staff**

6276. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has issued recently any directions to universities/colleges functioning in the country to fill the vacancies of the teaching and non-teaching staff;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received any reports from the universities/college with regard to vacancies of teaching and non-teaching staff; and

(d) if so, the details of position of various universities/ colleges in the State in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), no such directions have been issued by them.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

### Teaching of Hindi Language

6277. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY:  
SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA:

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

(a) the steps taken by the Government to each Hindi in the non-Hindi speaking States; and

(b) the result achieved therefrom and the response of State Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) and (b) Government has taken several steps to promote Hindi in the non-Hindi speaking states. These include:

- (i) *the centrally sponsored scheme of the appointment and training of Hindi teachers in non-Hindi speaking states*, under which funds are provided for the salaries of Hindi teachers in State Governments schools. The scheme has been in inception since the second Plan. A total of Rs. 10.30 crores was released in the year 2002-2003 to five States under the scheme.
- (ii) *The Central Hindi Directorate*, a subordinate office of this Department, has set up five subordinate centers in the non-Hindi speaking states at Hyderabad, Guwahati, Chennai and Kolkata. It implements several schemes for the promotion of Hindi in non-Hindi speaking states. Among these are: (a) grants of over

Rs. 3.00 crores per year to over 200 Voluntary Hindi Organizations including the Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, (b) Hindi learning correspondence courses through which over 3.96 lakh students have benefited, (c) 19 prizes of Rs. 50,000/- each every year for writing in Hindi by writers (whose mother tongue is not Hindi), (d) the distribution of Hindi blocks to libraries and institutions in non-Hindi speaking areas, etc. (e) the publication of bilingual dictionaries with Hindi and other Indian languages like Hindi-Urdu, Hindi-Gujarati, Hindi-Telugu, Hindi-Tamil, Hindi-Kashmiri, etc.

- (iii) *The Kendriya Hindi Sansthan*, an autonomous organization under this Ministry has also set up branch offices in Hyderabad, Shillong, Guwahati and Mysore in the non-Hindi speaking areas. The Sansthan is engaged in teaching and training the Hindi teachers of the schools of non-Hindi speaking states by means of orientation, diploma, B.Ed and others courses. More than 1700 teachers of non-Hindi States were trained last year.

The figures shown above and the amounts disbursed indicated that the state governments, voluntary organizations and individuals have all responded positively to the various schemes.

### Allotment of Land on Priority basis

6278. SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA:  
SHRI MANSINH PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has made allotment to a number of persons on priority basis during the recent past;

(b) if so, the criteria adopted for such allotment;

(c) the allotment made during each of the last three years, category-wise and location-wise; and

(d) the number of applications rejected during the said period and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (d) The information

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

### Implementation of Development Schemes

6279. SHRI BRAJ MOHAN RAM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the names of development schemes implemented by financing out of the Community Development Fund by the Rajhara division and also of C.C.L. during the last three years alongwith the year-wise details of the funds spent on them;

(b) the reasons for spending funds on the implementation of certain development schemes only in the said division out of Community Development Fund; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by the Government against the officers responsible for the same?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA):

(a) Central Coalfields Limited has been undertaken different activities under community development programme in the villages/peripheri within a radius of 8 Kms. from mines/areas such as:—

1. Construction/Repairs/Extension of school buildings.
2. Digging of well development of ponds, providing hand pumps for drinking water.
3. Rural road link to villages.
4. Rural health care-through medical camps family welfare programme.
5. Construction of community centre/bus sheds/ children parks etc.
6. Sports and cultural activities.
7. Self-Employment-training activities such as— tailoring, shoe making, pattal plate making, weaving, driving training etc.

The expenditure on these activities in Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) as a whole and Rajhara in particular during the last three years are given below:

(Fig. Rs. in Lakh)

	2000- 2001	2001- 2002	2002- 03 (Provl.)
Central Coalfields Limited	58.25	50.34	70.24
Rajhara	1.82	1.21	1.42

(b) Spending of funds earmarked for community development scheme is decided as per decisions taken in the area level community development meeting, in consultation with representatives of different trade unions operating in the areas. These decisions are taken collectively and are based on area-specific requirements and availability of funds.

(c) Not applicable in view of reply to part (b) above.

[English]

### Employment on Compassionate Ground In CISF

6280. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Industrial Security Force has specific rules of recruitment for giving employment on compassionate grounds to the dependents of its personnel who get injured and hence are unable to work any more;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of persons employed by CISF on compassionate grounds during 2002-2003;

(d) whether CISF is not giving adequate importance to employment of female dependents;

(e) if so, the reasons for such differentiation between genders;

(f) the details of requests received for providing jobs on compassionate ground which are pending for more than three years;

(g) whether the CISF does not reply to such letters from their ex-employees or families of deceased employees;

(h) the reasons for such insensitive handling of correspondence by the CISF; and

(i) the steps proposed to improve the public relations of CISF?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) and (b) Compassionate appointments in CISF are made as per instructions issued by Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pension (DOPT&T).

(c) 121.

(d) and (e) Female depends who fulfill the eligibility criteria as per Recruitment Rules are provided compassionate appointment, subject to availability of vacancies.

(f) Compassionate appointments are made at the level of Sector Inspectors General and details are not maintained centrally.

(g) and (h) All requests received from Ex-employees on dependents of deceased Force personnel, are replied to after examination.

(i) Adequate public relation mechanism exists in the CISF for this purpose.

#### **Exemption from NET**

6281. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rastogi Committee Report to review the Pay Scales of University and College Teachers have recommended NET exemption for Ph.Ds. to be qualified as Lecturers in the Universities and Colleges; and

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these recommendations have been accepted by the Government; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) to (d) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), the Rastogi Committee had recommended that those candidates who have 55% marks in the Master's Degree and have obtained Ph. D. after 1993 should be exempted from qualifying in the NET/SLET to become eligible for the post of Lecturer.

The matter was considered by the UGC and it was felt that such an exemption would dilute the standard of Ph.D and also quality of teaching. Accordingly, NET or its equivalent examination accredited by the UGC, has been made compulsory qualifications for appointment as Lecturer even for the candidates having Ph. D. degree. The UGC has, however, decided that the candidates who have completed M. Phil degree by 31.12.1993 or have submitted Ph.D. thesis to the university in the concerned subject on or before 31.12.2002, are exempted from appearing in the NET examination. In case, such candidates fail to obtain Ph.D. degree, they shall have to pass the NET examination.

#### **Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL)**

6282. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an MoU was signed between Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy and National Institute of Science Communication (CSIR) on 6.6.2001 for establishing the Traditional Knowledge Digital Library;

(b) if so, details of manpower and other establishments provided by NISCAIR for project, category-wise, year-wise as on today;

(c) whether project TKDL was extend after request from the Competent Authority;

(d) if so, the period of extension and reasons for extension, category-wise, period-wise;

(e) the present status of project including number of staff working, category-wise;

(f) the total grant sanctioned and spent for the project as on date, year-wise category-wise;

(g) whether it is a fact that the software for making Compact Disk (CD) of various formulation for the project Traditional Knowledge Digital Library were purchased after following purchase procedures;

(h) if so, details of quotations invited for purchase of said software including date and mode of quotation invited; and

(i) the details of indent placed and the indenter who placed the quotation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Three Scientists, Three Technical Officers and One Senior Stenographer have been provided by NISCAIR for carrying out the first phase of work (Ayurveda).

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) The project was extended upto 31st August, 2003 to complete the transcription of additional work and editing of remaining formulations and also multistage validation of transcribed sheets. Accordingly, the services of Junior Ayurveda Experts were extended upto 31st March 2003 and that of Sr. Ayurveda Expert, Ayurveda Experts and Project Assistant (IT) up to end of August 2003.

(e) As on date, out of 36,000 formulations that have been identified and transcribed, Eminent Ayurveda experts have validated 18,200 formulations. As on date, One Sr. Ayurveda Expert, 11 Ayurveda Experts and 5 Project Assistant (IT) are working on the project.

(f) Total Grant Sanctioned: Rs. 1.2 Crore. Total Expenditure by NISCAIR up to 31st March 2003: Rs. 83.239 Lakh, under subheads as, Salaries: Rs. 12.120 Lakh, TA/DA/Hon.: Rs. 0.158 lakh, Contingency Expenses: Rs. 1.408 Lakh Chemical/Consumable: Rs. 10.163 Lakh, Computer Equipments: Rs. 45.388 Lakh, Furniture: Rs. 1.269 Lakh, Books: 0.573 Lakh, Use of Lab Infrastructure: Rs. 12.160 lakh.

(g) Yes Sir.

(h) Three Software i.e. Spy CD Professional Licence, dynamic CD Professional Subscription Licence and Shell Run Standard unlimited CDs are the proprietary items of M/s PHD Computer Consultants Ltd., England, whereas Atom Park HTML Password Protector (AHPP) alongwith its CD-ROM are the proprietary items of M/s Atom Park Tags Lock Prof., USA. Therefore, the rates were downloaded from Websites of above two parties for their respective products and reconfirmed by e-mail on 3.1.2003 from M/s PHD Computers and on 8.1.2003 from M/s Atom Park. These software were procured at a cost of US \$ 2700 and US \$ 137.95 respectively.

(i) The indent dated 10.1.2003 for three software items from M/s PHD Computers and the indent dated 15.1.2003 for software items from M/s Atom Park were placed by TKDL Team.

### **Corruption Cases against Allied Officers**

6283. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:  
SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of corruption against the allied officers pending with the Government;

(b) whether some cases of corruption and other irregularities have recently come to lime light;

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

(d) the action initiated against such errant officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) The figures related to corruption cases against allied officers are not centrally maintained as they come under the administrative control of different Ministries/Departments/Organisations of the Government of India.

(b) Drive against corruption and other irregularities is a continuous process. It comes under the preventive and deterrent measures of the anti-corruption policy. The concerned administrative Ministries/Departments decide the cases related to corruption and other irregularities committed by allied officers after taking into account the circumstances and merits of the case.

(c) The figures related to the Central Government employees working in various States are not centrally maintained.

(d) The concerned Ministries/Department initiate action against such officers in accordance with prescribed rules and regulations.

### **Reserves of Lignite**

6284. DR. N. VENKATASWAMY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total estimated reserves of Lignite in the country as on 31.3.2003, State-wise;

(b) the target fixed for production of coal and lignite during 2003-2004; and



(c) the number of companies granted permission/licence to mine and explore the coal and lignite reserves?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA):  
(a) The State-wise estimated lignite reserves of the country as on 31.3.2003 are as under:—

State	Total Geological Reserves (Million Tonnes)
Tamil Nadu	30523.46
Rajasthan	3098.82
Gujarat	1777.68
Jammu & Kashmir	127.84
Kerala	108.30
Total	35636.10

(b) A production target of 350.05 million tonnes of coal and 28.87 million tonnes of lignite has been fixed during the year 2003-04.

(c) By virtue of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973, Coal India Limited and its seven subsidiary companies are allowed to mine and explore coal in the country. As per section 5(1) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, previous approval of the Central Government for grant of mining lease for coal has been granted in favour of ten companies. Central Government's approval has also been granted to two companies for prospecting coal.

Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. and seven other companies have so far been granted mining lease for lignite.

#### **Re-employment of Retired Teachers**

6285. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has decided to create a pool of teachers for re-employment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the University Grants Commission has set separate rules for the Central University on the issue of re-employment of the retired teachers;

(d) if so, reasons therefor;

(e) whether the re-employed teachers of Central Universities are likely to be entitled to higher fiscal benefits; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (f) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), the UGC has uniform guidelines for all the universities. It is, however, left open for a university to re-employ a superannuated teacher upto the age of 65 years.

#### **Outstanding Dues of Directorate of Estates**

6286. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total outstanding dues of the Directorate of Estates towards the sitting Members, Ex-Members of Parliament, present and former Union Ministers as on 31.3.2003; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Union Government to recover the outstanding dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) A sum of Rs. 43132639/- is outstanding towards sitting Members, Ex-Members of Parliament, present and former Union Ministers as on 31.3.2003 who are/were occupying General pool accommodation.

(b) The recovery is being pursued through reminders. When the payment is not received despite reminders, recovery proceedings under the provisions of Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 are initiated. However, in the cases of sitting MPs recovery is also made through their pay bills.

#### **Allotment of Flats under New Pattern Scheme, 1979**

6287. SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DDA had launched a scheme called New Pattern Scheme, 1979 inviting applications for registration for allotment of flats at a given price but the DDA has failed to allot flats to a large number of registrants as yet even after lapse of 24 years;

(b) if so, the reasons for an abnormal delay;

(c) whether the DDA has entered into other mode of allotment launched subsequent to NPA without first clearing the NPA;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the prices of flats under NPA kept on changing upward;

(f) if so, the details of prices of flats category-wise whose prices went up giving the dates of revision of those rates;

(g) whether the registrants were given priority numbers but the same were changed later on to computerised number;

(h) if so, whether there is any proposal to take action against the guilty persons in this regard; and

(i) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that the New Pattern Registration Scheme (NPRS) was launched on all India basis in the year 1979 for allotment of MIG, LIG & Janta category flats and 1,71,272 persons were registered (MIG-47,521, LIG-67,502, Janta-56,249). However, due to overwhelming response and non-acquisition of sufficient land in time, and non-construction of sufficient number of houses, allotment could not be made to all the waitlisted registrants. Till date, DDA has made allotments to all the registrants under these categories except 11549 registrants MIG-602, LIG-10947 and Janta-Nil).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. The prices of flats depend mainly on the actual construction cost on completion as well as on land cost. The land cost is based on land rates

prevalent at the time of issue of demand letter. The prices of flats are revised as per revision in the construction cost as well as land cost from time to time. In January 2002, DDA approved standard costing principle and worked out uniform costing based on plinth area rate for all categories. The plinth area rate is updated with departmental charges & interest during construction period.

(g) No, Sir.

(h) and (i) Question does not arise.

#### **Research and Development Work by NALCO**

6288. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any emphasis has been laid by NALCO on Research and Development in its establishment; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in that direction during the last three years alongwith the amount spent thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) has established Research and Development (R&D) Units at its Mines and Refinery Complex, Smelter and Power Complex and in the Corporate Office. The company's research efforts are focused, *inter alia*, in the areas of process upgradation and optimization, product development, waste utilization and energy conservation. The amount spent on R&D during the last three years by NALCO is as follows:

2000-2001	Rs. 178.58 lakhs
2001-2002	Rs. 258.30 lakhs
2002-2003	N.A.

#### **Arbitration Cases**

6289. SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether disagreements relating to arbitrable issues have been recorded in the JCM National Council and Departmental councils during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of such issues referred to the Board of Arbitration during the said period;

(d) the number of cases decided in the favour of employees;

(e) the number of such cases implemented; and

(f) the reasons for delay in the implementation of awards given by the Board of Arbitration under the JCM scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) Disagreements have been recorded in the National Council (JCM) during the last three years. Disagreements in respect of Departmental Councils are recorded separately in each and every Departmental Council in various Ministries/ Departments and the information thereof is not centrally maintained.

(b) Details of the disagreements recorded in the National Council (JCM) are given in enclosed statement.

(c) Six issues were referred to the Board of Arbitration during the said period.

(d) Nil.

(e) and (f) Does not arise.

#### **Statement**

*Arbitrable issues in which disagreement recorded in the National Council (JCM)*

1. Implementation of functional scales of pay in Accounts Cadre.
2. Treatment of Special Pay for purpose of drawl of HRA, CCA and DA.
3. Allotment of proper revised scale to categories of Senior Auditors/Sr. Accountants, Head Clerks and Accounts Assistant in Ministries/Departments.
4. Fixation of pay in respect of persons promoted from pre-revised pay scale of Rs. 330-560 to Rs. 425-640 w.e.f. 1.1.1986.
5. Grant of Remote Locality Allowance for Shimla in Himachal Pradesh.
6. Revision of pay scales of Junior Investigators.
7. Restoration of casual leave entitlement as existing before 1.1.1998, i.e. 15 days, 12 days etc.

8. Notional pay for computation of HRA/CCA for the period from 1.1.1996 to 1.8.97.

#### **Norms for Opening of Universities and Professional Colleges**

6290. SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have laid down any norms for the opening of Universities and professional colleges in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has framed guidelines for establishment of new universities. The guidelines, inter alia, provide that before a proposal for the establishment of a university is formulated, there should be a survey of the existing facilities for higher education in the State and its projected needs. The UGC should be associated right from the beginning with the survey prior to the formulation of the proposal. It is also necessary to have sufficient data indicating the existing position and justifying the need for an additional university.

The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), which is the Statutory Body empowered to grant approval for starting new technical institutions, has notified Regulations for starting new technical institutions. AICTE grants approval to applicants who fulfil the laid-down requirements as per the prescribed norms and standards, such as, land, built-up area, computing facilities, library, faculty, fund, etc.

#### **Multi-Parametric Geophysical Observatories**

6291. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to establish "Multi-parametric geophysical observatories" at a few selected locations across the country under the Mission Mode Programme on Seismology;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith names of the location identified for the purpose; and

(c) the time by which these observatories are likely to be set up and start working?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) to (c) The Department of Science & Technology had set an Expert Group to prepare a comprehensive proposal on the Mission Mode Programme on Seismology for implementation during 10th Five Year Plan. Apart from the several activities, the Expert Group has also proposed to establish a few multi parametric geophysical observations at selected locations, namely, Srinagar (J&K), Dharmshala, Kodaikanal, Bhopal, Andaman & Nicobar and Gangtok. Necessary steps have been initiated to implement this activity during the 10th Plan Period.

[Translation]

#### **Welfare Schemes under Desert Development Programme**

6292. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the welfare schemes being implemented by the Government for farmers under the Desert Development Programme, State-wise;

(b) the criteria adopted for providing loan, grants and other financial assistance to them;

(c) the funds allocated/released to States under these Programmes scheme-wise and agency-wise; and

(d) the ratio of the contribution of the State Governments in these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) to (d) The Desert Development Programme (DDP) is an area development programme which aims at controlling desertification by regeneration of depleted natural resource base and ameliorating socio-economic status of the resource poor people including the marginal & small farmers inhabiting the programme areas. The DDP is being implemented on watershed basis since 1995-96 in 235 blocks and 40 districts across 7 States namely Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka and Rajasthan.

The unit of programme implementation is a watershed project of about 500 hectares with a project cost of Rs. 30.00 lakhs shared by the Central Government and the State Governments in 75:25 ratio. Under DDP, statewide allocation of funds is not made. The watershed projects are sanctioned as per the Guidelines of Watershed Development and the funds are released to the DRDAs/ZPs in seven instalments over the project period of five years. The statement showing State-wise funds released from 1995-96 to 2002-2003 is enclosed.

#### **Statement**

##### *Releases under Desert Development Programme for Project Sanctioned from 1.4.1995 to 31.3.2003*

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	1995-1996	1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	405.00	673.50	421.69	482.62	437.06	651.38	999.00	1212.45	5282.70
2.	Gujarat	1860.88	1026.61	1101.13	860.18	2750.85	2444.94	2258.37	3418.13	15721.09
3.	Haryana	449.76	634.14	796.81	608.22	453.55	811.38	1482.92	1809.78	7046.36
4.	Himachal Pradesh	636.43	800.00	150.00	0.00	255.00	450.94	514.13	850.87	3687.37
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	1000.00	1330.00	225.00	585.00	486.02	784.06	574.89	901.71	5886.68
6.	Karnataka	389.93	432.23	841.68	350.45	215.38	502.31	994.43	1412.52	5138.93
7.	Rajasthan	5358.00	1639.91	3463.89	5083.56	3901.22	7853.78	8164.26	8893.54	44338.16
	Others			500.00	19.33	0.92	1.00	15.00	1.00	537.25
	Total	10100.00	6536.39	7500.00	7999.36	8500.00	13499.79	15003.00	18500.00	87638.54

[English]

**Avalanches and Heavy Snowfall in J&K and Uttaranchal**

6293. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the areas in Jammu and Kashmir and Uttaranchal are affected by the recent avalanches and heavy snowfall;

(b) the steps taken to provide rescue and relief operation in those areas;

(c) whether Air Force has been pressed into service; and

(d) if so, the other steps being taken to undertake adequate rescue and relief operation in those inaccessible areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (d) The responsibility for undertaking necessary relief measures in the wake of natural disasters lies with the concerned State Government. Funds for this purpose are available with the State Government in the State Calamity Relief Fund (CRF), to which the Government of India contributes 75%. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Government by providing financial and logistic support, where necessary, as per the norms laid down by the Eleventh Finance Commission. Financial assistance, over and above the provision of CRF, is also provided to the State Governments in the wake of a calamity of severe nature from the National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF), after following the established procedure. No report of any recent severe disaster of avalanches and heavy snowfall has been received from the States of J&K and Uttaranchal. However, the Air Force was pressed into service and provided free airlift to 1670 stranded passengers in J&K during the months of February to April, 2003.

**Action Plan for Drinking Water**

6294. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL:  
SHRI KHAGEN DAS:  
SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI:  
SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN:  
SHRIMATI RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:  
SHRI C. SREENIVASAN:  
SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:  
DR. M.V.V.S MURTHI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have prepared any action plan for availability of drinking water in all the villages of the country as reported in the *Rashtriya Sahara* dated 25.04.2003;

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

(c) the name of the States which have shortage of drinking water in the country;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to deal with the issue;

(e) whether the Government have received proposals from the State Government for the revival of rural drinking water supply schemes; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the financial assistance allocated/likely to be allocated to these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHAB M.K. PATIL): (a) and (b) The National Agenda for Governance (NAG) of the Government of India stipulates that all the habitations in the country are to be provided with safe drinking water by 31st March, 2004. To achieve this objective, all the State Governments have been requested to prepare Action Plan for 2003-2004 for coverage of Not covered and partially covered habitations.

(c) and (d) Due to lack of monsoon 18 States have been reported to be affected. The States are Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Uttaranchal, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Orissa. The Government of India earmarked 5% funds under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) for calamity relief and an amount of Rs. 69.89 crore was released to the drought affected States during 2002-2003 and Rs. 9.54 crore during 2003-2004 out of this.

(e) and (f) The funds are provided to States under ARWSP. Powers have been delegated to the States to Plan, sanction and implement individual rural drinking water supply schemes. During 2002-2003 an amount of Rs. 1899.64 crores was released to the States under normal ARWSP and Desert Development Programme (DDP) component of ARWSP.

**Terrorist Activities in J&K**

6295. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:  
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:  
SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:  
SHRI C.N. SINGH:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have fixed responsibility of the security forces for terrorist activities in J&K after the instruction issued by him on April 10, 2003 as reported in *Rashtriya Sahara* dated 25.4.2003;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether before such instructions the security forces are not responsible for terrorist activities in J&K;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether any reduction in the terrorist activities have been noticed thereafter; and

(f) if so, the facts in this regard stating the number of terrorist attacks reported after the issue of such instructions in the state?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) and (b) The report in *Rashtriya Sahara* of 25.4.2003 has somewhat misrepresented the facts. The meeting of the Special Group on 24th April 2003 at Jammu referred to in the *Rashtriya Sahara* report formed part of preliminary discussion being undertaken by the Special Group with Officers in J&K. The Special Group had been constituted pursuant to the decision taken in the High Level Meeting presided over by the Deputy Prime Minister on 31st March 2003 and the Special Group has been tasked to review existing macro strategies of the Security Forces and intelligence agencies in J&K and suggest appropriate strategies to be followed to counter terrorism in J&K. The earlier meeting referred to in the *Rashtriya Sahara* report was actually an internal meeting of the Special Group held in Delhi 9th April 2003. The Special Group is to submit its report within 90 days after consulting all concerned and undertaking field visits. Thus there was no question of the Special Group conveying any Government instructions during the meeting at Jammu on 24th April 2003.

(c) and (d) The Security Forces have been carrying out their counter terrorism tasks in J&K as per the coordination and supervision of the two Unified Headquarters which are presided over by Chief Minister of J&K.

(e) and (f) As per information provided by the State Government of J&K, 820 incidents of terrorist violence have taken place during the current calendar year till April 15th.

**Subsidence in Abandoned Mine of Gauri Project**

6296. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was subsidence in the abandoned mine of Gauri Project in EJA of Bharat Coking Coal Limited on 9.1.2003;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether one person was rescued but several remained buried under debris;

(d) if so, the facts thereof;

(e) whether it is a fact that no step was taken to bring out those persons dead or alive despite the agitation to this effect;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor;

(g) whether it is a fact that the BCCL did not take step as per the coal Mines Regulation for the abandoned mines; and

(h) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA):

(a) and (b) No, Sir. There was no subsidence in the abandoned mine of Gauri project in EJ area of Bharat Coking Coal Limited on 9.1.2003. In fact there was roof fall in the abandoned Gauri Gram mine in EJ area of Bharat Coking Limited on 8-1-2003 due to illegal mining.

(c) to (f) As per the request of the District Administration Bokaro District, BCCL management carried out rescue & recovery operations. The management of EJ area, BCCL arranged for Cap Lamps, persons trained in support and cleaning of falls and team of rescue workers from Rescue Room of Sudamdih mine.

The rescue operation was conducted under the direction and in presence of police officials, District Mining Officer of Bokaro District and villagers.

During rescue/recovery operations, one person who was buried under the debris was found alive and handed over to Bokaro Police. No other dead body or part of human body was found in the debris in the area covered by the fall.

(g) BCCL management had taken steps as per the Coal Mines Regulation for the abandoned mines.

(h) Does not arise in view of reply given to part (g) above.

### **Construction of LIG Flats**

6297. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 98 on February 18, 2003 and state:

(a) the per Sq. meter rate of construction of LIG flats approved by DDA (Delhi Development Authority) for each construction company;

(b) the method adopted to justify this rate of construction;

(c) whether any arrangements have been made to verify the quality and durability of the end-products;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the number of floors to be constructed in these LIG flats;

(f) whether there will be provision of lifts in these flats;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that it has awarded the work for construction of Lower Income Group (LIG) flats in Dwarka, Narela, Rohini, Bakkarwala and Vasant Kunj on Turn Key basis to the pre-qualified construction

agencies @ Rs. 7,190/- (Rs. Seven thousand one hundred and ninety) per sqm. of the plinth area of dwelling unit. The statement indicating the name of the work with its location, the name of the construction company to whom and the rate at which the work has been awarded is enclosed.

The above cost of Rs. 7190/- per sqm. includes the following items which were accounted for justifying this rate and for which no extra payment is to be made:—

(i) construction of the boundary wall around the housing pockets, a community hall, security hut, shopping centre.

(ii) the preparation of Architectural and Structural designs, design of services and getting them approved from the Civic Agencies like MCD, DJB and DVB, maintenance of houses and services for a period of three years;

(iii) the filling of one meter depth, dual piping system for water supply rain water harvesting, construction of electric sub-station and providing/ laying High Tension and Low Tension lines and transfer of the services to the respective Civic Agencies.

(c) and (d) All the Architectural Designs have to be got approved from the Architectural Department of the DDA. Similarly, all the structural drawings have to be got approved either from the Central Design Office of the DDA or of CPWD or IIT Delhi or CBRI, Roorkee. All the contractors are required to set up testing laboratory at site to test all the materials before their use in the work. The CC cubes are tested in the testing lab established at site to ensure the strength of the RCC. Minimum 25% of such testings are carried out in the testing lab of the Quality control Cell of the DDA. These works are also inspected regularly by the field staff as well as by the Quality Control Cell of the DDA. The DDA has introduced the design mix in all the house and all the agencies have set up mechanized weight batching plant at site. These houses are RCC framed structures.

(e) These are five stroyed houses.

(f) to (h) In all these LIG houses on Turnkey, the maximum height has been restricted to 15 meter. There is no provision of lifts in these houses since no lift is required if the total height of the building does not exceed 15 meter.

**Statement**

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Agency	Rate per sqm of plinth area of dwelling unit (in Rs.)
1.	Construction of 1320 LIG Houses in Pocket A Bakkarwala	M/s Ahluwalia Contract (India) Ltd.	7190/-
2.	Construction of 900 LIG Houses in Pocket B-1 at Bakkarwala	M/s Gammon India Ltd.	7190/-
3.	Construction of 900 LIG Houses in Pocket B-2 at Bakkarwala	M/s Unity Infra Project Ltd.	7190/-
4.	Construction of 1380 LIG Houses in Pocket C at Bakkarwala	M/s Larson & Tubro Ltd.	7190/-
5.	Construction of 1000 LIG Houses in Pocket D at Bakkarwala	M/s Unity Infra Project Ltd.	7190/-
6.	Construction of 756 LIG Houses at Sector 14, Dwarka	M/s V.R.M. (India)	7190/-
7.	Construction of 630 LIG Houses at Sector 18, Rohini	M/s Unitech Ltd.	7190/-
8.	Construction of 2420 LIG Houses at Narela	M/s Unity Infra Project Ltd.	7190/-
9.	Construction of 795 Houses (140 HIG, 350 MIG & 305 LIG) at Vasant Kunj).	M/s Ahluwalia Contract (India) Ltd.	7190/-+Rs. 175/ for superior specifications

[Translation]

**Blasting in Open Cast Mines**

6298. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that due to ongoing heavy blasting in the open cast mines in Jharkhand, the shower of stones are falling in the nearby areas;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to check the damage due to heavy blasting in those mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) to (c) Under the provisions of Metalliferous Mines Regulations, 1961, wherever blasting is carried out in open cast mines, it is mandatory to keep a safety zone in order to protect the persons from getting injured due to flying stones during blasting. The Directorate General of Mines Safety under the Ministry of Labour administers these Regulations.

As the question does not specify any particular mine or area in the State of Jharkhand where such incidence



has occurred, no details are available with the Indian Bureau of Mines, a subordinate office of the Ministry of Mines.

[English]

### **Speed Governors**

6299. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that commercial vehicles such as 'blue line buses'/DTC buses' plying in Delhi are not fitted with speed governors despite the Supreme Court and the Delhi High Court directions to this effect;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the number of road fatalities have increased due to over-speeding and haphazard driving;

(d) if so, the concrete measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Delhi Police to rein in the blue line buses/DTC buses in Delhi and to enforce speed Governors in them;

(e) whether speed governors wherever fitted either in blue lines/DTC buses or auto rickshaws are not tamper proof as reported in the *Hindustan Times* dated 21, February 2003;

(f) if so, the facts of the matter; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) and (b) As there is only one company authorized to install electronic speed governors in commercial vehicles, all such vehicles including those of Delhi Transport Corporation and "blue line" buses have not so far been fitted with this facility.

(c) The number of fatal road accidents in Delhi registered a progressive decrease over the last three years.

(d) All transport vehicles violating the directions given by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and Hon'ble High Court to Delhi are regularly prosecuted by Delhi Traffic Police.

(e) to (g) As per the report furnished by Delhi Transport Corporation, the speed governors installed in its vehicles are not tamper-proof. The Corporation has taken up the matter with the manufacturers of the speed governors and also apprised the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi of the position.

[Translation]

### **Complaints of South West District Police**

6300. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints of alleged rape of women received by Delhi Police during the year 1997 and 1998 specially under the jurisdiction of Delhi West District police;

(b) the number of complaints investigated into by the Assistant Police Commissioner and officers of higher rank during the aforesaid period alongwith dates on which investigation was conducted;

(c) whether any action was taken on the basis of investigation reports;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) During the year 1997, 556 cases of rape were reported in Delhi, out of which 68 pertained to South-East District of Delhi Police. Similarly, during the year 1998, 446 cases of rape were reported in Delhi out of which 55 cases pertaining to South-West District of Delhi Police.

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

[English]

### **Community Development and Labour Welfare Work in WCL**

6301. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Western Coalfields Ltd. has undertaken any community development and labour

welfare work in its coal producing areas during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the amount spent on these development works, Scheme-wise location-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Community development activities have been undertaken by WCL for the benefit of community residing in and around coalfield areas within a radius/periphery of 8 kms. The major activities undertaken under community and peripheral development are mentioned below:

- (1) Construction/repair/extension of schools buildings
- (2) Digging of well, development of pond, providing hand pumps for drinking water.
- (3) Rural road link to village.
- (4) Rural Health care-through medical camps, family welfare programme.
- (5) Construction of Community Centre/But Sheds/ Children Parks etc.
- (6) Sports & cultural activities.
- (7) Self-employment training activities such as— tailoring, shoe making, pattal plate making, weaving, driving training etc.

The total expenditure on community development during the last three years are given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)	
2000-01	Rs. 74.78
2001-02	Rs. 66.72
2002-03 (Prov.)	Rs. 88.53

In WCL community development works have been undertaken in the states of Maharashtra and MP on the following locations.

- (a) Maharashtra: Wani, Majri, Nagpur, Umrer, Wani (N), Chandrapura, Ballarpur WCL (Hqrs.)
- (b) Madhya Pradesh: Patharkhera, Pench. Kanhan

Welfare of the employees by improving quality of life is of utmost importance in WCL for achieving objectives

of the company. All round welfare measures for employees and their family members have been adopted. The implementation are monitoring of various welfare activities as per plan and policies is looked after by WCL welfare board consisting of management and union representatives.

Details of Labour Welfare amenities as on 01.04.03 are:

1. Housing	40917
2. Water supply (Population covered)	315805
3. Medical	
(a) Hospital	10
(b) Dispensary	58
(c) Hospital beds	7.45
(d) Bed-employee ratio	1:98
4. Co-operative stores	29
5. Credit society	43
6. Canteen	81
7. Banks	96
8. Recreational facilities	
(a) Playground	28
(b) Stadium	06
(c) Children Park	20
(d) Recreational Club	35
(e) Gymnasium Hall	09
(f) Community Hall	13
(g) Library	13

Details of welfare expenditure (Revenue) during the last 3 (Three) years is as under:

(Rs. in lakh)			
	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
1	2	3	4
Housing	876.11	715.54	952.35
Water Supply	189.58	174.00	176.88

1	2	3	4
Medical	1134.59	1076.60	1522.80
Education	261.58	305.00	337.79
Others	238.21	263.57	270.99
Total	2700.07	2534.71	3260.81

#### Private Schols In Chandigarh

6302. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Territory Chandigarh Administration has issued notices for the resumption of residential premises in Chandigarh in which private schools are being run for decades;

(b) if so, the number of students and teachers who would be affected thereby;

(c) whether these schools cater to the needs of middle and weaker sections of the society;

(d) whether Punjab and Haryana High Court had issued certain guidelines about these private schools and allotment of school sites to them; and

(e) if so, the action proposed to prevent teachers being rendered jobless and students from being without the schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) Yes. Sir. However, none of the premises has been resumed so far.

(b) As per survey conducted in 2002 by the Chandigarh Administration, there were 158 schools consisting of 32,200 students and 1433 teachers functioning from residential premises in Chandigarh.

(c) These schools cater to the needs of all sections of the society.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. In pursuance of the orders passed by the Hon'ble Punjab & Haryana High Court, Chandigarh Administration have so far allotted 20

alternative sites. In addition, action has been taken to enhance the capacity of government-run schools.

[Translation]

#### Release of Second Instalment of Funds under SGRY

6303. SHRI BRAJ MOHAN RAM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals received by the Union Government from the State Governments for release of 2nd instalment of funds under SGRY Stream-I and II, during 2002-2003, State-wise;

(b) the name of the districts to which second instalment of funds has been released;

(c) the reasons for not releasing the second instalment of funds especially to the Districts of Jharkhand; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to release the second instalment to all the districts covered under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU): (a) The proposals for release of second instalment of funds under Stream I & II of the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) were received from all the districts except the districts as mentioned in the enclosed statement with asterisk mark.

(b) The second instalment of funds has been released to all the districts except the district whose names are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) Second instalment of funds to the district including those of Jharkhand could not be released to non submission of proposals, incomplete/defective proposals, non submission of Audit Reports & Utilisation Certificates, non-utilization of funds and foodgrains upto the required level of 60% and shortage of State share.

(d) The budget allocation under the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) lapses on the expiry of every financial year. In view of this, the claims of the districts, which could not take second instalment last year, can not be considered during the current year i.e. 2003-2004.

**Statement**

*Names of the districts which could not be given the Second Instalment under SGRY-I and SGRY-II*

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Name of the Districts	
		SGRY-I	SGRY-II
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1. Papum-Pare 2. L. Subansiri 3. U. Subansiri 4. W. Siang 5. D. Valley 6. Lohit	1. West Siang 2. Lohit
2.	Bihar	1. Patna 2. Buxar 3. Kaimur 4. Aurangabad* 5. Vaishali 6. W. Champaran 7. Sheohar 8. Dharbanga 9. Samstipur 10. Saharsa 11. Araria 12. Banka 13. Shekhupura	1. Araria 2. Buxar 3. Darbhanga 4. Gaya 5. Patna 6. Purnia 7. Rohtas 8. Saharsa 9. Sheikhpura 10. Supaul 11. Vaishali 12. Madhubani
3.	Goa	1. North Goa 2. South Goa	1. North Goa 2. South Goa
4.	Gujarat	1. Amreli 2. Kutch* 3. Jamnagar 4. Porbandar 5. Dahod 6. Mehsana	1. Mehsana* 2. Jamnagar 3. Kutch* 4. Sabarkantha 5. Patan* 6.

1	2	3	4
		7. Rajkot 8. Vadodara 9. Surat 10. Surendrenagar*	
5. Himachal Pradesh	1. Lahaul & Spiti*	1. Srinagar	1. Lahaul & Spiti* 1. Badgam 2. Kupwara 3. Srinagar
6. Jammu & Kashmir			
7. Jharkhand	1. Dhanbad 2. Dumka 3. Godda 4. Gumla 5. Palamu 6. Ranchi 7. Sahibganj 8. W. Singhbhum	1. Bokaro 2. Godda 3. Gumla 4. Lohardegga 5. Pach. Singhbhum 6. Palamu 7. Ranchi 8. Sahibganj	
8. Madhya Pradesh	1. Dewas		
9. Maharashtra	1. Pune		
10. Manipur	1. Bishnupur* 2. Chandel* 3. Churachandpur* 4. Imphal West* 5. Senapati 6. Tamenglong 7. Thoubel 8. Ukhrul 9. Imphal East*	1. Tamenglong 2. Churachandpur 3. Chandel* 4. Thoubel 5. Bishnupur* 6. Imphal East* 7. Imphal West* 8. Ukhrul*	
11. Meghalaya	1. Jaintia Hills		1. Jaintia Hills 2. Ri Bhoi
12. Nagaland	1. Kohima		1. Mokokchung

1	2	3	4
	2. Makokchung*	2. Mon	
	3. Tuensang	3. Phek	
	4. Mon	4. Zunheboto	
	5. Wokha	5. Wokha	
	6. Zunheboto	6. Tuensang	
	7. Dimapur	7. Kohima	
		8. Dimapur*	
13. Uttar Pradesh	1. Kushi Nagar		
14. West Bengal	1. Malda*	1. Darjeeling*	
	2. Darjeeling*		
	3. Nadia		
	4. South 24 Pargana*		
15. Andaman & Nicobar	1. Andaman Island*	1. Andaman District*	
	2. Nicobar Island*	2. Nicobar*	
16. Daman & Diu	1. Daman*	1. Daman*	
	2. Diu*	2. Diu*	
17. Lakshadweep	1. Lakshadweep*	1. Lakshadweep*	
18. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1. Dadra & Nagar Haveli*	1. Dadra & Nagar Haveli*	

\*Proposal for 2nd instalment not received from these Districts.

[English]

### Indigenously Built Aircraft (SARAS)

6304. DR. N. VENKATASWAMY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the indigenously built India's first Multi-Role Light Transport Aircraft "SARAS" had been successfully test flighted;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have decided to commence commercial production of this Aircraft;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any decision has been taken by the Government to induct the Aircraft into Indian airforce; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the first prototype of the indigenous built India's first multi-role Light Transport Aircraft "SARAS" was rolled out on 4th February, 2003. Various system tests are being completed for the test flight.

(c) and (d) Commercial production of the aircraft will commence after the Director General of Civil Aviation fully certifies the airworthiness of the aircraft and awards the Type Certificate to the aircraft.

(e) and (f) The Indian Airforce has shown interest in "SARAS" aircraft for their training and other requirements.

### Reservation to OBCs

6305. SHRI P.D. ELANGO VAN: SHRI BAL KRISHNA CHAUHAN: COL. (RETD.) DR. DHANI RAM SHANDIL:

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

(a) the number of staff belonging to Other Backward Classes under Group A, B, C and D in various Departments under his Ministry;

(b) the reservation quota of OBCs has been filled in the Ministry;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which it is likely to be filled;

(e) whether OBCs are provided reservation in promotion also; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) The details of staff belonging to Other backward Classes working in this Ministry is as under:—

Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D
Nil	16	37	10

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) All vacancies including the reserved vacancies for OBCs are filled up in this Ministry on the basis of nominations made by the Department of Personnel and Training.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) There is no provision for reservation in promotion to OBCs under Rules.

#### **Corruption in Kendriya Bhandar**

6306. SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the large scale corruption in Kendriya Bhandar has come to light as reported in the *Hindustan Times* dated April 20, 2003;

(b) if so, the facts thereof particularly with reference to Government not expediting the review of special dispensation and stopping draining out its resources and bringing to book the corrupt employees of the Kendriya Bhandar; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to enquire into the matter and to curb corruption in Kendriya Bhandar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) to (c) Government is aware of the news item entitled "Government purchases under the lens" in the *Hindustan Times* dated 20.4.2003. There is a full time Chief Vigilance Officer in the Kendriya Bhandar who examines all specific complaints/allegations of corruption and appropriate action is taken wherever necessary.

#### **Pollution Control by NALCO**

6307. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Aluminium Company (NALCO) has taken adequate pollution control measures in its mines and plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the NALCO to take the measures to control pollution in the plant and mine sites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) have implemented Environment Management System (EMS) as per International Standard, ISO 14001, in its plants and mines. With a view to maintain this standard, periodical audits are being carried out by internationally accredited auditors. The pollution control measures taken by NALCO include putting in place eco-friendly process, technology and equipments, massive afforestation, proper treatment of effluents, dust and ash control measures, and, regular monitoring of the quality of air, water and land.

#### **Pending Wage Case of Fertilizer Corporation of India**

6308. SHRI K.E. KRISHNAMURTHY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a wage case of employees of Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited is pending for implementation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the VSS Scheme being implemented in the organization is seriously affecting interest of the employees;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the remedial measures being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHHATRAPAL SINGH): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No Sir.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

**DG Level Meetings with Bangladesh/Pakistan**

6309. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:  
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:  
SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:  
SHRI C.N. SINGH:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether DG level meetings of BSF-BDR have been held in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of such meetings held during each of the last three years with Bangladesh and Pakistan; and

(d) the outcome of such meetings and the extent to which such meetings are able to help peace and check infiltration on the borders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. DG Level Conferences are held between the DG, BSF and DG, BDR twice a year alternatively in India and Bangladesh.

(c) In the past three years, six rounds of DG Level Conferences, three in India and three in Bangladesh have been held. With Pakistan, Biannual meetings are held in which DG Pak Rangers leads the Pakistan delegation and IG Level Officer of BSF leads the Indian delegation. In the past three years, three such meetings have been held.

(d) In these meetings, problems relating to guarding of borders are discussed. Emphasis has been towards better co-ordination and cooperation between two guarding forces so as to control trans-border crimes, infiltration and reduce tensions on account of border related problems. These meetings are useful to establish working relationship and for cordial resolution for day to day issues.

[Translation]

**Illegal Extraction of Coal**

6310. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the illegal extraction of coal in Bermo coal belt under the Bokaro District in Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said illegal extraction has resulted in a tunnel beneath the railway line;

(d) if so, whether the Government have conducted/proposed to conduct any inquiry into the alleged illegal extraction of coal in the Bermo Koyalanchal; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA): (a) and (b) Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) is aware of illegal extraction of coal being done in Bermo Coalbelt under Bokaro District of Jharkhand. This illegal extraction has been reported in the lease hold and acquired in the mines under Kathara, B&K and Dhori areas. It is carried out by outsiders who enter the areas forcefully. It is a law and order problem which is tackled with active support of the State administration.

(c) The aforesaid illegal extractions has resulted in a cavity beneath railway line in an old mine in B&K area of CCL. To prevent illegal extraction of coal in the aforesaid mine where illegal extraction of coal resulted in formation of cavity beneath the railway line, the old entries beneath the railway track have long been back-filled by fly ash and the surroundings have also been packed by covering it by 1 (one) metre soil for plantation. A team of central railway visited the site recently and found the operations satisfactory.

(d) and (e) As soon as any incidence of illegal mining comes to the notice of Central Coalfields Limited, FIRs are lodged with the police in order to prevent such activity. A task force was constituted by D.C., Bokaro in a meeting held with General Managers of the three areas, Dhori, B&K and Kathara; Director Mines Safety, Koderma region and senior state officials for inspection of sites of illegal mining and to suggest/recommend measures to prevent illegal mining. District Collector, Bokaro is monitoring the steps taken to prevent illegal mining by conducting regular meeting with general managers of the areas. Intensive patrolling by security/police and CISF is done to detect and prevent illegal mining activities in the said location. CCL officials in association with Director General Mines & Safety and high level state officials keep surveillance on the sites prone to illegal mining.

*[English]***Revolving Fund for Mega City Projects**

6311. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any revolving fund was set up for implementation of mega city projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the funds allocated to various States were diverted for other works during the last three years; and

(d) if so, the State-wise details thereof and the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (d) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Mega Cities, funds from Central and State Governments flow directly to nodal agencies as grant in the ratio of 25:25, balance 50% is mobilised from financial institutions. Project based loans at variable rates of interest are sanctioned by nodal agencies after following the prescribed procedure.

Each nodal agency is required to constitute a revolving funds for development of infrastructural assets on a continuing basis. As per available information, the balances in the revolving fund with the nodal agencies are as follows:—

(Rs. in crores)		
(i)	Mumbai	86.40
(ii)	Kolkata	22.28
(iii)	Chennai	189.42
(iv)	Hyderabad	00.00
(v)	Bangalore	34.29

No information from nodal agencies for mega cities regarding diversion of funds for their works during the last three years has been received.

**Hindi Medium in Educational Institutions**

6312. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to gradually introduce Hindi as a medium of instruction for systematically imparting medical and technical education and conducting research works in all the Universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have sought opinion of the experts in propagation and use of Hindi as link language of the country for introducing such education;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the arrangements being made for providing medical and technical books and reference books for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) to (d) The National Policy on Education, 1986 and Programme of Action (PoA), 1992, stresses on development of Hindi as the link language as provided for in Article 351 of the Constitution. The National Policy on Education emphasizes adoption of various Indian languages including Hindi as medium of instruction at university stage. There is no proposal at present for taking opinion of any expert group on the subject.

(e) Government set up the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology (CSTT) in 1960 to promote the production of a uniform technical terminology in Hindi and in other modern Indian languages and for the production of text books, reference literature and supplementary reading material in a various disciplines (including medicine and engineering). Over 50000 technical terms in the medical sciences and 120000 in engineering and information technology have been evolved.

Further, since the 4th Five Year Plan, the CSTT has been implementing in collaboration with various state level university text book Boards, a scheme for the production of text books in various Indian languages including Hindi. Under this scheme, CSTT has produced in Hindi 85 books on technical subjects and 75 books on the medical sciences. A further 30 books are under process.

**Reservation to OBCs**

6313. SHRI P.D. ELANGOVAN:  
SHRI BAL KRISHNA CHAUHAN:  
COL. (RETD.) DR. DHANI RAM SHANDIL:

Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:



(a) the number of staff belonging to Other Backward Classes under Group A, B, C and D in various Departments under his Ministry;

(b) the reservation quota of OBCs have been filed in the Ministry;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which it is likely to filled;

(e) whether OBCs are provided reservation in promotion also; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) The number of staff belonging to Other Backward Classes (OBCs) under Group 'A', 'B', 'C', and 'D' in the Department of Ocean Development is as follows:

Group	No. of staff belonging to OBC Category
Group 'A'	Nil
Group 'B'	01
Group 'C'	03
Group 'D'	05

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. A quota of 27% for OBCs has been kept in the vacancies that arose in the Department since 1993 and posts have been filed based on the roster points. Reservation is not applicable for scientific and technical posts above the lowest rung of Group 'A'.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) This Department is following the general guidelines issued by Government on reservation policies.

#### **Delhi Police**

6314. SHRI C. SREENIVASAN:  
SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the judges who heard the Uphaar case feel that the entire mechanism of inspecting public places should be overhauled;

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

(c) whether the judges have also felt that Delhi Police should be concerned with law and order and entrusting responsibility of licensing on the police force is an additional burden upon the already overburdened city police force;

(d) if so, whether there is any proposal to take away the licensing from the Delhi Police; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) to (e) The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi have reported that the certified copy of the judgement in question has not so far been received by them and that in its absence, it is not possible to take a view in the matter.

#### **CISF at Delhi Airport**

6315. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of additional CISF Personnel required for Delhi Airport duty;

(b) whether some more recruitments are to be made therefor;

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

(d) the number of Delhi Police Personnel relieved from Delhi Airport duty;

(e) whether addition of Delhi Police Personnel propose to help CISF to reduce the crimegraphy of Delhi; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) CISF has been

inducted on 2.4.2003 at Delhi Airport with the assessed strength of 1990. This is considered adequate for the present.

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

(d) 1200 Delhi Police personnel have been withdrawn as on 01.05.03.

(e) and (f) The CISF will look after the duties related to the Security of Airport. Delhi Police will continue to have jurisdiction in respect of crime control, law & order, etc. There is no proposal to provide additional Delhi Police personnel at the Airport.

### **Illegal Extraction of Coal**

6316. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the illegal extraction of coal in Jarangdih Railway Crossing (East) and Bermo Coal belt under the Bokaro District in Jharkhand;

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

(c) whether these illegal extractions have resulted in subsidence and a tunnel beneath the railway line;

(d) if so, whether the Government have conducted or propose to conduct any inquiries into the aforesaid all legal illegal extractions of coal;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken to check the same?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA):  
(a) and (b) Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) is aware of illegal extraction of coal being done in Bermo Coalbelt under Bokaro District of Jharkhand. This illegal extraction has been reported in the lease hold and acquired land in the mines under Kathara, B&K and Dhorri areas. It is carried out by outsiders who enter the areas forcefully. It is a law and order problem which is tackled with active support of the State administration.

(c) Central Coalfields Limited is not aware of any incidence of subsidence beneath railway line. However, a cavity was created due to illegal mining in an old abandoned mine, over which railway line is laid, a long

time back. This had long been filled by fly ash and surrounding area has also been packed by covering it by 1 metre soil for plantation.

(d) and (e) As soon as any incidence of illegal mining comes to the notice of Central Coalfields Limited, FIRs are lodged with the police in order to prevent such illegal activity. A task force was constituted by D.C., Bokaro in meeting held with General Managers of the three areas, Dhorri, B&K and Kathara, Director Mines Safety, Koderma region and senior state officials for inspection of sites of illegal mining and to suggest/recommend measures to prevent illegal mining. District Collector, Bokaro is monitoring the steps taken to prevent illegal mining by conducting regular meeting with general managers of the areas. Intensive patrolling by security/police and CISF is done to detect and prevent illegal mining activities in the said location. CCL officials in association with Director General, Mines & Safety and high level state officials keep surveillance on the sites prone to illegal mining.

(f) To thwart incidence of illegal mining, CCL takes following steps:—

1. Measures, recommend by task force after inspection of illegal mining sites, have been taken;
2. Regular patrolling by security personnel;
3. Rat holes created by illegal mining are dozed off;
4. Sealing of abandoned old workings in underground mines by erecting concrete walls on the mouth of abandoned inclines;
5. Abandoned old quarries are filled with fly ash from power houses;
6. Fencing at sites prone to illegal mining and erection of notice boards displaying danger or prohibited area;
7. Conducting surprise raids/checks.

[Translation]

### **Faculty Construction Work of DDA**

6317. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether 75 per cent drains are open in Indraprasth Extension due to faulty construction work of

DDA and sewer-water is flowing in these open rainy drains and there are also no main-hole covers at several places, as reported in the *Dainik Jagran* dated March 19, 2003;

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

(c) whether any enquiry has been made or is being made by the Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (d) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) have reported that the I.P. Extension Colony was developed by it about 20 years back and the S.W. drains were constructed during 1989-90 as per the scheme sanctioned by local body in June, 1985. The allegation in the Press Clipping that the drains were constructed three feet deep instead of four feet is not correct. The S.W. drains of I.P. Extension were handed over to the local body by DDA in April, 1993 after making payment of deficiency charges. Maintenance of the services now rests with the local body.

[English]

#### **Establishment of Training and Management Centres**

6318. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra have proposed to establish a modern and fully equipped training and management centre at Yashada, Pune as per the recommendations of the Central Commission on Organisation;

(b) if so, whether the State Government has sought the co-operation and financial assistance of the Central Government in the establishment of such a centre at the initial cost of Rs. 4 crore;

(c) if so, whether the Government have considered the proposal of the State Government of Maharashtra; and

(d) if so, the decision taken in the matter of providing financial and other help to the State Government in the establishment of Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) to (d) This Ministry has not received any proposal from the Government of Maharashtra to establish a training and management centre at Yashada, Pune at an initial cost of Rs. 4.00 crore.

#### **Bogus Payments to Constructors by MCD**

6319. SHRI PUNJAJI SADAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to refer to the answer given to USQ No. 3599 dated 16.4.2002 and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

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

#### **Strom in Assam**

6320. SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:  
SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:  
SHRI C.N. SINGH:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a major strom in Assam in the recent past;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have sent any team to assess the loss and damage suffered by the State;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the assistance provided/likely to be provided to the State in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) A severe cyclonic thunderstrom lashed through Kalapani area of Mankachar Revenue circle of Hatsingimari sub-division of Dhubri district of Assam on 22nd April, 2003.

(b) and (c) In the storm 35 persons lost their lives, 1500 persons were injured of which 150 were seriously injured, 517 head of cattle were lost, number of poultry lost was 1340 and about 2000 houses were fully/partially damaged. The total estimated damage was reported by the State Government to be around of Rs. 2 crore. The Central Government has been in constant touch with the State Government and the State Government has not asked for the visit of the Central Team.

(d) BSF personnel who were in the area undertook rescue and evacuation operations and had set up lungar and tents for the affected people. The State Government had deputed 5 Medical Teams and seriously injured people were transferred to district hospitals. Relief material was also distributed by the State Government. The Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) allocation of the State Government contributes 75%. The State Government have adequate funds in the CRF to meet the relief requirements.

#### **CBI Raids on Government Officials**

6321. SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that CBI had recently raided the official and residential premises of several senior Government officials and registered cases against them;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that a case had been registered in March, 2003 against an Additional Commissioner of Income Tax in Mumbai for possessing disproportionate assets;

(d) if so, the facts of the case and action being taken in the matter;

(e) the number of such cases detected and registered in the country during each of the last three years;

(f) the action taken against the Officers found guilty of possessing assets disproportionate to their known sources of income;

(g) whether the antecedents of such officers are got verified and cleared from the CVC before their promotion to higher ranks and sensitive postings; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The CBI has reported that it had recently conducted a special drive in which 32 cases against Government officials and private persons have been registered. The cases against Government officials were registered on allegations of possessing disproportionate assets and misusing their official position.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. A case has been registered against Additional Commissioner Income Tax, Mumbai under Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 and IPC for possessing assets disproportionate to known sources of income.

(e) The CBI has registered 79,88,116 cases related to disproportionate assets during the year 2000, 2001 & 2002 respectively.

(f) The Investigating Agency recommends Regular Departmental Action or Prosecution against the erring Government officials on the basis of the Investigation Report and the legal opinion. Once sanction for prosecution against the erring Government officials is given by the concerned Department, the matter is to be decided by the Court of Law. The decision to impose penalty or otherwise on the official after culmination of disciplinary proceedings vests with the concerned Ministry/Department.

(g) and (h) As per the instructions of the Government the Departmental Promotion Committee (DPC) is required to place its recommendation in the sealed cover in case of officials who are due for promotion but are not clear from vigilance angle. The sealed cover are only opened when the concerned officer becomes clear from vigilance angle.

#### **Operationalised Cost and Production Capacity of Fertilizers**

6322. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have reviewed the operationalised cost and production capacity of fertilizers industry in the country during 2002-2003; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHHATTRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Retention prices (cost of production

plus 12% post tax return on networth) of urea units were revised w.e.f. 1.7.1997 based on the policy parameters for 7th and 8th pricing periods, covering the period from 1.7.1997 to 31.3.2000 and 1.4.2000 to 31.3.2003 respectively. These parameters were approved by the Government on 16.5.2002 and communicated to urea units on 4.6.2002. Plant capacities of 20 urea units were re-assessed w.e.f. 1.4.2000 based on the Alagh Committee methodology as a part of the approved policy parameters for the 7th and 8th pricing periods.

Retention Price Scheme has been replaced by the New Pricing Scheme (NPS) w.e.f. 1.4.2003. The NPS will be implemented in stages. Stage-I would be of one year duration, from 1.4.2003 to 31.3.2004. Stage-II would be two years duration, from 1.4.2004 to 31.3.2006. The modalities of subsequent stages would be decided after review of the implementation of Stage-I and Stage-II.

The NPS aims at greater transparency, efficiency and uniformity in subsidy disbursements to urea units and inducing them to take cost reduction measures on their own and be competitive.

#### **Desilting of Ponds and Tanks**

6323. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had taken a decision in the past to desilt all the villages ponds and tanks as per Standing Committee Report No. 33 of 2002;

(b) if so, the number of ponds and tanks which desilted in the country, State-wise and UT-wise;

(c) whether village ponds and tanks are still-stinking;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether illegal colonies have come up on the ponds in NCR after filling up the ponds; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) to (d) The Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development launched a one-time campaign for restoration of traditional sources of water harvesting by desiltation of ponds/tanks at village level during 2002-2003. This campaign was to be undertaken by the State Governments through District Authorities utilizing the funds released under different programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development. This was not a

separate Programme/Scheme of the Department of Land Resources/Ministry nor was any separate allocation of funds made for this purpose.

(e) and (f) As land is a State subject, the illegal encroachment on public land is to be dealt by the State/UT concerned.

#### **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan**

6324. DR. (SHRIMATI) C. SUGUNÁ KUMARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the perspective plan for covering all the villages under the "Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan" has been received from all the States;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith names of the defaulting States; and

(d) the action taken to release adequate funds to all the States for implementation of the Scheme fully?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Perspective Plans have been received from 438 districts so far. State-wise details are given in the statement attached. The remaining districts are in the process of preparing the Perspective Plans.

(d) Out of 600 Districts in the Country Annuals Plans of 592 Districts at an outlay of Rs. 3080 crore have been approved during 2002-2003.

#### **Statement**

##### **Status of Perspective Plans received under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan**

S. No.	Name of State	No. of Dists.	No. of Dist. for which Perspective plan received
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23	23
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15	2
3.	Assam	23	23

1	2	3	4
4.	Bihar	37	37
5.	Chhattisgarh	16	nil
6.	Goa	2	nil
7.	Gujarat	25	25
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12	12
9.	Haryana	19	19
10.	Jharkhand	22	22
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	14	nil
12.	Kerala	14	14
13.	Karnataka	27	27
14.	Madhya Pradesh	45	45
15.	Manipur	9	nil
16.	Maharashtra	7	nil
17.	Mizoram	8	nil
18.	Meghalaya	35	6
19.	Nagaland	8	nil
20.	Orissa	30	30
21.	Punjab	17	17
22.	Rajasthan	32	nil
23.	Sikkim	4	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	29	29
25.	Tripura	4	nil
26.	Uttar Pradesh	70	70
27.	Uttaranchal	13	13
28.	West Bengal	20	19
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2	nil
30.	Chandigarh	1	1
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	nil
32.	Daman & Diu	2	nil
33.	Delhi	9	nil
34.	Lakshadweep	1	nil
35.	Pondicherry	4	nil
Total		600	438

*[Translation]***Production of Chemicals and Fertilizers**

6325. DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA:  
SHRI NAVAL KISHORE RAI:  
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Naphtha, fuel oils cooking gas, LNG and other substances are used as fuel in production of chemicals and fertilizers, in the country;

(b) if so, the percentage of chemical fertilizers producing units in which these are used as fuel;

(c) the average production cost of each chemical fertilizer separately during the year 2002-2003 as a result of each of the aforesaid substances as fuel; and

(d) the average estimated cost of fuel in total production cost during 2002-2003?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHHATRAPAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Naphtha, fuel oils (FO), natural gas and other substances such as Low Sulphur Heavy Stock (LSHS) and coal are used as feedstock/fuel for manufacture of certain chemicals and fertilizers.

(b) Out of the total urea manufacturing capacity of 213.26 lakh MTs as on 1.4.2002, 61.46% was based on natural gas, 26.25% on naphtha and 12.29% on FO/LSHS.

(c) The average retention price which includes cost of production and 12% post-tax return on network computed on normative and actual basis for the urea units for the difference feedstock urea units as on 1.4.2002 is Rs. 6499 per MT for gas based, Rs. 12190 per MT for naphtha based and Rs. 11200 per MT for FO/LSHS based units. These prices are subject to further changes on account of escalation/de-escalation in the variable cost etc. during the course of the year 2002-03.

(d) The average cost of energy (including feedstock, fuel, purchased power and industrial water) used in the manufacture of urea, as on 1.4.2002 is Rs. 3673 per MT of urea of gas based units and Rs. 8751 for naphtha based units and Rs. 8194 for FO/LSHS based units.

*[English]***Handling of Medicines by Unqualified Persons**

6326. SHRI K.E. KRISHNAMURTHY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that medicines are being handled by the unqualified persons other than the pharmacists without pharmacy knowledge;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers is also advocating the entrance of unqualified persons into the handling of medicines on the pretext of opening up of job opportunities to the educated unemployed;

(d) if so, whether the Union Government propose to amend the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules to give way to recommendations of the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers;

(e) whether the Union Government have received any representation on this issue from the Pharmacy Council;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the remedial measures being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHHATRAPAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Under the provision of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, sale of drugs is required to be supervised by registered pharmacists.

(c) and (d) The Standing Committee on Petroleum & Chemicals (2001) (13th Lok Sabha) in its 15th Report of 'pricing and availability of drugs/pharmaceuticals'; has recommended for distribution of drugs through Public Distribution Scheme and to remove the requirement of registered Pharmacist. However, there is no such proposal to amend the rules.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. The Pharmacy Council of India had represented against any such move to allow sale/distribution of drugs without registered Pharmacists.

(g) Does not arise in view of (c) & (d) above.

**Unauthorised Constructions and Fencing by Allottees**

6327. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBHA MANDLIK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to SNQ. Dy. No. 31 dated 17.12.2002 and USQ. No. 5437 dated 30.4.2002 and state:

(a) the number of allottees in R.K. Puram against whom action against violation of allotment of Government residences (General Pool in Delhi), Rules 1963 has been taken so far;

(b) whether it is also a fact that most of such allottees have violated the Allotment Rules by sharing the accommodation either with their earning children or by constructing additional room and the same subletted;

(c) if so, the reasons for keeping in abeyance any action against such allottees;

(d) whether it is a fact that reply to both above mentioned questions are contradictory to each other; and

(e) if so, the time by which the action is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (e) As per provisions of SR 317-B-21, if an officer to whom a residence has been allotted resorts to unauthorized construction/encroachment in any part of the residence, the Directorate of Estates may cancel the allotment.

Representation have been received from various quarters in this regard and a policy on the whole issue is under formulation. It has been decided to keep action against defaulting allottees in abeyance till then.

**Acquisition of Land**

6328. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to the USQ. No. 3246 dated 10.12.2002 and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the information is likely to be collected and placed on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, concerted efforts are continuously afoot to obtain requisite information from Government of Uttar Pradesh. Several letters and reminders have been sent to the State Govt. to expedite the needful to enable the Deptt. of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation to fulfil the Assurance.

(d) Earnest efforts will be made to obtain the requisite inputs from the Govt. of UP and the information will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as requisite inputs become available.

[Translation]

#### MAPS of BCCL

6329. PROF. RITA VERMA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether doubts have been raised on the available maps of mines of the Bharat Coking Coal Limited even in the proposal under consideration of the Government for the integrated development of technology for Land Subsidence Control land management in the Jharia Coal region;

(b) if so the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefore; and

(c) if not, the reasons for giving a suggestion to chalk out a high accuracy map for technological development for land subsidence and management in the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA): (a) and (b) No reference has been made by the management of Bharat Coking Coal Limited raising doubts about correctness of mine plans in any scheme submitted to Government. However in respect of old and abandoned mines whose workings are inaccessible, correctness is not certain. BCCL has made check surveys to ensure correctness of plans wherever old workings are accessible.

(c) BCCL has not given any suggestion to chalk out a high accuracy map. No method is available at present to check the accuracy of old mine plans of abandoned and inaccessible workings of the mine.

#### Setting up of Seismological Observatory

6330. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government intend to establish state of the art seismological observatory in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) and (b) Sir, India Meteorological Department (IMD), which is the nodal agency for seismology maintains & operates a network of 51 seismological observatories in the country. Out of these 51 observatories, 24 have recently been upgraded with state-of-the-art digital equipments. In addition, 44 state-of-the-art seismic observatories are also operational at various locations in the country in project mode for research and are supported by the Department of Science & Technology.

[English]

#### Unauthorised Constructions

6331. SHRI A. NARENDRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been unauthorised constructions in the Ministers bungalows in Delhi;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the details of bungalows where the unauthorised constructions have been identified during the last three years and demolished so far;

(d) the reasons for not demolishing the remaining ones even after the lapse of more than the stipulated periods;

(e) whether the Government propose to demolish the unauthorised constructions at the Ministers bungalows;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, reasons therefor?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (c) A number of cases of unauthorized constructions of the Ministers Bungalows have been reported to the Directorate of Estates.

(d) to (g) A policy on the whole issue is under formulation and it has been decided to keep demolition of unauthorised structures in abeyance till then.

#### **Registration of Births and Deaths**

6332. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:  
SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of births left unregistered in the country every year as pointed out by the UNICEF report presented to the Government in 1998;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the latest position about the registration of births in the country;

(d) the remedial steps taken by the Government to bring the awareness among the people to this effect;

(e) whether there is also a provision to register Birth/Death on line;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the time by which it is likely to be made effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) to (c) An estimated 106 lakh births accounting to about 41% of total births are left unregistered every year. Details in this regard are given in the enclosed statement.

(d) (1) Wide publicity through electronic as well as print media and additional financial assistance to the States for the purpose.

(2) Training is being organized from time to time by the Government of India and assistance is also being provided to the States for carrying out such trainings;

(3) The grass root level functionaries like Anganwadi workers, ANMs, Panchayat members etc. and Non Government Organisations (NGOs) are being increasingly involved in improving public awareness.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) and (g) Do not arise in view of (e) above.

#### **Statement**

##### *Estimated and registered number of births—States and Union Territories*

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Year	Estimated number (in '000)	Registered number (in '000)	Percentage registered
1	2	3	4	5	6
	India*	2001	25977	15391	59.2
	<b>States</b>				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2001	1578	881	55.8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1999	24	19	81.7
3.	Assam	2000	710	275	38.7
4.	Bihar	1995	2968	555	18.7
5.	Chhattisgarh	2001	549	306	55.8

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Goa	2000	19	23	Almost 100%
7.	Gujarat	2000	1256	1115	88.8
8.	Haryana	2001	568	417	73.5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2001	128	134	Almost 100%
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	2000	195	133	68.1
11.	Jharkhand		Included in Bihar		
12.	Karnataka	2001	1176	866	73.6
13.	Kerala	2000	567	594	Almost 100%
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2001	873	716	38.2
15.	Maharashtra	2000	2008	1828	91.1
16.	Manipur	2000	43	20	46.9
17.	Meghalaya	2000	65	47	72.2
18.	Mizoram	2001	14	20	Almost 100%
19.	Nagaland	1994	25	24	94.6
20.	Orissa	2001	862	711	82.4
21.	Punjab	2000	518	478	92.2
22.	Rajasthan	2001	1766	700	39.6
23.	Sikkim	2000	11	9	80.0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2000	1192	1115	93.5
25.	Tripura	2000	53	34	65.2
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1999	5242	2199	42.0
27.	Uttaranchal		Included in Uttar Pradesh		
28.	West Bengal	1999	1627	1599	98.3
<b>Union Territories</b>					
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	2001	6	6	Almost 100%
2.	Chandigarh	1999	15	19	Almost 100%
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2000	7	6	84.1
4.	Daman & Diu	2001	4	4	Almost 100%
5.	Delhi	2000	273	317	Almost 100%
6.	Lakshadweep	1998	1	1	91.0
7.	Pondicherry	2000	17	41	Almost 100%

Note: The level of registration is very high in smaller states due to this estimated number being related to the usual residence of the area whereas the registered events rate to the events that actually occur in the area.

\*The number of births registered for the year 2001 has been projected on the basis of registration levels for the earlier years for those states where the latest figures are not available.

*[Translation]***Drinking Water Crisis**

6333. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh and the Union Government are formulating any scheme to tackle the drinking water crisis;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government has submitted any schemes to the Union Government in this regard during the last three years; and

(d) if so, the details of the proposed schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) Urban water supply is a State subject. It is, therefore, the responsibility of the respective State Governments/Urban Local Bodies to Plan, formulate, execute, operate and maintain water supply facilities in their respective areas and to make adequate provision in their respective State Plans. However, in order to supplement the efforts of the State

Government, the Government of India has launched the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme during 1993-94 to implement water supply schemes for towns having population less than 20,000 as per 1991 Census and funds are provided to the State Governments on the ratio of 50:50 between the Centre and the State.

The State Governments, after conducting a survey at the State level, identify towns and prepare Detailed Project Report (DPR) for water supply scheme and place the same before the State Level Selection Committee to decide the order of priority.

(c) and (d) During the last three years, Government of Madhya Pradesh submitted DPRs for water supply schemes in respect of 75 towns under AUWSP. 51 DPRs were approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 6322.79 lakhs as per details given as Statement-I. 24 DPRs at an estimated cost of Rs. 3673.71 lakhs were returned to the State Government as per details given as Statement-II. the reasons for returning the DPRs to the State Government were as under:

- (i) DPRs were not prepared as per AUWSP norms and for of lack technical details.
- (ii) In some cases, the State Government had not complied with the technical observations even after repeated reminders.

**Statement I****Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme**

State: Madhya Pradesh

Status: 30.04.2003

A. Projects sanctioned during last 3 years

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Town	District	Population (1991 Census)	Sanctioned Date Mon./Yr.	Project Cost
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Badagaon	Tikamgarh	7106	January, 2001	54.75
2.	Jeron Khalsa	Tikamgarh	6279	January, 2001	70.75
3.	Baihar	Balaghat	13442	January, 2001	200.30
4.	Kothi	Satna	11188	January, 2001	44.20

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Khujner	Rajgarh	7672	January, 2001	222.75
6.	Zeerapur	Rajgarh	12311	January, 2001	114.15
7.	Rahatgarh	Sagar	19955	January, 2001	185.20
8.	Mungaoli	Guna	18047	January, 2001	263.55
9.	Kurwai	Vidisha	10535	February, 2001	124.85
10.	Berasia	Bhopal	17890	May, 2002	50.54
11.	Pandhana	Khandwa	9430	August, 2002	65.75
12.	Bagli	Dewas	8537	Sept., 2002	51.00
13.	Bhaurasa	Dewas	9576	Sept., 2002	66.11
14.	Kharagapur	Tikamgarh	9843	October, 2002	84.90
15.	Loharda	Dewas	6713	October, 2002	64.53
16.	Unhel	Ujjain	9890	November, 2002	418.54
17.	Badawada	Ratlam	5917	November, 2002	67.30
18.	Piploda	Ratlam	6258	November, 2002	57.88
19.	Manpur	Indore	6983	November, 2002	160.41
20.	Tal	Ratlam	10331	November, 2002	67.06
21.	Badgaon	Shajapur	5636	December, 2002	70.38
22.	Kanad	Shajapur	6442	December, 2002	68.58
23.	Rajpur	Badwani	14396	December, 2002	408.78
24.	Manasa	Neemuch	19036	December, 2002	413.76
25.	Singoli	Neemuch	6602	December, 2002	37.01
26.	Jeeran	Neemuch	9321	December, 2002	56.79
27.	Ratangarh	Neemuch	5811	December, 2002	51.58
28.	Polaykalan	Shajapur	8861	December, 2002	71.20
29.	Satwas	Dewas	8219	January, 2003	64.00
30.	Khand	Shahdol	8225	January, 2003	57.57
31.	Maksi	Shajapur	14430	January, 2003	325.20
32.	Akodia	Shajapur	8347	January, 2003	96.00
33.	Lahar	Bhind	18650	January, 2003	161.84
34.	Alampur	Bhind	7728	January, 2003	83.24
35.	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	18689	January, 2003	190.17

1	2	3	4	5	6
36.	Piplya Mandi	Mandsaur	10483	January, 2003	165.61
37.	Rampura	Neemuch	15848	January, 2003	110.50
38.	Petalawad	Jhabua	10631	January, 2003	17.44
39.	Narayangarh	Mandsaur	9622	January, 2003	227.84
40.	Deekan	Neemuch	6030	January, 2003	135.20
41.	Jawar	Sehore	5669	January, 2003	57.60
42.	Malhargarh	Mandsaur	7349	February, 2003	61.00
43.	Karera	Shivpuri	17413	March, 2003	267.63
44.	Namli	Ratlam	6697	March, 2003	103.85
45.	Buxwaha	Chhattarpur	7447	March, 2003	109.40
46.	Pichhore	Gwalior	9595	March, 2003	67.07
47.	Bilaua	Gwalior	10288	March, 2003	69.30
48.	Mau	Bhind	13747	March, 2003	108.40
49.	Mehgaon	Bhind	11417	March, 2003	110.76
50.	Antari	Gwalior	8840	March, 2003	57.66
51.	Satai	Chattarpur	6606	March, 2003	62.91
Total			219981		6322.79

**Statement II***Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme*

State: Madhya Pradesh

Details of DPRs returned to State Government during last three years

Sl. No.	Name of Town	District	Estimated Cost (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Barela	Jabalpur	229.26
2.	Chichli	Narsinghpur	38.73
3.	Kareli	Narsinghpur	99.80
4.	Gotegaon	Narsinghpur	94.70

1	2	3	4
5.	Pali	Umaria	257.00
6.	Nowrojabad	Umaria	252.00
7.	Mauganj	Rewa	183.21
8.	Shappur	Shappur	58.00
9.	Ajaygarh	Panna	99.00
10.	Bamhani Banjar	Mandla	49.35
11.	Gurh	Rewa	86.00
12.	Kakarhati	Panna	66.00
13.	Naigarhi	Rewa	118.3
14.	Machalpur	Rajgarh	112.00
15.	Garhi Malhara	Chhattarpur	345.00
16.	Hindoria	Damoh	248.00

1	2	3	4
17.	Jaisingh Nagar	Shahdol	60.00
18.	Sonkachh	Dewas	98.76
19.	Bhanpura	Mandsaur	37.6
20.	Bara Malhara	Chhattarpur	229.00
21.	Pawai	Panna	144.00
22.	Alote	Ratlam	493.00
23.	Khilchipur	Rajgarh	142.00
24.	Amanganj	Panna	133.00
			3673.71

[English]

#### **Auction of Books**

6334. DR. V. SAROJA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rare books of Raj have been auctioned recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Gas Leakage in Bhopal**

6335. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware of chlorine gas leakage near the Tarun Pushkar Swimming pool in the Bhopal city in the month of February last;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the reasons for gas leakage and the impact on the human lives in that city; and

(d) the treatment provided to the gas victims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHHATRAPAL SINGH): (a) to (d) According to information received from

the State Government of Madhya Pradesh, a chlorine gas leak took place, all of a sudden, in the filter plant of Prakash Taran Pushkar, Bhopal, on 25.2.2003. This plant is located in Tulsi Nagar. Some people got affected from the gas leak who were immediately treated in the Jai Prakash Hospital.

#### **National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority**

6336. SHRI VINAY KUMAR SORAKE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the drug pricing mechanism vested in the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) is heavily loaded against the masses who need affordable medication;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that to make the price fixing mechanism more user-friendly and the Government are going to consider making NPPA into an independent statutory authority insulated from the Government interference;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether it is a fact that under NPPA's dispensation a common drug like Nimesulide is sold at a profit margin of more than 1400%; and

(f) if so, the facts thereof and the reasons therefore and the action proposed to be taken in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHHATRAPAL SINGH): (a) to (d) Prices of Scheduled bulk drugs and formulations are fixed by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) in accordance with the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 95), issued under the Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955).

(e) and (f) The bulk drug Nimesulide and its formulations are non-Scheduled under the DPCO, 95. 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.

**Removal of Illegal Constructions**

6337. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI:  
SHRI PUNJAJI SADAJI THAKOR:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to refer to the answer given to USQ. No. 1403 dated 31.7.2001 and fulfilling the assurance thereon on 14.3.02 and state:

(a) the manner in which the Committee is evolving/ formulating policy for taking action in Sainik Farms for removal of illegal constructions;

(b) the present status of CWP No. 6734/2000-Rajiv Malhotra v/s Union of India and Others; and

(c) the details of instructions issued by the Union Government to all the local bodies for taking action against the unauthorised constructions in Delhi that have come up in violation of building byelaws, master plan, land use etc. as per prevalent Act/Rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has reported that a petition CWP No. 6734/2000 titled Rajiv Malhotra Vs. Union of India & Others relating to Sainik Farm colony is pending in the High Court of Delhi. The Hon'ble High Court passed orders on 4.4.2003 asking the Commissioner, MCD to state before the Court about the manner of implementation of the proposed policy filed along with the affidavit dated 9.7.2001. The Commissioner MCD has filed an affidavit in the Hon'ble Court on 22.4.2003 seeking extension of time.

(c) The Government has been, from time to time, impressing upon all local bodies for taking strict action in accordance with law against unauthorised constructions in Delhi.

[Translation]

**Science and Religion**

6338. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to launch any research and development programme in view of the special co-relation between the modern scientific

concepts and principles and Ancient Indian Religion and Philosophical legacy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have any concrete scheme to propagate and promote the spirit of Indian spirituality among the scientists at international level for proper fusion of science and religion; and

(d) 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 Government have been supporting both institutional programmes and individual projects on investigation of scientific concepts contained in ancient Indian philosophies.

(c) and (d) Ancient Indian scientific concepts which are contained in our spiritual, religious and philosophical texts have deeply influenced scientists at international level and they have written several popular books and articles on such subjects.

**Counter Magnet City Project**

6339. SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY:  
SHRI MANSINH PATEL:

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

(a) the year-wise allocation of funds made by the Union Government to the Government of Gujarat for Ahmedabad counter magnet city project so far;

(b) the total number of villages to be covered under this project and the area of land in acres proposed to be acquired for this purpose;

(c) whether the slum and jhuggi clusters of Ahmedabad are likely to be covered under this project; and

(d) if so, the current status of the project and the prospects of any modifications therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (d) At present, Government does not have any project entitled "Ahmedabad Counter Magnet City Project".

There has been Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Mega Cities applicable to five mega cities namely Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Bangalore and Hyderabad.

Ahmedabad city is not covered under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Mega Cities. Funds were, therefore, not released to Ahmedabad city under the Scheme.

[English]

#### **Revision of Pay Scales of Teachers**

6340. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the arrears on revision of pay scales 1996 are not yet paid completely to university and college teachers working in different status of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) to (c) The Government has released a total financial assistance of Rs. 1725.85 crore (to the extent of 80% of the additional expenditure for the period from 1.1.96 to 31.3.2000) to 23 State Governments which have adopted the Government of India's Scheme of revision of pay scales of University and College teachers. Out of the 23 States, so far 14 States namely Arunachal Pradesh, Haryana, Goa, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Kerala, Karnataka, Punjab, Orissa, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh have confirmed full utilisation of the grants released to them. The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tripura and West Bengal have, however, not yet confirmed full utilisation of grants.

#### **Transfers in KVS**

6341. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA:  
PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU:

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

(a) whether it is a fact in Kendriya Vidyalyas the transfer of employees are made to far off places;

(b) whether the Government have any proposal to make the transfer within the State only; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) The transfer of employees are made as per the Transfer Guidelines of KVS.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### **Recognition of Foreign Universities**

6342. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU:  
PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM:

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

(a) the names and number of foreign universities and institutions technical or otherwise which have applied to the AICTE for recognition in India;

(b) the names of such foreign universities and institutions which have been given permission by AICTE to operate in India; and

(c) the conditions to be fulfilled by such institutions to operate in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) to (c) As per the information furnished by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), AICTE has recently issued Regulations regarding entry and operation of foreign Universities/ Institutions imparting technical education in India. AICTE is working out modalities in this regard.

#### **Housing for Urban Population**

6343. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:



(a) whether the Government are contemplating on any proposal on the lines of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana in view of providing houses to the urban population; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) There is no proposal under contemplation of the Government to launch any new scheme of providing houses to the urban population.

[English]

### **Criminal Justice System**

6344. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:  
SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received report from Malimath Committee on the Criminal Justice System;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the extent to which the Government proposes to accept the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Apart from recommendations for amendment to various provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, the Indian Penal Code, 1860, and the Indian Evidence Act 1872, the Committee has suggested reduction of vacations of the Supreme Court and High

Courts, change in trial procedure with a view to providing speedy and effective trial of cases; right of a victim to participate in cases involving serious crimes and to adequate, compensation; protection to witness, arrears eradication scheme, measures to check offences against women, enactment of Central legislation to deal with crimes of inter-state and/or international/transnational ramification in List I of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, establishment of federal courts for trial of underworld criminals, making more offences compoundable, abolishing the difference between cognisable and non-cognisable offences etc.

(c) and (d) Since the Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure are on the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, amendment to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and the Indian Penal Code, 1860 would require consultation with State Governments.

[Translation]

### **Recommendations of Labour Commission**

6345. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Labour Commission has recommended to reduce the existing National Holidays and increase the working hours;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House enclosed.

### **Statement**

Recommendations of National Labour Commission		Position	
1	2	3	
(a)	The Central Government and all State Governments should have a uniform policy on holidays.	(a)	It is for respective State Governments to decide the number of holidays as the matter falls within their exclusive jurisdiction.

1	2	3
(b)	Only 3 national holidays be gazetted — viz. Independence Day, Republic Day and Gandhi Jayanti Day (October 2)	(b) & (c) The 5th Central Pay Commission had made broadly similar recommendations and the same were not accepted in view of its implications. The holidays policy has been reviewed over the years and the number of holidays have been reduced progressively from 23 in 1960 to the existing level on an average 13-14 effective holidays every year after excluding holidays falling on Saturdays and Sundays. The Holiday policy therefore is reviewed from time to time.
(c)	Two more days may be added to be determined by each state according to its own tradition. Apart from these each person must be allowed to avail of 10 restricted holidays in the year, which he or she may be free to choose on the basis of custom religious observances and so forth.	
(d)	Government holidays should be delinked from holidays under the negotiable Instruments Act.	(d) Holidays for Central Government offices including Industrial Establishments are notified every year through administrative instructions only and not under the Negotiable Instruments Act. The number of bank holidays notified by the respective State Governments/Union Territories under the Instruments Act have also been reduced since 2002-2003 to the maximum holidays of 15 days in a year only as compared to holidays varying from 17 to 30 days in a year in different States/Union Territories.
(e)	In case of the option of a five-day week, if a holiday occurs during the week, Saturdays should be a working day.	(e) The five days week system was introduced after due consultation with the Staff side under the mechanism of Joint Consultative Machinery on the clear understanding that there would be no reduction in the total weekly working hours. This was ensured by increasing the working hours per day, to make up the loss of working hours on account of closed Saturdays.  Previously, the 2nd Saturday in a month was even otherwise a holiday.

[English]

#### **Drugs from Sea**

6346. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain lead compounds for anti-diabetic and anti-cholesterial have been identified "Drugs from Sea" programme;

(b) if so, details thereof alongwith outcome of the clinical trials conducted for the drugs; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to continue exploratory activities for identification of bio-active compounds having properties of anti-fungal, anti-cancer, spermicidal, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND

TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) About 500 marine organisms, representing Porifera, Coelenterata, Echinodermata and mollusca, Chorophyta, Rhodophyta, Cynophyta and some mangroves were collected. Organisms possessing anti-diabetic and anti-cholesterol activities have been identified. The regulatory pharmacology and toxicity of the anti-diabetic lead compound and toxicity test of anti-cholesterol molecule including clinical trials are being conducted during the current X Plan period.

(c) Exploratory activities are being continued in the current X Five Year Plan for identification of more organisms, which show bio-active potentials of anti-fungal, anti-cancer, spermicidal, etc.

#### **Farm Houses**

6347. SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to refer to the answer given to USQ. No. 2310 dated December 3, 2002 and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (d) Information has not been received from the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD). The GNCTD has been reminded from time to time to provide the information.

#### **ICDS in Orissa**

6348. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount out of the total allocation made to Orissa for implementing the Integrated Child Development Scheme Programme during the last three years has been spent in the KBK districts in the State; and

(b) the coverage made under that central scheme in those parts of Orissa during those years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI JAS KAUR MEENA): (a) Out of Rs. 22041.99 lakh released by the Central Government to the Government of Orissa for implementing the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, a sum of Rs. 5283.84 lakh has been spent on KBK districts in the State, during the last three years.

(b) During the last three years, the Centrally sponsored ICDS Scheme covered 8 Districts Cells and 82 ICDS Projects with 7393 Anganwadi Centres in KBK districts in Orissa. Under the Training Programme, Udisha, 3 Anganwadi Training Centres were functional and 17 Child Development Project Officers, 37 Supervisors, 912 Anganwadi Workers and 7298 Anganwadi helpers were imparted training.

#### **Recovery of Files of the Delhi High Court**

6349. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some files of the Delhi High Court on which the court had reserved orders or on which the High Court had to deliver the judgements were found in possession of the DDA officials during the CBI raids recently;

(b) if so, the details of such files and the organizations to which these files belonged;

(c) whether the files relating to DDA, NDMC and Urban Development were also found in possession of these accused officials and the High Court of Delhi had to deliver these judgments; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) CBI has reported that files of the Delhi High Court were recovered from the possession of Shri Ashok Kapoor, former Private Secretary to Vice Chairman, DDA (presently under suspension), an accused in RCAC1-2003A0001, on 26.3.2003 from his Maruti Van No. DI-3C-E1560 near the official premises of Shri Dharambir Khattar (a private

person and another accused, in this case) at 431, Mathura Road, Jangpura Extn., New Delhi.

(b) The details of the High Court files recovered from Shri Ashok Kapoor are as follows:—

- (i) Four folders pertaining to Civil Suit No. 3038/1991-Bishan Chand Vs Anil Kumar and others.
- (ii) Three folders pertaining to Civil Suit No. 718/2000-Comdr. G.C. Mitra (Retd.) Vs. M/s Pan American Business Solutions Pvt. Ltd.
- (iii) Three folders pertaining to Civil Suit No. 821/84-Dinesh Jain, Prop. M/s Delta Adhesive & Chemicals Vs IPCL.
- (iv) Three folders pertaining to Civil Suit No. 1875/1998-NTPC Vs Delhi Multi Storey Building Employees.
- (v) One envelope containing draft orders pertaining to Suit No. 1493/2002-Azad Singh Vs DDA.

(c) and (d) No other files relating to Delhi Development Authority, New Delhi, Municipal Corporation and Urban Development except one envelope mentioned in reply to (b-v) above were recovered from the possession of Shri Ashok Kapoor.

#### **Allotment of Blocks of Coal Reserves to KPCL**

6350. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that seven blocks of coal reserves of Western Coalfields Limited (WCL) are proposed to be allotted to Bengal EMTA for supply of coal to Karnataka Power Company Limited's Thermal Power Plant coming up at Bellary;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the terms and conditions of the agreement in this regard;

(c) whether these coal blocks were proposed to be allotted to Central India Power Company for their proposed Bhadravati Power Plant and the NTPC for their proposed 1000 MW power plant;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether after allotment of these coal blocks of WCL for power plant in Karnataka, the proposed power plants in Chandrapur District of Maharashtra shall be

deprived of coal affecting badly the production of power;

(f) if so, whether the Government proposed to review the decision; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise in view of reply in part (a) above.

(c) and (d) M/s Central India Coal Company (CICCO) was allotted Baranj I-IV, Manora Deep and Kiloni blocks in WCL for meeting the requirement of Bhadravati Thermal Power Station (TPS) Stage-I by the Screening Committee. Subsequently, due to vicinity of Ordnance Factory, Chandrapur, manufacturing sensitive explosives, Ministry of Defence imposed blasting restrictions for mining. M/s CICCO expressed their inability in mining in the captive blocks allotted to them.

(e) to (g) Captive mining blocks are allotted to the applicants by an Inter-Ministerial Committee called Screening Committee. This Committee includes members from the Ministry of Power and members from the respective State Governments alongwith other members. The proposals of Karnataka Power Company Limited involves allocation of seven coal blocks. The matter is under consideration in the forthcoming meeting of the Screening Committee. The final decision in this regard is yet to be taken by the said committee.

#### **Insurance Business by IFFCO**

6351. DR. N. VENKATASWAMY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Farmers and Fertilizers Corporation Limited (IFFCO) has decided to venture into the insurance business; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHHATRAPAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited (IFFCO), Krishak Bharti Cooperative Limited (KRIBHCO) and Indian Potash Limited (IPL) in collaboration with Tokio Marine and Fire Insurance Company, Japan have incorporated a joint venture

company under the name of IFFCO-TOKIO General Insurance Company Limited (ITGI) on 8th September, 2000. The company obtained a certificate to commence insurance business from the Registrar of Companies and also a licence from the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority on 4th December, 2000.

The Joint-Venture partners alongwith their share holding include IFFCO (49%) Tokio-Marine and Fire Insurance Company (26%) KRIBHCO (20%) and Indian Potash Limited (5%).

This insurance company is in operation since its incorporation.

### **Illegal Constructions and Encroachments in Delhi**

6352. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ. No. 3512 dated August 14, 2001 and state:

(a) whether the Government have since examined the Order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India dated 31.7.2001 passed in CW No. 725/1994;

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

(c) the measures taken by the Chief Secretary, Delhi and Commissioner, MCD to demolish illegal constructions and encroachments in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, in its Orders dated 31.7.2001 passed in C.W. No. 725/1994—And Quite Flows Maily Yamuna Vs. Central Pollution Control Board & Others, directed the Chief Secretary, Delhi and the Commissioner, Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) to file affidavits giving details of encroached areas in Delhi as well as action taken for removal of unauthorised/illegal constructions which have been raised. The Chief Secretary Delhi and Commissioner, MCD, had since filed their affidavits before the Hon'ble Supreme Court giving details of encroached area as well as action taken for removal of unauthorised constructions.

### **Welfare Fund for Anganwadi Workers**

6353. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a Welfare Fund for Anganwadi workers and helpers all over the country;

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

(c) whether the State Governments have requested the Union Government for the allotment of funds for setting up of Anganwadi Welfare fund; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI JAS KAUR MEENA): (a) to (d) There is no provision in the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme to set up a Welfare Fund for Anganwadi Workers & Helpers at the Central level. However, as a welfare measures, States have been requested to consider setting up 'Anganwadi Workers and Helpers Welfare Fund' at the State level out of contribution from Anganwadi Workers & Helpers and State Governments.

### **Funds for Development of Projects**

6354. SHRI P.D. ELANGO VAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have allocated more funds for the development of various existing development projects being executed by his Ministry in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details of the funds allocated and disbursed for various centrally assisted schemes in the State during the last three years;

(c) whether the funds allocated for various schemes and projects during the last three years have not been utilized fully; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) to (d) State-wise budget allocation are not made under the Centrally sponsored Schemes/projects administered by the Ministry. Grants, are, however, released to State Government keeping in view the proposals received, availability of resources and progress of utilization of funds earlier released under each scheme.

MR. SPEAKER: I adjourn the House upto 2 O' clock.

11.53 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till  
Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fourteen  
of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

### Re. Constitution (Eighty-fifth Amendment) Bill, 1999

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I held a meeting with leaders of parties today to explore the possibility of finding out some unanimity so that Constitution (Eighty-fifth Amendment) Bill, 1999 may be considered by the House in an orderly manner. As no unanimity could be reached at this meeting, it was agreed that another meeting may be held to further explore the possibility of finding out unanimity in the matter.

It was also agreed that the consideration of the Bill might be deferred for the time being.

14.01 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA): Sir, on behalf of Shri Ananth Kumar, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957:—

- (i) The Delhi Development Authority (Permission of Residential Land and Building for use as Banks) Regulations, 2003 published in Notification No.

S.O. 273 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th March, 2003.

- (ii) The Delhi Development Authority (Permission of Residential Land and Building for use as Nursing Homes) Regulations, 2003 published in Notification No. S.O. 274(E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th March, 2003.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7637/2003]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7638/2003]

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 102 of the Delhi Metro Railway (Operation and Maintenance) Ordinance, 2002:—

- (i) The Opening of Delhi Metro Railway for Public Carriage of Passengers Rules, 2002 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 816 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th December, 2002, together with an errata thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R. 193 (E) dated the 5th March, 2003.
- (ii) The Delhi Metro Railway General Rules, 2002 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 817(E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th December, 2002, together with an errata thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R. 194(E) dated the 5th March, 2003.
- (iii) The Delhi Metro Railway, (Notices of Accidents and Inquiries thereto) Rules, 2002 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 818(E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th December, 2002, together with an errata thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R. 195(E) dated the 5th March, 2003.

- (iv) The Delhi Metro Railway, (Prohibition of carriage of large-sized luggage, carriage of offensive and dangerous goods in the metro railway, travelling of persons suffering from infectious and contagious diseases in the metro railway and Value, Period of Validity and such other particulars indicated in the ticket issued by the Metro Railway) Rules, 2002 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 819(E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th December, 2002 together with an errata (in Hindi version only) thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R. 196(E) dated the 5th March, 2003.

- (5) Four statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7639/2003]

- (6) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 1305 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th December, 2002 directing that the powers of Central Government under section 14 of the Delhi Metro Railway (Operation and Maintenance) Ordinance, 2002 shall be exercised or discharged also by the Commissioner in relation to sanction to opening of Delhi Metro Railway or a portion thereof, subject to certain conditions issued under section 21 of the said Ordinance, together with an errata thereto published in Notification No. S.O. 261 (E) dated the 5th March, 2003.

- (7) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7640/2003]

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Coal India Limited and the Ministry of Coal for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7641/2003]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Mines for the year 2003-2004.

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the National Aluminium Company Limited and the Ministry of Mines for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7642/2003]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of the section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957:—

- (i) The Mineral Concession (Amendment) Rules, 2003 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 329(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th April, 2003.

- (ii) The Mineral Conservation and Development (Amendment) Rules, 2003 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 330(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th April, 2003.

- (iii) The Mineral Conservation and Development (Second Amendment) Rules, 2003 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 338(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th April, 2003.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7643/2003]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Pondicherry University, Pondicherry, for the year 2001-2002, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7644/2003]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the University Grants Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the University Grants Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7645/2003]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pondicherry University, Pondicherry, for the year 2001-2002.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Pondicherry University, Pondicherry, for the year 2001-2002.

(6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7646/2003]

(7) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Nagaland University, Kohima, for the year 1999-2000, together with Audit Report thereon.

(8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7647/2003]

(9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the North Eastern Hill University, Shillong, for the year 2001-2002.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the North Eastern Hill University, Shillong, for the year 2001-2002.

(10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7648/2003]

(11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Rural Institutes, Hyderabad, for the year 2001-2002, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Council of Rural Institutes, Hyderabad, for the year 2001-2002.

(12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7649/2003]

(13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002.

(14) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7650/2003]

(15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the year 2001-2002.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the year 2001-2002.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7651/2003]

(iii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the year 2001-2002, together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961.

(16) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7652/2003]

(17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management Calcutta, for the year 2001-2002, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the Indian Institute of Management Calcutta, for the year 2001-2002.

(18) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (17) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7653/2003]

(19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the National



Council for Promotion of Urdu Language,  
New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002.

- (20) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (19) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7654/2003]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7655/2003]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2001-2002, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2001-2002.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7656/2003]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technology Development Board,

New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Technology Development Board, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7657/2003]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHHATRAPAL SINGH): Sir I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited and the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7658/2003]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): Sir, on behalf of Shrimati Jas Kaur Meena, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7659/2003]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7660/2003]

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table.

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Lok Jumbish Parishad, Jaipur, for the year 1999-2000, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Lok Jumbish Parishad, Jaipur, for the year 1999-2000.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7661/2003]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Lok Jumbish Parishad, Jaipur, 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 Lok Jumbish Parishad, Jaipur, for the year 2000-2001.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7662/2003]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Lok Jumbish Parishad, Jaipur, 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 Lok Jumbish Parishad, Jaipur, for the year 2000-2001.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7663/2003]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA): Sir, on behalf of Shri Harin Pathak, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the All India Services (Commutation of Pension) Amendment Regulations, 2002 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 779(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd November, 2002, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7664/2003]

14.03 hrs.

## MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[*English*]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha. I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 5th May, 2003 agreed without any amendment to the Electricity Bill, 2003 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th April, 2003."

14.04 hrs.

## BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

### Ninety-First Report

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table Ninety-first report of the Business Advisory Committee.

14.04<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hrs.

# AIRPORT AUTHORITY OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2000

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): Sir, I beg to move that leave be granted to withdraw a Bill to amend the Airports Authority of India Act, 1994.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to withdraw a Bill to amend the Airports Authority of India Act, 1994."

*The motion was adopted.*

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Sir, I withdraw the Bill.

[English]

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): Sir, the reasons for withdrawal of the Bill have not been circulated among us. I have not received it.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam): Tomorrow the Bill will be coming.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: What is coming tomorrow is another Bill. I want to know why this Bill is being withdrawn now. The reasons have not been given to me.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister should tell him why this is being withdrawn.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, why has the Bill been withdrawn, please give reasons...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: We have a right to know why this is being withdrawn. It is very unfortunate. The Minister ought to have given the reasons.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalore): The Bill has already been withdrawn. Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan is unnecessarily arguing about it in the House.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: It is mentioned in the paper that the reasons will be separately distributed. But it is not distributed.

MR. SPEAKER: The item is over and the withdrawal has been done.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: I do not stand in the way of its withdrawal. But I must be told the reasons.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, why has the hon. Minister withdrawn the bill, please give reasons...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Had you said this earlier, I would have asked him to do so but now I cannot do anything.

...(Interruptions)

14.05<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hrs.

## MATTERS UNDER RULE 377\*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Matters Under Rule 377, listed for the day, may be treated as having been laid on the Table of the House.

- (I) **Need to increase the strength of Jharkhand Legislative Assembly Members from 81 to 150.**

[Translation]

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY (Ranchi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Jharkhand is a new State where villages are established in the forest and hilly areas. The State has 81 assembly seats. Uttaranchal was also constituted with Jharkhand State and it had 23 assembly seats and then the number of seats was increased to 70 due to geographical reasons. Uttaranchal State has similar

\*Treated as laid on the Table.

geographical conditions as Jharkhand has. To an extent the geographical conditions of Jharkhand are worse than those of Uttaranchal. Keeping in view the population of the number of assembly seats is not sufficient to give proper representation to the public due to which the representatives of the public do not have enough control over the administration.

Through the House, I request the Government that in the interest of the public the number of assembly seats should be increased from 81 to at least 150 in Jharkhand.

**(ii) Need to lay a new rail line between Balsad (Gujarat) and Nasik (Maharashtra) via Dharampur**

SHRI MANIBHAI RAMJIBHAI CHAUDHRI (Balsad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, though our Government is laying Railway tracks at a rapid speed, however, there are still many places where new railways tracks are urgently required to be laid. A railway track from my Constituency Balsad in Gujarat to Nasik, Maharashtra via Dharampur is urgently needed to be put in place because at present if someone has to go to Nasik then he has to go to Mumbai first which is 200 kilometres away and from Mumbai he will take another train for Nasik which is again 200 km away from Mumbai. It means railways route between Balsad and Nasik is only via Mumbai. Thus one has to travel almost double distance which via Dharampur Nasik is simply at the distance of only 200 kilometers. This way one has to shell-out double amount of wealth and time. In case Balsad and Nasik is directly connected. The people belonging to Balsad (Gujarat) and Nasik (Maharashtra) will be highly benefited and that will also reduce far and time taken between Balsad and Nasik via Mumbai substantially. Apart from being a religious place, Nasik is a very big commercial Centre for sales and purchase of grapes. As a result, people have to frequent that city.

Hence it is my humble request to the Hon. Minister of Railways that a new railway track between Balsad and Nasik via Dharampur be laid immediately on top priority basis without any further delay.

**(iii) Need to set up heavy industries in Mahabub Nagar district of Andhra Pradesh with a view to solve unemployment problem**

[English]

SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY (Mahabubnagar): Mahabub Nagar District in Andhra Pradesh is a backward

District. Shortage in employment opportunities and untimely rainfall are posing a big problem for the development of this region. People from this District are migrating to other places. Many a time, proposals have been made and studies have been conducted for generation of employment opportunities in this area. In order to discourage this migration, it is appropriate opportunities in this area. In order to discourage this migration, it is appropriate to evolve employment opportunities in the area itself.

In view of the above, I urge upon the Hon. Minister for Heavy Industries to evolve the ways for setting up of a heavy industry in this area to generate employment opportunities for the people of this area and stop migration.

**(iv) Need to provide air service to Sravasti in Bahraich Parliamentary Constituency U.P. from Delhi and Lucknow**

[Translation]

SHRI PADAMSEN CHOUDHRY (Baharaich): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Bahraich Parliamentary Constituency is located to the north of the country. Bahraich and Sravasti both districts fall under this constituency. Sravasti is a place where Lord Buddha spent most of his lifetime due to which it became a holy land and is now famous Buddhist shrine. Every year thousand of Buddhists visit this holy land. A large number of Buddhist travellers from foreign countries also come to this holy place. In 1997, an airport was constructed there. But due to non-availability of air service for Sravasti, the Buddhist and the tourists coming from abroad are faced with a lot of inconvenience. Therefore, I would like to request the Government to ensure air service at least once a week for Sravasti via Delhi so that journey to Sravasti becomes convenient for Buddhists and they are also to visit that holy land. This would also further the growth of this area.

**(v) Need for early commissioning of full-fledged passport office of Surat, Gujarat**

SHRI MANSINH PATEL (Mandavi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, one year back, orders were issued to set up a full-fledged passport offices at Surat district of Southern Gujarat however, the passport office has not started functioning as yet. Maximum applications for passports are pending with the passport office located at Ahmedabad and most of the applicants belong to the surrounding areas of Surat, Gujarat. At present people have to go to Ahmedabad to collect their passports and also whether their passports

are ready to enquire or not. Many days are wasted in this exercise. It is said by the Government that all the procedural formalities have been completed and very soon a full-fledged passport office will start functioning at Surat but one year's time has already elapsed and the second year has begun. However, the full-fledged passport office at Surat has not started functioning as yet. I through this House request the Government to review this work and take urgent action to set up a full-fledged passport office at Surat.

**(vi) Need to provide funds for conversion of rail line between Ajmer and Udaipur via Bhilwada and Chittorgarh into broad-gauge in Rajasthan**

SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA (Salumber): Mr. Speaker, Sir, historical and industrial cities of the country have been connected with Broad-gauge rail lines but Udaipur has so far been kept deprived of this facility.

As MPs from Udaipur and Rajasthan had staged a dharna in this House only. Foundation stone for broad gauge rail lines was laid at Udaipur in 1992. Thereafter, I have raised my demand in this regard repeatedly but no work has been undertaken for laying railway lines between Ajmer, Bhilwada, Chittorgarh and Udaipur. This year too, no provision has been made therefore in the Budget. Needless to mention, Udaipur was Maharana Pratap's "Karmabhoomi". This city is famous for mining of lead, zinc, rockphosphate, granite marble, white marbles, green marble, soap stones, line stones etc. Mining work is the only source of employment for the residents of this area. Due to absence of broad gauge railway line, new industries are not being set up in this area as a result, this area is lagging behind than other area. I request the Government to provide funds for conversion of the said railway lines in this year's budget itself.

**(vii) Need to review the policy of Coal distribution among States to protect the interests of coal producing States**

*[English]*

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Nagpur): Having been assured to the availability of coal, the National Thermal Power Corporation decided to set up a 1000 MW power project in Nagpur/Chandpur districts. The Government of Maharashtra also promised to meet the requirement of coal for this power project. However, owing to the limited coal reserves in the State, it urged upon the Central

Government not to supply coal from the coal mine reserves from the Vidarbha region to the other States.

This region is now having very limited coal reserves. Therefore, the Maharashtra State Electricity Board is itself procuring more than 40% of its coal requirements from far away places like Orissa, Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh. If the supply of coal from Maharashtra to other States is allowed to happen then the proposed power projects of the State are likely to suffer adversely.

I would, therefore, urge upon the Government to review the entire position about the supply of coal from one State to the other so that the projects of the coal producing States do not suffer for want of adequate supply of coal.

**(viii) Need to check pollution caused by NTPC and SECL units in Korba region, Chhattisgarh**

*[Translation]*

DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT (Janjgir): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a serious problem relating to environment and pollution control has arisen in Chhattisgarh. Last year, adequate plantation was carried out on the coal ash filled-land around NTPC in Korba region for which a lot of soil was deposited by digging from the nearby fertile land and at the same time, chemicals and chemical fertilisers were used for proper growth of plants. Measures being taken for pollution control, are themselves spreading pollution and the layer of ash being discharged by the NTPC and SECL units are very soon likely to destroy and ruin the fertility of the land there. The fertile land all around will get covered under the heap of coal-ashes. On paper the number of trees planted under plantation programme is in lakhs but in physical form it's not so. In the case of SECL Korba the situation is the same. Filling of mines and growing of plants thereon is almost negligible. In the Korba unit of Chhattisgarh State electricity division there is a thick layer of ash on hundreds of acres of land in the town. Not only that, at some places houses are also being built through encroachment. Therefore, I request the Government to impose a total ban on use of the soil of all fertile and not only in and around the above units but elsewhere in the country also where barren or waste land exists. A ban also needs to be imposed on chemical and chemical fertilisers used for plantation so that pollution is controlled effectively and also the remedial measures taken to check the ills of one disease does not result into ills of another disease.

**(ix) Need to clear the project of the Government of Kerala for construction of Tellicherry-Mahe Bypass on N.H.-17**

PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM (Badagara): The Government of Kerala has submitted a project for the construction of Tellicherry-Mahe Bypass for NH 17 at an estimated cost of Rs. 37.10 crores. The project includes the construction of two bridges namely Dharamadam and Anjarakandy. But on the basis of the feasibility study report regarding the execution of the Project under BOT (Build Operate & Transfer) Scheme, the Government of India have kept this project in abeyance. In this connection, I submit that the Dharamadam Bridge on NH 17 is more than 60 years old and is in a very dilapidated condition. As the bridge is on NH, the pressure of traffic, especially from heavy vehicles is very high. After the Kadalundy Rail Bridge tragedy, Dharamadam Bridge has become a nightmare for the people. As the bridge falls within my constituency, I have brought this situation to the notice of the Government of India several times. So, I once again urge especially the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways to take up the construction or rehabilitation of this bridge as a separate project at the earliest.

**(x) Need to take concrete steps to control Tuberculosis in the country**

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH (Nagar Kumool): Five lakh people die of tuberculosis every year in India. One of the major problems with TB is that the treatment is long and potent drugs have to be taken for six to eight months. The chances of patients stopping medicine while undergoing treatment are high particularly after 2 months of treatment, when signs of recovery are visible. That is why TB control has failed in spite of providing free detection and treatment centre of TB in Government hospitals and primary health centres.

I request the Government that before getting out of control, TB should be controlled through strict watch on patients being administered medicines under direct supervision so that they do not default on taking regular medicine. This is called the DOTS or Direct Observation Treatment Short course method that has been the most successful modes of treatment globally as patient has to consume medicine in front of the health provider.

I hope the Government will take every step to control TB and ensure financial assistance for patients living below the poverty line in the country.

**(xi) Need to review the functioning of FCI and Public Distribution System in the country**

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, after long wait of 3 years a report has finally been presented by the Administrative staff college of India, Hyderabad in which recommendation has been made to undertake comprehensive reforms in the functioning and structure of Food Corporation of India (FCI). Notwithstanding the huge availability of storage of food grains in our godowns, death cases due to malnutrition and hunger have been reported from across the country. During the last few years what was bought for Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per Kg. from farmers but the FCI had to pay its cost as high as Rs. 9 per Kg. The subsidy has gone up from Rs. 6 thousand crore to 21 thousand crore during the last 4 to 5 years. Recently the Government have been in receipt of a report of the official task force wherein it's mentioned that the poor are not getting the benefit of facilities being provided by the Public Distribution System (PDS). A comprehensive reform is required to be undertaken therein. Be it FCI or PDS both of these have turned out to be useless due to mismanagement. In such a situation the Government decision to expand the Antyodaya Yojana enhance the distribution of food grains through its endeavours will not be effective enough. To my mind, first of all, the above mentioned system needs to be strengthened. Subsequently, through its expansion the purpose may be fructuous. Therefore, I request the Government through you that concrete steps may please be taken to strengthen the Public Distribution System and FCI without any further delay.

**(xii) Need for early release of funds for Implementation of Drought Prone Area Programme in Chitrakut and Banda districts of U.P.**

SHRI RAM SAJIVAN (Banda) Mr. Speaker, Sir, some of the programmes under the Drought Prone Area Programme being implemented by the Department of Rural Development of the Government of India in the drought affected districts, are also being run in Chitrakut and Banda districts under my constituency. The DRDA, Chitrakut has received the states' share of budget from Uttar Pradesh State Government for fifth batch of these schemes, but the centre's share of the above fifth batch has not been released so far by the Union Government. The centre's share should have been received by 31st March, 2003. It is also learnt that the funds of the seventh batch have been made available in the district. But the

[Shri Ram Sajivan]

funds of the fifth batch have not been released by the Department of Rural Development of Government of India on the ground that its budget was not sanctioned. It is also learnt that the funds are not released until an employee approaches the Department concerned alongwith the file for getting the funds released. It is likely to cause unnecessary delay in getting the funds of the fifth batch released. Due to delay the rainy-season would start by the time funds are released, due to which the Development works would come to a standstill. Therefore, the funds are required to be released well in advance before the onset of rainy season, so that more and more developmental work could be carried out.

It is expected from the Union Minister of Rural Development to get the funds released at the earliest for the development of drought affected districts and safeguard the interest of the farmers.

**(xiii) Need to encourage production of green fuel as an alternative to conventional energy sources**

[English]

DR. S. JAGATHARAKSHAKAN (Arakkonam): Veggie vans or bean buses which are run on vegetable seed oils are already in vogue in the Western countries. It is reported that green fuel is currently being produced in small quantities in laboratories of prestigious I.I.T.s of the country with astonishing success. It is said that non-edible vegetable seeds like neem, linseed, karanja and jetropa are being used in these laboratories.

A switchover would not only end the CNG problem but also lead to a second Green Revolution besides providing employment to millions of people in rural India.

I request the Union Government to take a policy decision in this regard to moot a large scale production of the green fuel as an alternative to conventional energy sources.

**(xiv) Need to amend Income Tax Act with a view to exclude cooperative sugar industries from its ambit**

SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK (Kolhapur): My constituency of Kolhapur and the Maharashtra region is major producer of sugar through co-operative sugar industry. It is well understood fact that the sugar industry is going through a very severe financial crunch due to fall in sugar prices. To add to the woes of sugar industry

export market has suddenly declined because of current gulf war. As a result huge stocks of sugar are piling up in all sugar factories.

The Government has issued income-tax notices w.e.f. 1988 to sugar industries. The notices are based on assumption that rate paid to the farmers above statutory Government price is income of the factories. This rate is paid by factories to individual member cane growers. It is a matter of record that these member farmers are the real owners of these factories and it does not constitute income of factories.

In case, the income-tax recovery as calculated in recovered then not only the sugar factories but all lands of member farmers will have to be sold and even then full recovery will not be possible.

I, therefore, request the Government to kindly reconsider the entire issue and withdraw the notices and amend the present income-tax Act so as to exclude the co-operative sugar industries from its ambit and help the ailing sugar industry to recover from severe financial crunch.

14.06 hrs.

**CONSTITUTION (NINETY-FIFTH AMENDMENT) BILL, 2003**

**(Insertion of new article 268A, amendment of article 270 and amendment of Seventh Schedule)**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The House shall now take up consideration and passing of the Constitution (Ninety-fifth Amendment) Bill.

[Translation]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it would be better if you fix the time for voting on this Bill...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why should I fix the time?

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Will you remain in the House, if I declare the time?

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: I have asked for this purpose.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Today there are two important Constitution Amendment Bills and to pass them two-thirds majority is required. If the tentative time of the voting is indicated, it will be easy for the Whips to manage the presence of their Members.

MR. SPEAKER: What will be the tentative time of voting?

[Translation]

I have allotted two hour. Now, the question is, how much more time is to be given for this purpose.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as there is not much to speak on this Bill, therefore, one hour time would also be enough.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Do we agree to finish it in one hour?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: We do not mind. Three o'clock is okay with us.

MR. SPEAKER: Then, three o' clock is okay.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Yes Sir.

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR (Faizabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, please get this bill passed without any discussion.  
....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Voting will be at 3.10 p.m.

14.07 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

This Constitution (Amendment) Bill seeks to provide for tax on services as a separate entry for taxation and

for related Central legislation to govern various modalities in that respect.

The service sector has grown rapidly all over the world, India being no exception to that global trend. The service sector encompasses wide-ranging economic activities like management, banking, insurance, hospitality, administration, communication, entertainment, travel, wholesale distribution, retailing, research and development activities, professional activities, etc. In 2001-02 the service sector accounted for 48.45 per cent of the country's GDP.

In most developed countries goods and services are traded and taxed together. Taxation of services in India was started through the Union Budget of 1994-95 when it was levied with effect from July 1, 1994 on stockbrokers, general insurance and telephone services.

The power to levy tax on service is, however, no specifically mentioned either in the Union List or in the State List or in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. Entry 97 of the Union List gives power to the Centre for levy and collection of any tax not mentioned in either List II or List III. At present, therefore, the Parliament has the power to levy and collect tax on services only as residual taxation matter. In exercise of this power, the Central Government had periodically taxed selected services.

Sir, the role of this sector being significant and on the basis of deliberations between the State Governments and the Central Government also in accordance with the views and the recommendations of the Expert Committee, it has been proposed to suitably amend Constitution. (i) To introduce a new entry, 92C, 'Taxes on services', in the Union List, that is List I of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. (ii) To insert a new article 268(a) in the Constitution to provide for levy of taxes on services by the Union and collection and appropriation of the proceeds thereof by the Union and by the States in accordance with the principles to be laid down by a new law to be made by the Parliament. (iii) After the proposed amendments to the Constitution are effected, to enact a suitable Central legislation to provide for all modalities, including levy of tax on services by the Union Government and collection and appropriation of the proceeds of this tax, up to the prescribed *ad valorem* limits, by the Union and the States respectively.

After this proposed amendment to the Constitution is considered and adopted by the Parliament, it has to be ratified by the State legislatures. A suitable Central legislation will then be enacted to provide for all necessary



[Shri Jaswant Singh]

modalities including collection and appropriation of the proceeds of the taxes on services by the Union and the States respectively.

The proposed amendment will facilitate reforms in the domestic trade system and widen the tax base of the States as and when they consider the VAT.

With these few words, I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it was during the Congress regime in the year 1994, that the concept of taxing the services was brought in for the first time. It is because the Congress has believed that while the ordinary person must not be put under the yoke or the burden of unnecessary taxation, at the same time, to widen the tax base, it is absolutely imperative that we must try to think of new means to increase the revenue wherever it is possible.

It is in this light, Sir, that I today rise to support this Bill. So far service has been taxed under the residuary powers of the Union Government, that is, under entry 97 of the Union List. For the last many years, we have resorted to those provisions to levy service tax. But now since there is more understanding on this subject, there is a greater need felt to levy service tax, the Government has appropriately come forward with this amendment to the Constitution to specifically provide for an entry to this effect in the Union List.

Having said that, one can certainly feel that any *bona fide* attempt to enhance the revenue collection of the Government has to be welcomed. The hon. Minister has, in his brief opening remarks, informed the House that in the financial year 2000-01, the service sector accounted for 48.45 per cent of the country's Gross Domestic Product. This certainly goes to the credit of a large number of professionals in the country who are engaged in different professions, who have been working very hard, who have been toiling very hard to professions, who have been working very hard, who have been toiling very hard to participate in the nation building programme and to contribute their mite, to contribute their best for the country's sake. This is their commitment to the cause that they have made such a major and significant

contribution to the GDP of the country. But at the same time, I would certainly like to bring it to the notice of this House, and not to the notice of the hon. Minister only to plead with him because it is he who has prepared the Budget and who has taken extra pains to see that no service whatsoever is left out of Service Tax net—that is where, I would like to sound a word of caution—that while we understand the support the Government's endeavour to widen the tax base, we must not be overzealous in our endeavour to do that.

Only a few days ago, while speaking on the Finance Bill, I had mentioned some of the trivial services which have also been brought under the net of the Service Tax. If we keep on increasing the number of services taxable under this provision, it would lead to more and more problems for the tax-payers and the consumer ultimately because any tax collected on any service by the service provider has ultimately to be passed on to consumer only.

In this context, I would only like to very briefly refer to one or two services. I had mentioned quite a few the other day. Even in the case of a house-wife engaging a mechanic under a contract, this tax would be applicable. If she were to enter into a loose contract with a mechanic who were to come to the house periodically to repair the LPG stove, that service would come under this net. I know that there could be a distinction where if a mechanic were to come casually, if you were to call somebody and pay him for that particularly day's job, it would not be subject to Service Tax. But if it were to be an annual contract of maintenance, then the same service would become amenable to Service Tax. There are various other things like that. I cite the example of two cases only. Some students may have to pay more on many other things and in respect of going to tutorial classes also. If a student wanting to get more training, more education and more guidance on a particular subject, joins some tutorial class, the person providing the service, that is, the tutor, would charge service tax on the fees. That would automatically be passed on to the student. Similarly, if I just have to travel from one place to another, if I find a little difficulty or some problem in going to the Railway Station to buy a railway ticket, if I call up a travel agent and ask him to get me the ticket from Delhi to Mumbai, what would happen is that besides the ticket charge, he will charge some service charge for it. Now, the provision would be that on that amount, there would be Service Tax also payable. What does it lead to? it leads to, one, unnecessary proliferation of paper work; and two, every person will have to keep an account of that.

When we have the income tax in place, when we have various other taxes in place, the service tax should exclude all these trivial small services. Besides leading to proliferation and multiplication of unnecessary paper work, it would lead to the harassment of the poor consumers. It would create hassles for them which would really lead to the strengthening of Inspector *raj* which the hon. Minister has assured the House many times that he is determined to eliminate. We know it and know it to our charge in that this duty of collection of service tax vests in the Excise Department. I do not want to make any uncharitable comment, but certainly the experience of anyone who has dealt with that Department is that it leads to problems for a person who is required under the law to maintain some account. So, the work of service tax being given to the Excise Department to administer would only lead to further complication for the people.

I would like to take this opportunity to say that in principle we do agree to service tax. But the number of services which have been included over the years have increased. To begin with, there were only three or four services, and if I am not mistaken, today there are about 70 services. Seven services have been added this year. I think, in their over-anxiety, the Ministry, the Government is going about trying to identify the services which can be brought under this tax. This practice must end, if we want to taxation system to be people-friendly. We have always expected of the Government that worthwhile steps, commensurate with the needs, need to be taken to ensure: (a) that the tax base is widened and (b) that anyone who is liable to pay tax, does not go scot-free. There was a figure, perhaps, which was brought to the notice of the House by the Standing Committee on Finance in its latest Report, of Rs. 53,000 crore, if I am not mistaken. I do not have the facts with me. Just at random, I got up to speak on this subject. If I am not mistaken, perhaps that is the figure that is held up in some disputes between the Department and the taxpayers whose number is not very high. Very few companies, most of which owe the Government more than Rs. 10 crore each, they have held up that amount they are liable to pay to the Government in the form of income tax and other direct taxes.

I think what is needed is that the Government must really oil its machinery well. The Government must ensure that the loopholes are plugged so that nobody is able to evade tax. But at the same time, it is our duty that in our anxiety to collect taxes, we do not burden the ordinary man. What is really being done today is, the person who are voluntarily opting to pay tax are rather being forced to pay tax. That is what I want to bring to the notice of

the House. It was none other than the officials of the Department who deposed before the Standing Committee that tax collection is voluntary and the Commissioners of Income Tax and others cannot do much.

Sir, having got the signal from you to conclude, I would just conclude.

I would only say that we support this Bill. We support the initiative to bring this entry in the Union List as also the desire of the Government to frame law for this purpose. The law should take care of all those things and I would even suggest that instead of every year trying to add more services, there must be a comprehensive study undertaken on this subject. We feel that lot many services are involved and only those services where major fees are being charged should be brought within the purview of service tax and not other trifling, small services.

Finally, I would like to request the hon. Minister that there has been a recommendation by the Committee on Subordinate Legislation of this House that whenever the Government prepares a law, the Government must also endeavour that the rules thereunder are prepared before the Bill is brought before the House.

Not many of the Department of the Government of India have taken note of that provision. What we are then confronted with a situation where Bills are drafted, brought before this House and passed by this House, but many years thereafter, those are not enforced for the simple reason that we do not have any subordinate legislation thereon, meaning thereby the rules under the Act or the regulations etc. in place. I would wish that in future any Bill which is brought before this House is also accompanied by the rules.

With these words, I support this Bill and I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

SHRI ANADI SAHU (Berhampur, Orissa): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I stand here in support of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill which is being discussed today. The hon. Finance Minister and Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal have given a brief resume about the history of service taxes.

Sir, service providers have to be taxed. This idea was first mooted in 1994, thanks to Dr. Manmohan Singh who started it, and in 1997-98, a large number of services were brought into this net in order to ensure that more taxes come to the Government. All these things were done through the residuary powers of the Central

[Shri Anadi Sahu]

Government under the Union List. Now, it is being given a firm footing by amending the Constitution itself so that Entry 92C in the Union List will look after the service taxes.

Sir, as you would kindly see, in the Annual Report of the Finance Ministry itself it was indicated that more services would be taxed and this has been done in the Finance Bill of 2003. About 25 new service providers are being taxed now. As a result of this, in the last fiscal, in the service providers section itself, the Central Government was able to get Rs. 2,200 crore. Now it will get Rs. 8,000 crore. Out of Rs. 8,000 crore, about Rs. 2,360 crore will go to the States. That will add to the kitty of the State Governments which are almost craving for funds on different occasions. Eight per cent tax is to be levied now, out of which five per cent will go to the Central Government and three per cent will go to the States, as per the Finance Commission's recommendation.

Sir, although it may be out of place here to speak on the Finance Commission's recommendations, I would urge upon the Government to think of providing more funds to the under-developed States like Orissa. The 11th Finance Commission has given only 5.6 per cent of the revenue to the States which is not adequate for States like Orissa. That is beside the point, but I only mention it so that the hon. Finance Minister can keep it in mind to give the mandate to the 12th Finance Commission to see that the under-developed States also get some more money.

When the services were being taxed from 1994, rules were framed. In those rules, certain instruction had been given where there is no mention about basic exemptions and few amendments have been provided. Even in the Finance Bill of 2003 this has been reiterated. When services have been taxed, certain amendments have to be thought of, certain exemptions also have to be thought of in a liberal manner so that the service provider is not put to any difficulty. As Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal was saying, the 'Inspector Raj' should not take over the work of the service providers. That is most important.

Then, the Central Government has also started the Authority for Advance Rulings on Service Tax. This is a very good step which has been taken.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI ANADI SAHU: I will conclude by saying only one sentence more.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Only one sentence!

SHRI ANADI SAHU: Now I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Then hon. Finance Minister has to go and reply to the debate on the Finance Bill in the Upper House. That is why I am requesting the Members to be very brief.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support this particular endeavour, which has to go a long way through this Central legislation to be ratified by the State Legislatures and many more things.

The service sector accounts for more than 48 per cent of the GDP and now more and more services will come up, although, I have serious reservations about the way services are being defined. After all, the success of the economy of a country like India will depend largely on the development in agriculture and also in manufacturing sector. But still new services are coming up and we have to take into account the potential in this particular area. As there is no provision in the existing arrangement, the taxation on services is not specifically mentioned in any entry here. Now the endeavour is to make it clear through a constitutional amendment that it should be the right of the Central Government to prepare the principles and also the collection and the appropriation could be distributed amongst the Union and the States according to the formula. For example, as per the existing formula, as per the latest Finance Commission's recommendations, it is 5:3, that is, out of the 8 per cent, 5 per cent to the Centre and 3 per cent to the States. But the finances of the State Governments should be taken into account. There is an urgent need for restructuring of the financial relationship, not only for the underdeveloped States but of many more States which, because of a particular situation, because of a particular burden, have to be looked into.

Now, the point is that the States have taken a unanimous decision to replace their existing sales tax system with the system of Value Added Tax from 1st April 2003, it has been mentioned in the Bill. But even after the revised target date by the Empowered Committee, we find that the latest reply by the hon. Finance Minister on the occasion of the discussion on the Finance Bill was that unless all the States agree to opt for the Value Added Tax system, no purposeful decision can be taken. That means, it has been put into the cold storage, whatever may be the endeavour of the Empowered Committee.

The principle to support the Value Added Tax system is that it can ensure more transparency, it can plug the loopholes which cause too much of evasion in the taxation system. But without necessary infrastructure, without taking into account the particular situation prevailing in the States, it will not service any purpose. The sales tax is the only major source of income for the States and the Central Government is not considering how they propose to compensate the loss suffered by the States as a result of the Value Added Tax system. People have a confusion and the latest situation, which is not mentioned here, is that the hon. Finance Minister has himself stated that it is not possible to opt for the Value Added Tax system right now because most of the States have not agreed to it. There is no unanimity. How, this is going to change the situation, I do not know. The States have suggested that they should be enabled to collect appropriate tax on services and in this context, it will widen their tax base. How it is going to happen, I do not know?

Widening the tax base is one of the goals. The tax-GDP ratio is too low. But in a large country like India, it has been widely debated, discussed and suggestions have come from the empowered committee and from very many people and also in the House.

But hardly this consideration is going to augment significantly the revenue of the States. I am again emphasising on the definition of services. Thousands of services are there. How do we collect the service tax? How do we ensure that there is no evasion? In a developed country, trade tax and service tax go hand in hand. But here, how do we collect the service tax? I had asked a number of questions about the definition, about the DPO, about the functioning of different types of Call Centres, about the professionals, about the insurance system, about the banking system, about the medical services, and about many other things. My apprehension is that a lot of litigation will follow, which will hamper the process of this collection.

I fully agree that we should make a beginning and amendment in the Constitution should be brought about. When the Central legislation comes, we will have an opportunity to discuss it further. The State Legislatures will have the opportunity to discuss it while ratifying the Central legislation but I have my own apprehension. What has happened in the case of VAT? The Union Finance Minister himself told this nation, standing on the floor of the this House, that it would not be possible right now to opt for VAT while the Empowered Committee is still sitting and discussing it, and June is the target date.

Sixteen States have agreed to it. Now, it seems that the Ruling Party has succumbed to the pressure of the vested interest belonging to the trading class. They have blackmailed the Ruling Party and the Ruling Party succumbed to the pressure and backed out. I think, had VAT been put in place rightly along with the infrastructure...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISHRA (Bilhaur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, an Act was also being enacted in the State of Hon. member Rupchandpal ji, who has been speaking on this Bill. They could not enact the same. They themselves have not been able to decide it so far. The Finance Minister of his state is the Chairman of the same. They are not able to enact that set and it is being said for the Union Government that ruling party is under pressure.

[English]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Sir, I am not yielding. ...(Interruptions) Simply I am commenting on the change of track by the Finance Minister under pressure from the trading class. Now, the situation is different from what it is stated here, and from the 1st of April, 2003 it is going to happen...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. RITA VERMA (Dhanbad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Member Rupchand Pal ji as to under whose pressure he is not able to get it implemented?

[English]

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISHRA: Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, why are you defaming the Union Government?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Rupchand Pal says.

...(Interruptions)\*

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Sir, the hon. Finance Minister himself is on record that many States have still not agreed to the VAT system because it would not be possible. ...(Interruptions)

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\*Not recorded.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: May I just remind the hon. Member that we are discussing the Constitutional amendment for service tax and not the Value Added Tax? We can have a discussion on VAT later...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI A.C. JOS (Trichur): He is adding more value to it...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: It is mentioned here. I am reading it from the Statement of Objects and Reasons. It says:

"The States have taken a unanimous decision to replace their existing sales tax system with the system of Value Added Tax (VAT) from 1st of April, 2003. In this context, with a view to widening their tax base, the States have suggested that they should be enabled to collect an appropriate tax on services."

What is the situation with regard to VAT after what has been stated by the hon. Finance Minister?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Now, I am concluding. I support the Amendment Bill but this is too inadequate. The Central legislation should take into account the definition of services, how to collect the taxes, and also how the States can be benefited equally because right now they are seriously suffering from the financial crunch.

DR. M.V.V.S. MURTHI (Visakhapatnam): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I rise to support this Constitution (Ninety-fifth Amendment) Bill, 2003. Today, the economic scenario has changed. Out of the total GDP, the services are presently accounting for 48.5 per cent according to the 2001 survey. But this time, it may also have increased. By the end of 2003, it is likely to surpass 50 per cent of the GDP. So, we cannot neglect it and we have to introduce tax on services. But, at the same time, precaution has to be taken to see that the menial and trivial services are left out.

The other day when I went to barbershop, they told me their apprehension that they were also doing services and that service taxes are likely to be levied from them also. I was surprised to hear this. But I do not know in course of time what services will be taxed. While selecting the services that are going to be taxed, we should be very careful to see that the trivial services are left out.

Wherever hard labour is involved for services, such services also have to be left out. Wherever intellectual property is utilised, only those services are to be taxed. Then only, the ordinary people will be left out. This is a very important thing. The hon. Finance Minister will take care of this. It has been mentioned here that eventually the States will be benefited by the insertion of the new article 268A. While collecting VAT, the services will also be added to the States. At present, anyway VAT has been deferred for the time being. Eventually when the whole tax will go to the States, because it is being tagged to the VAT, the sharing proportion of 5:3 per cent will strategically change in favour of the States. So, ultimately it is beneficial. The sharing proportion will help the States in service tax collection. According to the Eleventh Finance Commission, five points will be taken by the Centre and three points are being given to the States. But it has to be changed. At least, it has to be *vice versa*. The recommendation should go to the Twelfth Finance Commission that five points will be taken by the States and three points will be taken by the Centre so that the States will be benefited. As some of our hon. colleagues stated, some States are dependent only on the collection of sales tax and other taxes. Ultimately, such starving States should not be affected. When you collect more tax on services, the majority share should go to the States. Kindly ensure that. We are not against this. We fully support you, but, at the same time, you keep the small people out of this amendment tax arena so that they will not come under the purview of the tax collection. It should not be like when Shri Subramaniam was the Finance Minister, he imposed one per cent excise duty on all the items which were not taxed elsewhere earlier. That was the definition. That means, if you impose some tax on any service, it will affect everybody and that should not happen. The ordinary people should be left out. Kindly select the items carefully and see that the States are benefited. As and when you introduced the VAT system, you see that these service taxes are added to the VAT and the States are greatly benefited by this item. With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam): Sir, I am adding one thing which my colleague left out. If tomorrow the Parliament may enact another law regarding what proportion of the tax should go to the States, I would say that 50 per cent should go to the States from service tax collection. Why? It is because the States are giving services...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Are you substituting his speech?

DR. M.V.V.S. MURTHI: I asked for sharing states 5 points and centre 3 points. (5:3).

SHRI A.C. JOS (Trichur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will not take much time. I generally support this Constitution (Amendment) Bill. I am happy to support it especially because I come from the State of Kerala where more services are rendered than other things. Our State level of GDP is much more in the case of services. I am only supporting the contention raised by my colleague, Shri Murthi. There is no definition of services now.

I do not know whether it could be done by rule or not. Otherwise, any mischievous bureaucrat in a State could widen the net, which would affect everybody.

My friend, Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal mentioned about education. An education institution is a service institution but could it be taxed? Anybody could stretch the net. So, my submission is that a careful definition of 'services' to be given because more and more services are coming in. I am told, the Tamil Nadu Government is charging twelve per cent tax on telephone calls emanating from cellular phones. Could it be considered a service? In that case what type of a tax could be collected from them? So, it is a very dangerous and wild field where you have to carefully tread. My submission to the hon. Minister of Finance is that the definition is to be carefully worded. I would even go with what Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal has suggested. He has suggested that the rules are also to be framed immediately if the definition is going to be put in the rules. I do not think what is being done is sufficient. It should have come here in the Bill itself.

Another aspect is that it has now been taken to the Union List but what about the States? Their position would be that no State could levy any tax on services. I do not know whether the Government is envisaging a situation or expecting that all taxes—any number of taxes are there in this country—are to be levied by the Central Government. Naturally, the State Government would also have to do something. So, either you have to have an entry in the Concurrent List for service taxes or the States should also be permitted to have it in the State List also.

Just as Shri M.V.V.S. Murthy has said, now even what a barber does is also a service. So, would that be taxed? In Kerala, there are more organised services. A number of tutorial institutes are coming in and there are a number of nursing schools of pharmaceutical colleges. All of them would become taxable under the service tax. There are certain genuine areas where the States should come in and impose taxes on services...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri A.C. Jos, please conclude now.

SHRI A.C. JOS: Sir, I am not taking much time. I know, the hon. Deputy Speaker is unusually strict today. He generally gives us enough time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All right, please continue.

SHRI A.C. JOS: I have only two submissions. I do not know whether the definition is to be made in the rules or in the main law but that has to be carefully worded. The second is that space should be given, leverage should be given for the States also to import taxes. Now, if it is included in the Union List, the States would not have any space or angle to move about. That is also for the hon. Minister of Finance to consider. Otherwise, it is high time we started taxing services and this endeavour is laudable. So, I support this Bill.

DR. V. SAROJA (Rasipuram): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to request you not to ring the bell till I finish my speech. I would confine myself to five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes, you are given five minutes.

DR. V. SAROJA: Thank you very much, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

I stand here to oppose this Bill on behalf of the AIADMK and my leader, hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma and also on behalf of all hon. Members of the AIADMK. We insist that the service tax should be included in the State List, not in the Union List.

It involves the sale or purchase of goods and services. Sale or purchase of goods is the domain of the States. Sir, with this introduction, I would like to support my views.

As per the Statement of Objects and Reasons mentioned in the Bill, the Government of India set up the Expert Committee and it recommended the following objects and we are going to achieve the following objects:

1. 'Tax on services' as a specific entry in the Union List.
2. Insertion of a new article, namely, article 268A.
3. Consequential amendment to article 270, to enable Parliament to formulate by law, principles

[Dr. V. Saroja]

for determining the modalities of levying the said tax by the Central Government and collection of the proceeds thereof by the Central Government and the States.

In the fourth column of the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is mentioned that the proposed amendment would help in significant augmentation of revenues of the States in accordance with the proposed law. I would like to have a categorical reply from the hon. Minister of Finance as to how this amendment will take care of the States' financial crunch.

Now I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the reply given to a Started Question on 25th April, 2003 by the hon. Minister of Finance. As per the Entry 54 of List II of the State List in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, tax on sale or purchase of goods is a State subject. We are only replacing the sales tax to Value Added Tax (VAT). I would like to know the definition of the VAT. It is the domain of the State Government. It should not even come to the Concurrent List and it should remain only in the State List. Then only the financial crunch that every State is facing will be taken care of. I would like to draw the attention of every senior leader and all political parties to have a rethinking on this Bill. I urge upon the Government to maintain this in the State List.

Regarding power to levy taxes on services, the power to collect and appropriate is the duty of both the State and Centre. All Expert Committees have argued for State-level VAT. What is the conclusion about that Expert Committee's report? The Government of India is not given power to levy the tax on sales. The Excise Duty under Entry 84 of List I in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution is only on manufactured goods. The Government of India should not rely on residuary part of Entry 97 of Union List of the 7th Schedule of the Constitution. The Constitution of India has given the powers. It has not specifically mentioned anywhere that since it is not given in the Union List Entry 97, it does not mean that we can place this amendment in 92C. We oppose that.

Finally, the Bill, in its present form, empowers the Government of India alone and not the State Governments. I would like to draw the attention of this august House to have a rethinking, to give a rapt attention and to have a critical evaluation of this Bill. This is again unfortunate to encroach upon the financial relationship of the States and Centre. I, once again, would like to request the Government of India to consider this point.

Sir, I would like to add one more thing. In the Bill it is said that the "service" sector accounted for 48.5 per cent of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the financial year 2000-01.

Sir, that means that the service sector plays a significant role in the State finance. In that case, if this is going to be brought even under the Concurrent List, this is going to lead more to financial crisis for all the State Governments. To deny this power of the States if you are going to include it or to amend the Constitution, it will be a body blow for all the States.

With these few words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA (Mumbai North East): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister towards two or three issues. First is that there can be double taxation under this system and still is going on. We are going to impose tax on service sector. For an example, some years ago we had transferred the entertainment tax to the states. Now, this entertainment tax is being imposed by the state Governments and the Central Government as well.

[English]

This is one point which, I think, the hon. Minister of Finance will have to clarify. In the Bill also it is mentioned that the states and the centre will share it. I want to know how it will be shared and whether there will be double taxation system etc.

[Translation]

Though such is a system to impose service tax as

[English]

the service providers will collect the tax from beneficiary.

[Translation]

But there are several lacunae in the existing system to ensure whether the by collecting the tax is depositing it or not or whether the same is being deposited or not in the exchequer. I had earlier also brought it to the notice of the House what cable operators were doing in Mumbai. The cable service providers collect five or eight percent tax from the customer, but

[English]

only five percent of the collection is being deposited and this is happening not on the cable but every where.

[Translation]

Every time a system is being developed that he would collect the tax soon after the same is imposed by us. But even after collecting the same from the public, it would not be deposited with the Government.

[English]

I think this is a very very big lacunae which is observed both by the states and the Centre. There is a need for a study on the same.

[Translation]

I would conclude after making my third point. In 1980 there were 30 percent growth in GDP of agriculture sector under service sector of China,

[English]

in 2001 it has gone down to 15 percent. In manufacturing sector it went from 48 percent upto 51 percent.

[Translation]

But in India the position is that there was 70 percent growth in GDP of agriculture sector

[English]

but it has gone down to 24 percent. There is 26 percent share total in GDP of manufacturing sector. Such a decline therein does not give any healthy sign. In India even the growth of service tax sector has reached 49 percent. What I would like to bring to the notice of this august House is that this is equally important.

[Translation]

I would like to say this much that we would be self sufficient in export sector by the year 2010.

[English]

One of the major factors is I.T.

[Translation]

The share of export would be 33 percent. In the USA and UK a very big drive has been launched as to how to ban the services we are providing from India. In the USA a private member's bill was presented in a state. Thereafter, it would be introduced in second, third and fourth state. Therefore I am sorry to say that

[English]

all the decision makers are sitting here.

[Translation]

We are not able to understand that there would be a big set back to our service sector and export growth if this law is ever enacted in USA.

15.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members for the views that they have expressed and also some of the suggestions that they have made. May I clarify at the very beginning that this amendment to the Constitution is an enabling amendment? Details of service, which services to be taxed and what services to be included will be part of the Services Tax Bill which is yet to be presented to Parliament. It will be taken up at that occasion, and that would be a fitter occasion. This is a provision to include a tax measure in the Union List so that both the Centre and the States can collect it. The duty and the responsibility of levying the tax remains of the Union Government.

A number of points come up and I will answer them briefly. For example, that there are minor services and why bring in minor services into the net of Service Tax. This is abundantly clear. This has been made clear on several occasions that the threshold of taxation, annual taxation based on annual turnover will be part of the Service Tax Bill. That Bill will define what the threshold is and minor services, which are the services that are to be excluded from it, will also be part of the Service Tax Bill.



[Shri Jaswant Singh]

The other theory which a number of Members, particularly the hon. Member from AIADMK Party, raised related to the respective division of the Service Tax between the States and the Centre. Now, the Bill is yet to be presented. It is entirely possible that when the Bill is presented we have that of the Service Tax which say eight per cent, a certain percentage is shared by the States. Now, that should very clearly answer the hon. Members' viewpoint whether it will enhance the revenue of the State or not. Of course, it will enhance the revenue of the States. It is self-evident that if what is not currently being taxed becomes available as a tax resource, then certainly it adds to the revenue. When we discuss as to what percentage of this eight is to be shared between the Centre and the States, what percentage is to be shared, it is entirely possible that certain services which are of a particular nature, those services remain the exclusive preserve of the States. But it is necessary here to understand that when it comes to the Service Tax Bill, we will be considering what is it that should be shared. Should it be the tax that is shared or should it be the service that is shared? What it will eventually amount to is that certain services will fall in the purview of the States.

But I am sure that the hon. members recognise and understand that all the States of the Union do not have a uniform spread of services. For example, certain States are small in size or are geographically located in such a fashion that they do not have such services and it is the responsibility of the Centre to ensure as much equality as possible. These are all issues which will be considered when the Parliament considers the Services Tax Bill as such. The hon. Members are quite rightly fighting for the cause of the State in saying that 50 per cent of the Service Tax should come to the States. I cannot say whether it should be 50 per cent. It is possible that certain...(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): They have got other funds. They are happy with 50 per cent. I want 70 per cent...(Interruptions)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: After all, it is an emerging tax which we are considering. All tax are listed in the Lists and therefore, on this new provision, it is a Constitution (Amendment) Bill that we are considering, which is really an enabling provision.

I would now commend that this Bill be passed by the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Before I put the motion for consideration of the Bill, to vote of the House. I may inform the House that this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be by division.

Let the Lobbies be cleared—

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, please.

15.07 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the lobbies are cleared. Now, Secretary-General may read the instructions about operation of Automatic Vote Recording Machine.

SECRETARY GENERAL: Kind attention of the hon. Members is invited to the following points in the operation of the Automatic Vote Recording System:—

1. Before a division starts, every hon. Member should occupy his or her own seat and operate the system from the seat only.
2. As may kindly be seen, the 'red bulbs above display boards' on either side of hon. Speaker's Chair are already glowing. This means the voting system has been activated.
3. For voting please press the following two buttons simultaneously immediately after sounding of first gong, namely:

One 'red' button in front of the hon. Member on the head phone plate and

also

Any one of the following buttons fixed on the top of desk of seats:

Ayes — Green colour

Noes — Red colour

Abstain — Yellow colour

4. It is essential to keep both the buttons pressed till the second gong sound is heard and the red bulbs are "off".

The hon. Members may please note that the vote will not be registered if both buttons are not kept pressed simultaneously till the sounding of the second gong.

5. Please do not press the amber button (P) during division.
6. Hon. Members can actually "see" their vote on display boards and on their desk unit.
7. In case vote is not registered, they may call for voting through slips.

MR. SPEAKER: The Lobbies are cleared.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

Division No. 1                      AYES                      [15.15 hrs.]

A. Narendra, Shri  
 Abdullakutty, Shri A.P.  
 Acharia, Shri Basu Deb  
 Acharya, Shri Prasanna  
 Adhi Sankar, Shri  
 Aditya Nath, Yogi  
 \*Adsul, Shri Anandrao Vithoba  
 Advani, Shri L.K.  
 Ahmad, Shri Daud  
 Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar  
 Ajaya Kumar, Shri S.  
 Ananth Kumar, Shri  
 Angle, Shri Ramakant  
 Argal, Shri Ashok  
 Arya, Dr. (Shrimati) Anita  
 Atkinson, Shri Denzil B.  
 Azad, Shri Kirti Jha

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\*Recorded through slips

'Bachda', Shri Bachi Singh Rawat  
 Badnore, Shri Vijayendra Pal Singh  
 Baghel, Prof. S.P. Singh  
 Bais, Shri Ramesh  
 Baitha, Shri Mahendra  
 Banerjee, Shrimati Jayashree  
 Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar  
 Basavanagoud, Shri Kolar  
 Basavaraj, Shri G.S.  
 Basu, Shri Anil  
 Begum Noor Bano  
 Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lal  
 Bhatia, Shri R.L.  
 Bhuria, Shri Kantilal  
 Botcha, Shri Satyanarayana  
 Brahmanaiah, Shri A.  
 \*Brar, Shri J.S.  
 C. Suguna Kumari, Dr. (Shrimati)  
 Chakraborty, Shrimati Bijoya  
 Chandel, Shri Suresh  
 Chatterjee, Shri Somnath  
 Chaturvedi Shri Satyavrat  
 Chaubey, Shri Lal Muni  
 \*Chaudhary, Shri Ram Raghunath  
 Chaudhary, Shri Ram Tahal  
 Chaudhri, Shri Manibhai Ramjibhai  
 \*Chauhan, Shri Bal Krishna  
 Chauhan, Shri Nandkumar Singh  
 Chauhan, Shri Shriram  
 Chennithala, Shri Ramesh  
 Chikhalia, Shrimati Bhavnaben Devrajibhai

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\*Recorded through slips

Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar  
Choudhary, Shrimati Reena  
Choudhry, Shri Padam Sen  
Chouhan, Shri Shivraj Singh  
Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh  
Choudhury, Shri Bikas  
D'Souza, Dr. (Shrimati) Beatrix  
Daggubati, Shri Ramanaidu  
Das, Shri Nepal Chandra  
Dasmunsi, Shri Priya Ranjan  
Dattatreya, Shri Bandaru  
Deo, Shri Bikram Keshari  
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan  
\*Deve Gowda, Shri H.D.  
Diler, Shri Kishan Lal  
Diwathe, Shri Namdeo Harbaji  
Dudi, Shri Rameshwar  
Dullo, Shri Shamsheer Singh  
Elangovan, Shri P.D.  
\*Farook, Shri M.O.H.  
Fernandes, Shri George  
Galib, Shri G.S.  
Gamlin, Shri Jarbom  
Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal  
Gandhi, Shrimati Sonia  
Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar  
Gautam, Shrimati Sheela  
Gavit, Shri Ramdas Rupala  
Gehlot, Shri Thawar Chand  
\*Giluwa, Shri Laxman  
\*Gogoi, Shri Dip

Govindan, Shri T.  
Gudhe, Shri Anant  
Gupta, Prof. Chaman Lal  
\*Hamid, Shri Abdul  
Handique, Shri Bijoy  
Hansda, Shri Thomas  
\*Hussain, Shri Syed Shahnawaz  
Jadhav, Shri Suresh Ramrao  
Jag Mohan, Shri  
Jagannath, Dr. Manda  
Jain, Shri Pusp  
Jaiswal, Dr. M.P.  
Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan  
Javiya, Shri G.J.  
Jha, Shri Raghunath  
Jos, Shri A.C.  
Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar  
Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh  
Katara, Shri Babubhai K.  
Kataria, Shri Rattan Lal  
Kathiria, Dr. Vallabhbbhai  
Katiyar, Shri Vinay  
Kaur, Shrimati Preneet  
Kaushal, Shri Raghuvir Singh  
\*Khaire, Shri Chandrakant  
Khan, Shri Hassan  
Khan, Shri Mansoor Ali  
Khandelwal, Shri Vijay Kumar  
Khanduri, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) B.C.  
Khanna, Shri Vinod  
Khunte, Shri P.R.

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\*Recorded through slips

@Voted from wrong seat and corrected thorough slip.

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\*Recorded through slips

Khurana, Shri Madan Lal  
 Krishnamurthy, Shri K. Balarama  
 Krishnaswamy, Shri A.  
 Kumar, Shri V. Dhananjaya  
 Kuppusami, Shri C.  
 Kurup, Shri Suresh  
 Kusmaria, Dr. Ramkrishna  
 Kyndiah, Shri P.R.  
 Mahajan, Shri Y.G.  
 Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra  
 Mahale, Shri Haribhau Shankar  
 Mahant, Dr. Charan Das  
 Maharia, Shri Subhash  
 Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari  
 Mahto, Shrimati Abha  
 Majhi, Shri Parsuram  
 Makwana, Shri Savshibhai  
 Malhotra, Dr. Vijay Kumar  
 Malyala, Shri Rajaiah  
 Mane, Shri Shivaji  
 Manjay Lal, Shri  
 Manjhi, Shri Ramjee  
 Mann, Shri Zora Singh  
 Mehta, Shrimati Jayawanti  
 Mishra, Shri Shyam Bihari  
 Mistry, Shri Madhusudan  
 Mohale, Shri Punnu Lal  
 Mohan, Shri P.  
 Mohite, Shri Subodh  
 Mookherjee, Shri Satya Brata  
 Moorthy, Shri A.K.  
 Munda, Shri Kariya

Muni Lal, Shri  
 Muniyappa, Shri K.H.  
 Murmu, Shri Rupchand  
 Murthi, Dr. M.V.V.S.  
 Naik, Shri A. Venkatesh  
 Naik, Shri Ali Mohd.  
 Naik, Shri Ram  
 Naik, Shri Shripad Yasso  
 Narah, Shrimati Ranee  
 Nayak, Shri Ananta  
 Nitish Kumar, Shri  
 Oram, Shri Jual  
 Osmani, Shri A.F. Golam  
 \*Pal, Shri Rupchand  
 Palanimanickam, Shri S.S.  
 Pandey, Shri Ravindra Kumar  
 Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan  
 Paranjpe, Shri Prakash  
 Passi, Shri Raj Narain  
 Paswan, Dr. Sanjay  
 Patasani, Dr. Prasanna Kumar  
 Pathak, Shri Harin  
 Patil, Shri Amarsinh Vasantryao  
 Patil, Shri Annasaheb M.K.  
 Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe  
 Patil (Yatnal), Shri Basangouda R.  
 Patil, Shri Bhaskarrao  
 Patil, Shri Jaysingrao Gaikwad  
 Patil, Shri R.S.  
 Patil, Shri Shivraj V.  
 Patil, Shri Uttamrao

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\*Recorded through slip

Patwa, Shri Sundar Lal  
Ponnuswamy, Shri E.  
Pradhan, Dr. Debendra  
Pradhan, Shri Ashok  
Pramanik, Prof. R.R.  
Prasad, Shri V. Sreenivasa  
Premajam, Prof. A.K.  
Puglia, Shri Naresh  
Radhakrishnan, Shri Varkala  
Rai, Shri Nawal Kishore  
Raja, Shri A.  
Rajbangshi, Shri Madhab  
Rajendran, Shri P.  
Rajukhedi, Shri Gajendra Singh  
Ram, Shri Braj Mohan  
Ramaiah, Dr. B.B.  
Ramaiah, Shri Gunipati  
Ramachandran, Shri Gingee N.  
Ramshakal, Shri  
Ramulu, Shri H.G.  
Rana, Shri Raju  
Rao, Shri Ch. Vidyasagar  
Rao, Dr. D.V.G. Shankar  
Rau, Shrimati Prabha  
Rawale, Shri Mohan  
Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh  
Rawat, Shri Pradeep  
\*Rawat, Shri Ramsagar  
Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada  
Reddy, Shri A.P. Jithender  
Reddy, Shri B.V.N.

Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukender  
Reddy, Shri N. Janardhana  
Reddy, Shri, S. Jaipal  
Renu Kumari, Shrimati  
Sahu, Shri Anadi  
Sahu, Shri Tarachand  
Saiduzzama, Shri  
Sanadi, Prof. I.G.  
Sangtam, Shri K.A.  
Saroj, Shri Tufani  
Saroj, Shrimati Sushila  
Sathi, Shri Harpal Singh  
Sayeed, Shri P.M.  
Sethi, Shri Arjun Charan  
Shah, Shri Manabendra  
Shaheen, Shri Abdul Rashid  
Shandil, Col. (Retd.) Dr. Dhani Ram  
Shanmugam, Shri N.T.  
Shanta Kumar, Shri  
Sharma, Capt. Satish  
Shukla, Shri Shyamacharan  
Singh Deo, Shrimati Sangeeta Kumari  
Singh, Ch. Tejveer  
Singh, Dr. Raman  
Singh, Sardar Buta  
Singh, Shri Bahadur  
Singh, Shri Brij Bhushan Sharan  
Singh, Shri Chandra Pratap  
Singh, Shri Chandra Vijay  
\*Singh, Shri Charanjit  
\*Singh, Shri Chhatrapal

Singh, Shri Khel Sai	Venkataswamy, Dr. N.
Singh, Shri Lakshman	Venkateshwarlu, Shri B.
Singh, Shri Maheshwar	Verma, Dr. Sahib Singh
Singh, Shri Radha Mohan	Verma, Prof. Rita
Singh, Shri Rajo	Verma, Shri Ram Murti Singh
Singh, Shri Ram Prasad	Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash
Singh, Shri Ramanand	Vijaya Kumari, Shrimati D.M.
Singh, Shri Ramjivan	Vijayan, Shri A.K.S.
Singh, Shri Rampal	Virendra Kumar, Shri
*Singh, Shri Th. Chauba	Vukkala, Dr. Rajeswaramma
Singh, Shri Tilakdhari Prasad	Vyas, Dr. Girija
Singh, Shrimati Rajkumari Ratna	Wadiyar, Shri S.D.N.R.
Sinha, Shri Manoj	Wangcha, Shri Rajkumar
Sinha, Shri Yashwant	Yadav, Shri Akhilesh
Sivakumar, Shri V.S.	Yadav, Dr. Jaswant Singh
Somaiya, Shri Kirit	*Yadav, Shri Devendra Singh
Sorake, Shri Vinay Kumar	Yadav, Shri Hukumdeo Narayan
Subba, Shri M.K.	Yadav, Shri Pradip
Sudarsana Natchiappan, Shri E.M.	Yerrannaidu, Shri K.
Suman, Shri Ramji Lal	NOES
Swain, Shri Kharabela	Chinnaswamy, Shri M.
Thakkar, Shrimati Jayaben B.	Dhinakaran, Shri T.T.V.
Thakor, Shri Punjaji Sadaji	Kaliappan, Shri K.K.
Thirunavukkarsar, Shri Su	Kumarasamy, Shri P.
Thomar, Dr. Ramesh Chand	Mann, Sardar Simranjit Singh
Tripathee, Shri Ram Naresh	Pandian, Shri P.H.
*Vaghela, Shri Shankersinh	Saroja, Dr. V.
Varma, Shri Ratilal Kalidas	Selvaganpathi, Shri T.M.
Veerappa, Shri Ramchandra	*Sreenivasan, Shri C.

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction\*, the result of the division is:

Ayes: 265

Noes: 8

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the House shall take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Let the lobbies be opened now.

There are no amendments to clauses 2 to 4. If the House agrees, I shall put clauses 2 to 4 together to the vote of the House, in which case, the result of the voting shall be taken as applicable to each clause, separately.

Let the Lobbies be cleared—

MR. SPEAKER: As the Lobbies have been cleared. I shall now put clauses 2 to 4 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill."

The Lok Sabha divided:

**Division No. 2                      AYES                      [15.30 hrs.]**

A. Narendra, Shri  
Abdullakutty, Shri A.P.  
Acharia, Shri Basu Deb  
Acharya, Shri Prasanna  
Adhi Sankar, Shri

\*Ayes: S/Shri Anandrao Bithoba Adsul, J.S. Brar, Ram Raghunath Chaudhary, Bal Krishna Chauhan, H.D. Deve Gowda, M. O. H. Farook, Laxman Giluwa, Dip Gogoi, Abdul Hamid, Syed Shahnawaz Hussain, Chandrakant Khaire, Rup Chand Pal, Ramsagar Rawat, Charanjit Singh, Chhitarapal Singh, Th. Chauba Singh, Shankarsinh Vaghela and Devendra Singh Yadav voted through division slips. (Shri Dip Gogoi voted from wrong seat.) Total 283.

NOES: Shri C. Sreenivasan recorded through division slip.  
Total: 9

Aditya Nath, Yogi  
Adsul, Shri Anandrao Vithoba  
Advani, Shri L.K.  
Ahmad, Shri Daud  
Ahmed, Shri E.  
Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar  
Ajaya Kumar, Shri S.  
Alva, Shrimati Margaret  
Ananth Kumar, Shri  
Angle, Shri Ramakant  
Argal, Shri Ashok  
Arya, Dr. (Shrimati) Anita  
Atkinson, Shri Denzil B.  
Azad, Shri Kirti Jha  
Baal, Shri T.R.  
'Bachda', Shri Bachi Singh Rawat  
Badnore, Shri Vijayendra Pal Singh  
Baghel, Prof. S.P. Singh  
Bais, Shri Ramesh  
Baitha, Shri Mahendra  
Banerjee, Shrimati Jayashree  
Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar  
Basavanagoud, Shri Kolor  
Basavaraj, Shri G.S.  
Basu, Shri Anil  
Begum Noor Bano  
Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lal  
Bhatia, Shri R.L.  
Bhuria, Shri Kantilal  
Bishnoi, Shri Jaswant Singh  
Botcha, Shri Satyanarayana  
Brahmanaiah, Shri A.  
Brar, Shri J.S.  
C. Suguna Kumari, Dr. (Shrimati)  
Chakraborty, Shrimati Bijoya

Chandel, Shri Suresh  
 Chatterjee, Shri Somnath  
 Chaturvedi Shri Satyavrat  
 Chaubey, Shri Lal Muni  
 Chaudhary, Shri Haribhai  
 Chaudhary, Shri Ram Raghunath  
 Chaudhary, Shri Ram Tahal  
 Chaudhri, Shri Manibhai Ramjibhai  
 Chauhan, Shri Bal Krishna  
 Chauhan, Shri Nandkumar Singh  
 Chauhan, Shri Shriram  
 Chennithala, Shri Ramesh  
 Chikhalia, Shrimati Bhavnaben Devrajibhai  
 Choudhary, Col. (Retd.) Sona Ram  
 Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar  
 Choudhary, Shrimati Reena  
 Choudhry, Shri Padam Sen  
 Chouhan, Shri Shivraj Singh  
 Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh  
 \*Choudhury, Shri Bikas  
 D'Souza, Dr. (Shrimati) Beatrix  
 Daggubati, Shri Ramanaidu  
 Das, Shri Nepal Chandra  
 Dasmunsi, Shri Priya Ranjan  
 Dattatreya, Shri Bandaru  
 Deo, Shri Bikram Keshari  
 Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan  
 Deve Gowda, Shri H.D.  
 \*Diler Shri Kishan Lal  
 Diwathe, Shri Namdeo Harbaji  
 Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra

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\*Recorded through slips

Dudi, Shri Rameshwar  
 Dullo, Shri Shamsher Singh  
 Elangovan, Shri P.D.  
 Farook, Shri M.O.H.  
 Fernandes, Shri George  
 Gadhavi, Shri P.S.  
 Galib, Shri G.S.  
 Gamlin, Shri Jarbom  
 Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal  
 Gandhi, Shrimati Sonia  
 Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar  
 Gautam, Shrimati Sheela  
 Gavit, Shri Ramdas Rupala  
 Gawali, Kumari Bhavana Pundlikrao  
 Geete, Shri Anant Gangaram  
 Gehlot, Shri Thawar Chand  
 Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh  
 Giluwa, Shri Laxman  
 Goel, Shri Vijay  
 Gogoi, Shri Dip  
 Govindan, Shri T.  
 Gudhe, Shri Anant  
 \*Gupta, Prof. Chaman Lal  
 Hamid, Shri Abdul  
 Handique, Shri Bijoy  
 Hansda, Shri Thomas  
 Hussain, Shri Syed Shahnawaz  
 Jadhav, Shri Suresh Ramrao  
 Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.  
 Jag Mohan, Shri  
 Jagannath, Dr. Manda

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\*Recorded through slip



Jain, Shri Pusp  
 Jaiswal, Dr. M.P.  
 \*Jalappa, Shri R.L.  
 Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan  
 Javiya, Shri G.J.  
 Jha, Shri Raghunath  
 Jos, Shri A.C.  
 Joshi, Dr. Murlī Manohar  
 Kamble, Shri Shivaji Vithalrao  
 Karunakaran, Shri K  
 \*Kashyap, Shri Bali Ram  
 Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh  
 Katara, Shri Babubhai K.  
 Kataria, Shri Rattan Lal  
 Kathiria, Dr. Vallabhbbhai  
 Katiyar, Shri Vinay  
 Kaur, Shrimati Preneet  
 Kaushal, Shri Raghuvir Singh  
 \*Khabri, Shri Brijlal  
 Khaire, Shri Chandrakant  
 Khan, Shri Hassan  
 Khan, Shri Mansoor Ali  
 Khandelwal, Shri Vijay Kumar  
 Khanduri, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) B.C.  
 Khanna, Shri Vinod  
 Khunte, Shri P.R.  
 Krishnamraju, Shri  
 Krishnamurthy, Shri K. Balarama  
 Krishnamurthy, Shri K.E.  
 Krishnan, Dr. C.  
 Krishnaswamy, Shri A.

Kulaste, Shri Faggan Singh  
 Kumar, Shri Arun  
 Kumar, Shri V. Dhananjaya  
 Kuppusami, Shri C.  
 Kurup, Shri Suresh  
 Kusmaria, Dr. Ramkrishna  
 Kyndiah, Shri P.R.  
 Mahajan, Shri Y.G.  
 Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra  
 Mahale, Shri Haribhau Shankar  
 Mahant, Dr. Charan Das  
 Maharia, Shri Subhash  
 Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari  
 Mahto, Shrimati Abha  
 Majhi, Shri Parsuram  
 Makwana, Shri Savshibhai  
 Malhotra, Dr. Vijay Kumar  
 Malyala, Shri Rajaiah  
 Mane, Shri Shivaji  
 Manjay Lal, Shri  
 Manjhi, Shri Ramjee  
 Mann, Shri Zora Singh  
 Mehta, Shrimati Jayawanti  
 Mishra, Shri Shyam Bihari  
 Mistry, Shri Madhusudan  
 Mohale, Shri Punnu Lal  
 Mohan, Shri P.  
 Mohite, Shri Subodh  
 Mookherjee, Shri Satya Brata  
 Moorthy, Shri A.K.  
 Munda, Shri Kariya  
 Muni Lal, Shri

Muniyappa, Shri K.H.

Muraleedharan, Shri K.

Murmu, Shri Rupchand

Murthi, Dr. M.V.V.S.

Muttemwar, Shri Vilas

Naik, Shri A. Venkatesh

Naik, Shri Ali Mohd.

Naik, Shri Ram

Naik, Shri Shripad Yasso

Narah, Shrimati Ranee

Nayak, Shri Ananta

Nitish Kumar, Shri

Ola, Shri Sis Ram

Oram, Shri Jual

Osmani, Shri A.F. Golam

Padmanabham, Shri Mudragada

Pal, Shri Rupchand

Palanimanickam, Shri S.S.

Pandey, Shri Ravindra Kumar

Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan

Paranjpe, Shri Prakash

Parthasarathi, Shri B.K.

Parste, Shri Dalpat Singh

Passi, Shri Raj Narain

Paswan, Dr. Sanjay

Paswan, Shri Sukdeo

Patasani, Dr. Prasanna Kumar

Patel, Dr. Ashok

Patel, Shri Chandresh

Pathak, Shri Harin

Patil, Shri Amarsingh Vasantao

Patil, Shri Annasaheb M.K.

Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe

Patil (Yatnal), Shri Basangouda R.

Patil, Shri Bhaskarrao

Patil, Shri Jaysingrao Gaikwad

Patil, Shri Prakash V.

Patil, Shri R.S.

Patil, Shri Shivraj V.

Patil, Shri Uttamrao

Patwa, Shri Sundar Lal

Ponnuswamy, Shri E.

Potai, Shri Sohan

Pradhan, Dr. Debendra

Pradhan, Shri Ashok

Pramanik, Prof. R.R.

Prasad, Shri V. Sreenivasa

Premajam, Prof. A.K.

Puglia, Shri Naresh

Radhakrishnan, Shri Varkala

Rai, Shri Nawal Kishore

Raja, Shri A.

Rajbangshi, Shri Madhab

Rajendran, Shri P.

Rajukhedi, Shri Gajendra Singh

Ram, Shri Braj Mohan

\*Ramaiah, Dr. B.B.

Ramaiah, Shri Gunipati

Ramachandran, Shri Gingee N.

Ramshakal, Shri

Ramulu, Shri H.G.

Rana, Shri Raju

Rao, Shri Ch. Vidyasagar

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\*Recorded through slip

Rao, Dr. D.V.G. Shankar

Rao, Shri Ganta Sreenivasa

Rao, Shri S.B.P.B.K. Satyanarayana

Rao, Shri Y.V.

Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh

Rau, Shrimati Prabha

Rawale, Shri Mohan

Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh

Rawat, Shri Pradeep

Rawat, Shri Ramsagar

Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada

Reddy, Shri A.P. Jithender

Reddy, Shri B.V.N.

Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukender

Reddy, Shri N. Janardhana

Reddy, Shri, S. Jaipal

Renu Kumari, Shrimati

\*Roy, Shri Subodh

Sahu, Shri Anadi

Sahu, Shri Tarachand

Saiduzzama, Shri

Sanadi, Prof. I.G.

Sangtam, Shri K.A.

Sangwan, Shri Krishan Singh

\*Saroj, Shri Tufani

Saroj, Shrimati Sushila

Sathi, Shri Harpal Singh

Sayeed, Shri P.M.

Sethi, Shri Arjun Charan

Shah, Shri Manabendra

Shaheen, Shri Abdul Rashid

Shakya, Shri Raghuraj Singh

Shandil, Col. (Retd.) Dr. Dhani Ram

Shanmugam, Shri N.T.

Shanta Kumar, Shri

Sharma, Capt. Satish

Shukla, Shri Shyamacharan

Singh Deo, Shri K.P.

Singh Deo, Shrimati Sangeeta Kumari

Singh, Capt. (Retd.) Inder

Singh, Ch. Tejveer

Singh, Dr. Raman

Singh, Sardar Buta

Singh Shri Ajit

Singh, Shri Bahadur

Singh, Shri Brij Bhushan Sharan

Singh, Shri Chandra Pratap

Singh, Shri Chandra Vijay

Singh, Shri Charanjit

\*Singh, Shri Chhatrapal

Singh, Shri Khel Sai

Singh, Shri Lakshman

Singh, Shri Maheshwar

Singh, Shri Prabhunath

Singh, Shri Radha Mohan

Singh, Shri Rajo

Singh, Shri Ram Prasad

Singh, Shri Ramanand

Singh, Shri Ramjivan

Singh, Shri Rampal

Singh, Shri Th. Chauba

Singh, Shri Tilakdhari Prasad

Singh, Shrimati Kanti  
 Singh, Shrimati Rajkumari Ratna  
 Sinha, Shri Manoj  
 Sinha, Shri Yashwant  
 Sivakumar, Shri V.S.  
 Somaiya, Shri Kirit  
 Sorake, Shri Vinay Kumar  
 Srinivasulu, Shri Kalava  
 Subba, Shri M.K.  
 Sudarsana Natchiappan, Shri E.M.  
 Suman, Shri Ramji Lal  
 Swain, Shri Kharabela  
 Swami, Shri Chinmayanand  
 Thakkar, Shrimati Jayaben B.  
 Thakor, Shri Punjaji Sadaji  
 Thakur, Shri Chunni Lal Bhai  
 Thirunavukkarasar, Shri Su  
 Tiwari, Shri Lal Bihari  
 Tomar, Dr. Ramesh Chand  
 Tripathee, Shri Ram Naresh  
 Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore  
 Vaghela, Shri Shankersinh  
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari  
 Varma, Shri Ratilal Kalidas  
 Veerappa, Shri Ramchandra  
 Venkataswamy, Dr. N.  
 Venkateshwarlu, Shri B.  
 Verma, Dr. Sahib Singh  
 Verma, Prof. Rita

\*Verma, Shri Ram Murti Singh  
 Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash  
 Vijaya Kumari, Shrimati D.M.  
 Vijayan, Shri A.K.S.  
 Virendra Kumar, Shri  
 Vukkala, Dr. Rajeswaramma  
 Vyas, Dr. Girija  
 Wadiyar, Shri S.D.N.R.  
 Wang, Shri Chintaman  
 Wangcha, Shri Rajkumar  
 Yadav, Dr. (Shrimati) Sudha  
 Yadav, Shri Akhilesh  
 Yadav, Dr. Jaswant Singh  
 \*Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad  
 Yadav, Shri Devendra Singh  
 Yadav, Shri Hukumdeo Narayan  
 Yadav, Shri Pradip  
 Yadav, Shri Sharad  
 Yerrannaidu, Shri K.

## NOES

Chinnasamy, Shri M.  
 Dhinakaran, Shri T.T.V.  
 Kaliappan, Shri K.K.  
 Kumarasamy, Shri P.  
 \*Malaisamy, Shri K.  
 Mann, Sardar Simranjit Singh  
 Murugesan, Shri S.  
 Pandian, Shri P.H.  
 Saroja, Dr. V.  
 Selvaganpathi, Shri T.M.  
 Sreenivasan, Shri C.

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\*Recorded through slip

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\*Recorded through slips  
 \*Voted from wrong seat

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction\*\*, the result\*\* of the division is:

Ayes: 327

Noes: 10

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.*

#### Clause 1—Short Title and Commencement

*Amendment made:*

Page 1, line 3,—

for "Ninety-tif.y"

substitute "Eighty-eighth" (1)

(Shri Jaswant Singh)

MR. SPEAKER: As the Lobbies have already been cleared, I shall now put clause 1, as amended, to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"The clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

Division No. 3                      AYES                      [15.35 hrs.]

A. Narendra, Shri

Abdullakutty, Shri A.P.

Acharia, Shri Basu Deb

\*The result of this division applies to each of the clauses 2 to 4 separately.

\*\*AYES: S/Shri Vikas Chowdhury, Kishan Lal Diler, Prof. Chaman Lal Gupta, R.L. Jalappa, Baliram Kashyap, Brijlal Khabri, Dr. B.B. Ramaiah, Subodh Roy, Tufani, Saroj, Chhatrapal Singh, Ram Murti Singh Verma and Devendra Prasad Yadav recorded through division slips. (Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav voted from wrong seat) Total 338

NOES: Shri K. Malaisami recorded through division slip. Total 11.

Acharya, Shri Prasanna

Adhi Shankar, Shri

Aditya Nath, Yogi

Adsul, Shri Anandrao Vithoba

Advani, Shri L.K.

Ahmad, Shri Daud

Ahmed, Shri E.

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Ajaya Kumar, Shri S.

Alva, Shrimati Margaret

Ananth Kumar, Shri

Angle, Shri Ramakant

Argal, Shri Ashok

Arya, Dr. (Shrimati) Anita

Atkinson, Shri Denzil B.

Azad, Shri Kirti Jha

Baalu, Shri T.R.

'Bachda', Shri Bachi Singh Rawat

Badnore, Shri Vijayendra Pal Singh

Baghel, Prof. S.P. Singh

Bais, Shri Ramesh

Baitha, Shri Mahendra

Banerjee, Shrimati Jayashree

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Basavanagoud, Shri Kolar

Basavaraj, Shri G.S.

Basu, Shri Anil

Begum Noor Bano

Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lal

Bhatia, Shri R.L.

Bhuria, Shri Kantilal

Bishnoi, Shri Jaswant Singh

Botcha, Shri Satyanarayana

Brahmanaiah, Shri A.

Brar, Shri J.S.

C. Suguna Kumari, Dr. (Shrimati)  
 Chakraborty, Shrimati Bijoya  
 Chandel, Shri Suresh  
 Chatterjee, Shri Somnath  
 Chaturvedi Shri Satyavrat  
 Chaubey, Shri Lal Muni  
 Chaudhary, Shri Haribhai  
 Chaudhary, Shri Ram Raghunath  
 Chaudhary, Shri Ram Tahal  
 Chaudhri, Shri Manibhai Ramjibhai  
 Chauhan, Shri Bal Krishna  
 Chauhan, Shri Nandkumar Singh  
 Chauhan, Shri Shriram  
 Chennithala, Shri Ramesh  
 Chikhalia, Shrimati Bhavnaben Devrajibhai  
 Choudhary, Col. (Retd.) Sona Ram  
 Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar  
 Choudhary, Shrimati Reena  
 Choudhry, Shri Padam Sen  
 Chouhan, Shri Shivraj Singh  
 Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh  
 Chowdhary, Shri Ramanaidu  
 Das, Shri Nepal Chandra  
 Dasmunsi, Shri Priya Ranjan  
 Dattatreya, Shri Bandaru  
 Deo, Shri Bikram Keshari  
 Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan  
 \*Deve Gowda, Shri H.D.  
 Diler Shri Kishan Lal  
 Diwathe, Shri Namdeo Harbaji  
 Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra

Dudi, Shri Rameshwar  
 Dullo, Shri Shamsheer Singh  
 Elangovan, Shri P.D.  
 Farook, Shri M.O.H.  
 Fernandes, Shri George  
 Gadhavi, Shri P.S.  
 Galib, Shri G.S.  
 Gamlin, Shri Jarbom  
 Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal  
 Gandhi, Shrimati Sonia  
 Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar  
 Gautam, Shrimati Sheela  
 Gavit, Shri Ramdas Rupala  
 Gawali, Kumari Bhavana Pundlikrao  
 Geete, Shri Anant Gangaram  
 Gehlot, Shri Thawar Chand  
 Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh  
 Giluwa, Shri Laxman  
 Goel, Shri Vijay  
 Gogoi, Shri Dip  
 Govindan, Shri T.  
 Gudhe, Shri Anant  
 Gupta, Prof. Chaman Lal  
 Hamid, Shri Abdul  
 Handique, Shri Bijoy  
 Hansda, Shri Thomas  
 Hussain, Shri Syed Shahnawaz  
 \*Jadhav, Shri Suresh Ramrao  
 Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.  
 Jag Mohan, Shri  
 Jagannath, Dr. Manda  
 Jain, Shri Pusp

Jaiswal, Dr. M.P.  
Jalappa, Shri R.L.  
Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan  
Javiya, Shri G.J.  
Jha, Shri Raghunath  
Jos, Shri A.C.  
Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar  
Kamble, Shri Shivaji Vithalrao  
Karunakaran, Shri K  
Kashyap, Shri Bali Ram  
\*Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh  
Katara, Shri Babubhai K.  
Kataria, Shri Rattan Lal  
Kathiria, Dr. Vallabhbbhai  
Katiyar, Shri Vinay  
Kaur, Shrimati Preneet  
Kaushal, Shri Raghuvir Singh  
Khaire, Shri Chandrakant  
Khan, Shri Hassan  
Khan, Shri Mansoor Ali  
Khandelwal, Shri Vijay Kumar  
Khanduri, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) B.C.  
Khanna, Shri Vinod  
Khunte, Shri P.R.  
Krishnamraju, Shri  
Krishnamurthy, Shri K. Balarama  
Krishnamurthy, Shri K.E.  
Krishnan, Dr. C.  
Krishnaswamy, Shri A.  
Kulaste, Shri Faggan Singh  
Kumar, Shri Arun  
Kumar, Shri V. Dhananjaya

Kurup, Shri Suresh  
Kusmaria, Dr. Ramkrishna  
Kyndiah, Shri P.R.  
Mahajan, Shri Y.G.  
Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra  
Mahale, Shri Haribhau Shankar  
Mahant, Dr. Charan Das  
Maharia, Shri Subhash  
Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari  
Mahto, Shrimati Abha  
Majhi, Shri Parsuram  
Makwana, Shri Savshibhai  
Malhotra, Dr. Vijay Kumar  
Malyala, Shri Rajaiah  
Mane, Shri Shivaji  
Manjay Lal, Shri  
Manjhi, Shri Ramjee  
Mann, Shri Zora Singh  
Mehta, Shrimati Jayawanti  
Mishra, Shri Shyam Bihari  
Mistry, Shri Madhusudan  
Mohale, Shri Punnu Lal  
Mohan, Shri P.  
Mohite, Shri Subodh  
\*Mohol, Shri Ashok N.  
Mookherjee, Shri Satya Brata  
Moorthy, Shri A.K.  
Munda, Shri Kariya  
Muni Lall, Shri  
Muniyappa, Shri K.H.  
Muraleedharan, Shri K.

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\*Recorded through slip

Murmu, Shri Rupchand  
 Murthi, Dr. M.V.V.S.  
 Muttemwar, Shri Vilas  
 Naik, Shri A. Venkatesh  
 Naik, Shri Ali Mohd.  
 Naik, Shri Ram  
 Naik, Shri Shripad Yasso  
 Narah, Shrimati Ranee  
 Nayak, Shri Ananta  
 Nitish Kumar, Shri  
 Ola, Shri Sis Ram  
 Oram, Shri Jual  
 Osmani, Shri A.F. Golam  
 Padmanabham, Shri Mudragada  
 Pal, Dr. Mahendra Singh  
 Pal, Shri Rupchand  
 Palanimanickam, Shri S.S.  
 Pandey, Shri Ravindra Kumar  
 Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan  
 Paranjpe, Shri Prakash  
 Parthasarathi, Shri B.K.  
 Parste, Shri Dalpat Singh  
 Passi, Shri Raj Narain  
 Paswan, Dr. Sanjay  
 Paswan, Shri Sukdeo  
 Patasani, Dr. Prasanna Kumar  
 Patel, Dr. Ashok  
 Patel, Shri Chandresh  
 Pathak, Shri Harin  
 Patil, Shri Amarsinh Vasantrao  
 Patil, Shri Annasaheb M.K.  
 Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe

Patil (Yatnal), Shri Basangouda R.  
 Patil, Shri Bhaskarrao  
 Patil, Shri Jaysingrao Gaikwad  
 Patil, Shri Prakash V.  
 Patil, Shri R.S.  
 Patil, Shri Shivraj V.  
 Patil, Shri Uttamrao  
 Patwa, Shri Sundar Lal  
 Ponnuswamy, Shri E.  
 Potai, Shri Sohan  
 Pradhan, Dr. Debendra  
 Pradhan, Shri Ashok  
 Pramanik, Prof. R.R.  
 Prasad, Shri V. Sreenivasa  
 Premajam, Prof. A.K.  
 Puglia, Shri Naresh  
 \*Radhakrishnan, Shri Varkala  
 Rai, Shri Nawal Kishore  
 Raja, Shri A.  
 Rajbangshi, Shri Madhab  
 Rajendran, Shri P.  
 Rajukhedi, Shri Gajendra Singh  
 Ram, Shri Braj Mohan  
 Ramaiah, Dr. B.B.  
 Ramaiah, Shri Gunipati  
 Ramachandran, Shri Gingee N.  
 Ramshakal, Shri  
 Ramulu, Shri H.G.  
 Rana, Shri Raju  
 Rao, Shri Ch. Vidyasagar  
 Rao, Dr. D.V.G. Shankar

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\*Recorded through slip



Rao, Shri Ganta Sreenivasa

Rao, Shri S.B.P.B.K. Satyanarayana

Rao, Shri Y.V.

Rashtrapal, Shri Pravin

Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh

Rau, Shrimati Prabha

Rawale, Shri Mohan

Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh

Rawat, Shri Pradeep

Rawat, Shri Ramsagar

Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada

Reddy, Shri A.P. Jithender

Reddy, Shri B.V.N.

Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukender

Reddy, Shri N. Janardhana

Reddy, Shri, S. Jaipal

Renu Kumari, Shrimati

Roy, Shri Subodh

Sahu, Shri Anadi

Sahu, Shri Tarachand

Saiduzzama, Shri

Sanadi, Prof. I.G.

Sangtam, Shri K.A.

Sangwan, Shri Krishan Singh

Saroj, Shri Tufani

Saroj, Shrimati Sushila

Sathi, Shri Harpal Singh

Sayeed, Shri P.M.

Sethi, Shri Arjun Charan

Shaheen, Shri Abdul Rashid

\*Shakya, Shri Raghuraj Singh

Shandil, Col. (Retd.) Dr. Dhani Ram

Shanmugam, Shri N.T.

Shanta Kumar, Shri

Sharma, Capt. Satish

Shukla, Shri Shyamacharan

Singh Deo, Shri K.P.

Singh Deo, Shrimati Sangeeta Kumari

Singh, Capt. (Retd.) Inder

Singh, Ch. Tejveer

Singh, Dr. Raman

Singh, Sardar Buta

Singh Shri Ajit

Singh, Shri Bahadur

Singh, Shri Brij Bhushan Sharan

Singh, Shri Chandra Pratap

Singh, Shri Chandra Vijay

Singh, Shri Charanjit

Singh, Shri Chhatrapal

Singh, Shri Khel Sai

Singh, Shri Lakshman

Singh, Shri Maheshwar

Singh, Shri Prabhunath

Singh, Shri Radha Mohan

Singh, Shri Rajo

\*Singh, Shri Ram Prasad

Singh, Shri Ramanand

Singh, Shri Ramjivan

Singh, Shri Rampal

Singh, Shri Th. Chauba

Singh, Shri Tilakdhari Prasad

Singh, Shrimati Kanti  
 Singh, Shrimati Rajkumari Ratna  
 Sinha, Shri Manoj  
 Sinha, Shri Yashwant  
 Sivakumar, Shri V.S.  
 Somaiya, Shri Kirit  
 Sorake, Shri Vinay Kumar  
 Srinivasulu, Shri Kalava  
 Subba, Shri M.K.  
 Sudarsana Natchiappan, Shri E.M.  
 Suman, Shri Ramji Lal  
 Swain, Shri Kharabela  
 Swami, Shri Chinmayanand  
 Thakkar, Shrimati Jayaben B.  
 Thakor, Shri Punjaji Sadaji  
 Thakur, Shri Chunni Lal Bhai  
 Thirunavukkarasar, Shri Su  
 Tiwari, Shri Lal Bihari  
 Tomar, Dr. Ramesh Chand  
 Tripathee, Shri Ram Naresh  
 Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore  
 Vaghela, Shri Shankersinh  
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari  
 Varma, Shri Ratilal Kalidas  
 Veerappa, Shri Ramchandra  
 Venkataswamy, Dr. N.  
 Venkateshwarlu, Shri B.  
 Verma, Dr. Sahib Singh  
 Verma, Prof. Rita  
 Verma, Shri Ram Murti Singh  
 Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash

Vijaya Kumari, Shrimati D.M.  
 Vijayan, Shri A.K.S.  
 Virendra Kumar, Shri  
 Vukkala, Dr. Rajeswaramma  
 Vyas, Dr. Girija  
 Wadiyar, Shri S.D.N.R.  
 Wanga, Shri Chintaman  
 Wangcha, Shri Rajkumar  
 Yadav, Dr. (Shrimati) Sudha  
 \*Yadav, Shri Akhilesh  
 Yadav, Dr. Jaswant Singh  
 Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad  
 Yadav, Shri Devendra Singh  
 Yadav, Shri Hukumdeo Narayan  
 Yadav, Shri Pradip  
 Yadav, Shri Sharad  
 Yerrannaidu, Shri K.

## NOES

Chinnasamy, Shri M.  
 Dhinakaran, Shri T.T.V.  
 Kaliappan, Shri K.K.  
 Kumarasamy, Shri P.  
 \*Malaisamy, Shri K.  
 Mann, Sardar Simranjit Singh  
 Murugesan, Shri S.  
 Pandian, Shri P.H.  
 Saroja, Dr. V.  
 Selvaganpathi, Shri T.M.  
 Sreenivasan, Shri C.

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\*Recorded through slip

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction\*, the result of the division is:

Ayes: 328

Noes: 10

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*The Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: Before I put the motion that the Bill, as amended, be passed, to vote of the House, I would like to say that this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be by division.

The Lobbies have already been cleared.

The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

Division No. 4                      AYES                      [15.40 hrs.]

A. Narendra, Shri

Abdullakutty, Shri A.P.

Acharia, Shri Basu Deb

Acharya, Shri Prasanna

Adhi Sankar, Shri

Aditya Nath, Yogi

\*AYES: S/Shri H.D. Deve Gowda, Suresh Ramrao Jadhav, Ram Singh Kaswan, Ashok N. Mohol, Varkala Radhakrishnan, Raghuraj Singh Shakyra, Ram Prasad Singh, Akhilesh Yadav recorded through division slips. Total: 336

NOES: Shri K. Malaisamy recorded through division slip. Total 11

Adsul, Shri Anandrao Vithoba

Advani, Shri L.K.

Ahmad, Shri Daud

Ahmed, Shri E.

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

\*Ajaya Kumar, Shri S.

Ananth Kumar, Shri

Angle, Shri Ramakant

Argal, Shri Ashok

Arya, Dr. (Shrimati) Anita

Atkinson, Shri Denzil B.

Azad, Shri Kirti Jha

Baalu, Shri T.R.

'Bachda', Shri Bachi Singh Rawat

Badnore, Shri Vijayendra Pal Singh

Baghel, Prof. S.P. Singh

Bais, Shri Ramesh

Baitha, Shri Mahendra

Banerjee, Shrimati Jayashree

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Basavanagoud, Shri Kolar

Basavaraj, Shri G.S.

Basu, Shri Anil

Begum Noor Bano

Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lal

Bhatia, Shri R.L.

Bhuria, Shri Kantilal

Bishnoi, Shri Jaswant Singh

Botcha, Shri Satyanarayana

Brahmanaiah, Shri A.

Brar, Shri J.S.

C. Suguna Kumari, Dr. (Shrimati)

Chakraborty, Shrimati Bijoya

\*Recorded through slip

Chandel, Shri Suresh  
 Chatterjee, Shri Somnath  
 Chaturvedi Shri Satyavrat  
 Chaubey, Shri Lal Muni  
 Chaudhary, Shri Haribhai  
 Chaudhary, Shri Ram Raghunath  
 Chaudhary, Shri Ram Tahal  
 Chaudhri, Shri Manibhai Ramjibhai  
 Chauhan, Shri Bal Krishna  
 Chauhan, Shri Nandkumar Singh  
 Chauhan, Shri Shriram  
 Chennithala, Shri Ramesh  
 Chikhaliya, Shrimati Bhavnaben Devrajibhai  
 Choudhary, Col. (Retd.) Sona Ram  
 Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar  
 Choudhary, Shrimati Reena  
 Choudhry, Shri Padam Sen  
 Chouhan, Shri Shivraj Singh  
 Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh  
 D'Souza, Dr. (Shrimati) Beatrix  
 Daggubati, Shri Ramanaidu  
 Das, Shri Nepal Chandra  
 Dasmunsi, Shri Priya Ranjan  
 Dattatreya, Shri Bandaru  
 Deo, Shri Bikram Keshari  
 Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan  
 Deve Gowda, Shri H.D.  
 Diler Shri Kishan Lal  
 Diwathe, Shri Namdeo Harbaji  
 Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra  
 Dudi, Shri Rameshwar  
 Dullo, Shri Shamsheer Singh  
 Elangovan, Shri P.D.

Farook, Shri M.O.H.  
 Fernandes, Shri George  
 Gadhavi, Shri P.S.  
 Galib, Shri G.S.  
 Gamlin, Shri Jarbom  
 Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal  
 Gandhi, Shrimati Sonia  
 Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar  
 Gautam, Shrimati Sheela  
 Gavit, Shri Ramdas Rupala  
 Gawali, Kumari Bhavana Pundlikrao  
 Geete, Shri Anant Gangaram  
 Gehlot, Shri Thawar Chand  
 Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh  
 Giluwa, Shri Laxman  
 Goel, Shri Vijay  
 Gogoi, Shri Dip  
 Govindan, Shri T.  
 Gudhe, Shri Anant  
 Gupta, Prof. Chaman Lal  
 Hamid, Shri Abdul  
 Handique, Shri Bijoy  
 Hansda, Shri Thomas  
 Hussain, Shri Syed Shahnawaz  
 \*Jadhav, Shri Suresh Ramrao  
 Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.  
 Jag Mohan, Shri  
 Jagannath, Dr. Manda  
 Jain, Shri Pusp  
 Jaiswal, Dr. M.P.  
 Jalappa, Shri R.L.  
 Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan

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\*Recorded through slip

Javiya, Shri G.J.  
 Jha, Shri Raghunath  
 Jos, Shri A.C.  
 Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar  
 Kamble, Shri Shivaji Vithalrao  
 Kanungo, Shri Trilochan  
 Karunakaran, Shri K.  
 Kashyap, Shri Bali Ram  
 Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh  
 Katara, Shri Babubhai K.  
 Kataria, Shri Rattan Lal  
 Kathiria, Dr. Vallabhbbhai  
 Katiyar, Shri Vinay  
 Kaur, Shrimati Preneet  
 Kaushal, Shri Raghuvir Singh  
 Khaire, Shri Chandrakant  
 Khan, Shri Hassan  
 Khan, Shri Mansoor Ali  
 Khandelwal, Shri Vijay Kumar  
 Khanduri, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) B.C.  
 Khanna, Shri Vinod  
 Khunte, Shri P.R.  
 Krishnamraju, Shri  
 Krishnamurthy, Shri K. Balarama  
 Krishnamurthy, Shri K.E.  
 Krishnan, Dr. C.  
 Krishnaswamy, Shri A.  
 Kulaste, Shri Faggan Singh  
 Kumar, Shri Arun  
 Kumar, Shri V. Dhananjaya  
 \*Kuppusami, Shri C.

Kurup, Shri Suresh  
 Kusmaria, Dr. Ramkrishna  
 Kyndiah, Shri P.R.  
 Mahajan, Shri Y.G.  
 Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra  
 Mahale, Shri Haribhau Shankar  
 Mahant, Dr. Charan Das  
 Maharia, Shri Subhash  
 Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari  
 Mahto, Shrimati Abha  
 Majhi, Shri Parsuram  
 Makwana, Shri Savshibhai  
 Malhotra, Dr. Vijay Kumar  
 Malyala, Shri Rajaiah  
 Mane, Shri Shivaji  
 Manjay Lal, Shri  
 Manjhi, Shri Ramjee  
 Mann, Shri Zora Singh  
 Mehta, Shrimati Jayawanti  
 Mishra, Shri Shyam Bihari  
 Mistry, Shri Madhusudan  
 Mohale, Shri Punnu Lal  
 Mohan, Shri P.  
 Mohite, Shri Subodh  
 Mohol, Shri Ashok N.  
 Mookherjee, Shri Satya Brata  
 Moorthy, Shri A.K.  
 Munda, Shri Kariya  
 Muni Lal, Shri  
 Muniyappa, Shri K.H.  
 Muraleedharan, Shri K.  
 Murmu, Shri Rupchand

Murthi, Dr. M.V.V.S.

Muttemwar, Shri Vilas

Naik, Shri A. Venkatesh

Naik, Shri Ali Mohd.

Naik, Shri Ram

Naik, Shri Shripad Yasso

Narah, Shrimati Ranee

Nayak, Shri Ananta

Nitish Kumar, Shri

Ola, Shri Sis Ram

Oram, Shri Jual

Osmani, Shri A.F. Golam

Padmanabham, Shri Mudragada

Pal, Dr. Mahendra Singh

Pal, Shri Rupchand

Palanimanickam, Shri S.S.

Pandey, Shri Ravindra Kumar

Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan

Paranjpe, Shri Prakash

Parthasarathi, Shri B.K.

Parste, Shri Dalpat Singh

Passi, Shri Raj Narain

Paswan, Dr. Sanjay

Paswan, Shri Sukdeo

Patasani, Dr. Prasanna Kumar

Patel, Dr. Ashok

Patel, Shri Chandresh

Pathak, Shri Harin

Patil, Shri Amarsinh Vasantrao

Patil, Shri Annasaheb M.K.

Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe

Patil (Yatnal), Shri Basangouda R.

Patil, Shri Bhaskarrao

Patil, Shri Jaysingrao Gaikwad

Patil, Shri Prakash V.

Patil, Shri R.S.

Patil, Shri Shivraj V.

Patil, Shri Uttamrao

Patwa, Shri Sundar Lal

Ponnuswamy, Shri E.

Potai, Shri Sohan

Pradhan, Dr. Debendra

Pradhan, Shri Ashok

Pramanik, Prof. R.R.

Prasad, Shri V. Sreenivasa

Premajam, Prof. A.K.

Puglia, Shri Naresh

Radhakrishnan, Shri Varkala

Rai, Shri Nawal Kishore

Raja, Shri A.

Rajbangshi, Shri Madhab

Rajendran, Shri P.

Rajukhedi, Shri Gajendra Singh

Ram, Shri Braj Mohan

Ramaiah, Dr. B.B.

Ramaiah, Shri Gunipati

Ramachandran, Shri Gingee N.

Ramshakal, Shri

Ramulu, Shri H.G.

Rana, Shri Raju

Rao, Shri Ch. Vidyasagar

Rao, Dr. D.V.G. Shankar

Rao, Shri Ganta Sreenivasa

Rao, Shri S.B.P.B.K. Satyanarayana

Rao, Shri Y.V.

Rashtrapal, Shri Pravin

Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh

Rau, Shrimati Prabha

Rawale, Shri Mohan

Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh

Rawat, Shri Pradeep

Rawat, Shri Ramsagar

Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada

Reddy, Shri A.P. Jithender

Reddy, Shri B.V.N.

Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukender

Reddy, Shri N. Janardhana

Reddy, Shri, S. Jaipal

Renu Kumari, Shrimati

Sahu, Shri Anadi

Sahu, Shri Tarachand

Saiduzzama, Shri

Sanadi, Prof. I.G.

Sangtam, Shri K.A.

Sangwan, Shri Krishan Singh

Saroj, Shri Tufani

Saroj, Shrimati Sushila

Sathi, Shri Harpal Singh

Sayeed, Shri P.M.

Sethi, Shri Arjun Charan

Shah, Shri Manabendra

Shaheen, Shri Abdul Rashid

Shakya, Shri Raghuraj Singh

Shandil, Col. (Retd.) Dr. Dhani Ram

Shanmugam, Shri N.T.

Shanta Kumar, Shri

Sharma, Capt. Satish

Shukla, Shri Shyamacharan

Singh Deo, Shri K.P.

Singh Deo, Shrimati Sangeeta Kumari

Singh, Capt. (Retd.) Inder

Singh, Ch. Tejveer

Singh, Dr. Raman

Singh, Sardar Buta

Singh, Shri Ajit

Singh, Shri Bahadur

Singh, Shri Brij Bhushan Sharan

Singh, Shri Chandra Pratap

Singh, Shri Chandra Vijay

Singh, Shri Charanjit

Singh, Shri Chhatrapal

Singh, Shri Khel Sai

Singh, Shri Lakshman

Singh, Shri Maheshwar

Singh, Shri Prabhunath

Singh, Shri Radha Mohan

Singh, Shri Rajo

Singh, Shri Ram Prasad

Singh, Shri Ramanand

Singh, Shri Ramjivan

Singh, Shri Rampal

\*Singh, Shri Th. Chauba

Singh, Shri Tilakdhari Prasad

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\*Recorded through slip

Singh, Shrimati Kanti  
 Singh, Shrimati Rajkumari Ratna  
 Sinha, Shri Manoj  
 Sinha, Shri Yashwant  
 Sivakumar, Shri V.S.  
 Somaiya, Shri Kirit  
 Sorake, Shri Vinay Kumar  
 Srinivasulu, Shri Kalaya  
 Subba, Shri M.K.  
 Sudarsana Natchiappan, Shri E.M.  
 Suman, Shri Ramji Lal  
 Swain, Shri Kharabela  
 Swami, Shri Chinmayanand  
 Thakkar, Shrimati Jayaben B.  
 Thakor, Shri Punjaji Sadaji  
 Thakur, Shri Chunni Lal Bhai  
 Thirunavukkarasar, Shri Su  
 Tiwari, Shri Lal Bihari  
 Tomar, Dr. Ramesh Chand  
 Tripathy, Shri Ram Naresh  
 Tripathee, Shri Braja Kishore  
 Vaghela, Shri Shankersinh  
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari  
 Varma, Shri Ratilal Kalidas  
 Veerappa, Shri Ramchandra  
 Venkataswamy, Dr. N.  
 Venkateshwarlu, Shri B.  
 Verma, Dr. Sahib Singh  
 Verma, Prof. Rita  
 Verma, Shri Ram Murti Singh  
 Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash

Vijaya Kumari, Shrimati D.M.  
 Vijayan, Shri A.K.S.  
 Virendra Kumar, Shri  
 Vukkala, Dr. Rajeswaramma  
 Vyas, Dr. Girija  
 Wadiyar, Shri S.D.N.R.  
 Wanga, Shri Chintaman  
 Wangcha, Shri Rajkumar  
 Yadav, Dr. (Shrimati) Sudha  
 \*Yadav, Shri Akhilesh  
 Yadav, Dr. Jaswant Singh  
 Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad  
 Yadav, Shri Devendra Singh  
 Yadav, Shri Hukumdeo Narayan  
 Yadav, Shri Pradip  
 Yadav, Shri Sharad  
 Yerrannaidu, Shri K.

## NOES

Chinnasamy, Shri M.  
 Dhinakaran, Shri T.T.V.  
 Kaliappan, Shri K.K.  
 Kumarasamy, Shri P.  
 Malaisamy, Shri K.  
 Mann, Sardar Simranjit Singh  
 Murugesan, Shri S.  
 Pandian, Shri P.H.  
 Saroja, Dr. V.  
 Selvaganpathi, Shri T.M.  
 \*Sreenivasan, Shri C.

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\*Recorded through slips



MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction\*, the result of the division is:

Ayes: 333

Noes: 10

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The Bill, as amended, is passed by the requisite majority, in accordance with the provisions of article 368 of the Constitution.

*The motion was adopted.*

15.41 hrs.

## CONSTITUTION (NINETY-SIXTH AMENDMENT) BILL, 2003

(Amendment of articles 81, 82, 170 and 330)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The House shall now take up the Constitution (Ninety-sixth Amendment) Bill.

[Translation]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, please fix the time for voting on this Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Let it be fixed at 6 o'clock.

[English]

Voting for this Bill will be at 6 o'clock. Now the Minister.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Speaker Sir, this House had approved and passed earlier the Constitution (Eighty-fourth Amendment)

\*AYES: S/Shri S. Ajaya Kumar, Suresh Ramrao Jadhav, C. Kuppusami, Th. Chaoba Singh, Akhilesh Yadav recorded through division slips. **Total 338**

NOES: Shri C. Sreenivasan recorded through slip. **Total 11**

Bill, 2001, which subsequently upon the approval by the other House, became a part of the Constitution of India. Pursuant to the amendment the Delimitation Act of 2002 was enacted by this hon. Parliament. A Delimitation Commission was constituted comprising a retired judge of the Supreme Court, Justice Kuldeep Singh, a nominee of the Election Commission, Shri B.B. Tandon and a nominee of the State Electoral Office. That Delimitation Commission has since started functioning.

After the Delimitation Commission started functioning, several members of this House had made representations to the Government. The Delimitation Commission had also written to the Government on the basis of presentations made before it. Briefly, the contention of the Commission was that for the purposes of readjustment of the Constituencies, the last public census of 1991 was being taken into consideration. While enacting the Constitution 84th Amendment, a provision had been made to the 1991 census because at that given point of time the last available public census was of 1991, even though the census of 2001 had been completed and the processing of data was still on. It was anticipated that by the month of September or October the publication of data would be available with the Government. Therefore, a large consensus was emerging that since this delimitation would apply till the election of 2026, that is, if elections are held at a normal period of time, this delimitation exercise would be applicable till 2031 and thereafter a new exercise would have to be conducted.

In view of this, a representation was made wherein the popular feeling was that we should incorporate and wait for the data of the 2001 census to be published and have this exercise since it is going to bind us for the next two and half to three decades by the latest published data. The Government had called an all-party meeting where different parties had expressed their opinions. Since parties had also made written suggestions to the Government. After obtaining the larger consensus of the parties, it is now proposed that the census of the 2001 should be made applicable for the purposes of this delimitation.

Now, this would involve that the number of constituencies would remain the same, both at the national level as also at the level of each State. The number of constituencies won't increase. But two factors would be taken into consideration on the basis of the 2001 census. The number of constituencies reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes would be in proportion to their population as per the 2001 census. Secondly, the re-adjustment of the constituencies into broadly equal constituency segments would be on the basis of the 2001

census. Now, the question which is likely to be asked is whether it is possible by the next anticipated general election, which is towards the end of 2004, to complete this exercise. I tried to ascertain from the Delimitation Commission whether they could endeavour into that. It is only when the date is made available to them that they can start the final exercise. But they have indicated that since tentative data are available, they would be continuing with the internal exercise of the Commission even now. Only after publication, they would be holding public hearing, publishing their proposals and endeavour to complete it as quickly as possible.

Sir, I may, in this regard, mention that one opinion which had been expressed across the board by several Members, both inside the House and outside, like in the all-party meeting, was about the role to be played by the associate members in the functioning of the Delimitation Commission. This has brought forth the feelings of the Members which was brought to the notice of the Delimitation Commission, both personally by me as also by a letter that I wrote to them. I got a positive response from the Delimitation Commission that the members, barring their right to vote—because the associate members do not have the right to vote—would be fully involved at every stage, from the stage of preparation of the draft proposal onwards, as far as the functioning of the Delimitation Commission is concerned.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): It is not true. The associate members are not associated at all so far. He should not go on record with wrong information.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU (Srikulam): After the Law Minister's intervention and after the all-party meeting, they are consulting the associate members. When they take up Orissa, they may consult you also.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: With these few words, I propose to this hon. House that this Bill be taken into consideration for passage.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA (Kolar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity on the subject.

According to article 82 delimitation should take place after every ten years. According to article 330, the seats should be reserved on the ratio of population. After 1971, delimitation has not taken place. After Independence, no rotation of reserved seats has taken place. Rotation is

very much needed. It is because without rotation of seats, democratic system has no meaning.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I urge upon the hon. Minister of Law, Shri Arun Jaitley to consider this. On the last occasion also, I spoke about these things. In 1993, when the same Bill came before the House, I raised the same issue. If democracy has to have any meaning and if natural justice should be there, then there must be rotation of seats.

This has to be considered very seriously. After the lapse of 55 years of Independence, we could not rotate the constituencies. What type of democracy are we running in this country? What is the answer to those people who have been voting in the reserved constituencies for the last fifty years? Likewise, in respect of the general seats in the general constituencies, mostly the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe people have no opportunity to contest. They have no opportunity till today to contest. They should be able to contest and this is very much needed. So, I would urge upon the Government as also our party to consider this issue. This is the only thing. I would like to have some discussion on this. There is no meaning if there is no rotation of constituencies.

According to article 82, after the delimitation exercise, the census work is completed after ten years, and the delimitation process will start again. When we do the delimitation exercise, we have to have the rotation system. Even if you want more than that, you can exceed the limit of three terms or 15 years, whichever thing is possible. Then only it can revive. This is a very important issue. I hope the hon. Minister will reply to this point.

There is another important thing. It is about the reservation for women candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes communities. This should also be taken into consideration. In the reserved constituencies, the highest population is there. So, there should be reservation for the women belonging to Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe according to the population. This is the practice which is there in the *Panchayati Raj* elections. This process is going on. There is no problem at all. We are agreeable to this. So, the issue of reservation for women should also be taken into consideration keeping in mind the highest population of Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe women in the reserved constituencies. This is the most important thing.

My next point is about the number of seats reserved. According to the population today, in the Indian population, the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe population

[Shri K.H. Muniyappa]

is going up. It is going up from 18 per cent to 22.5 per cent in respect of Scheduled Caste population and, it is going up from 7.5 per cent to 10 per cent in the case of Scheduled Tribe population. The total comes to 32.5 per cent approximately but the official figure remains at 22.5 per cent only. It is so because delimitation has not been done from 1971. Therefore, my point is that the seats are not given according to the population of the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe population. Again, you are going to amend this up to the year 2001. So, I would like to bring this issue to the notice of the hon. Law Minister, through your goodself, Sir.

15.53 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

My point is that at least the delimitation process should be completed immediately after the Bill is passed within this year itself. Otherwise, this will take another 10 years. The delimitation process will take more time. According to the population of the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe people, seven to ten Parliamentary seats, and 10 to 15 Assembly seats are to be increased. At present, those who deserve could not get their rights. Hence, my point is that from the date of passing this Bill, within one year, the delimitation process should be completed. We should give an opportunity to those who are deserving. This is one of the important aspects which I place before the hon. Minister.

These are the three important things that I wanted to place before the House. I do not know why the BJP has not come forward with the proposal for rotation of constituencies. I would like to have a clarification on this from the hon. Minister as to what is the reason for denying the natural justice by not going in for the rotation policy. I do not know why the BJP and the parties in the NDA are not agreeing to this proposal. I would also like to suggest to the President of the Congress Party and the Leader of the Opposition Shrimati Sonia Gandhi that rotation of constituencies should be followed. I hope my party will agreed to this suggestion. If the Ruling Party comes forward with this proposal, I think my party will support it. If there is no rotation of constituencies, there cannot be democracy and there cannot be a meaningful Parliament. That is why I would like to submit, once again that there must be rotation of constituencies.

With these words, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Bill.

SHRI MANABENDRA SHAH (Tehri Garhwal): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Election Commission is going to take up the exercise of delimitation on the basis of 2001 Census and this Bill provides that this be assigned to the Legislative Assembly of different States as readjusted on the basis of 2001 Census. There is also another provision that as far as practicable, geographically compact areas, physical features, existing boundaries of administrative units, facilities of communication and public convenience shall be borne in mind and this is supposed to be not mandatory. In the State Reorganisation Act in respect of Uttaranchal, a similar provision exists and when we discussed this matter with the Government before the Bill creating the State of Uttaranchal came up here, we were told that this proviso has been specially put there to safeguard the interests of the hills, because the hill region is spread out, geographically it is very wide. Therefore, they said that this proviso would not only be applicable after fixation of the quota of seats, but during the fixation of the quota. This is what we were told at that time.

Sir, I have had a very long innings in Parliament and I have seen that where the hills are concerned, they have always kept this point in mind. I have had 2½ districts under my constituency and they continue to have the same number of MLAs and MPs. Under the new Census, they are endeavouring to change this. When we met the Government as associate members, we were told that of all the districts in Uttaranchal, only from Hill districts one seat would be removed. This means that six seats from the hills are going to be reduced and given to the non-hill areas. This is a departure from the practice followed in the last 50 years and this is also a departure from the time when we were in the State of Uttar Pradesh. This is where we had great objections and in the meeting, we, as associate members from all the parties, vehemently and unanimously opposed that geographical features etc. should not be overlooked and they should be part of the delimitation prior to the selecting of seats of each district. The Commission said: "No, we will work out the number of MLAs on the basis of population."

16.00 hrs.

After deciding on the quantum of Members, they would then decide the geographical features as to what should constitute the area of each MLA. This is where we have objected and we have objected vehemently.

As the Delimitation Commission is adamant that they would not do it, the only way is to come and take a decision in this House. Let this House give us the

protection and we will follow it. Therefore, I seek the protection of the Government and of the House that wherever the hills are concerned, we should not be at part with the rest of the plain areas. Ours is a different situation. The scenario is different in the hills and we should therefore have different norms laid down for the hills. I am not talking of the hills in my area but also other hilly areas in different constituencies. I have seen their difficulty too and this must be solved.

Therefore, I request the Government to consider this. We have sacrificed a lot.

*[Translation]*

We have given our blood and the cream is given to someone else. For God's sake please, do not do this. You are requested to give it a serious consideration. It is my request to you that the Government give us some assurance and protection in form a Bill, Act or notification in today's meeting.

*[English]*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, it appears that there is a consensus between the Government and the main Opposition Party on this, and probably some other parties are also supporting.

We have a basic question and I hope the hon. Minister will clarify this. It seems very innocuous and seems very proximate to the Census that has been held in this country. But the main issue that we are raising is about the publication of the relevant figures after the Census.

The 2001 Census process has been gone through, but the results are yet to be known. When these results will come, I do not know. The hon. Minister can tell us if he has any information. The next election is due in 2004.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: How can he say 2004?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: May be in 2003. I should welcome 2003.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: On the basis of past experience, we cannot say.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It depends on his Party.

The question is that of next election; it may be in 2003 or 2004. I should thank him for the indication that he has given.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: My wish is for five years. People have elected us for five years.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is because the main ally wants it in 2004, probably it should be in 2004. Without being in the Government, they are enjoying the best.

Sir, the 1991 figures will be the only figures, which can be looked into by the Delimitation Commission. The figures of 2001 that we now thought of, would not be available to the Delimitation Commission.

Let the hon. Minister satisfy us. After doing all these exercises it will be implemented only after the next election. Then, is it not a case of postponing the overdue delimitation? I remember in the Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry of Home Affairs—Shri L.K. Advani, who is our distinguished Deputy Prime Minister now — Shri Advani had always been advocating for fresh delimitation of constituencies. I believe it is right. Now, that cannot be undertaken at all. It is right that we have made it to 2026. It can be preponed also. Nobody knows what would be the composition of the House later on, what will be the combined wisdom of the next House then? Why must the next election be held only on the existing 1991 Census? The object is, the 2001 Census will be of no effect, the present Census should continue. Therefore, what we are saying is that instead of trying to mention a figure 2001, which would be a paper provision in the Constitution for quite some time to come, we should stick to 1991 Census figures which are available in full.

In this country, in our combined wisdom, we have decided about the fixed number of seats in this House. We have decided that 2026 will be the year which will be the next effective Census year. We are amending article 81(e) which has relevance for the purpose of sub-article (2) which decides the number of seats in the Parliament on in the State Legislatures, as the case may be, as well as the size of the territorial constituencies, to their ratio between the population of each constituency and the number of seats allotted. There is a law but I should say Sir, there is a total unthinking, if I may use such an expression. Our feeling is that the Government is trying to postpone the effect of the 2001 Census for the next election.

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

Therefore, we say, it should be 1991 Census, as it is today. It is only for the consumption of the people that 2001 Census figures should be taken note of. It is because that is proximate, that will take into account the changes that have come of the natural process, out of migration, or out of the lowering of birth rate also in some States. Therefore this is an important thing. The Census has been done. It is not available to the country or to the Delimitation Commission. So, this is just an exercise in futility insofar as the coming Lok Sabha election is concerned. The hon. Minister has rightly reminded us that the process has started. Shri Yerrannaidu feels it will be all over by October. He has just now said that. When will the 2001 figures be made available? What are the figures on which they will work? I do not know effectively whether the associate Members have been consulted effectively or not. When will that be done? Therefore, Sir, Constitution amendment cannot be done just for the purpose of the public consumption. It should be done. It is going to be the part of the organic law of the country. That is the process of highest form of legislation that we can go through.

We are now participating in a Constitution-making process. It cannot be just for the sake of it and it cannot be just because some parties feel so. It should be done with full consensus. Yes, an attempt was made. A meeting was held where people had expressed their views. Then, some Parties had been asked to give it in writing, if necessary. I do not know whether Shri Yerrannaidu's Party has given any written note or not. Shri Yerrannaidu, have you submitted any written note?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: No.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You have not submitted it. You always agree with them.

Therefore, Sir, we would need some clarifications on this...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Major Parties have agreed to it. We have to go with the majority opinion...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You see the result, what will happen to you.

Therefore, Sir, I am requesting the hon. Minister to really explain the rationale of this vis-a-vis the effect of it in the next election, be it this year or be it next year; whether these Census figures of 2001 can at all be

relevant or will at all be relevant. This is important. That is why, I think, let us not tinker with the Constitution. We can do it next time if there is a sufficient majority with the then Ruling Party because these are all temporary phases. The next Ruling Party will decide about it; the ruling combination will decide about it. Heavens will not fall before that because this is a paper provision which is being made today.

Therefore, Sir, on principle we feel that the Government should have hastened slowly in this matter.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, by the Constitution (Eighty-Fourth) Amendment, in the year 2001, we had frozen the number of constituencies till 2026. We passed the De-limitation Act based on 1991 Census. Already 2001 Census figures are available but according to the Government, officials figures are not announced in the Gazette. Once the 2001 Census figures are available, we need not go by the 1991 Census figures because the same Census figures will continue up to 2026. So, it is outdated. That is why, my request to the hon. Minister is that the Census figures should be published and handed over to the Delimitation Commission as early as possible and based on 2001 Census, they have to complete their job. Election is a continuous process. What was the life of 11th Lok Sabha and what was the life of 12th Lok Sabha? If the Delimitation Commission, according to 2001 Census, completes its job, then for the Assembly election or even for Parliament, naturally it will apply. If the figures are not available and the Census has not been completed, then we have to go with the available figures of 1991 Census...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Unless the figures are available, it cannot be done...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: The hon. Minister has just now said that it would be available in the month of September or October. That is why, we are supporting this Bill.

Secondly, for the Delimitation Commission also, we have to give certain directions. The delimitation should be according to the provisions of the law, according to the guidelines. The discretionary powers are more with the Delimitation Commission. So, discretionary powers should be less. Everything should be governed by the rules. Based on the Delimitation Act, we have to frame the rules and we have to give guidelines to the Delimitation Commission as to when it will start, how it will start, and how it will end. Otherwise, the geographical boundaries will change; somebody may influence, somebody may not influence; and everybody will discuss about it.

So, we have to frame the guidelines without giving more scope for discretionary power. Then, everybody will accept the delimitation. With these words, I am supporting this Bill.

SHRI C. KUPPUSAMI (Madras North): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Constitution (Amendment) Bill.

On behalf of the DMK, I would like to say a few words. I am an Associate Member in the Delimitation Commission. I am supporting and offering my views...*(Interruptions)* Finally, I will say, I support the Bill. Please wait.

But the Associate Members are not given effective say in the matter and there is no assurance that the views expressed by the Associate Members will be taken into account. Now, the Constitution (Amendment) Bill proposes to do rationalisation of constituencies on the basis of 2001 Census data. We do not mind if the Census data of 2001 is taken into account for rationalisation. But, while doing so, the Delimitation Commission should make a detailed study and a thorough examination of the pros and cons. The constituencies should not be arbitrarily re-fixed or readjusted without considering the views of the major political Parties.

Sir, I would request the hon. Minister to see that the Associate Members are given adequate powers and they have a say in the Delimitation Commission in respect of seats allocation, readjustment of territorial constituencies and rationalisation of constituencies. I am an Associate Member of the Delimitation Commission but our experience in the Delimitation Commission is most unsatisfactory. The Chief Electoral Officer may be urged upon to provide the information, statistical data, constituency-wise maps demarking *Panchayat* blocks and *Panchayats*, along with revenue territories, proposed layout map of each constituency, consequences of readjustment, re-fixation of various constituencies, to the Associate Members well in advance, giving sufficient time for them to make a thorough study so that they can provide valuable inputs and contributions to the Commission before the report is presented.

In addition to having meetings in the Delimitation Commission and considering the views of the Associate Members, the Delimitation Commission should also hold public hearings at different centres where various leaders of political Parties, intellectuals including lawyers, political thinkers, demographers and other experts are invited to

elicit their views. Only after carefully considering the views expressed by the Associate Members and the views and opinions of various parties and experts given in the public hearings, the Delimitation Commission can give its report, on the basis of these views.

Hence, considering all the views expressed by me, I hope, hon. Minister will react to what I have said. I support the Bill.

*[Translation]*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Constitution amendment is an import task of this House but I regret that the Government are not able to bring in a well thought and well considered Bill even on an important matter like Constitution amendment. I would like to appeal to you as well as the Government that when a debate was held on 84th Constitution Amendment Bill, an opinion was formed at that time. Let us see what the Article 82 of the Constitution has to say.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the article 82 of the Constitution reads: "re-adjustment after every census". So, the Minister of Law and Justice would recollect that all these things had been stated when this 84th Amendment Bill had been presented for which the Constitution Amendment Bill has been brought if he does not recollect, he may refer to proceeding. We had urged upon the Minister for Law and Justice that it would be unconstitutional and ridiculous of census is held in 2001 after year 2000 and the subsequent delimitation is held on basis of the census of 1991. We are the sufferers. We are commented upon. Here also it was said that a debate would be held. It was said that the delimitation will take place after 2001. It was commented upon by one after another justices. In between another Law Minister had taken over but before that it was Shri Jaitley and at present also we have Shri Jaitley ji. Therefore, I want to remind him of everything. Sometimes when the Ruling Party hobnobs with the main opposition party, no rule and regulation is adhered to and they get passed and enacted whatever law they want but the pro's and con's and after effects of that are unfolded only later. It is a matter of great regret that if it is said and heard outside what type of M.Ps are sitting in the House who are passing such Bills. The Law Minister has claimed that a lot of wisdom and legal expertise has gone into framing of this Bill but when the Delimitation Commission wrote a letter that the task of delimitation would be carried out in year 2002 or 2003, the full datas of the census of 2001 can be made available after completing it

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

expeditiously that work should be expedited. The department of census could have been requested to expedite the census work. When the Delimitation Commission wrote the letter only then they agreed to that.

Sir, the M.Ps from Delhi are not available here. It is a very sensitive matter but the Members from Delhi are not present. It seems they will come only at the time of voting. Shri Madan Lal Khurana ji and Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra ji of Delhi are not present. They should take interest in such matters. Everything can be get done if the main opposition party and the ruling party join hands together. Article 82 of the Constitution reads that there should be readjustment after every census carrying out delimitation on the basis of census 1991 is not justified as the census 2001 has been completed. So, it is a very ridiculous situation. The entire debate has been held in this respect but who cares when the main opposition party and the ruling party come together, any legislation can be passed in which rules, regulations and interpretations of Constitution are rendered meaningless. Therefore, this Bill which has been brought is a step in right direction, the error has been rectified. For this, the Government should stand up and confess their mistake.

Sir, all of the Members of the House were lambasted, but what can we do? The present Bill for delimitation on basis of the census 2001 is Constitutional in spirit. The Eighty Fourth Amendment Bill that was passed was unconstitutional. It was against the spirit of the Article 82 of the Constitution. The Delimitation Act has been passed on basis of the census 2001. Whether the passage of the 96th Constitution Amendment Bill will suffice or whether '1991' will also have to be replaced by '2001' in Delimitation Commission. The year mentioned in the law relating to the Delimitation is 1991, the process of delimitation will start only when you will have 2001 written therein too. How can it be a well brought and well considered Constitution Amendment when the hon. Members, generally do not shown any interest at the time of the passage of a Bill. The restlessness started among them only when it appeared in the Press that it is being reserved and the reservation is undermined. The newspapers started writing in the states that it is going to be withdrawn, it is going to be renewed, increased or decreased. This whole matter is related to us—the M.Ps. or the Members of the Assemblies who want to contest elections. But, when we people will not be alert, it will have its repercussions leading to unrest among masses when this Bill will be passed. Constitutionally, the

Amendment Act we had passed at that time should have mentioned that it will also be followed by this Bill. Since, it is a Constitutional Amendment, it should be referred to the Delimitation Commission after it is passed.

Sir, it is okay that the Delimitation Commission was constituted. The associated Members have been elected by the Chair. Five MPs and Five MLAs have been selected from each state. It is learnt that in some states the Delimitation Commission has done this arbitrarily, they have only formally told the MPs/MLAs that you are the associate members, you do not have the power to vote. Whatever the Delimitation Commission decided, became final when we got to hear about this and learnt in Rajasthan and Delhi that no Delimitation Commission was ready to listen to us then the question was raised in this very House, the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs reviewed it and the Law Minister called a meeting and all party meeting was held. It was decided that everybody should be consulted to reach a final solution. Then a consensus emerged that delimitation should be done on the basis of the census 2001 and not on the basis of the census 1991 and hence the Bill must be based on the census 2001. The Delimitation Commission should be directed that the formulate and the procedure they work out should be practical. I am raising a practical and pragmatic point, this must be done. We contest the elections but the officers want to rule, what have they to do with it? We people get elected by the people and we are supposed to be more concerned with these matters than those officers. It has happened in every state, the feeling of north-south was also aroused. According to earlier delimitations population has increased but the number of seats have remained unchanged.

Sir, we had raised the question why it happened so, it was stated in response that the most states of south worked out a mechanics for population control and held the population growth in check and the people of 4-5 northern states failed to do so, consequently their population increased. Those states are called 'Bimaru' states where there was lesser control on growth of population, it was not controlled as a result of this they registered higher increased of population. If the number of seats are increased on the basis of population, it will tantamount to awarding those states with increase in number of seats. It was stated that the representation and the number of these northern states is on the increase while that of the southern states is decreasing and due to this apprehension the Government decided to retain the number of seats which were determined on the basis of the census 1971. The number of seats for Legislative Assembly and Lok Sabha will remain same till

2026, their number will not be increased, this number will not be increased, this decision has been taken but the number of seats for Scheduled Castes might be increased. The Delimitation Commission chalked out a formula and Bihar was divided into two States—Bihar and Jharkhand. There were 8 seats for Scheduled Castes in the entire Bihar before partition out of which 7 have remained in Bihar and one is in Jharkhand now. As per the percentage of population, there should be two seats in Jharkhand. You should have a formula to see to it that there are six reserved seats in Bihar and two reserved seats in Jharkhand.

The persons who won elections largely on the votes of Scheduled Castes might be always worried as to which seats would be transferred General category. Ram Vilas Paswanji is a big leader, he feels it would be good if his seat is declared as General but the persons who can not win other than from the reserved seats are worried. Newspapers published that these particular seats would be transferred to General category and it created panic. We are the members of the Delimitation Commission and people expected that we would know about it but we knew nothing. No meeting we held and we did not have any information in this regard, still the newspaper gave such a news items. When the issue was raised in the House the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs had convened a meeting and invited the Delimitation Commission and we came to know. We were told about the formula and we gave our suggestions.

The formula revealed that there were 39 Vidhan Sabha states reserved for Scheduled Castes after partition but people say that there are no Scheduled Tribe in Bihar and two seats will be reserved for Scheduled Tribes after partition. 8-10 percent of the seats were reserved for Scheduled Tribes in the erstwhile Bihar but after partition there are two seats for Scheduled Tribes and 38 seats for Scheduled Castes. All in all there would be 40 reserved seats in Bihar.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I am concluding. This subject interest the hon. Members. I am giving information as to how the Delimitation Commission will work.

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA (Gopalganj): You are our representative in the Commission.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: They have expectations from us and I am speaking in everybody's interest.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: 20 hon. Members have to speak please conclude.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Muniyappaji was saying that the seats reserved for Scheduled Castes should be rotated so that persons from General category might get a chance. Hon. Law Minister told us that there is no such provision in the law. Readjustment is needed according to the population of the area. Suppose, the population of Bihar is 8.29 crore as per the census of 2001, if it is divided by 243 which is the number of assembly seats then the average will be 2.07 lakh.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): What does he mean by "doo"?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: "Doo" means two.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: The Minister does not even know numerals. What will happen to country if such people become Ministers.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: The numbers are "Ek, do, teen" not "Ek, doo, teen".

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: There are crores of people who pronounce it as "doo".

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude. Rudji, you are from Bihar, you might be knowing it.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, these people feel insulted when it is said that they belong to Bihar but we feel proud.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: These people are doing away with whatever good things are left in Bihar.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir,.....\*All the hon. Members are aware that delimitation will be done as per the population and not as per voters. Suppose, a particular place has a population of 2 lakh 60 thousand if 10 percent is added to it and then 10 percent is reduced then it would turn out to be between 2 lakh 24 thousand and 2 lakh 76 thousand. It was also decided that blocks should be retained as such and Panchayat should be accepted as a unit. That is why it should be included in the population. The population of the area would be adjusted on that account. After readjustment it will be decided as to how

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.



[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

many seats will be reserved in a district and percentage would be decided as per the population. There are about 37-38 districts in Bihar at present. 38 assembly seats are reserved. States are not distributed evenly...*(Interruptions)* Mr. Deputy Speaker, there are 4 such districts where there are prospects of increasing the number of seats.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Raghuvansh Babu, why are you not addressing the Chair and why are you wasting your time?

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, seats would be reserved for SC as per the percentage. If there are two assembly seats and the percentage is high enough then they would be retained.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude in one sentence.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, hon. Minister should clarify as to when the Delimitation Commission would be getting the Census list of 2001. Whether delimitation would be done before the General Elections of 2004 and assembly elections of 2005 in Bihar and elections would be conducted with the delimitations which exist at present. Whether, we will contest the elections with the earlier rules and regulations. How the elections will be conducted, this should be considered and this Bill of 2001 should be passed.

[English]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Mavelikara): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Constitution (Ninety-Sixth Amendment) Bill, 2003. Delimitation of constituencies is very much essential for a vibrant democracy. It has to be done periodically to avoid disparity. While some of the constituencies are having more than 15 lakh or 20 lakh voters, at the same time, some other constituencies are having less number of voters.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, you are very lucky because you have 30,000 voters in your constituency.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have 42,000 voters in my constituency.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Yes. it is 42,000 voters.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: My constituency is already small in size and you are further reducing it.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Yes Sir. You have only 42,000 voters, but we have 15 lakh to 20 lakh voters.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJO SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if seats are reserved as per delimitation, what will be your position and what will be your position if women Reservation Bill is passed.

[English]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you are lucky because you have only 42,000 voters, but at the same time we have 15 lakh to 20 lakh voters. Sir, yours is a peculiar one because it is Lakshdweep island. But, in certain constituencies we are having 12 lakh to 15 lakh voters, and in some other constituencies the number of voters are very less. So, this readjustment of constituencies according to population is very much necessary.

16.41 hrs.

[DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH *in the Chair*]

Sir, in this context I would like to raise one or two very important points for the kind consideration of the hon. Minister for Law and Justice.

Sir, the family planning programme has been sincerely adopted by the States like Kerala. It should not be punished for that. We are, now, being punished in various allocations, and various schemes. Kerala is being continuously deprived of getting enough assistance for allocation of funds in certain Centrally-sponsored schemes. Kerala has been neglected in the fields of education, health care, and other important primary items. Kerala will not be getting its due because we are implementing the family planning programme very sincerely.

Sir, by taking this aspect into consideration, the Government has frozen the constituencies. It is highly laudable, otherwise the worst suffers would have been the people who have sincerely implemented the family planning programmes.

Now, my suggestion is that the district may be taken as a unit. For example, in Kerala, the family planning programmes have been taken up vigorously, and they are implemented vigorously in Southern part of Kerala and the Central part of Kerala. But at the same time, the

Northern part of Kerala has not taken this programme very seriously. Because of this—if you will adopt the Census of 2001 as the basis—the size of the constituencies in the Southern part of Kerala and Central part of Kerala will be reduced.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam): This has happened even as per the 1991 Census.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Yes, Sir. Even as per the 1991 Census four to five constituencies in the Southern part and the Central part of Kerala have been reduced. After the adoption of the 2001 Census as the basis, we are going to lose more than nine constituencies in the Southern and the Central parts of Kerala. At the same time eight to nine constituencies will be increased in the Malabar region, that is, the Northern part of Kerala.

So, my suggestion is that considering the social balance, the district may be taken as a unit so that the readjustment of the population could be done in order to avoid this disparity. Sir, a lot of heart burning is there in our area because we are implementing this population project effectively, and we are being punished for the same. We should not be deprived of getting our opportunities in the Assembly and Parliament because of this. So, my suggestion is that the district may be taken as a unit.

Secondly, there is a direction that the Parliament constituencies may be adjusted within one district. Sir, it is not possible in a State like Kerala, and other smaller States like Delhi, etc. The Delimitation Commission said that the Parliamentary constituencies should be limited to one district. Now a days, we are aware that, for example in Uttar Pradesh, so many new districts are coming up. It is not possible to adjust a Parliamentary constituency in one district.

This is not at all practicable. This observation should be avoided; this planning of adjusting the parliamentary constituency in one district may be avoided. That is my second suggestion.

The third suggestion is regarding reserved constituencies. We should be careful and ensure that the reserved constituencies do not come nearer because in certain areas, the population of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes will be more and, therefore, the parliamentary or assembly constituencies should not come very nearer. That aspect should be taken care of.

The most important thing I wanted to mention here is regarding the preparation of the draft. More transparency is needed in the draft that will be prepared. Once you prepare the draft, it will be very difficult to change it. That is our experience in the *Panchayati Raj* System and also in the past. Before preparing the draft, the opinion of the associate members should be elicited, and the opinion of the State Governments should be taken into consideration.

Lastly, regarding the selection of associate members, a lot of complaints are coming. For example in the State of Goa, the Congress has got 16 members, while the BJP has got 17\*. These kinds of differences should be taken care of.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: It concerns Assembly and it will not go on record.

[English]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: These kinds of disparities should be avoided. Otherwise, it leads to a lot of confusion.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJO SINGH (Begusarai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, who will give clarification, you or the Minister. Whom should we ask?

MR. CHAIRMAN: How you can ask for clarification? Please let the hon. Member speak first.

SHRI RAJO SINGH: When you were speaking, you said that people are not interested. It is not so. People are interested but there are time limit. Area of Parliament is spread over 44,000, 45,000 and 60,000 and it is considered a State, whether it can be joined with another State. Who is going to give clarification in this regard, you or the hon. Minister?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister would give information in this regard while replying.

SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH (Mandi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Constitutional Amendment Bill

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\*Not recorded.

[Shri Maheshwar Singh]

pertaining to delimitation presented by the hon'ble Minister of Law and Justice in this august House for consideration.

Sir, it is true that the figures of the census 2001 are almost ready and it is to be notified and it was justified demand that when we are doing delimitation process after 30 years then it is necessary to take latest figures because there is no certainty of next delimitation process. It is also true that the delimitation process is being done after many years. There are so many discrepancies regarding population and geographical conditions at several places. I believe that after completion of this delimitation work efforts will be made to remove discrepancies. For example, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards Himachal Pradesh. As hon. Minister is personally aware that the situation of Himachal Pradesh. According to the census 1991 the total population of Himachal Pradesh is 51,70,877 and which has been divided into four Lok Sabha constituencies. The population of the four Lok Sabha constituencies have been given due attention and under which the population of around 12,92,719 people come it one constituency but no attention has been given pertaining to area of these constituencies.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as I said that total area of Himachal Pradesh is 55,000 Sq. Kms. and the area of my constituency is spread over 32,000 Sq. Kms. and rest of the 23,000 Sq. Kms. area are represented by three Members of Parliament. Therefore, I solely represent more than half of Himachal Pradesh in Parliament. The Mandi Parliamentary Constituency, the tribal includes tribal area of Lahaul-Spiti and Kinnaure and Bharmaur and its population is 2 lakh 18 thousand and 349. The entire area is situated in Mandi Parliamentary Constituency. It is such a area which is cut off from the rest of the country and traffic does not move during nine month of the year. Only helicopter service is available and that too is operated only for two-three months.

Sir, I find that constituency in many places of North-Eastern States exist on the population of one lakh. As it was said here that the constituency of Mr. Deputy Speaker exist on the population of 40,000. All our known tribal areas of Himachal Pradesh are border areas. On the one side there is border with China and on the other side there is border with Pakistan. These are natural boundaries. But in spite of population of 2 lakh 18 thousand 349 of tribals Himachal Pradesh has no areas that have been reserved for tribal Parliamentary constituency and it also has been kept in open constituency. So my humble request is that the

geographical condition should have been kept in mind while it was constituted in one parliamentary constituency for 17 assembly segments geographical condition has to be kept in mind but it was not taken care of. I agree that at present the numbers of Lok Sabha constituencies should not be increased but it should be kept in mind and as hon. Member Manvendra Shah said that in the context of hilly region, it is totally different and contrary to our wishes we could not visit the whole area in five years because of scattered population and extensive region. Today every voter desires that the Member of Parliament of his constituency must visit to his village at least once in five years but it is unfortunate that I can not visit every village despite our wishes. So, it must be kept in mind.

Sir, as far as Legislatures are concerned, a lot of discrepancies are involved therein. The average population of Himachal Pradesh works out to 76 thousand 133, legislature-wise but injustice has been done with my home district Kullu when delimitation works took place earlier at that time it got only three assembly seat. There is district unit of legislatures and I agree that it must remain as a district only. Perhaps it is not possible for Lok Sabha. There are only three assembly constituencies in Kullu district. The population of Kullu is 3 lakh thousand and 432. It means that the average population of each area is 1 lakh and 804 whereas our equalling population is rather less in Himachal Pradesh. It is treated as one legislature seat. I would like to cite an example of Bilaspur district of Himachal Pradesh whose population is 2 lakh 95 thousand and 87 but it has four seats of legislature whereas Kullu got only three seat in spite of this fact that the population of Kullu is more than the population of Bilaspur. I believe that the attention would be given on all these issues.

Sir, I would also like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that there has been a great controversy over the re-organisation of districts and distribution of seats. He is personally aware of it. Through you, I would like to submit here that this type of suggestion should be communicated to the State Governments also that whether any State is considering to constitute or reorganise any of its districts then it should be done before delimitation work so that this type of anomalies could not up again.

Sir, I would like to state in the end of that the process of delimitation work earlier was started from 12th July, 2002 and now again associate members have been totally changed after formation of the Government in Himachal Pradesh. The same may not happen after Lok Sabha

elections. Thus at least it should be ensured that the whole process should be accomplished before the forthcoming Lok Sabha election otherwise the entire exercise will be proved to be futile. As the hon. Minister has said and he believes that the Delimitation Commission should start his job on tentative figures of census but confirm and authentic figures should be produced as soon as possible so that whole process may be complete before next election of Lok Sabha which is to be held in September-October, 2004. If this does not happen then again a Delimitation Commission will have to be set up as the tenure of the existing Delimitation Commission is going to expire on 20th July, 2004. Therefore, I am not only hopeful but fully confident that hon. Minister will ensure that the whole process is completed before time.

SHRI RASHID ALVI (Amroha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not want to go in length. The only amendment being done is that 1991 is being submitted by 2001. Had it been done earlier, it would have been better and time would also have been saved. I would like to ask the Government that by what time the process of delimitation will be completed. This will lead to a host of issues, first those who are to contest elections, if there are changes in the constituencies just before the election, then it will be very difficult for them to contest the elections. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards the point that the delimitation exercise will take place with the help of associate members, if this delimitation takes place either after the election or does not take place before the election, then the new Lok Sabha will be constituted and with the constitution of new Lok Sabha associate members will also get changed. The entire exercise of delimitation which will be executed through Associate Members will be futile. There would be new associate members and the whole process will commence de-novo. Now the main question is the time by which the delimitation process will be completed. If it is to be done in the New Lok Sabha then it will not matter much. In the new Lok Sabha there will be new associate members there will be afresh delimitation. Everything will be done afresh. This is all I have to say in this connection. But the problem lies with the way delimitation is done. At present there are a number of constituencies which fall under different districts. My own constituency falls under three districts—half of the constituency falls in one district, two of the constituencies fall in the district and two and a half of the constituencies fall in the third district. How will you overcome this problem.

Sir, I know many MPs whose constituencies are distributed in such manner and this leads to a lot of administrative problem. We have to be in constant touch

with three DMs and SPs. Thus this problem should also be sorted out. Every effort should be made that all the constituencies fall in our district and if its possible then at the most there should be allowed to fall under two districts and more than two districts should not be permitted. Arunji, after the formation of Uttaranchal, there are 403 seats in U.P. and MP constituency has been formed by encompassing five Assembly seats. Now what will you do with the rest of three seats. To which constituency you will add or remove these three seats. No matter whether you undertake delimitation right now or the next time but how will you link up these three Assemblies. On the one hand you are saying that there will not more than two and a half lakh voters in one assembly segment and bring all the constituencies at equal footing. How the representatives of three full constituencies will be accommodated in the parliamentary constituencies since as soon as these are included in a parliamentary constituency it will increase its number of voters. How you are going to solve this problem. I do not see that you will be able to solve this problem. Neither you can reduce the figure of 403 nor you can increase the number of voters in a parliamentary constituency. Women's reservation Bill has not been debated so far but whenever it is presented, their reservation should be 15 or 20 per cent. Two MPs can also be elected from one constituency. As many members have said that one women and one man may be got elected from each constituency. In such a situation you will have to review the thing again. We should decide keeping all these things in mind. I would suggest that throughout India one parliamentary constituency should fall under one district. On this court orders should be issued for delimiting districts. Instead of delimiting the constituency the district should be delimited and let there be one MP from every district.

17.00 hrs.

Earlier the delimitation was done on general basis, it was done on caste basis. There are many constituencies where the assembly segment spreads up to a distance of even five kilometres from one corner to the other. Only because of the reason that somebody is an influential person and can form constituencies. That is why at whatsoever distance the people belonging to his caste are stretched should be covered there in so that he could win easily. Arrangement should also be made to ensure that it is not done on caste basis rather it should largely be based keeping in view the convenience of voters in casting their votes. This is all I have to say. I hope the Government will attach significance to these things.

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV (Parbhani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I and on behalf of my party strongly support the 96th Constitution Amendment Bill presented by hon. Minister of Law.

The delimitation of Constituencies to be done has been based on the 1991 census. I fail to understand if delimitation is to be done at all then, it is no use to do that on the basis of 1991 census as there has been a sharp rise in the population of voters between 1991 and 2001. If we happen to effect delimitation based on 1991 census, it would lead to population imbalance as well as voters imbalance and our purpose will be defeated. I would, therefore, request the Minister of Law, through you, that 2001 census is readily available with us. Only the official statistics are not available with us. The Lok Sabha election that is slated to be held in 2004 should better be based on 2001 census. If delimitation is effected before 2004, it would be beneficial and easy for us.

Secondly, right now Rashid Alvi Saheb has desired to know the time by which delimitation is to be effected and the period by which the process of delimitation will continue. There are constituencies in India for example, we have Daman and Diu constituency. One of our colleague mentioned that there are one lakh voters in that constituency, currently Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are 40-42 thousand voters. If you take the case of my constituency, nearly 12-13 lakh voters are there. There are certain constituencies in Maharashtra like Thane where there are 28-29 lakh voters, its area is also very large. Delimitation is necessary to strike a balance between population and the area of voters. All that I have to suggest is that delimitation should be done on the basis of 2001 census. Only then, it will turn out to be beneficial or else, if its done on the basis of 1991 census, it would be futile and will not result in any benefit.

In the amendments proposed to be made in 81, 82 and Articles 117 and 330, 1991 is to be replaced by 2001. I won't prolong the issue any further. My mere suggestion is to strike a balance from the population and constituency point of view and if the delimitation is done on the basis of 2001 census or else it would be infructuous exercise. We suggest through you to undertake delimitation exercise on the basis of 2001 census.

Thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri P.R. Kyndiah's speech will be taken as laid on the table of the House.

[English]

SHRI K. MALAISAMY (Ramanathapuram): Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

At the outset, I am very much inclined to support this Bill, subject to the observation that it is long overdue and that it should have come long ago. I am convinced to the maxim that 'it is better late than never'.

It is true that the Delimitation Act has been enacted as early as on 12.7.2002. The entire process, based on the 1991 census, had started; they had gone a long way by putting a lot of efforts and doing a lot of paper work. But after meeting the political leaders, on 13.3.2003, i.e. after eight months of the initiation of the process, you want to revise it, and go back to the 2001 census. What I am trying to ask you is this. Could you not envisage all these things a little bit earlier? The Commission has done a lot of work for eight months; they had done their job to a great extent; now all these things have gone waste, in the sense that you want to re-start the whole process based on the 2001 census.

From the Act, I am able to see that the object is to re-adjust the number of seats or the number of territorial constituencies without altering or without changing the total number of Assembly or Parliamentary constituencies. That is good. It envisages re-adjustment on the one side and on the other, re-fixing the reserved seats of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes. You want to do it on the basis of 2001 census. Whether it is 1991 census or 2001 census, the population is going to be taken as the major criteria.

It has also been said that the entire task of this process would be completed in two years. That means, it would be over by 12.7.2004. Will it be done? From the guidelines I am able to see that the constituencies would be re-adjusted based on some administrative unit, whether you are taking village or *tehsil* or *taluk* or the district, as the basis, in general, when the constituencies are being divided. It has also been said that the distribution will be done district-wise. Total population of the State will be divided by the number of seats to get the average population of a constituency. In the case of Tamil Nadu, the total population is divided by 234 Assembly seats; to get the average population of each constituency. But on ground each constituency may vary in population either excess or less than the average population arrived at. Coming to the problem, it would be difficult to carve out a portion with excess population and attach with a portion with less population when they are far off from each

other. This is a practical problem. What guidelines have been given to the Commission? If the Commission wishes to readjust a particular portion say 10,000 population which is in excess, has to be shifted, it will be easier to shift this population to a nearby constituency. What will happen if it has to shift the population from one area to another far off area 300 kms away? How will this shift be effected? Have you given any discretionary powers to the Commission? I am told that 10 per cent variation is permissible. If the variation is more than 10 per cent, what are you going to do? I would like to know whether this 10 per cent could be exceeded to 15 or 20 per cent. So, my first point is, how are you going to adjust or readjust when the population is in excess.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI K. MALAISAMY: Sir, you are my neighbour. You have been so considerate when you are sitting here but you totally change as soon as you sit in the Chair. I have got only three points and I have already covered one point. Two more points have remained.

My next point is with regard to re-fixing of the reserved seats for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe. What is going to be the basis for it? Take the case of Tamil Nadu. If you go by 1971 census, the total number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe seats is 42. Going by 1991 census this number could be 45. If you go by 2001 census, this number may have gone up to 47. What is the basis on which reservation of a particular seat can be done? Suppose, in a district 60 per cent of the population is Scheduled Caste and in other district only 15 per cent of the population is Scheduled Caste. Are you going to reserve a seat district-wise or the State as a whole? Even if there is only 15 per cent of the Scheduled Caste population in a district, would you prefer on account of district-wise allocation? What is the yardstick which you are following in this regard?

The other point is with regard to the rotation of constituencies. There has been a hue and cry that rotation of seats among SC/ST has not been resorted to for long. A particular constituency has been reserved for the last 20 years which in local bodies we are rotating it every five years. Why rotation of seats for SC/ST has been neglected totally? It is not in the interest of either the Scheduled Castes or others. In the larger interest of everybody, rotation of seats should be strictly followed.

With regard to the timeframe, I insist that the Law Minister should be kind enough to commit a certain period, before which the delimitation process would be over and

would be put into implementation. I would like to have a specific timeframe, taking into consideration all your compulsions or constraints, for process to be over and for its implementation.

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH (Nagar Kurnool): Thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak. On behalf of my Party and on my own behalf, I welcome the Bill and support it with certain clarifications and suggestions.

Delimitation of the constituencies after every census stipulates the allocation of seats in the House of the People to the States and the division of each State into territorial constituencies shall be readjusted by such authority and in such manner as Parliament may by law determine.

It is very sad that for the past 30 years, the delimitation and re-adjustment have not been done as per the Constitution. It is a very clear violation of the constitutional provisions. Had it been done, it would have given more number of seats in Assemblies as well as in Parliament to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population. When the Constitution (Amendment) Bill was brought in on 12th February, 2002, we were very happy to note that the de-limitation of constituencies would give 13 seats of Members of Parliament and nearly 49, MLA seats in seven to eight States of India. When the Act was brought in, all the political parties supported it. But it was very strange to see that the action paper was released on the basis of 1991 Census. Naturally, everybody got panicky and wanted to go for 2001 Census. This has created apprehensions in the minds of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population across the country. Many hon. Members are under this impression that as it has been not done for the past 30 years, they have been negated their rightful seats. They feel that it is nothing but negation of rightful seats to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities. It is because as per the information we have, the Census of 2001 is not officially ready. It is not possible to complete the delimitation work on the basis of 2001 Census and to be able to implement it for the General Elections of 2004. It is being done deliberately as has been done for all the 30 years.

Sir, I respect the hon. Minister. He had given an assurance that though the official figures are not available, the delimitation work will be done as per its provisional figures. I feel it is the responsibility of the Government to allay the fears which are there in the minds of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population. For

[Dr. Manda Jagannath]

the 2004 elections, a wrong message would go to the entire world that wilfully the provisions meant for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are being violated.

Sir, if it could not be done, I have a suggestion to make. We have got the existing Constituencies and we have frozen the number of constituencies up to 2026. I would like to make a suggestion that on the basis of the highest population in each Assembly segment of Parliament Constituency, the reservation could be done. Finally, I would like to make two-three suggestions. The de-limitation work should be taken up on the basis of 2001 Census and it should be implemented in the General Elections of 2004 or whichever election comes earlier. The second suggestion is that if it is not possible to reserve Parliament or Assembly seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as per 2001 Census by delimitation those constituencies should be reserved where the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are the highest. Keeping the existing boundaries as it is, it could be done without delimitation. My third point is that in future, the delimitation should invariably be done immediately after every Census as per the constitutional provisions. Otherwise, it will send a wrong message to the people. If it is continued, the weaker sections of the society would feel that they are not being given their rightful place in the society.

Sir, many hon. Members have said that there should be rotation for two-three times. If delimitation is done after every Census, it would itself take care of rotation. This is my suggestion.

SHRI K.A. SANGTAM (Nagaland): Sir, on 21st August, 2001, I had taken part in the discussion on the Constitution (Ninety-first Amendment) Bill, 2000. Again, I am participating in the discussion on the Constitution (Ninety-sixth Amendment) Bill, 2003, and I will support it. However, I would like to make a mention that immediately after passing the Constitution (Ninety-first Amendment) Bill, the Delimitation Commission was constituted. But before having consultation with the associate members, the officers of the Delimitation Commission went to Nagaland and they tried to work out certain modalities.

While working on the modalities, they simply went and stuck to the numbers. There are 16 tribes in the State of Nagaland. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister for Law to this fact. now, whatever

deliberation that took place got leaked and because they went by numbers, there was a huge problem. There were bandhs called and there was also a lot of public outrage for not taking the sentiments of the people. They did not agree to the proposal made by the local officer. It was because they felt that numbers could not have been the criterion for deciding it. Numbers cannot be the criterion for deciding on an assembly segment because in some places there is a lot of floating population. People from States like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar come there to work and once they finish their work, after a certain period, they go back. But if numbers become the criterion, then they also are counted for this purpose. Therefore, if one goes purely by numbers then the indigenous population is left out. Besides, the people who belong to one community were put in another constituency. It did not suit them. In order to elect their own representative, they should be from their own community. This kind of a situation should not arise in future. The Commission should carefully consider this aspect while delimiting the constituencies. They should also take into account the various rivers and streams that divide one region from another region thereby the different tribes. If the Commission adheres to these norms, then the problems could be resolved. Now whatever delimitation the Commission—tried to do exercise before the appointment of the associate Members—on delimitation during this period the modality worked out by it has caused a lot of damage. The affairs of the State were almost brought to grinding halt. There were no movement of vehicles, a lot of property was burnt and even the vehicle of a Minister also was burnt down since the public were agitated on their whimsical exercise. I think, the Law Ministry should take care of this. Delimitation should be done by the build up of the various areas of the tribals and communities.

Sir, secondly, in the process of delimitation, the seats that have been taken into consideration should not consider the major portion of the floating population where the general people live does not belong to the indigenous community. It should go purely by the population of the tribal areas.

Sir, another point that I would like to mention here is that the State of Nagaland was formed in the year 1961. The Naga People's Convention, which was the main body that wanted to come to the mainstream, had struck a deal with the Ministry of External Affairs. They demand for two parliamentary seats in the Lok Sabha. But since the population of the State was a mere 3.5 lakhs then, they were asked to be contend with one seat and that at a later stage it could be increased to two seats. Since 1961 to 2001, the population of the State has gone up

to more than two millions. Therefore, I would like to request the Government of India to increase one more seat, thereby making it two seats for Lok Sabha and also give two seats for Rajya Sabha. Besides that, there are two other States in the North-East, namely Mizoram and Sikkim that have one Lok Sabha seat each should be increased to two seats.

Sir, the State of Nagaland has 16 tribes spread over eight districts. The State may have ten districts by August 15th this year. The State has sixty Assembly seats which would, by August 15th, be spread over ten districts. This is a colossal job for one MP to manage. Therefore, I would like to urge upon the Government to increase the Lok Sabha seat from one to two. The Dimapur—I constituency alone has 19 per cent of Scheduled Tribes population.

Dimapur Assembly Constituency—I is an open seat; but the remaining 59 seats are Scheduled constituencies. Today, I am representing the State of Nagaland where 90 per cent of the population belong to the Scheduled Tribes. But this is an open seat. Therefore, I would request the Government of India to reconsider it and declare this Nagaland Parliamentary seat as a Scheduled Tribes seat.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri P.R. Kyndiah's is speech will be taken as laid on the table of the House.

[English]

\*SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH (Shillong): I welcome the consideration of the Constitution 96th Amendment Bill as the main thrust of the Bill is to rationalize the readjustment of Constituencies both for the House of the People and the Legislative Assembly on the basis of the 2001 Census figures and not on the outdated figures of 1991 census.

The Bill will ensure that the seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be commensurate with the rising trend of their population. The consideration also provides an opportunity to this House to share ideas on the experiences of those members who had the opportunity to attend the meetings of the Delimitation Commission with the associate members. I had the opportunity to do so on the 29th November, 2002.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

While it is admitted that the main consideration for delimitation of Constituencies is on the basis of population figures, it is my view and I believe many members would also share with me that we should not lose sight of the other criteria, which are equally important in the delimitation of Constituencies.

I represent a Constituency in the North East Region, which is 1-Shillong Constituency in Meghalaya. We have two Lok Sabha Constituencies in our State and 60 Assembly Constituencies. One of the criteria that requires utmost consideration is the physical features—the topography and the mountainous terrain of the State. For instance villages at the hilltop look so close from each other but in reality they are so far, off as there is no line of communication. There are deep gorges between the hills, therefore, one cannot place the two villages in the same constituency. The facility of communication is, therefore an important criteria that must be taken into consideration. The other criteria is the boundaries of administrative units and for us in Meghalaya and I also believe in other hill States in the North East, there is need to take care of the traditional administrative unit which exists since long. People have deep attachment to these units (Elleka).

Another criteria, which I would like to share with you based on my experience in the Delimitation Commission, is that re-delimitation must recognize the basic structure of a Constituency. The Constituency can be altered marginally or wherever necessary but it must not be equated with overhauling the Constituency to bring about a change in the structure of the Constituency beyond recognition.

I would also like to place on record that de-limitation of Constituency must not mean abolition of an existing Constituency. For instance, in the working paper that was presented to me by the Delimitation Commission one existing Assembly Constituency, namely, 27-Lyngkyrdem was completely wiped out. I feel that this is not right or proper.

Generally, the Assembly Constituencies so delimited are expected to be confined to the boundaries of the administrative District but in areas as prevailing in the Hill States of the North East Region the administrative traditional boundaries are equally important to maintain and bear in mind, people attach importance till today.

The other criteria which is of vital importance to us in Meghalaya, particularly is the need to maintain the Lok Sabha Constituencies on the basis of the Autonomous



[Shri P.R. Kyndiah]

District Councils which form part of the 6th Schedule to the Constitution adopted and enacted on 26th November, 1949.

I will take the indulgence of the House by mentioning the historical background of the 1-Shillong Constituency comprising Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Before Independence of India, to be precise in December 1945, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru visited Shillong as a guest of Rev. J.J.M. Nichols Roy, an outstanding Congress leader of the North East area, who later became the member of the Constituent Assembly. Pt. Nehru stayed in the locality in which I lived, I was then a young congress volunteer. Those were crucial years for the political future of the people of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, to which I belong. We are on the eve of making choice as to what political option best suited for us. I may mention that a large part of these hills comprised of semi-independent States, which the British administration rarely interfered in their local administration. It was a kind of a token control that they discharged.

There were four political options open to our people at that time. Firstly, to be in India. Secondly, to be in Pakistan. Thirdly, the British Protectorate, and lastly Independence. There were debates among the people as to which option was most suitable. That was why the talks that Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru had with our leaders were not only crucial but having far reaching consequences for the future of our people. Pt. Nehru gave a commitment to our people that although we were a small tribal, our identity and culture will be maintained and promoted in an independent India. Economically there were discussions that it would be better to join with Pakistan as trade and commerce would flourish, being a part of the regional economy. The Muslim League was aggressively campaigning for the Khasi Jaintia Hills and other hills areas to join Pakistan. But we realized that Pakistan would be a theocratic State and that freedom of worship would be curtailed. Eventually the leadership of our people decided to opt for India. In the words of Rev. J.J.M. Nichols Roy, he said, "Our aspiration is with India."

From this historical background, one must realize that we cannot dilute the identity of the people of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. The creation of the Autonomous District Council for the people of Khasi and Jaintia Hills was an outcome of this background and, therefore, we cannot and must not tamper with this fact, which is recognized by the Constitution of India. I am informing the House of these facts of history in order to appreciate the sentiments of the people of my Constituency.

The working paper of the Delimitation Commission mixed up the two Lok Sabha Constituencies, that is 1-Shillong and 2-Tura, which goes against the fact of history and the interest of our people. I may mention that 2-Tura Constituency comprises the autonomous District Councils of the Garo Hills. The people are against any move to mix up the two Constituencies. In fact, I expressed this view to the Delimitation Commission. The working paper reveals that the entire West Khasi Hills District including one constituency from East Khasi Hills were sliced off from Shillong Constituency and tagged with Tura Constituency. I am totally against this move.

When the people knew about this proposal there was an outburst of agitation in my Constituency. Ironically, the militant outfit based in Garo Hills was jubilant since it was demanding for greater Garo land, which would comprise portions of the plains of Assam and of Khasi Hills. It is very clear that there is need to this criteria, that is, to maintain the basic structure of a constituency.

In fact, Dr. Ambedkar himself asserted, "I do not think that it is right that a part of the people who are homogenous in certain matters should be served in this manner." He was in total agreement with Rev. Nichol Roy about maintaining unity of Khasi Jaintia people.

My well-considered view is that apart from maintaining basic structure of a constituency, we must be guided by what Dr. Ambedkar said which in effect means to maintain the homogenous character of the people.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I fully support the Constitution (96th Amendment) Bill, 2003. As we all are well aware that Delimitation Commission was constituted after enactment of the Constitution (84th Amendment) Act, 2001. Delimitation Commission was constituted for delimitation of seats, either they may be of Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha, for their proper arrangement, and for removing the imbalance of the population and all other anomalies. However, this time the intention was that the delimitation should be done on basis of the 1991 census figures so that delimitation of Himachal Pradesh be done before the ensuing elections there. Delimitation of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Delhi, the States in which the Assembly elections are going to be held in October, November, may take place before the ensuing elections so that the seats of the assembly and the Lok Sabha be delimited as per the new Delimitation. I think that NDA Government

be congratulated. This Government takes decision unanimously. This Government gets consent of all the parties. However, the Government gave its consent that delimitation should be done on the basis of 1991 census figures. Later on when some leaders found their future at stake, they outcried that they are not being consulted. Munshiji is present here. I would like to tell him that delimitation work of Rajasthan has almost been completed and its second phase was also completed. However, there were some objections which were going to be resolved. Delimitation work was going on in Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Delhi. Because seats of some big leaders were at stake and some problems were cropping up, as a result of which earlier decision was changed that delimitation would be done on the basis of 1991 census figures and now it was decided that delimitation would be based on 2001 census figures. It is a very good thing.

Sir, the Government should be congratulated as it have convened all party meeting and obtained their consensus opinion. Accordingly directed the Delimitation Commission to carry out delimitation work. Then approximate amount of Rs. 1 crore 25 lakh of the Delimitation Commission was spent on deciding the whole procedure, making draft, convening meetings, making second draft and then its finalisation. But when it was decided that it would be based on 2001 census figures of the previous exercise remained a futile one. Now the whole process is being started de novo.

Sir through you, I would like to get clarification of two-three points from the Government. First is that by when the data of the 2001 census would be published officially and be enacted, whether guidelines would be issued to the Delimitation Commission to delimit the Constituencies of those States where assembly elections are going to be held or the delimitation would be done after the elections or it would not be applicable to them at all. Sword of Damocles is hanging over their neck. Some people say that the data is ready, only the notification is to be issued. If the Delimitation Commission completes this work till June, then whether they would be governed by New Delimitation Commission, 2001. In this regard when hon. Minister replies then he may clarify clearly about it. So that it cannot have adverse effect on the candidates contesting assembly elections in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Delhi where assembly elections are going to be held, it did find its mention in the model scripted in 1991 that the administrative units formed up to 15 August, 2001 will constitute the basis, it means that the Panchayat, Tehsil or Taluka formed

upto 15 August, 2001 would be the base. Some new tehsils are to be formed at some places and some new districts are to be formed in some States. In this situation what would be the late date for taking into consideration the administrative units? If census 2001 is the basis then by when this delimitation would be applicable and will it be applicable to the forthcoming assembly elections? Lok Sabha elections are going to be held in the next year, whether it will also affect us? Mr. Chairman, Sir, we serve the people of our constituency through MPLAD Scheme and also carry out development work through centrally sponsored scheme and State Government schemes. We also make efforts to fulfil the aspirations of the people if we have to contest election from new Constituency other than that where we have fulfilled the aspiration of the people, it will be a problem for us. It should be ensured that delimitation of Lok Sabha Constituencies would be done after the Lok Sabha elections going to be held in the next year and not before that year.

Secondly, another anomaly has emerged. When we went through the draft of the delimitation work in Rajasthan we found that all the seats of Southern Rajasthan have been reserved for STs. It was done keeping in view that a demand of separate Bhilistan or Tribal State could be raised. Udaipur, the constituency of hon. Girija Vyas, which was a general seat, has been reserved for ST, Chhittor constituency has also been reserved for ST. Banswara constituency has already been reserved for ST. In this way the whole Southern Rajasthan has been reserved for ST. Bikaner constituency of North Rajasthan, which was a general seat, has been reserved for ST. Ganganagar constituency was reserved for SC and Salumbar was reserved for ST. The constituencies falling in Southern Rajasthan have been reserved for Scheduled Tribes and the constituencies falling in northern Rajasthan has been reserved for Scheduled Castes as a result which imbalance has emerged there. There are two major tribes in Rajasthan, one is Meena and the other is Bhil. Bhil tribe reside in Southern Rajasthan and Meena Tribe reside in Central Rajasthan resulting in that not even a single seat is reserved for ST in Central Rajasthan then there was a major imbalance that emerged. I think that in the coming time when we will adopt 2001 census figures then administrative units of which date would be considered and the date by when it would come into force. Will we the Members of Lok Sabha and the Members of Legislative Assembly, where the elections would be held in near future, will be free from it or not? Such imbalance should not be created.

[Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat]

Delimitation Commission should be strengthened. At present the staff and officers of the Election Commission have been deployed in the Delimitation Commission. Election Commission will undertake the work of conducting elections and the Delimitation Commission will undertake the work of delimiting the Constituencies. As a result there is shortage of staff and also resource crunch. I through you would like to state that Delimitation Commission should be empowered and strengthened.

SHRI C.N. SINGH (Machhlisahar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to seek clarifications and make some submissions regarding 96th Constitution Amendment Bill. The Government is not at all serious in the matter of delimitation. They are not serious about anything. The Government have no thinking. This Bill which should have been brought two years ago, is being brought now. The Delimitation Commission was constituted on 12.7.2002 after a long delay. Had it been constituted earlier, the work of delimitation would have probably been completed till the forthcoming Lok Sabha Elections. The Minister of Law is not present in the House to hear our suggestions. However, at least we do have a Minister here. The reply will be given by the Cabinet Minister only. However, I would like to point out that many such seats had been reserved since 1952 for the SCs and the STs in Uttar Pradesh. These seats continue to be reserved from 1957 to 2003 and there has been no change in them. In my own constituency and district the Bihar assembly constituency still continues to be reserved since 1952. Though the 'Patti' assembly constituency has larger population of SCs and STs as per the available data of the district yet 'Bihar' assembly constituency has been reserved. Now, this Bill is being brought and it will be passed also. Its term has been anticipated as two years i.e. they will complete their report in two years time. This Bill is being passed in 2003 and its term is of two years that means its report will come in 2005. I would like to ask the Government whether the work of delimitation will be completed till the forthcoming Lok Sabha Elections or not?

There are many such parliamentary and assembly constituencies where population has increased a lot and there are many more where the population has not increased. I would like to know what unit of it will be determined at the state as well as at the district level? In our parliamentary constituency there are many blocks which are covered under as many as three parliamentary constituency. Some villages of those blocks lie in our parliamentary constituency some in Jaunpur constituency and some in Saidpur constituency. "Sajan" is one such

block which is divided in three parliamentary constituencies. We face a lot of difficult in carrying out the development and other works in such areas. What steps Government are taking to remove such anomalies. Please also clarify whether this constituency will be constituted geographically or with an administrative point of view.

Besides this, as per the existing provisions of reservation, a reserved seat will remain reserved for ever. I would say that there has been no change in it for so many years. Those seats should be reserved for the SCs and STs which have large population of such sections. This should be changed. I would like to further know from the Government as to what unit will be determined for it.

Further, there is a lot of mess in the census. I would like to say that it is very fishy as the primary teachers are deputed for the work of census. Nowadays there are only one or two teachers in the schools of States. The helpless teachers are compelled to do the census work by the D.M. Children return to their homes after whiling away for some time in the schools. There in none to teach them in schools as the teachers remain busy in the census work. Apart from it the data furnished by them are also not correct as they do not have sufficient means and time to do the census work correctly.

I would like to ask why the Government have brought this Bill so late and by what time it will be implemented? Some of the States are going to the polls, whether the delimitation work will be completed before the elections in those states or it be completed by the time elections of Lok Sabha are held? If it is not completed by the Lok Sabha elections then there will be great difficulty in the constituencies where population is either larger or lesser. I will support this Bill only when you clarify this.

[English]

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR (Akola): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

At the outset, I would like to say that the last delimitation work was done in 1967. After that, in the late 1980s, the Delimitation Commission was set up but due to the dissolution of the House, the work had stopped as usual. I am having the same feeling today. I am very much doubtful whether this Delimitation Commission would be able to complete the work before this Parliament goes for the election. If it is not going to happen, I think even

bringing forward of this Constitutional amendment is going to be a waste.

This House demands a change. This change can be brought about if the work of the Delimitation Commission is done properly and if it is done before this Lok Sabha goes to the polls.

One of the intentions of the Delimitation Commission, which has been created in the Constitution, is to change not only the areas but also to see that they are not monopolised by somebody else. Nowadays, constituencies are monopolised. This is one of the ways in which the older form of the kingdoms, which were there, are not brought into being by the formal democratic system in the country.

Therefore, I would like to request the hon. Minister to see that the Census Report is published immediately. One of the basic necessities for completing the work of the Delimitation Commission after 2001 is to see that this Census Report is published.

I would like to make another suggestion. Way back in 1951, Dr. Ambedkar said that some time we would have to do away with the reserved seats. I doubt whether political parties in this country will have the strength of, at least, speaking up on this issue. They will never speak up because they will always think of the vote bank. But I have my own suggestion here. It is that those seats which have been reserved for more than 25 years should be changed and some people from those constituencies should get a chance to represent other constituencies.

17.41 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

It is not that the population of the Scheduled Castes in those constituencies is the maximum. They represent only about 14 per cent or 15 per cent of the population in those constituencies and in none of the reserved constituencies, their population is more than 20 per cent except in some of the constituencies in Uttar Pradesh. Therefore, I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister that he should see that those seats which are reserved this time are not reserved again even if the population of the Scheduled Castes becomes the highest in that State. Otherwise, this delimitation will have no meaning.

I would like to make one more suggestion here. A historical wrong was done on the Scheduled Castes. A

tribal person, irrespective of the religion he belongs to, is entitled for reservation. But in the case of the Scheduled Castes, a Constitution Amendment was brought about in 1956 and reservation for the Scheduled Castes was restricted only to Sikhs and Hindus. In 1990, it was extended to Buddhists also. I would like to request the hon. Minister that making reservation on the basis of religion should be done away with and the caste which was the basis for making reservation earlier should continue and an amendment should be brought about for that purpose. Collateral to this, in 1990, the Buddhists were granted reservation. If the hon. Minister is going to take 2001 Census as the basis, I would like to know from him whether all those people who have converted will also be entitled for reservation and whether that number will accordingly be increased.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: Sir, I will conclude within a minute.

Lastly, it is good that hon. Minister has frozen the increase of seats till 2026. Otherwise, those States which have been following the family planning norms would have been at the receiving end and those States which have not been following it like Uttar Pradesh would have 24 seats more and Bihar would have got 16 seats more. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what steps he is going to take to see that those States which have been following the policy of the Government of India are not penalised as far as representation of seats is concerned.

MR. SPEAKER: I have got six more speakers on the list who want to speak on this Bill. I may not be in a position to allow them all to make a speech. Since the issue is important, they can only make suggestions. I will call their names and thereafter Shri Vijay Goel will intervene for two minutes. Then the hon. Minister will reply and we can have voting on this Bill at about 6.15 p.m. So, I request the hon. Members to limit their speeches only to two minutes and make only suggestions.

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO (Kalahandi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Constitution (Ninety-Sixth Amendment) Bill. Recently the Ministry of Tribal Affairs brought an amendment and included nearly 145 tribal communities in the list of tribals. So, I would like to know whether they will be included in the 2001 Census Report which will be published in future for changing the character of the Assembly and Parliament seats. This is the only question that I wanted to ask.

SHRI ANADI SAHU (Berhampur, Orissa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support this Constitution (Amendment) Bill, but ruefully I would say that we have been buffeted like a spindle in a loom from side to side. This matter could have been thought of earlier and the benchmarks of 1971 and 1991 have been changed now as 2001.

I am not sure whether we can complete the delimitation within the coming two years as indicated in the Objects and Reasons. The Delimitation Commission has come out with certain suggestions. In my State, in one particular District of Bouda, the Assembly segment is supposed to be within 1,57,000 and in another segment in Angul District, it is supposed to be 2,50,000 population.

Now, with this constitutional amendment, again the Delimitation Act will be amended. It will take a lot of time. Now, again the Act will be amended and after the Act is amended then it will take two years for the Delimitation Commission to decide as to what type of decision will be taken. My suggestion is that it has to be kept in mind by the hon. Minister in formulating the policies.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): Sir, I am afraid that this is a premature exercise. The amendment itself may appear to be premature why I am telling this is because the 1991 Census was completed only in 1995.

The Census is a very exhaustive exercise. It is not a mere count of population. There are many things to be enumerated and finally published. To our knowledge and to our experience, the Census exercise could not be completed within a span of our to five years. That is why, I am submitting that this will be a premature exercise. I will be only happy, if 2001 Census is completed by 2003 or 2004. But so far our experience is otherwise. It has never been completed within a short period of two to three years. I am afraid that this will be a very premature exercise and we will be put to a constitutional difficulty in conducting the elections on the basis of 2001 Census.

So, I would request the hon. Minister to take all precautionary measures and he should exert all this pressure, as we are living in a computer age, to see that the final results are published as early as in 2004, at least.

Secondly, I think, the Government is ill-advised. It has been stated in the light of the views expressed by various intellectuals, including lawyers—lawyers are

included as intellectuals—various political and other experts that the Government has taken this decision. But the hon. Minister has not understood the ground realities as to what exactly is the position.

We had a discussion previously and we were compelled to consider the question of delimiting on the basis of constituencies because the Government's policy was implemented unevenly and only in some of the States it was implemented. That is the position in the matter of delimitation. So, there will be difficulties as far as this is concerned.

I agree with the suggestion made by Shri Ramesh Chennithala that the districts should be taken as the basis otherwise this uneven family planning basis will lead to many difficulties. So, I would request the hon. Minister to see that the 2001 Census figures are published and publicized and the difficulties regarding delimitation are looked into seriously by the concerned Minister. With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak in support of 96th Constitution Amendment Bill. The Delimitation Commission constituted on July 12, 2002 was to do the delimitation of parliamentary and assembly constituencies on the basis of 1991 census, the Minister of Law has now quite rightly brought a Constitution Amendment Bill seeking to do the work of delimitation on basis of 2001 census.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have to say only this much that the elections for the Lok Sabha and the State Assemblies are being held frequently and separately and therefore, the Minister of Law and the Delimitation Commission will have to bear this in mind that the delimitation of the assembly constituencies which will be done today, for instance elections will be held in Delhi on basis of census of 1991 in the coming November and later on when the delimitation will be done, the Constituencies will get changed. The Delimitation Commission will also have to keep in view whether the parliamentary and assembly constituencies will be determined as per the new delimitation or the old ones so that there is no difference in the elections of the Lok Sabha and the State assemblies.

Secondly I would say that most of the ill practices prevail because elections are being held separately at different times in the country. At one time the Panchayat elections are held then elections to State assemblies are held thereafter bye-elections and the elections to the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha are held. Then comes a bye-election. If the Minister of Law and the House give consideration to it how the simultaneous polls can be held for MPs, MLAs, Municipal Corporation etc. It will lead to enormous saving of time and money and the Government will also become capable of taking numerous hard decisions which it ought to take. I would, therefore, also like the Government to consider constituting a commission or committee for the purpose. Then it will be good.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Delimitation Commission was constituted on 12 July, 2003. Earlier we made a law that delimitation of the constituencies would be done on the basis of 1991 census figures. Now, the Government have introduced a new Bill that the delimitation would be done on the basis of 2001 census figures. The intention of the Government is good but I would like to know only this much whether the Delimitation Commission will carry out delimitation work properly before 2004 or not? This work should be completed before general elections, 2004. The Union Law Minister Shri Arun Jaitley is present in the House and the hon. Prime Minister has also come to the House. My demand is that this work should be completed before the Lok Sabha elections, 2004 and if it is not completed before 2004 then the elections should be held on the basis of 1991 census figures.

Earlier, assembly constituency was set up on one lakh population and Lok Sabha constituency was set up on five lakh population. Now, the population of constituency is 35 lakh people. Therefore, my demand is that there is need to increase the number of seats of Lok Sabha from 543 to 1086. I also raised an issue regarding reservation for women. I also demand that on the basis of the figures of seats 543, there is need to increase the women's seats to 182. I would like to tell the hon. Prime Ministers especially that to do justice with the women, there is need to increase their seats. If our seats are increased to 1086 then there is need to increase the number of seats for women to 304.

There are 48 Lok Sabha constituencies and 188 assembly constituencies in Maharashtra. After formation of Dalit Samaj in Maharashtra, six Lok Sabha seats have been curtailed and the present number is

reduced to thirteen. 36 assembly seats have been reduced to 18. There is need to increase the numbers of Lok Sabha and assembly constituency before general election 2004, which are now 13 and 18 respectively, reserved for Scheduled Castes in Maharashtra. Therefore, there is need to think over it.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it would be better if the seats of Lok Sabha are increased and the delimitation of the constituencies would also be done properly. Sir, since delimitation is going to take place, therefore, you will lose your seat. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Haribhau Shankar Mahale lay his speech on the table of the House. Now, Shri Sobodh Mohite.

[Translation]

\*SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE (Malegaon): Mr. Chairman, Sir, bill regarding delimitation of constituencies has been introduced in the House. I am thankful to you for giving me time to express my views on this issue.

Elections are regularly being held in India since 1950. After every census Delimitation Committee convenes its meeting and the number of seats of Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assemblies are fixed. Election Commission has constituted Delimitation Committee recently. This Committee expressed its view that delimitation of constituencies should done on the basis of 2001 census figures and all political parties be taken into confidence. There is too much dispute on this issue. There is need to remain fair and unbiased during effecting the division of seats. It should not be done on the basis of the population only. Mountainous terrain and topography of a place should also be kept in mind. There are 15 tehsils in Nasik district. Half of the area of Nasik tehsil and the whole Igatpuri tehsil have been included in other Lok Sabha constituency. Tehsil Satana, tehsil Kakban, and tehsil Devla have been included in Dhulia Lok Sabha constituency. There are two Lok Sabha constituencies in Nasik district one is Malegaon and the other is Nasik. The area falling within Nasik Lok Sabha constituency has been connected with Abala tehsil of Nagar district as a result of which it has become difficult for the Members of Parliament to perform their official and other work. I, through you, request the Government

\*Speech was laid on the table.

[Shri Haribhau Shankar Mahale]

that it is necessary to conduct elections on the basis of 2001 census figures. Topography of a place should be kept in mind and division of seats should be done in a fair and candid manner. The number of seats for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes should be increased so that injustice is not be meted out with anybody.

SHRI SUBODH MOHITE (Ramtek): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have only one suggestion. For the last 50 years there has been no solution of it. This Bill has been introduced for two purposes. The one is aimed at delimitating the population which is called as rationalization of the constituency and the other is for reservation fixation. There are two such castes in Maharashtra and neither the Central Government nor the State Government know about their status. One of them is Halba Samaj and other is Govari Samaj. 114 persons belonging to Govari Samaj became martyrs but they do not know whether they belong to scheduled castes, scheduled tribe or open category. The same is the case with Halwa Samaj. Their case is pending with the Supreme Court for the last 50 years. It is unfortunate that on the basis of Halwa caste, the constituency is reserved. A candidate belonging to Halwa caste wins the election but he is disqualified within a period of one month. Four by-elections have already been held in my constituency during a period of six months and six more elections are likely to be held in future. Therefore, I request that there is need to categories the Govari caste i.e. whether they are Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe or they fall under general category.

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY (Kokrajhar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on this issue. I rise to give some suggestions about delimitation. First of all according to article 330 two parliamentary seats should be reserved for the plains tribal people.

[English]

There are 14 Parliamentary seats in Assam. Out of these 14 Parliamentary seats, at least two seats should be reserved for the plains is tribal people. Out of 126 Assembly seats, at least 20 Assembly seats should be kept reserved for the plains is tribal people.

There is one provision under Section 4(b) of the Representation of the People Act, 1951. This provision should be amended so as to ensure the bare minimum political rights of the plain's tribal people from the encroachment by outside tribal people because in India

we have seen that there are certain Parliament constituencies where no other outsider can go and contest over there. In the case of Lakshadweep Parliamentary constituency, Sikkim Parliamentary Constituency and Diphu Parliamentary Constituency, no outsider can go and contest there in the Parliamentary election but in the case of No. 5 Kokrajhar (S.T.) Parliamentary constituency, any tribal people of the country can go and contest over there. Sir, I want to get some kind of protection from the Law Ministry. This is why, I would like to appeal to the Government of India to bring an amendment to the provision, that is, Section 4(b) of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I through you, would like to draw the attention of the Government towards one another issue. While delimitation of constituencies on the basis of 2001 census figures, it should be kept in mind as to how many people have come to Assam from outside or how many of them have migrated from other States to Assam. The process of migration is going on.

18.00 hrs.

[English]

The doubtful nationality persons should not be taken into account while taking the population of 2001 census because still the migration is taking place. Nobody is serious to prevent the immigration from outside.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I am extremely grateful to the hon. Members who have expressed their opinion on this Constitution (Amendment) Bill at length. However, due to constraint of time, I will only refer to some of the main points which have been made in the course of the debate.

One question, which has been raised by several Members, particularly in relation to the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe seats, is to the basis of their fixation and whether there is a desirability of rotating some of those seats. The basis, which is provided not in the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, but in the Delimitation Act under section 9, is a slightly different basis both for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The basis for Scheduled Tribe is that the total percentage of the Scheduled Caste population will be taken note of, and in

proportion to the population, the total number of Scheduled Caste seats or Scheduled Tribe seats will be fixed. Which of the constituencies will be the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe constituencies? In the Scheduled Caste constituency, there is a slight discretion which is given. The discretion is that where the population of the Scheduled Caste is comparatively large, this flexibility has been given to make sure that all the Scheduled Caste seats do not converge into one part of the State and the rest of the State is left unrepresented by the Scheduled Caste seats.

However, in the case of Scheduled Tribe seats, there is a clear arithmetical formula. Because there is the desirability of the Scheduled Tribe candidates representing the constituencies where there is a large Scheduled Tribe population, where the population of the Scheduled Tribe is the largest, and that would automatically be fixed as the Scheduled Tribe seat.

Now, in case we start rotating these seats, there are a few questions which will arise. The first is that before we take a decision of this kind, there has to be a larger consensus built up in the House, which, in the course of various discussions among various political Parties, has still not built up.

The second question which arises is that in the event of rotation, you could well have a situation where, for instance in this case an asymmetry is being created that by virtue of the rotation, the constituencies, where there is no Scheduled Tribe population, are being reserved for the Scheduled Tribe candidates and the constituencies which have overwhelmingly large number of tribal population are becoming open constituencies. Now these asymmetries would come in. Keeping all these factors in mind and that still there has not been a larger consensus on the question of rotation, therefore, this Bill either in the original form or in the present amended form does not speak rotation as such.

There was a question which was raised by Shri Somnath Chatterjee why not we have the present election on the basis of the 1991 Census. Another issue which was raised was that we should have really visualised a year and a half ago when the first Amendment was brought about to the Constitution. When the Amendment was brought about, the Amendment was a Constitutional necessity. It was a Constitutional necessity because when the Constitution Amendment took place in 1973, elections to Parliament subsequently had to be held by a new dispensation which had to be created. Therefore, even

though the Census was held in the year 2001, the figures of the Census were anticipated only towards the end of 2003. Earlier it used to take four to six years. Now, the period has been shortened because of various kinds of software developed in this process.

I am given to understand, on the basis of authentic enquiries which we made, that perhaps by September or October this year the final figures of the Census would be published.

Dr. Raquvansh Prasad Singh mentioned that the mandate of article 82 is the last Census. The Census has already been held in the year 2001. But if he reads the proviso to section 81, it clarifies that the population is to be determined on the basis of the last published Census.

The position of the present census is that the provisional figures of the present census have already been published and the final figures would be published by September or October. The difference between the provisional and the final figures is really going to relate to the past break-up of the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe population in those constituencies. That would be known once the final figures are published. A lot of homework has already been done by the Delimitation Commission. The Delimitation Commission would continue to function in this process because they have the provisional figures.

As far as readjustment of constituencies as per the population size of 2001 is concerned, they would be in a position to readjust them and complete their inner exercise after the final figures are published in September or October, when the entire process would start afresh particularly with regard to constituencies with a large Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population. Then, the draft proposal would be published.

A number of hon. Members had raised a question with regard to the involvement of associate members and the kind of involvement of associate members in the functioning of the Commission itself. The Delimitation Act provides for three members and associate members. The associate members do not have a right to vote but short of that in every other activity associate members have a right to participate. The reason why the right to vote was not given in the Delimitation Act is that from a given State it might well be possible that a particular political party has an overwhelming majority in the State both in the Assembly and also in terms of representatives in



[Shri Arun Jaitley]

Parliament. So, the nominees of that party would have the dominant associate members. Giving them a right to vote would effectively mean that the nominees of that political party would be deciding what the character of the constituency would be and this could lead to some form of gerrymandering as far as those constituencies are concerned. Therefore, the right to vote was not given but there is a full right to participate. The voting right is only with the full members. As I mentioned in the opening remarks, I have taken this issue up both orally and in writing with the Delimitation Commission. I have been now assured by a written reply by them that from the stage of formation of the draft proposal, that is the first proposal which is to be made, associate members would be involved in this whole process at all stages. I have already circulated to all the political parties and presidents of political parties the copy of the reply which the Delimitation Commission had sent to me in this regard.

A question was raised whether a consequential amendment to the Delimitation Act would be required after this Constitution Amendment is approved. Yes, it would be required. This Constitution Amendment, because it also affects the States, would need to be ratified by 50 per cent of the States and the Constitution Amendment would be a formal amendment. At four places in the Delimitation Act the numerical 1991 appears and, therefore, that would also be required to be changed, to 2001.

There are several questions and concerns which were raised with regard to whether it would be possible to complete this exercise by October, 2004 when the Lok Sabha elections are normally anticipated. I took this subject up with the Delimitation Commission before this debate to find out what their thinking on this subject is. On the basis of the exercise which they have been doing, I have been told that it is now possible, unlike in the past when it used to take five to six years, with the kind of software and various other machinery available to complete this exercise quite quickly. I have been given to understand that they would endeavour their best to complete it towards at least the middle of the next year. If that is possible, subject to public objections, etc., a question would arise when the recommendations are submitted to the Government as to whether they have to be notified for this election or for the next election, in case that is possible. So, the possibility which Shri Alvi was envisaging that in case it spills over beyond the next Look Sabha election, a new set of associate members would come and, therefore, the exercise may have to begin afresh, seriously does not exist and we

hope such a situation does to arise. We would also be conscious of the fact that some reasonable notice would have to be given to candidates and sitting Members so that they know reasonably in advance with the character of their constituency is. To notify them at the eleventh hour that the character of their constituency has changed would be unfair to the candidates and political parties. We would keep all these factors in mind, and attempt to cross the bridge when that situation does arise.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, it appears that in spite of the present technology that is available it would not be possible or it would most likely not be possible to have the 2001 census figures applicable to the next elections, whenever the hon. Prime Minister wishes to hold them, even on the last date of October. That is the only thing I had said.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: If it is possible, then perhaps, we would visualise the next election under that Act. Despite the best efforts if it is not possible, then we will deal with the situation when that arises. To be affirmatively certain today, it may not be reasonably possible for us to indulge in that kind of a guess work and leave that uncertainty into the minds of candidates and Members.

One question was raised with regard to the number of seats, which may not be divisible by five in a given State. Therefore, under correction of difficulties, we will see how that situation is to be dealt with.

Section 10(6) of the Act says, they will endeavour to complete the tenure within two years. That tenure will expire in July. We hope that this exercise is completed by that time and if it is not, then some reasonable extension of time, because it is 'endeavour clause', would have to be granted in this regard.

Lastly, a question was raised with regard to the position of neo *Buddhists*. After the 1990 order in Maharashtra, they would be treated as Scheduled Castes and that population component would be taken into consideration. Shri Prakash Yashwant Ambedkar had raised this question, while calculating the total Scheduled Castes population percentage and that may be one of the reasons for the increase of number of constituencies reserved in the State of Maharashtra by the addition of this.

Sir, there are several other smaller issues which have been raised by the hon. Members. But since you have fixed the time for voting. I am not replying to each one

of them.

Sir, with these few words, I commend to this House that this Constitution (Amendment) Bill be adopted by the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Before I put the motion for consideration to the vote of the House, I may inform the House that this being a Constitutional (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be by Division.

Let the lobbies be cleared.

MR. SPEAKER: Since the lobbies are cleared now, before I put the motion for consideration to vote of the House, I may inform that this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be by division.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

**Division No. 5                      AYES                      [18.15 hrs.]**

Abdullakutty, Shri A.P.

Acharya, Shri Prasanna

Adhi Sankar, Shri

Aditya Nath, Yogi

Adsul, Shri Anandrao Vithoba

Advani, Shri L.K.

Ahmad, Shri Daud

Ahmed, Shri E.

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Ajaya Kumar, Shri S.

Alvi, Shri Rashid

Ambedkar, Shri Prakash Yashwant

Ananth Kumar, Shri

Angle, Shri Ramakant

Argal, Shri Ashok

Arya, Dr. (Shrimati) Anita

Athawale, Shri Ramdas

Atkinson, Shri Denzil B.

Azad, Shri Kirti Jha

Baalu, Shri T.R.

'Bachda', Shri Bachi Singh Rawat

Badnore, Shri Vijayendra Pal Singh

Baghel, Prof. S.P. Singh

Bais, Shri Ramesh

Baitha, Shri Mahendra

Banerjee, Shrimati Jayashree

Bangarappa, Shri S.

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Basavanagoud, Shri Kolor

Basavaraj, Shri G.S.

Begum Noor Bano

Bhagat, Prof. Dukha

Bhagora, Shri Tarachand

Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lal

Bhatia, Shri R.L.

Bhuria, Shri Kantilal

Bind, Shri Ram Rati

Bishnoi, Shri Jaswant Singh

Botcha, Shri Satyanarayana

Brahmanaiah, Shri A.

Brar, Shri J.S.

Bundela, Shri Sujjan Singh

\*Bwiswmuthiary, Shri Sansuma Khunggur

C. Suguna Kumari, Dr. (Shrimati)

Chakraborty, Shrimati Bijoya

Chandel, Shri Suresh

Chatterjee, Shri Somnath

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\*Recorded through slip

Chaturvedi Shri Satyavrat  
Chaubey, Shri Lal Muni  
Chaudhary, Shri Haribhai  
Chaudhary, Shri Ram Raghunath  
Chaudhary, Shri Ram Tahal  
Chaudhri, Shri Manibhai Ramjibhai  
Chauhan, Shri Nandkumar Singh  
Chauhan, Shri Shriram  
Chennithala, Shri Ramesh  
Chikhaliya, Shrimati Bhavnaben Devrajibhai  
Choudhary, Col. (Retd.) Sona Ram  
Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar  
Choudhary, Shrimati Reena  
Choudhry, Shri Padam Sen  
Chouhan, Shri Shivraj Singh  
Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh  
Chowdhury, Shri Bikash  
D'Souza, Dr. (Shrimati) Beatrix  
Daggubati, Shri Ramanaidu  
Dalit Ezhilmalai, Shri  
Das, Shri Khagen  
Das, Shri Nepal Chandra  
Dattatreya, Shri Bandaru  
Delkar, Shri Mohan S.  
Deo, Shri Bikram Keshari  
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan  
Deve Gowda, Shri H.D.  
Dhinakaran, Shri T.T.V.  
Diler Shri Kishan Lal  
Diwathe, Shri Namdeo Harbaji  
Dudi, Shri Rameshwar  
Dullo, Shri Shamsheer Singh

Eden, Shri George  
Elangovan, Shri P.D.  
Farook, Shri M.O.H.  
Fernandes, Shri George  
Gadhavi, Shri P.S.  
Gamang, Shrimati Hema  
Gamlin, Shri Jarbom  
Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal  
Gandhi, Shrimati Sonia  
Gautam, Shrimati Sheela  
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodliya  
Gavit, Shri Ramdas Rupala  
Gawali, Kumari Bhavana Pundlikrao  
Geete, Shri Anant Gangaram  
Gehlot, Shri Thawar Chand  
George, Shri K. Francis  
Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh  
Giluwa, Shri Laxman  
Goel, Shri Vijay  
Gogoi, Shri Dip  
Gohain, Shri Rajen  
Govindan, Shri T.  
Gudhe, Shri Anant  
Gupta, Prof. Chaman Lal  
Hamid, Shri Abdul  
Handique, Shri Bijoy  
Hansda, Shri Thomas  
Hussain, Shri Syed Shahnawaz  
Jadhav, Shri Suresh Ramrao  
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.  
Jag Mohan, Shri  
Jagannath, Dr. Manda

Jain, Shri Pusp  
 Jaiswal, Dr. M.P.  
 Jaiswal, Shri Shankar Prasad  
 Jaiswal, Shri Shriprakash  
 Jalappa, Shri R.L.  
 Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan  
 Jha, Shri Raghunath  
 Jos, Shri A.C.  
 Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar  
 Kaliappan, Shri K.K.  
 Kamble, Shri Shivaji Vithalrao  
 Kanungo, Shri Trilochan  
 Karunakaran, Shri K.  
 Kashyap, Shri Bali Ram  
 Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh  
 Katara, Shri Babubhai K.  
 Kataria, Shri Rattan Lal  
 \*Kathiria, Dr. Vallabhbai  
 Katiyar, Shri Vinay  
 Kaur, Shrimati Preneet  
 Kaushal, Shri Raghuvir Singh  
 Khaire, Shri Chandrakant  
 Khan, Shri Hassan  
 Khan, Shri Mansoor Ali  
 Khandelwal, Shri Vijay Kumar  
 Khanduri, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) B.C.  
 Khanna, Shri Vinod  
 Khunte, Shri P.R.  
 Khurana, Shri Madan Lal  
 Krishnamraju, Shri  
 Krishnamurthy, Shri K. Balarama

Krishnamurthy, Shri K.E.  
 Krishnan, Dr. C.  
 Krishnaswamy, Shri A.  
 Kulaste, Shri Faggan Singh  
 Kumar, Shri V. Dhananjaya  
 Kumarasamy, Shri P.  
 Kuppusami, Shri C.  
 Kusmaria, Dr. Ramkrishna  
 Kyndiah, Shri P.R.  
 Mahajan, Shri Y.G.  
 Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra  
 Mahale, Shri Haribhau Shankar  
 Mahant, Dr. Charan Das  
 Maharia, Shri Subhash  
 Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari  
 Mahto, Shrimati Abha  
 Majhi, Shri Parsuram  
 Makwana, Shri Savshibhai  
 Malaisamy, Shri K.  
 Malhotra, Dr. Vijay Kumar  
 Malyala, Shri Rajaiah  
 \*Mandal, Shri Brahma Nand  
 Mane, Shri Shivaji  
 Mane, Shrimati Nivedita  
 \*Manjay Lal, Shri  
 Manjhi, Shri Ramjee  
 Mann, Shri Zora Singh  
 Meena, Shri Bherulal  
 Mehta, Shrimati Jayawanti  
 Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina  
 Mishra, Shri Shyam Bihari  
 Mistry, Shri Madhusudan

Mohale, Shri Punnu Lal  
Mohan, Shri P.  
Mohite, Shri Subodh  
Mookherjee, Shri Satya Brata  
Moorthy, Shri A.K.  
Munda, Shri Kariya  
Muni Lall, Shri  
Muniyappa, Shri K.H.  
Muraleedharan, Shri K.  
Murthi, Dr. M.V.V.S.  
Murugesan, Shri S.  
Muttemwar, Shri Vilas  
Nagmani, Shri  
Naik, Shri A. Venkatesh  
Naik, Shri Ali Mohd.  
Naik, Shri Ram  
Naik, Shri Shripad Yasso  
Narah, Shrimati Ranee  
Nayak, Shri Ananta  
Nitish Kumar, Shri  
Ola, Shri Sis Ram  
Oram, Shri Jual  
Osmani, Shri A.F. Golam  
Padmanabham, Shri Mudragada  
Pal, Dr. Mahendra Singh  
Pal, Shri Rupchand  
Palanimanickam, Shri S.S.  
Pandey, Shri Ravindra Kumar  
Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan  
Pandian, Shri P.H.  
Paranjpe, Shri Prakash  
Parthasarathi, Shri B.K.

Parste, Shri Dalpat Singh  
Passi, Shri Raj Narain  
Paswan, Dr. Sanjay  
Paswan, Shri Sukdeo  
Patasani, Dr. Prasanna Kumar  
Patel, Dr. Ashok  
Patel, Shri Chandresh  
Patel, Shri Dharam Raj Singh  
Pathak, Shri Harin  
Patil, Shri Amarsinh Vasantrao  
Patil, Shri Annasaheb M.K.  
Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe  
Patil (Yatnal), Shri Basangouda R.  
Patil, Shri Bhaskarrao  
Patil, Shri Jaysingrao Gaikwad  
Patil, Shri Prakash V.  
Patil, Shri R.S.  
Patil, Shri Shivraj V.  
Patil, Shri Uttamrao  
Patnaik, Shrimati Kumudini  
Patwa, Shri Sundar Lal  
\*Pilot, Shrimati Rama  
Ponnuswamy, Shri E.  
Potai, Shri Sohan  
Pradhan, Dr. Debendra  
Pradhan, Shri Ashok  
Prasad, Shri V. Sreenivasa  
Premajam, Prof. A.K.  
Puglia, Shri Naresh  
Radhakrishnan, Shri Varkala  
Rai, Shri Nawal Kishore  
Raja, Shri A.

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\*Recorded through slip

Rajbangshi, Shri Madhab  
 Rajendran, Shri P.  
 Rajukhedi, Shri Gajendra Singh  
 Ram, Shri Braj Mohan  
 Ramaiah, Dr. B.B.  
 Ramaiah, Shri Gunipati  
 Ramachandran, Shri Gingee N.  
 Ramshakal, Shri  
 Ramulu, Shri H.G.  
 Rao, Shri Ch. Vidyasagar  
 Rao, Dr. D.V.G. Shankar  
 Rao, Shri Ganta Sreenivasa  
 \*Rao, Shri S.B.P.B.K. Satyanarayana  
 Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh  
 Rau, Shrimati Prabha  
 Ravi, Shri Sheesh Ram Singh  
 Rawale, Shri Mohan  
 Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh  
 Rawat, Shri Pradeep  
 Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada  
 Reddy, Shri A.P. Jithender  
 Reddy, Shri B.V.N.  
 Reddy, Shri Chada Suresh  
 Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukender  
 Reddy, Shri N. Janardhana  
 Reddy, Shri, S. Jaipal  
 Renu Kumari, Shrimati  
 Riyan, Shri Baju Ban  
 \*Roy, Shri Subodh  
 Rudy, Shri Rajiv Pratap  
 Sahu, Shri Anadi

Sahu, Shri Tarachand  
 Saiduzzama, Shri  
 Sanadi, Prof. I.G.  
 Sangtam, Shri K.A.  
 Sangwan, Shri Krishan Singh  
 Saroj, Shri Tufani  
 Saroj, Shrimati Sushila  
 Saroja, Dr. V.  
 Sathi, Shri Harpal Singh  
 Sayeed, Shri P.M.  
 Selvaganpathi, Shri T.M.  
 Sethi, Shri Arjun Charan  
 Shah, Shri Manabendra  
 Shaheen, Shri Abdul Rashid  
 Shandil, Col. (Retd.) Dr. Dhani Ram  
 Shanmugam, Shri N.T.  
 Shanta Kumar, Shri  
 Sharma, Capt. Satish  
 Shukla, Shri Shyamacharan  
 Singh Deo, Shri K.P.  
 Singh Deo, Shrimati Sangeeta Kumari  
 Singh, Capt. (Retd.) Inder  
 Singh, Ch. Tejveer  
 Singh, Dr. Ram Lakhan  
 Singh, Dr. Raman  
 Singh, Kunwar Akhilesh  
 Singh, Sardar Buta  
 Singh, Shri Bahadur  
 Singh, Shri Brij Bhushan Sharan  
 Singh, Shri Chandra Pratap  
 Singh, Shri Chandra Vijay  
 Singh, Shri Charanjit  
 Singh, Shri Chhattarpal

Singh, Shri Digvijay	Thakur, Shri Chunni Lal Bhai
Singh, Shri Khel Sai	Thirunavukkarasar, Shri Su
Singh, Shri Lakshman	Tiwari, Shri Lal Bihari
Singh, Shri Maheshwar	Tiwari, Shri Sunder Lal
Singh, Shri Prabhunath	Tomar, Dr. Ramesh Chand
Singh, Shri Radha Mohan	Tripathee, Shri Ram Naresh
Singh, Shri Rajo	Vaghela, Shri Shankersinh
Singh, Shri Ram Prasad	Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
Singh, Shri Ramanand	Vasava, Shri Mansukhbhai D.
Singh, Shri Ramjivan	Venkataswamy, Dr. N.
Singh, Shri Rampal	Venkateshwarlu, Shri B.
Singh, Shri Tilakdhari Prasad	Verma, Dr. Sahib Singh
Singh, Shrimati Kanti	Verma, Prof. Rita
Sinha, Shri Manoj	Verma, Shri Ram Murti Singh
Sinha, Shri Yashwant	Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash
Sivakumar, Shri V.S.	Vetriselvan, Shri V.K.
Sorake, Shri Vinay Kumar	Vijaya Kumari, Shrimati D.M.
Sreenivasan, Shri C.	Vijayan, Shri A.K.S.
Srikantappa, Shri D.C.	Virendra Kumar, Shri
Srinivasulu, Shri Kalava	Vukkala, Dr. Rajeswaramma
Subba, Shri M.K.	Vyas, Dr. Girija
Sudarsana Natchiappan, Shri E.M.	Wadiyar, Shri S.D.N.R.
Sudheeran, Shri V.M.	Wanga, Shri Chintaman
Suman, Shri Ramji Lal	Wangcha, Shri Rajkumar
*Sunil Dutt, Shri	Yadav, Dr. (Shrimati) Sudha
Suresh, Shri Kodikunnil	Yadav, Shri Akhilesh
Swain, Shri Kharabela	Yadav, Dr. Jaswant Singh
Swami, Shri Chinmayanand	Yadav, Shri Balram Singh
Thakkar, Shrimati Jayaben B.	Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad
Thakor, Shri Punjaji Sadaji	Yadav, Shri Hukumdeo Narayan
Thakur, Dr. C.P.	Yadav, Shri Mulayam Singh
	Yadav, Shri Pradip

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\*Recorded through slip

Yadav, Shri Sharad

Yerrannaidu, Shri K.

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction\*, the result of division is:

Ayes: 359

Noes 0

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-third of the Members present and voting.

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER: Now the House will take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

There are no amendments to clauses 2 to 5. If the House agrees, I shall put clauses 2 to 5 together to the vote of the House, in which case, the result of the voting shall be taken as applicable to each clause separately. I hope the House agrees.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: As the lobbies are already cleared, I shall now put clauses 2 to 5 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 5 stand part of the Bill."

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

Division No. 6                      AYES                      [18.20 hrs.]

Abdullakutty, Shri A.P.

Acharya, Shri Prasanna

Adhi Sankar, Shri

Aditya Nath, Yogi

Adsul, Shri Anandrao Vithoba

Advani, Shri L.K.

Ahmad, Shri Daud

Ahmed, Shri E.

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Ajaya Kumar, Shri S.

Alvi, Shri Rashid

Ambedkar, Shri Prakash Yashwant

Ananth Kumar, Shri

Angle, Shri Ramakant

Argal, Shri Ashok

Arya, Dr. (Shrimati) Anita

Athawale, Shri Ramdas

Atkinson, Shri Denzil B.

Azad, Shri Kirti Jha

Baalu, Shri T.R.

'Bachda', Shri Bachi Singh Rawat

Badnore, Shri Vijayendra Pal Singh

Baghel, Prof. S.P. Singh

Bais, Shri Ramesh

Baitha, Shri Mahendra

Banerjee, Shrimati Jayashree

Bangarappa, Shri S.

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Basavanagoud, Shri Kolur

Basavaraj, Shri G.S.

Begum Noor Bano

Bhagat, Prof. Dukha

Bhagora, Shri Tarachand

Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lal

Bhatia, Shri R.L.

Bhuria, Shri Kantilal

Bind, Shri Ram Rati

Bishnoi, Shri Jaswant Singh

Botcha, Shri Satyanarayana

Brahmanaiah, Shri A.

\*AYES: Shri Sunsuma Khunggur Bwiswmuthlary, Dr. Vallabhbai Kathiria, S/Shri Brahma Nand Mandal, Manjay Lal, Shrimati Rama Pilot, Shri S.B.P.B.K. Satyanarayan Rao, Shri Subodh Roy, Shri Sunil Dutt recorded through division slip. Total: 367.



Brar, Shri J.S.	Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Bundela, Shri Sujan Singh	Deve Gowda, Shri H.D.
Bwiswmuthiary, Shri Sansuma Khunggur	Dhinakaran, Shri T.T.V.
C. Suguna Kumari, Dr. (Shrimati)	Diler Shri Kishan Lal
Chakraborty, Shrimati Bijoya	Diwathe, Shri Namdeo Harbaji
Chandel, Shri Suresh	Dudi, Shri Rameshwar
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath	Dullo, Shri Shamsher Singh
Chaturvedi Shri Satyavrat	Eden, Shri George
Chaubey, Shri Lal Muni	Elangovan, Shri P.D.
Chaudhary, Shri Haribhai	Farook, Shri M.O.H.
Chaudhary, Shri Ram Raghunath	Fernandes, Shri George
Chaudhary, Shri Ram Tahal	Gadhavi, Shri P.S.
Chaudhri, Shri Manibhai Ramjibhai	Gamang, Shrimati Hema
Chauhan, Shri Bal Krishna	Gamlin, Shri Jarbom
Chauhan, Shri Nandkumar Singh	Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal
Chauhan, Shri Shriram	Gandhi, Shrimati Sonia
Chennithala, Shri Ramesh	Gautam, Shrimati Sheela
Chikhalia, Shrimati Bhavnaben Devrajibhai	Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
Choudhary, Col. (Retd.) Sona Ram	Gavit, Shri Ramdas Rupala
Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar	Gawali, Kumari Bhavana Pundlikrao
Choudhary, Shrimati Reena	Geete, Shri Anant Gangaram
Choudhry, Shri Padam Sen	Gehlot, Shri Thawar Chand
Chouhan, Shri Shivraj Singh	George, Shri K. Francis
Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh	Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh
Chowdhury, Shri Bikash	Giluwa, Shri Laxman
D'Souza, Dr. (Shrimati) Beatrix	Goel, Shri Vijay
Daggubati, Shri Ramanaidu	Gogoi, Shri Dip
Dalit Ezhilmalai, Shri	Gohain, Shri Rajen
Das, Shri Khagen	Govindan, Shri T.
Das, Shri Nepal Chandra	Gudhe, Shri Anant
Dattatreya, Shri Bandaru	Gupta, Prof. Chaman Lal
Delkar, Shri Mohan S.	Hamid, Shri Abdul
Deo, Shri Bikram Keshari	Handique, Shri Bijoy

Hansda, Shri Thomas  
 Hussain, Shri Syed Shahnawaz  
 Jadhav, Shri Suresh Ramrao  
 Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.  
 Jag Mohan, Shri  
 Jagannath, Dr. Manda  
 Jain, Shri Pusp  
 Jaiswal, Dr. M.P.  
 Jaiswal, Shri Shankar Prasad  
 Jaiswal, Shri Shriprakash  
 Jalappa, Shri R.L.  
 Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan  
 Jha, Shri Raghunath  
 Jos, Shri A.C.  
 Joshi, Dr. Murl Manohar  
 Kaliappan, Shri K.K.  
 Kamble, Shri Shivaji Vithalrao  
 Kanungo, Shri Trilochan  
 Karunakaran, Shri K.  
 Kashyap, Shri Bali Ram  
 Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh  
 Katara, Shri Babubhai K.  
 Kataria, Shri Rattan Lal  
 Kathiria, Dr. Vallabhbbhai  
 Katiyar, Shri Vinay  
 Kaur, Shrimati Preneet  
 Kaushal, Shri Raghuvir Singh  
 Khaire, Shri Chandrakant  
 Khan, Shri Hassan  
 Khan, Shri Mansoor Ali  
 Khandelwal, Shri Vijay Kumar  
 Khanduri, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) B.C.  
 Khanna, Shri Vinod

Khunte, Shri P.R.  
 Khurana, Shri Madan Lal  
 Krishnamraju, Shri  
 Krishnamurthy, Shri K. Balarama  
 Krishnamurthy, Shri K.E.  
 Krishnan, Dr. C.  
 Krishnaswamy, Shri A.  
 Kulaste, Shri Faggan Singh  
 Kumar, Shri Arun  
 \*Kumar, Shri V. Dhananjaya  
 Kumarasamy, Shri P.  
 Kuppusami, Shri C.  
 Kusmaria, Dr. Ramkrishna  
 Kyndiah, Shri P.R.  
 Mahajan, Shri Y.G.  
 Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra  
 Mahale, Shri Haribhau Shankar  
 Mahant, Dr. Charan Das  
 Maharia, Shri Subhash  
 Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari  
 Mahto, Shrimati Abha  
 Majhi, Shri Parsuram  
 Makwana, Shri Savshibhai  
 Malaisamy, Shri K.  
 Malhotra, Dr. Vijay Kumar  
 Malyala, Shri Rajaiah  
 Mandal, Shri Brahma Nand  
 Mane, Shri Shivaji  
 Mane, Shrimati Nivedita  
 Manjay Lal, Shri  
 Manjhi, Shri Ramjee  
 Mann, Shri Zora Singh

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\*Recorded through slip

Meena, Shri Bherulal  
 Mehta, Shrimati Jayawanti  
 Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina  
 Mishra, Shri Shyam Bihari  
 Mistry, Shri Madhusudan  
 Mohale, Shri Punnu Lal  
 Mohan, Shri P.  
 Mohite, Shri Subodh  
 Mookherjee, Shri Satya Brata  
 Moorthy, Shri A.K.  
 Munda, Shri Kariya  
 Muni Lall, Shri  
 Muniyappa, Shri K.H.  
 Muraleedharan, Shri K.  
 Murthi, Dr. M.V.V.S.  
 Murugesan, Shri S  
 Muttemwar, Shri Vilas  
 Nagmani, Shri  
 Naik, Shri A. Venkatesh  
 Naik, Shri Ali Mohd.  
 Naik, Shri Ram  
 Naik, Shri Shripad Yasso  
 Narah, Shrimati Ranee  
 Nayak, Shri Ananta  
 Nitish Kumar, Shri  
 Ola, Shri Sis Ram  
 Oram, Shri Jual  
 Osmani, Shri A.F. Golam  
 Padmanabham, Shri Mudragada  
 Pal, Dr. Mahendra Singh  
 Pal, Shri Rupchand  
 Palanimanickam, Shri S.S.  
 Pandey, Shri Ravindra Kumar

Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan  
 Pandian, Shri P.H.  
 Paranjpe, Shri Prakash  
 Parthasarathi, Shri B.K.  
 Parste, Shri Dalpat Singh  
 Passi, Shri Raj Narain  
 Paswan, Dr. Sanjay  
 Paswan, Shri Sukdeo  
 Patasani, Dr. Prasanna Kumar  
 Patel, Dr. Ashok  
 Patel, Shri Chandresh  
 Patel, Shri Dharam Raj Singh  
 Pathak, Shri Harin  
 Patil, Shri Amarsinh Vasantrao  
 Patil, Shri Annasaheb M.K.  
 Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe  
 Patil (Yatnal), Shri Basangouda R.  
 Patil, Shri Bhaskarrao  
 Patil, Shri Jaysingrao Gaikwad  
 Patil, Shri Prakash V.  
 Patil, Shri R.S.  
 Patil, Shri Shivraj V.  
 Patil, Shri Uttamrao  
 Patnaik, Shrimati Kumudini  
 Patwa, Shri Sundar Lal  
 Pilot, Shrimati Rama  
 Ponnuswamy, Shri E.  
 Potai, Shri Sohan  
 Pradhan, Dr. Debendra  
 Pradhan, Shri Ashok  
 Prasad, Shri V. Sreenivasa  
 Premajam, Prof. A.K.  
 Puglia, Shri Naresh  
 Radhakrishnan, Shri Varkala

Rai, Shri Nawal Kishore  
 Raja, Shri A.  
 Rajbangshi, Shri Madhab  
 Rajendran, Shri P.  
 Rajukhedi, Shri Gajendra Singh  
 Ram, Shri Braj Mohan  
 Ramaiah, Dr. B.B.  
 Ramaiah, Shri Gunipati  
 Ramachandran, Shri Gingee N.  
 Ramshakal, Shri  
 Ramulu, Shri H.G.  
 Rao, Shri Ch. Vidyasagar  
 Rao, Dr. D.V.G. Shankar  
 Rao, Shri Ganta Sreenivasa  
 \*Rao, Shri S.B.P.B.K. Satyanarayana  
 Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh  
 Rau, Shrimati Prabha  
 Ravi, Shri Sheesh Ram Singh  
 Rawale, Shri Mohan  
 Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh  
 Rawat, Shri Pradeep  
 Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada  
 Reddy, Shri A.P. Jithender  
 Reddy, Shri B.V.N.  
 Reddy, Shri Chada Suresh  
 Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukender  
 Reddy, Shri N. Janardhana  
 Reddy, Shri, S. Jaipal  
 Renu Kumari, Shrimati  
 Riyan, Shri Baju Ban  
 Roy, Shri Subodh  
 Rudy, Shri Rajiv Pratap  
 Sahu, Shri Anadi

\*Sahu, Shri Tarachand  
 Saiduzzama, Shri  
 Sanadi, Prof. I.G.  
 Sangtam, Shri K.A.  
 Sangwan, Shri Krishan Singh  
 Saroj, Shri Tufani  
 Saroj, Shrimati Sushila  
 Saroja, Dr. V.  
 Sathi, Shri Harpal Singh  
 Sayeed, Shri P.M.  
 Selvaganpathi, Shri T.M.  
 Sethi, Shri Arjun Charan  
 Shah, Shri Manabendra  
 Shaheen, Shri Abdul Rashid  
 Shandil, Col. (Retd.) Dr. Dhani Ram  
 Shanmugam, Shri N.T.  
 Shanta Kumar, Shri  
 Sharma, Capt. Satish  
 Shukla, Shri Shyamacharan  
 Singh Deo, Shri K.P.  
 Singh Deo, Shrimati Sangeeta Kumari  
 Singh, Capt. (Retd.) Inder  
 Singh, Ch. Tejveer  
 Singh, Dr. Ram Lakhan  
 Singh, Dr. Raman  
 Singh, Kunwar Akhilesh  
 Singh, Sardar Buta  
 Singh, Shri Bahadur  
 Singh, Shri Brij Bhushan Sharan  
 Singh, Shri C.N.  
 Singh, Shri Chandra Pratap  
 Singh, Shri Chandra Vijay

Singh, Shri Charanjit  
 Singh, Shri Chhatrapal  
 Singh, Shri Digvijay  
 Singh, Shri Khel Sai  
 Singh, Shri Lakshman  
 Singh, Shri Maheshwar  
 Singh, Shri Prabhunath  
 Singh, Shri Radha Mohan  
 Singh, Shri Rajo  
 Singh, Shri Ram Prasad  
 Singh, Shri Ramanand  
 Singh, Shri Ramjivan  
 Singh, Shri Rampal  
 Singh, Shri Tilakdhari Prasad  
 Singh, Shrimati Kanti  
 Sinha, Shri Manoj  
 Sinha, Shri Yashwant  
 Sivakumar, Shri V.S.  
 Sorake, Shri Vinay Kumar  
 Sreenivasan, Shri C.  
 Srikantappa, Shri D.C.  
 Srinivasulu, Shri Kalava  
 Subba, Shri M.K.  
 Sudarsana Natchiappan, Shri E.M.  
 Sudheeran, Shri V.M.  
 Suman, Shri Ramji Lal  
 Sunil Dutt, Shri  
 Suresh, Shri Kodikunnil  
 Swain, Shri Kharabela  
 Swami, Shri Chinmayanand  
 Thakkar, Shrimati Jayaben B.  
 Thakor, Shri Punjaji Sadaji  
 Thakur, Dr. C.P.  
 Thakur, Shri Chunni Lal Bhai

Thirunavukkarasar, Shri Su  
 \*Thomas, Shri P.C.  
 Tiwari, Shri Lal Bihari  
 Tiwari, Shri Sunder Lal  
 Tomar, Dr. Ramesh Chand  
 Tripathee, Shri Ram Naresh  
 Vaghela, Shri Shankersinh  
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari  
 Vasava, Shri Mansukhbhai D.  
 Venkataswamy, Dr. N.  
 Venkateshwarlu, Shri B.  
 Verma, Dr. Sahib Singh  
 Verma, Prof. Rita  
 Verma, Shri Ram Murti Singh  
 Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash  
 Vetriselvan, Shri V.K.  
 Vijaya Kumari, Shrimati D.M.  
 Vijayan, Shri A.K.S.  
 Virendra Kumar, Shri  
 Vukkala, Dr. Rajeswaramma  
 Vyas, Dr. Girija  
 Wadiyar, Shri S.D.N.R.  
 \*Wanga, Shri Chintaman  
 Wangcha, Shri Rajkumar  
 Yadav, Dr. (Shrimati) Sudha  
 Yadav, Shri Akhilesh  
 Yadav, Dr. Jaswant Singh  
 Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad  
 Yadav, Shri Hukumdeo Narayan  
 Yadav, Shri Mulayam Singh  
 \*Yadav, Shri Pradip  
 Yadav, Shri Sharad  
 Yerrannaidu, Shri K.

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\*Recorded through slips

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction\*\*, the result\* of the division is:

Ayes: 364

Noes: 0

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 to 5 were added to the Bill.*

#### Clause 1—Short Title

*Amendment made:*

Page 1, line 3,—

for "(Ninety-sixth Amendment)",

substitute "(Eighty-seventh Amendment)" (1)

(Shri Arun Jaitley)

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put clause 1, as amended, to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*The Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: Before I put the motion that the Bill, as amended, be passed, to vote of the House, I would

\*\*AYES: S/Shri V. Dhanajaya Kumar, S.B.P.B.K. Satyanarayan Rao, Tarachand Sahu, P.C. Thomas, Chintaman Wanga and Pradip Yadav recorded through slips. Total : 370

\*The result of this division applies to each of the clauses 2 to 5 separately.

like to say this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be by division.

The Lobbies have already been cleared.

The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

Division No. 7 AYES [18.25 hrs.]

Abdullakutty, Shri A.P.

Acharya, Shri Prasanna

Adhi Sankar, Shri

Aditya Nath, Yogi

Adsul, Shri Anandrao Vithoba

Advani, Shri L.K.

Ahmad, Shri Daud

Ahmed, Shri E.

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Ajaya Kumar, Shri S.

Alvi, Shri Rashid

Ambedkar, Shri Prakash Yashwant

Ananth Kumar, Shri

Angle, Shri Ramakant

Argal, Shri Ashok

Arya, Dr. (Shrimati) Anita

Athawale, Shri Ramdas

Atkinson, Shri Denzil B.

Azad, Shri Kirti Jha

Baalu, Shri T.R.

'Bachda', Shri Bachi Singh Rawat

Badnore, Shri Vijayendra Pal Singh

Baghel, Prof. S.P. Singh

Bais, Shri Ramesh

Baitha, Shri Mahendra  
Banerjee, Shrimati Jayashree  
Bangarappa, Shri S.  
Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar  
Basavanagoud, Shri Kolor  
Basavaraj, Shri G.S.  
Begum Noor Bano  
Bhagat, Prof. Dukha  
Bhagora, Shri Tarachand  
Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lal  
Bhatia, Shri R.L.  
Bhuria, Shri Kantilal  
Bind, Shri Ram Rati  
Bishnoi, Shri Jaswant Singh  
Botcha, Shri Satyanarayana  
Brahmanaiah, Shri A.  
Brar, Shri J.S.  
Bundela, Shri Sujana Singh  
Bwiswmuthiary, Shri Sansuma Khunggur  
C. Suguna Kumari, Dr. (Shrimati)  
Chakraborty, Shrimati Bijoya  
Chandel, Shri Suresh  
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath  
Chaturvedi Shri Satyavrat  
Chaubey, Shri Lal Muni  
Chaudhary, Shri Haribhai  
Chaudhary, Shri Ram Raghunath  
Chaudhary, Shri Ram Tahal  
Chaudhri, Shri Manibhai Ramjibhai  
Chauhan, Shri Bal Krishna  
Chauhan, Shri Nandkumar Singh  
Chauhan, Shri Shriram

Chennithala, Shri Ramesh  
Chikhahia, Shrimati Bhavnaben Devrajibhai  
Choudhary, Col. (Retd.) Sona Ram  
Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar  
Choudhary, Shrimati Reena  
Choudhry, Shri Padam Sen  
Chouhan, Shri Shivraj Singh  
Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh  
Chowdhury, Shri Bikash  
D'Souza, Dr. (Shrimati) Beatrix  
Daggubati, Shri Ramanaidu  
Dalit Ezhilmalai, Shri  
Das, Shri Khagen  
Dattatreya, Shri Bandaru  
Delkar, Shri Mohan S.  
Deo, Shri Bikram Keshari  
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan  
Deve Gowda, Shri H.D.  
Dhinakaran, Shri T.T.V.  
Diler Shri Kishan Lal  
Diwathe, Shri Namdeo Harbaji  
Dudi, Shri Rameshwar  
Dullo, Shri Shamsheer Singh  
Eden, Shri George  
Elangovan, Shri P.D.  
Farook, Shri M.O.H.  
Fernandes, Shri George  
Gadhavi, Shri P.S.  
Gamang, Shrimati Hema  
Gamlin, Shri Jarborn  
Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal  
Gandhi, Shrimati Sonia

Gautam, Shrimati Sheela  
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodiya  
Gavit, Shri Ramdas Rupala  
Gawali, Kumari Bhavana Pundlikrao  
Geete, Shri Anant Gangaram  
Gehlot, Shri Thawar Chand  
George, Shri K. Francis  
Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh  
Giluwa, Shri Laxman  
Goel, Shri Vijay  
Gogoi, Shri Dip  
Gohain, Shri Rajen  
Govindan, Shri T.  
Gudhe, Shri Anant  
Gupta, Prof. Chaman Lal  
Hamid, Shri Abdul  
Handique, Shri Bijoy  
Hansda, Shri Thomas  
Hussain, Shri Syed Shahnawaz  
Jadhav, Shri Suresh Ramrao  
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.  
Jag Mohan, Shri  
Jagannath, Dr. Manda  
Jain, Shri Pusp  
Jaiswal, Dr. M.P.  
Jaiswal, Shri Shankar Prasad  
Jaiswal, Shri Shriprakash  
Jalappa, Shri R.L.  
Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan  
Jha, Shri Raghunath  
Jos, Shri A.C.  
Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar

Kaliappan, Shri K.K.  
Kamble, Shri Shivaji Vithalrao  
Kanungo, Shri Trilochan  
Karunakaran, Shri K.  
Kashyap, Shri Bali Ram  
Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh  
Katara, Shri Babubhai K.  
Kataria, Shri Rattan Lal  
Kathiria, Dr. Vallabhbai  
Katiyar, Shri Vinay  
Kaur, Shrimati Preneet  
Kaushal, Shri Raghuvir Singh  
Khaire, Shri Chandrakant  
Khan, Shri Hassan  
Khan, Shri Mansoor Ali  
Khandehwal, Shri Vijay Kumar  
Khanduri, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) B.C.  
Khanna, Shri Vinod  
Khunte, Shri P.R.  
Khurana, Shri Madan Lal  
Krishnamraju, Shri  
Krishnamurthy, Shri K. Balarama  
Krishnamurthy, Shri K.E.  
Krishnan, Dr. C.  
Krishnaswamy, Shri A.  
Kulaste, Shri Faggan Singh  
Kumar, Shri Arun  
Kumar, Shri V. Dhananjaya  
Kumarasamy, Shri P.  
Kuppusami, Shri C.  
Kusmaria, Dr. Ramkrishna  
Kyndiah, Shri P.R.



Mahajan, Shri Y.G.  
Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra  
Mahale, Shri Haribhau Shankar  
Mahant, Dr. Charan Das  
Maharia, Shri Subhash  
Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari  
Mahto, Shrimati Abha  
Majhi, Shri Parsuram  
Makwana, Shri Savshibhai  
Malaisamy, Shri K.  
Malhotra, Dr. Vijay Kumar  
Malyala, Shri Rajaiah  
Mandal, Shri Brahma Nand  
Mane, Shri Shivaji  
Mane, Shrimati Nivedita  
Manjay Lal, Shri  
Manjhi, Shri Ramjee  
Mann, Shri Zora Singh  
Meena, Shri Bherulal  
Mehta, Shrimati Jayawanti  
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina  
Mishra, Shri Shyam Bihari  
Mistry, Shri Madhusudan  
Mohale, Shri Punnu Lal  
Mohan, Shri P.  
Mohite, Shri Subodh  
Mookherjee, Shri Satya Brata  
Moorthy, Shri A.K.  
Munda, Shri Kariya  
Muni Lall, Shri  
Muniyappa, Shri K.H.  
Muraleedharan, Shri K.

Murthi, Dr. M.V.V.S.  
Murugesan, Shri S.  
Muttemwar, Shri Vilas  
Nagmani, Shri  
Naik, Shri A. Venkatesh  
Naik, Shri Ali Mohd.  
Naik, Shri Ram  
Naik, Shri Shripad Yasso  
Narah, Shrimati Ranee  
Nayak, Shri Ananta  
Nitish Kumar, Shri  
Ola, Shri Sis Ram  
Oram, Shri Jual  
Osmani, Shri A.F. Golam  
Padmanabham, Shri Mudragada  
Pal, Dr. Mahendra Singh  
Pal, Shri Rupchand  
Palanimanickam, Shri S.S.  
Pandey, Shri Ravindra Kumar  
Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan  
Pandian, Shri P.H.  
Paranjpe, Shri Prakash  
Parthasarathi, Shri B.K.  
Parste, Shri Dalpat Singh  
Passi, Shri Raj Narain  
Paswan, Dr. Sanjay  
Paswan, Shri Sukdeo  
Patasani, Dr. Prasanna Kumar  
Patel, Dr. Ashok  
Patel, Shri Chandresh  
Patel, Shri Dharam Raj Singh  
Pathak, Shri Harin

Patil, Shri Amarsingh Vasantrao  
 Patil, Shri Annasaheb M.K.  
 Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe  
 Patil (Yatnal), Shri Basangouda R.  
 Patil, Shri Bhaskarrao  
 Patil, Shri Jaysingrao Gaikwad  
 Patil, Shri Prakash V.  
 Patil, Shri R.S.  
 Patil, Shri Shivraj V.  
 Patil, Shri Uttamrao  
 Patnaik, Shrimati Kumudini  
 Patwa, Shri Sundar Lal  
 Pilot, Shrimati Rama  
 Ponnuswamy, Shri E.  
 Potai, Shri Sohan  
 Pradhan, Dr. Debendra  
 Pradhan, Shri Ashok  
 Prasad, Shri V. Sreenivasa  
 Premajam, Prof. A.K.  
 Puglia, Shri Naresh  
 Radhakrishnan, Shri Varkala  
 Rai, Shri Nawal Kishore  
 Raja, Shri A.  
 Rajbangshi, Shri Madhab  
 Rajendran, Shri P.  
 Rajukhedi, Shri Gajendra Singh  
 Ram Sajivan, Shri  
 Ram, Shri Braj Mohan  
 Ramaiah, Dr. B.B.  
 Ramaiah, Shri Gunipati  
 Ramachandran, Shri Ginge N.  
 Ramshakal, Shri

Ramulu, Shri H.G.  
 Rao, Shri Ch. Vidyasagar  
 Rao, Dr. D.V.G. Shankar  
 Rao, Shri Ganta Sreenivasa  
 Rao, Shri S.B.P.B.K. Satyanarayana  
 Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh  
 Rau, Shrimati Prabha  
 Ravi, Shri Sheesh Ram Singh  
 Rawale, Shri Mohan  
 Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh  
 Rawat, Shri Pradeep  
 Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada  
 Reddy, Shri A.P. Jithender  
 Reddy, Shri B.V.N.  
 Reddy, Shri Chada Suresh  
 Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukender  
 Reddy, Shri N. Janardhana  
 Reddy, Shri, S. Jaipal  
 Renu Kumari, Shrimati  
 Riyan, Shri Baju Ban  
 Roy, Shri Subodh  
 Rudy, Shri Rajiv Pratap  
 Sahu, Shri Anadi  
 Sahu, Shri Tarachand  
 Saiduzzama, Shri  
 Sanadi, Prof. I.G.  
 Sangtam, Shri K.A.  
 Sangwan, Shri Krishan Singh  
 Saroj, Shri Tufani  
 Saroj, Shrimati Sushila  
 Saroja, Dr. V.  
 Sathi, Shri Harpal Singh

Sayeed, Shri P.M.	Singh, Shri Ram Prasad
Selvaganpathi, Shri T.M.	Singh, Shri Ramanand
Sethi, Shri Arjun Charan	Singh, Shri Ramjivan
Shah, Shri Manabendra	Singh, Shri Rampal
Shaheen, Shri Abdul Rashid	Singh, Shri Tilakdhari Prasad
Shandil, Col. (Retd.) Dr. Dhani Ram	Singh, Shrimati Kanti
Shanmugam, Shri N.T.	Sinha, Shri Manuj
Shanta Kumar, Shri	Sinha, Shri Yashwant
Sharma, Capt. Satish	Sivakumar, Shri V.S.
Shukla, Shri Shyamacharan	Sorake, Shri Vinay Kumar
Singh Deo, Shri K.P.	Sreenivasan, Shri C.
Singh Deo, Shrimati Sangeeta Kumari	Srikantappa, Shri D.C.
Singh, Capt. (Retd.) Inder	Srinivasulu, Shri Kalava
Singh, Ch. Tejveer	Subba, Shri M.K.
Singh, Dr. Ram Lakhan	Sudarsana Natchiappan, Shri E.M.
Singh, Dr. Raman	Sudheeran, Shri V.M.
Singh, Kunwar Akhilesh	Suman, Shri Ramji Lal
Singh, Sardar Buta	Sunil Dutt, Shri
Singh, Shri Bahadur	Suresh, Shri Kodikunnil
Singh, Shri Brij Bhushan Sharan	Swain, Shri Kharabela
Singh, Shri C.N.	Swami, Shri Chinmayanand
Singh, Shri Chandra Pratap	Thakkar, Shrimati Jayaben B.
Singh, Shri Chandra Vijay	Thakor, Shri Punjaji Sadaji
Singh, Shri Charanjit	Thakur, Dr. C.P.
Singh, Shri Chhatrapal	Thakur, Shri Chunni Lal Bhai
Singh, Shri Digvijay	Thirunavukkarasar, Shri Su
Singh, Shri Khel Sai	*Thomas, Shri P.C.
Singh, Shri Lakshman	Tiwari, Shri Lal Bihari
Singh, Shri Maheshwar	Tiwari, Shri Sunder Lal
Singh, Shri Prabhunath	Tomar, Dr. Ramesh Chand
Singh, Shri Radha Mohan	Tripathi, Shri Ram Naresh
Singh, Shri Rajo	

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\*Recorded through slip

Vaghela, Shri Shankersinh  
\*Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari  
Vasava, Shri Mansukhbhai D.  
Venkataswamy, Dr. M.  
Venkateshwarlu, Shri B.  
Verma, Dr. Sahib Singh  
Verma, Prof. Rita  
Verma, Shri Ram Murti Singh  
Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash  
Vetriselvan, Shri V.K.  
Vijaya Kumari, Shrimati D.M.  
Vijayan, Shri A.K.S.  
Virendra Kumar, Shri  
Vukkala, Dr. Rajeswaramma  
Vyas, Dr. Girija  
Wadiyar, Shri S.D.N.R.  
Wanga, Shri Chintaman  
Wangcha, Shri Rajkumar  
Yadav, Dr. (Shrimati) Sudha  
Yadav, Shri Akhilesh  
Yadav, Dr. Jaswant Singh  
Yadav, Shri Balram Singh

Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad  
Yadav, Shri Hukumdeo Narayan  
Yadav, Shri Mulayam Singh  
Yadav, Shri Pradip  
Yadav, Shri Sharad  
Yerrannaidu, Shri K.

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction\*, the result of the division is:

Ayes: 369

Noes: 0

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The Bill, as amended, is passed by the requisite majority, in accordance with the provisions of article 368 of the Constitution.

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the lobbies may please be opened. The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, that is, on 7th May, 2003 at 11 a.m.

**18.26 hours**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, May 7, 2003/Vaisakha 17, 1925 (Saka).*

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\*Recorded through slip

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\*Ayes: Shri P.C. Thomas and Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee recorded through division slips. Total: 371

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