

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

## **(English Version)**

**Second Session**  
**(Fourteenth Lok Sabha)**



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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
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\*Nominated on 29.05.2004 by President.

## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

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*Monday, July 12, 2004/Asadha 21, 1926 (Saka)*

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*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats. We have a very hon. delegation in the House.

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

### WELCOME TO PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION FROM THAILAND

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, at the outset, I have to make an announcement.

On my own behalf and on behalf of the hon. Members of the House, I have great pleasure in welcoming His Excellency Mr. Uthai Pimchaichon, Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the National Assembly and the members of the Parliamentary Delegation from Thailand who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests.

They arrived in India on Sunday, 11 July, 2004. They are now seated in the Special Box. We wish them a happy and fruitful stay in our country. Through them we convey our greetings and best wishes to His Majesty the King, the National Assembly, the Government and the friendly people of Thailand.

[Translation]

SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN (Araria): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given a notice for the suspension of the Question Hour. The entire north Bihar is flood hit causing a great loss to the life and property. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour please.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you if you raise them one by one.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you to raise those issues after the Question Hour. Question No. 81 please.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Madhya Pradesh. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I know the matter. This is a very important issue. Let us debate. You raise it after the Question Hour. I will allow you to raise it.

[Translation]

SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given a notice for suspension of the Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I rejected that. But I will allow you.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Not during this period please. The matters which should be raised after the Question Hour I will allow you to raise them after the Question Hour. Please wait for one more hour.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you after the Question Hour. I have already seen it, Shri Sukdeo Paswan.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, when he has given a notice for the suspension of the Question Hour, your please allow him to speak. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

Sir, you just hear them. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I know the issue. It is an important issue. I will allow him to raise it.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Malhotra, that does not mean I am obliged to do that. It is a very important issue. He has raised it. I have requested the hon. Member.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he has sought for the Suspension of the Question Hour. When a Member gives a notice he should be allowed to explain the reason of his notice. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

Notice has been given for suspension of Question Hour.

MR. SPEAKER: Very good; you are encroaching upon the Question Hour. If you so insist, I will allow him.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the entire North Bihar is reeling under floods. There is a threat to the lives of lakhs of people. I have also given a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Then I shall have to hear everybody.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down first. When I am on my legs, please sit down.

I am very conscious that it is a very important matter. Hon. Members should be allowed to raise it. I fully respect their sentiments. I shall allow you. I have already promised. Some hon. Members from Bihar have seen me already. I am committed to that. But please raise it after the Question Hour. It is only a matter of 55 minutes.

11.02 hrs.

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

### Simplification of Environmental Clearance Procedure

\*81. <sup>+</sup>SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY:  
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the inordinate delay in granting environmental clearance to various projects;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay;

(c) whether the Government has now simplified the procedure for granting environmental clearance;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether still a large number of projects are pending with the Government for environmental clearance; and

(f) if so, the extent to which simplification in the procedure for granting environmental clearance is going to clear the pending projects?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### Statement

(a) and (b) Environmental clearance for project proposals is granted usually within the mandated time frame of 120 days from the date of receipt of complete information from the project authorities. However, environmental clearance for many of the projects gets protracted beyond the prescribed time frame due to non-submission of the requisite information.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has undertaken various measures to streamline and simplify the environmental clearance procedure with a view to promote time-bound and transparent decision making, by making amendments to the Environmental Impact Assessment and Coastal Regulation Zone Notifications,

and by bringing procedural changes. These measures include:

- Time limit of 90 days for completing appraisals, 30 days for communicating decision, and 60 days for completing the public hearing by State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs).
- Investment limit raised from Rs. 50 crores to Rs. 100 crores for new projects.
- Dispensed with the requirement of public hearing for Small Scale Industries (SSIs) located in industrial areas/estates, widening and strengthening of highways, offshore exploration activities beyond 10 kms. from the nearest habitat, mining projects of major minerals with lease upto 20 ha, modernization of existing irrigation projects, and units to be located in Export Processing Zone (EPZ) and Special Economic Zone (SEZ);
- Dispensed with the requirement of EIA report for pipeline projects.
- No Objection Certificate (NOC)/consent to establish not insisted upon at the time of receipt of the application for environmental clearance.
- Industrial projects costing less than Rs. 5.00 crores are examined in-house and decision taken.
- Powers have been delegated to the State Governments for granting environmental clearance of certain categories of thermal power projects.

(e) and (f) A total number of 250 projects in different sectors are pending for environmental clearance as on 30.6.2004.

The simplification of environmental clearance procedures already brought forth has helped in expediting the process for grant of environmental clearance. In order to further improve and expedite the environmental clearance process and make it more effective, time bound and transparent, the Ministry of Environment & Forests has taken up a comprehensive review of the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 1994.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY: Sir, concerns for environmental pollution and emission of greenhouse gases have already assumed global dimensions leading to widespread campaign to prevent the rampant exploitation

of natural resources, but there is no gainsaying the fact that this Ministry has long earned notoriety, given the sluggish and tardy correspondence, administrative intricacies, overlapping and inordinate delay in clearing the projects. However, recently various measures are sought to be taken for simplification of the clearance procedures. But still, as per the statement of the Ministry, a total number of 250 projects in different sectors are pending for environmental clearance as on 30.06.2004. It is quite untenable.

Sir, may I ask the hon. Minister whether it is true that environment impact assessment has been made mandatory for all projects exceeding Rs. 50 crore, which cater to 1,000 persons and discharge 50,000 million litres per day of sewage because various State Governments have been clamouring for decentralisation of environmental clearance?

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask pointed question. Let him answer. Then, you will put your second supplementary.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY: State Governments are clamouring for decentralisation of environmental clearance on the pretext that it amounts to infringement of sovereignty of the State Government. Therefore, may I know the reaction and opinion of the Central Government, and how many units have been punished for not complying with the prescribed environmental norms?

MR. SPEAKER: How many questions are there in your supplementary? Let the Minister reply. Let us regulate it properly. This is a very important Question.

SHRI A. RAJA: For all projects under the head of industry, thermal power, mining, river valley projects and other infrastructure and nuclear power programmes, environmental clearance under the Environment Protection Act is compulsory and mandatory.

Sir, as the hon. Member put it, there are 250 projects pending for clearance. To some extent, I should honestly admit that there are some delays. That does not mean that the entire delay is attributable to the Ministry side or the Executive side. In order to give environmental clearance for a project, there are numerous factors which should be looked into. Sometimes it requires inter-Ministry interactions. Unless certain clearances are forthcoming from the other Ministries and other clarifications are properly addressed, our hands are tied. Of course, we are having a re-thinking to have single window system.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, all the Ministries are part of the Government.

SHRI A. RAJA: Yes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: It is your duty to see that it is expedited.

SHRI A. RAJA: Sir, reasonable time will be taken by the other Ministries also to comply with their own requirements as soon as it is coming to them.

MR. SPEAKER: What is reasonable, people will decide. Okay.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY: I would like to know about the units which have been punished so far. From the statement of reply, I come to know that powers have been delegated to the State Governments for granting environmental clearance for certain categories of thermal power projects.

The proposed Sagardighi thermal power project is situated in Murshidabad district of West Bengal. I have learnt that the construction job has been awarded a contractor before obtaining the environmental clearance. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the State Government of West Bengal is eligible for granting environmental clearance within the delegated powers he has already mentioned in his statement?

Secondly, what is the fate of the Ganga Action Plan because everyday, one billion litres of raw sewage is pouring into the Ganges, and burnt and unburnt bodies are floating in the river? The Ganga Action Plan was conceived by late Rajiv Gandhi. Now, what is the fate of the Ganga Action Plan?

SHRI A. RAJA: Sir, the Ganga Action Plan will not find place in the environmental impact. However, about the sentiment expressed by the hon. Member about lightening the proceedings in giving clearance, I would submit that it is under serious consideration of the Ministry to have a single-window system to look into environmental clearance alone. Then, we can put conditions that other clearances should be obtained as soon as the environmental clearance is given. Before starting the project, it should be ensured by the project proponent that other clearances are there.

Sir, in a simpler way, I can say that we can combine only our environmental clearances, and other clearances

can be embodied in the order itself in the form of conditional orders, and we are seriously considering it.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY: Sir, I asked a specific question on Sagardighi Thermal Power Project.

SHRI A. RAJA: Sir, let him put a separate question to know particularly about that project.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY: No, Sir. It should not be treated as a separate question. It is well within the ambit of his Ministry.

SHRI A. RAJA: yes, it is well within the ambit of my Ministry, but there are so many projects that are going on in the country. So, kindly put a separate question for the particular project about which you care to know.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY: No, Sir, the hon. Minister can at least say that he would furnish the information that I desire from him later on.

MD. SALIM: Mr. Speaker Sir, I would request you to stop this conversation between the hon. Member and the hon. Minister.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Hon. Speaker, Sir, in the name of environment, sometimes we restrict the development and sometimes due to over enthusiasm for development we damage the environment. So, a judicious and reasonable balance is required between the two, and in carrying out that exercise a fault sometimes occurs on the part of the Ministry, and sometimes the fault takes place on the part of the applicants.

Sir, part (a) of my supplementary question is this. How many projects are pending for more than three years, how many are pending for more than five years, and how many projects are pending for more than five years out of the 250 and odd pending projects? Part (b) of my supplementary question is this. There is a confusion and contradiction between the Tamil Nadu Government and the Centre on the issue of environmental assessment for large townships. Is there a controversy on this issue between the Centre and the State on the plea of encroachment by the Centre on the domain of the State? If it is so, then how is the Government going to solve that problem? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Hannan Mollah, please frame your question.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Sir, part (c) of my supplementary question is this. Sometimes the Committee

meetings are not held in time because there is a delay somewhere in the process. Is there a fixed time-table for the whole year to hold the meetings for clearing the projects?

SHRI A. RAJA: Sir, there is no question of keeping the projects pending for more than 100 days or below 100 days. There process will take some time according to the nature of the project. Suppose, the project concerns an industry, then it may take 100 days, and suppose, the project concerns mining, then it may take a minimum of 30 days. But keeping the project clearances with us will definitely not arise as they depend on the nature of the project and the nature of the information being furnished by the proponents. Suppose, the information furnished by the proponent is insufficient, then there is no other go for the Ministry other than to refer the file again to the State Government or somewhere else where it is pending. Therefore, there is no strict question of keeping a file or clearance paper with me for more than 100 days or so. So, that question does not arise here.

Secondly, of course, we issued a latest notification on 7 July for new constructions that are going to come up and emptying of 50,000 million litres of sewage with the help of more than Rs. 50 crore. Sir, there are some observations and suggestions made by the State Government, the salient features of which I can put before you in a nutshell. Some State Governments create a hue and cry that this law is a must, and that this law is genuinely needed as otherwise it is an onslaught on the powers of the State. Sir, the Town and Planning Country Act is well within the powers of the State Legislatures. But they are confusing this with the Central Government taking away their powers. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you have to provide information.

SHRI A. RAJA: Yes, Sir, I am doing that.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the (c) part of the question asked by Shri Hannan Mollah.

SHRI A. RAJA: Sir, this question is very essential. The State Governments are thinking that we are taking away their powers. There is no question of assault on their powers. At the same time, the Central Government cannot compromise, and cannot give any depreciation in the message of the environmental clearance. Hence, it will be greater value than the powers of the State Government.

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: Hon. Speaker Sir, I would like to ask a question from the hon. Minister. We are going to exploit in future all the natural resources of the country, namely, iron ore, bauxite, etc. for which we are going in for mega projects. So, we know what all we want to do five years ahead.

I would like to categorically know from the hon. Minister whether the Ministry of Environment and Forests will make an 'Environmental Impact Survey' on these mega projects which are going to come up in future.

Then, I would like to know from the Minister whether the Environment Act and Forests Act have become virtually redundant. During the last Government's tenure, if I remember, the then Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh had sent a proposal to then hon. Minister of Environment and Forests, Shri T.R. Baalu, stating that this particular Act had become redundant with the pace of development. Will it be re-looked into so that development could take place in backward States, like Orissa, Bengal, Bihar and in other parts of the country? We have got mega-projects which are still lying to be attended to by the Ministry of Environment and Forests: for example, irrigation, bauxite, iron-ore, electricity and mining projects are pending. Therefore, I would like a categorical reply from the Minister as to whether he will have a re-look of the procedure and, as the hon. Member has clearly asked, try to simplify the procedure.

SHRI A. RAJA: The simplification process is going on. As I have already submitted before the House, there is an idea for having a single-window system instead of having other systems. We want to delegate more powers to the State Governments. The hon. Member said that the present Environmental Protection Act has become redundant, which is absolutely not correct. It is not redundant. We are making continuous changes by way of....

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: I did not say that it is redundant. I said that it is redundant with the pace of development.

*[Translation]*

As per the present pace of development,

*[English]*

you want to develop and you want to achieve eight per cent growth rate. How do you expect to achieve those goals?

MR. SPEAKER: Let the Minister answer the question.

SHRI A. RAJA: There are two things. One is, the Ministry of Environment and Forests is not against development of the industry. Yes, the Government of India is committed to promote the industrial development. However, it does not mean that you can do away with the environmental clearances or you can put anything else.

MR. SPEAKER: These are the concerns which have been expressed by the hon. Members from all sides. Please see that the process is expedited.

SHRI A. RAJA: The Ministry is also concerned about it.

MR. SPEAKER: Please do that.

*[Translation]*

SHRI TARACHAND SAHU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no gain saying the fact that several important schemes are lying pending for environmental clearance. At times, matters are kept pending even if they have nothing to do with environment. There is a case when a particular area is shown as dead forest whereas the fact remains that there is no forest at all. I would like to know from the hon. Minister specifically about the two projects of Chattisgarh. Bodhghat Power Project is lying pending for a long time. There is no threat to environment there, yet the project is pending clearance.

Secondly, a rail line project is lying pending in Bastar district. Bastar district is very rich in terms of mines and mining. There the rail line project is still lying pending in the name of environmental factor. I would like to know from the hon. Minister about the action taken by the Government to give environmental clearance to these two projects.

*[English]*

SHRI A. RAJA: Sir, if there is no adverse impact on environment, whatever may be the project, we will clear it. However, he must furnish the exact information that there is no negative impact on the environment. Even assuming for a moment that there is no adverse impact, the issue should be decided by the Committee. All papers are placed before the Committee. I am not competent or he is not competent to say that there is no impact. Definitely, it will be cleared, subject to its clearance by the Committee. Let the hon. Member write to me and I will give the exact position to him.

MR. SPEAKER: Very well, he will write to you.

*[Translation]*

KUNWAR MANVENDRA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I represent Mathura Parliamentary Constituency. The Mathura Refinery Project, situated in Mathura, comes under the Ministry of Petroleum. The Taj Mahal of Agra is nearly 50 kilometre. Therefore the work of industrial development has been stopped in the name of environment protection. Industrial activities have been banned in the Taj trapezium area causing heavy losses to industrial sector. Through you, Sir, I would like to appeal to the hon. Minister that to allow setting up of environment friendly industries in this area so that local people may get jobs. At present unemployment is very high there and Industrial units of that area are lying closed. Certain areas have been declared industrial areas. Even in those areas useful industrial units have not been set up so as to provide employment to the local youths. The hon. Minister kindly take care of this so that maximum number of people may get employment over there.

*[English]*

SHRI A. RAJA: If there is no adverse impact, then there will be no question of shedding the project.

*[Translation]*

SHRI ANANT GUDHE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, several projects pertaining to various districts and villages of various States are lying pending for want of clearance from the forest and Environment Department of the Union Government. The hon. Minister has stated that there is a 60 days limit for the state government. But several proposals are pending with several state governments. There is one Madgadik forest area in Maharashtra. A proposal of road development pertaining to that area is lying with the state government. But even after 60 days permission has not so far been given. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether his Ministry would pass some order for those cases where clearance has not been given even after the time limit of 60 days has already been crossed.

*[English]*

SHRI A. RAJA: Sir, already the State Governments have been strictly instructed to that effect.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Sir, I would like an assurance from the hon. Minister for ensuring the



constitutional safeguards provided to certain Scheduled Areas, especially to Schedule V and Schedule VI Areas. When an environmental clearance is given, the interest of the people living over there, especially the tribals and the forest land have to be protected. Will his Ministry ensure that their interests are specially safeguarded?

SHRI A. RAJA: Already in the Act itself.  
...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He wants you to see that the Act is properly implemented.

SHRI A. RAJA: It is being implemented properly and we are taking meticulous care on that score.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, states like Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh where projects are approved by the respective states, have assumed to complete the environmental requirements by afforestation. Even after that projects of those areas are lying pending for clearance for several years. The attention of the Ministry was drawn even earlier in this regard, yet those projects are lying pending for several years. In some places it is 5 to 7 years since when clearance has not been provided. I would like to know from the hon. Minister if any time limit would be fixed in this regard so that the matter may be disposed of soon and it may be implemented.

[English]

SHRI A. RAJA: I have not come across any such case. If there is any such case, I will give the details.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY: The details are already available with the Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Pandey, please give him the details in writing.

SHRI A. RAJA: Please give me the details in writing separately and I will react on that.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Chandrakant Khaire, please put a pointed question. Of course, you are specific always.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has said that

[English]

120 days from the date of the receipt of complete information

[Translation]

we will see but there are two Projects of Maharashtra.

[English]

Mumbai Trans-harbour sea link Project and Mumbai Porbander *marg*,

[Translation]

are proposed to be linked with rail. There is traffic in the route. The Govt. of Maharashtra has sent a proposal on 15th June 2001.

The Govt. of Maharashtra has sent a proposal on 10th May 2001 for clearance of Western P link from Worli to Nariman Point, the Govt. is introducing 'single window system'. But the attitude of the officers of the Deptt. of Environment is not so positive. There is a negative attitude, so I would like to know from the hon. Minister if he would try to give early clearance in regard to two projects of Mumbai.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is a Question on simplification of procedure. Do you have any specific information on this specific project?

SHRI A. RAJA: At present, I have no information on that.

MR. SPEAKER: You communicate it to the Member.

SHRI A. RAJA: Yes, Sir.

[Translation]

#### Fixation of Minimum Support Price

\*82. <sup>+</sup> SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA:  
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of agricultural produces for which Government fixes Minimum Support Prices;

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure stability in the prices of the agricultural produces for which Minimum Support Prices are not fixed; and

(c) the action-plans formulated by the Government for the welfare of the small and marginal farmers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

(a) The Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) are fixed by the Government in respect of 25 agricultural commodities, namely—Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Ragi, Wheat, Barley, Gram, Arhar (Tur), Moong, Urad, Masur (Lentil), Sugarcane, Cotton, Groundnut in shell, Jute, Rapeseed/Mustard, Sunflower seed, Soyabean, Safflower, Toria, Tobacco (VFC), Copra, Sesamum and Nigerseed.

(b) The crops covered under MSP account for around 60 per cent of the total value of agricultural output in the country. Horticultural commodities account for bulk of the remaining 40 per cent. The Government implements the Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of Horticultural Commodities on request from States/Union Territories, which are ready to bear 50% loss, if any, incurred in the implementation of MIS.

Besides, retail prices of essential commodities, including Potato and Onion, are monitored by the Price Monitoring Cell (PMC) in the Department of Consumer Affairs on the basis of the price data received from State Civil Supplies Departments. The price situation is also monitored regularly by the High Powered Price Monitoring Board (HPPMB). Proposals for policy decisions based on the HPPMB's directions are submitted to the concerned Ministries/Departments for appropriate action.

(c) To mitigate the problems of the farmers, including small and marginal farmers, the Government have identified the following areas for focussed and priority attention:

- Doubling Rural Credit in three years, easing the burden of debt and high interest rate;

- Dry Land Farming, promotion of Horticulture production and Water Management;
- Creation of additional irrigation facilities;
- Market support to farmer's produce for ensuring fair and remunerative prices;
- Assistance to the farmers under various agricultural and horticultural production programmes;
- Insurance of crops against production loss due to natural calamities.

Subsidy is available to farmers, including small and marginal farmers, for various activities under the Macro Management Scheme. Under the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS), small and marginal farmers are entitled to a subsidy of 50% of the premium which is shared on 50:50 basis by Central and State Governments.

SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government have stated in their reply that support price is fixed in respect of 25 agricultural items which includes paddy, Jwar, Bazra and other crops. What is the basis of fixing the support price of these crops? Whether the Government at the time of fixing the support price, take into account the differences of cost of production between the old crop and the new crop? Whether problem of the farmers could be solved by mere increasing rupees five or ten? I want to know as to what concrete steps the Government are taking in this regard?

SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, our country is an agriculture dominated country. As asked by the hon. Member, the Government fix the appropriate support price in respect of 25 agricultural items. The Government fix the minimum support price of the crops which are produced in all the states. Minimum Support price is fixed on the basis of cost of production of crops. I would like to provide you the latest data in this regard. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: This is not the question asked. What reply is being given here? *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA: This is no reply. *...(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: You can put a supplementary later.

*...(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the farmers are in distress. ...(*Interruptions*) I want to know as to what criteria is followed by the Government? What is the rationale behind fixing the support price based on the difference between the cost of production of the old crop and the new crop?

SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA: I can appreciate the feeling of the hon. Member. You please try to listen. Crops are purchased on the basis of the minimum support price fixed by the Government. ...(*Interruptions*) Prices are fixed keeping in view the cost of production of crop. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Let him complete his reply.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA: What is the basis? ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA: The basis is that the certain areas where certain crops are produced in large quantity. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): Sir, the factors considered by the CACP are: cost of production, changes in input prices, input/output price parity, trends in market prices, demand and supply situation, inter-crop price parity, effect on industrial cost structure, effect on general price level, effect on cost of living, international market price situation, and parity between prices paid and prices received by farmers.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA: The farmers throughout the country are getting ruined and they are forced to commit suicide but there is nobody to listen them.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI LALU PRASAD): The price should be fixed on the basis of the

cost of production because the price is not fixed according to the production cost.

SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA: The condition of all the farmers is one and the same whether they produce potato, pea or garlic. Whether the Government are making any effort towards increasing the yield and bringing down in the cost of production? Today our farmers have to face the competition at the international level in the international market. We will also have to take into account the fact that farmers of India do not stay away from it. Prices of diesel and fertilizers are continuously increasing in our country but the government are not paying any attention towards the farmers. The farmers are in trouble.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Put your question, please.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA: I want to know from the Government that what efforts Government are making to ensure that the farmers are saved from being ruined and be able to participate in the international competitive market.

SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA: The way the hon. Member has expressed his views about potato, potato is produced in large quantity in Uttar Pradesh. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Let us have the patience to hear the hon. Minister first.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA: Potato crop is also covered under the horticulture. The Government cannot give support price to the horticulture crops. If any State Government request the Union Government then Union Government can give fifty percent assistance to that State Government. ...(*Interruptions*) Market Intervention Scheme is implemented on the request of State Government.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You have put a question and you do not have the patience to listen to the hon. Minister.

*[Translation]*

SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA: Our Government want to safeguard the interests of the farmers.

SHRI LAL MUNI CHAUBEY: This is not the reply to the question. The minimum support price is given even less than the cost. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, he wants to know as to how you are going to protect the interests of the farmers.

*[Translation]*

SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I also agree with the feelings expressed by the hon'ble Member. Our Government have taken good steps as far as the matter of providing loans to the farmers is concerned. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down.

*[English]*

Hon. Member, I have not asked you to put a question.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: That is not being recorded.

...*(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER: Have you completed, Shri Shakya?

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Member, it is not being recorded. Why are you interfering?

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, please answer to Shri Shakya.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down, let him finish first. You have no patience to hear the hon. Minister.

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\*Not recorded.

*[Translation]*

SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA: We have also taken steps to ensure that they get appropriate price for their crop and loan on lower rates of interest. Besides the Government are also trying to give them the appropriate price of their crop by providing subsidy. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: In this fashion. I will not allow this to happen. Let him complete his reply. I shall make my observation.

*[Translation]*

SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA: The Government have taken a number of steps to ensure that farmers get appropriate price of their crops. The loan amount has been doubled as compared to the last year and we are also working towards increasing their labour assistance. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very important subject. Please do not interrupt in the middle. I will allow many hon. Members to put questions. Please do not waste time of the House. I will not allow this.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded except the reply of the hon. Minister.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA: The amount of loan to be given for agriculture on lower rate of interest will be doubled in comparison to the amount of loan given during the last three years. Likewise we will encourage the water management for horticulture and ensure that farmers may get appropriate and remunerative price of horticulture crops, arrangements will be made for direct sale of such crops in the market by the farmers and the Government shall provide help to the farmers under various horticulture products scheme.

SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the farmers are committing suicide. ...*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I shall allow a Half-an-Hour Discussion on this. Please give a notice.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if any Member raises any question, and the Minister does not give its proper reply, then you should protect the Member. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Some hon. Members have taken the trouble in putting the Question. The name of Shri Nikhil Kumar Choudhary is there. Please allow him to put his question.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You have not given any notice. His name is there. You are interfering.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Only the question of Shri Nikhil Kumar Choudhary should be recorded.

...(*Interruptions*)\*

MR. SPEAKER: Let us follow a procedure. I do not allow this. Please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I said that I shall allow a Half-an-Hour Discussion on this.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Nikhil Kumar Choudhary, please put a pointed question.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Put your question please, Shri Nikhil Kumar Choudhary.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a list of support prices of 25 agricultural commodities

has been given here. We can understand procurement of wheat and paddy but what about those items for which no support price is given to the farmers or the items listed here for which no procurement is done by the Government. In order to promote their procurement, Abhijit Sen Committee had been set up. Support prices in respect of items other than paddy and wheat should also be given. What does the Government propose to do about it? I would also like to know from the hon. Minister as to what steps are being taken by the Government for small crops specially those affected by drought and floods in order to provide relief to farmers. In my constituency Banana and maize are grown. I would like to know from the hon. Minister about the non-procurement of maize by the Government. Likewise, no procurement is being made by the Government in such drought affected areas where Millet and Groundnut are grown and where the farmers are not getting any support price. I want to know from the government about it.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I hope we shall have a full-fledged debate on the Demands for Grants of the Department of Agriculture.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sir, there are 25 items which have been selected and the prices have been fixed by the Government through CACP. There are a number of other items where the prices have not been fixed. Wherever we get the requests from the respective State Governments, the Government of India is ready to take a decision to enter in the market to purchase jointly with the support of the State Government. There are a number of items which are restricted but produced in States. Wheat and rice is common in a number of States but there are some items which are produced in certain States. Unless and until there is a proposal from the respective states; which are also ready to share the cost, the Government of India do not take any decision. But we are eager to take a decision.

MR. SPEAKER: Very good. He has answered your question.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE: Mr. Speaker Sir, hon. Minister has just now mentioned about crop insurance. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that evaluation is done on the basis of primary crop for the purpose of crop-insurance and farmers all over the country are unhappy on this account. Farmers have suffered huge

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\*Not recorded.

losses on account of drought in the last two years. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether the Government are contemplating to reconsider this policy.

SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as has been said by the Hon. Member, minimum support price is fixed by the Government on the basis of the cost of production of agricultural commodities grown all over the country. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has not said so. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Anant Kumar Hegde, if you know the reply, why have you put the question? I do not understand. You have put a question and he is replying.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as has been stated by the hon. Member, that minimum support prices are determined on the basis of the various types of crops. Hon. Minister has just now told that MSP is determined. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE: Sir, reply given by hon. Minister is not correct. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: There are two schemes for crop insurance. One scheme was introduced last year. Generally, the reaction from various cross-sections of the society and in the House is that the farmers are not happy with the Crop Insurance Scheme fully. And, that is the reason that the last Government had taken a decision last year and introduced a new scheme. This is the first year of the new scheme. We have decided to wait for one year and then go in details.

But I entirely agree that there is a tremendous scope to improve the Crop Insurance Scheme, and we will go into details of it.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Sir, the hon. Minister has given the list, but in that list, arecanut is not included like other products. As far as Kerala is concerned,

arecanut farmers are facing a very severe difficulty. Last year, the price of arecanut had declined from Rs. 70 per kilo to Rs. 54 per kilo. As a result of this, five or six farmers had committed suicide last year. So, will the Government be able to include arecanut in the list of items for giving minimum support price to products?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: If a particular crop is restricted to a particular State, we cannot take and we should not take decision on an all-India level. But if the respective State Government is ready to give a proposal, the market intervention scheme will be introduced and the financial support will be given to them.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you.

*[Translation]*

SHRI CHHEWANG THUPSTAN: Mr. Speaker Sir, my parliamentary constituency is Laddakh. Items which are first procured through PDS and then distributed cause much expenditure. Mr. Speaker, Sir, Leh is also a region where agricultural production is in surplus. In Laddakh only a single crop is grown on mass scale and the minimum support price which is determined by the Government does not prove profitable if the farmers supply on the basis of that price. I would like to know from the Government as to whether they propose to make any arrangement under which the product is procured from there itself at the minimum support price fixed by the Government agreeable to the farmers and supplied at the same place instead of supplying the commodities causing higher transportation expenses.

SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as has been stated by the Hon. Minister that minimum support price is not determined in case of any crop which is a speciality of any region. In such cases, if the state Government sends proposal to the Centre, Central Government provide assistance.

*[English]*

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Sir, at the outset, it is important to note that for the first time perhaps, for agriculture, food and public distribution, two Ministries have been combined together, and actually allows us to put this question. As per part (c) of the written reply, 'market support to farmers' produce for ensuring fair and remunerative price' is one of the main clauses which has been provided by this Government.

My question is in two parts. First is, in a State like Orissa and so also in other States, on paddy and wheat, though minimum support price is being fixed, the farmers are not getting the minimum support price. FCI is intervening in a limited manner only. Despite the State Government's request, FCI is not functioning well and not giving the minimum support price to marginal and poor farmers. So, what is the Government's thinking to extend the procurement facility specially by FCI and also by other different Government channels?

The second part of my question is whether the Government is thinking of declaring minimum support price at least two months before the crop is ready.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: If the Orissa Government sends proposal to procure rice, the Government of India and the FCI will definitely cooperate and give opportunity to the Orissa Government. Regarding announcement of prices two months in advance, this is already there, and henceforth, we will take a proper decision.

SHRIMATI TEJASWINI SEERAMESH: The House may be aware of the situation in Karnataka, where more than 400 farmers have committed suicide in the last three years. We are facing severe drought in Karnataka, where the farmers growing particularly perishable crops like grape, tomato, potato, etc. are put into trouble. Is there any specific plan with the Government to protect their interests by giving them support price, and also by giving them something to preserve those items? I would like to know this from the Government.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: The items, which were mentioned, do not come in the 'list of items' for which we give support prices. But the market intervention scheme is applicable to those items. If the Government is ready to give proposals, certainly we will support it.

MR. SPEAKER: You may persuade your Government.

DR. M. JAGANNATH: As per the statement laid on the Table by the hon. Minister, there are 25 agricultural commodities in which the important ones are produced by the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and other States. Due to non-remunerative prices, the farmers are forced to keep them in cold storages for longer periods and because of this, the commodities are getting de-coloured, and the farmers are losing. They are not getting remunerative prices and they are forced to commit suicide also. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of India has got any

proposal to include chilly in the list of agricultural commodities for which minimum support price is given.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister wants a proposal from the State Government.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: It is not possible because they are general crops. But if the State Government requests, one can think about this. *...(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker Sir, I will be very brief while putting my question. *...(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: I am allowing more Members today, as a special case. We have not completed the second Question still. Since it is an important Question, I am allowing this.

*[Translation]*

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: I always obey you. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government have left 40% of crops on the mercy of states and market trends. Among them potato, onion, tomato and banana, in particular, are grown in maximum parts of the country. I would like to request the Hon. Minister that the minimum support price of these four items should be determined every year on the basis of the recommendation of the Agriculture Price Commission. I would like to know what problem the Government face in doing so?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this system is in practice for the last 30 years. The items mentioned by the Hon. Member were not included therein. The matter in this regard was taken into account, but execution is not so easy because they are perishable items. Thus, they were separate. If the state Governments so desire, we are ready to extend our co-operation to safeguard the interest of the potato or banana growing farmers.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, now we will have the last supplementary. Shri Janardhana Reddy.

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: Sir, the Government has come forward with some programmes to mitigate the problems of the farmers, of which the last one—of course, not the least important one—is the crop insurance. Hon.

Minister knows pretty well that crop insurance still has to take shape. But they have now come to National Agricultural Insurance scheme.

Just before the previous Government was to leave the Office, it announced that to take the crop sample village would be the unit. Is it being implemented by the present Government or not?

It was also said that the premium for the small and marginal farmers would be shared by the State and the Centre on 50:50 basis. It is not workable at all. What is the thinking of the Government on this?

Just now the Minister was kind enough to say that there is a new Crop Insurance Scheme. Is it based on seasonal condition or the crop?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: The new Crop Insurance Scheme was introduced last year only by the previous Government. We have not got enough opportunity to see its result. This year we are going to observe the results of the new scheme and then we will take appropriate decision.

On the question whether village or individual farmer should be the unit, generally the demand from the farmers is that not village but individual farmer should be taken as a unit.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav. I am making an exception today.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Every hon. Member is interested to put supplementary. We have already spent 35 minutes on it. I have already said that I shall allow a Half-an-Hour Discussion on this.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please be brief and put a pointed question.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the Government whether the support price fixed by the C.C.A.P. is a guarantee of support price in all the states. In states like Punjab and Haryana where mandis are existing, farmer get the support price. Whether the Government would consider to make yield the base for fixing the support price?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, production cost is its main criteria.

### Impetus to FPI

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\*83. SHRI PRADEEP GANDHI:  
SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering setting up food processing units in rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any plan/scheme to give an impetus to the Food Processing Industries; and

(d) if so, the salient features of the proposed scheme?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### Statement

The Government does not set up food processing units on its own. However, plan schemes have already been formulated to provide financial assistance for establishment and modernization of food processing units, creation of infrastructure, support for R&D, human resource development besides other promotional measures to encourage development of food processing industries.

The rate of assistance for establishment/modernization of food processing units is 25% of the plant and machinery and technical civil works subject to maximum of Rs. 50 lakh in general areas and 33.33% of the project cost subject to maximum of Rs. 75 lakh in difficult areas. The other major scheme of food parks provides for assistance up to Rs. 4.00 crore, for specified common facilities at the rate of 25% and 33.33% of project cost in the two areas respectively. Financial assistance is in their form of grant payable to private industries, NGOs, cooperatives, public sector undertakings, human resource development organizations and research & development institutions etc.

[Translation]

SHRI PRADEEP GANDHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the United Progressive Alliance Government have given a



slogan 'Chalo Gaon Ki Or' i.e. back to villages. In my question I have asked whether the Government are considering setting up of such industries in rural areas. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the person or organization who will offer 25 acre of land would be able to set up food park in rural areas. My question is—for setting up of food parks and creating of such sort of infrastructure what sort of incentive the Government are ready to provide and the states to which approval has been accorded for setting up of food parks along with the number of parks for which administrative clearance has been given and whether the time limit fixed for setting up of such parks has been adhered to or not?

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question of the hon. Member is—whether the Ministry sets up industries in rural areas. In this context I would like to inform the hon. Member that the Ministry does not set up such industries rather, it provides assistance in setting up of such industries besides other support. Till now, 45 food parks have been set up in rural and urban areas. The Government provides up to Rs. 4 crores as grant. In this year's budget increased budget allocation for this Ministry and particularly for this industry it is our effort to make the produces of the farmers the ingredient of this industry in the country to benefit the farmers by providing for processing of his produces so that new market could be made available for the same after value addition. It is true that much has not been done in this direction so far, but I think the vision of our common minimum programme and this budget is 'back to village' and it will certainly lead us towards our goal.

SHRI PRADEEP GANDHI: Hon. Speaker, Sir, I have asked whether 45 food parks which have been set up are set up only in urban areas or some of them have also been set up in the rural areas? If these have not been set up in the rural areas how they are going to achieve their goal indicated in their slogan? Whether it will remain only on papers?

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: As I have told that out of these 45, seven have been set up through the private sector and N.G.Os and about 33 have been set up by the State Governments. The industries, in collaboration with the State Governments have been set up where location was made available. But as I am saying that food park is a huge project and if anybody intends to set up the processing industries based on the local crops and vegetables my Ministry provides grant up to Rs. 50 lakhs or 25 percent. I would like to request all the hon. Members to kindly bring proposals to this effect.

I also urge upon the Government to increase the budget allocation proportionately. This should be done at large scale. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRADEEP GANDHI: Hon. Speaker, Sir, I would like to give a suggestion to the hon. Minister in one sentence only. The hon. Minister has given reply and there is no problem in it. My suggestion to the hon. Minister is that some more specific provisions should be made to create such sort of infrastructure in rural areas as benefit of this facility is not reaching to villages.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you appreciate his suggestion.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: I am constituting a state task force and I would pay special attention to it keeping in view the rural areas.

[*English*]

SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, most of the farmers in my parliamentary constituency, Palani, produce large quantities of mangoes that are sent to almost all parts of the country. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government proposes to start any mega juice manufacturing food processing unit there or not.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister has already said that the Government does not do it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have said that the proposals of the new entrepreneurs are recommended by the State Governments which are nodal agencies for this purpose. Thereafter, this Ministry plays a role of catalytic agent to help them and the help may be grant or any other form. We are widening its scope. As a special target it is in our mind also.

MR. SPEAKER: Yogi Aditya Nath.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY:\*

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: That will be expunged.

...(*Interruptions*)

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYA NATH: The hon. Member should apologise to the House for what he has said. ...*(Interruptions)* He should apologise to the House for his remark. It is a serious matter. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You please come to your question. I have already expunged that remark.

...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Sir, you please ask him to apologise for that remark. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

expunging will not do, he should apologise. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY: Sir, he is a good friend of mine. ...*(Interruptions)* I made a small humour. ...*(Interruptions)* I did not intend to hurt him. I withdraw the remark. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have expunged it. It will not be recorded. Further, he has withdrawn it. It is very kind of him.

Now, Yogi Aditya Nath, you please put your question.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Sir, it is not his fault, it is because of his sacraments.

MR. SPEAKER: You please come to the question. There is paucity of time.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: The way one talks reflects his sacraments. I have nothing to say on this. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI LALU PRASAD): Hon. Speaker, Sir, all are hon. Members\*. All are hon. Members. ...*(Interruptions)*

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: I have called you as Yogi Aditya Nath. Please speak.

12.00 hrs.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Hon. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has informed that the Government are co-operating with the organizations or state governments which have submitted schemes to set up food parks. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what action has been taken by his Ministry on the proposal forwarded by the Gorkahpur Industrial Development Authority for setting up of a food park and by that time the said proposal is likely to be cleared?

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has asked a question about Gorakhpur. I am not in a position to say anything about Gorakhpur at present. But I would certainly like to say that we are expediting the proposals received from Uttar Pradesh. All I can say is that particularly the Poorvanchal region of the state is a green area. If any proposal is held up for any reason it may be because of some shortcomings in the proposal received from the state government otherwise there is no reason for pendency of any proposal. The proposals of schemes in which any shortcomings have been noticed are being referred back to the State Government.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

### Scarcity of Water

\*84. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is scarcity of water for irrigation in various parts of the country;

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

(c) whether various ponds, canals and rivers all over the country have not been desilted for the last many years;

(d) if so, whether the Government is formulating any time bound scheme in this regard; and

(e) if so, by when it is likely to be formulated and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) The average annual water availability in the country (surface and replenishable groundwater) has been assessed as 1869 Billion Cubic Meters (BCM) and out of this, about 1122 BCM (690 BCM from surface water and 432 from groundwater) can be utilized for meeting diverse demands. The present utilization has been estimated to be of the order of 605 BCM out of which about 83% is for irrigation purposes. For meeting the increasing demand for water, there are a number of projects under execution, development of planning. As far as the areas where irrigation projects exist, the water requirements, by and large, have been met. However, there is spatial unevenness and temporal variation in rainfall which leads to scarcity situation in different areas at different times. The per capita availability of water is also reducing due to growth in population of the country. There are perennially water scarce areas in the country which have been identified as drought prone areas. The State-wise details of these drought prone areas are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) Irrigation being a State subject, the irrigation projects are planned, executed and maintained by the respective State Government. The operation and maintenance including desilting of ponds, canals, rivers etc. is also the responsibility of respective State Government.

There are a number of traditional water harvesting structures in the form of ponds and water tanks etc. throughout the country which have gone under disuse mainly due to siltation. The Government has recognized the need of desilting of these water bodies and the same is included in the Common Minimum Programme also. The need for restoring these bodies has also been highlighted in the Budget Speech of the Union Finance Minister and for the current year, a provision of Rs. 100 crore was announced for this activity by the Finance Minister as a Pilot scheme.

#### *Statement*

##### *Statewise details of Drought Prone Areas as per CWC's Study*

Sl. No.	State/District	No. of Talukas affected by drought	Area affected by drought (sq km)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19	32839.51
2.	Gujarat	103	106818.40

1	2	3	4
3.	Haryana	8	8338.50
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	2407.60
5.	Karnataka	42	57645.54
6.	Madhya Pradesh	26	37307.93
7.	Maharashtra	45	57664.70
8.	Orissa	1	2002.07
9.	Rajasthan	57	194203.27
10.	Tamil Nadu	8	7451.66
11.	Uttar Pradesh	4	4609.40

#### **Death of Animals**

\*85. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the latest census records of wild animals such as lions/Asiatic lions, tigers, tigresses, bears, rhinos, elephants and birds in the country, State/Sanctuary-wise;

(b) the extent of increase/decrease recorded in their population during each of the last five years;

(c) whether a large number of these animals and birds have been killed or have died during the last three years and the current year, till date;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, category-wise and National Zoological Park/Sanctuary/ Reserve-wise;

(e) the outcome of inquiries conducted, if any, and the action taken by the Government in each of the incidents; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for their conservation and protection?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) Population estimation in respect of a few important species of wild animals is carried out by the State Governments from time to time. State-wise up to date record of the estimated population, its comparison with previous estimate and the extent of increase and decrease is given at Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Death of wild animals and birds is attributed to natural as well as human induced factors. The monitoring of deaths due to natural factors like old age, infighting, disease outbreak etc. in wild is not possible. Available state-wise data on the death of wild

animals due to human induced factors like poaching is given at Statement-II. The number of deaths of asiatic lions, tigers, bears, rhinos, elephants and birds in National Zoological Park, Delhi for the last three years, till date, is as follows:

Sl.No.	Year	Tiger	Lion	Bear	Elephant	Rhino	Birds	Total
1.	2001-02	Nil	2	Nil	1	2	18	23
2.	2002-03	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	9	11
3.	2003-04	Nil	2	1	Nil	Nil	16	19

The mortalities in National Zoological Park, Delhi are mainly attributed to old age, infighting, and diseases like gastroenteritis, lung infection and rabies.

and prosecution of the offenders in poaching cases lies with the State Governments. However, several steps have been taken by the Government for conservation and protection of animals and birds. A detailed list is enclosed as Statement-III.

(e) and (f) The responsibility of detection, investigation

#### *Statement I*

#### *Population Census of Important Wild Animals*

##### *State-wise Details*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Tiger		Leopard		Asiatic Lion		Elephant*		Rhino		Sangai		Wild Ass	
		1997	2001-02	1997	2001-02	1995	2001	1997	2002	1993	1996/99	1996	1997	1999	2004
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	171	192	138	505	Nil	Nil	57	74	Nil	Nil	—	—	—	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	98	NR	Nil	Nil	1800	1607	Nil	Nil	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	458	354	246	248	Nil	Nil	5312	5246	1440	1684	—	—	—	—
4.	Bihar/Jharkhand	103	110	203	164	Nil	Nil	618	772	Nil	Nil	—	—	—	—
5.	Goa/Daman & Diu	6	5	25	41	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	—	—	—	—
6.	Gujarat	1	0	832	999	304	327	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	—	—	2839	3863
7.	Haryana	Nil	Nil	25	NR	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	—	—	—	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	821	NR	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	—	—	—	—
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	Nil	Nil	NR	7	Nil	Nil	—	—	Nil	Nil	—	—	—	—
10.	Karnataka	350	401	620	NR	Nil	Nil	6088	5838	Nil	Nil	—	—	—	—
11.	Kerala	73	71	16	NR	Nil	Nil	3600	3850	Nil	Nil	—	—	—	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh/Chhattisgarh	927	937	1851	2206	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	—	—	—	—
13.	Maharashtra	257	238	431	513	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	—	—	—	—
14.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	NR	NR	Nil	Nil	30	12	Nil	Nil	143	147	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
15.	Meghalaya	**	**	NR	NR	Nil	Nil	1840	1868	Nil	Nil	—	—	—	—
16.	Mizoram	12	28	28	NR	Nil	Nil	22	33	Nil	Nil	—	—	—	—
17.	Nagaland	**	**	NR	42	Nil	Nil	158	145	Nil	Nil	—	—	—	—
18.	Orissa	194	173	422	457	Nil	Nil	1800	1841	Nil	Nil	—	—	—	—
19.	Rajasthan	58	58	474	481	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	—	—	—	—
20.	Sikkim	**	**	NR	NR	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	—	—	—	—
21.	Tamil Nadu	62	60	110	41	Nil	Nil	2971	3052	Nil	Nil	—	—	—	—
22.	Tripura	Nil	Nil	18	NR	Nil	Nil	70	40	Nil	Nil	—	—	—	—
23.	UP/Uttaranchal	475	535	1412	2168	Nil	Nil	1200	1667	12	13	—	—	—	—
24.	West Bengal	361	349	108	331	Nil	Nil	276	328	44	120	—	—	—	—
25.	Dadar Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	15	NR	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	—	—	—	—
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	—	—	—	NR	Nil	Nil	35	40	Nil	Nil	—	—	—	—
Total		3508	3511	7893	8203	304	327	25877	26413	1496	1817	143	147	2839	3863

\*Figures for elephant have been adopted by the Steering Committee of Project Elephant in its meeting in December 2003

\*\*Survey could not be completed due to insurgency etc.

NR: Not received.

*Statement II*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Year	Tiger	Lion	Elephant	Leopard	Rhino	Peafowl
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2001	1	—	—	—	—	—
		2002	—	—	—	1	—	—
		2003	—	—	—	—	—	—
		2004	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Total	1			1		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2001	—	—	—	—	—	—
		2002	—	—	—	—	—	—
		2003	—	—	—	—	—	—
		2004	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Total			0			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Assam	2001	—	—	—	—	10	—
		2002	—	—	—	—	5	—
		2003	—	—	1	—	6	—
		2004	—	—	—	—	1	—
		Total	0		1	0	22	
4.	Bihar	2001	—	—	—	—	—	—
		2002	—	—	—	—	—	—
		2003	—	—	—	—	—	—
		2004	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Total						
5.	Delhi	2001	—	—	—	6	—	—
		2002	—	—	—	—	—	—
		2003	—	—	—	—	—	—
		2004	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Total				6		
6.	Chhattisgarh	2001	—	—	—	—	—	1
		2002	—	—	—	—	—	—
		2003	—	—	—	—	—	—
		2004	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Total						1
7.	Goa	2001	—	—	—	—	—	—
		2002	—	—	—	—	—	—
		2003	—	—	—	—	—	—
		2004	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Total				0		
8.	Gujarat	2001	—	2	—	—	—	6
		2002	—	—	—	—	—	5
		2003	—	1	—	—	—	—
		2004	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Total		3		0		11
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2001	—	—	—	7	—	—
		2002	—	—	—	—	—	—
		2003	—	—	—	—	—	—
		2004	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Total				7		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10.	Jharkhand	2001	—	—	2	—	—	—
		2002	—	—	1	—	—	—
		2003	—	—	—	—	—	—
		2004	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Total			3			
11.	Karnataka	2001	—	—	12	—	—	—
		2002	—	—	3	—	—	—
		2003	—	—	5	—	—	—
		2004	—	—	6	—	—	—
		Total			26			
12.	Kerala	2001	3	—	5	—	—	—
		2002	—	—	5	—	—	—
		2003	—	—	2	—	—	—
		2004	—	—	3	—	—	—
		Total	3		15			
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2001	4	—	—	2	—	6
		2002	—	—	—	—	—	—
		2003	—	—	—	—	—	—
		2004	1	—	—	—	—	—
		Total	5			2		6
14.	Maharashtra	2001	17	—	—	6	—	3
		2002	3	—	—	1	—	—
		2003	—	—	—	—	—	—
		2004	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Total	20			7		3
15.	Meghalaya	2001	—	—	2	—	—	—
		2002	—	—	—	—	—	—
		2003	—	—	—	—	—	—
		2004	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Total			2			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16.	Mizoram	2001	—	—	—	—	—	—
		2002	—	—	1	—	—	—
		2003	—	—	2	—	—	—
		2004	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Total			3			
17.	Orissa	2001	—	—	7	—	—	—
		2002	—	—	2	—	—	—
		2003	—	—	6	—	—	—
		2004	—	—	7	—	—	—
		Total	0		22			
18.	Punjab	2001	—	—	—	—	—	—
		2002	—	—	—	—	—	—
		2003	—	—	—	—	—	—
		2004	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Total				0		
19.	Rajasthan	2001	—	—	—	2	—	—
		2002	1	—	—	2	—	—
		2003	—	—	—	—	—	—
		2004	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Total	1			4		
20.	Tamil Nadu	2001	—	—	5	26	—	3
		2002	—	—	3	1	—	—
		2003	—	—	5	—	—	—
		2004	—	—	1	—	—	—
		Total	0		14	27		3
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2001	20	—	1	28	—	2
		2002	1	—	—	—	—	1
		2003	—	—	1	—	—	—
		2004	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Total	21	—	2	28	—	3



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
22.	Uttaranchal	2001	—	—	2	6	—	—
		2002	—	—	—	4	—	—
		2003	—	—	—	—	—	—
		2004	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Total			2	10		
23.	West Bengal	2001	2	—	7	3	1	—
		2002	—	—	—	1	—	—
		2003	—	—	3	—	—	—
		2004	—	—	2	—	—	—
		Total	2		12	4	1	
Grand Total			53	3	102	96	23	27

**Statement III**

Steps taken by the government for protection and conservation of wildlife are as under:

- (i) Legal protection has been provided to wild animals against hunting and commercial exploitation under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
- (ii) Several rare and endangered species of wild animals have been included in the Schedules of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, thereby giving it highest degree of protection.
- (iii) The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 has been amended and made more stringent. The punishment in cases of offences have been enhanced. The Act also provides for forfeiture of any equipment, vehicle or weapon that has been used for committing any wild life offence.
- (iv) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has been empowered under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 to apprehend and prosecute wildlife offenders.
- (v) Government of India has set up Regional and Sub-regional Offices for wildlife preservation in major export and trade centers of the country to prevent smuggling of wild animals and their products.

(vi) Financial and technical help is provided to the States under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, viz. Project Tiger, Project Elephant and Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries for enhancing the capacity and infrastructure of the States for providing effective protection to wild animals.

(vii) A National Wildlife Action Plan 2002-16 was adopted by the Indian Board for Wild Life under the chairmanship of Prime Minister in January 2002. The plan outlines the strategy for conservation and protection of wildlife in the country.

(viii) Government of India is a signatory many international conventions concerning biodiversity conservation and control of illegal trade in wild flora and fauna.

*[English]*

**Decline In Employment Generation**

\*86. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA:  
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noticed any decline in employment generation since 2000;

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

(c) whether any target for employment generation has been fixed by the Government during the Tenth Plan Period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the achievements made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SISH RAM OLA): (a) and (b) Estimates of employment and unemployment in the country are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). As per the surveys conducted by NSSO during 1993-94 and 1999-2000, estimated employment in the country on usual status basis has gone up from approximately 37.4 crore in 1993-94 to 39.7 crore in 1999-2000. Employment figures since 2000 onwards are not yet available.

(c) and (d) During the Tenth Plan, 5 crore employment opportunities are proposed to be generated. Out of this, about 3 crore employment opportunities will be from usual growth process and the remaining 2 crore through special employment generation schemes with special emphasis on Agriculture, Irrigation, Agro Forestry, Small and Medium Enterprises, Information and Communication Technology, Tourism and other services. Achievements so far made during the Tenth Plan in this regard would be available after the 2004-05 quinquennial survey by NSSO is completed.

*[Translation]*

#### **Illegal Felling of Trees**

\*87. DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the environment is getting polluted day by day in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government is also aware that illegal felling of trees in many parts of the country is on full swing which has not only endangered the pollution for animals but mankind also;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to take any preventive measure in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) In general, environmental quality in terms of air, water and noise is getting affected at urban centres or where there are large industrial activities. However, monitoring results indicate that the ambient air quality in many cities and towns are below the National Standards. In few cities/towns level of Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter (RSPM) is exceeding the standards. Water quality is affected in rivers where there is direct discharge of domestic sewage and industrial waste.

(b) No Sir. Though a few incidents of illicit felling of trees do take place, over all there is an increasing trend in the forest cover of the country in recent years as reported in the State of Forest Report published by Forest Survey of India on a two year cycle.

(c) and (d) Government has taken number of steps to protect and conserve the existing forest/tree cover as indicated below:

- (i) Financial assistance is provided under various centrally sponsored forestry and wildlife schemes for the protection and conservation of forest and wildlife.
- (ii) Creation of network of protected area i.e. Wildlife National Parks, Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves.
- (iii) Involvement of local communities in protection, conservation and management of forests through the process of Joint Forest Management.
- (iv) Management of forest areas through the system of working plans which are approved by Central Government.
- (v) Afforestation of degraded land under National Afforestation Programme through the system of Forest Development Agencies and Joint Forest Management Committees.
- (vi) Harvesting of trees from Government Forest Land only through the agency of State Forest Departments/Forest Development corporations.
- (vii) Action against offenders of illicit felling taken by the State Governments.

#### **Centrally sponsored Schemes for Development of Sports**

\*88. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN:  
SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of centrally sponsored schemes for providing basic facilities for the development of sports in the country;

(b) the details of facilities being provided under these schemes in each State; and

(c) the amount allocated for the purpose during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) There are four Centrally Sponsored Schemes for providing facilities for the development of sports. These schemes are (i) Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure; (ii) Grants to Rural School for purchase of sports equipment and development of playground; (iii) Grants for Promotion of Sports in

Universities & Colleges; and (iv) Grants for Installation of Synthetic Playing Surfaces.

(b) Under the above schemes, proposals of playfields, indoor stadium, outdoor stadium, swimming pool, water/ winter sports infrastructure, shooting range, skating rink, velodrome, sports hostel, District/State Level Sports Complex, purchase of sports equipment, synthetic athletic track and synthetic hockey surface are considered for Central assistance.

(c) No State-wise allocation is made under the above schemes. Depending upon the receipt of viable proposals, admissible assistance in accordance with the approved pattern is released. The State-wise details of Central assistance provided under the aforementioned schemes during the last three years have been indicated in the enclosed Statement.

### *Statement*

*State-wise details of Central Assistance released under the Scheme of Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2001-2002		2002-2003		2003-2004	
		Amount Released	No. of projects	Amount Released	No. of projects	Amount Released	No. of projects
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60.00	2	13.74	1	484.527	14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	56.85	4	156.44	6	191.00	5
3.	Assam	50.00	2	73.50	3	17	2
4.	Bihar	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
5.	Goa	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
6.	Gujarat	3.89	2	0.00	0	0	0
7.	Haryana	37.00	2	1.20	1	40.17	2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	45.05	6	6.61	3	100.213	8
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.409	1	5.02	5	26.823	18
10.	Karnataka	31.45	4	82.20	14	58.7	8
11.	Kerala	1.66	1	0.124	1	13.018	4
12.	Madhya Pradesh	58.83	5	62.40	4	152.27	13
13.	Maharashtra	100.00	4	165.00	7	238.437	13
14.	Manipur	33.04	3	62.50	5	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Meghalaya	0.00	0	0.00	0	100.11	5
16.	Mizoram	0.00	0	57.75	11	136.323	21
17.	Nagaland	107.62	29	194.00	8	962.463	21
18.	Orissa	0.00	0	15.50	2	0.05	1
19.	Punjab	162.52	11	10.00	1	45.00	1
20.	Rajasthan	0.04	1	10.71	2	25.00	2
21.	Sikkim	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
22.	Tamilnadu	79.05	5	97.011	8	170.369	22
23.	Tripura	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	32.58	2	16.29	1	46.94	3
25.	West Bengal	10.00	1	28.00	2	20.07	15
26.	Delhi	2.52	1	0.00	0	0	0
27.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	78.50	4
28.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNION TERRITORIES							
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
2.	Chandigarh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
3.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
4.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
5.	Pondicherry	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
6.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
Total		872.509	86	1057.995	85	2906.983	182

*State-wise details of Central Assistance released under the Scheme of Grants to Rural Schools for Purchase of Sports Equipment and Development of Playground*

(Rural Schools)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2001-2002		2002-2003		2003-2004	
		Amount Released	No. of Schools	Amount Released	No. of Schools	Amount Released	No. of Schools
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0	1.12	1	0.375	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.79	4	0.00	0	4.35	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	14.00	19	8.673	14	30.884	41
4.	Bihar	0.93	1	1.716	2	3.295	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	2.58	3	6.398	7	1.133	2
6.	Delhi	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
7.	Goa	2.02	2	0.85	3	0.00	0
8.	Gujarat	1.10	1	1.549	3	2.981	4
9.	Haryana	42.92	50	12.64	24	43.369	59
10.	Himachal Pradesh	33.25	32	9.97	12	5.725	15
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.90	2	1.00	2	3.178	3
12.	Jharkhand	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
13.	Karnataka	18.57	19	25.08	29	16.754	26
14.	Kerala	4.01	6	2.26	4	0.00	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	25.78	36	14.12	24	22.955	29
16.	Maharashtra	16.00	18	35.766	46	51.639	58
17.	Manipur	3.21	6	6.30	6	3.262	5
18.	Meghalaya	0.00	0	0.00	0	1.087	1
19.	Mizoram	0.00	0	0.75	1	0.00	0
20.	Nagaland	3.25	5	5.125	17	0.00	0
21.	Orissa	15.67	18	27.538	39	44.214	55
22.	Punjab	8.10	10	4.785	6	2.562	3
23.	Rajasthan	17.78	20	11.71	17	25.198	29
24.	Sikkim	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	77.29	75	15.93	45	7.659	21
26.	Tripura	1.89	3	0.738	2	0.375	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	14.29	22	21.05	29	39.609	47
28.	Uttaranchal	0.00	0	8.33	8	11.049	12
29.	West Bengal	38.45	43	88.55	102	77.981	106
UNION TERRITORIES							
30.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
31.	Chandigarh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
33.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
34.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
35.	Pondicherry	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Total		343.87	395	310.99	443	399.634	525

*State-wise details of Central Assistance released under the Scheme of Grants for  
Promotion of Sports in Universities and Colleges*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2001-2002		2002-2003		2003-2004	
		Amount Released	No. of projects	Amount Released	No. of projects	Amount Released	No. of projects
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55.06	17	58.089	16	87.824	27
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.70	1	0.00	0	0.00	0
3.	Assam	1.71	2	3.452	2	26.816	10
4.	Bihar	7.50	1	0.26	1	20.60	4
5.	Goa	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
6.	Gujarat	2.70	1	8.00	3	18.279	10
7.	Haryana	15.49	9	3.02	3	10.313	9
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0	0.167	1	5.85	3
9.	Karnataka	99.03	50	50.94	22	39.358	35
10.	Kerala	6.77	6	8.27	5	39.80	18
11.	Madhya Pradesh	16.66	6	1.65	3	10.80	4
12.	Maharashtra	189.12	76	186.81	79	197.534	98
13.	Manipur	18.05	4	28.48	2	25.03	3
14.	Mizoram	0.00	0	0.00	0	10.72	4
15.	Nagaland	0.00	0	20.40	3	22.50	11
16.	Orissa	40.04	20	58.98	24	83.60	40
17.	Punjab	14.01	9	28.48	11	52.689	13
18.	Rajasthan	0.14	1	1.10	1	4.20	2
19.	Tamilnadu	62.11	29	75.66	17	164.815	27
20.	Tripura	0.137	1	0.00	0	0.00	0
21.	Uttar Pradesh	46.01	22	60.24	14	101.564	41
22.	Uttaranchal	0.00	0	0.00	0	24.60	10
23.	West Bengal	16.69	9	44.09	19	79.865	42
24.	Delhi <sup>⊗</sup>	75.05	4	22.50	1	53.50	2
25.	UT Chandigarh	0.07	1	0.00	0	0.00	0
Total		669.047	269	660.588	227	1080.257	413

⊗ Grant released to AIU, New Delhi.

*State-wise details of Central Assistance released under the Scheme of Grants for  
Installation of Synthetic Surfaces*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2001-2002		2002-2003		2003-2004	
		Amount Released	No. of projects	Amount Released	No. of projects	Amount Released	No. of projects
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0	100.00	1	0.00	0
2.	Haryana	0.00	0	0.00	0	30.00	1
3.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
5.	Karnataka	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
6.	Madhya Pradesh	144.955	2	0.00	0	0.00	0
7.	Maharashtra	0.00	0	0.00	0	50.00	1
8.	Manipur	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
9.	Punjab	60.00	3	20.672	1	0.00	0
10.	Tamilnadu	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
11.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
12.	West Bengal	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
13.	Delhi	180.045	4	0.00	0	20.00	1
14.	Chandigarh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
15.	Jharkhand	0.00	0	0.00	0	100.00	1
Total		385	9	120.672	2	200.00	4

*[English]***Sharing of Himalayan Water**

\*89. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Inter-State agreements regarding sharing of the Himalayan waters and the main hurdles in the implementation of the same;

(b) whether any demand has been made to the Union Government to convene an all party meeting to discuss the issue of sharing of Himalayan water; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) The surplus waters of the rivers Ravi and Beas were allocated amongst Punjab, Rajasthan, Jammu & Kashmir and PEPSU vide an agreement of 1955. After reorganization of Punjab in 1966, The shares of Punjab the PEPSU were allocated between Punjab, Haryana and Delhi through a Notification of the Government of India of March, 1976. Later, an Inter-State Agreement amongst Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan was reached in December, 1981, wherein the surplus Ravi-Beas waters were reallocated amongst Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Jammu & Kashmir and Delhi. The Bhakra Beas Management Board under the Ministry of Power is making periodical allocations to the partner States of the Ravi, Beas waters based on the 1981

agreement. The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was reached between Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and National Capital Territory of Delhi on 12th May, 1994 regarding allocation of surface flow of Yamuna up to Okhla. The 75 per cent dependable notional virgin flow in the Yamuna river (which is a tributary of Ganga River) up to Okhla has been assessed as 11.70 BCM and mean year availability has been assessed as 13.00 BCM. The allocation of available flows amongst the beneficiary States is regulated by the Upper Yamuna River board within the overall frame work of the Agreement. Only these two inter-state agreements are there for Himalayan Rivers.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Production of Pineapple**

\*90. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the leading pineapple producing States in the country;

(b) the total production of pineapple recorded during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the facilities provided by the Government to the farmers;

(d) whether the farmers producing pineapple are not getting remunerative prices; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) The leading pineapple producing States in the country are West Bengal, Karnataka, Assam, Kerala, Meghalaya, Manipur, Tripura and Nagaland. The available data on State-wise production of pineapple during the period 2000-01 to 2002-03 is as under:

(Production in 000' MT)			
States	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
West Bengal	279.50	322.00	340.70
Karnataka	275.00	250.00	250.00

Assam	216.06	220.00	222.30
Kerala	84.59	83.87	73.70
Meghalaya	81.70	81.70	82.40
Manipur	69.93	72.44	75.58
Tripura	82.20	82.16	82.60
Nagaland	12.00	15.00	20.00
Total	1100.98	1127.17	1147.28

(c) Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, is providing assistance to the farmers growing pineapple under the following schemes (i) Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Macro Management of Agriculture—Supplementation/complementation of States' efforts' through work plan, (ii) Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern States, Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal, (iii) Integrated Development of Horticulture in Tribal/Hilly areas, and (iv) Development of Commercial Horticulture through Production and Post harvest management.

(d) and (e) Based on the information received from leading pineapple growing States, selling price is deemed to be remunerative.

#### **Arrival of Foreign Tourists**

\*91. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:  
SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is spurt in arrival of foreign tourists in India during the current year;

(b) if so, the percentage increase in the arrival of tourist traffic in 2003-04 as compared to 2002-03 and the amount of foreign exchange earned therefrom;

(c) the further steps proposed by the Government to improve the tourism sector;

(d) whether health tourism had caught up in a big way particularly in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) Yes, Sir.



(b) The figures for the foreign tourist arrivals in India and foreign exchange earned therefrom for the year 2002-03 and 2003-04, with percentage change, are as follows:

	2002-03	2003-04*	Percentage change 2003-04/ 2002-03
Foreign Tourist Arrivals	2.47 million	2.92 million	18.2
Foreign Exchange Earnings (In US\$)	3029.0 million	3833.5 million	26.6

\*Provisional

(c) During the 10th Five Year Plan, the Department of Tourism, Government of India has introduced new schemes viz., Integrated Development of Tourist Circuits, Product/Infrastructure and Destination Development, Assistance for large revenue generating projects and Capacity Building for Service Providers for development and promotion of tourism in the country. Six tourism circuits in the country on an annual basis are identified for developing them to international standards. These circuits are finalised and developed in close coordination and collaboration with the States/UT Governments. The Department of Tourism extends financial assistance for their development.

In order to market India as a favoured destination, the Department has positioned and branded India as "Incredible India" through an integrated campaign converging elements of electronic/print and internet media. The Department has also produced world class publicity material ranging from tourist information brochures, posters, scrolls, etc.

(d) and (e) On account of the development of private sector infrastructure and availability of high quality medicare, health tourism has made substantial progress in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Karnataka. Kerala has promoted and marketed Ayurveda as its core tourism product. Most private resorts have established Ayurvedic centres as an integral component. Karnataka has published a special brochure highlighting its hospitals and specialities. Andhra Pradesh is also promoting itself as a health tourism destination.

#### Export of Wheat and Rice

\*92. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of wheat and rice in the country during the last two years;

(b) the quantum of wheat and rice exported/imported by the Government during the said period;

(c) the reason for importing these items despite surplus available in the country;

(d) whether the Government has formulated any plan to increase export of surplus wheat and rice in the ensuing years; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) The Production of wheat and rice in the country during the last two years was as under:

(Figures in Thousand Tonnes)

Year	Wheat	Rice	Total
2002-03	65100	72660	137760
2003-04 (Prov.)	72740	86350	159090

(b) and (c) The export and import of wheat and rice by the country for the last two years is as under:

(Figures in Thousand Tonnes)

Product	2002-03		2003-04 (upto Feb., 04)	
	Import	Export	Import	Export
Wheat	—	3570.89	—	3609.36
Rice Basmati	—	594.86	—	634.50
Rice Non-Basmati	0.87	4076.34	0.19	2424.96

The import of foodgrains has, therefore, been negligible during this period.

(d) and (e) A decision in this regard is yet to be taken.

[Translation]

#### Pending Irrigation Projects

\*93. SHRI NIHAL CHAND:  
DR. M. JAGANNATH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to review all ongoing/pending irrigation projects of States;

(b) if so, the details of major and medium irrigation projects of States lying pending with the Union Government for clearance, State-wise as on date;

(c) the date since when these projects are pending alongwith reasons for delay indicating the time and cost overrun in each project;

(d) by when the projects are likely to be accorded clearance;

(e) whether the Government proposes to provide any assistance to the State Governments for completion of ongoing projects; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) to (f) The Ministry of Water Resources/Central Water Commission and Planning Commission reviews the status of on-going/pending irrigation projects of the states from time to time with the representatives of the State Governments. The Central Water Commission is regularly monitoring selected on going major and medium irrigation projects.

The State-wise details of major and medium irrigation projects lying pending with the Central Water Commission for techno-economic appraisal are given in the Statement-I.

The common reasons for delay in clearance of major and medium irrigation projects are inadequate technological studies, irrigation planning, estimate and economic analysis, lack of attention to international and inter-State aspects, conjunctive use of surface and ground water, concurrence of state finance, absence of environmental and forest clearances, clearances of resettlement & rehabilitation plans, etc. while submitting detailed project report to Central Water Commission. The clearance of projects depends upon the promptness with which the State authorities arrange the compliance to the observations of the Central appraising agencies.

Concerned with a large number of major and medium irrigation projects spilling over into Ninth Five Year Plan, the Central Government launched the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) during 1996-1997 for accelerating implementation of such ongoing irrigation/multi-purpose approved projects on which substantial progress has been made and which are beyond the resource capability of the State Governments. The Central Loan Assistance (CLA) under AIBP is released to the State Government on an year to year basis as per the ceiling fixed by the APlanning Commission and this ceiling is finalised in the annual plan discussion held between the Planning Commission and State Government. An amount of Rs. 14,670 crore has, so far, been released as CLA under the programme for 181 major/medium and 3810 surface Minor Irrigation Schemes. The details of CLA under AIBP is given in the Statement-II.

#### *Statement I*

##### *State-wise List of New Projects under Appraisal*

Sl.No.	Name of Projects	Name of State	Major/ Medium	Date of Receipt	Estt. Cost (Cr.)	Cate- gory
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Nettampadu Lift Irrigation Scheme	Andhra Pradesh	Major	11/2000	134.30	A
2.	Kalwa Kurthi Lift Irrigation Scheme	Andhra Pradesh	Major	11/2000	380.00	A
3.	Thotapally Barrage*	Andhra Pradesh	Major	9/2001	415.87	B
4.	Pulichintala Irrigation Project (Masonry Dam)	Andhra Pradesh	Major	7/93	506.20	B
5.	Krishna Delta System Modernisation ERM	Andhra Pradesh	Major	1/96	659.16	B
6.	Bhima Lift Irrigation	Andhra Pradesh	Major	1/96	744.00	B
7.	Sriramsagar Stage-II	Andhra Pradesh	Major	2	697.70	B
8.	Flood Flow Canal from SRSP	Andhra Pradesh	Major	12/93	1331.00	B
9.	Jurala (Masonry Dam)	Andhra Pradesh	Major	9/80	545.82	B

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Vamsadhara Project State II* (Neradi Barrage)	Andhra Pradesh	Major	5/83 (86-87 SOR)	275.74	B
11.	Musurumilli Reservoir Project	Andhra Pradesh	Medium	3/2003	167.35	A
12.	Gollavagu Reservoir*	Andhra Pradesh	Medium	6/2001	39.58	A
13.	Rallivagu Reservoir	Andhra Pradesh	Medium	9/2001	26.75	A
14.	Nilwai Reservoir	Andhra Pradesh	Medium	9/2001	48.90	A
15.	Appraisal of Mathadivagu Reservoir Project	Andhra Pradesh	Medium	05/2002	26.44	A
16.	Janjhavathi Project*	Andhra Pradesh	Medium	01/2002	121.0	A
17.	Peddagedda Reservoir Project*	Andhra Pradesh	Medium	01/2002	32.117	B
18.	Pedderu Reservoir	Andhra Pradesh	Medium	9/91	26.23	B
19.	Palemvagu (Masonry Dam)*	Andhra Pradesh	Medium	5/88	29.13	B
20.	Valligallu Reservoir*	Andhra Pradesh	Medium	02/2000	143.67	B
21.	Yerravagu (Earthen Dam)	Andhra Pradesh	Medium	3/99	31.28	B
22.	Suddavagu (Earthen Dam)	Andhra Pradesh	Medium	3/99	56.48	B
23.	Peddavagu (Earthen Dam)*	Andhra Pradesh	Medium	8/99	202.60	B
24.	Surampalem Res. Scheme (Earthen Dam)	Andhra Pradesh	Medium	10/99	46.70	B
25.	Surampalem Phase-II*	Andhra Pradesh	Medium	7/2000	49.50	B
26.	Bhupatipalem (Dam)*	Andhra Pradesh	Medium	7/2000	47.23	B
27.	Kadwan Reservoir Project	Bihar	Major	5/98	1111.14	A
28.	Upper Mahananda Irrigation Scheme	Bihar	Major	5/2001	124.00	A
29.	Punpun Barrage	Bihar	Major	5/2000	102.26	B
30.	Tilaiya Dhadhar	Bihar	Major	1/98	220.11	B
31.	Kelo Irrigation Project (Masonry Dam)	Chhattisgarh	Major	9/2003	235.00	A
32.	Mongra Irrigation Project	Chhattisgarh	Medium	3/03	83.46	B
33.	Sutiapat Reservoir Project-	Chhattisgarh	Medium	9/02	40.09	D
34.	Modernisation of Machchu-1-ERM	Gujarat	Major	2/91	8.12	B

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
35.	Western Yamuna Link Channel*	Haryana	Major	12/96	31.26	B
36.	Satluj Yamuna Link Canal	Haryana	Major	10/93	61.76	B
37.	Khet Purali Dam Project* (Earthen Dam)	Haryana	Medium	12/95	16.92	A
38.	Renuka Dam (Multipurpose)	Himachal Pradesh	Major	8/97	1224.64	B
39.	Balh Valley Left Bank Irrigation Project	Himachal Pradesh	Medium	8/99	41.64	B
40.	Phina Singh	Himachal Pradesh	Medium	10/2003	63.00	A
41.	Tawi Pump House and Tawi Lift Canal-ERM	J&K (Kashmir Region)	Major	9/2001	13.563	A
42.	Mod. of Nandi Canal-ERM	J&K (Kashmir Region)	Medium	5/99	6.61	A
43.	Mod. of Ahji Canal-ERM	J&K (Kashmir Region)	Medium	04/2000	7.96	A
44.	Mod. of Lar Canal-ERM	J&K (Kashmir Region)	Medium	4/2000	6.63	A
45.	Mod. of Mavkhul-ERM	J&K (Kashmir Region)	Medium	12/97	7.00	A
46.	Mod. of Martand Canal-ERM	J&K (Kashmir Region)	Medium	12/97	17.72	A
47.	Mod. of Babul Canal-ERM	J&K (Kashmir Region)	Medium	6/99	4.77	A
48.	Kandi Canal Project	J&K (Kashmir Region)	Medium	4/2002	37.31	A
49.	Modernisation of Dadi Canal-ERM	J&K (Kashmir Region)	Medium	6/99	11.10	B
50.	Modernisation of New Pratap Canal-ERM	J&K (Jammu Region)	Medium	12/99	21.68	B
51.	Mod. of Kathua Canal-ERM	J&K (Jammu Region)	Medium	9/99	15.68	B
52.	Kanhar Reservoir Project	Jharkhand	Major	11/98	1015.76	A
53.	North Koel Reservoir	Jharkhand	Major	5/99	836.11	A
54.	Upper Sakri Reservoir	Jharkhand	Major	1/98	437.94	A
55.	Punasi Reservoir*	Jharkhand	Major	7/92	221.65	B
56.	Subernarekha (Multipurpose)-Project*	Jharkhand	Major	8/89	1428.82	B

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
57.	Ajoy Barrage/Siktia Barrage	Jharkhand	Major	3/98	248.10	B
58.	Konar Irrigation	Jharkhand	Major	7/99	336.69	B
59.	Singatalur (Huligudda) Lift Irrigation Scheme	Karnataka	Major	7/98	123.00	A
60.	Markandeya	Karnataka	Major	5/97	209.85	B
61.	Hippargi Irrigation Project (Earthen Dam)	Karnataka	Major	8/85	186.70	B
62.	Upper Tunga Project	Karnataka	Major	2/92	1052.33	B
63.	Basapur Lift Irrigation Scheme	Karnataka	Medium	11/96	9.36	A
64.	Idmalayar Irrigation Project (Barrage, Earthen Dam with Canal system on both bank)	Kerala	Major	2/92	107.00	B
65.	Attapady Irr. Project—Masonry Dam with vertical lift type spillway, canal system on both banks)	Kerala	Medium	3/96	110.00	A
66.	Halon Irrigation Project (Earthen Dam)	Madhya Pradesh	Major	1/2000	193.01	A
67.	Punasa Lift Irrigation	Madhya Pradesh	Major	3/2003	157.00	A
68.	Upper Narmada	Madhya Pradesh	Major	9/96	345/77	A
69.	Lower Goi	Madhya Pradesh	Major	7/2003	164.93	A
70.	Kolar Project (Earthen Dam)	Madhya Pradesh	Major	10/91	139.14	B
71.	Thanwar Tank (Earthen Dam)	Madhya Pradesh	Major	12/89	24.38	B
72.	Pench Diversion (Earthen Dam)	Madhya Pradesh	Major	8/88	184.04	B
73.	Rajghat Canal	Madhya Pradesh	Major	2/90	309.21	D
74.	Bhanpura Canal Scheme	Madhya Pradesh	Medium	12/2002	59.49	A
75.	Human River Project (Earthen Dam)	Maharashtra	Major	1/2002	423.47	A
76.	Lower Wardha (Earthen Dam)	Maharashtra	Major	11/97	61.99	A
77.	Lendi Irrigation Project—Joint Venture of Maharashtra and A.P. (Earthen Dam)*	Maharashtra	Major	6/01	275.84	A
78.	Sina Kolegaon	Maharashtra	Major	3/03	317.77	A
79.	Sulwade-Jamphal-Kanoli LIS	Maharashtra	Major	11/2003	788.89	A
80.	Sangola Branch Canal*	Maharashtra	Major	2/86	37.01	A
81.	Tarali	Maharashtra	Major	7/02	504.96	B

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
82.	Wama Irrigation (Earthen Dam)	Maharashtra	Major	8/83	337.81	B
83.	Arunavati River Project (Earthen Dam)	Maharashtra	Major	12/87	66.48	B
84.	Punad Irrigation (Composite Dam)	Maharashtra	Major	3/89	29.22	B
85.	Lower Wunna Project (Earthen Dam)	Maharashtra	Major	2/89	87.55	B
86.	Talamba Irrigation Project (Earthen Dam)*	Maharashtra	Major	6/92	289.09	B
87.	Dhom Balakwadi	Maharashtra	Major	7/02	475.29	B
88.	Gunjawani (Earthen Dam)	Maharashtra	Major	5/98	364.63	C
89.	Bhama Askhed	Maharashtra	Major	9/01	455.05	C
90.	Nira Deoghar	Maharashtra	Major	7/02	870.04	C
91.	Urmodi	Maharashtra	Major	7/02	866.59	C
92.	Sulwade Barrage	Maharashtra	Medium	12/97	88.25	A
93.	Shelgaon	Maharashtra	Medium	3/02	198.06	A
94.	Prakasha Barrage	Maharashtra	Medium	4/99	93.60	A
95.	Jambre (Earthen Dam)	Maharashtra	Medium	7/99	50.70	A
96.	Andhra Khore (Masonry Dam)	Maharashtra	Medium	2/2000	44.37	A
97.	Sapan (Medium) (Earthen Dam)	Maharashtra	Medium	9/2000	36.30	A
98.	Srangkheda (Earthen Dam)	Maharashtra	Medium	10/2000	132.51	A
99.	Haranghat L.I.S.	Maharashtra	Medium	11/2000	44.11	A
100.	Gul River (Earthen Dam)	Maharashtra	Medium	11/2000	55.94	
101.	Ghataprabha (Earthen Dam)	Maharashtra	Medium	1/01	34.92	A
102.	Koradinalla (Earthen Dam)	Maharashtra	Medium	3/01	17.32	A
103.	Dara (Earthen Dam)	Maharashtra	Medium	3/01	32.62	A
104.	Nagan (Earthen Dam)	Maharashtra	Medium	3/01	48.38	A

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
105.	Northmand (Earthen Dam)	Maharashtra	Medium	4/01	93.00	A
106.	Wang (Earthen Dam)	Maharashtra	Medium	4/01	134.39	
107.	Kamani Tanda	Maharashtra	Medium	7/01	42.22	A
108.	Pimple Gaon	Maharashtra	Medium	2/02	(Ori.) 7.39- Latest 42.78	A
109.	Ambeohol (Hiranyakeshi)	Maharashtra	Medium	6/02	50.65	A
110.	Chandrabhaga	Maharashtra	Medium	7/93	35.30	A
111.	Lower Panzara	Maharashtra	Medium	3/01	45.24	A
112.	Shivan	Maharashtra	Medium	11/02	28.89	A
113.	Wadi-Shewadi	Maharashtra	Medium	11/02	98.44	A
114.	Amravati	Maharashtra	Medium	12/02	48.34	A
115.	Jamkhedi	Maharashtra	Medium	11/02	31.28	A
116.	Kudali	Maharashtra	Medium	12/02	262.20	A
117.	Sarf Nalla	Maharashtra	Medium	12/02	46.56	A
118.	Wagholi Buti Lift	Maharashtra	Medium	3/03	24.98	A
119.	Pothra Nalla (Earthen Dam)	Maharashtra	Medium	5/98	63.08	B
120.	Chilhewadi	Maharashtra	Medium	7/02	146.24	B
121.	Wakod (Earthen Dam)	Maharashtra	Medium	3/2000	34.36	B
122.	Lal Nala (Earthen Dam)	Maharashtra	Medium	9/97	43.61	B
123.	Raigavan (Earthen Dam)	Maharashtra	Medium	12/93	9.51	B
124.	Jam Irrigation (Earthen Dam)	Maharashtra	Medium	5/94	42.63	B
125.	Kar (Composite Dam)	Maharashtra	Medium	4/95	44.71	B
126.	Utwali (Earthen Dam)	Maharashtra	Medium	11/95	35.77	B
127.	Jangam Hatti Lift Irrigation	Maharashtra	Medium	6/98	4.29	B
128.	Tipai Mukh Dam Project (Multi-purpose) (Earth & Dock fill Dam)	Manipur	Major	2/95	28.99	B

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
129.	Jiri Irrigation (Barrage)	Manipur	Medium	10/97	48.68	D
130.	Dikhu Multipurpose Project	Nagaland	Major	4/02	999.7	A
131.	D'zuza Irrigation Project (Barrage)	Nagaland	Medium	5/98	49.0	B
132.	Improvement to Taladanda Canal and Distributory No. 12 with its system-ERM*	Orissa	Major	8/99	57.06	A
133.	Drainage Dev. Phase-I under Mahanadi Delta Stage-I & II-ERM*	Orissa	Major	2/2000	227.75	A
134.	Master Plan for Drainage Development in Costal Belt of Orissa	Orissa	Major	11/2003	570.77	A
135.	Upper Kolab Extension Project-ERM*	Orissa	Major	9/98	71.66	B
136.	Ib Irrigation Project Composite Rockfill Dam with concrete spillway canals on both right & left banks	Orissa	Major	2/98	11.40	B
137.	Ong Dam Project (Earthen Dam with Ogee type radial gated spillway, canal system, on both right left banks)	Orissa	Major	3/97	304.66	B
138.	Brutang Irr. Project (Earthen Dam with concrete spillway. Link canal to Kuanaria Reservoir, Main Canal on right bank of Kuanaria Reservoir)	Orissa	Major	1/98	227.25	B
139.	Anandpur Barrage Project	Orissa	Major	1/2001	482.26	B
140.	Upper Udanti Irrigation Project	Orissa	Medium	2/2003	68.37	A
141.	Mahendratanya Irrigation Project (Dam)	Orissa	Medium	3/2000	100.98	B
142.	Manjore (Earthen Dam with Ogee type spillway, canal system on right and left bank)	Orissa	Medium	8/91	37.70	B
143.	Rukura (Earthen Dam with Ogee type spillway, canal system on right and left bank)	Orissa	Medium	5/93	15.15	B
144.	Dhauragoth (Earthen Dam with Central Ogee type radial gated spillway canal system on both right & left banks)	Orissa	Medium	9/96	16.80	B
145.	Upper Lanth (Earthen Dam with Central Ogee type radial gated spillway, canal system on right bank)	Orissa	Medium	11/97	48.99	B
146.	Samakoi (Barrage)	Orissa	Medium	2/99	43.85	B



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
147.	Hadua/Mahanadi Irrigation Project (Earthen Dam)	Orissa	Medium	2/2001	61.48	B
148.	Punjab Irrigation & Drainage Project (Phase III)*	Punjab	Major	5/98	1149.00	A
149.	Sri Dashmesh Irrigation Project	Punjab	Major	2/2001	647	A
150.	Raising lining of Bhakra Main Canal-ERM	Punjab	Major	3/02	26/69	A
151.	Modified Project estimate of SYL Canal Part-III*	Punjab	Major	6/94	195.44	A
152.	SYL Main Canal Part-I*	Punjab	Major	09/94	601.25	D
153.	Raising of Lining/Bank of Sirhind Feeder-ERM	Punjab	Medium	5/2001	13.7543	A
154.	Rehabilitation of Channels of 1st Patiala Feeder and Kotla Branch	Punjab	Medium	2/2001	46.00	A
155.	Punjab Irrigation Project (Lining of Channels) under RIDF fund-ERM	Punjab	Medium	2/2000	49.02 (9/99 Price Level)	B
156.	Pipalda Lift Irrigation	Rajasthan	Major	9/96	11.39	A
157.	Indira Lift Irrigation Scheme	Rajasthan	Major	12/2003	431.00	A
158.	Utilisation of Yamuna water in Bharatpur Distt.	Rajasthan	Major	7/96	150.00	B
159.	Utilisation of Yamuna water in Jhunjhunu & Churu Distt.	Rajasthan	Major	1/98	273.00	B
160.	Indira Gandhi Nagar Stage-I-ERM*	Rajasthan	Major	3/93	121.92	B
161.	Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project—ERM*	Rajasthan	Major	1/01	745.59	B
162.	Piplad Irrigation (Dam)	Rajasthan	Medium	2/93	21.88	A
163.	Chakan Irrigation (Dam)	Rajasthan	Medium	9/92	9.55	B
164.	Grarda Irrigation (Dam)	Rajasthan	Medium	7/95	39.51	B
165.	Modernisation of Cauvery Delta Phase-I—ERM*	Tamil Nadu	Major	8/85	78.80	B
166.	Irrukkangudi Reservoir (Earthen Dam)	Tamil Nadu	Medium	2/95	72.00	B
167.	Kanhar Irrigation	Uttar Pradesh	Major	6/99	341.45	A
168.	Kachnoda Dam	Uttar Pradesh	Major	11/2000	70.45	A
169.	Improving Water Management on Existing Sarda Canal System—ERM*	Uttar Pradesh	Major	7/2001	102.41	B

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
170.	Bansagar Canal	Uttar Pradesh	Major	2/2002	620.80	B
171.	Modernisation of Lachura Dam—ERM	Uttar Pradesh	Major	4/2002	94.18	B
172.	Raising of Meja Dam—ERM	Uttar Pradesh	Major	3/92	65.0	B
173.	Maudaha Dam	Uttar Pradesh	Major	3/90	125.16	B
174.	Chittaurgarh	Uttar Pradesh	Major	10/93	36.70	B
175.	Lining of Channel in Bundelkhand—ERM	Uttar Pradesh	Major	5/92	57.37	B
176.	Increasing Capacity of Bhupali Pump Canal-ERM	Uttar Pradesh	Major	8/97	60.53	B
177.	Uttar Pradesh Water Restructuring Project*	Uttar Pradesh	Major	4/2001	663.41 (Provisional)	B
178.	Bhaunrat-cum-Utari Dam	Uttar Pradesh	Medium	9/2001	52.10	A
179.	Kishau Dam (Major)	Uttaranchal	Major	7/97	4099.00	C
180.	Mod. of Kangsabati Reservoir (Phase-I) —ERM*	West Bengal	Major	10/96	471.90	A

Status: A—Project under various stages of appraisal.  
 B—Accepted by the Advisory Committee of MOWR subject to certain observations.  
 C—Deferred by Advisory Committee of MOWR.  
 D—Recommend to Planning Commission for Investment Clearance.

**Statement II**

*Central Loan Assistance Released under AIBP from  
1996-97 to 2003-04*

(Rs. crore)

Sl.No.	State	Total
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	869.331
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	51.500
3.	Assam	120.1933
4.	Bihar	425.515
5.	Chhattisgarh	265.280
6.	Goa	130.400
7.	Gujarat	3622.422
8.	Haryana	70.235
9.	Himachal Pradesh	66.648
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	84.054
11.	Jharkhand	66.248

1	2	3
12.	Karnataka	1954.218
13.	Kerala	89.090
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1505.003
15.	Maharashtra	603.384
16.	Manipur	108.750
17.	Meghalaya	15.264
18.	Mizoram	14.916
19.	Nagaland	23.389
20.	Orissa	898.250
21.	Punjab	415.470
22.	Rajasthan	1140.394
23.	Tripura	109.219
24.	Tamil Nadu	20.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	1788.375
26.	Uttaranchal	50.715
27.	West Bengal	156.710
28.	Sikkim	5.260
Total		14870.233

**Agro Research Institute in the Country**

\*94. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:  
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps the Government have taken to ensure that benefits of successful experiments carried out at Agro Research Institutes in the country reach farmers at grass-root level;

(b) the average annual expenditure being incurred thereon in each State; and

(c) the spheres where latest research findings are utilised for agro-products alongwith the names of such crops, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) The main public extension system is operated by the State Governments. However, some areas like Extension Management, Training, Farm Information and Farm Women Development Programme are supported by the Central Government.

In order to facilitate an effective research-extension linkage, a number of frontline extension programmes have been taken up by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, which are as follows:

- Establishment of a network of 411 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVK) in the country for technology assessment and refinement, and training of farmers and extension personnel.
- Implementation of Technology Assessment and Refinement through Institution-Village Linkage Programme (IVLP) in 70 Centres in various Agro-Eco Systems.
- Establishment of 44 Agricultural Technology Information Centres (ATIC) to provide a single-window support system for availability of technology products, diagnostic services and technology information to the farmers.

(b) During 2003-04, an amount of Rs. 9196.52 lakhs has been released for the frontline extension programmes of the Council. The State-wise details are given in Statement-I.

(c) In the last three decades about 2500 improved varieties with matching agro-production and protection practices, befitting different regions, situations and systems have been developed. Consequently, productivity and production of major crops in groups like cereals and foodgrains increased in different States. The increase in production of these crops for the major states is given in Statement-II.

**Statement I****State-wise Total Expenditure during 2003-04**

(Amount in Lakhs)

Sl.No. ,	State	Amount Released
1	2	3
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	38.74
2.	Andhra Pradesh	559.17
3.	Assam	206.62
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	24.60
5.	Bihar	500.54
6.	Chhattisgarh	126.58
7.	Delhi	7.36
8.	Goa	36.79
9.	Gujarat	231.45
10.	Haryana	464.53
11.	Himachal Pradesh	463.93
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	198.72
13.	Jharkhand	106.71
14.	Karnataka	377.37
15.	Kerala	308.84
16.	Lakshadweep	18.90
17.	Madhya Pradesh	643.02
18.	Maharashtra	803.37
19.	Manipur	125.00
20.	Meghalaya	82.31
21.	Mizoram	95.70

1	2	3
22.	Nagaland	77.80
23.	Orissa	509.43
24.	Pondicherry	68.13
25.	Punjab	319.73
26.	Rajasthan	830.33
27.	Sikkim	32.60

1	2	3
28.	Tamil Nadu	467.28
29.	Tripura	55.70
30.	Uttar Pradesh	1051.87
31.	Uttaranchal	89.90
32.	West Bengal	273.50
Total		9196.52

**Statement II***Increase in Production of Cereal and Foodgrain Crops in Major States*

(Production: 000 Tonnes)

States/UTs	Cereals			Foodgrains		
	1971-72	2001-02	% increase	1971-72	2001-02	% increase
Andhra Pradesh	6911	13701	198	7290	14836	204
Assam	1965	3958	201	1996	4024	202
Bihar*	8178	13200	161	9067	13858	153
Gujarat	4061	4515	111	4222	4898	116
Haryana	3861	13151	340	4545	13301	293
Himachal Pradesh	916	1558	170	945	1572	166
Jammu & Kashmir	930	1313	141	959	1326	138
Karnataka	5598	8015	143	6064	8771	145
Madhya Pradesh*	9281	15426	166	11634	18869	162
Maharashtra	4310	9307	216	4953	11187	226
Punjab	7623	24851	326	7928	24887	314
Rajasthan	5017	12559	250	6335	13985	221
Tamil Nadu	6789	8183	121	6943	8472	122
Uttar Pradesh*	14778	42503	288	17698	44907	254
West Bengal	7539	16326	217	7856	16501	210
India	94074	198843	211	105168	212034	202

\*Production Figures In Uttar Pradesh Include Uttaranchal, Bihar include Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh include Chhattisgarh.

*[English]***Certification for Supply of Bottled Water**

\*95. SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies in the country especially in Assam engaged in supplying bottled water;

(b) the number of such companies that are operating without an Indian Standards Institute (ISI) certification;

(c) whether the Government has taken any action against these companies;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government intend to raise the benchmark for bottled water in view of public health; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) BIS has so far granted licences to use the BIS Standard Mark to 1122 manufacturing units out of which 8 are in the State of Assam.

(b) to (d) Packaged Natural Mineral Water and Packaged Drinking Water were brought under Mandatory Certification Scheme of the Bureau of Indian Standards through Gazette Notification No. G.S.R. 759(E) and GSR 760(E) with effect from 29th March, 2001 issued by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. According to these notifications, no person is authorized to manufacture, sell or exhibit for sale Packaged Natural Mineral Water and Packaged Drinking Water except under Bureau of Indian Standards Marks. Hence, the sale of the Bottled Water by the manufacturers not having BIS Certification Marks Licence is illegal and unauthorized under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. The State Health Authorities are required to take appropriate action against such manufacturers under the provisions of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and Rules framed thereunder.

(e) and (f) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare vide Gazette Notification No. GSR 554(E) dated 18th July, 2003 have already amended the limits for pesticide

residues in Packaged Drinking Water to the following limits w.e.f. 1st January, 2004:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (i) Pesticide residues considered individually | Not more than 0.0001 mg./litre (The analysis shall be conducted by using internationally established test methods meeting the residue limits specified herein). |
| (ii) Total Pesticide residues                  | Not more than 0.0005 mg./litre (The analysis shall be conducted by using internationally established test methods meeting the residue limits specified herein). |

**Survey on Declining Water Level**

\*96. SHRI S.D. MANDLIK:  
SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey on constantly declining water level in the country;

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

(c) the follow-up action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) to (c) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), under the Ministry of Water Resources, monitors the ground water level throughout the country through a network of about 15000 national monitoring stations. A long-term analysis of ground water levels by CGWB, during the years 1994-2003 indicates decline in ground water levels of more than 4 meters in some parts of districts of various States of the country. The names of these States/districts having pockets of declining water level in the last 10 years (1994-2003) are given in the enclosed Statement.

Water being a State subject, it is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State governments to plan, finance and execute schemes for augmenting water recharge. The Central Government has initiated following measures to check declining levels of ground water in the country:

- (i) Implementation of a Central Sector Scheme for Study of Recharge to Ground Water in the country.

- (ii) Circulation of Manual/Guidelines on Artificial Recharge of Ground Water to the States/Union Territories to enable them to formulate area specific artificial recharge schemes to check the declining trend of ground water levels.
- (iii) Circulation of a Model Bill in the year 1970 which was re-circulated in 1992 and again in 1996 to all the States/Union Territories to enable them to enact suitable legislation for regulation and control of ground water development.
- (iv) Organisation of mass awareness programmes and training courses on rain water harvesting and artificial recharge of ground water.
- (v) Constitution of Central Ground Water Authority under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for regulation and control of ground water management and development.
- (vi) Launching of a website of Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting ([www.cgwb.net](http://www.cgwb.net)) to make aware and educate the public about various techniques of harvesting rainwater and store it for future use.

**Statement**

*Name of Districts showing fall of water level  
(in parts) in last 10 years (1994-2003)  
during Pre-Monsoon period*

Sl.No.	State	Districts showing fall of more than 4m
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad, Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, East Godavari, Guntur, Khamam, Krishna, Kurnool, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Nellore, Prakasam, Ranga Reddy, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Warangal, West Godavari.
2.	Assam	Jorhat, Nagaon, Sonitpur
3.	Bihar	Nalanda, Darbhanga
4.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar, Bilaspur, Dhamtari, Durg, Janjgir-champa, Kanker, Kawardha, Koriya, Mahasamund, Raigarh, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Surguja.
5.	Delhi	New Delhi, North-West, South, South-West.

1	2	3
6.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Banaskantha, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Dangs, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kheda, Kutch, Mehsana, Panch Mahals, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surat, Surendra Nagar, Vadodara, Valasad.
7.	Haryana	Ambala, Bhiwani, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Kurukshetra, Mahendragarh, Panchkula, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonipat
8.	Jharkhand	Girdih, Gumla, Hazaribagh, Palamu, Ranchi
9.	Karnataka	Bagalkot, Bellary, Belgaum, Bidar, Chikmagalur, Davanagere, Dharwad, Hassan, Haveri, Koppal, Uttar Kannada
10.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Balghat, Betul, Bhind, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, East Nimar, Guna, Gwalior, Harda, Hoshangabad, Indore, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Katni, Mandasaur, Morena, Neemuch, Raisen, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Rewa, Sagar, Satna, Sehore, Seoni, Shahdol, Shajapur, Sheopur, Shivpuri, Tikamgarh, Ujjain, Vidisha, West Nimar.
12.	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar, Akola, Amravati, Aurangabad, Beed, Bhandara, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gondia, Hingoli, Jalgaon, Kolhapur, Latur, Nagpur, Nanded, Nandurbar, Nashik, Pune, Ratnagiri, Satara, Sindudurg, Solapur, Wardha, Yavatmal
13.	Orissa	Baleshwar, Bargarh, Devagarh, Gajapati, Ganjam, Jharsuguda, Kandhamal, Kendujhar, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Navarangapur, Nayagarh, Nuapada, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Sundargarh

1	2	3
14. Punjab	Amritsar, Bhatinda, Fatehgarh, Ludhiana, Mansa, Moga, Patiala, Sangrur	
15. Rajasthan	Ajmer, Alwar, Baran, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Churu, Dausa, Dungarpur, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jhalwar, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Rajsamand, Sawalmadhopur, Sikar, Sirahi, Tonk, Udaipur	
16. Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Erode, Kancheepuram, Kanniyakumari, Karur, Madurai, Namakkal, Perambalur, Pudukkottai, Ramananthapuram, Salem, Sivaganga, Thanjavur, Theni, Tiruvannamalai, Tirunelveli, Tiruvallur, Trichi, Tuticorin, Vellore, Villupuram, Virudhunagar.	
17. Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad, Fatehpur, Jalaun, Jhansi, Kaushambi, Kheri, Lucknow, Mirzapur, Pratapgarh, Raebareli, Unnao	
18. West Bengal	Bankura, Bardhaman, Birbhum, Howrah, Hugli, Maldah, Mednipur, Murshidabad, North 24 Parganas, Purulia, South 24 Parganas.	

[*Translation*]

#### Starvation Deaths

\*97. SHRI RAMDAS BANDU ATHAWALE:  
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn towards the incidents of deaths due to starvation across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of such deaths, State-wise;

(c) whether a Central team visited such States;

(d) if so, whether the team has submitted its report;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action initiated against those responsible; and

(f) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure such cases are not repeated in future?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (e) No starvation death has been reported by any State Government/UT Administration during the last six months.

(f) To ensure food security for all and to improve the Public Distribution System (PDS) for the benefit of the poorest of the poor from amongst the BPL families, the Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) was commenced in December, 2000 to provide 25 kg. of foodgrains per family per month at highly subsidized rates of Rs. 2/-per kg. for wheat and Rs. 3/-per kg. for rice. The scale of issue has been enhanced to 35 kg. per family per month with effect from April, 2002. The Yojana which initially covered one crore poorest of the poor families has been expanded to cover 1.5 crore BPL families in June, 2003. It is now being further expanded to cover another 50 lakh BPL families particularly the ones which are at the risk of hunger. Besides AAY, other complementary Welfare Schemes such as Sampoorn Gramin Rojgar Yojana (SGRY), Annapoorna and Mid-day Meals Programme etc. are under implementation for the benefit of the poor and vulnerable sections of the society.

[*English*]

#### Afforestation

\*98. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:  
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the targets set and achieved regarding afforestation during the last three years;

(b) whether a large scale deforestation/denudation has taken place and the forest cover has been receding;

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

(d) the extent of forest cover at present in each State/Union Territory with respect to its total area;

(e) the action plan prepared by the Government to check the vanishing area and to increase the forest cover;

(f) the funds allocated for the purpose and utilized during each of the last three years and thereafter, State/ Union Territory-wise;

(g) whether any State has requested for enhancement of funds and if so, the details along with action taken thereon; and

(h) the external assistance received and utilized during the said period for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) A Statement-I indicating State/union Territory-wise target and achievements of afforestation under the 20-Point Programme during the last three years is enclosed.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Statement-II indicating State/Union Territory-wise extent of forest cover is enclosed.

(e) Ministry of Environment and Forests has taken the following actions to conserve the forests and increase the forest cover:

- (i) Financial assistance is provided under various centrally sponsored forestry and wildlife schemes for the protection and conservation of forest and wildlife.
- (ii) Creation of network of protected area i.e. Wildlife National Parks, Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves.

(iii) Involvement of local communities in protection, conservation and management of forests through the process of Joint Forest Management.

(iv) Management of forest areas through the system of working plans which are approved by Central Government.

(v) Afforestation of degraded land under National Afforestation Programme through the system of Forest Development Agencies and Joint Forest Management Committee.

(vi) Harvesting of trees from Government Forest Land only through the agency of State Forest Departments/Forest Development Corporation.

(vii) Action against offenders of illicit felling taken by the State Governments.

(f) Statement-III and IV showing details of funds for the last three years and thereafter under the Integrated Forest Protection Scheme and National Afforestation Programme which are primarily related to forest conservation and increase in forest cover are respectively enclosed.

(g) There is general demand from most of the states for enhancement of central assistance under Integrated Forest Protection Scheme (forest conservation) and National Afforestation Programme (increase in forest cover). The details are given in Statement-IV. Efforts are made to meet their demand to the extent possible keeping in view the budget available with the Ministry and other essential considerations like utilization of previous grants, provision of matching share from the State/Union Territory, etc.

(h) Statement-V on external assistance received and utilized is enclosed.

### *Statement I*

#### *Seedlings in Lakhs, Area in Hectares*

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Target 2001-02		Achievement		Target 2002-03		Achievement	
		Pt. No. 16A Tree Plantation on Private Land	Pt. No. 16B Area Covered Public & Forest Land	Seedling Distribution (for Plantation on Private Lands)	Area (Public Lands including Forest Lands)	Pt. No. 16A Tree Plantation on Private Land	Pt. No. 16B Area Covered Public & Forest Land	Seedling Distribution (for Plantation on Private Lands)	Area (Public Lands including Forest Lands)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3200.00	180000	2640.63	209040	3000.00	170000.00	2451.71	140445
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7.00	10000	5.35	2343	5.00	5000.00	2.6	5726



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Assam	25.00	7000	21.17	6939	30.00	7500.00	25.82	4227
4.	Bihar	300.00	10000	60.93	2424	100.00	5000.00	90.53	2652
5.	Chhattisgarh	300.00	80000	105.73	18155	200.00	25000.00	211.54	30480
6.	Goa	12.00	900	12.69	791	15.00	1000.00	7.31	531
7.	Gujarat	1800.00	65000	1703.2	67224	1500.00	60000.00	1597.46	56505
8.	Haryana	100.00	20000	156.85	12019	125.00	10000.00	280.04	20563
9.	Himachal Pradesh	20.00	25000	33.81	23891	25.00	20000.00	27.37	17629
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	65.00	20000	45.03	20000	20.00	15000.00	37.29	7939
11.	Jharkhand	20.00	20000	7.91	350	150.00	50000.00	1.14	428
12.	Karnataka	650.00	80000	326.59	49755	500.00	60000.00	339.16	29864
13.	Kerala	20.00	15000	4.43	3823	10.00	5000.00	5.67	1314
14.	Madhya Pradesh	400.00	140000	410.34	149567	30.00	125000.00	300.25	125042
15.	Maharashtra	900.00	125000	593.82	35931	800.00	60000.00	547.28	27667
16.	Manipur	15.00	6000	0	0	15.00	5000.00	0	1475
17.	Meghalaya	50.00	3000	32.07	1039	35.00	5000.00	23.31	1630
18.	Mizoram	22.00	8000	20	8000	22.00	7500.00	12.88	2173
19.	Nagaland	60.00	5000	0	0	35.00	5000.00	210.6	17547
20.	Orissa	450.00	100000	406.86	72149	450.00	75000.00	240.12	43476
21.	Punjab	65.00	12000	21.15	14596	25.00	15000.00	17.56	7835
22.	Rajasthan	300.00	40000	178.96	31572	120.00	12000.00	122.13	12580
23.	Sikkim	22.00	12000	12.42	6538	22.00	7500.00	6.7	1129
24.	Tamil Nadu	1100.00	150000	124.95	87239	120.00	100000.00	123.56	40536
25.	Tripura	45.00	10000	39.44	7146	35.00	7500.00	27.45	8971
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1000.00	50000	1126.09	22290	1000.00	35000.00	1238.65	23037
27.	Uttaranchal	500.00	75000	170.91	47760	250.00	150000.00	14.72	69224
28.	West Bengal	500.00	25000	312	14567	250.00	25000.00	132	20719
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2.00	3500	1.2	3213	1.50	3500.00	1.73	3809
30.	Chandigarh	1.00	150	0.3	131	0.50	150.00	0.35	152
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5.00	350	8.3	1025	5.00	350.00	5	516
32.	Daman & Diu	0.00	30	0	12	0.50	30.00	0.26	20
33.	Delhi	30.00	1500	25.46	0	30.00	750.00	6.7	0
34.	Lakshadweep	5.00	75	0	39	1.00	75.00	0	14
35.	Pondicherry	5.00	75	4.8	56	3.00	75.00	1.88	55
Total		12176.00	1299580	8613.39	919624	9200.50	107293.00	8200.77	725910.00

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Target 2003-04		Achievement		Target 2004-05	
		Pt. No. 16A Tree Plantation on Private Land	Pt. No. 16B Area Covered Public & Forest Land	Seedling Distribution (for Plantation on Private Lands)	Area (Public Lands including Forest Lands)	Pt. No. 16A Tree Plantation on Private Land	Pt. No. 16B Area Covered Public & Forest Land
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3000.00	250000.00	2466.94	106654	4000.00	300000.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.00	6000.00	2.37	0	65.00	7500.00
3.	Assam	4.00	10000.00	24.29	1446	50.00	40000.00
4.	Bihar	150.00	10000.00	129.26	10622	300.00	40000.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	200.00	40000.00	226.00	45200	250.00	50000.00
6.	Goa	10.00	1000.00	8.44	516	10.00	1200.00
7.	Gujarat	1200.00	45000.00	1203.14	52000	2000.00	85000.00
8.	Haryana	280.00	25000.00	317.26	18309	400.00	30000.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	15.00	15000.00	33.33	15222	20.00	20000.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	20.00	20000.00	87.64	23468	30.00	30000.00
11.	Jharkhand	150.00	50000.00	4.98	32157	200.00	60000.00
12.	Karnataka	450.00	50000.00	356.96	20238	600.00	60000.00
13.	Kerala	10.00	5000.00	2.13	6304	20.00	8000.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	350.009	150000.00	350.00	150016	350.00	100000.00
15.	Maharashtra	800.00	70000.00	328.02	26916	2000.00	100000.00
16.	Manipur	15.00	7000.00	0.00	0	15.00	7000.00
17.	Meghalaya	35.00	5000.00	30.03	1607	350.00	5000.00
18.	Mizoram	25.00	8000.00	43.30	13398	25.00	8000.00
19.	Nagaland	35.00	1000.00	172.35	14358	35.00	10000.00
20.	Orissa	200.00	21510.00	272.49	50986	300.00	45000.00
21.	Punjab	25.00	15000.00	31.78	11871	40.00	25000.00
22.	Rajasthan	60.00	8500.00	99.19	21801	120.00	17000.00
23.	Sikkim	22.00	7500.00	0.00	0	22.00	8000.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	120.00	100000.00	147.65	89275	150.00	12000.00
25.	Tripura	35.00	8000.00	36.43	7812	35.00	8000.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1000.00	35000.00	1049.74	40223	1500.00	100000.00
27.	Uttaranchal	100.00	70000.00	142.87	77383	150.00	100000.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	West Bengal	250.00	25000.00	23.58	5063	300.0	30000.00
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2.00	3500.00	1.62	1128	2.00	3500.00
30.	Chandigarh	1.00	140.00	0.32	162	1.00	140.00
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5.00	350.00	7.97	219	5.00	350.00
32.	Daman & Diu	1.00	30.00	0.00	25	1.00	30.00
33.	Delhi	7.00	0.00	8.44	0	7.00	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	1.00	75.00	0.00	3	1.00	75.00
35.	Pondicherry	3.00	75.00	2.81	17	3.00	75.00
Total		8622.00	1071680.00	7611.33	844399.00	12983.00	1418870.00

**Statement II***State/UT-wise forest cover as per State of Forest Report, 2001*(Area in Km<sup>2</sup>)

State/UT	Geographic Area	Forest Cover	
		Total	Percent
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	275,069	44,637	16.23
Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	68,045	81.25
Assam	78,438	27,714	35.33
Bihar	94,163	5,720	6.07
Chhattisgarh	135,191	56,448	41.75
Delhi	1,483	111	7.51
Goa	3,702	2,095	56.59
Gujarat	196,022	15,152	7.73
Haryana	44,212	1,754	3.97
Himachal Pradesh	55,673	14,360	25.79
Jammu and Kashmir	222,236	21,327	9.56
Jharkhand	79,714	22,637	28.40
Karnataka	191,791	36,991	19.29
Kerala	38,863	15,560	40.04
Madhya Pradesh	308,245	77,265	25.07

1	2	3	4
Maharashtra	307,713	47,482	15.43
Manipur	22,327	16,926	75.81
Meghalaya	22,429	15,584	69.48
Mizoram	21,081	17,494	82.98
Nagaland	16,579	13,345	80.49
Orissa	155,707	48,838	31.36
Punjab	50,362	2,432	4.83
Rajasthan	342,239	16,367	4.78
Sikkim	7,096	3,193	45.00
Tamil Nadu	130,058	21,482	16.52
Tripura	10,486	7,065	67.38
Uttar Pradesh	240,928	13,746	5.71
Uttaranchal	53,483	23,938	44.76
West Bengal	88,752	10,693	12.05
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8,249	6,930	84.01
Chandigarh	114	9	7.51
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	491	219	44.60
Daman & Diu	112	6	5.53
Lakshadweep	32	27	85.91
Pondicherry	480	36	7.45
Total	3287,263	675,538	20.55

**Statement III***Funds released under Integrated Forest Protection Scheme (IFPS)*

Rs. in Lakhs

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Central Sanction & Release under IFPS					
		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
		Sanction	Release	Sanction	Release	Sanction	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Other States</b>							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	89.947	89.947	129.000	129.000	142.090	100.000
2.	Bihar	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
3.	Chhattisgarh	105.000	150.00	150.00	150.000	163.050	100.000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Goa	39.270	39.270	49.420	49.420	125.348	70.000
5.	Gujarat	74.500	74.5000	75.000	75.000	58.238	50.000
6.	Haryana	37.910	37.910	70.000	70.000	59.220	59.220
7.	Himachal Pradesh	101.300	101.300	82.000	57.400	136.470	75.000
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	59.000	59.000	74.250	74.250	172.350	109.780
9.	Jharkhand	65.650	65.650	81.170	81.170	178.800	130.000
10.	Karnataka	27.000	27.000	77.000	77.000	88.360	75.000
11.	Kerala	38.600	38.600	83.500	83.500	185.290	150.000
12.	Madhya Pradesh	155.100	155.100	158.500	158.500	179.000	140.000
13.	Maharashtra	0.000	0.000	188.920	188.920	117.420	50.000
14.	Orissa	49.220	49.220	100.000	100.000	140.438	100.000
15.	Punjab	28.800	28.800	0.000	0.000	Nil	0.000
16.	Rajasthan	16.000	16.000	55.000	55.000	0.000	0.000
17.	Tamil Nadu	40.053	40.053	100.000	100.000	135.713	110.000
18.	Uttar Pradesh	36.500	36.500	89.000	80.000	189.563	140.000
19.	Uttaranchal	74.500	74.500	98.070	98.070	185.700	150.000
20.	West Bengal	72.650	72.650	120.000	120.000	166.425	100.000
Total		1111.000	1111.000	1780.830	1747.230	2423.473	1709.000
<b>NE &amp; Sikkim</b>							
1.	Assam	109.960	109.960	505.850	376.600	393.190	130.000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	683.750	683.750	426.020	426.020	Nil	Nil
3.	Manipur	383.240	191.620	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Meghalaya	544.600	544.600	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.	Mizoram	531.300	531.300	574.120	574.120	357.040	267.780
6.	Nagaland	348.280	344.480	407.470	407.470	267.830	200.000
7.	Sikkim	431.580	431.580	358.630	358.630	306.560	102.000
8.	Tripura	614.710	614.710	692.130	692.130	Nil	Nil
Total		3647.420	3452.000	2964.220	2834.970	1324.620	699.780
UTs Total		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	87.000	0.000
Grand Total		4758.420	4563.000	4745.050	4582.200	3835.093	2408.780

*Budget Provisions for 2004-05*

	(Rs. Crore)
Other States (3601)	50.00
UTs (3602)	3.00
NE States (2552)	35.00
Central Sector (2406)	12.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Statement IV***Funds released under National Afforestation Programme*

(As on 30.6.2004)

Sl.No.	State	Amount Released (Rs. Crores)			
		2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.99	8.35	10.44	1.56
2.	Chhattisgarh	0.77	5.89	10.20	3.35
3.	Gujarat	0.85	3.87	3.20	—
4.	Haryana	9.23	10.58	7.76	1.67
5.	Himachal Pradesh	2.2	0.6	6.95	0.74
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.54	5.45	7.21	—
7.	Karnataka	0.43	15.7	15.54	6.22
8.	Madhya Pradesh	13.71	13.81	10.92	2.21
9.	Maharashtra	1.85	4.87	11.91	0.64
10.	Orissa	0.05	13.14	5.96	0.42
11.	Punjab	0.25	0.25	1.74	—
12.	Rajasthan	1.29	4.45	5.56	0.00
13.	Tamil Nadu	0.76	7.82	14.64	0.61
14.	Uttar Pradesh	7.04	20.01	21.34	1.98
15.	Uttaranchal	0.4	2.34	5.81	0.25
16.	Goa	0	0	1.88	—
17.	Jharkhand	0	1.34	9.29	0.49

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Bihar	0	0	1.88	—
19.	Kerala	0	1.06	3.47	0.54
20.	West Bengal	0	2.26	5.55	—
Total (Other States)		41.36	121.79	160.01	20.68
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.4	2.76	4.49	—
22.	Assam	0	0	5.58	—
23.	Manipur	0	2.4	5.08	—
24.	Nagaland	2.08	8.51	8.94	—
25.	Sikkim	2.43	3.76	4.06	—
26.	Tripura	0.26	3.18	3.97	0.73
27.	Mizoram	0	8.86	15.85	2.67
28.	Meghalaya	0	0	0.00	2.45
Total (NE States)		6.17	29.47	47.97	7.24
Grand Total		47.53	151.26	207.98	27.92

*State-wise number of Proposals received and sanctioned under National Afforestation Programme Scheme*

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Project proposals received upto 30.06.2004	No. of Project proposals sanctioned upto 30.06.2004
1	2	3	4
1.	Haryana	15	15
2.	Orissa	28	28
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	31	31
4.	Uttar Pradesh	61	54
5.	Himachal Pradesh	25	20
6.	Uttaranchal	28	21
7.	Punjab	6	4
8.	Bihar	9	5
9.	Gujarat	12	12
10.	Jharkhand	26	21

1	2	3	4
11.	Maharashtra	34	33
12.	Rajasthan	13	13
13.	Tamil Nadu	31	26
14.	West Bengal	22	13
15.	Andhra Pradesh	31	23
16.	Chhattisgarh	27	26
17.	Goa	3	3
18.	Karnataka	41	35
19.	Kerala	25	14

1	2	3	4
20.	Madhya Pradesh	42	30
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	15	13
22.	Assam	28	17
23.	Manipur	12	11
24.	Meghalaya	7	7
25.	Mizoram	30	19
26.	Nagaland	18	16
27.	Sikkim	7	7
28.	Tripura	11	9
Total		638	526

*Integrated Forest Protection Scheme (IFPS)*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Demand of State/UT Govt. under IFPS		Release by Govt. of India	
		2003-04	2004-05	2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Other States</b>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	357.500	467.000	100.000	—
2.	Biher	145.321	240.500	0.000	—
3.	Chhattisgarh	450.950	533.000	100.000	63.050
4.	Goa	71.050	80.700	50.000	—
5.	Gujarat	453.180	444.880	70.000	—
6.	Haryana	80.215	270.905	59.220	—
7.	Himachal Pradesh	201.800	201.800	75.000	—
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	400.000	400.000	109.780	—
9.	Jharkhand	246.060	500.028	130.000	37.500
10.	Karnataka	117.420	200.000	75.000	—
11.	Kerala	1520.000	667.000	150.000	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	367.350	650.000	140.000	—
13.	Maharashtra	181.510	198.210	50.000	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Orissa	200.000	250.000	100.000	—
15.	Punjab	104.350	235.600	0.000	—
16.	Rajasthan	203.300	167.800	0.000	—
17.	Tamil Nadu	371.500	533.000	110.000	—
18.	Uttar Pradesh	357.250	289.250	140.000	—
19.	Uttaranchal	650.000	738.500	150.000	—
20.	West Bengal	221.900	335.310	100.000	66.430
Sub Total		6700.656	7403.483	1709.000	166.980

**NE & Sikkim**

1.	Assam	1619.590	600.000	130.000	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	546.460	422.550	0.000	—
3.	Manipur	764.200	404.650	0.000	—
4.	Meghalaya	424.900	372.060	0.000	—
5.	Mizoram	972.540	429.850	267.780	—
6.	Nagaland	1225.790	1165.350	200.000	67.8730
7.	Sikkim	421.260	795.460	120.000	—
8.	Tripura	1170.160	1060.810	0.000	—
Total		13845.556	12654.213	2408.780	234.810

**Note:** Some states could not be provided funds as they did not agree to the changed funding pattern of the Scheme (75%: 25% cost sharing between Centre and States).

**Statement V**

*External Assistance provided and released during last three years*

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2001-02 Amount		2002-03 Amount		2003-04 Amount	
		Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Karnataka	120.98	120.98	71.06	71.06	52.43	52.43
2.	Tamil Nadu	98.58	98.58	91.71	91.71	85.76	85.76
3.	Andhra Pradesh	1.23	1.23	9.43	9.43	116.60	116.60



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Kerala	32.00	29.22	29.00	29.78	40.00	32.93
5.	Punjab	78.89	78.89	43.12	43.12	60.80	60.80
6.	Gujarat	24.06	24.06	—	—	—	—
7.	Rajasthan	32.61	32.61	—	—	32.00	31.42
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3.27	3.27	3.92	3.92	5.95	5.95
9.	Uttar Pradesh	27.61	27.61	18.07	18.07	0.40	0.40
10.	Uttaranchal	33.41	33.41	22.13	22.13	5.64	5.64
Total		452.64	449.86	288.44	289.22	399.58	391.93

Note: The above amount includes the State share also.

[*Translation*]

#### Children as Domestic Labour

\*99. SHRI BHUPENDRASINH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Labour Organisation has recently released a report on the world wide problem of children working as domestic labour;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether the number of children engaged as domestic help is continuously increasing in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken to check this practice; and

(e) the measures proposed to recognise and regulate the domestic workers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SISH RAM OLA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Recommendations have been made for tackling the various problems of domestic child labour.

(c) Separate data on domestic child labour is not available.

(d) Government is committed to eliminate all forms of child labour beginning with those engaged in the hazardous employments through the implementation of National Child Labour Projects (NCLPs) in 270 districts.

(e) Domestic workers are a part of the large un-organized sector. Government feels that a separate legislation to regulate domestic workers is not necessary at this stage.

[*English*]

#### Minimum Wage for Agricultural Workers

\*100. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed to enact a formula of National Minimum Wage for Agricultural workers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to step up the public investment and flow of rural credit for small and marginal farmers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SISH RAM OLA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) does not arise.

(c) The Tenth Plan aims at increasing public investment to promote agricultural infrastructure. NABARD, Regional Rural Banks, District Cooperative Central Banks and Cooperative Credit Societies are playing an important role in dispensing rural credit. Besides, further initiatives have been taken for introduction of Kisan Credit Cards, liberalization of guidelines regarding security norms, margin money requirements, bringing farmers into commercial

banks fold at rural and semi-rural branch level, lending more to small and marginal farmers by the public sector banks, providing credit to tenant farmers and oral lessees, debt restructuring etc.

#### **Export of Sugar**

652. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantum of sugar exported during each of the last three years;

(b) whether there has been a decline in the export of sugar during the current year;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to boost the export of sugar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) The total quantum of sugar exported during the last three years and the current year, were as under:

Sugar season (October-September)	Quantity Exported (in lakh M.Ts)
2000-2001	12.44*
2001-2002	10.53*
2002-2003	16.00*
2003-2004 (till 30.6.2004)	2.94#

Source: \*Indian Sugar Journal and Trade Circles.

#Trade Circles.

(c) and (d) Sugar is a freely exportable commodity and its exports are undertaken by sugar factories as per their commercial prudence, after an assessment of position with regard to stock of sugar held by them, prospects of sugar production and requirement of sugar for consumption in the country, domestic and international prices of sugar and other relevant factors, including the provisions of the EXIM policy.

*[Translation]*

#### **Bottling of Drinking Water**

653. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allowed a French Multi-National Company to set up a water treatment plant to market Ganga Water on commercial basis;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to provide free water and treatment plant for ten years;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the other terms and conditions thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has not granted any Licence to any French Multi-National Company for use of BIS Standard Mark on 'Ganga' Water as Packaged Drinking Water or as Packaged Natural Mineral Water.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

*[English]*

#### **Subsidy in Agricultural Sector**

654. SHRI TUKARAM GANGADHAR GADAKH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether agriculture sector employs more persons than Industrial sector;

(b) if so, the total number of persons employed in the Agricultural sector;

(c) whether the Government has reduced subsidy on agricultural inputs such as fertilizers, seeds, diesel and petrol;

(d) if so, whether this have adversely affected the farmers;

(e) if so, whether the Government proposed to provide more subsidies to this sector; and

(f) if so, the quantum of subsidy proposed to be provided alongwith the amount reduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the 55th round (July 1999-June

2000) of Employment and Unemployment survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organization, the estimated number of workers based on Current Daily Status in the Agricultural Sector stood at 190.94 million in 1999-2000 as compared to 56.89 million in the industrial Sector during the same period.

(c) to (f) Subsidies to agriculture sector on inputs comprising fertilizers, electricity, irrigation, and other subsidies given to marginal farmers and farmers' cooperative societies in the form of seeds, development of oilseeds, pulses, etc., are given in the enclosed statement.

### *Statement*

#### *Subsidies to Agriculture Sector*

(Rs. in Crores)						
Sl.No.	Item	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02 (Actuals)	2002-03 (+)
1.	Fertiliser (Total)	11596	13244	13800	12595	11009
	1.1 Indigenous fertilizer	7473	8670	9480	8044	7499
	1.2 Imported Fertilizer	333	74	1	47	10
	Sale of decontrolled fertilizer with concession to farmers.	3790	4500	4319	4504	3500
2.	Electricity**	3819	4276	6056	9342	NA
3.	Irrigation##	11827	11487	13756	13309	12788
4.	Other subsidies given to marginal farmers and Farmers' Cooperative Societies in the form of seeds, development of oil seeds, pulses etc.	1182	1937	927	978	NA
Total		28424	30944	34539	36224	23797

Source:

1. Fertilisers: Expenditure Budget 2003-04, Vol. I of Central Government.
2. Electricity & Irrigation: Central Statistical Organization.
- NA: Not available.
- \*\* Includes all subsidies to Electricity Boards and Corporations, Separate estimates of Electricity subsidy accountable exclusively to agricultural sector are not available.
- ## The rates for supply of water to farmers are kept low as a matter of policy, resulting in losses to the Government irrigation system. The excess of operating costs over the gross revenue is treated as imputed irrigation subsidy.
- + Quick estimates.

#### **Share of Rajasthan from Flood Water of Ganga**

655. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan has claimed its share in flood water of Ganga being diverted to the arid areas; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government to consider the demand of Rajasthan Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) Rajasthan submitted a proposal in 1984 requesting for diverting 1133 cumec of Ganga water ex-Hardwar and 566 cumec of Ganga water ex-Bijnor for 100 days during Monsoon. The study conducted by Central Water Commission (CWC) to explore the possibilities to divert flood waters of Ganga for use in Rajasthan revealed that sufficient water is not available in Ganga near these two places for more than 20-30

days in a year for diversion to Rajasthan. This was conveyed to Government of Rajasthan by CWC. In 2002, the Government of Rajasthan requested National Water Development Agency (NWDA) to examine the possibilities of (i) augmenting surplus water in Sarda river by diverting surplus waters of Gandak and Ghagra rivers of Ganga basin, and (ii) supplying 45,800 Mm<sup>3</sup> (about 37 MAF) of water from Bhimgoda Dam in Yamuna-Rajasthan link for Rajasthan. It has been found by the NWDA that the augmentation of water as requested by Government of Rajasthan is not possible.

#### **Funds to Bihar for Construction of Embankment**

656. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Champaran embankment of Gandak river in West Champaran at Pujapajirwaha in Bihar was washed away due to floods;

(b) if so, whether ring bandh on the embankment of Gangdhak river was also washed away;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to provide any assistance to the State Government for construction of embankment bandh to save the people from the fury of flood in future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Yes Sir. As reported by Government of Bihar, during the flood 2003 an unprecedented water discharge of 6.49 lakh cusecs in river Gandak on 7.7.2003 caused scouring at bed level. As such the Champaran embankment was washed away in a length of about 710 m.

(b) Yes Sir. As informed by the State Government, Pujha-Dumaria (P.D.) Ring Bandh situated in between Champaran Embankment and river edge was also washed away at four different locations in a total length of 3390 m.

(c) and (d) The portion of embankment mentioned in part (a) and (b) forms part of already approved scheme, "Raising and Strengthening of Champaran Embankment on river Gandak" included under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS), "Critical Anti Erosion Works in Ganga Basin States". The full Central share (75% of estimated cost) amounting to Rs. 561.75 lakh out of the total estimated cost of Rs. 749 lakh has already been released to the State Government. The Government of Bihar submitted a new scheme amounting to Rs. 6.87 crore in February 2004, which could not be considered as this was not included in the CSS.

#### **Pending Projects**

657. SHRI SHIVAJI ADHALRAO PATIL:  
SHRI A.K. MOORTHY:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various projects/proposals lying pending with the Government for want of environment and forestry clearance/approval, State-wise;

(b) since when these are lying pending alongwith the reasons for their pendency, project-wise; and

(c) by when these projects/proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Details are furnished in the enclosed statement.

(c) After receiving complete information, a decision is communicated within 90 days in case of forestry clearance and within 120 days in case of environment clearance.

#### **Statement**

##### **A. Environmental Clearance**

Sl.No.	Project Details	Received On	Reasons for Pendency
1	2	3	4

##### **I. River Valley & Hydroelectric**

##### **BIHAR**

1.	Upper Kiul Reservoir Project, district Jamui by Department of Water Resources	27.2.2004 Authority	Clarifications awaited from project
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1	2	3	4
2.	Punpun Barrage Scheme, District Aurangabad by Department of Water Resources	27.02.2004	Under process.
GUJARAT			
3.	Sidumber Reservoir Project, District Valsad by Department of Irrigation	2.05.2004	Clarifications awaited from project Authority
HIMACHAL PRADESH			
4.	Parbati Hydroelectric Project, Stage-III (520 MW), District Kullu by National Hydroelectric Power Co. Ltd.	22.03.2004	Clarifications awaited from project Authority
JAMMU & KASHMIR			
5.	Uri-II Hydroelectric Project (240 MW), District Baramulla by National Hydroelectric Power Co. Ltd.	08.06.2004	Under process.
MAHARASHTRA			
6.	Urmodi Irrigation Project, District Satara by Maharashtra Krishna Valley Development Corporation	12.05.2003	Clarifications awaited from project Authority
7.	Temghar Irrigation Project, District Pune by Maharashtra Krishna Valley Development Corporation	01.09.2003	Clarifications awaited from project Authority
8.	Gunjawani Irrigation Project, District Pune by Maharashtra Krishna Valley Development Co.	07.11.2003	Clarifications awaited from project Authority
9.	Dhom Balkawadi Irrigation Project, District Satara by Maharashtra Krishna Valley Development Corporation	11.12.2003	Under process
10.	Tarali Irrigation Project, District Satara by Maharashtra Krishna Valley Development Corporation	16.12.2003	Under process.
11.	Tembhu Lift Irrigation Project, District Satara by Maharashtra Krishna Valley Development Corporation	01.09.2003	Clarifications awaited from project Authority
II. Industrial			
ANDHRA PRADESH			
12.	Distillery unit at village G. Ragampeta, District East Godavari by M/s Vensa Biotech Ltd.	23.07.2003	Clarifications awaited from project Authority
13.	Asbestos cement pressure pipes and couplings unit at Gundla Pochampally, Rangareddy district by M/s Sri Venkateswara Pipes Ltd.	03.11.2003	
14.	Bulk drug unit at village Isnapur Tehsil Patancheru district Medak in Andhra Pradesh by M/s Neuland Laboratories Pvt. Limited	12.04.2004	Clarifications awaited from project Authority

1	2	3	4
15.	Bulk drug unit at Industrial Development Area, Jeedimetla, Rangareddy district of M/s Enal Drugs Pvt. Ltd.	07.06.2004	Clarifications awaited from project Authority
16.	Bulk drug unit at Industrial Development Area, Bollaram, Medak District of M/s. Prabhava Orgnics (P) Ltd.	07.06.2004	Clarifications awaited from project Authority
17.	Bulk drug unit at Gummadidala, Jinnaram, Medak District of M/s. Fleming Laboratories Ltd.	07.06.2004	Clarifications awaited from project Authority
18.	Bulk drug unit at Industrial Development Area, Gaddopotharam, Jinnaram Mandal, Medak District of M/s. Apex Drugs & Intermediates Ltd.	07.06.2004	Clarifications awaited from project Authority
19.	Bulk drug unit at Gundla Machanoor, Medak district, Andhra Pradesh of M/s Covalent Laboratories Private Limited	07.06.2004	Clarifications awaited from project Authority
20.	Modernization-cum-expansion of pulp and paper mill in East Godawari District by M/s Andhra Pradesh Paper Limited.	10.06.2004	Clarifications awaited from project Authority
<b>CHHATTISGARH</b>			
21.	Expansion of integrated steel plant and captive power plant at village Patrapali, Tehsil Raigarh, district by M/s Jindal Steel and Power Industries Limited.	05.05.2004	Under Process.
<b>GUJARAT</b>			
22.	Expansion of Surashtra cement plant in district Porbandar by M/s Saurashtra Cement Ltd.	11.12.2002	Under Process.
23.	Bulk Drug unit GIDC industrial estate in district Vapi by M/s Unimark Remedies Ltd.	13.05.2003	Under submission for final decision.
24.	(I) Dyes manufacturing unit at Ahmedabad, district Ahmedabad by M/s Dynamic Industries Ltd.	12.05.2003	Clarifications awaited from project Authority
25.	Bulk Drug unit at GIDC, Vapi in district Valsad by M/s. Mangalam Drugs & Organics Limited-Unit II.	01.08.2003	Under submission for final decision.
26.	Dyes manufacturing unit at GIDC Sachin, Surat district of M/s Panchsheel Intermediates	03.02.2004	Clarifications awaited from project Authority
27.	Manufacturing of Meta Amino Phenol (MAP) unit at GIDC Pandesara in district Surat, Gujarat by M/s Bharat Chemicals.	07.04.2004	Clarifications awaited from project Authority
28.	Expansion of dye manufacturing unit at village Vatva in district Ahmedabad in Gujarat by M/s Khyati Chemicals Private Limited	08.04.2004	Clarifications awaited from project Authority

1	2	3	4
29.	Expansion of Hot Briquetted Iron (HBI) and Hot Rolled Coil (HRC) plants at Hazira in district Surat in Gujarat by M/s Essar Steel Limited.	18.05.2004	Clarifications awaited from project Authority
30.	Bulk drug unit at village Luna, Tehsil Padra, District Vadodra, by M/s Banyan Chemicals Limited.	05.05.2004	Under Process.
31.	Expansion of existing Hazira Fertilizer Complex (Phase-II) by setting up of 1850 MTPD Ammonia and 3200 MTPD urea plant by M/s Krishak Bharti Cooperative Limited.	01.06.2004	Under Process.
<b>HARYANA</b>			
32.	Electroplating Unit Mathura Road Industrial Area, Faridabad, of M/s Pooja Forge Limited Unit III.	01.12.2003	Clarifications awaited from project Authority
33.	Expansion of Panipat Refinery and setting up of Indalin unit at Panipat Refinery Complex, Panipat, by M/s Indian Oil Corporation Limited.	03.02.2004	Under submission for final order.
34.	Bulk drug unit at Old Manesar Road Industrial Area, Mohammedpur, Gurgaon district of M/s Dhanuka Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.	15.04.2004	Under submission for final order.
35.	Electroplating unit at Industrial Area, Yamunanagar district, Haryana of M/s Polyplastics	08.04.2004	Clarifications awaited from project Authority
36.	45 KLD distillery unit at Shahabad, Kurukshetra district, Haryana of M/s Shahabad Cooperative Sugar Mills Ltd.	20.05.2004	Under process.
<b>HIMACHAL PRADESH</b>			
37.	Cement plant (1.27 MTPA) at village Chambl, Sundernagar, district Mandi, Himachal Pradesh by M/s Harish Cements Limited	03.03.2003	Under process.
<b>JHARKHAND</b>			
38.	Expansion-cum-modernization of steel manufacturing capacity at Jamshedpur Steel works in district East Singhbhum by M/s Tata Steel.	03.11.2003	Under process.
<b>KARNATAKA</b>			
39.	Expansion and modernisation of Alumina plant from 270 KTPA to 587 KTPA and establishment of 15 MW Co-generation plant at district Belgaum, Karnataka by M/s Indian Aluminium Company Ltd.	03.02.2004 re-opened	Under process.

1	2	3	4
40.	Blast furnace at village Torangallu, Tehsil Sandur in Bellary District in Karnataka by M/s Euro Ikon Iron and Steel Private Limited.	28.06.2004	Clarifications awaited from project Authority
41.	0.62 MTPA non-recovery coke oven at village Torangallu, Tehsil Sandur in District Bellary in Karnataka of M/s Euro Coke and Energy Pvt. Limited	01.06.2006	Clarifications awaited from project Authority
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>			
42.	Bulk drug unit at MIDC Ambemath, Thane district of M/s Transchem Ltd.	03.11.2003	Clarifications awaited from project Authority
43.	Expansion of Cement Plant at Tehsil Korpana in district Chandrapur by M/s Larsen & Toubro.	02.12.2003	Under submission for final order.
44.	Pesticide unit at MIDC, Lote Parshuram, Ratnagiri district of M/s Aimco Pesticides Ltd.	01.12.2003	Clarifications awaited from project Authority
45.	Distillery unit at Sundernagar, Beed district, of M/s Majalgaon Sahkari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.	04.12.2003	Clarifications awaited from project Authority
46.	Distillery unit (30KLPD) at village Nivruttiragar Tehsil Junnar in district Pune by M/s Vighnagar SSK Limited	03.02.2004	Under submission for final order.
47.	30 KLD distillery unit at Devgaon-Yelegaon, Nanded district by M/s Bhaurao Chavan Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.	06.04.2004	Clarification awaited from project Authority
<b>ORISSA</b>			
48.	Setting up of Alumina refinery and associate at Lanjigarh district Kalahandi by M/s Sterlite Industries.	01.08.2003	Under submission for final order.
49.	Expansion of Tata Sponge iron plant at Joda in Orissa, by M/s Tata Sponge Iron Ltd.	03.02.2004	Under process.
50.	Retrofitting from 750 MTPD to 1400 MTPD of phosphoric acid plant and installation of additional train of 2000 MTPD sulphuric acid plant at Paradeep in Orissa by M/s Paradeep Phosphates Limited	10.02.2004	Under process.
<b>PUNJAB</b>			
51.	Manufacturing of brakes & Clutches to village Alamgir Lalru in dist. Patiala by M/s Ranbro Brakes India Ltd.	01.08.2003	Under process.
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>			
52.	Expansion of cement plant and setting up of 250 MW CPP at village Lakheri, Tehsil Indargarh in district Bundi in Rajasthan by M/s Associated Cement Companies Limited.	03.03.2004	Under submission for final order.



1	2	3	4
<b>TAMILNADU</b>			
53.	Foundry unit at Vilankuruchi, Distt. Coimbatore by M/s Ammarun Foundries.	12.05.2003	Under process.
54.	electroplating unit at Kurichi, District Coimbatore by M/s Vijay Electroplating works.	07.05.2003	Clarifications awaited from project Authority
55.	Modernisation & restructuring of engineering products & tools at village Arasur in dist. Coimbatore by M/s Lakshmi Precision Tools.	01.08.2003	Under submission for final order.
56.	Expansion of Cooperate Smelter plant at village Meelavittan in District Tuticorin by M/s Sterite Industries Limited	01.08.2003	Clarifications awaited from project Authority
57.	Bulk Drug unit at SIPCOT Complex, Chennai by M/s J K Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	01.08.2003	Under process.
58.	Foundry unit at Amadarapatti village in dist. Salen by M/s Sonal Vyapar Ltd.	01.08.2003	Under process.
59.	Foundry unit at village Kuppepalayam in district Coimbatore by M/s Resovar Steels Ltd.	22.08.2003	Under process.
60.	Foundry unit at village Masagoundanchettipalayam in district Coimbatore by M/s S.V.A. Steel Re-rolling Mills.	28.08.2003	Under process.
61.	Foundry unit at Villakkinar village in District Coimbatore by M/s Praveen Castings.	10.10.2003	Under process.
62.	Foundry unit at Somayampalayam, Coimbatore district, by M/s Gem Metal Industries	03.11.2003	Clarifications awaited from project Authority
63.	Electroplating unit at SIDCO Complex in Salem district, by M/s Maharaj Industries.	03.11.2003	Clarifications awaited from project Authority
64.	Foundry unit at Vadugapatti village, Pudukkottai district, by M/s Sanmar Foundries Ltd.	03.11.2003	Clarifications awaited from project Authority
65.	Foundry unit at village, Coimbatore district, M/s United DICASTING	25.11.2003	Under submission for final order
66.	Foundry unit at Chinnavedampatti, Coimbatore district of M/s Sri Vetrivel Industries	02.12.2003	Clarifications awaited from project Authority
67.	Foundry unit at Peelamedu, Coimbatore district, of M/s Polammal Foundry	03.12.2003	Under process.
68.	Electroplating unit at Onnalvadi, Hosur district, of M/s Morey Metal finishers	04.12.2003	Clarifications awaited from project Authority
69.	Foundry unit at Chikkarampalayam, Coimbatore district, by M/s Kamamadai Steel and Alloys (P) Limited.	27.01.2004	Under process.

1	2	3	4
70.	Foundry unit at Mukundarayapuram, Vellore district, of M/s Vijay Alloy Castings, Tamil Nadu	27.01.2004	Under process.
71.	Foundry unit at Vilankurichi, Coimbatore district, of M/s N.S. Industries.	27.01.2004	Under process.
72.	Expansion of Foundry unit in village Vilankurichi, district Coimbatore, by M/s Gandhikumar Foundry	03.02.2004	Under submission for final order.
73.	Foundry unit at Kunnathur, Coimbatore district, of M/s Velmurugan Foundry	03.02.2004	Under process.
74.	Foundry Unit at Keeravatham, Coimbatore district, of M/s Nandini Castings	02.12.2004	Under process.
75.	Foundry unit at Chemmipalayam village, Coimbatore district, of M/s Patodia Engineering Private Limited.	03.03.2004	Clarifications awaited from project Authority
76.	Bulk drug unit at SIPCOT Industrial Estate Phase-II, Cuddalore district, of M/s Sanskar Chemicals & Drugs Ltd.	08.04.2004	Under process.
77.	Foundry unit at Kalapatti, Coimbatore district, of M/s Mahendra Submersible Pumps (P) Ltd.	28.04.2004	Clarifications awaited from project Authority
78.	Foundry unit at Kaniyambadi village, Vellore district of M/s Samco Metals and Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	06.04.2004	Clarifications awaited from project Authority
79.	Foundry unit at village Kalapatti, Tehsil Coimbatore North District, Coimbatore in Tamilnadu by M/s RMS Die Castings	05.05.2004	Clarifications awaited from project Authority
80.	Expansion of foundry unit at village Thottanoothu in district Dindigul, Tamilnadu by M/s Interfit India Limited (Division-II)	20.05.2004	Clarifications awaited from project Authority
81.	Expansion of foundry unit of at Lutivalam, Trichy district, Tamil Nadu by M/s Harihar Alloy Castings (P) Ltd.	05.05.2004	Clarifications awaited from project Authority
82.	Expansion of petroleum refinery from 0.5 MMTPA to 1.0 MMTPA of crude processing and setting up of Gas Sweetening Unit/LPG Recovery Unit Cauvery Basin Refinery at Panangudi, Nagapattinam district, Tamil Nadu by M/s Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited	20.05.2004	Clarifications awaited from project Authority
83.	Foundry unit at Somayapalayam, Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu of M/s Vinayaka Metal Industries	24.05.2004	Clarifications awaited from project Authority
84.	Expansion of foundry unit at Chinnavedampatty, Coimbatore district of M/s Meltech Castings (P) Ltd.	01.06.2004	Clarifications awaited from project Authority

1	2	3	4
<b>WEST BENGAL</b>			
85.	Foundry unit of at Angadpur, Burdwan district M/s Bhaskar Shrachhi Alloys Limited	02.09.2003	Clarifications awaited from project Authority
86.	Drilling Offshore block under NELP in east Coast of India (Bay of Bengal) by M/s ONGC	03.11.2003	Clarifications awaited from project Authority
87.	Expansion of asbestos cement roofing sheets and accessories manufacturing unit at Changsol Mouza, Midnapore district, of M/s Visaka Industries Ltd.	05.05.2004	Clarifications awaited from project Authority
<b>Others</b>			
88.	Exploratory drilling for oil and gas in offshore Block KG-DWN-98/2 in Bay of Bengal off Andhra Pradesh coast by M/s Cairn Energy India Pty. Ltd.	03.02.2004	Under submission for final order.
89.	Drilling of exploratory wells and appraisal wells for oil and gas exploration in the blocks KK-DWN-2000/3 (KK-D7), GK-OSJ-3 (GK03), SR-OSN-97/1 (SR-02), KK-OSN-97/2 (KK-08), GS-OSN-2000/1 (GS-I) and SR-OS-94/1 (SR-01) by M/s Reliance India Limited.	10.02.2004	Clarifications awaited from project Authority
90.	Laying of 504 km long underground cross country pipeline from Dahej to Uran for transportation of re-gasified liquidity natural gas by M/s GAIL.	03.03.2004	Under submission for final order
91.	Development operation in KG-DWN-98/3 KG-D6 off the Coast of Andhra Pradesh by M/s Reliance Industries Limited.	05.05.2004	Under submission for final order
92.	Development of D-1 South Marginal field in the West Cost off Maharashtra for production of oil by M/s Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	05.05.2004	Under submission for final order.
93.	Exploratory drilling of hydrocarbons in offshore NELP-III Block KK-OSN-2001/3 in Bay of Bengal off Andhra Pradesh Coast by M/s Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	05.05.2004	Under process.
<b>III. Thermal Power</b>			
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>			
94.	850 MW Expansion of Power Plant in Kondapalli, Ibrahimpatnam Mandal, Andhra Pradesh by M/s Lanco Kondapalli Power Pvt. Ltd.	16.04.2004	Under process.
<b>BIHAR</b>			
95.	4x250 MW Nabinagar Coal based Thermal Power project, near village Dhudwa, Distt. Aurangabad, Bihar by M/s National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	26.3.2004	Under submission for final order.

1	2	3	4
<b>GUJARAT</b>			
96.	1050 MW (ISO-rating) Combined Cycle Power Plant at Village Akhakhol, Taluka Kamraj, Distt. Surat, Gujarat of M/s Torrent Power Generation Ltd.	27.02.2004	Under submission for final order.
97.	2x250 MW Imported Coal Based Thermal Power Station Extension Units No. 3&4 at Sikka Distt., Jamnagar of M/s Gujarat Electricity Board, Baroda.	23.4.2004	Clarifications awaited from project Authority
<b>KARNATAKA</b>			
98.	2x250 MW Power Plant (Expansion Scheme) and change of fuel for existing 2x130 MW plant at Toranagallu, Bellary District of M/s Jindal Tractebel Power Company Limited.	20.12.2001	Clarifications awaited from project Authority
<b>ORISSA</b>			
99.	2nd phase expansion project of Captive Power plant increasing capacity from 960 MW to 1200 MW, Angul, Orissa of M/s National Aluminium Company Ltd. (NALCO).	28.05.2004	Clarifications awaited from project Authority
<b>WEST BENGAL</b>			
100.	1x250 MW Thermal Power Plant Extension unit 5 at Santaldih, Distt. Purulia of M/s West Bengal Power Development Corporation Ltd. (WBPDCCL)	16.4.2004	Clarifications awaited from project Authority
101.	2x250 MW Sagardighi Thermal Power Plant Project, Ph-I at Kherur village, Distt. Murshidabad of M/s West Bengal Power Development Corporation Ltd. (WBPDCCL).	20.4.2004	Clarifications awaited from project Authority
102.	1x250 MW Durgapur Projects Power Station Extn. Unit 7 at Durgapur, Distt. Burdhaman of M/s Durgapur Projects Ltd. (DPL).	1.06.2004	Clarifications awaited from project Authority
<b>IV. Mining</b>			
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>			
103.	Muktyala Limestone Mine of M/s KCP Ltd. Krishna District	06.06.2002 (reopened on 02.12.2002)	Clarifications awaited from project authority.
104.	Opencast Bhavanipuram Limestone mine-II of M/s Deccan Cements Ltd.	28.05.2003	Under submission for final order.
105.	Coromandal Limestone Mines of M/s India Cements Ltd.	28.05.2003	Under submission for final order.

1	2	3	4
106.	Expansion of Korumanipalle Limestone mine (existing) of M/s Panna Cement Industries Ltd. in Kurnool Distt.	26.08.2003	Under process.
107.	Urichintala Limestone Mine of M/s Panna Cement Industries Ltd. in Anantapur Dt.	26.08.2003	Under process.
108.	Talaricheruvu Limestone Mine of M/s Panna Cement Industries Ltd. in Anantapur Distt.	26.08.2003	Under process.
109.	Korumanipalle Limestone mine (New) expansion of M/s Panna Cement Industries Ltd. in Kurnool District.	31.03.2004	Under process.
110.	Kakatiya Limestone mine of M/s Kakatiya Cement Sugar & Industries Ltd., at Budavada village, Jaggayepeta Tehsil, Krishna District.	02.12.2003	Under submission for final order.
111.	Vishnupuram Captive Limestone Mine of M/s India Cement Ltd. in Nalgonda District.	16.03.2004	Under examination.
112.	Krishnapuram Captive Limestone Mine of M/s India Cement Ltd. in Guntru District.	22.03.2004	Under examination.
113.	Lakshmpuram Captive Limestone Mine of M/s India Cement Ltd. in Nalgonda District	19.03.2004	Under examination.
114.	Sagar cement captive limestone mine of M/s Sagar Cement Ltd. in Nalgonda District	19.03.2004	Under examination.
115.	Khairagura OCP of M/s Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL), Adilabad Dt.	19.04.2004	Under examination.
116.	Manuguru OCP of M/s Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL), Khamam Dt.	19.04.2004	Under examination
117.	Sathupalli OCP of M/s Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL), Khamam Dt.	19.04.2004	Under examination
118.	Kakatiya Khani 9 & 9A UG coal project of M/s Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL), Warangal Dt.	30.06.2004	Under process.
119.	Adriyala saftcoal project of M/s Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL), Karimanagar Dt.	30.06.2004	Under process.
120.	Sitapuram limestone mine of M/s Sri Vishnu Cement Ltd., Nalgonda Dt.	23.06.2004	Under process.
ARUNACHAL PRADESH			
121.	Namchick-Namphuk Coal Mine of M/s Arunachal Pradesh Mineral Development & Trading Corporation Ltd. in Changlang District	13.03.2003	Under submission for final order.
CHHATTISGARH			
122.	Expansion of Sonadih Limestone Mine of M/s Lafarge India Ltd. in Raipur District.	29.01.2003	Under submission for final order.

1	2	3	4
123.	Rani Atari underground coal project in Korba District of M/s South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	13.05.2003 (Reopened)	Under submission for final order.
124.	Bagdeva Underground coal mine at Village Bagdeva in Distt. Korba of M/s South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	12.05.2002 (Reopened)	Under submission for final order.
125.	Dipka Opencast Expansion Coal Project of M/s South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. in Korba District	17.06.2003	Under process.
126.	Gavera Opencast Coal Mine of M/s South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. in Korba District	17.06.2003	Under process.
127.	Gare IV/2 and IV/3 Opencast Coal Mine of M/s Jindal Power Corp. Ltd.	12.12.2002	Clarifications awaited from the project authority.
128.	Karwahi opencast coal mine project of M/s Raipur Alloys & Steel Ltd. in Gharghoda District	28.06.2004	Under examination.
GUJARAT			
129.	Adityana limestone and clay mine at Village Adityana, Distt. Porbandar of M/s Saurashtra Cements Ltd. Gujarat	03.07.2002	Under submission for final order.
130.	Kovaya Limestone Mine of M/s L&T Ltd.	28.05.2003	Clarifications awaited from the project authority.
131.	Narmada Cement Mines of M/s Narmada Cement Co. Ltd.	28.05.2003	Under examination.
132.	Silica sand mine of M/s Bhawani Minerals in Bharuch District	17.09.2003	Clarifications awaited from the project authority.
HARYANA			
133.	Kot Silica Sand mine of M/s S.A. Minerals in Faridabad District	14.01.2003	Under process.
134.	Kot Silica Sand mine of M/s Jai Minerals in Faridabad District.	14.01.2003	Under process.
135.	Pali Silica Sand of Shri Som Prakash Sethi	26.03.2003	Under process.
136.	Pali Silica Sand Mine of Shri Pradeep Sethi	26.03.2003	Under process.
137.	Manger Silica Sand Mine of Shri Raman Sethi	26.03.2003	Under process.
138.	Pali Silica Sand Mine of M/s Lucky Minerals	28.03.2003	Under process.
139.	Anangpur Silica Sand Mine of M/s Rajdhani Mineral Corp.	26.03.2003	Under process.
140.	Mohabatabad Silica Sand Mine of Shri Pradeep Kumar Sethi	26.03.2003	Under process.
141.	Mewla Maharajpur Silica Sand Mine of M/s Kailash Chander Ahuja & Co.	27.03.2003	Under process.

1	2	3	4
142.	Anangpur Silica Sand Mine-I of Shri Som Prakash Sethi	26.03.2003	Under process.
143.	Anangpur Silica Sand Mine-II of Shri Som Prakash Sethi	28.03.2003	Under process.
144.	Mohabatabad Silica Sand Mine of Shri Ram Chander	01.05.2003	Under process.
145.	Anangpur Silica Sand Mine of M/s Mohan Ram & Company	26.03.2003	Under process.
146.	Pali Silica Sand Mine of M/s Goodwill Mineral Corporation	26.03.2003	Under process.
147.	Nathupur Silica Sand Mine of Shri Karan Singh	31.03.2003	Under process.
148.	Dhauj Silica Sand Mine of Shri Ramesh Chand	01.05.2003	Under process.
149.	Pali Silica Sand of Shri Shish Pal Singh	02.05.2003	Under process.
150.	Pali Silica Sand-II of Shri Shish Pal Singh	05.05.2003	Under process.
<b>JHARKHAND</b>			
151.	Expansion of Rajanka Limestone Mines F & F2 Blocks of M/s ACC Ltd. in West Singhbhum Dt.	08.08.2003	Under submission for final order.
152.	Pachwara central block coal mine project of M/s Panem Coal Mines Ltd. in Pakur District.	14.01.2004	Clarifications awaited from the project authority.
153.	Expansion of Rajmahal opencast coal mine project of M/s Eastern Coalfields Ltd. in Godda District.	02.06.2004	Under examination.
154.	Hurilong Underground coal mine project of M/s Central Coalfields Ltd. in Latehar District.	17.05.2004	Under examiantion.
<b>KARNATAKA</b>			
155.	Kumaraswamy iron ore Project M/s NMDC in Bellary District.	25.6.2002	Clarification awaited from project authority.
156.	Malagolla iron ore mine of M/s Hothur Traders in Bellary District	07.11.2002	Under submission for final order.
157.	Sanjeevarayana Kota Iron Ore Project of Shri Allum Prasant in Bellary District.	26.12.2002	Under examiantion.
158.	Uti Gold Mine of M/s Hutti Gold Mines Co. Ltd. in Raichur District	27.03.2003	Under process.
159.	Expansion of Hutti Gold Mine of M/s Hutti Gold Mines Co. Ltd. in Raichur District	27.03.2003	Under process.
160.	Karadikola Iron Ore Mine of M/s Lakshminarayana Mining Co. Ltd., Dist. Bellary	28.05.2003	Under submission for final order.
161.	Sachidananda Iron Ore Mine, of M/s Ramgad Minerals & Mining Pvt. Ltd., Dist. Bellary. (ex-post facto)	21.08.2003	Clarifications awaited from the project authority.
162.	Thimmappanagudi Iron Ore Mine of M/s Mysore Minerals Ltd. in Bellary Dt.	26.08.2003	Clarifications awaited from the project authority.
163.	Expansion of Kariganur Iron Ore mining project of M/s Kariganur Mineral Mining Industry in Bellary District.	10.03.2004	Clarifications awaited from the project authority.

1	2	3	4
164.	Metri quartz mining project of M/s Asian Minerals Mining company in Bellary District.	06.04.2004	Under examination.
165.	Dharmapuri iron ore mining project of M/s Veerabhadrappe Sangappa & Company in Bellary District.	11.06.2004	Under examination.
166.	Thirthahally clay mining project of M/s Mysore Minerals Ltd. in Shimoga District.	11.07.2002 (Re-opened on 15.06.2004)	Under examination.
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>			
167.	Amadand opencast coal mining project of M/s South Eastern Coalfields Limited in Shahdol District	13.12.2002	Clarifications awaited from the project authority.
168.	Damini Underground coal mining project of M/s South Eastern Coalfields Limited in Shahdol District	13.12.2002	Clarifications awaited from the project authority.
169.	Sheetaldhara and Kruja Underground coal mining project of M/s South Eastern Coalfields Limited in Shahdol District	01.05.2002	Clarifications awaited from the project authority.
170.	Jhirira Underground coal mining project of M/s South Eastern Coalfields Limited in Shahdol District	01.05.2002	Under process.
171.	Jhingurda OCP of M/s Northern Coalfields in Sidhi Dit.	05.05.2004	Clarifications awaited from the project authority.
172.	Chhinda opencast coal mine project of M/s Western Coalfields Limited in Chindwara District.	28.04.2004	Under examination.
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>			
173.	Juna Kunada opencast coal mine project of M/s Western Coalfields Limited in Chandrapur District	08.03.2004	Under examination.
174.	Sonapur-Thutra Mining project of M/s Gujarat Ambuja Cement Ltd. in Chandrapur Dt.	12.02.2004	Under examination.
175.	Ghonsa Opencast coal project of M/s Western Coalfields Limited in Yavatmal District.	25.05.2004	Under examination.
<b>ORISSA</b>			
176.	Nuasahi Chromite Mine of M/s Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Ltd. in Keonjhar District.	04.02.2003	Submitted for orders.
177.	Thakurani iron ore mine of M/s SL. Sarda and M.L. Sarda in Keonjhar District	14.02.2003	Clarifications awaited from the project authority.



1	2	3	4
178.	Mahagiri Chromite Mine of M/s Indian Charge Chrome, Jajpur Dt.	16.06.2003	Under submission for final decision.
179.	Second phase expansion of Panchpatmali bauxite mine of M/s National Aluminium Company Ltd., Koraput Dt.	07.05.2004	Clarifications awaited for the project authority.
180.	Utkal B2 Block Coal Mine of M/s Monnet Ispat Ltd., in Angul District.	20.06.2003	Under process.
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>			
181.	Jai-Surjana limestone mine of M/s Birla Cement Work	01.01.2001	Under submission for final order.
182.	Ball & China Clay Mining of Sh. Narpat Singh, Dist. Pali	07.05.2003	Under examination.
183.	Ball & China clay Mining of Smt. Darivav Kanwar, Dist. Pali	07.05.2003	Under examination.
184.	Selenite and Gypsum Mine of M/s JK White Cement Works, Barmer Dt.	19.08.2003	Under process.
185.	Rampura Agucha mine of M/s Hindustan Zinc Ltd., Bhilwara Dt.	11.05.2004	Under examination.
186.	Thirana Gypsum Mine of M/s Rajasthan State Mines and Minerals Ltd., Hanumangarh Dt.	03.03.2003	Clarifications awaited from the project authority.
187.	Mahila ki Dhani-I Gypsum Mine of M/s Rajasthan State Mines and Minerals Ltd., Hanumangarh Dt.	03.03.2003	Clarifications awaited from the project authority.
188.	Mahila ki Dhani-II Gypsum Mine of M/s Rajasthan State Mines and Minerals Ltd., Hanumangarh Dt.	03.03.2003	Clarifications awaited from the project authority.
189.	Bel ka Pahar calcite and wollstonite Mine of M/s Wolkem Industries Ltd., in Sirohi and Pali Districts.	28.04.2004	Under examination.
190.	Khertarala Calcite wollstonite Mine of M/s Wolkem Industries Ltd., in Sirohi and Pali Districts Hanumangarh Dt.	16.09.2003	Under examination.
191.	Kosariya Beri Selenite and Gypsum Mine M/s International Minerals, in Barmer District.	14.08.2000	Under examination.
192.	Dhol ki Patti Rock Phosphate Mining Project of M/s Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Ltd. in Udaipur District.	26.08.2000	Under process.
193.	Maliakhara Limestone Mine M/s J.K. Cement Works in Chittorgarh District.	24.12.2002	Under process

1	2	3	4
194.	Nimbahera-Ahripuua Limestone Mine M/s J.K. Cement Works in Chittorgarh District.	24.12.2003	Under process.
195.	Tilkahera Limestone Mine M/s J.K. Cement Works in Chittorgarh District.	24.12.2003	Under process.
196.	Karunda Limestone Mine M/s J.K. Cement Works in Chittorgarh District.	24.12.2003	Under process.
197.	Bharkundi-I soapstone mine of M/s. Jai Polymers Co. Pvt. Ltd. in Udaipur District.	14.06.2004	Under examination.
198.	Rampura Agucha mine of M/s Hindustan Zinc Ltd., Bhilwara Dt.	11.05.2004	Under examination.
TAMIL NADU			
199.	Expansion of Shevaroy bauxite mine by M/s Madras Aluminium Company Ltd.	12.12.2003 (Reopened)	Under submission for final decision.
<b>V. Infrastructure &amp; Miscellaneous</b>			
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS			
200.	Construction of Tourism Jetty at South point near Ayyanar Temple at Port Blair, A&N Islands. By ALHW	21.4.2003	Clarifications awaited from the project authority.
201.	Construction of Jetties at HITUI and MUNAK villages in Nancowry group of Islands.	29.8.2003	Clarifications awaited from the project authority
ANDHRA PRADESH			
202.	Laying of pipeline for marine discharge of treated effluents from their bulk drug unit at IDA Pydibhimavaram of Ranasthalam Mandal, Srikakulam District by M/s Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Limited.	05.09.2003	Clarifications awaited for the project authority.
203.	Beach sand mining project by M/s Trimex Industries Ltd.	10.10.2003	Clarifications awaited from the project authority.
204.	Construction of Coastal road connecting Visakhapatnam and Bhimunipatnam (Swarnadhra Theeram Road) by Visakhapatnam Urban Development Authority.	27.02.2004	Under process.
205.	Exploratory drilling in onshore area of PKGM-1 Blck located in Chirrayannam village, Uppulaguptam Mandal in East Godavari District by M/s Cairn Energy Pty. Ltd.	11.6.2004	Under examination.
GOA			
206.	Construction of a beach resort in S.No. 166/5 of Condolim village, Bardez Taluka by M/s Sonesta Inns Private Limited.	03.09.2003	Under process.

1	2	3	4
207.	Proposed construction of a hotel in survey no. 57/1 of Colva village Salcete Taluka by M/s Tonia Estates.	3.3.2004	Under submission for final order.
208.	Proposed construction of a Hotel in Survey No. 118/22 of Agonda village, Canacona Taluka by Shri C.R. Naik Desai.	29.03.2004	Under submission for final order.
GUJARAT			
209.	CRZ clearance for laying 5-km long pipeline from the existing jetty to the onshore chemicals storage terminal at Sikka, Distt. Jamnagar by M/s Gujarat State Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.	03.07.2002	Under submission for final order,
210.	CRZ clearance for treated effluent disposal pipeline to convey the treated effluent from the Kutch Lignite Thermal Power Station, Kachchh into the Kori Creek Taluka Lakhpat Distt. Kachch by M/s Gujarat Electricity Board.	03.07.2002	Under process.
211.	Laying of the effluent disposal pipeline for disposal of treated effluent from GIDC Industrial Estates at Vilayat and Dahej by GIDC.	2.4.2003	Under submission for final order
212.	Establishment of Salt Works at Mundra by M/s Adani Chemicals Ltd.	25.4.2003	Clarifications awaited from the project authority.
213.	Construction of 10th Cargo Berth (rename as 12th cargo berth) by Kandla Port Trust.	26.6.2003	Under submission for final order.
214.	CRZ clearance for Minor Fisheries Harbour at Okha by Fisheries Commissionerate	27.6.2003	Under submission for final order
215.	CRZ clearance for establishment of Solar salt works at village Bhangadha, Ta, Dhandhuka, Distt Ahmedabad. by M/s Gujarat Heavy Chemicals Ltd.	8.8.2003	Under submission for final order
216.	CRZ clearance for development of solar salt works at Bhavnagar Distt. By M/s Nirma Limited.	12.08.2003	Under submission for final order
217.	Development of Beach Resort at village Kalai by M/s Parmar Builders and Developers.	10.12.2003	Clarifications awaited from the project authority.
218.	CRZ clearance for SPM, COT and connecting pipeline at Mundra Port by M/s Gujarat Adani Port Ltd.,	30.10.2003	Under submission for final order.
KERALA			
219.	Cement handling storage and packing facilities at Cochin Port, Distt. Ernakulam, Kerala by M/s Gujarat Ambuja Cement Ltd.	02.07.2001	Under examination.

1	2	3	4
220.	Kerala State Transport Project—Phase II- Upgradation of Road-Pappinassery-Pilathara, Kanhangad-Kasargod by Kerala Public Works Department.	29.07.2003	Under submission for final order.
221.	Development of crude oil receipt facilities include single point mooring submarine pipeline for SPM to Shore Tank Farm (STF) by M/s Kochi Refineries Ltd.	18.12.2003	Under submission for final order.
222.	Construction of Fishing Harbour at Koyilandi- by Harbour Engineering Department.	19.02.2004	Clarifications awaited from the project authority.
223.	Kerala State Transport Project Phase-II Punalur-Ponkunnam-Thodupuzha (134 km) by KPWD.	6.04.2004	Under process.
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>			
224.	Handling of Naphtha (Class A) products at JNPT by M/s Reliance Industries Ltd.	09.05.2001	Clarifications awaited from the project authority.
225.	Mumbai Trans Harbour Link Project (Sewree to Nhava) by Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation Limited	04.06.2001	Clarifications awaited from the project authority.
226.	Improvement of the existing cooling water out-fall channel for stations 5, 6 and 7 at Trombay-Mumbai Suburban Distt. by Tata Power Co. Ltd.	6.3.2003	Under submission for final order.
227.	Proposed Lavgan Dockyard by M/s Lavgan Dockyard Pvt. Ltd.	26.6.2003	Under examination.
228.	Construction of a jetty and chemical terminal by M/s Supreme Petro Chem Ltd.	29.10.2003	Under submission for final order.
229.	Environmental clearance for proposed jetty at Sanegaon Taluka Roha by M/s Indo Energy International Ltd.	16.11.2003	Clarifications awaited from the project authority.
230.	Landing facilities for water Transport services on western coast of Mumbai city by Maharashtra Road Development Corporation Ltd.	16.11.2003	Under process.
231.	Clearance under Coastal Regulation Zone Notification for Bhyander-Virar additional pair of Lines under Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Limited.	16.01.2004	Under process.
232.	Construction of Fishery Harbour at Sakharinate and Harne, District Ratnagiri, Maharashtra by Commissioner of Fisheries.	23.02.2004	Clarifications awaited from the project authority.
233.	Proposal to develop a world class Multi-Modal International Passenger and Cargo Hub Airport at Nagpur (MIHAN) by Government of Maharashtra and M/o Civil Aviation.	23.04.2004	Under process.

1	2	3	4
234.	Permission for handling class A, B and C Petroleum and Petrochemicals products through BPCL Jetty at JNPT by M/s IMC Ltd.	19.5.2004	Under process.
235.	Environmental clearance for Storage Terminal at Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust Tal. Uran Distt Raigad by M/s Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	25.06.2004	Under examination.
ORISSA			
236.	Environmental clearance for Paradip Port Road connectivity project by NHAI	13.08.2003	Under examination.
237.	Deepening of entrance channel at Paradip Port by Paradip Port Trust.	13.11.2003	Clarifications awaited from the project authority.
PONDICHERRY			
238.	Setting up of Fishing Harbour at Karaikal by Directorate of Fishermen Welfare Establishment.	18.12.2003 (re-opened)	Under submission for final order.
239.	Setting up of Marine terminal facility for importing ethylene for the proposed Ethylene Di Chloride (EDC) plant at Melavanjore, Karaikal by M/s Chemplast Sanmar Ltd.	2.4.2004	Under process.
TAMIL NADU			
240.	CRZ clearance for treated effluent collection and disposal scheme by Cuddalore SIPCOT Industries Common Utilities Ltd.	29.07.2003	Under process.
241.	Environmental clearance for Krishnagiri-Ranipet-NH-46 project from Krishnagiri (km 0/000) to Vaniyambadal (Km 49/000) by NHAI	18.08.2003	Under process.
242.	CRZ/Environmental clearance for mining of rare minerals in Periyasamipuram and Vembar villages in Vilathikulam, Taluk Thoothukudi District by M/s Industrial Minerals India Private Limited.	01.01.2004	Under submission for final decision.
243.	Mining of Heavy Minerals at Sirkali, Tharangambadi and Nagapattinam Taluks by M/s A. World Rock Pvt. Ltd.,	27.02.2004	Under process.
244.	Construction of Helipad at Vellore Institute of Technology (VIT) Campus by Vellore Institute of Technology.	19.02.2004	Clarifications awaited from the project authority.
245.	CRZ/Environmental clearance for Mining of Heavy Minerals in Radhapuram Taluk, Tirunelveli District by M/s V.V. Minerals Limited.	04.03.2004	Under process.

1	2	3	4
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**UTTARANCHAL**

246. Setting up of Telescope at Devasthal District Nainital by State Observatory. 04.03.2004 —

**UTTAR PRADESH**

247. Rehabilitation and strengthening of existing two lane road and widening to 4/6 lane dual carriage way configuration of Meerut-UP Uttaranchal Border from km. 51/000 to km 152/000 on NH-58 by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways. 18.11.2003 Under process.
248. Construction of 4/6 lane Gorakhpur Bypass including Rapti Bridge by National Highways Authority of India. 18.03.2004 Clarifications awaited from the project authority.
249. Four laning of km 9.00 to km. 135.00 (Lucknow to Ayodhya) of NH-28 Package C-III/3 by National Highways Authority of India. 11.03.2004 Clarifications awaited from the project authority.
- Inter-State**
250. Widening and strengthening of the East West Corridor from Rajasthan/MP Border to Jhansi -package 4 (km 579.00 to km 610) on NH-76 and km 00.00 to km 100.00 on NH-25 in the state of M.P. and U.P. 18.03.2004 Clarifications awaited from the project authority.

**B. Forestry Clearance**

Sl. No.	Year of Proposal	Name of Proposal	State	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	2003	Diversion of 5.605 HA RF Land for Construction of Road from Shoal BAY-15 to 19.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	Under Process
		Andaman & Nicobar Island count	1	
2.	2003	Mining Lease to SCCL Satu Pally-I Opencast Project	Andhra Pradesh	SIR awaited 23.04.2004
3.	2003	Eco-Tourism Project in F/O Andhra Pradesh Forest Development Corporation Limited	Andhra Pradesh	Under Process
4.	2003	Formation of Reservoir across Kumbidigadda in favour of EEI & CAD Dept. Srikakulam	Andhra Pradesh	Under Process
5.	2003	Mines & Quarries-Lease to M/s Swarupa Granite Metal Works	Andhra Pradesh	Under Process

1	2	3	4	5
6.	2003	Mines & Quarries-Lease to M/s Sri Vengamamba Engineering Co.	Andhra Pradesh	Under Process
7.	2003	Mines & Quarries-Lease to M/s Sri S. Kedereswara Rao	Andhra Pradesh	Under Process
8.	2003	Mines & Quarries-Lease to M/s Baji Babu Constructions	Andhra Pradesh	Under Process
9.	2003	Mines & Quarries-Lease to M/s Venkataramana Granite Metal Works	Andhra Pradesh	Under Process
10.	2003	Mines & Quarries-Lease to Sri S. Kedereswara Rao	Andhra Pradesh	Under Process
11.	2003	Mines & Quarries-Lease to M/s Chaitanya Metal Works	Andhra Pradesh	Under Process
12.	2003	Mines & Quarries-Lease to Sri P. Karunakar	Andhra Pradesh	Under Process
13.	2003	Mines & Quarries-Lease to Sri S. Raghuram	Andhra Pradesh	Under Process
14.	2003	Mines & Quarries-Lease to M/s Vijaya Jyothi Stone Crusher	Andhra Pradesh	Under Process
15.	2003	Mines & Quarries-Lease to Sri V. Ramamohana Rao	Andhra Pradesh	Under Process
16.	2003	Application of Dr. B. Sanjeev Reddy, Nandyal for Lease for Steatite & Dolomite	Andhra Pradesh	Under Process
17.	2003	Realignment of Nallaer at Venkatesh Khani 7 Incline in favour of M/s SCCL	Andhra Pradesh	Under Process
18.	2004	Mining Lease to M/s Singareni Collieries Company Limited in Tadicherla Reserve Forest	Andhra Pradesh	Under Process
19.	2004	Renewal of Mining Lease in F/O SCCL for OCP II Ph-III Manuguru in Kondapur/Ext. 1 of Aswapura Range	Andhra Pradesh	Under Process
20.	2004	Creation of Bay Park Tourism Project in favour of Indo-American Project & Deptt. of Tourism	Andhra Pradesh	Under Process
21.	2004	Bay Park Tourism Project in Favour of Indo-American Project & Deptt. of Tourism	Andhra Pradesh	Under Process
22.	2004	Mining Lease in favour of M/s Jaurassic Stones Private Limited for Grant of Quarry Lease in Bollapalli RF	Andhra Pradesh	Under Process
Andhra Pradesh count			21	
23.	2003	Construction, Widening and Improvement of Hapoli-Surti-Huri Road	Arunachal Pradesh	Under Process
24.	2004	Construction of Diversion Stretch of Hapoli-Surti-Huri Road	Arunachal Pradesh	Under Process
Arunachal Pradesh count			2	

1	2	3	4	5
25.	2003	Forest Land for Exploratory Drill GKEO/GKEQ	Assam	Under Process
26.	2003	Exploratory Drilling at GKAP	Assam	Under Process
27.	2003	Opening of Fresh Mahals under Nagaon Division	Assam	Under Process
28.	2003	1 No. of Hill Stone Mahal & Opening of 4 Nos. of New Mahals under Dhubri Division	Assam	Under Process
29.	2003	Sand Mahal Mining under Dhemaji Division	Assam	Under Process
30.	2003	Renewal of Nakkati Hill Stone Quarry 2	Assam	Under Process
31.	2003	Stone/Sand Mahal Mining under Nagaon South Division	Assam	Under Process
32.	2003	Stone Quarry at AIE Valley Division	Assam	Under Process
33.	2003	Sand Mahal Mining under Kamrup West Vision	Assam	Under Process
34.	2003	Renewal of Sand Mahals	Assam	Under Process
35.	2003	Renewal of Sand & Gravel Mahals	Assam	Under Process
36.	2003	Renewal of Riverbed Mahals	Assam	Under Process
37.	2003	Renewal of Mahals	Assam	Under Process
38.	2003	Makrihora Sand and Gravel Mahal	Assam	Under Process
39.	2003	Renewal of Sand Mahals	Assam	Under Process
40.	2003	Panjabari-Batahguri Via Patar Kuchi Road to NH 37	Assam	Under Process
41.	2004	Drilling Location	Assam	Under Process
42.	2004	Survey in Dibru Saikhowa National Park	Assam	Under Process
Assam count			18	



1	2	3	4	5
43.	1996	Collection of Boulders by W.R. Deptt.	Bihar	Under Process
44.	2002	Mining of Stone for 4-Lanning of NH-2 by NHAI	Bihar	Under Process
		Bihar count	2	
45.	2003	Construction of Dam on River Kurkut for 1000 MW Thermal Power Plant by Jindal Power Limited	Chhattisgarh	SIR awaited since 09.06.2004
46.	2003	Construction of Silotta Irrigation project	Chhattisgarh	Proposal Under Process
47.	2003	Construction of Canal at Hardi Village	Chhattisgarh	Under Process
48.	2003	Construction of Bango Irrigation Project	Chhattisgarh	Under Process
49.	2003	Opencast Mining in F/o SECL, West Chirmiri	Chhattisgarh	Under Process
50.	2003	Matnar RO Scheme (3x20 MW)	Chhattisgarh	Under Process
51.	2003	Mining Lease to M/s SECL	Chhattisgarh	
52.	2003	Construction of Dam in Bagdi River by Water Resource Department	Chhattisgarh	Under Process
53.	2004	Rajadera Tank Scheme near village Rajadera	Chhattisgarh	Under Process
		Chhattisgarh count	9	
54.	2004	Road side Construction of Access to Survey No. 17/1/1/4/1	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	Under Process
55.	2004	Construction of Access for Road Construction Survey No. 614/1 of Village Naroli	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	Under Process
56.	2004	Construction of Road side Access to Suvey No. 7	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	Under Process
		Dadar & Nagar Haveli count	3	
57.	2004	Diversion of forest land in respect of deemed Mining Lease No. 50/58 in Colem (V). Sanguem Taluk in favour of M/s M.S. Rege.	Goa	Under Process
		Goa count	1	
58.	1997	Conversion of Forest Villages into Revenue Villages	Gujarat	SIR requested on 30.09.2003
59.	2000	Deletion of Sect.-4 of FC Act	Gujarat	SIR awaited since 13.01.2003

1	2	3	4	5
60.	2002	Deletion of Sec.-4 of FC Act	Gujarat	Under Process. Site inspection report received
61.	2003	Deletion of Section 4 of 21 Villages	Gujarat	Under Process
62.	2003	Deletion of Section 4 area of Villages	Gujarat	Proposal Under Process
63.	2003	Construction of Visama on Shetrunjay Hill at Palitana		Proposal Under Process
64.	2003	Laying underground OFC in Favour of GAIL	Gujarat	Under Process
65.	2003	Widening of Two Line into Four Lane 8A Bemanpur to Sankhiyali	Gujarat	Proposal Under Process
66.	2003	Widening of Two Lane into Four Lane from Deesa to Palanpur	Gujarat	Proposal Under Process
67.	2003	Laying 11 KV Transmission Line from Haripur to Balkhed-Vhitravad	Gujarat	Proposal Under Process
68.	2003	Laying 66 KV Transmission Line from Lunawada to Santranpur	Gujarat	Proposal Under Process
69.	2003	Laying Pipeline from Gandhinagar to Sherkhi	Gujarat	Proposal Under Process
70.	2003	Deletion of Section 4 in Villages	Gujarat	Under Process
71.	2003	Laying OFC & Gas Pipeline in F/o GAIL	Gujarat	Under Process
72.	2003	Laying of Drinking Water Pipe Line	Gujarat	Under Process
73.	2003	Laying of Gas Pipe line by GAIL	Gujarat	Under Process
74.	2003	Laying Effluent Disposal Water Pipeline	Gujarat	Under Process
75.	2003	Laying of Salaya-Mathura Crude Oil Pipeline by IOC	Gujarat	Under Process

1	2	3	4	5
76.	2004	Deletion of Section 4 from Village Raiyoli	Gujarat	SIR awaited since 12.04.2004
77.	2004	Deletion of section 4-area of Villages-Vankaaneda, Fatepura, Sultanpura, Prantvel Bhaipura and Dabha, Taluka-Bayad	Gujarat	Under Submission
78.	2004	Road Linking to the Engineering Campus in favour of Shree Krishna Education Trust	Gujarat	Under Process
79.	2004	Laying Crude Oil Pipeline from Mundra to Dhalinda in favour of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	Gujarat	Under Process
80.	2004	Laying Crude Oil Pipeline from Mundra to Kandla, in favour of IOCL	Gujarat	Under Process
81.	2004	Laying Crude Oil Pipeline from Mundra to Kandla in favour of IOCL	Gujarat	Under Process
82.	2004	Laying Crude Oil Pipeline from Mundra to Bhatinda	Gujarat	Under Process
83.	2004	Laying 11 KV LTHT& T/C Transmission Line at Village Amta, Nishana, Vidia, Dabha & Sakal	Gujarat	Under Process
84.	2004	Laying of Crude Oil Pipeline from Mundra-Bhatinda	Gujarat	Under Process
85.	2004	Construction of Bhadar-II Water Resources Project	Gujarat	Under Process
Gujarat count			28	
86.	2003	De-Notification of Section 4 of Village Lakadpura	Haryana	Under Process. SIR Not Received
87.	2003	Laying of OFC alongwith NH-10 KM. 89.7 to 112.5 FT. Div. & Distt. Rohatak	Haryana	Under Process
88.	2003	Const. of APP RD to Petrol Pump on M/s Daisy Motork on DHS RD. NH-10 KM. 157-58 R/S FT. Div & Distt. Hissar	Haryana	Under Process
89.	2003	Const. of APP RD to Petrol Pump from Thanesar Pehowa RD. NH-10 KM. 14-15 R/S FT. Div & Distt. Kurukshetra	Haryana	Under Process
90.	2004	Construction of Approach Road to petrol Pump from Panipat Asandh Road, KM 15-16 L/S Forest Division Karnal	Haryana	Under Process
91.	2004	66 KV Transmission Line from Khara-Sadhoura, Forest Division and District Yamuna Nagar	Haryana	Under Process

1	2	3	4	5
92.	2004	Construction of Approach Road to Lala Harbhagawan Memorial & Dr. Prem Hospital Pvt. Ltd. Forest Division, Karnal	Haryana	Under Process
93.	2004	Construction of Approach Road to Petrol Pump from Hissar-Chandigarh Road Km. 164-165, Forest Division	Haryana	Under Process
94.	2004	Construction of Passage to G.D. Goenka World School, Forest Division and District Gurgaon.	Haryana	Under Process
95.	2004	Setting up Retail Outlet on G.T. Road Km. 110-111 L/s in Forest Division and District Karnal, Haryana	Haryana	Under Process
Haryana Count			10	
96.	2004	Construction of SIAL-Pasha-Shaheen Road at Kullu	Himachal Pradesh	Under Process
97.	2004	Construction of Mashri Mini Hydel Power Project at Kullu Himachal Pradesh Kullu	Himachal Pradesh	Under Process
98.	2004	Construction of 3 MW Sachi HEP in ANI Forest Division	Himachal Pradesh	Under Process
99.	2004	Construction of Link Road to Village Upper Suria from Jubbai-Kanuti Katghana Amta Road Nahan	Himachal Pradesh	Under Process
100.	2004	Construction of Polyclinic for the Ex-Servicemen Contributory Health Scheme	Himachal Pradesh	Under Process
101.	2004	Construction of Jeepable Road from Dhira to Shirmula in F/O Block Development Officer	Himachal Pradesh	Under Process
102.	2004	Construction of Parking Places in Favour of Nagar Panchayat in Manali	Himachal Pradesh	Under Process
103.	2004	Construction of Solid Waste Management Project	Himachal Pradesh	Under Process
104.	2004	Passage to Retail outlet by Shri Shailender Kumar, Mandi	Himachal Pradesh	Under Process
105.	2004	Passage to Retail outlet on Katharana to Kareri Road at Dharamshala	Himachal Pradesh	Under Process
106.	2004	Passage to Retail Outlet on Rodi-Galla-Gatyana Road	Himachal Pradesh	Under Process
107.	2004	Passage to Retail outlet on Danoghat-Sheglotian Kajyara Bambira Road at Kanihar, Solan	Himachal Pradesh	Under Process
108.	2004	Construction of Link Road from Katasan to Uttamwala Bara Ban Road	Himachal Pradesh	Under Process
109.	2004	Passage to Retail outlet on Khenvi-Bansha Road at ANI	Himachal Pradesh	Under Process

1	2	3	4	5
110.	2004	Passage to Retail outlet on Kufri-Patialkar-Serathana-Rounkhar Road	Himachal Pradesh	Under Process
111.	2004	Construction of 3.46 MTRS Span Prestressed Box Girder Bridge over Sirsa River on SKRN Road at Nalagarh	Himachal Pradesh	Under Process
112.	2004	Passage to Retail outlet on Jachh-Cain-Lagor Road at Naupur	Himachal Pradesh	Under Process
113.	2004	Construction of Pump House of LWSS Nainatikkar in Favour of I&PH Department in Dharmasala	Himachal Pradesh	Under Process
114.	2004	Construction of Toss Mini HEP in Parvatri Forest Division	Himachal Pradesh	Under Process
115.	2004	Construction of School Building for Destitutes by Himalayan Karmachari Dalit Varg Kullu	Himachal Pradesh	Under Process
		Himachal Pradesh count	20	
116.	2001	New BG Railway Line from Mandarhill to Dumka	Jharkhand	Under Process
		Jharkhand count	1	
117.	2003	Rehabilitation of Tribals from Shri Mangala wild Life Range	Karnataka	Under Process
118.	2003	Laying of Pipeline and Drawing of 11 KV TC Line from Benachi in F/O KUWS&D	Karnataka	Under Process
119.	2003	Setting of Stone Quarry for NH Works by Sri R.N. Shetty & Co.	Karnataka	Under Process
120.	2003	Construction of Smaraka Mandapa in Memory of St. Shri Vadiraja Swamiji	Karnataka	Under Process
121.	2004	Renewal of Mining Lease No. 130/1190 in F/O Chowgule & Co. Limited	Karnataka	Under Process
122.	2004	Relocation of Existing Bellary Zoo to Bilikal R.F.	Karnataka	Under Process
123.	2004	Diversion of Forest Land for Carving a Statue of Sangamitra Buddha	Karnataka	Site Inspection report awaited
124.	2004	Establishment of 10 MW Mini Hydel Project at Dandella Falls on Netravati River near Dharmastala Belthangadi Taluk in favour of Sagar Power Limited, Hyderabad.	Karnataka	Under Process
125.	2004	Diversion of Forest Land for Religious & Educational Purpose in F/O Viswakarma Alavardhaka Sangha	Karnataka	Under Process

1	2	3	4	5
126.	2004	Diversion of Deemed Forest Land for Establishment of Kodagu Heritage Centre	Karnataka	Under Process
		Karnataka count	10	
127.	2004	Construction of an intake Arrangement at Right Bank of Kallar area, Thekkuthodu	Kerala	Under Process
128.	2004	"Diversion of Deemed Forest Land for	Kerala	Under Process
129.	2004	Diversion Deemed Forest Land	Kerala	Under Process
		Kerala count	3	
130.	2002	Conversion of Forest Vill. into Revenue Vill.	Madhya Pradesh	Placed before FAC on 27.02.2004. FAC decided to defer the matter in the light of Petition No. 337 of 1995
131.	2003	Conversion of 112 Forest Villages into Revenue Villages	Madhya Pradesh	SIR awaited 27.11.2003. Panchmahal, Dahod, Surat & Narmada.
132.	2003	Construction of Road by Prime Minister Road Project	Madhya Pradesh	Proposal Under Process
133.	2003	Laying Electric from Kalhuhi to Solowada	Madhya Pradesh	Proposal Under Process
134.	2003	Construction of Panchkoshi Road	Madhya Pradesh	Under Process
135.	2003	Construction of Prime Minister Road Scheme	Madhya Pradesh	Proposal Under Process
136.	2003	Construction of Irrigation Project at Maheshpur Talab	Madhya Pradesh	Proposal Under Process
137.	2003	Renewal of Clay Mining of M/s Trishul Tiles, Bagra	Madhya Pradesh	Under Process
138.	2003	Mining Lease in F/O Maganese Ore India Limited, Bharveli Mines	Madhya Pradesh	Under Process
139.	2003	Construction of Rajghat Canal	Madhya Pradesh	Under Process

1	2	3	4	5
140.	2003	Dahej-Bemar Vijaypur LNG Pipeline by GAIL	Madhya Pradesh	Under Process
141.	2003	Renewal of Diasphore/Pyrophyllite Mining Lease in F/O Eastern Minerals, Jhansi	Madhya Pradesh	Under Process
142.	2003	Indira Sagar Main Canal at Vill. Amba & Goradia	Madhya Pradesh	Under Process
143.	2003	Mining Lease in F/O M/s Sing	Madhya Pradesh	Under Process
144.	2003	Construction of Kandiya Kundiya MI Tank	Madhya Pradesh	Under Process
145.	2003	Mining Lease in F/O M/s Khajuraho Minerals	Madhya Pradesh	Under Process
146.	2003	Mining Lease in F/O Shri Sanjay Shukla	Madhya Pradesh	Under Process
147.	2003	Mining Lease in F/O Shri Sanjay Katare	Madhya Pradesh	Under Process
148.	2003	Mining Lease in F/O Shri Dinesh Katare	Madhya Pradesh	Under Process
149.	2003	Ext of 5090 MW Unit of Sanjay Gandhi Thermal Project, Cosnt. of Railway Line, etc.	Madhya Pradesh	Under Process
150.	2003	Construction of Balakwada Tank Project	Madhya Pradesh	Under Process
151.	2004	Rehabilitation of Tribals from Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve	Madhya Pradesh	Under Process
152.	2004	Conversion of 10 Forest Villages into Revenue Village	Madhya Pradesh	Under Process
153.	2004	Conversion of 92 Forest Villages into Revenue Village	Madhya Pradesh	Under Process
154.	2004	Conversion of 1 Forest Village into Revenue Village	Madhya Pradesh	Under Process
155.	2004	Conversion of 26 Forest Villages into Revenue Village	Madhya Pradesh	Under Process
156.	2004	Conversion of 5 Forest Villages into Revenue Village	Madhya Pradesh	Under Process
157.	2004	Conversion of 79 Forest Villages into Revenue Village	Madhya Pradesh	Under Process
158.	2004	Conversion of 5 Forest Villages into Revenue Village	Madhya Pradesh	Under Process

1	2	3	4	5
159.	2004	Conversion of 90 Forest Villages into Revenue Village	Madhya Pradesh	Under Process
160.	2004	Conversion of 42 Forest Villages into Revenue Village	Madhya Pradesh	Under Process
161.	2004	Conversion of 28 Forest Villages into Revenue Village	Madhya Pradesh	Under Process
162.	2004	Conversion of 5 Forest Villages into Revenue Village	Madhya Pradesh	Under Process
163.	2004	Conversion of 14 Forest Villages into Revenue Village	Madhya Pradesh	Under Process
164.	2004	Conversion of 49 Forest Villages into Revenue Village	Madhya Pradesh	Under Process
165.	2004	Conversion of 13 Forest Villages into Revenue Village	Madhya Pradesh	Under Process
166.	2004	Conversion of 54 Forest Villages into Revenue Village	Madhya Pradesh	Under Process
Madhya Pradesh count			37	
167.	2003	Exchange of Forest Land in Favour of Shri Mahada Ram Chunde	Maharashtra	Proposal Under Process
168.	2003	Construction of Andhali Tunnel of Jihe Kathapar Lift Irrigation Scheme	Maharashtra	Proposal Under Process
169.	2003	Construction of Bulhar PT	Maharashtra	Proposal Under Process
170.	2003	Construction of Dahyane Irrigation Project	Maharashtra	Proposal Under Process
171.	2003	Construction Harimahu MI Tank	Maharashtra	Proposal Under Process
172.	2003	Diversion of Deemed Reserved Forest Land acquired under Section 3	Maharashtra	Under Process
173.	2003	Mining Lease in F/O Indian Aluminium Company Limited	Maharashtra	Under Process
174.	2003	Change in Alignment of Mumbra-Kausa Bypass Road	Maharashtra	pending since 31.12.2003
175.	2003	Mining Lease F/O Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Sakhari Sanstha Maryadit	Maharashtra	Under Process



1	2	3	4	5
176.	2004	400 KV and 220 KV Transmission Line Associated with Tarapur Atomic Power Plant	Maharashtra	Under Process
177.	2004	Construction of 2.5 Km Road Passing through the Forest Village Mandva to Ghoganar	Maharashtra	Under Process
178.	2004	School Building, Play Ground and Botanical Garden in Favour Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Shiksha Sansthan	Maharashtra	Under Process
179.	2004	Laying 22 KV Transmission Line and Installation of Transformer in Favour of Idea Cellular Limited	Maharashtra	Under Process
180.	2004	Laying Underground Transmission Line and Installation a Transformer in Favour of Idea Cellular Limited	Maharashtra	Under Process
181.	2004	Laying Underground Transmission Line and Installation a Transformer in Favour of Idea Cellular Limited	Maharashtra	Under Process
Maharashtra count			15	
182.	1999	Blackstone Quarry by M/s JS Construction Ltd.	Orissa	Under Process
183.	1999	Iron Ore based Industries of IPICOL	Orissa	Under Process
184.	2002	Tangi-Chandpur byPass Road	Orissa	Under Process
185.	2002	4 Laning of NH-5 from Ganjam to Sunakhala	Orissa	Under Process
186.	2004	Mining Lease to M/s Lal Trades & Agencies Pvt. Limited	Orissa	Site Inspection requested on 17.03.2004
Orissa count			5	
187.	2003	Setting up Retail Outlet on Legargaga-Duggal Road Km. 3-4	Punjab	Under Process
188.	2003	Passage to Retail outlet Petrol Pump along on Village Malkava	Punjab	Under Process
189.	2003	Retail outlet Petrol Pump at Village Janetpur on Chandigarh Ambala Road	Punjab	Under Process
190.	2003	Retail outlet on Goniana-Baduchana Road, Km. 8-9 R/S near Vill. Zeda	Punjab	Under Process
191.	2003	Retail outlet Gidderb-Kotbhai Road at Village Kotbhai, Forest Division Faridkot	Punjab	Under Process
192.	2003	Four Laning of Patiala-Sirhind Road, at Km. 1.2 to 8.00	Punjab	Under Process

1	2	3	4	5
193.	2003	Construction of Education Institute for Vocations Courses in Village Paroul	Punjab	Under Process
194.	2003	Retail outlet GDB-MLT Road, at Village Husner on Gidderbaha Malout Road	Punjab	Under Process
195.	2003	Construction of Canadian Institute for International Studies at Villages Nada	Punjab	Under Process
196.	2003	Construction of Road from Patiala main Road to Dashmohr Nayur	Punjab	Under Process
197.	2004	Construction of New Entrance Gate for Exchange to Main Road by the Pepsi Foods Ltd. in Forest Division	Punjab	Under Process
198.	2004	Construction of Akhara Mini Hydel Project on Abohar Branch Canal in Forest Division	Punjab	Under Process
199.	2004	Use of Forest Land for Tourism Constructed Hotel Amaltas in Ludhiana Forest Division	Punjab	Under Process
200.	2004	Retail outlet on Phagwara-Nawashahr Road, Km. Stone No. 11 at 10.70 R/S, Forest Division Jalandhar	Punjab	Under Process
201.	2004	Passage to Petrol Pump on Jakhal-Budhleda Road, Km. 21-22 R/S at Village Bareta	Punjab	Under Process
202.	2004	Setting up Retail outlet on Village Rajpur Bhaian	Punjab	Under Process
203.	2004	Retail outlet on Nangal-Anandpur Sahib Road, Shri 22 Village Darbli	Punjab	Under Process
204.	2004	Retail outlet on Ludhiana-Hissar Road, Km. 92-93 R/s at Village, Mehila Chawk	Punjab	Under Process
205.	2004	Retail outlet at Village Jaldiwalon, Raikot Barnala Road	Punjab	Under Process
206.	2004	Laying of RCC Pipe Line at Malout Abohar Road, Km. 360.213 to 313 L/S	Punjab	Under Process
207.	2004	Setting up Solvent Plant (Agro Based Unit) Tawandi Behle Line Road, at Village Sehie	Punjab	Under Process
208.	2004	HEP by M/s Triveni Engg. Limited on Abohar Branch Canal	Punjab	Under Process
209.	2004	Construction of HEP by M/s Triveni Engg. Ltd. on Abohar Canal Road No. 22-23 R/S	Punjab	Under Process
210.	2004	Construction of Tourist Complex Phagwara	Punjab	Under Process
211.	2004	Passage to Retail outlet on Ludhiana-Chandigarh at Village Jetana Neecha	Punjab	Under Process

1	2	3	4	5
212.	2004	Passage to Retail outlet on Chandigarh-Patiala Road at Village Nelpur	Punjab	Under Process
213.	2004	Passage to Retail outlet on Nabha-Malerkotla Road at Village Galwati	Punjab	Under Process
214.	2004	Laying of 30" 1/DP T. Sewerage in the Katch area long Sirhind Road	Punjab	Under Process
215.	2004	Laying of 11 KV. Line from 220 KV. Abloal to DPC Complex	Punjab	Under Process
216.	2004	Passage to Retail outlet on Ludhiana-Hissar Road at Village Sulargharat	Punjab	Under Process
217.	2004	Passage to Retail outlet on Rasputra-Patiala Road at Village Muradpur, Patiala	Punjab	Under Process
218.	2004	Passage to Retail outlet on Abohar-Ganga Nagar Road at Village Sardarwala	Punjab	Under Process
219.	2004	Passage to Retail Outlet on Jalandhar-Naklar Road	Punjab	Under Process
220.	2004	Permission for Laying of Electricity Line from Nabha-Rohti Road	Punjab	Under Process
221.	2004	Passage to Retail outlet at Village Handesra, Teh Derabassi	Punjab	Under Process
		Punjab count	35	
222.	2003	Rehabilitation of People from Bhagani and Kanak Badi Villages of Sariska National Park	Rajasthan	S.I.R. awaited 23.12.2003. SIR not received
223.	2004	Mining Lease in Favour of Mangalam Cement Limited	Rajasthan	Under Process
		Rajasthan count	2	
224.	2003	Re-Notification of 'B' field firing range by Army	Sikkim	Under Process. Site Inspection report received on 25.06.2004
225.	2003	Forest Land Tendong Hill Pilgrimage Centre Development Committee	Sikkim	Under Process
226.	2003	Construction of Observatory at Tashi view point	Sikkim	Under Process
227.	2003	Construction of 132 KV Lilo TL from Gayling to Ranipol	Sikkim	Under Process

1	2	3	4	5
228.	2003	Katao-Bump-IV Road by BRO	Sikkim	Under Process
229.	2004	Construction of Bakcha-Labi Road	Sikkim	Under Process
230.	2004	Construction of Gor Sangtok Road at Dzongu	Sikkim	Under Process
		Sikkim count	7	
231.	2004	Diversion of forest Land to BSNL for Laying Underground Cable from Theppakadu to Karnataka border through Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary	Tamil Nadu	Under Process
232.	2004	Diversion of Deemed Forest Land to Twad Board for Laying Pipeline at Andipatti	Tamil Nadu	Under Process
		Tamil Nadu count	2	
233.	2003	Exploratory Drilling Operations at Site Pro-27	Tripura	Under Process
234.	2003	Regrouping of Tribal Habitations	Tripura	Under Process
235.	2003	Modernisation & Strengthening of ITI Jatanbari	Tripura	Under Process
236.	2004	Re-Grouping of 8088 Tribal families in 31 Cluster Villages	Tripura	Link file 8-01/2004-FC. Proposal to be considered only after finalisation of 8-01/2004-FC
		Tripura count	4	
237.	2003	66KV D/C TL	Uttar Pradesh	Discussed in SAG Meeting
238.	2004	Krishnashila Opencast Project in Favour of Northern Coalfields Limited	Uttar Pradesh	Site Inspection report awaited 06.07.2004
		Uttar Pradesh count	2	
239.	2003	Aemy Training Education Store Parking and Residence	Uttaranchal	—
240.	2004	Conversion of 13 Tongia Forest Villages into Revenue Villages	Uttaranchal	S.I.R. awaited 28.05.2004 case Involve Hardwar, Udham Singh Nagar, Nainital Districts

1	2	3	4	5
241.	2004	Conversion of Reserve Forest Villages of Displaced Persons and Gujjars from Tehri Dam Project & from RajaJi National Parks Respectively into Revenue Villages	Uttaranchal	S.I.R. awaited 28.05.2004 Case Involve Hardwar District
242.	2004	Conversion of Gujjars Reserve Forest Vilalges into Revenue Villages	Uttaranchal	S.I.R. Awaited 28.05.2004
243.	2004	Conversion of 63 Forest Villages into Revenue Villages in District Nainital, Udham Singh Nagar and Champawat	Uttaranchal	Site Inspection report awaited 2.07.2004
Uttaranchal count			5	
244.	1990	Excavation of Bi-Canal from main Canal of Kangsabati	West Bengal	Under Process
245.	2004	160 MW Teesta Low Dam Project Stage-IV in favour of NHPC	West Bengal	Under Process
West Bengal count			2	
Grand count			245	

*[Translation]***Setting up of Institute of Food Technology**

658. SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received a proposal from the Uttar Pradesh Government for setting up Institute of Food Technology in Lucknow; and

(b) if so, by when the proposal is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b) A proposal is under consideration of the Government for setting up of a National Institute of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship and Management in the State of Uttar Pradesh. The proposal is at preliminary stage and the process for examining the feasibility of such institute has been initiated.

*[English]***Elephant Menace**

659. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the menace of elephant is on the rise in Bankura and Midnapore districts of West Bengal and Orissa due to non-availability of food in forest area;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to prevent the same;

(c) the share value of Centre and State in case crops are destroyed and persons are killed by the elephants;

(d) whether the Union Government proposes to provide more compensation to the farmers and the dependents of persons killed by the elephants; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Central Government is aware of the problem caused by wild elephants in various parts of West Bengal and Orissa. But it has not received any report to the effect that elephant menace is on the increase due to non-availability of food in the forests of the two States.

(b) The forest authorities of the two States have been dealing with the problem by constructing elephant-proof barriers (i.e. trenches and energized fencing), deploying trained elephants (*Kunkis*) and specially equipped squads for chasing away wild elephants,

distributing crackers and searchlights among the villagers and by capturing or eliminating problematic elephants. Ex-gratia relief is also paid to the victims of elephant depredation. Steps are also being taken to protect and improve the elephant habitat. During the current financial year, the Central Government has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 106 lakh under Project Elephant for West Bengal which includes Rs. 47.60 lakh for anti-depredation works and ex-gratia relief. Similarly, an amount of Rs. 121 lakh has been sanctioned for Orissa which includes Rs. 69.75 lakh for anti-depredation measures and ex-gratia relief.

(c) The share of the Central Government and the State Governments as regards ex-gratia relief paid for loss of human life and crop caused by wild elephants is as follows:

Year	West Bengal		Orissa	
	State Government	Central Government	State Government	Central Government
2001-02	Rs. 78.072 lakh	Rs. 15.343 lakh	0	Rs. 30 lakh
2002-03	Rs. 64.478 lakh	Rs. 20.672 lakh	0	Rs. 45.412 lakh
2003-04	Rs. 60.180 lakh	Rs. 20 lakh	0	Rs. 24.52 lakh

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Timely Distribution of Foodgrains**

660. SHRI SHRINIWAS PATIL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether foodgrains under the Employment Guarantee Scheme (EGS), Mid-day Meal Scheme etc. are not being timely distributed effecting these schemes at large; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no Employment Guarantee Scheme (EGS) under which foodgrains are allocated or distributed by the Government at present.

Under the Mid-day Meal (MDM) Scheme, there are no reports that the foodgrains are not being timely distributed affecting the scheme at large. Sometimes stocks get delayed either due to Food Corporation of India (FCI)' operational constraints or delay in lifting by State/UTs Governments for which required extensions are granted for ensuring uninterrupted supply of foodgrains under the scheme.

#### **Privatisation of Water Resources**

661. SHRIMATI P. SATHEEDEVI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have accepted in principle social ownership of water and equal rights over water; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to stop privatisation of water resources and water monopolies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Cattle Research Centres**

662. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the locations of cattle research centres functioning in the country to develop high breed of various species of cattle, State-wise;

(b) the details of the various programmes being run to encourage and to train the cattle breeders in the country particularly in Andhra Pradesh, State-wise;

(c) whether these programmes are inadequate keeping in view the number of cattle breeders of various species in Andhra Pradesh;

(d) if not, whether the Union Government proposes to increase the number of such programmes; and

(e) if so, the details of the schemes and proposal submitted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh to the Union Government during the last three years and as on May, 2004 and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) The locations of the Cattle Research Centres functioning in the country to develop superior breeds of cattle under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Training on various management aspects of cattle production is imparted by the State Animal Husbandry Departments, State and Central Agricultural Universities and ICAR institutes engaged in cattle improvement programmes. In Andhra Pradesh, since 2000-01, 22648 farmers including cattle breeders have been given training so far under the National Project on Cattle and Buffalo Breeding (NPCBB).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) There is no proposal at present to increase the programmes.

(e) Andhra Pradesh is participating in NPCBB from 2000-01. An amount of Rs. 2733.5 lakhs has been released to the State.

**Statement****State-wise Location of Cattle Research Centres**

Uttar Pradesh:

- Project Directorate on Cattle, Meerut
- Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar

Punjab:

- Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana

Haryana:

- National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal
- Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar

Rajasthan:

- Rajasthan Agricultural University, Bikaner

Andhra Pradesh:

- Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University, Hyderabad

Gujarat:

- Junagadh Agricultural University, Junagadh

Maharashtra:

- Bhartiya Agro Industries Foundation, Urikanchan

Kerala:

- Kerala Agricultural University, Mannuthy

Karnataka:

- Southern Regional Station of National Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore

West Bengal:

- Eastern Regional Station of National Dairy Research Institute, Kalyani

**Supply of CNG for Control of Air Pollution**

663. SHRI A.K. MOORTHY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Environment and Forests has taken up with the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for supply of CNG to Chennai and other important cities in Tamil Nadu to control air pollution;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reaction thereon; and

(c) the decision taken in the matter so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) For providing Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), development of infrastructure is essential, which at present is not available at Chennai and other cities of Tamil Nadu.

#### **Anandpur Barrage Project of Orissa**

664. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated cost of Anandpur Barrage Project in Orissa;

(b) the progress made so far and the total hectares of land likely to be brought under irrigation on completion of the project; and

(c) the amount sanctioned/released by the Government to the State Government and the target set for completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (c) The Anandpur Barrage project with latest estimated cost of Rs. 486.26 crore envisages to provide irrigation to an area of 60,000 hectare on completion, against which irrigation potential of 6,790 hectare has been created upto May, 2004. Some components of this project have been included under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) since 1996-97 and an amount of Rs. 21.85 crore has been released as Central Loan Assistance (CLA) upto March, 2004. The project is scheduled for completion by March, 2008.

*[Translation]*

#### **Promotion to Edible Oil Industry**

665. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to promote edible oil industry in the country;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken so far in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (c) Some of the steps taken to promote edible oil industry are as follows:

- (i) Grant-in-aid is admissible for commissioning of projects under Post-Harvest Technology Scheme of Technology Mission on Oilseeds and Pulses.
- (ii) Under the Plan Scheme on R&D Programme on Development of Vegetable Oils, projects are funded.
- (iii) Oilseeds Production Programme is in operation.
- (iv) Oil Palm Development Programme was started to introduce oil palm, the highest yielder of vegetable oil, in the country.

*[English]*

#### **Agricultural University**

666. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of agricultural universities at present in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up more such universities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION: (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) The information on number of agricultural universities in the country opened by the State Governments is enclosed as Statement. Opening of State Agricultural Universities is within the jurisdiction of the State Governments. The Central Government has opened only one Central Agriculture University at Imphal. There is no proposal to set up any more Universities by the Central Government.

(c) Question Does not arise.



**Statement****State-wise Agricultural Universities**

Sl.No.	State	No. of Universities	Name of Universities
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam	1	Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1	Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University, Hyderabad
3.	Bihar	1	Rajendra Agricultural University, Pusa
4.	Chhattisgarh	1	Indira Gandhi Krishi Viswa Vidyalaya, Raipur
5.	Gujarat	4	Anand Agricultural University, Anand Junagarh Agricultural University, Junagarh Navsari Agricultural University, Navsari Sardar Krushinagar Dantiwada Agricultural University, Dantiwada
6.	Haryana	1	Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2	Chaudhary Sarwan Kumar Himachal Pradesh Krishi Viswa Vidyalaya, Palampur Dr. Y.S. Parmar University of Horticulture & Forestry, Solan
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	Shere-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences & Technology, Jammu Shere-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences & Technology, Srinagar
9.	Jharkhand	1	Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi
10.	Karnataka	2	University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad
11.	Kerala	1	Kerala Agricultural University, Thrissur
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Viswa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur
13.	Maharashtra	5	Bala Saheb Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli Maharashtra Animal & Fisheries Sciences University, Nagpur Marathwada Agricultural University, Parbhani Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Viswavidyalaya, Akola
14.	Orissa	1	Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology, Bhubaneswar
15.	Punjab	1	Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana
16.	Rajasthan	2	Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture & Technology, Udaipur Rajasthan Agricultural University, Bikaner
17.	Tamil Nadu	2	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore Tamil Nadu Veterinary & Animal Sciences University, Chennai
18.	Uttar Pradesh	4	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel University of Agriculture & Technology, Meerut

1	2	3	4
			Chander Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture & Technology, Kanpur
			Uttar Pradesh Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Pashu Chikitsa Vigyan Vishwavidyalaya Evam Go-Anusandhan Sansthan, Mathura
			Narendradeo University of Agriculture & Technology, Faizabad
19.	Uttaranchal	1	Gobind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar
20.	West Bengal	3	Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswa Vidyalaya, Mohanpur
			Uttar Bang Krishi Viswa Vidyalaya, Coochbehar
			West Bengal University of Animal & Fishery Sciences, Kolkata
21.	North-Eastern Region	1	Central Agricultural University, Imphal, Manipur

*[Translation]***Allocation of Water by N.R.W.D.T.**

667. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of water allocated/released to the States by the Narmada River Water Distribution Tribunal (NRWDT) from total river water available, State-wise; and

(b) the quantum of Narmada river water in Madhya Pradesh reserve for Ganga basin and "Malwanchal" region and the steps taken to ensure its proper utility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) The Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal (NWDT) has considered the utilizable quantum of waters of Narmada at Sardar Sarovar Dam site on the basis of 75 per cent dependability as 28 Million Acre Feet (MAF) and allocated it to the States as under:

Madhya Pradesh	18.25 MAF
Gujarat	9.00 MAF
Maharashtra	0.25 MAF
Rajasthan	0.50 MAF

(b) There is no specific allotment of Narmada waters for Ganga basin and "Malwanchal" region by the NWDT. However the Government of Madhya Pradesh has reported that out of their share of Narmada waters about 1.161 MAF water will be utilized in the Ganga basin after

completion of the Bargi Right Bank Canal of the Bargi Diversion Project.

**Oilseed Cultivation in Jharkhand**

668. SHRI MANOJ KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has chalked out any action plan to increase production of the oil-seeds;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps the Government has taken to encourage farmers to increase cultivation of the oilseeds in the country particularly in Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (c) Government is implementing a Centrally Sponsored "Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize" (ISOPOM) in 14 major oilseeds growing States with a view to increase the production and productivity of oilseeds in the country. Under the Scheme, assistance is provided for purchase of breeder seed, production of foundation seed, production and distribution of certified seed, distribution of seed minikits, distribution of plant protection chemicals, plant protection equipments, weedicides, supply of Rhizobium culture/phosphate solubilising bacteria, distribution of gypsum/pyrite/liming/dolomite, distribution of sprinkler sets and water carrying pipes, publicity, etc. to encourage farmers to grow oilseeds. In order to demonstrations and Integrated Pest

Management (IPM) demonstrations are organized through State Department of Agriculture and Front Line Demonstrations through ICAR.

As Jharkhand is not a major oilseeds producing State, it is not covered under ISOPOM. However, the State has been asked to take up oilseeds development programmes under Macro-Management Mode of Agriculture scheme of this Department.

[English]

#### **Foodgrains for Relief Package**

669. SHRI P. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have submitted their requirements for wheat and rice for drought and flood relief;

(b) if so, the quantity of wheat and rice demanded by the State Governments alongwith the quantity sanctioned by Central Government to respective States during each of the last three years, State-wise and category-wise;

(c) whether there is any proposal for adopting new criteria for the distribution of foodgrains to the needy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (d) For the drought of 2001-02, foodgrains were allocated with regard to the requirements projected by the respective States. For drought 2002-03, States were categorized under Category "A" (mildly affected) and Category "B" (severely affected) while Rajasthan was kept under Special Category. Allocation of foodgrains for Category "A" States were based on provision of employment to one person from 20% of rural BPL households at wage component of 5 kg per person per day for 10 days a month. For Category "B" States, the coverage was 50% of rural BPL households at the same conditions. Being the worst affected, the conditions for Rajasthan were further relaxed and foodgrains were allocated on a liberalized scale (Coverage of one person from 100% rural BPL families and one person from needy APL families also).

For 2003-04 drought, allocation upto January, 2004 were based on the above criteria. For the period February to June 2004, allocations for areas affected by drought for third year, the ceiling was enhanced to 75% of rural BPL households.

State-wise details of foodgrains demanded and allocated for the droughts of 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04 are given in Statement-I

The above criteria are subject to further review from time to time.

According to Ministry of Home Affairs, foodgrains have been allocated to the flood affected States taking into account the requirements projected by the States from time to time. State-wise details of foodgrains allocated during 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04 for Floods is enclosed as Statement-II.

#### **Statement I**

##### *Allocation of foodgrains for drought of 2001-02 to 2003-04*

(Lakh MTs)

Sl.No.	State	Drought of 2001-02		Drought of 2002-03		Drought of 2003-04	
		Demand	Allocation	Demand	Allocation	Demand	Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	**	31.50	25.00	17.20	15.00	7.82
2.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	12.00	4.74	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Gujarat	—	—	3.06	3.06	—	—
4.	Haryana	—	—	9.72	0.25	—	—
5.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	0.19	0.10	—	—
6.	Jharkhand	—	—	@	0.40	—	—
7.	Karnataka	**	1.00	11.09	7.20	15.61	7.29
8.	Kerala	—	—	1.00	0.52	2.00	0.61
9.	Madhya Pradesh	**	0.80	8.50	7.80	—	—
10.	Maharashtra	**	1.00	2.32	2.32	6.00	7.00
11.	Orissa	—	—	12.19	4.22	—	—
12.	Rajasthan	—	—	56.00	32.56	0.22	0.14
13.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	9.00	5.00	10.80	3.04
14.	Uttaranchal	—	—	@	0.50	—	—
15.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	20.00	2.00	—	—

\*\* Taking into account requirements projected by the States, from time to time.

@ On recommendations of the Central Team.

NB A drought period is taken to start from August of one year to July of the next year.

### *Statement II*

#### *Allocation of Foodgrains to States during 2001-02 to 2003-04 for Floods*

(Lakh MTs)

Sl.No.	State	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	0.25
2.	Assam	—	—	0.50
3.	Bihar	1.00	—	—
4.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	—
5.	Kerala	0.05	—	—
6.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	0.04
7.	Orissa	1.00	2.00	3.00

#### **Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme**

670. SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received requests to introduce comprehensive crop insurance scheme with a premium not exceeding 2% of the crop value; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) No such request has come to notice. Flat rate of premium is applicable for food and oilseed crops whereas actuarial rates are applicable for annual commercial/ horticultural crops with subsidy of 50% for small and marginal farmers to be phased out at sun-set basis.

#### **Bungling in Public Distribution System**

671. SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether studies undertaken by Planning Commission as well as private agencies have indicated that only 20 paise out of every rupee allotted reaches the poor through Public Distribution System (PDS);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Planning Commission has not conducted any study which leads to a conclusion that only 20 paise out of every rupee reaches the poor through the Public Distribution System. This Ministry is also not aware of any such study conducted by any Private agency.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Dumping of Hazardous Waste**

672. DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME:  
SHRI BIKASH CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state the steps taken by the Government to compliance with the Supreme Court's ruling on dumping of hazardous wastes and formulation of guidelines for ship breaking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Several Steps have been taken by the Government subsequent to the order of the Supreme Court in the matter of WP No. 657/95 on Hazardous Waste Management. Major ones are:

- A Supreme Court Monitoring Committee on Hazardous Waste Management has been constituted to oversee the implementation of the directions of the court.
- The Committee has met several times to review the action taken by the concerned departments and agencies in the area of Hazardous Waste Management. The Committee also conducted several field visits including the Alang Ship Breaking Yard at Gujarat to oversee and monitor the implementation at the ground level.
- An Inter-Ministerial Committee has been constituted by the Ministry of Steel with representation from the concerned Central and State Government Departments/agencies,

specifically to monitor the implementation of the directions of the Supreme Court for ship-breaking.

- The Gujarat Maritime Board has been directed to issue consents to individual ships prior to their arrival at ports, stating that the ship does not contain hazardous wastes or radio active substances.
- The Gujarat Pollution Control Board has been directed to issue certificates ensuring decontamination of the ships prior to breaking.
- All ship-breaking units have been directed to dispose off the wastes arising out of ship breaking activity as per the provisions of the Hazardous Wastes (Management & Handling) Rules, 1989, as amended from time to time and authorization granted by the State Board.
- A common Treatment Storage Disposal Facility has been developed near Alang to dispose off wastes from ship breaking in an environment friendly way.

*[Translation]*

#### **Foodgrains Export Policy**

673. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:  
SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA:  
SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to formulate foodgrains export policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the salient features of the proposed policy; and

(d) by when a decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (d) A decision in this regard is yet to be taken.

*[English]***Bina River Irrigation Project of Madhya Pradesh**

674. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any delay in the implementation of Bina River Project of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and by when the project is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) Irrigation being a State subject the irrigation projects are planned, formulated, executed and funded by the State Governments out of their own resources and as per their priorities.

The project proposal of Bina River Project of Madhya Pradesh was received in the Central Water Commission in 1986 for techno-economic appraisal. The location of the dam upstream by 1.83 kilometer as large forest land was coming under submergence and complete the investigation to submit modified Detailed Project Report (DPR) as per the Central Water Commission guidelines. At present this project is under investigation and no construction work has been started.

**Youth Policy**

675. SHRI AJAY MAKEN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is coming up with any new youth policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the salient features of the said policy?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) and (b) The new National Youth Policy was announced in 2003. In order to focus on adolescents the youth has been redefined to include age group of 13-35 years, from earlier 15-35 years.

The policy recognizes four thrust areas i.e. Youth Empowerment; Gender Justice; Inter-Sectoral Approach; and Information and Research Network.

The policy recognizes the following areas as Key Sectors of concern for the youth:

(a) Education (b) Training and Employment (c) Health and Family Welfare (d) Preservation of Environment, Ecology and Wild life (e) Recreation and Sports (f) Arts and Culture (g) Science and Technology; and (h) Civics and good Citizenship.

It also outlines the privileges and responsibilities of youth.

It provides for an implementation mechanism through which various youth development programmes and activities are to be undertaken with active involvement of State Governments and Union Ministries and Departments.

**Krishi Vigyan Kendras**

676. SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN:  
SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of Krishi Vigyan Kendras functioning in the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to open up more such Kendras;

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

(d) whether the Government also proposes to increase financial assistance being provided to these Kendras;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the extent to which these Kendras have been beneficial to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION: (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has sanctioned 411 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in the country. These State-wise number of KVKs are given in enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The Council has made a provision to open 167 more KVKs during the Xth Plan period. The State-wise details are given in enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) The Council has allocated Rs. 38.46 crores for providing Soil and Water Testing facility and Rs. 38.27 crores for Electronic linkage in the KVKs during Xth Plan period.

(f) The extent of benefit provided by these Kendras to the farmers during 2003-04 are as follows:

- 25,953 training programmes benefiting 5.88 lakhs farmers.
- 18,355 extension activities with the participation of 11.87 lakhs farmers.
- Providing technology information through news paper coverage (4173), popular article (879), Radio & TV take (1792) and Publication of extension literature (1338).
- 22,196 frontline demonstrations on farmer fields.
- On-farm trials on 333 technologies.
- Production of 8302t of seeds and 20.71 lakhs of planting material for availability to the farmers.

***Statement I***

*Number of KVKs in different States/UTs*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	No. of KVKs
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	22
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3
4.	Assam	14
5.	Bihar	26
6.	Chhattisgarh	9
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—
8.	Daman & Diu	—
9.	Delhi	1
10.	Goa	1
11.	Gujarat	13
12.	Haryana	18
13.	Himachal Pradesh	12

1	2	3
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	9
15.	Jharkhand	12
16.	Karnataka	23
17.	Kerala	14
18.	Lakshadweep	1
19.	Madhya Pradesh	32
20.	Maharashtra	32
21.	Manipur	3
22.	Meghalaya	5
23.	Mizoram	3
24.	Nagaland	3
25.	Orissa	18
26.	Pondicherry	2
27.	Punjab	10
28.	Rajasthan	31
29.	Sikkim	2
30.	Tamil Nadu	24
31.	Tripura	2
32.	Uttar Pradesh	42
33.	Uttaranchal	11
34.	West Bengal	12
Total		411

***Statement II***

*Number of KVKs to be established in different States/UTs*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	No. of KVKs
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	—
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	11

1	2	3
4.	Assam	9
5.	Bihar	11
6.	Chhattisgarh	7
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1
8.	Daman & Diu	2
9.	Delhi	—
10.	Goa	1
11.	Gujarat	12
12.	Haryana	1
13.	Himachal Pradesh	—
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	5
15.	Jharkhand	6
16.	Karnataka	3
17.	Kerala	—
18.	Lakshadweep	—
19.	Madhya Pradesh	13
20.	Maharashtra	1
21.	Manipur	6
22.	Meghalaya	2
23.	Mizoram	5
24.	Nagaland	5
25.	Orissa	12
26.	Pondicherry	2
27.	Punjab	7
28.	Rajasthan	1
29.	Sikkim	2
30.	Tamil Nadu	5
31.	Tripura	2
32.	Uttar Pradesh	27
33.	Uttaranchal	2
34.	West Bengal	5
Total		167

### Allotment of Teram Plots to Tribals in Dadra Nagar Haveli

677. SHRI MOHAN S. DELKAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether thousands of landless tribals of Union Territory of Dadra Nagar Haveli occupying and cultivating in the "Teram Plots" since generations would be given permanent occupancy as given to the Teram Plots holders of Maharashtra and Gujarat;

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

(c) the steps taken/to be taken by the Government to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Environment and Forests have formulated policy guidelines for settlement of those leases which were awarded on forest land before the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 came into force on 25.10.1980. These guidelines were intimated to all the State/UT Governments on 18.09.1990 to act accordingly. According to these guidelines, the State/UT Governments should identify those cases of lease on forest land which were awarded under proper authority. Lease awarded prior to 25.10.1980 which could not be renewed on account of enactment of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 should be examined and where the State/UT Governments desire to continue the leases proposals should be examined and where the State/UT Governments desire to continue the leases proposals should be submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Forests in the prescribed manner seeking prior approval of the Central Government under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. The Dadra and Nagar Haveli Administration has not submitted any proposal to the Central Government in accordance with the said guidelines.

### Farmers Benefitted Under NAIS

678. SHRI B. MAHTAB:  
SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:  
SHRI P.S. GADHAVI:  
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:  
SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:



(a) the number of farmers benefited under National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) in the country particularly in Orissa during the last three years and thereafter, State-wise;

(b) the target fixed and achieved thereunder during the Ninth and Tenth Five Year Plans, State-wise; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken for the smooth implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) A statement indicating State-wise farmers benefited during last three years under National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) in the country is enclosed.

(b) Targets are not fixed under the scheme as the same is optional for States/UTs and non-loanee farmers.

However, cumulative achievements in terms of coverage of farmers, area, sum insured, premium generated, total claims and the farmers benefited during last eight crop seasons (from rabi 1999-2000 to kharif 2003) are given as under:

1. Farmers Covered	: 4.18 crore
2. Area Covered	: 6.50 crore ha.
3. Sum Insured	: 37241.79 crore
4. Premium generated	: 1178.82 crore
5. Total claims	: 4472.86 crore
6. Farmers Benefitted	: 1.50 crore

(c) The Implementing Agency (IA) through its field offices provides all the relevant informations about the scheme to the State authorities and financial institutions for smooth implementation of the scheme.

#### *Statement*

##### *State-wise Farmers Benefitted in the Country under NAIS*

Sl.No.	State	Rabi 1999-00	Kharif 2000	Rabi 2000-01	Kharif 2001	Rabi 2001-02	Kharif 2002	Rabi 2002-03	Kharif 2003
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	125516	27462	288034	15381	641727	40317	224796
2.	Assam	34	52	46	97	361	367	698	319
3.	Bihar	—	15093	3641	6570	7250	23798	9500	27433
4.	Chhattisgarh	—	401705	0	0	702	519162	694	—
5.	Goa	33	58	0	605	0	0	0	—
6.	Gujarat	7915	976569	7934	1670079	10512	671447	8381	—
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2	0	864	0	0	63072	136	6
8.	Jharkhand	—	—	17	108	214	1283	0	11662
9.	Karnataka	—	21734	1407	324588	63399	547559	87589	662091
10.	Kerala	2726	9370	722	2117	421	931	1649	1685
11.	Madhya Pradesh	4891	570093	176430	259170	138818	615202	281991	—
12.	Maharashtra	39500	1056662	174368	550804	19973	228339	121434	844530
13.	Meghalaya	—	43	150	49	257	160	420	0
14.	Orissa	15	349406	25759	8854	18541	839345	16799	38188
15.	Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16.	Sikkim	—	—	—	0	0	0	86	—
17.	Tamil Nadu	—	22	3370	5589	63564	11969	49383	2711
18.	Tripura	—	—	—	—	0	0	271	—
19.	Uttar Pradesh	—	108906	82911	28656	61794	140173	183861	41367
20.	Uttaranchal	—	—	—	—	—	—	819	2577
21.	West Bengal	—	—	20716	423	52034	27335	121706	65407
22.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	23	—	33	—	0	—	—
23.	Pondicherry	172	0	900	0	104	1	658	0
Total		55288	3635252	526697	3145776	453325	4331870	926392	1922772

**Coal Mine Accidents**

679. DR. COL. (RETD.) DHANI RAM SHANDIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coal mine accidents which took place in the country during each the last two years, coal mines-wise;

(b) the persons died and injured in these accidents during the said period; and

(c) the number of cases of violation of safety rules came to the notice of the Government and the action taken against erring officers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SISH RAM OLA): (a) and (b) The company-wise details of coal mine accidents and persons died/injured during the last two years are given in enclosed Statement-I

(c) The number of case of violation of safety rules noticed by the Directorate General of Mines Safety and the action taken against erring officers are given at enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement I**

*The Company-wise details of accidents and the number of people injured/killed in various Coal Mines in the Country during the last two years.*

Year	2002				2003			
	No. of Accidents		No. of Persons		No. of Accidents		No. of Persons	
	Fatal	Serious	Killed	Seriously Injured	Fatal	Serious	Killed	Seriously Injured
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BCCL	10	68	11	81	12	60	13	63
CCL	11	26	11	28	6	22	6	24
ECL	9	191	12	192	13	170	13	178
MCL	3	17	3	17	7	12	7	12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NCL	1	9	1	9	2	18	2	18
NEC	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SECL	13	111	16	119	11	90	11	94
WCL	15	60	15	63	10	67	13	70
SCCL	14	117	23	125	19	66	44	69
IISCO	—	9	—	9	—	12	—	12
TISCO	3	8	3	9	3	3	3	3
NLC	1	11	1	11	1	8	2	11
Others	1	2	1	2	—	4	—	4
Total	81	629	97	665	84	532	114	558

**Statement II***The Number of cases of violations of safety rules:*

Year	No. of cases of violations of safety rules
2002	63
2003	59

*Action Taken Against Persons held Responsible for Fatal Accidents in Coal Mines*

Type of Action	Year	
	2002	2003
1	2	3

**A. Action Taken By DGMS**

Suspension/Cancellation of Certificate	0	0
Warning Issued	3	0
Prosecution Launched	28	25
Misadventure—No action	9	10
Other Action Taken	5	1

**B. Action Taken by Management**

Suspended from duty	37	43
Debarred from Promotion	0	0

1	2	3
Demoted	2	2
Transferred	0	0
Increment Withheld	28	9
Service Terminated	9	7
Warned by Management	21	17
Disciplinary action	2	3
Total	144	117

*[Translation]***Development of National Parks/Sanctuaries**

680. PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of recognised and non-recognised National Zoological Parks/Sanctuaries/Forest Reserves at present in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of guidelines issued by Central Zoo authority for their development, maintenance and upkeep;

(c) whether any scheme has been prepared by the Government to provide 100 percent central assistance to them since the year 2001-2002;

(d) if so, the details of National Parks/sanctuaries/Forest Reserves provided with such financial assistance

indicating the amount provided to each of them since 2001 to till date, year-wise;

(e) whether the said National Parks/Sanctuaries/Forest Reserves could not be developed completely under the said scheme;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) There is only one National Zoological Park in the country located at New Delhi and the same has been recognized by the Central Zoo Authority. The state-wise list of Sanctuaries is given in enclosed Statement-I. There are no Forest Reserves in the country.

(b) The development, maintenance and upkeep of National Zoological Park is regulated as per the provisions of Recognition of Zoo Rules that have been published vide Gazette Notification No. GSR 711 (E) New Delhi dated 4th August, 1992. The sanctuaries are managed by the State Governments/Union Territories under the provisions of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

(c) and (d) The Central Government provides 100 percent financial assistance to National Zoological Park, Delhi under the ongoing scheme 'National Zoological Park'. 100 percent financial assistance is provided to the National Parks and Sanctuaries under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Development of National Park & Sanctuaries'. The details of funds released year wise since 2001 is given in enclosed Statement-II.

(e) Conservation and development of National Parks and Sanctuaries is an ongoing process.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) The Central Government continues to provide necessary technical and financial assistance for the management of National Parks and Sanctuaries and is committed to do so within the available resources.

### ***Statement I***

#### **List of Sanctuaries**

**Andaman**

**Arial**

**Bamboo**

**Barren**

**Battimalve**

**Beelle**

**Benette**

**Bingham**

**Bliter**

**Bluff**

**Bondovile**

**Brush**

**Buchanan**

**Channel**

**Cinque**

**Cithbert Bay**

**Clyde**

**Cone**

**Curlew**

**Curlew (B.P)**

**Defence**

**Dot**

**Dottrel**

**Duncan**

**East**

**East of Inglis**

**Egg**

**Elat**

**Enterance**

**Galathea Bay**

**Gander**

**Goose**

**Gurjan**

**Hump**

**Interview**

**James**

**Jungla**

**Kwangtung**

**Kyd**

Landfall	Sir Huge Rose
Latouche	Sister
Lohabarrack crocodile sanc.	Snake
Mangrove	Snake
Mask	Snark
Mayo	South Brother
Megapode	South Reef
Montogemery	South Sentinal
Narcondum	Spike
North	Spike
North Brother	Stoat
North Reef	Surat
Oliver	Swamp
Orchid	Table (Delgrano)
Ox	Table (Excelsior)
Oyster	Talabaicha
Oyster	Temple
Paget	Tillenchong
Parkinson	Tree
Passage	Trilby
Patric	Turtle
Peacock	West
Pitman	Wharf
Point	White Cliff
Potanma	Andhra Pradesh
Ranger	Coringa
Reef	Etumagaram
Roper	Gundla Brahameshwaram
Rose	Kaundinya
Rowe	Kawal
Sandy	Kinnersani
Sea Serpent	Kolleru
Shearme	Krishna
	Lanjamedugu

Manjira	Laokhowa
Nagarjunasagar	Marat Langari
Nelapattu	Pabitora
Pakhal	Padumani Bergen Borajan
Papikonda	Panidihing
Pocharam	Sonai Rupa
Pranahita	East Karbi Anglong
Pulicat	Karbi Anglong
Bollapadu	Nambor
Sri Lankamalleswara	<b>Biher</b>
Sir Penusila Narsimha	Bareila Jheel Bird Sanctuary
Sri Venkateswara	Bhimbandh
Kambalakonda	Gautam Budha
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	Kaimur
Dibang	Kanwar Lake
Eagle Nest	Nagi Dam
Itanagar	Nakti Dam
Kamlang	Rajgir
Kane	Udaipur
Lali (Dering)	Valmiki (TR)
Mehao	Vikramsila Gangetic Dolphin
Pakhui	<b>Chandigarh</b>
Sessa Orchid	Chandigarh city Bird
Tale valley	<b>Chhattisgarh</b>
Yordi Supse Rabse	Achanakmar
<b>Assam</b>	Badalkhol
Barmadi	Bamawapara
Barodebum Beelmukh	Bhairamgarh
Burachaponi	Gomarda
Chakrashila	Pamed
Deear Beel	Semarsot
Garampani	Sitnadi
Gibbon	Tamor Pingla
	Udanti Wild Buffalo

**Daman & Diu**

Fundam

**Dadra Nagar Haveli**

Dadra Nagar Haveli WLS

**Delhi**

Asola Bhatti (Indira Priyadarshani)

**Goa**

Bhagvan Mahavir

Bondla

Chorao (Dr Salim Ali)

Cotigao

Madie

Nehavealli

**Gujarat**

Balaram Ambaji

Barda

Dhumkhal (Shoolpaneshwar)

Gaga (GIB)

Gir

Hingolghadh

Jambughoda

Jessore

Kachch Desert

Khijadiya

Kutch Bustard

Marine

Mitiala

Nalsarovar

Narayan Sarovar

Paniya

Porbandar

Puma

Rampura

Ratanmahal

Thol

Wild Ass

**Haryana**

Abubsher

Bhindwas

Bir Baraban

Bir Shikargarh

Chhilchhila

Kalesar

Khaparwas

Nahar

Saraswati

**Himachal Pradesh**

Bandli

Chail

Churdhar

Daranghati I &amp; II

Darlaghat

Dhauladhar Sanctuary

Gamgul Siya-Behi

Gobindsagar

Kalatop &amp; Khajjar

Kanawar

Kias

Kibber

Kugti

Lippa Asrang

Majathal Hasarang

Manali

Nainadevi

Nargu

Pong Dam Lake

Raksham Chitkul (Sangla)

Renuka

Rupi Bhaba

Sachu Tuan Nala

Sainj

Shikari Devi

Shilli

Shokhan

Simbalbara

Simla Water Catchment Area

Talra

Tirthan

Tundah

**Jammu & Kashmir**

Baltal (Thajwas)

Changthang

Gulmarg

Hirapora

Hokersar

Jasrota

Karakoram

Thajwas

Lachipora

Limber

Nandani

Overa

Overa-Aru

Surinsar Mansar

Tirkuta

Ramnagar Rakha

**Jharkhand**

Dalma

Hazaribagh

Koderma

Lawalong

Mahuadandanar

Paamau (Betia)

Palkot

Parasnath

Topchachi

Udhwa

**Karnataka**

Adichunchunagiri

Arabithittu

Attiveri

Bhadra

Biligiri Ranga Swamy Temple

Brahmagiri

Cauvery

Dandeli

Doraji Bear Sanctuary

Ghataprabha

Gudavi

Melkote Temple

Mookambika

Nugu

Pushapagiri

Ranebennur

Ranganthittu

Sharavathi Valley

Shettihally

Someshwara

Talakaveri

**Kerala**

Aralam

Chimmony



Chinar  
 Idukki  
 Neyyar  
 Parambikulam  
 Peechi Vazhani  
 Peppara  
 Periyar (TR)  
 Shenduruny  
 Thattekad  
 Wayanad  
**Lakshadweep**  
 Pitti (Bird Island) Bird Sanctuary  
**Maharashtra**  
 Ambabarwa  
 Andhari  
 Aner Dam  
 Bhamragad  
 Bhimashankar  
 Bor Chandoli  
 Chaprala  
 Deulgaon Rehekari  
 Dhyanganga  
 Gautala Autramghat  
 Great Indian Bustard (Nanag)  
 Jayakwadi  
 Kalsubai Harish Chandragarh  
 Karanja Sohori Black buck sanc  
 Kamala  
 Katepuma  
 Koyna  
 Lonar  
 Malvan (Marine)

Mayureshwar  
 Melghat (TR)  
 Nagzira  
 Naigaon Mayur WLS  
 Nandur Madmeshwar  
 Narmala  
 Painganga  
 Phansad  
 Radhanagari  
 Sagarashwar  
 Tansa  
 Tippeshwar  
 Wan  
 Yawal  
 Yedshi Ramalinghat  
**Madhya Pradesh**  
 Bagdara  
 Bori  
 Fen  
 Gandhi Sagar  
 Gangau  
 Ghatigaon Great Indian Bustard  
 Karera Great Indian Bustard  
 Ken Gharial  
 Kheoni  
 Narshingarh  
 National Chambal  
 Neoradehi  
 Orchha  
 Pachmarhi  
 Palpur (Kuno)  
 Panpatha  
 Pench

Ralamandal

Ratapani

Sailana

Sanjay Dubri

Sardarpur

Singhori

Son Gharial

Veerangana

**Manipur**

Bunning

Jiri Mafru

Kuihlam

Yangoupokpi Lokchao

Zellad

**Meghalaya**

Baghmara (Pitcher Plant)

Nongkhyllam

Sijju

**Mizoram**

Dampa (TR)

Khawnglung

Lengteng

Negenpui

Tawi

Thorangtlang

**Nagaland**

Fukim,

Puliebadze

Rangapahar

**Orissa**

Baisipalli

Balukhand-Konark

Bhitarkanika

Chandka-Dampara

Chilka

Debrigarh

Gahimatha Marine

Hadgarh

Karlapat

Khalasuni

Kotgarh

Kuldiha

Lakhari Valley

Nandankanan

Satkosia Gorge

Simlipal

Sunabeda

Ushakothi (Badrama)

**Punjab**

Abohar

Bir Aishwan

Bir Bhadson

Bir Bunerheri

Bir Dosanjh

Bir Gurdialpura

Bir Maheshwala

Bir Motibag

Harike Lake

Takhani Rehampur

**Rajasthan**

Bandha Baretha

Bassi

Bhensroadgarh

Darra

Jaisamand

Jamwa Ramgarh

Jawahar Sagar

Keladevi

Kesarbagh

Kumbhalgarh

Mt. Abu

Nahargarh

National Chambal

Phulwar-Ki-Nal

Ramgarh Visdhari

Ramsagar

Sajjangarh

Sariska (TR)

Sawai Mansing

Shergarh

Sita Mata

Tal Chapar

Todgarh Rawli

Van Vihar

**Sikkim**

Barsey (Rhododendron)

Fambungla

Kyongnosla Alpine

Maenam

Shingba (Rhododendron)

Pangolakha

**Tamil Nadu**

Anamalai (Indira Gandhi)

Chitrangudi

Kalakad Tiger Reserve

Kanjirankulam

Kanyakumari WLS

Karaivetti

Karikili

Kunthankulam-Kandankulam Bird

Melasanuvannoor-Kilaselvanoor Bird

Mudumalai

Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve

Point Calimere

Pulicat Bird

Srivilliputhur Grizzeld Giant Squirrel

Udayamarthandapuram Bird WLS

Vaduvoor

Vallanadu Black buck

Vedanthangal Bird

Vellode Bird WLS

Vettangudi

**Tripura**

Gumti

Roa

Sepahijala

Trishna

**Uttar Pradesh**

Bakhira

Chandra Prabha

Hastinapur

Kaimur

Katemiaghat

Kishanpur

Lakh Bahosi

Mahavir Swami

National Chambal

Nawabaganj

Okhla

Pravatiarga

Patna

Ranipur

Saman	West Bengal
Samaspur	Ballavpur
Sandi	Bethuadahari
Sohagibarwa	Buxa (Tiger Reserve)
Sohelwa	Chapramari
Surahatal	Halliday
Sursarovar	Jaldapara
Turtle	Jorepokhri
Vijay Sagar	Lothian Island
Uttaranchal	Mahananda
Askot	Narendrapur
Binsar	Bibhutibhushan (Pramadan)
Govind Pashu Vihar	Raiganj
Kedarmath	Ramnabagan
Mussoorie	Sajnakhali
Sonanadi	Senchal

**Statement II**

*Release of Funds to States under the Scheme "Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries"  
during 2001-02 to 2004-2005*

*(As on 30-06-2004)*

(Rs. in Lakhs)					
Sl.No.	Name of the State/UTs	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	25.59	20.75	—	—
2.	Andhra Pradesh	88.595	82.725	89.30856	13.40
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	160.465	105.035	151.046	—
4.	Assam	70.55	162.135	93.68	—
5.	Bihaar	4.52	00	24.65	—
6.	Chandigarh	18.40	14.00	—	—
7.	Chhattisgarh	36.94	92.025	295.93469	—
8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6.01	15.25	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Goa	89.98	Nil	36.45607	—
10.	Gujarat	127.20	90.365	52.14	—
11.	Haryana	15.64	18.75	24.84	3.80
12.	Himachal Pradesh	111.235	93.853	168.9605	127.19
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	26.00	99.90	138.82492	—
14.	Jharkhand	Nil	29.89	54.6228	—
15.	Karnataka	368.26	599.017	693.9609	278.01
16.	Kerala	81.50	198.978	188.371	—
17.	Madhya Pradesh	99.38	196.332	344.35594	—
18.	Maharashtra	153.368	168.20	165.24596	—
19.	Manipur	26.81	64.50	57.80	—
20.	Meghalaya	27.95	40.25	93.07	—
21.	Mizoram	128.55	235.60	231.836	159.39
22.	Nagaland	43.13	107.84	42.70	—
23.	Orissa	70.265	82.57	187.25	—
24.	Punjab	29.60	Nil	—	1.65
25.	Rajasthan	73.00	366.273	214.819	—
26.	Sikkim	30.45	13.276	108.92	—
27.	Tamil Nadu	75.23	136.11	139.76	—
28.	Tripura	46.41	101.88	245.26484	—
29.	Uttar Pradesh	79.815	137.36	164.37	7.15
30.	Uttaranchal	38.13	77.985	96.39	—
31.	West Bengal	180.945	223.67	214.165	—
Total		2353.918	3694.00	4318.74218	590.59

*Release of Funds to National Zoological Park during 2001-02 to 2003-2004*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Plan (Revenue) C.S. Amount released	Non Plan Amount released
2001-02	80.00	289.18
2002-03	98.00	305.25
2003-04	215.00	353.42

*[English]***Irregularities In Supply of Wheat**

681. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether 1.5 lakh tonnes of wheat off loaded as cattlefeed reached the market;

(b) if so, whether the Government has conducted any enquiry into the incident;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof;

(d) whether the wheat in question marked as "not fit for human consumption" actually fetched Rs. 5500 per tonne, while FCI sold it for Rs. 3500 per tonne;

(e) if so, whether the Government of Maharashtra lost a revenue of Rs. 23 crore;

(f) if so, whether the Government has fixed the responsibilities; and

(g) if so, the action taken against those held responsible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (d) No, Sir. However, a news item had appeared in the Economic Times on 18th June, 2004 to this effect. The matter was enquired into by the Managing Director FCI and the allegations were found to be baseless.

(e) to (g) Does not arise.

*[Translation]***Construction of Stadiums in Uttar Pradesh**

682. SHRI MUNAWAR HASSAN:  
MOHD. SHAHID:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that there is no International/National level stadium in Meerut or in western Uttar Pradesh and nearby district;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government proposes to construct such a stadiums in the State;

(c) if so, by when it is likely to be constructed; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) to (d) Under the Centrally sponsored scheme of Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure, Central assistance on cost sharing basis is provided to States on receipt of viable proposal. No proposal has been received from the State Government for construction of a Stadium in Meerut. A few other proposals received from the State Government for construction of stadiums were found deficient and have been returned to the State Government for necessary rectification. However, the details of stadia approved for construction with Central assistance at various places of Uttar Pradesh, during the last three years have been indicated in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of Stadium projects approved in principle for construction at various places of Uttar Pradesh during the Years 2001-2002 to 2003-2004*

Sl.No.	Details of project	Central assistance approved/date
1	2	3
1.	Indoor Stadium Category-I, Allahabad	Rs. 60.00 lakh on 26.6.2001
2.	Indoor Stadium Category-III, Sersena Village, Distt. Mau	Rs. 11.82 lakh on 11.10.2001
3.	Indoor Stadium Category-III, Dujana, Gautam Budh Nagar	Rs. 14.06 lakh on 14.12.2002
4.	Outdoor Stadium Category-I, Kanpur	Rs. 18.00 lakh on 8.1.2002

1	2	3
5.	Indoor Stadium Category-III, Village Nishastha, Distt. Raibareilly	Rs. 11.56 lakh on 22.3.2002
6.	Indoor Stadium Category-III, Pahargaon, Distt. Jalaun	Rs. 15.57 lakh on 11.2.2003
7.	Indoor Stadium Category-III, Guda Village, Distt. Lalitpur	Rs. 14.415 lakh on 11.2.2003
8.	Indoor Stadium Category-III, Village Pikokhera, Distt. Muzaffarpur	Rs. 19.50 lakh on 31.3.2003
9.	Outdoor Stadium Category-I, Kalhat, Distt. Mirzapur	Rs. 15.215 lakh on 30.9.2003
10.	Indoor Stadium Category-I, Saffai, Distt. Etawah	Rs. 60.00 lakh on 17.12.2003
11.	Outdoor Stadium Category-I, Saffai, Distt. Etawah	Rs. 18.00 lakh on 17.12.2003
12.	Indoor Stadium Category-III, Village Chillupur, Distt. Azamgarh	Rs. 20.00 lakh on 24.12.2003
13.	Indoor Stadium Category-I, Ghaziabad	Rs. 60.00 lakh on 20.2.2004

[English]

#### **Development of Wasteland**

683. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has initiated effort for development and management of wasteland in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of quantum of wasteland in the country that has been developed for agricultural purpose through different centrally sponsored project, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has time-bound plan for development of wasteland; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) Government of India are implementing various programmes, viz., Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPA), Soil Conservation for Enhancing the Productivity of Degraded Lands in the Catchments of River Valley project & Flood Prone River (RVP & FPR), Reclamation of Alkali Soils (RAS) and Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSA) for development of rainfed areas/treatment of problem lands, including wastelands.

(c) The State-wise and programme-wise details are given in the enclosed statement.

(d) and (e) The Working Group on Watershed Development, Rainfed Farming and Natural Resource Management for X Five Year Plan, constituted by Planning Commission has suggested a perspective plan for development of 88.50 million ha. area in 20 years through watershed development programmes for development of rainfed areas/degraded lands, including wastelands.

**Statement**

*Achievement of the Programme under DPAP, DDP, IWDP, NWDPRA, RVP & FPR, RAS and WDPSCA since inception upto 2003-04*

Sl.No.	Name of States	DPAP	DDP	IWDP	NWDPRA	RVP & FPR	RAS	WDPSCA
		Phy. (No. of Projects)	Phy. (No. of Projects)	Phy. (Area in ha.)	Phy. (Area in ha.)	Phy. (Area in ha.)	Phy. (Area in ha.)	Phy. (Area in ha.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3253	662	427912	306291	290120	—	—
2.	Bihar	295	—	54000	34094	163550	—	—
3.	Chhattisgarh	769	—	139106	65816	13490	—	—
4.	Gujarat	1609	1974	320669	567916	139200	12560	—
5.	Goa	—	—	10000	6890	—	—	—
6.	Haryana	—	772	72962	45505	73900	188620	—
7.	Himachal Pradesh	278	420	287857	57896	303330	—	—
8.	Jharkhand	1019	—	57679	14150	0	—	—
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	304	577	62447	18088	76930	—	—
10.	Karnataka	1613	998	278682	786397	675690	1740	—
11.	Kerala	—	—	44551	158754	34700	—	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2355	—	407810	1050301	1105190	90	—
13.	Maharashtra	2507	—	258143	1185165	265740	—	—
14.	Orissa	830	—	251481	402538	251560	—	—
15.	Punjab	—	—	14731	23622	34040	276540	—
16.	Rajasthan	776	4473	276739	1155293	721930	14170	—
17.	Tamil Nadu	1064	—	227237	464486	140630	930	—
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1226	—	475506	579305	688000	129770	—
19.	Uttaranchal	542	—	129346	51519	178020	—	—
20.	West Bengal	327	—	15460	144125	138990	—	—
21.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	—	—	—	5749	—	—	—
22.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	84	—	—	—
23.	Others	—	—	—	—	514910	—	—
Total		18803	9876	3812318	7123984	5809920	624420	
<b>North East</b>								
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	95971	7643	—	—	20709
2.	Assam	—	—	373688	93953	21090	—	22167



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Manipur	—	—	148968	28042	—	—	44925
4.	Meghalaya	—	—	62725	31388	—	—	22303
5.	Mizoram	—	—	193803	72755	2470	—	69775
6.	Nagaland	—	—	275930	62452	—	—	61372
7.	Sikkim	—	—	96006	30146	24760	—	—
8.	Tripura	—	—	19423	44203	10960	—	22906
Total North Eastern		0	0	1266514	370582	59280	—	264157
Grand Total		18803	9876	5078832	7494566	5869200	624420	264157

DPAP-Drought Prone Area Programme (1973-74)

DDP-Desert Development Programme (1977-78)

IWDP-Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (1988-89)

NWDPR-National Watershed Development Programmes of Rainfed Areas (1990-91)

RVP & FPR-River Valley Projects and Flood Prone Rivers (1961-62 & 1981-82)

RAS-Reclamation of Alkali Soil (1985-86)

WDPSCA-Watershed Development Projects for Shifting Cultivation Areas (1974-74)

Note: A project under DPAP and DDP generally covers an area of 500 hectares.

Year in the parentheses indicates the year of launching of the programme.

#### Pollution in Delhi

684. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the national capital is still one of the most polluted cities of Asia as per the latest study done by the Boston based Health Effects Institute;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) A report has been compiled by the Health Effects Institute, Boston, United States of America entitled "Health Effects of Outdoor Air Pollution in Developing Countries of Asia" during April, 2004. The report is based on literature survey of Epidemiological studies of outdoor air pollution and the estimated impact on the health of the people due to short term exposure to air pollution. As per this study, Delhi has been recorded as one of the major Asian cities facing high levels of suspended particulate matter based on the data collected during 2000-2001. The recent study of Central Pollution

Control Board in coordination with Delhi Pollution Control Committee has reported that the levels of Sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) and Lead (Pb) has been decreasing due to various steps taken for the control of pollution in Delhi, but the levels of Particulates still exceed the stipulated standards.

(c) A number of steps have been taken to control air pollution from various sources. These include—

- Implementation of Charter on Corporate Responsibility for Environmental Protection in respect of 17 categories of industries.
- Enforcement of auto exhaust emission standards for new vehicles at manufacturing stage.
- Improved fuel quality.
- Use of beneficiated coal in the thermal power stations.
- Notification of source specific emission standards for generator sets, firecrackers and other industries.

#### Agra Barrage Project

685. SHRI RAJ BABBAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Agra Barrage Project was sanctioned for the development of water resource in Agra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken for the construction of project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) A detailed project report for construction of Agra Barrage to improve water supply in Agra city was submitted by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to Central Water Commission (CWC) for technical examination in April, 1996. CWC informed the State that the project at estimated cost of Rs. 134.08 crores is technically feasible. The Ministry of Environment & Forest accorded environmental clearance to the project in September, 1999 which was suspended in August, 2001 following a Public Interest Litigation on the issue of water availability at Taj. Subsequently Ministry of Environment & Forest in January, 2002 referred the Project to Central Water Commission to re-examine the issue of availability of water at Taj. Based upon the observations of CWC, the Ministry of Environment & Forest reinstated the environmental clearance on 23 May, 2003.

(c) Irrigation/water supply projects are planned, investigated, implemented and funded by the State Governments out of their own resources and as per their own priorities.

#### **Allocation of Water from Eastern Rivers of Indus Basin**

686. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from the Government of Gujarat for allocation of water from eastern rivers of Indus basin; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when the same is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) The Union Government has received proposals from the Government of Gujarat in the past relating to the allocation of waters of the Eastern Rivers (Ravi, Beas & Sutlej) to Gujarat. These have been replied indicating that even under the prevailing water sharing arrangements, numerous disputes related to short supply,

respective shares, non-completion of Sultej-Yamuna Link Canal etc. are rife among the present beneficiary States. As such, it may not be advisable to re-open to prevailing water sharing arrangements among the existing riparian States.

*[Translation]*

#### **Development of Jain Pilgrim Place**

687. SHRI BABU LAL MARANDI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for the development of Jain pilgrim centre Parashnath under Destination Development Programme is lying pending with the Government for approval;

(b) if so, whether the detailed project report has been submitted to the Union Government by the Jharkhand Government; and

(c) if so, by when the work is likely to commence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (c) Development of tourism is primarily undertaken by the State Government/UT Administrations. The Department of Tourism, however, extends financial assistance for tourism projects identified in consultation with them. The project for Integrated Development of Madhuban and Parasnath (Distt. Giridih) in Jharkhand has been sanctioned for Rs. 393.00 lakhs during the financial year 2003-04. The work is in progress.

#### **Bungling In Department of Food**

688. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:  
SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of financial irregularities in the Department of Food due to lack of records has come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the past three years;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted for missing 50 lakh tonnes of foodgrains in Punjab; and

(d) if so, the present status of the enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Managing Director, Food Corporation of India (FCI) had detected a discrepancy of about 50 lakh MTs in the stocks of wheat stored with the State Agencies in Punjab, as on 1st January, 2003, as reported by the Regional Office of FCI, Punjab. As per the information made available by the FCI, a Committee of officers of the FCI visited Punjab and their investigations revealed that the discrepancies arose due to deficiencies in the stock reporting system. The Government has already issued directions to the FCI to streamline the stock reporting system.

#### **Labour Laws**

689. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:  
SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to review the labour laws in view of the increase in the number of industrial disputes and industrial growth in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the review work is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SISH RAM OLA): (a) to (c) In the country, the incidence of industrial disputes (number of strikes and lockouts) has actually declined from 579 in 2002 to 489 (provisional) in 2003. The industrial sector has recorded a growth of 6.9% during 2003-2004 as measured by changes in the index of industrial production. Review of labour laws is undertaken after detailed consultation with the social partners with a view to harmonize the interests of all stakeholders. The review of labour laws is a continuous process.

#### **Inspection of Godowns**

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

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a surprise inspection of the godowns of the FCI situated in Delhi was made during the last financial year;

(b) if so, the irregularities/lapses found during the inspection;

(c) the persons held responsible for these lapses/irregularities; and

(d) the action taken against those held responsible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No irregularities/lapses were found during the inspection.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

#### **Closure of Polluting Industries in Delhi**

691. SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified the polluting industries in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number out of those out of them responsible for polluting river Yamuna and closed down by the Government therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Pursuant to the orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India and Government of National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi have identified units under F-27 and F-33 category as per Master Plan Delhi-2001 as polluting units for closure in residential and non-conforming areas.

(c) A total number of 5747 air/water polluting Industrial Units have been closed in different phases in residential/non-conforming areas. The Industries operating in conforming areas have installed the effluent Treatment plants. However, action under provisions of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974 is initiated against the units found causing water pollution.

**National Agricultural Insurance Scheme**

692. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints of extending more benefits to insurance companies at the cost of farmers have been received from Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the remedial steps taken thereon;

(c) whether the Government propose to make the scheme voluntary and to ensure that it is not forcibly implemented by the district banks; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) No such complaint has come to notice.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) which is at present under operation provides for voluntary participation of non-loanee farmers and compulsory participation of the loanee farmers. The scheme is compulsory for the loanee farmers in order to

provide reasonable level of participation. At present, there is no proposal under consideration of the Government to make the scheme voluntary for loanee farmers.

**Arrears of Sugarcane**

693. MOHD. SHAHID:  
SHRI MOHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and cost of sugarcane used for crushing in sugar mills in various States across the country during 2003-2004; and

(b) the States which have maximum arrears due to sugarcane growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) As per the Mid-Season Estimates furnished by the sugar producing States/UTs, 1418.96 lakh tonnes of sugarcane is likely to be crushed during the current sugar season 2003-2004 (October-September). A statement showing the State-wise position of sugarcane price payable for cane purchased during 2003-2004 sugar season, cane price paid and balance cane price payable is enclosed.

**Statement**

*The State-wise position of Cane Price Payable, Price paid and Balance Outstanding for Cane Purchased during 2003-04 Season*

(Figures in crore Rs.)

State/Zone	Total Price Payable for Cane Purchased during 2003-04	Total Cane Price paid	Balance Cane Price Payable	Status as on
1	2	3	4	5
Punjab	404.49	329.77	74.72	15.5.2004
Haryana	556.10	479.61	76.49	15.5.2004
Rajasthan	10.98	8.47	2.51	15.5.2004
Uttar Pradesh	4079.46	3840.02	239.44	30.6.2004
Uttaranchal	350.24	323.73	26.51	15.6.2004

1	2	3	4	5
Madhya Pradesh	73.26	66.73	6.53	15.5.2004
Gujarat	769.81	736.99	32.82	31.5.2004
Maharashtra	2258.28	1390.49	867.79	15.5.2004
Bihar	174.20	110.77	63.43	15.5.2004
Assam	—	—	—	N.A.
Andhra Pradesh	763.88	699.18	64.70	31.5.2004
Karnataka	756.74	656.04	100.70	15.5.2004
Tamilnadu	639.34	593.52	45.82	15.5.2004
Kerala	—	—	—	N.A.
Orissa	25.56	22.93	2.63	15.5.2004
West Bengal	—	—	—	N.A.
Pondicherry	17.13	11.18	5.95	15.5.2004
Goa	6.77	6.77	0	15.5.2004

*[English]***Seed Act in Maharashtra**

694. SHRI PRAKASHBAPU V. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has been requesting for approval to separate Seeds Act in Maharashtra State for a long time;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have accorded approval to the proposal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (d) The Government of Maharashtra has sought the Union Government's approval for enactment of separate Seeds Act in the State in the year 2000. This proposal was examined and the Government of India did not support the proposal as the Central Government proposes

to decision of Government of India vide letter of the Home Ministry dated 13th May, 2003.

A letter from the Government of Maharashtra was received containing various suggestions for incorporation in the proposed Central Act. The suggestions have been taken into consideration in drafting the proposed Central Seed Act.

*[Translation]***Pilot Projects to Check Soil Erosion**

695. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented any Pilot Project to check soil erosion in the southern parts of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (c) Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture are implementing two major watershed development programmes, namely, National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPA) and Soil Conservation for Enhancing the Productivity of Degraded Lands in the catchments of River Valley Project & Flood Prone River (RVP & FPR) through Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA). Under these programmes, since inception upto Ninth Five year Plan, 6.70 lakh ha. area has been developed by adopting soil & water conservation measures to check soil erosion and land degradation with an expenditure of Rs. 161.20 crore in the State of Gujarat including southern parts. These programmes are continuing in the X Plan.

In addition to these, the ongoing State Plan Schemes for Soil Conservation are being implemented for checking the soil erosion in the southern parts of Gujarat. An area of 0.399 lakh ha. has been treated with an expenditure of Rs. 33.459 crore during the past five years, i.e. 1999-2000 to 2003-04. The district-wise details are:

Name of district	Physical (area in ha.)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)
Narmada	9184.99	791.49
Bharuch	10273.46	516.93
Surat	10048.00	917.18
Navasari	3940.00	401.82
Valsad	5341.00	565.51
Dang	1128.00	153.01
Total	39915.45	3345.93

#### Export of Foodgrains

696. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI:  
SHRI RAJNARAYAN BUDHOLIYA:  
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the quantum of foodgrains exported from India during each of the last three years;

(b) the names of the countries to which foodgrains have been exported during the said period;

(c) whether the Government are contemplating to take steps to boost the export of foodgrains; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) Foodgrains exported from the country during 2001-02, 2002-03, and 2003-04 are as under:

(in tonnes)			
Year	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04*
Rice non-basmati	1541489	4076347	2424963
Rice Basmati	667072	594867	634501
Wheat	2649380	3570890	3609362
Total	4857941	8242104	6668826

\*Upto Feb., 2004

(b) Bulk of the foodgrains have been exported to Bangladesh, Indonesia, Philippines, South Africa, Malaysia, Singapore, Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Republic of Korea.

(c) and (d) Appropriate promotional measures have been taken from time to time, depending upon the prevailing circumstances.

#### Wheat Allocation for Rajasthan

697. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to enhance the quota of wheat for Rajasthan; and

(b) if not, by when it is likely to be increased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) At present there is no such proposal under consideration to enhance the quota/allocation of wheat to any States/UTs including Rajasthan.

**Issue of Ration Cards**

698. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether ration cards have been issued to people living below poverty line in the entire country for providing rations at cheaper rates;

(b) the total number of people receiving their rations through such ration cards;

(c) the monthly quantum of ration made available to them alongwith the rate thereof; and

(d) the criteria fixed for selecting the people living Below Poverty Line (BPL)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the information available, such Ration Cards have been issued to about 8.16 crore BPL (including AAY) families for receiving ration at subsidized rates.

(c) The present scale of issue is 35kg. of foodgrains (wheat and rice) per family per month at the Central Issue Price of Rs. 4.15 per kg. for wheat and Rs. 5.85 per kg. for rice. The retail issue prices are fixed by respectively State Governments. The Central Issue Price as well as the retail issue price for AAY families is Rs. 2/-per kg. for wheat and Rs. 3/-per kg. for rice.

(d) The identification of BPL families under Targetted PDS is carried out by the States/UTs. The number of BP families has been worked out on the basis of the poverty estimates of the Planning Commission for the year 1993-94 adopting the methodology of the "Export Group on Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor" based on the projected population as on 1.3.2000. The States/UTs have been requested in the guidelines for implementation of TPDS that the thrust should be to include only the really poor and vulnerable sections of the society such as, landless agricultural labourers, marginal farmers, rural artisans/craftsmen such as porters, tappers, weavers, blacksmith, carpenters, etc. in rural areas and slum dwellers and persons earning their livelihood on a daily basis in the informal sector like porters, rickshaw pullers, hand-cart pullers, fruit and flower sellers on the payments etc., in urban areas. States/UTs have been advised to

actively involve the Gram Panchayats and Gram Sabhas in the identification of eligible families.

**Agwanpur Agriculture Research Institute**

699. SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than one hundred acres of land is lying unutilized in Agwanpur under Saharsa district of Bihar for the Agwanpur Agriculture Research Institute;

(b) if so, whether presently no research activity is being carried out there;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to set up a Central Agricultural University on the said land;

(d) if so, by when the said university is likely to be set up; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Agwanpur is a Regional Research Station of Rajendra Agricultural University, Pusa, which is under the State Government of Bihar. This regional Station is presently engaged in research trials, farmers training and seed production of important crops of the region.

(c) to (e) No, Sir. There is no such proposal to set up a Central Agricultural University.

**Integrated Sugar Complex**

700. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering any plan for setting up Integrated Sugar Complex in eastern Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

*[English]*

#### **Failure of Delhi in Checking Pollution**

701. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Environment Pollution Control and Preservation Authority has drawn the attention of the State Government of Delhi towards its failure to check pollution in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government of Delhi thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Environmental Pollution (Prevention & Control) Authority (EPCA) has recently reviewed the status of key environmental challenges of Delhi and have brought to the knowledge of Government of Delhi the following issues for taking necessary action.

(i) Pollution from Thermal Power Plants;

(ii) Hazardous waste site for Delhi; and

(iii) Status of bio-medical waste disposal.

(c) Government of Delhi have been addressing these issues.

#### **Migration of Labourers from Rural Areas to Urban Areas**

702. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a large scale migration of labourers from rural areas to urban areas due to lack of work in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to arrest such migration?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SISH RAM OLA): (a) and (b) With the accelerated growth in Indian economy, there has been migration of all categories of persons from various parts of the country for various reasons like search of better employment, education, marriage, business etc. As per the 1991 Census (which is the only data available), 17.3 million persons have changed their place of residence within the country for reasons of employment.

(c) The Government have been implementing several poverty alleviation and employment generation schemes like 'Swarn Jayanti Gramin Swa-Rojgar Yojana', 'Pradhanmantri Gram Sadak Yojana', 'Jawahar Gram Samardhi Yojana', 'Indira Awas Yojana' and Group Insurance Schemes like 'Janshree Bima Yojana' for persons in rural areas. Migration for better employment opportunities is one of the features of a growing economy. What is required is to protect and safeguard the interests of the migrant workers. Besides several Acts applicable to these workers, the Government has separately enacted the Inter-State Migrant workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 which amongst other things provides for minimum wages, journey allowance, free medical and other facilities.

#### **Hybrid Seeds and Pesticides in J&K**

703. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether good quality hybrid seeds and pesticides are not provided to the farmers in Jammu & Kashmir State particularly in Udhampur;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make available the aforesaid items to Jammu & Kashmir State;

(d) If so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of consumption level of hybrid seeds, pesticides and fertilizers and production level of Paddy, Maize and Wheat in Udhampur, Doda and Kathua districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) Good quality hybrid seeds are being provided to



the farmers in Jammu & Kashmir including the area of Udhampur. No pesticides are being provided to the farmers from State Department outlets. The pesticides are being provided through private license holders. The State Department ensures quality pesticides in the market through its Enforcement wing under the relevant Act and Rules.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The quality Seeds are already

being provided to the farmers. For Kharif 2004 season 8847 quintals of certified and quality Seeds are made available against the requirement of 8768 quintals. However, pesticides are being made available through 627 sale points operated by the private sector.

(e) Statement regarding details of consumption level of hybrid seeds, pesticides, fertilizers and production level of Paddy, Maize and Wheat is enclosed.

### *Statement*

#### *The Quantities of Hybrid Seeds Distributed and Consumption of Pesticides & Chemical Fertilizers in Udhampur, Kathua and Doda districts of Jammu & Kashmir*

Sl.No.	Kind	2001-2002				2002-2003				2003-2004				2004-2005			
		Udhampur	Kathua	Doda	Total	Udhampur	Kathua	Doda	Total	Udhampur	Kathua	Doda	Total	Udhampur	Kathua	Doda	Total
1.	Distribution of Hybrid Seeds (in Qtls.)																
	Maize	230.30	109.15	112.20	451.65	184.26	74.00	85.41	343.67	362.29	287.76	196.65	668.70	456.90	265.28	288.21	1010.39
	Paddy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.30	0.60	0.09	0.99	9.00	3.46	—	12.46
	Vegetable	0.44	0.46	0.35	1.25	0.95	1.43	0.69	3.07	0.18	1.65	0.11	1.94	1.70	0.70	1.10	3.50
	Total	230.74	109.61	112.55	452.90	185.21	75.43	86.10	346.74	362.77	290.01	196.85	672.63	467.60	269.44	289.31	1026.35
2.	Consumption of Pesticide (Technical Grade) in (Qtls.)	62.098	26.13	1.97	90.198	9.80	31.50	40.61	81.81	122.11	2.00	11.35	135.46	15.78	—	0.076	15.855
3.	Consumption of Chemical Fertilisers (in tons)																
	Urea	5861	4837	2025	—	3608	2521	2061	—	5165	3261	4303	—	—	—	—	—
	DAP	1308	459	592	—	1209	427	1218	—	1480	931	1393	—	—	—	—	—
	MOP	77	57	42	—	20	13	24	—	210	68	98	—	—	—	—	—
	Complex 12: 32:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	—	12	1	22	—	—	—	—	—

#### *The Area, Production & Productivity of Rice, Maize & Wheat in Udhampur, Kathua and Doda districts of Jammu & Kashmir in the Year 2000-2001*

Sl.No.	Kind	Udhampur			Kathua			Doda		
		Area in Ha.	Prod'n. (in Qtls.)	Average Yield (Qtl/Ha.)	Area in Ha.	Prod'n. (in Qtls.)	Average Yield (Qtl/Ha.)	Area in Ha.	Prod'n. (in Qtls.)	Average Yield (Qtl/Ha.)
1.	Rice	984	146832	14.98	34303	573981	16.73	3503	34038	9.72
2.	Maize	57705	1007600	17.46	16233	402400	24.79	51730	618200	11.95
3.	Wheat	41552	62500	1.50	53097	334400	6.30	11086	49400	4.46

### **Management of Water Resources**

704. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any review has been made by the Government to evaluate the implementation of action plan formulated for optional and sustainable development and management of water resources of the country as envisaged in the National Water Policy, 2002; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) National Water Policy-2002 was adopted on 1st April, 2002 and was sent to all States/ Union Territories for implementation. The concluding para of the policy underlines that the success of the National Water Policy will depend entirely on evolving and maintaining a national consensus and commitment to its underlying principles and objectives and to achieve the desired objectives. State Water Policy backed with an operational action plan shall be formulated in a time bound manner say in two years. The State Governments/Union Territories are in the process of formulation of the State Water Policy backed with an operational Action Plan as envisaged in the National Water Policy-2002. Therefore, a review to evaluate the implementation of the Action Plan at this stage is not considered appropriate.

### **International Convention on Poisonous Chemicals**

705. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has not joined the International Convention on banning use of twelve poisonous chemicals;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any measures have been initiated towards passing out PCBs in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) India has signed the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) on

14th May, 2002. However, India has not ratified the Convention yet as the future implications of becoming a party to the convention have not been fully worked out.

(c) PCBs are not produced in India and import-exports are no longer permitted. However, PCBs are released to the atmosphere during burning of wastes, paper, plastics and paints.

(d) Various initiatives and legislative measures have been taken for phasing out PCBs. These include:

- A project on Enabling Activities to identify the requirements for developing a National Implementation Plan for POPs chemicals has been initiated.
- Import and export of the wastes, substances and articles containing, consisting of or contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls are prohibited under the provisions of the Hazardous Wastes (Management and Handling) Amendment Rules, 2003
- Incineration of plastics and wastes treated with chlorinated disinfectants are not permitted under the Biomedical Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998.

(e) Does not arise.

### **Development of Farm Sector**

706. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the issues raised during the recent meeting of the Prime Minister with farm sector;

(b) whether the Government propose to dismantle Public Distribution System to allow farmers to enter the market directly;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to revitalize the farm sector;

(e) whether some Indian and Multi-National Companies have shown interest for development of farm sector; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of the interested parties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) The Prime Minister held a meeting with representatives of farmers and farmers organizations on 28th June 2004. Some of the issues/suggestions discussed, inter alia, included rural credit, availability of agricultural inputs, agricultural marketing, agricultural insurance, specific crop related issued, etc.

(b) and (c) No Sir. There is no proposal at present to dismantle the Public Distribution System.

(d) The steps taken/proposed to be taken to revitalize the farm sector, inter alia, include enhanced investment in rural infrastructure, increased flow of rural credit, accelerating competition of irrigation projects, insurance cover to farm sector, availability of inputs at reasonable prices, encouragement to R&D and application of frontier technology, improving agricultural product markets, diversification and development of agro-processing.

(e) and (f) Prima facie no specific proposals are under consideration, however, public-private partnership is being encouraged for development of farm sector.

#### **Synthetic Surface in Training Centre by SAI**

707. SHRI ALEMAO CHURCHIL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sports Authority of India (SAI) has laid down synthetic surface in its training centres in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the criteria adopted;

(c) the number of centres where synthetic surface has been laid down in the country, State-wise;

(d) the reason for the exclusion of training centres of Goa from the said facility;

(e) whether SAI Training Centre provides induction of 75 numbers of inmates in the Hostel;

(f) if so, whether SAI Centres in Goa are having less number of inmates; and

(g) if so, the reasons therefor and the action being taken by the SAI thereon?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Sports Authority of India (SAI) has laid down synthetic surface in its Regional Centres, Sub-Centres and its Stadia in New Delhi. The synthetic surfaces are provided to these SAI Centres based on availability of sports talent in the area.

(c) The centers where synthetic surfaces have been laid by SAI are as under:

	Hockey Athletics	
(i) Sai, Southern Centre, Bangalore	1	1
(ii) SAI, Western Centre, Gandhinagar	1	1
(ii) SAI Eastern Centre, Kolkata	1	—
(iv) SAI NSNIS, Patiala	1	1
(v) SAI Sub-Centre, Lucknow	1	—
(vi) J.N. Stadium, New Delhi	—	1*
(vii) Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium, New Delhi	2	—

\*At J.N. Stadium in New Delhi there is also one warm up athletic track in addition to a standard athletic track.

(d) SAI has laid synthetic surfaces only in its Regional/Sub-Centres and its Stadia in Delhi. At present, no SAI Training Centre (STC), including center at Goa, has provision of synthetic surface.

(e) to (g) The strength of the hostel inmates is between 50 to 100 trainees, depending on hostel accommodation and the available playing facilities. As on 31.3.2004, there were 181 trainees at STC, Goa of whom 85 were residential. The admission process for the current year is presently on.

#### **NGO's Working for Youth through NYKs**

708. SHRI MADHUSUDAN REDDY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the services and facilities being provided to the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) working for youth through Nehru Yuva Kendras (NYKs) in the Telengana region of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the locations where, NYKs are proposed to be opened in the State during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) Nehru Yuva Kendras are not providing any services or facilities to the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). However, Ministry has released financial assistance to the following Telengana based NGOs under various schemes for youth

development during the last three years:

(in rupees)		
Year	Name of the NGO	Amount released
2001-02	Peoples Educational Society, Karimnagar	1,04,297
	Swarana Rural Development Service Society, Nalgonda	48,600
	HELP, C/o Urban Health Centre, Mehboobnagar	51,750
2002-03	Sri Rama Krishan Rural Development Society, Khammam	90,000
	Jagriti, Khammam	1,25,156
2003-04	Chandra Shekhar Educational Society, Mehboobnagar	73,912
	Shree Vijaye Women Welfare Development Society, Warangal	79,987

(b) No NYKs are proposed to be opened in the State during the current financial year.

[Translation]

#### **Tanneries Polluting Ganga**

709. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of tanneries operating in Uttar Pradesh particularly Unnao district are discharging effluents thereby polluting river Ganga as well as land;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to install Common Treatment Plant there to remove pollution;

(d) if so, by when it is to be installed; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Out of 18 tanneries operating in Unnao district, the combined effluents of 13 small scale units are conveyed to the Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) at Unnao. The treated effluent is discharged into municipal (Loni) drain, which after traversing about 20 km joins river Sai, which in turn joins river Gomti, finally meeting scale tanneries have provided integrated treatment facilities for their effluents. The treated effluents are discharged into a municipal (Jail) drain, which after traversing for about 15 km joins river Ganga downstream of Kanpur. 354 tanneries at Kanpur have installed pre-treatment facilities for effluents in their units and their effluents after pre-treatment are conveyed to the CETP

located at Jajmau, Kanpur and the treated effluent is utilized for agricultural irrigation during dry weather.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

[English]

#### **Revitalising Co-Operative Credit System**

710. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has drawn up any scheme to address the needs of agriculture sector and also give priority to revitalizing Co-operative Credit System;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the introduction of accident insurance policy for farmers has also been included in the scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) To address the needs of Agriculture Sector, the Government has drawn a number of programmes. These include inter-alia doubling of credit flow to agriculture, scheme on Dry Land Farming, Nation-wise Technology Mission for Horticulture, scheme in Micro/Sprinkler Irrigation, Agriculture Infrastructure scheme for Agriculture Marketing and New interventions for Agriculture Extension. The Government has also decided to appoint a Task Force to examine the reforms required in the cooperative banking system including appropriate regulatory regime.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Rivers-Linking Project**

711. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rivers-Linking Project envisage to mitigate flood and control of erosion of rivers right from its catchment area;

(b) if so, whether such provision is made part of the project;

(c) if so, the specific plan mooted in this regard; and

(d) the funding pattern and phase-wise target set to link the rivers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (c) Interlinking of rivers under National Perspective Plan (NPP) prepared by Ministry of Water Resources in 1980, envisages construction of storage dams. Generally the storage dams reduce the severity of floods and flood damages considerably by virtue of their capacity, and also by way of transfer of flood waters through link canals to water short basins.

(d) The question of funding and phase-wise targets for the Inter-linking of River project does not arise at this stage since Government under its Common Minimum Programme envisages a comprehensive assessment of the feasibility of linking of the rivers of the country.

#### **Farmer Income Insurance Scheme**

712. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR:  
SHRI MILIND DEORA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Farmer Income Insurance Scheme has been implemented;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith salient features of the scheme;

(c) the manner in which it is likely to be different from earlier National Agricultural Insurance Scheme; and

(d) the methods being devised for speedy assessment of losses and speedy disposal of one-time settlement of claims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) A Pilot Project on Farm Income Insurance Scheme (FIIS) covering two crops viz. wheat and rice during Rabi 2003-004 season has been implemented in 19 districts of 12 States. The salient features of the scheme are given as under:

- If the actual income of the farmer falls short of the guaranteed income of the farmers they would be eligible for compensation to the extent of indemnity.
- Area approach has been used for actual yield and price measurement of the insured crop.
- The scheme is available for all the States and it is compulsory for farmers availing crop loans.
- NAIS is withdrawn for the crop covered under FIIS but will be continued for other crops.

(c) The main differences between National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) and FIIS are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Admissible claims are worked out by the Implementing Agency (IA) immediately after the receipt of yield data from the States. A cut-off-date for the submission of yield data by the state has been stipulated so as to work out and settle the payable claims timely.

#### *Statement*

##### *Main differences between NAIS and FIIS*

Features	NAIS	FIIS
Nature of Coverage	Yield risk.	Income risk (Yield or price or both)
Crops	All Food crops & Oilseeds and annual commercial/horticultural crops	Presently only wheat and rice is covered.
Premium Rate	Flat rate of premium in case of food & oilseeds crops and actuarial for annual commercial/horticultural crops.	Actuarial premium for all crops.
Subsidy	50% premium subsidy to small and marginal farmers which will be phased out over a period of 5 years. Subsidy to be shared equally by Central and State Governments.	Premium subsidy@ 75% to small and marginal farmers and 50% to other farmers is applicable which will be born by the Central Government.

**Children in Hazardous Activities**

713. DR. M. JAGANNATH:  
SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of child Labour in the country as on date State-wise;

(b) whether the employment of children in hazardous activities is prohibited under Article 24 of the Constitution;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has made any provisions of punishment to the employer for engaging child labour in their factories; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SISH RAM OLA): (a) According to the 1991 census data, the number of working children in the country is 1.128 crore. State-wise census figures are given in enclosed Statement.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Article 24 of the Constitution of India states that "No child below the age of fourteen years shall be employed in working any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment."

(d) Yes Sir.

(e) Section 14 of the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 186 provides that "Any person who employs and child in contravention of the provisions of section 3 of the Act is liable for punishment with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three months but which may extend to one year or with fine which shall not be less than Rs. 10,000 but which may extend to Rs. 20,000 or both."

**Statement****Census 1991**

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Workers
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,661,940
2.	Assam	327,598
3.	Bihar	942,245
4.	Gujarat	523,585

1	2	3
5.	Haryana	109,691
6.	Himachal Pradesh	56,438
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	**
8.	Karnataka	976,247
9.	Kerala	34,800
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1,352,563
11.	Maharashtra	1,068,418
12.	Manipur	16,493
13.	Meghalaya	34,633
14.	Nagaland	16,476
15.	Orissa	452,394
16.	Punjab	142,868
17.	Rajasthan	774,199
18.	Sikkim	5,598
19.	Tamilnadu	578,889
20.	Tripura	16,478
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1,410,086
22.	West Bengal	711,691
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	1,265
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	12,395
25.	Chandigarh	1,870
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4,416
27.	Delhi	27,351
28.	Daman and Diu	941
29.	Goa	4,656
30.	Lakshadweep	34
31.	Mizoram	16,411
32.	Pondicherry	2,680
Total		11,285,349

\* Includes figures of Mizo district also which then formed part of Assam.

\*\* Census could not be conducted.

NB: Figures for 1991 relates to workers of age group 5-14 years.

**Rehabilitation of Indira Nahar Land Oustees**

714. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indira Nahar land oustees in Rajasthan have not been rehabilitated;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to rehabilitate them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) According to the Government of Rajasthan, there are no oustees due to construction of Indira Gandhi Nagar. However there are oustees due to construction of Pong Dam (water source of Indira Gandhi Canal/Nahar). It has been further informed that out of 10,629 oustees, 10,519 oustees have been allocated land by the State Government.

(c) It has also been informed by the State Government that oustees who have been allotted land are provided free residential plot in chak Abadi of colonization area. Command Area Development Department of the project constructs water diggies for drinking purposes and other facilities are also provided by the State Government.

[*Translation*]

**World Bank Aided U.P. Forestry Project**

715. SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the second instalment of funds under the World Bank aided Forestry Scheme has been released in favour of Uttar Pradesh;

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

(c) by when the funds are likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The World Bank aided Uttar Pradesh Forestry Project was under implementation in the state for the period from 19.3.1998 to 31.7.2003. The Project

period is already over and no further instalments are to be released under this Project.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

**Assistance from Rashtriya Kalyan Kosh**

716. SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether financial assistance from the Rashtriya Kalayan Kosh has been provided to sports persons;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years; and

(c) the number of sports persons who have requested for financial assistance from the said Kosh during the current year and the number of such sports persons who have been provided assistance during above period?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the scheme of 'National Welfare Fund for Sports persons' pension up to Rs. 2500/- per month and lump-sum financial assistance upto Rs. 40,000/- for medical treatment are sanctioned to outstanding sportspersons living in indigent circumstances i.e. whose monthly income is less than Rs. 3000/- from all sources. Besides, lump sum financial assistance upto Rs. 1 lakh is provided to sportspersons who may sustain fatal injury during training or competition. However, the chairperson may sanction higher assistance in any deserving case.

Number of sportspersons who received pension as well as lumpsum financial assistance during the last 3 years is as under:

Year	Number of sportspersons given pension	No. of sportspersons given lumpsum financial assistance
2001-02	50	00
2002-03	48	06
2003-04	49	05

(c) During the current financial year (till date), the Ministry has received 5 proposals for financial assistance under the scheme of National Welfare Fund for

Sportspersons. verification reports in respect of sports achievements and financial status of the applicants from the concerned National Sports Federations and District Collectors have been called and are awaited.

#### **Production of Pulses and Oilseeds**

717. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated demand and the actual production of pulses and oilseeds during each of the last three years and the quantum of imports thereof;

(b) the estimated quantum of production and demand of pulses and oilseeds in the next three years in the country;

(c) the details of review of the schemes being implemented to increase the production of pulses and oilseeds to cater to domestic needs; and

(d) the details of new schemes/incentives proposed to be introduced to increase the production of oilseeds and pulses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) The estimated demand, the actual production of pulses and oilseeds and the quantum of imports thereof during each of the last three years and the estimated quantum of production and demand of pulses and oilseeds in the next three years in the country are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The Government has implemented Oilseeds Production Programme (OPP) and National Pulses Development programme (NPDP) during IXth plan for increasing production and productivity of oilseeds and pulses in 28 States in the country. These schemes have been reviewed and restructured by merging into a Centrally Sponsored "Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize" (ISOPOM) during Xth Five Year Plan to provide flexibility to the States in implementation based on regionally differentiated approach, to promote crop diversification and to provide focused approach to the programmes with a view to increase the production and productivity of pulses and oilseeds in the country. The ISOPOM is being implemented from 2004-05 in 14 major oilseeds growing States in the country. The ISOPOM is being implemented from 2004-05 in 14 major oilseeds growing States in the country. Under the Scheme, assistance is provided for purchase of breeder seed, production of foundation seed, production and distribution of certified seed, distribution of seed minikits, distribution of plant protection bacteria, distribution of gypsum/pyrite/liming/dolomite, distribution of sprinkler sets and water carrying pipes, publicity, etc. to encourage farmers to grow pulses and oilseeds.

In order to disseminate information on improved production technologies amongst the farmers, block demonstrations and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) demonstrations are organized through State Department of Agriculture and Front Line Demonstrations through ICAR.

(d) Presently there is no proposal to introduce a new scheme as the restructured "Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize" (ISOPOM) is in implementation.

#### ***Statement***

*(a) Estimated demands, actual production and quantum of imports of pulses and oilseeds during last three years*

#### **Pulses**

(Quantity in million tonnes)

Year	Estimated demand*	Actual production	Import
2001-02	14.12	13.2	2.22
2002-03	16.43	10.14	1.88
2003-04	16.74	14.89 (IIIrd Adv. Estimate)	1.57 (upto Feb., 2004)



**Oilseeds**

(Quantity in million tonnes)

Year	Estimated demand#	Actual production	Import
2001-02	30.06	20.8	0.029
2002-03	31.87	15.1	0.044
2003-04	33.78	25.00 (IIIrd Adv. Estimate)	0.015 (upto Jan., 2004)

*(b) Estimated quantum of production and demand of pulses and oilseeds in the next three years in the country*

(Million tonnes)

Year	Pulses		Oilseeds	
	Targeted production	Demand*	Targeted production	Demand#
2004-05	15.3	17.06	26.2	35.81
2005-06	15.7	17.38	27.8	37.96
2006-07	16.2	17.71	29.4	40.23

- As project by the Working Group on Crop Husbandry, Demand & Supply Projections and Agricultural Inputs for Xth Plan using Normative Approach.
- # As projected by the Working Group on Demand Projections for Oilseeds/Edible Oils for Xth Plan using Normative Approach.

**Saving-cum-Relief Scheme for Fishermen**

718. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of central share demanded by the State Governments under centrally sponsored saving-cum-relief scheme for fishermen; and

(b) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) The Central Government extends financial assistance to States/UT's to implement the Saving-cum-Relief component of the Centrally Sponsored National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen on receipt of proposals. Under this component, Central assistance of Rs. 816.41 lakh was extended to various States/UT's in 2003-04. To implement the Saving-cum-relief component of the welfare scheme in 2004-05, a sum of Rs. 285.78 lakh has been

sanctioned on receipt of proposals to the States/UT's till 30th June, 2004.

**Export of Sugar**

719. SHRI BHUPENDRASINH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to discontinue some of the schemes to promote export of sugar;

(b) if so, the number of such schemes and by when they are proposed to be discontinued; and

(c) the reasons for discontinuing these schemes;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (c) After an assessment of the position

with regard to stocks of sugar held by the sugar factories, prospects of sugar production and the requirement of sugar for consumption in the country, domestic and international prices of sugar and other relevant factors, Government have decided not to continue to defray expenditure on account of internal transport and freight charges, neutralization of ocean freight disadvantage and marketing and handling charges in respect of export shipments of sugar made after 20.6.2004.

*[English]*

#### **Setting up of Youth Hostels in T.N.**

720. SHRI A.K. MOORTHY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for setting up of a youth hostel one each at Chengalpet and Kanchipuram in Tamil Nadu is under consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when these hostels are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) No, Sir. Setting up of a youth hostel is considered on the basis of variable proposals received from the concerned State Governments and Union Territories Administrations. No proposals for setting up of youth hostels at Chengalpet and Kanchipuram have been received from the Govt. of Tamil Nadu.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Development of Tourism Circuits**

721. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to develop tourism circuits in each State as joint ventures with the State Governments;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to include Hyderabad under the proposed tourism circuits; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (c) Identification of integrated tourist circuits and

destinations is undertaken in consultation with State Governments/UT Administrations and projects are sanctioned on merit subject to availability of funds. All State Governments/UT Administrations including Government of Andhra Pradesh have been advised to send specific project proposals for consideration during 2004-05.

#### **Development of Fisheries in Kerala**

722. SHRI P. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has submitted any proposal for the development of fisheries and the welfare of fishermen community in the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) The proposals seeking central assistance for the year 2004-05 with requisite details as per guidelines of the schemes for development of fisheries sector are yet to be received from Government of Kerala. However, the Central assistance of Rs. 3142.10 lakh and Rs. 837.99 lakh has been extended to the Government of Kerala for development of fisheries sector and welfare of fishermen during the 9th Plan (1997-2002) and the first two years of the 10th Plan (2002-2004) respectively.

#### **Shortage of Groundnut and Arhar Seeds**

723. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain States like Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka have reported shortage of groundnut and Arhar seeds;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to meet the shortage of seeds in all States, particularly Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) Government of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka have reported certified and quality seed situation in Kharif-2004 as under:

Quantity in quintals		
Crop	Requirement	Availability
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		
Groundnut	300000	302552
Arhar	10500	10724
<b>Karnataka</b>		
Arhar	18130	18130
Groundnut	156520	106470

(c) Two Zonal review meetings are organized with the State Governments and all the Seeds Corporations for Kharif as well as Rabi crops separately during the year to assess the requirement and availability of seeds for all the major crops and tie-up arrangements are made from seed-surplus States/areas to seed-shortage States/areas. The subject is again discussed in the National Conferences on Kharif and Rabi. Overall for the Kharif-2004 season the availability of seeds is 55.89 lakh quintals against the requirement of 49.98 lakh quintals as projected by the State Governments. National Seeds Corporation, State Farms Corporation of India Limited and State Seed Corporations are engaged in meeting the seed requirement of various States.

As explained, in reply to part (a) and (b), the position of seeds of Groundnut and Arhar is comfortable in Andhra Pradesh. For meeting the shortage of Groundnut seed in Karnataka the State have planned additional 6000 quintals production in Alamatti Dam area through participatory programme by University of Agriculture Science Dharwad, 15000 quintals production by Karnataka Oilseeds Growers Federation and the rest will be met by identifying the farmers (those who have been provided certified seed in the previous season) to procure the seeds after ensuring the quality.

#### **Industries Polluting Sea**

724. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that polluting industries along coastal area in the country are discharging effluents into the sea which has badly affected the fish production;

(b) if so, the details of such industries, State-wise; and

(c) the action the Government propose to take against such industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) There are about 308 large and medium industries located along the coastal area in the country which are discharging treated or partially treated effluent into the sea. No authenticated information has been reported regarding the effect of such discharged effluents from these industries affecting the fish production.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The concerned State Pollution Control Boards have directed the coastal industries to set up requisite pollution control facilities.

#### **Inter-Linking of River Basins**

725. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to examine proposals for inter-linking of river basins on the basis of techno-economic feasibility and ecological and rehabilitation grounds;

(b) if so, whether the Government have assured States that it would adopt a national outlook; and

(c) if so, by when the aforesaid project is likely to be reviewed and a final decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (c) The Common Minimum Programme of the Government envisages assessment of the feasibility of the linking of the rivers of the country in a fully consultative manner and exploring feasibility of linking sub-basin/basins of rivers in the States like Bihar. The timetable for achieving the aforesaid objective has not been drawn up.

[*Translation*]

#### **Shishum Trees**

726. SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that Shishum trees grown on public and private land in various parts of the country, particularly in Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand have been afflicted by an unknown disease resulting in drying up of the trees leading to revenue loss;

(b) if so, whether the Government has formulated/propose to formulate a special programme to protect the Shishum trees;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide any special assistance to the farmers who have suffered losses as a result thereof; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) ICFRE, an autonomous forestry research and education organisation under the Ministry, has already initiated research studies on drying up of Shishum trees.

(c) The initial research studies have been taken on the following lines:

- (i) The pathogen has been successfully isolated from different localities and morphological variations have been noted and their pathogenicity has been tested.
- (ii) An antagonistic bacterium *Pseudomonas fluorescens* and its different isolates have been identified for possible biological control of the pathogen after due evaluation.
- (iii) Seeds from healthy trees in heavily disease-infested localities have been collected from various states for screening their disease resistance.

(d) Presently no such proposal is under consideration of the government.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

#### **Scheme to encourage Sportspersons**

727. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented any scheme to encourage sportspersons without resources to become a future Olympian;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount spent for the purpose during the last three years; and

(c) the success achieved so far as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government in this regard has been implementing the following two schemes for training as well as participation of sportspersons in international competitions, including the Olympic:

(i) Assistance to National Sports Federations: Under this scheme, National Sports Federations are provided with financial assistance for organization of National championships, conduct of coaching camps, provisions of equipment support, participation of athletes in international tournaments and engagement of foreign coaches and experts for elite sportspersons. The total amount spent under the scheme during the last three years is Rs. 93.53 crores.

(ii) Scheme Relating to Talent Search and Training: Under this scheme, financial assistance upto Rs. 5.00 lakhs is sanctioned to a promising sportsperson, who has equalled or excelled the existing national record or is a gold medallist of last National championship or is a medallist of Asian/Commonwealth Games/Afro-Asian Games/Olympic Games/World Championship in different sports disciplines for undergoing training abroad, purchase of sports equipment, obtaining scientific support, and for training and participation in tournaments in the country and abroad. The total amount spent under the scheme during the last three years is Rs. 2.47 crores.

(c) The implementation of these schemes has enabled a number of sportspersons from humble backgrounds to participate in international competitions including the Olympics and bring laurel for the country.

#### **Pay Parity for Employees of EPFO**

728. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the section 5D(7) of the Employee's Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 provides for pay parity to the employees of the Employee's Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) with that of similar cadres in the Central Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposal to treat all employees of EPFO at par with Central Government employees is pending with the Government for a long time;

(d) if so, whether the EPFO has modified their recruitment rules to meet all conditions laid down in the said Act;

(e) if so, whether Assistants and Superintendents/ Section Officers of Employee's State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) have pay parity with their counterparts in the Central Government;

(f) if not, the reasons for not according equal treatment to similar cadres of EPFO;

(g) whether the proposal has any financial implications; and

(h) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to resolve the issue?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SISH RAM OLA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per Section 5D (7)(a) of the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, the method of recruitment, salary and allowances, discipline and other conditions of service of the Additional Central Provident Fund Commissioner, Deputy Provident Fund Commissioner, Regional Provident Fund Commissioner and other officers and employees of the Central Board shall be such as may be specified by the Central Board in accordance with the rules and orders applicable to the officers and employees of the Central Government drawing corresponding scales pay.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) It does not arise in view of answer to (c) above.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) It does not arise in view of answer to (c) above.

(g) and (h) Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### National Umpire Academy

729. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to establish a National Umpire Academy for various disciplines;

(b) if so, the salient features of the said academy; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the level of umpiring in the country?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The respective National Sports Federations themselves select umpires for their championships on the basis of certain basic parameters both in terms of practical and theoretical knowledge in their respective sports disciplines. They hold seminars a few days before the championship in which the latest rules and their interpretations are explained. They are then assigned the work of umpiring matches. There is no institution in the country conducting training for umpires. For higher qualifications, International Federations conduct tests and grade the umpires/referees/judges based on their performance. Under the Scheme relating to Talent Search and Training, however, the Central Government only provides financial assistance to umpires/referees from the country to appear in such qualifying tests/examinations.

#### Solar Rickshaws at Tourist Places

730. SHRI PRADEEP GANDHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to press solar rickshaws into service at major tourist spots of historical importance in the country;

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

(c) the amount likely to be spent thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (c) There is no proposal in the Ministry of Tourism for pressing of Solar Rickshaws at the important tourist spots.

[*English*]

#### Committee to review Surplus Water

731. SHRI SHRINIWAS DADASAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a committee to review the surplus water in various valleys of Krishna and Godavari basins in 'Maharashtra';

(b) if so the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to undertake extensive studies of water of Peninsular rivers;

(d) if so, whether inter-linking of Peninsular rivers by State Governments would be allowed in the rivers-linking project; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) Under Peninsular component of National Perspective Plan (NPP), NWDA has conducted water balance studies of 137 basins/sub-basins and at 52 diversion points, Toposheet and storage capacity studies of 58 reservoir sites, Toposheet studies of 18 links and Prefeasibility and Feasibility reports of 17 links based on which 16 links have been identified for preparation of Feasibility studies. The Government under its Common Minimum Programme envisages for a comprehensive assessment of the feasibility of linking the rivers of the country starting with the south-bound rivers in a fully consultative manner as also exploring the feasibility of linking sub-basins of rivers in States like Bihar.

#### **Strategy to Labour Reforms**

732. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has chalked out any strategy with regard to the labour reforms in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the new reforms would come into force?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SISH RAM OLA): (a) to (c) Labour Reforms essentially mean taking steps to increase production, productivity and employment opportunities in the economy while protecting overall interests of labour. It implies skill development, retraining, redeployment, updating knowledge

base of worker-teachers etc. It may require some changes in labour laws which need to be accomplished after detailed consultations with the social partners with a view to harmonize the interests of all stake holders. Labour Reforms are a continuous process.

#### **Polluting Mines**

733. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the name and the number of mines which are operating in Orissa and causing water and air pollution particularly in Keonjhar district and Sukinda Valley;

(b) the reasons for not taking any action against these polluting mines by the State as well as the Central Pollution Control Board; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Out of the total mines operating in Orissa, 48 mines are operating in Keonjhar District and 13 are in Sukinda Valley. Out of these 48 mines in Keonjhar District, 10 mines were refused consent to operate by the Orissa State Pollution Control Board for violation of different provisions of the Air and Water Act. The defaulting mines have been directed to take appropriate remedial measures and furnish the compliance report to the Orissa State Pollution Control Board. In Sukinda Valley, all the operating mines have taken the appropriate measures for mine drainage discharge. List of these operating mines in the Keonjhar District and Sukinda valley is given in the enclosed statement.

#### **Statement**

#### *List of Mines operating in Keonjhar District and Sukinda Valley in Orissa.*

##### **Keonjhar District**

1. Belkundi Iron Ore (OMDC),
2. Bhadrasahi Mine (OMDC)
3. Thakurani Mine (OMDC), Barbil,
4. Joda East Iron Ore (TISCO)
5. Katamati Iron Ore (TISCO)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>6. Murgabeda Iron Ore</p> <p>7. Gandhamardan Iron Ore,</p> <p>8. Bolani Iron Ore (SAIL)</p> <p>9. Essel Mining and Industries (Jilling Langolata Iron Ore)</p> <p>10. BPJ Iron Ore (OMC)</p> <p>11. Kasia Iron &amp; Dolomite Ore (Essel Mining Ind. Ltd.), Barbil</p> <p>12. Balapada Kasia Iron Ore, Barbil</p> <p>13. Jorudi Iron Ore, M/s Tarining Minerals, Joda</p> <p>14. Deojhar Iron Ore, M/s Tarini Minerals And Pvt. Ltd</p> <p>15. Gonusa Iron Ore, M/s KJS Allualia,</p> <p>16. Narayani Sons (Surguturia Iron Ore), Barbil</p> <p>17. Thakurani Iron Ore Mines, Kay Pess Enterprises, Baril</p> <p>18. Balda Block Iron Ore, M/s Siraz-ud-Din &amp; Co.</p> <p>19. Nuagaon Iron Mine, KJS Ahluwalia</p> <p>20. Thakurani Iron Block "B", SL &amp; Mill, Sarda</p> <p>21. San-Indupur Iron &amp; Bauxite Mine, Rungta Sons (P) Ltd</p> <p>22. Roida Iron Mine-II, Khatau Narbheram</p> <p>23. Joruri Iron Ore Mine, M/s Gita Rani Mohanty (KMC)</p> <p>24. Sukradihi Iron Ore Mine, M/s OMC Ltd.</p> <p>25. Jaribahal Iron Ore Mine</p> <p>26. Kolha Roida Iron Ore Mine</p> <p>27. Balita Iron Ore Mines, Barbil</p> <p>28. Guali Iron Ore Mines, Guali</p> <p>29. Bamebari MN Mine (TISCO)</p> <p>30. Dubana Mn. Mine, OMC</p> <p>31. Malda Mn. Mine (TISCO)</p> <p>32. Manmora Mn. Mine (TISCO)</p> <p>33. Serenda Bhadrasahi Mn. Mine, Barbil</p> <p>34. Tiring Pahar Mn. Mine (TISCO)</p> | <p>35. Joda West Mn. Mine, (TISCO), Joda</p> <p>36. Silijora Kalmati Mn. Mine, (M/s Mangila Rungta Pvt. Ltd.)</p> <p>37. Patamunda Mn. Mine, Barbil, M/s Sun Alloys &amp; Minerals (P) Ltd.</p> <p>38. Katasahi Mn. Mine, Rungta Sons Pvt. Ltd.</p> <p>39. Dalki Mn. Mine (OMDC)</p> <p>40. Khandabandha Iron Mn. Mine (TISCO), Joda</p> <p>41. Jajanga Iron Mn. Ore Mine, (Rungta Mine Pvt. Ltd.)</p> <p>42. SGBK Mine (OMC), Joda</p> <p>43. Roida 'C' Iron &amp; Mn. Mine (IDC), Kalinga Iron Works, Barbil</p> <p>44. Nadidih Iron &amp; Mn. Mine, Barbil, M/s Bonal Industrial Co.</p> <p>45. Jajanga Iron &amp; Mn. Mine M/s H.G. Pandya,</p> <p>46. Tehrai Sonua, Iron &amp; Mn. Mine, M/s Tarini Mineral, Sonua</p> <p>47. Jalhuri Iron &amp; Mn. Mine, M/s Kaypee Enterprises,</p> <p>48. Bagiaburu Iron &amp; Mn. Mine</p> <p><b>Sukinda Valley</b></p> <p>1. Kaliapani Chro. Mine (OMC), Jaipur</p> <p>2. South Kaliapani Chro. Mine, Jaipur</p> <p>3. Kamarda Chro. Mine (B.C. Mohanty), Jaipur</p> <p>4. Ostapal Chro. Mine (FACOR) Jaipur</p> <p>5. Tailangi Chro. Mine (IDC), Jaipur</p> <p>6. Saruabil Chro. Mine, Jaipur</p> <p>7. Sukarangi Chro. Mine, (OMC), Jaipur</p> <p>8. Kathpal Chro. Mine, (FACOR), Jaipur</p> <p>9. Sukinda Chromite Mine, TISCO</p> <p>10. Sukinda Chromite Mine, IMFA</p> <p>11. Chingudipal Chromite Mine, IMFA</p> <p>12. Jindal Chromite Mine, Jindal Strips Ltd., Kaliapani</p> <p>13. Sukinda Chromite Mine, ISPAT Aloys Ltd.</p> |
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*[Translation]***Establishment of FPI**

734. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:  
SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish processing industries for Banana, Lichi and Maize in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries does not set up food processing industries on its own. The Ministry is implementing a Plan Scheme under which financial assistance is provided for setting up food processing industries and their modernisation and technological upgradation. Assistance is provided to private industries, public sector undertakings, non-governmental organisations, cooperatives etc. for technically feasible and financially viable projects. Food Processing units using Banana, Lichi and Maize as raw material base also qualify for such assistance.

*[English]***Godowns in N.E. States**

735. SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Food Corporation of India (FCI) godowns in North-Eastern States including Assam alongwith their storage capacity, State-wise;

(b) whether all these godowns are rodent free and damp proof;

(c) if not, the number of godowns that remain to be made rodent free and damp proof; and

(d) the remedial measures being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) The information is given in the statement enclosed.

(b) All the FCI owned godowns are scientifically constructed and are rodent free and damp proof.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

**Statement**

*The details relating to the number of Food Corporation of India (FCI) godowns in North-Eastern States including Assam alongwith their storage capacity—State-wise are as under:*

As on 31.3.2004

(Capacity in Lakh MTs)

State	Number of Godowns	Storage Capacity
Assam	18	1.99
Arunachal Pradesh	04	0.18
Meghalaya	03	0.14
Mizoram	04	0.17
Tripura	03	0.19
Manipur	02	0.18
Nagaland	04	0.17
Total	38	3.02

*[Translation]***Allocation of Essential Commodities**

736. SHRI RAMDAS BANDU ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of demands for supply of wheat, rice, sugar, foodgrains, kerosene oil and soft coke under PDS received so far during current-year;

(b) the State-wise details of allocation made per month during the said period;

(c) whether the demands have been met fully;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and



(e) the State-wise details of quantity of each item lifted during the said period by each of the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) The allocation of foodgrains, sugar and kerosene oil under PDS are not demand based. The soft coke is not allocated under PDS. The allocation of foodgrains (wheat and rice) under Targetted Public Distribution System (TPDS) to all States/UTs in made @ 35 kg per family per month. The monthly levy 01.03.2000. Allocation of Kerosene under PDS is made by Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas on quarterly basis. Based on this quarterly allocation, States/UTs

decide on the monthly allocation, which is mostly uniform.

(b) The State-wise details of allocation made per month so far during the current financial year 2004-05 are given in enclosed Statement-I & II for rice and wheat, Statement-III for sugar and Statement-IV for kerosene.

(c) and (d) Does not arise as the allocations under PDS are not demand based.

(e) The State-wise details of offtake during the current financial year upto May, 04 are given in enclosed Statement-V for rice, Statement-VI for wheat and Statement-VII for kerosene. The lifting/distribution of sugar is the responsibility of the State Government/UTs/FCI. The State-wise offtake of Levy Sugar through FCI upto May, 2004 in the current financial year is at Statement-VIII.

*Statement I*

*Monthly Allocation of Rice and Wheat under TPDS for April-May, 2004*

(In 000' Tonnes)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Rice				Wheat				Total Foodgrains
		AAY	BPL	APL	Total	AAY	BPL	APL	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32.708	109.490	176.089	318.287	0.000	0.000	12.806	12.806	331.093
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.529	2.614	4.360	7.503	0.000	0.315	2.030	2.345	9.848
3.	Assam	9.853	56.857	39.595	106.305	0.000	0.000	30.000	30.000	136.305
4.	Bihar	14.000	73.976	76.381	164.357	21.000	110.956	114.579	246.535	410.892
5.	Chhattisgarh	15.096	41.040	51.725	107.861	0.000	9.500	35.425	44.925	152.786
6.	Delhi	0.320	3.770	23.535	27.625	0.800	9.425	59.508	69.733	97.358
7.	Goa	0.256	0.654	6.498	7.408	0.000	0.420	3.360	3.780	11.188
8.	Gujarat	2.275	16.433	88.079	106.787	9.100	46.396	144.218	199.714	306.501
9.	Haryana	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	4.001	23.380	84.517	111.898	111.898
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1.574	7.294	18.050	26.918	1.181	4.862	11.025	17.068	43.986
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	3.006	16.583	23.490	43.079	0.946	5.222	13.820	19.988	63.067
12.	Jharkhand	7.100	42.578	10.693	60.371	5.728	28.385	7.332	41.445	101.816
13.	Karnataka	20.152	67.466	138.040	225.658	5.038	16.867	34.510	56.415	282.073
14.	Kerala	12.510	31.406	113.420	157.336	0.000	10.468	37.325	47.793	205.129

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15.	Madhya Pradesh	4.981	16.675	31.692	53.348	28.226	94.491	179.589	302.306	355.654
16.	Maharashtra	17.587	62.752	137.488	217.827	32.663	115.690	254.252	402.605	620.432
17.	Manipur	0.893	3.657	2.475	7.025	0.000	0.000	1.480	1.480	8.505
18.	Meghalaya	0.984	5.421	3.104	9.509	0.000	0.000	0.648	0.648	10.157
19.	Mizoram	0.547	1.843	6.810	9.200	0.000	0.000	1.010	1.010	10.210
20.	Nagaland	0.800	2.686	3.670	7.156	0.198	0.856	6.500	7.354	14.510
21.	Orissa	17.693	123.698	66.297	207.688	0.000	0.000	30.000	30.000	237.688
22.	Punjab	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.510	13.868	122.770	139.148	139.148
23.	Rajasthan	0.223	0.698	5.615	6.536	19.158	59.966	224.698	303.822	310.358
24.	Sikkim	0.347	1.173	0.951	2.471	0.000	0.000	1.200	1.200	3.671
25.	Tamil Nadu	25.002	145.196	305.665	475.863	0.000	0.000	10.000	10.000	485.863
26.	Tripura	1.583	8.742	10.941	21.266	0.000	0.000	3.995	3.995	25.261
27.	Uttaranchal	1.873	9.460	9.326	20.659	0.798	5.300	18.470	24.568	45.227
28.	Uttar Pradesh	29.473	98.673	181.635	309.781	56.491	189.128	359.570	605.189	914.970
29.	West Bengal	12.824	70.948	48.555	132.327	12.825	70.948	292.210	375.983	508.310
30.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.108	0.417	2.350	2.875	0.042	0.203	0.680	0.925	3.800
31.	Chandigarh	0.074	0.265	0.979	1.318	0.000	0.464	5.314	5.778	7.096
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.070	0.369	0.466	0.905	0.028	0.093	0.129	0.250	1.155
33.	Daman & Diu	0.014	0.079	0.698	0.791	0.007	0.040	0.087	0.134	0.925
34.	Lakhsadweep	0.014	0.031	0.267	0.312	0.000	0.000	0.042	0.042	0.354
35.	Pondicherry	0.438	2.488	1.000	3.926	0.000	0.000	0.100	0.100	4.026
Total		234.907	1025.432	1589.939	2850.278	200.740	817.043	2103.199	3120.982	5971.260
CRP/BSF/ITBP		0.000	0.000	1.667	1.667	0.000	0.000	2.886	2.886	4.553
Defence@		0.000	0.000	12.085	12.085	0.000	0.000	11.337	11.337	23.422
Bhutan*		0.000	0.000	0.413	0.413	0.000	0.000	1.250	1.250	1.663
Grand Total		234.907	1025.432	1604.104	2864.443	200.740	817.043	2118.672	3136.455	6000.898

\* Allocation of Yearly quota to Defence services for 2004-05 already made.

@ Annual allocation period for Bhutan is calendar year (January, 2004-December, 2004).

Allocation to the States restricted as per 1.3.2000 population estimates and no. of ration cards/families identified.

**Statement II****Monthly Allocation of Rice and Wheat under TPDS for June, 2004**

(In 000' Tonnes)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Rice				Wheat				Total
		AAY	BPL	APL	Total	AAY	BPL	APL	Total	Foodgrains
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32.708	109.490	176.089	318.287	0.000	0.000	12.806	12.806	331.093
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.799	2.344	4.360	7.503	0.000	0.315	2.030	2.345	9.848
3.	Assam	9.853	56.857	39.595	106.305	0.000	0.000	30.000	30.000	136.305
4.	Bihar	14.000	73.976	76.381	164.357	21.000	110.956	114.579	246.535	410.892
5.	Chhattisgarh	15.096	41.040	51.725	107.861	0.000	9.500	35.425	44.925	152.786
6.	Delhi	0.320	3.770	23.535	27.625	0.800	9.425	59.508	69.733	97.358
7.	Goa	0.256	0.654	6.498	7.408	0.000	0.420	3.360	3.780	11.188
8.	Gujarat	2.275	16.433	88.079	106.787	9.100	46.396	144.218	199.714	306.501
9.	Haryana	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	6.353	21.028	84.517	111.898	111.898
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1.574	7.294	18.050	26.918	1.181	4.862	11.025	17.068	43.986
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	3.677	15.898	23.490	43.065	1.161	5.021	13.820	20.002	63.067
12.	Jharkhand	7.100	42.578	10.693	60.371	5.728	28.385	7.332	41.445	101.816
13.	Karnataka	20.152	67.466	138.040	225.658	5.038	16.867	34.510	56.415	282.073
14.	Kerala	12.510	31.406	113.420	157.336	0.000	10.468	37.325	47.793	205.129
15.	Madhya Pradesh	4.981	16.675	31.692	53.348	28.226	94.491	179.589	302.306	355.654
16.	Maharashtra	18.410	61.632	137.488	217.530	34.190	114.460	254.252	402.902	620.432
17.	Manipur	0.893	3.657	2.475	7.025	0.000	0.000	1.480	1.480	8.505
18.	Meghalaya	1.474	4.931	3.104	9.509	0.000	0.000	0.648	0.648	10.157
19.	Mizoram	0.547	1.843	6.810	9.200	0.000	0.000	1.010	1.010	10.210
20.	Nagaland	0.800	2.686	3.670	7.156	0.198	0.656	6.500	7.354	14.510
21.	Orissa	17.693	123.698	66.297	207.688	0.000	0.000	30.000	30.000	237.688
22.	Punjab	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.510	13.868	122.770	139.148	139.148
23.	Rajasthan	0.223	0.698	5.615	6.536	19.158	59.966	224.698	303.822	310.358
24.	Sikkim	0.347	1.173	0.951	2.471	0.000	0.000	1.200	1.200	3.671
25.	Tamil Nadu	25.002	145.196	305.665	475.863	0.000	0.000	10.000	10.000	485.863
26.	Tripura	1.583	8.742	10.941	21.266	0.000	0.000	3.995	3.995	25.261

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
27.	Uttaranchal	1.873	9.460	9.326	20.659	0.798	5.300	18.470	24.568	45.227
28.	Uttar Pradesh	29.473	98.673	181.635	309.781	56.491	189.128	359.570	605.189	914.970
29.	West Bengal	12.824	70.948	48.555	132.327	12.825	70.948	292.210	375.983	508.310
30.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.108	0.417	2.350	2.875	0.042	0.203	0.680	0.925	3.800
31.	Chandigarh	0.074	0.265	0.979	1.318	0.000	0.464	5.314	5.778	7.096
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.070	0.369	0.466	0.905	0.028	0.093	0.129	0.250	1.155
33.	Daman & Diu	0.014	0.079	0.698	0.791	0.007	0.040	0.087	0.134	0.925
34.	Lakhsadweep	0.014	0.031	0.267	0.312	0.000	0.000	0.042	0.042	0.354
35.	Pondicherry	0.438	2.488	1.000	3.926	0.000	0.000	0.100	0.100	4.026
Total		237.161	1022.867	1589.939	2849.967	204.834	813.260	2103.199	3121.293	5971.260
CRP/BSF/TTBP		0.000	0.000	1.667	1.667	0.000	0.000	2.886	2.886	4.553
Defence <sup>⊙</sup>		0.000	0.000	12.085	12.085	0.000	0.000	11.337	11.337	23.422
Bhutan*		0.000	0.000	0.413	0.413	0.000	0.000	1.250	1.250	1.663
Grand Total		237.161	1022.867	1604.104	2864.132	204.834	813.260	2118.672	3136.766	6000.898

⊙ Allocation of Yearly quota to Defence services for 2004-05 already made.

\* Annual allocation period for Bhutan is calendar year (January, 2004-December, 2004).

Allocation to the States restricted as per 1.3.2000 population estimates and no. of ration cards/families identified.

### *Statement III*

#### *Monthly Levy Sugar Quota for States/UTs other than Special category States/Hilly State/Island Territories*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Monthly levy requirement (In tonnes)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9690
2.	Bihar	20516
3.	Jharkhand	6948
4.	Chandigarh	62
5.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	48
6.	Delhi	2610
7.	Goa	120
8.	Gujarat	5841
9.	Haryana	2485

1	2	3
10.	Karnataka	8636
11.	Kerala	4103
12.	Madhya Pradesh	12441
13.	Chhattisgarh	4512
14.	Maharashtra	16792
15.	Orissa	8707
16.	Punjab	1385
17.	Rajasthan	7342
18.	Tamil Nadu	10820
19.	Uttar Pradesh	33013
20.	West Bengal	14087
21.	Daman & Diu	11
22.	Pondicherry	243
Total		170412

*Monthly Levy Sugar Quota for Special Category  
States/Hilly State/Island Territories*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Monthly levy requirement (in tonnes)
1.	Assam	18337
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	834
3.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	389
4.	Himachal Pradesh	4698
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	6962
6.	Lakshadweep	115
7.	Manipur	1763
8.	Meghalaya	1704
9.	Mizoram	666
10.	Nagaland	1179
11.	Sikkim	391
12.	Tripura	2647
13.	Uttaranchal	6033
Total		45718

*Statement IV*

*State/UTs-wise Superior Kerosene Oil Allocation*

(Fig. in MTs)

State/UTs	Allocation for 1st quarter (April-June, 04)	Prorata allocation per month
1	2	3
Andaman & Nicobar	1431	477
Andhra Pradesh	122406	40802
Arunachal Pradesh	2314	771
Assam	62928	20976
Bihar	157909	52636
Chandigarh	3266	1089
Chhattisgarh	35838	11946

1	2	3
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	695	232
Daman & Diu	529	176
Delhi	42121	14040
Goa	4803	1601
Gujarat	185939	61980
Haryana	35517	11839
Himachal Pradesh	12634	4211
Jammu & Kashmir*	14378	4793
Jharkhand	52793	17598
Karnataka	115369	38456
Kerala	52758	17586
Lakshadweep**	397	66
Madhya Pradesh	119172	39724
Maharashtra	313381	104460
Manipur	4976	1659
Meghalaya	5100	1700
Mizora	1554	518
Nagaland	3178	1059
Orissa	76823	25608
Pondicherry	3014	1005
Punjab	58203	19401
Rajasthan	99125	33042
Sikkim	1320	440
Tamil Nadu	136324	45441
Tripura	7523	2508
Uttar Pradesh	302871	100957
Uttaranchal	21489	7163
West Bengal	187057	62352

\* Allocation of 3600 MTs for Ladakh Region to be uplifted during May-October is not included.

\*\* Allocation for six months.

**Statement V***Offtake from April, 2004 to May, 2004*(Rice—2004-2005)  
(In '000 Tonnes)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Offtake			
		BPL	APL	AAY	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	231.538	218.015	68.983	518.536
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.001	10.940	0.803	15.744
3.	Assam	104.014	15.581	17.411	137.006
4.	Bihar	15.852	0.195	20.692	36.739
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
6.	Delhi	6.158	22.191	0.483	28.832
7.	Goa	0.000	0.000	5.040	5.040
8.	Gujarat	25.379	1.288	3.305	29.972
9.	Haryana	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
10.	Himachal Pradesh	12.606	7.923	3.117	23.676
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	32.271	7.183	6.016	45.470
12.	Jharkhand	18.189	0.102	13.091	31.382
13.	Karnataka	132.209	149.050	38.328	319.587
14.	Kerala	63.351	2.917	25.070	91.338
15.	Madhya Pradesh	32.634	0.187	5.011	37.832
16.	Maharashtra	71.474	0.791	27.643	99.908
17.	Manipur	6.184	0.000	1.792	7.976
18.	Mizoram	11.190	2.045	2.005	15.240
19.	Mizoram	3.693	9.271	1.094	14.058
20.	Nagaland	5.366	1.368	1.597	8.351
21.	Orissa	114.680	0.004	32.575	147.259
22.	Punjab	0.025	0.000	0.357	0.382
23.	Rajasthan	0.000	0.000	0.052	0.052
24.	Sikkim	2.343	1.887	0.687	4.917
25.	Tamil Nadu	278.467	0.000	47.326	325.793

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	Tripura	18.435	3.140	3.163	24.738
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.278	0.278
28.	Uttaranchal	0.000	0.232	0.000	0.232
29.	West Bengal	54.538	4.446	18.155	77.139
30.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
31.	Chandigarh	0.050	0.000	0.080	0.130
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
33.	Daman & Diu	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
34.	Lakshadweep	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
35.	Pondicherry	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Total	1244.667	458.756	344.184	2047.607
	CRP/BSF	0.000	0.360	0.000	0.360
	Defence	0.000	20.550	0.000	20.550
	Bhutan	0.000	0.310	0.000	0.310
	Grand Total (All-India)	1244.667	479.976	344.184	2068.827

**Statement VI***Offtake from April, 2004 to May, 2004*(Wheat—2004-2005)  
(In '000 Tonnes)

1	2	Offtake			
		BPL	APL	AAY	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.493	2.524	0.300	3.317
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.476	2.845	0.000	3.321
3.	Assam	0.000	76.449	0.000	76.449
4.	Bihar	68.227	0.121	35.958	104.306
5.	Chhattisgarh	11.707	0.100	0.000	11.807
6.	Delhi	15.914	50.888	1.319	68.121
7.	Goa	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Gujarat	63.144	4.994	11.577	79.715
9.	Haryana	34.753	0.113	7.387	42.253
10.	Himachal Pradesh	8.262	10.234	2.363	20.859
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	10.442	18.661	1.886	30.989
12.	Jharkhand	37.505	1.387	10.230	49.122
13.	Karnataka	30.344	23.786	8.935	63.065
14.	Kerala	19.780	15.236	0.000	35.016
15.	Madhya Pradesh	101.775	0.020	37.515	139.310
16.	Maharashtra	181.469	7.126	62.243	250.838
17.	Manipur	0.000	2.960	0.000	2.960
18.	Mizoram	0.000	1.884	0.000	1.884
19.	Mizoram	0.000	2.413	0.000	2.413
20.	Nagaland	1.402	17.237	0.395	19.034
21.	Orissa	0.000	20.002	0.000	20.002
22.	Punjab	18.747	0.190	3.494	22.431
23.	Rajasthan	103.862	12.020	35.746	151.628
24.	Sikkim	0.000	0.400	0.000	0.400
25.	Tamil Nadu	0.000	11.424	0.000	11.424
26.	Tripura	0.000	3.336	0.000	3.336
27.	Uttar Pradesh	91.204	0.050	45.879	137.133
28.	Uttaranchal	5.316	0.885	0.802	7.003
29.	West Bengal	116.019	90.448	19.568	226.035
30.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
31.	Chandigarh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
33.	Daman & Diu	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
34.	Lakshadweep	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
35.	Pondicherry	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total		920.841	377.733	285.597	1584.171
CRP/BSF		0.000	0.516	0.000	0.516
Defence		0.000	19.615	0.000	19.615
Bhutan		0.000	3.107	0.000	3.107
Grand Total		920.841	400.971	285.597	1607.409



**Statement VII***State/UTs-wise Superior Kerosene Oil upliftment during April-May, 2004*

(Fig. in MTs)

State/UTs	Upliftment
Andaman & Nicobar	1000
Andhra Pradesh	87669
Arunachal Pradesh	1530
Assam	42373
Bihar	106089
Chandigarh	2089
Chhattisgarh	24093
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	499
Daman & Diu	280
Delhi	29592
Goa	3406
Gujarat	126787
Haryana	24457
Himachal Pradesh	8008
Jammu & Kashmir	9995
Jharkhand	35543
Karnataka	80048
Kerala	36989
Lakshadweep	298
Madhya Pradesh	81478
Maharashtra	216971
Manipur	3387
Meghalaya	3426
Mizoram	1055
Nagaland	2148
Orissa	50834
Pondicherry	2049
Punjab	41232
Rajasthan	67042
Sikkim	981
Tamil Nadu	93521
Tripura	4743
Uttar Pradesh	204416
Uttaranchal	14784
West Bengal	126995
All India	1535807

**Statement VIII***State-wise offtake of Levy Sugar through FCI during April-May, 2004.*

{Figures in Tonnes}

Sl.No.	State/UT	Offtake of Levy Sugar during April-May, 04
1.	Assam	7143
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	248
3.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	607
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	4675
5.	Lakshadweep	350
6.	Manipur	251
7.	Meghalaya	39
8.	Mizoram	1138
9.	Nagaland	1722
10.	Sikkim	180
11.	Triura	2210

*[English]***Assistance to Orissa for Flood Control**

737. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of wide spread flooding by rivers in Orissa;

(b) if so, whether the State Government has requested the Union Government of India for financial assistance;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Union Government thereto and the funds provided to the State Government to meet such situation during the last four years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Yes Sir. Orissa is one of the flood affected states in the country. The problem of flooding is mostly concentrated in the lower deltaic areas of rivers Mahanadi, Brahmani, Baitarani and Subamarekha.

(b) and (c) Flood Management including river erosion being a state subject, investigation, planning and implementation of flood management schemes are within the purview of the State Govt. The Central Government renders assistance which are technical, catalytical and promotional in nature. Govt. of Orissa has submitted Flood Protection/Flood Proofing Schemes worth Rs. 267.72 crore and Drainage Schemes worth Rs. 608.01 crore including Master Plan for Drainage Development in coastal belt of Orissa.

(d) One time additional Central Assistance of Rs. 2.00 crore for anti river erosion and anti sea erosion projects and Rs. 0.38 crore for Madhusudanpur—Gohari Drainage System has been granted by Planning Commissions during 2002-03. Further, Ministry of Water Resources under a centrally sponsored scheme namely "Improvement of drainage in critical areas of the country" has approved in February 2004, a drainage scheme namely, "Improvement of Drainage system and improvement of Orissa Coast Canal (Range-III) in Bhograi and Jaleswar Blocks of Balasur district of Orissa" at an estimated cost of Rs. 14.78 crore which includes Rs. 13.13 crore as central share.

#### **Dry Farming**

738. DR. COL. (RETD.) DHANI RAM SHANDIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to popularise dry farming in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the work undertaken by the Government in the Uttar Pradesh in this regard alongwith the achievement made; and

(d) the assistance and facilities being contemplated by the Government to be provided in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) The term dryland farming is generally applied to low (up to 750 mm) and medium (750-1150 mm) annual rainfall conditions. The Government have taken up National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPR) since 1990-91 to conserve, develop, manage and utilize the natural resources in rainfed areas to enhance agricultural productivity and production in a

sustainable manner throughout the country. The project is being implemented in 28 States and two union territories of the country during the X Plan. Upto 9th Plan, seven million ha. of rainfed areas has been developed at an expenditure of Rs. 1878 crores.

Further, to promote dry farming technologies, 103 sub projects have been taken up by Indian Council of Agricultural Research under national Agricultural Technology Project since 1999 with an outlay of Rs. 103 crores. The primary objectives of these sub projects is for testing the available rainfed farming technologies on farmers' field and popularizing them through organizing farmers' awareness programmes.

(c) In Uttar Pradesh, NWDPR has been implemented since 1990-91. Up to 9th Plan an area of 5.45 lakhs ha. was developed with an expenditure of Rs. 178.14 crores. The project is continued during 10th Plan in 400 watersheds lying in 32 district of the state. The physical and financial achievements for the first two years of the 10th Plan are 36695 ha. and Rs. 20.7 crores respectively.

In 10th Plan, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has earmarked a sum of Rs. 5.26 crores to three research centers in Uttar Pradesh for implementing All India coordinated Research Project for Dry Land Agriculture.

(d) The following activities are being supported under NWDPR:

1. Soil and water conservation measures/structures.
2. Testing and demonstration of new technologies.
3. Revolving fund for proven technologies to users' groups.
4. Revolving fund for livelihood support to self-help groups.

#### *[Translation]*

#### **Setting up of Regional Centres for Organic Farming**

739. PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether regional centers have been set up under the National Scheme for the Development of Organic Farming in Ghaziabad and Nagpur;

(b) if so, the present status of both of the above centers;

(c) the amount of grants provided to each of the centers since their inception and the quantity of organic fertilizer produced;

(d) the reasons for non-implementation of the scheme effectively; and

(e) the action being taken or proposed to be taken to ensure proper functioning of these centers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) Under the National Project on Development and Use of Biofertilizers, a National Biofertilizer Development Centre (NBDC) has been set up at Ghaziabad and also six Regional Biofertilizer Development Centres (RBDCs) including one at Nagpur. All the 7 centres are working effectively for promotion & quality control of bio-fertilizers. The production of bio-fertilizers, which was earlier one of the functions, has since been discontinued w.e.f. August 2000 due to reasonable capacity having been set up in public and private sector. However, this plan scheme is being subsumed under National Project on Organic Farming for production, promotion and market development of organic produce in the country during the remaining period of 10th Plan.

(c) This being a Central Sector Plan scheme, the total expenditure during different plan periods is as under.

(Rs. in crores)	
Plan	Amount
VI Plan	0.16
VII Plan	3.95
VIII Plan	11.38
IX Plan	21.24
X Plan (upto 2003-04)	4.34

The NBDC, Ghaziabad has produced 574.61 tonnes and RBDC, Nagpur 389.78 tonnes of different bio-fertilizers since inception.

(d) and (e) NBDC, Ghaziabad and all its regional centers including RBDC, Nagpur are working effectively.

[English]

### Child Labour

740. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has taken action for implementing the Directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court for rehabilitation of child workers engaged in different industries;

(b) if so, the steps taken thereon;

(c) whether the bonded child labour is increasing day by day in the country almost in all the industries; and

(d) if so, the details and the steps taken to prevent exploitation of child labour?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SISH RAM OLA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) In pursuance of the directives of the Supreme Court, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has been overseeing the enforcement of directives of the Hon'ble Supreme Court on child labour including rehabilitation of children withdrawn from work in hazardous occupations.

(c) The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 does not make any difference between child and adult bondage. The Act also does not make any distinction amongst bonded labour on the basis of sex, caste, creed etc. As such, separate data on the number of children bonded is not reported by the State Governments.

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

### Price rise of Edible Oil

741. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of edible oils have been increasing;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken by the Government to control the price rise;

(c) whether any decision to import more edible oil has been taken; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) There has been no appreciable increase in the prices of major edible oils in the last one month.

(c) and (d) Import of edible oils is allowed under Open General Licence (OGL).

### **Sports Complexes**

742. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sports complexes existing at present in the country, State-wise;

(b) the assistance provided for the development of these sports complexes in the country during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government proposes to construct more sports complexes in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) The State-wise number of sports complexes, both at State and District level, approved by the Government of India under the Centrally sponsored scheme of Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure from 1991-92 to 2003-2004 is given in enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The details of Central assistance released during the last three years to sports complexes have been indicated in enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Depending on the receipt of viable proposals from the State Governments, Central assistance is provided for construction of sports complexes. There are no State-wise allocations.

### **Statement I**

*State-wise list indicating number of Sports Complexes approved from 1991-92 to 2003-2004.*

Sl.No.	State	No. of Sports Complexes approved from 1991-92 to 2003-2004
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9
3.	Assam	4
4.	Bihar	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	3
6.	Delhi	0
7.	Goa	0
8.	Gujarat	0
9.	Haryana	1
10.	Himachal Pradesh	3
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	0
12.	Jharkhand	1
13.	Karnataka	1
14.	Kerala	1
15.	Madhya Pradesh	7
16.	Maharashtra	5
17.	Manipur	2
18.	Meghalaya	6
19.	Mizoram	7
20.	Nagaland	5
21.	Orissa	5
22.	Punjab	0
23.	Rajasthan	3
24.	Sikkim	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	8
26.	Tripura	1

1	2	3	1	2	3
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1	31.	Chandigarh	0
28.	Uttaranchal	2	32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0
29.	West Bengal	1	33.	Lakshadweep	0
30.	Union Territories—Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	34.	Daman & Diu	0
			35.	Pondicherry	0
			Total		90

*Statement II**State-wise details of Central Assistance released for Sports Complexes during the last three years.*

Sl.No.	State	Details of Sports Complex	Grant released (Rs. in lakhs)
<b>2001-2002</b>			
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	SPDA Centre, Jengging	5.65
2.	Haryana	State Sports Complex at Faridabad	15.00
3.	Punjab	Sports Complex Ludhiana	55.00
4.	Tamilnadu	District Sports Complex, Dindigul	25.00
<b>2002-2003</b>			
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	State Sports Complex, Chimpu	91.79
2.		District Sports Complex, Rowing	28.95
3.		District Sports Complex, Ziro	28.95
4.	Karnataka	District Sports Complex, Devangare	30.00
5.	Maharashtra	District Sports Complex, Latur	50.00
6.	Nagaland	District Sports Complex, Mokokchung	50.00
7.		District Sports Complex, Dimapur	50.00
8.	Punjab	Sports Complex, Jalandhar	10.00
<b>2003-2004</b>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	District Sports Complex, Adilabad	20.00
2.	Himachal Pradesh	District Sports Complex, Una	35.00
3.		Sports Complex, Kullu	17.00
4.	Madhya Pradesh	District Sports Complex, Dewas	50.00
5.		District Sports Complex, Shivpuri	35.00
6.		District Sports Complex, Ujjain	10.00
7.	Maharashtra	District Sports Complex, Akola	30.00
8.		District Sports Complex, Sangli	45.00
9.		District Sports Complex, Sholapur	30.00
10.	Meghalaya	District Sports Complex, South Garo Hills	50.00
11.	Nagaland	Sports Complex, Kohima	900.00
12.	Tamilnadu	District Sports Complex, Nagapattinam	26.00

*[Translation]***Sports Academy**

743. SHRI SHIVAJI ADHALRAO PATIL:  
YOGI ADITYA NATH:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is lagging behind in the field of sports inspite of incurring huge expenditure on sports every year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the amount spent on sports during each of the last three years;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the situation;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to open a sports academy in each State with a view to promote sports in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) and (b) The performance of Indian sportspersons since the Commonwealth Games, 2002 has been quite creditable. India won a record haul of 69 medals (as against 25 in the last Games) in the 2002 Commonwealth Games and secured the fourth position in the medals tally. Similarly, India secured 36 medals in the Busan Asian Games, 2002. Indian sportspersons have performed creditably in a number of international competitions including the 1st Afro-Asian Games in Hyderabad in 2003 and the last SAF Games at Islamabad in 2004.

The Ministry's expenditure on sports during each of the last three years is as under:

2001-2002	Rs. 200.34 crore
2002-2003	Rs. 183.74 crore
2003-2004	Rs. 285.67 crore

(c) Government of India, in addition to providing sports infrastructure, has taken the following steps to improve the performance of sportspersons:

- Finalization of Long Term Development Plans (LTDP) for various sports disciplines in consultation with the concerned National Sports Federations, former international sportspersons, sports scientists and experts.

- Provision of equipment and scientific support to sportspersons.
- Intensive coaching of the players by Indian and foreign coaches in coaching camps.
- Financial assistance to concerned federations for participation of sportspersons in international tournaments.
- Intensive training abroad to the teams.
- Assistance for purchase of equipment, scientific support and training and participation within the country and abroad under the 'Scheme relating to Talent Search and Training' and the 'National Sports Development Fund'.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The Government has approved a new Scheme of State Sports Academy for implementation during the Tenth Five Year Plan period. The main objective of the Scheme is to select the best available talent in sports between the age group of 10-13 years, as well as, the top performers in State/National competitions in the age group of 10-18 years and to prepare and groom them over the years for winning medals for the country at the international level.

The scheme will be funded jointly by the Central Government, State Government/UT Administration and a Sponsor and would be a sort of co-operative venture. The financial assistance to the Academy in respect of capital, recurring and non-recurring costs will be shared between the Sponsor, the Central Government and the State Government in the ratio of 51:25:24.

**Cases Pending with Environment Courts**

744. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:  
SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several cases are pending with the Environment Courts;

(b) if so, the break-up of such cases pending since last five, four and three years respectively, State-wise;

(c) the reasons for their pendency;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure early disposal of these cases; and

(e) the extent of success achieved by the Government as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As on date, no Environment Courts have been set up in this Country.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

[English]

#### Promotion of Floriculture

745. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the work plan to promote floriculture in various States;

(b) if so, the outlay fixed by each State for 2004-05;

(c) the amount sanctioned by the Union Government to promote floriculture in the country during the current financial year, State-wise; and

(d) the details of the employment opportunities likely to be generated in each State by way of promoting floriculture in Tenth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) Yes, Sir. Government has reviewed the work plan received from States for the year 2004-05 to promote floriculture.

(b) and (c) The State-wise outlay fixed for promoting floriculture during current financial year is given in the statement enclosed.

(d) Promotion of commercial Horticulture is a labour intensive activity involving nursery development, planting and post harvest management. The employment opportunity generation depends on crops undertaken and practices followed.

#### Statement

##### *Outlay of Floriculture under Macro Management during 2004-05*

(In Lakh)	
State	Floriculture
Andhra Pradesh	204.30
Bihar	81.00

Chhattisgarh	33.99
Goa	6.07
Gujarat	18.00
Haryana	44.10
Karnataka	145.80
Kerala	254.52
Madhya Pradesh	112.50
Maharashtra	90.00
Orissa	120.60
Punjab	13.50
Rajasthan	45.00
Tamil Nadu	102.60
Uttar Pradesh	109.80
West Bengal	58.32
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.34
Assam	65.00
Arunachal Pradesh	6.50
Jammu & Kashmir	91.00
Manipur	3.25
Meghalaya	19.50
Mizoram	169.00
Nagaland	65.00
Sikkim	81.25
Tripura	32.50
Uttaranchal	32.50
Delhi	9.00
Total	2014.94

[Translation]

#### Advisory Board for Protection of Labourers

746. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up any Advisory Board to protect interest of labourers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the mechanism adopted by the Government to protect the interests of labourers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SISH RAM OLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) Central Advisory Board Under Section 7 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

(ii) Minimum Wages Advisory Board under Section 8 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

(iii) Central Advisory Contract Labour Board under Section 3 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970.

(iv) Central Advisory Board on Child Labour (Non-statutory).

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Industries Polluting Rivers**

747. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a serious problem of water pollution has arisen due to inflow of industrial discharge of various industrial units of Delhi and Uttar Pradesh and sewage disposal from sewer lines of metropolitan cities in the different rivers;

(b) if so, whether the Government has formulated any scheme to check the same; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Sir. In Delhi, stretch of river Yamuna from Wazirabad to Okhla has been identified as a polluted river stretch. Similarly, in Uttar Pradesh eight river stretches of rivers namely, Yamuna (1 no.), Hindon (1 no.), Buri Yamuna (1 no.), Kali Nadi Eastern (1 no.), Gomati (1 no.) and Ganga (2 nos.) have been identified as the polluted river stretches.

(b) The Government is implementing Centrally sponsored scheme of National River Conservation Plan

to cover the pollution abatement of these rivers. The scheme has been launched for interception, diversion and treatment of sewage, construction of sewage treatment plant for treating the diverted sewage, low cost sanitation works to prevent open defecation on river banks, electric crematoria and improved wood based crematoria to conserve the use of wood. In respect of industrial effluents a scheme on setting up common effluent treatment plant is being implemented.

(c) Under Yamuna Action Plan which is a part of National River Conservation Plan, pollution abatement works in 8 towns of UP besides Delhi have been taken up. In Delhi, a capacity to treat 30 mld has been created for treatment of sewage. In addition, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi have also taken up works for construction of sewage treatment plants at 17 locations for treatment of 512 mld of sewage. A total of 15 common effluent treatment plants for treating industrial waste has been sanctioned out of which 3 have been completed and the remaining 12 are in various stages of completion. With regard to UP, a capacity of 818 mld sewage treatment plant has been created under Ganga, Yamuna and Gomati Action Plan. A common treatment plant for treating tannery waste mixed with sewage has been set up at Jajmau Kanpur. One common effluent treatment plant to treat the tannery waste has been set up at Unnao and one common effluent treatment plant to treat the textile dying effluent has been set up at Mathura. A scheme for construction of Common Chrome Recovery Plant for smaller tanneries at Jajmau Kanpur has been approved. A total of 388 industrial units have been identified in Uttar Pradesh discharging their effluents into rivers and related water course. The Central Pollution Control Board and the Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board have been issuing directions to the polluting industries for setting up and operation of effluent treatment plant. As a result of it the 307 units have installed effluent treatment plants and the remaining 81 units are either closed or facing legal action.

*[English]*

#### **Decrease in Vulture Population**

748. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any surveys on dwindling population of vultures;

(b) if so, the details thereof;



(c) whether the population of vultures has come down drastically in the country over the last ten years;

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

(e) the steps taken/to be taken to regenerate their population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) A survey conducted by the Bombay Natural History Society under a special project sponsored in the year 2000 by the Ministry of Environment & Forests revealed that there has been more than 90 percent decline in the populations of three species of vultures viz., White Backed, Long Billed and Slender Billed in many parts of the country. Subsequently, post mortem and diagnostic tests revealed that the drastic decline was due to consumption of veterinary diclofenace by the vultures who fed on carcasses of livestock. Veterinary diclofenace caused deposition of uric acid in the visceral organs leading to sudden death. The steps taken in this regard by the Government are as follows:

- (i) Protection status of White backed, Long Billed and Slender Billed Vultures has been upgraded from Schedule IV to Schedule I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
- (ii) Two workshops were organized in New Delhi in September 2000 and April, 2004 to work out a comprehensive strategy for conservation of vultures.
- (iii) The State Governments have been asked to workout a comprehensive plan for effective conservation of vultures.
- (iv) Bombay Natural History Society in Collaboration with the Haryana State Forest Department has taken up a project on conservation of vultures. A 'Vulture Captive Care facility' has been established at Panchkula.
- (v) The Ministry of Health has been requested to replace the use of the drug diclofenac with suitable alternative drugs.

[*Translation*]

#### **Youth Hostels in Bihar**

749. SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of youth hostels functioning in Bihar at present alongwith the location thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to open more youth hostels in Bihar;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) At present, only one youth hostel is functioning in Bihar at Patna since 1995-96.

(b) and (c) Setting up of new youth hostel is considered on the basis of viable proposals received from the concerned State Governments and Union Territories Administrations. A proposal received from the Govt. of Bihar for setting up of a youth hostel at Kishanganj was considered and approved in principle in the year 1991. Govt. of Bihar has not so far transferred land rights. The preliminary cost estimates and construction drawings etc. are yet to be received.

(d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

#### **Extended Warranty Charges on Computers**

750. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government purchased thousands to computers from NCCF paying lakhs of rupees on account of "extended warranty" Charges without any mention of the "extended warranty charges" in the invoice;

(b) if so, whether it is a usual commercial practice not to show extended warranty charges in the invoices; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not mentioning the same in the invoices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) to (c) The NCCF has informed that they have not charged any extra amount without mentioning the same. As per the usual commercial practice, the principal manufacturers

allow one years warranty under this is included in the issue price. For extended period of warranty extra cost is charged by them, which the NCCF indicates in their invoices.

#### **Reform In EP Sector**

751. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:  
SHRI MILIND DEORA:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to bring reforms in the Food Processing Sector in the country particularly in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the incentive to be provided to this industry including quality improvement, credit package and exemption from taxes; and

(d) the measures to be taken to increase competitiveness and market their produce to get maximum returns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (d) Exemption from Central Excise has already been granted for processed products of fruits and vegetables. In the Union Budget 2004-05 presented before Parliament on 8th July 2004, Government has since announced following additional measures to be taken for promotion of upcoming agro processing units:

- (i) Allow under Income Tax Act, a deduction of 100% of profit for five years and 25% of profits for the next five years in case of new agro processing industries set up to process, preserve and package fruits and vegetables.
- (ii) Present excise duty of 16% on dairy machinery has been fully waived for promotion of dairy processing industries.
- (iii) Excise duty on meat, poultry and fish has been reduced from 16% to 8%.
- (iv) Excise duty on food grade hexane used in edible oil has been reduced from 32% to 16%.

Plan schemes have already been formulated to provide financial assistance for establishment and

modernization of food processing units, creation of infrastructure, support for R&D, quality improvement, human resource development besides other promotional measures to encourage development of food processing industries. Backward and forward linkages schemes have been implemented to improve viability of food processing units and ensure better returns to the farmers. J&K is already being treated as a difficult area and grant for project based assistance in food processing sector is provided at enhanced rate @33.33% of the project cost subject to maximum of Rs. 75 lakh as against 25% subject to maximum of Rs. 50 lakh in general areas. The Scheme of Mini Mission IV, under horticulture mission which provides grant @50% of the project cost subject to maximum of Rs. 4.00 crore has also been extended to J&K.

#### **Assistance to Maharashtra to Combat Drought Situation**

752. SHRI SURESH KALMADI:  
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:  
PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the assistance provided to Maharashtra to combat drought situation during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government of Maharashtra has submitted an utilization certificate and the certificate of providing State Governments share and the statement of accounts every year;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, whether the Union Government has written any letter to State Government in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government is providing extra assistance to the State for the purpose during the current year; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a)

Details of assistance provided to Maharashtra for the droughts of 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04 are indicated below:

(Rs. in crores)			
	Drought of		
	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
Central share of CRF	123.80	129.99	208.14
Assistance from NCCF	—	20.00	242.79
Foodgrains (lakh MTs)	1.00	2.32	7.00

  

CRF	—	Calamity Relief Fund	
NCCF	—	National Calamity Contingency Fund	

(b) to (e) As per the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) scheme, the State Government shall furnish to Ministry of Finance a statement giving up-to-date expenditure and balance available in the CRF, which is treated as utilization certificate. According to the information furnished such statements upto the year 2002-2003. A request has been made to the State Government by the Finance Ministry to expedite the statement in respect of 2003-04.

(f) and (g) Extending assistance for drought relief is a continuous process. Assistance of Rs. 242.79 crores for drought of 2003-04 includes Rs. 165.33 crores released in June 2004.

#### **Vision Document 2020 In FCI**

753. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has prepared a Vision 2020 document; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) The Vision Document 2020 is under preparation in the FCI.

#### **Pampa-Achankovil Vypar River Link Project**

754. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal for Pampa-Achankovil-Vypar River Link Project from Government of Kerala for approval; and

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the project and by when the project is likely to be accorded approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Assistance for Upgradation of Football Stadium In Goa**

755. SHRI ALEMAO CHURCHIL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent for construction of football stadium at Campabal, Ranjim in Goa so far;

(b) whether the Government proposes to provide assistance for the upgradation of said stadium;

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

(d) the assistance proposed to be provided for the purpose during 2004-05;

(e) whether the Government is aware that the Government of Goa has demolished the said stadium without the permission; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action being taken by Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) to (d) The Football stadium at Campbal, Panjim was constructed by the Government of Goa. The State Government had submitted a proposal during February 2000 for grant of assistance of Rs. 1.50 crores for reconstruction/renovation of this Stadium. Since there was no provision in our Scheme to provide assistance for renovation, the State Government was requested on 21.3.2000 to submit estimates, drawings etc. in respect only of common facilities for sports-persons like change rooms, first aid room, warm-up area, which could be considered for grant of assistance. No response has been received from the Government of Goa.

(e) and (f) No, Sir.

**Fraud by Godrej**

756. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Godrej Boyce Company Limited has fleeced the residents of R.K. Puram, New Delhi recently by collecting money for the maintenance of Godrej brand refrigerator but failing to provide the promised services;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to inquire into the matter and taking appropriate action against the company; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) to (c) Govt. is not aware of this fact. However, aggrieved consumers may seek redressal at appropriate consumer courts, including consumer forum functioning in various areas across the country for any kind of un-fair trade practices/deficiencies in providing services by the manufacturers, traders/service providers.

**Market Intervention Scheme**

757. SHRI PRAKASHBAPU V. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals for Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) received from various States and commodities for which MIS was sought during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the number of schemes approved and quantum of funds released, State-wise, year-wise; and

(c) the details of results achieved during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) The details of proposals received, approved, funds released to various States/UTs state-wise, commodity-wise during the period 2001-02 to 2003-04 under Market Intervention Scheme (MIS), are placed at enclosed statement-I and II.

(c) Statement-III showing procurement of various commodities under Market Intervention Scheme (MIS), state-wise and year-wise is enclosed. Implementation of MIS helps in improving the market sentiments and farmers realising better prices for their produce.

***Statement I***

*Details of proposals received from various States/UTs for implementing Market Intervention Scheme (M.I.S.) for various commodities from 2001-02 to 2003-04.*

Year	Sl.No.	State/UT	Commodity	Status of Proposal approved/ Not approved
1	2	3	4	5
2001-02	1.	Karnataka	Oil Palm	Approved
	2.	Goa	Areca nut	Approved
	3.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Oil Palm	Not approved
	4.	Himachal Pradesh	Apples	Not approved
	5.	Goa	Oil Palm	Not approved
	6.	Mizoram	Ginger	Not approved
	7.	Andhra Pradesh	Chillies	Not approved
	8.	Himachal Pradesh	Kinnoo/Malta/ Orange/Galgal	Not approved

1	2	3	4	5
2002-03	9.	Karnataka	Areca nut	Approved
	10.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Areca nut	Approved
	11.	Uttar Pradesh	Potato	Approved
	12.	Andhra Pradesh	Turmeric	Not approved
	13.	Jammu & Kashmir	Apples	Not approved
	14.	Kerala	Areca nut	Not approved
	15.	Himachal Pradesh	Kinnoo/Malta/ Orange/Gaigal	Not approved
2003-04	16.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Areca nut	Not approved
	17.	Mizoram	Ginger	Approved
	18.	West Bengal	Potato	Approved
	19.	Himachal Pradesh	Apples	Not approved
	20.	Himachal Pradesh	Mango	Not approved
	21.	Mizoram	Hatkora	Not approved
	22.	Uttar Pradesh	Potato	Approved
	23.	Rajasthan	Orange	Approved
	24.	Andhra Pradesh	Chillies	Approved
	25.	Rajasthan	Coriander Seed	Approved
	26.	Rajasthan	Cumin Seed	Approved

**Statement II**

*State-wise, year-wise funds released for settlement of accounts under Market Intervention Scheme (M.I.S.) implemented from 2001-2002 to 2003-04.*

Year	Name of State	Name of commodity	Funds released (In Rs. Lakh)
2001-02	Maharashtra	Onion	487.50
	Andhra Pradesh	Oil Palm	152.89
	Himachal Pradesh	Apples	339.45
2002-03	Himachal Pradesh	Apples	152.00
2003-2004	Goa	Areca nut	16.93
	Karnataka	Onion	0.41
	Karnataka	Oil Palm	6.22
	Karnataka	Potato	40.36

**Statement III***Procurement of various commodities under Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) from 2001-02 to 2003-04.*

Year	Sl.No.	State/UT	Commodity	Quantity procured (in MT)	Value of Quantity procured (Rs. in Lakh)
2001-02	1.	Karnataka	Oil Palm	2489	69.69
	2.	Goa	Arecanut	171	137.43
2002-03	3.	Karnataka	Arecanut	3097	2044.02
	4.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Arecanut	756	425.85
	5.	Uttar Pradesh	Potato	885	19.47
2003-04	6.	Mizoram	Ginger	15000	600.00
	7.	West Bengal	Potato	8594	189.06
	8.	Andhra Pradesh	Chillies	19691	5218.11
	9.	Uttar Pradesh	Potato	Nil	Nil
	10.	Rajasthan	Orange	Nil	Nil
	11.	Rajasthan	Coriander Seed	591	85.69
	12.	Rajasthan	Cumin Seed	Nil	Nil

**Deaths due to Environmental Pollution**

758. SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:  
SHRI S.D. MANDLIK:  
SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted to co-relate excessive deaths occurring in major cities of the country on account of environmental pollution;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the percentage of the total annual increase in the environmental pollution during each of the last three years, city-wise;

(c) the strategy being formulated by the Government to gear up the measures of controlling environmental pollution; and

(d) the details of the steps taken to implement the above strategy alongwith the progress made by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Environmental Health Studies have indicated the incidences of morbidity in few major cities. However, there is no conclusive data available to establish cause-effect relationship between manifestations of various diseases and the environmental pollution.

According to the Central Pollution Control Board, no definite trend of increase in air pollution in residential areas of metropolitan cities except in Delhi in respect of Oxides of Nitrogen was observed during the last three years. Strategies adopted and measures taken for control of environmental pollution include comprehensive policy for abatement of pollution, supply of improved auto-fuel including CNG, tightening of vehicular and industrial emission norms, mandatory environmental clearance for specified industries, management of municipal & bio-medical wastes, promotion of cleaner technologies, setting up of net-work of air & water quality monitoring stations, assessment of pollution load & source apportionment studies, preparation and implementation of action plans for major cities and critically polluted areas.

*[Translation]***Soil Erosion due to Koel and Sone Rivers**

759. SHRI MANOJ KUMAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of soil erosion caused by the floods of Koel and Sone rivers;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government for strengthening of embankment of these rivers;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to undertake said work under its control to ensure timely completion of the same; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) "Flood Management being a State subject, the schemes for flood control including soil erosion are planned, funded and executed by the State Governments. The Government of Bihar has informed that nothing serious regarding soil erosion caused by floods in Sone river in Bihar is reported while the Government of Jharkhand has reported some erosion due to flood in North Koel as well as in Sone river within their State.

(b) The Government of Bihar has informed that repairs of Saidabad—Maner embankment near Patna situated at the right bank of Sone river and Namsagar—Koilwar—Sone embankment situated on the left bank of Sone river near Koilwar are done time to time as per requirement. As regards Jharkhand, it has been informed by the State Government that no flood embankment exists in the region.

(c) and (d) The Government of Bihar has reported that no proposal is under consideration at present for strengthening of Sone embankment. The Government of Jharkhand has however informed that protective works on right bank of Sone river in villages Dangwar, Budhawa in Hussainabad block of Palamau District and on left bank of North Koel river just up stream of its confluence with Sone river to protect village Sundipur are under consideration of the State Government.

*[English]***Production of Pulses In Rajasthan**

760. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any step has been taken by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) to improve the varieties of pulses produced in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the funds allocated by the Government under Central scheme during the last three years for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) Yes, Sir. The ICAR has taken steps to improve varieties of pulses grown in Rajasthan under All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on Pulses. Under this project funds are provided to State Agricultural Universities to improve and develop location/situation specific varieties of pulse crops grown in Rajasthan. In the last three years improved varieties like RSG 888, JKG 1, Chamatkar in chickpea; RMO 435, RMO 225, RMO 257, CAZRI Moth-1, CAZRI Moth-2 in mothbean; RC 19 and RC 101 in cowpea have been developed for cultivation in Rajasthan.

(b) An amount of Rs. 187.02 lakhs during 2001-02, Rs. 144.39 lakhs during 2002-03 and Rs. 141.51 lakhs during 2003-04 has been allocated to the State of Rajasthan by the ICAR under AICRP on Pulses.

*[Translation]***Ravine Reclamation Scheme of Uttar Pradesh**

761. SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has sent any project/proposal to the Union Government namely ravine reclamation scheme with the estimated cost of Rs. 12.11 crores for approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the said project is likely to be cleared and the amount provided therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No such proposal has been received by the Union Government in the Ministry of Environment & Forests.

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

### Minimum Support Price of Cotton

762. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted for fixing Minimum Support Price of Cotton;

(b) whether the Government propose to increase the MSP of cotton; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) In fixing the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of cotton, the Government considers the cost of production, input prices, input/output price parity, trends in market prices, demand and supply situation, inter-crop price parity, effect on industrial cost structure, general price level, cost of living, international market price situation etc.

(b) and (c) The Government reviews the MSP of cotton on an annual basis taking into account the recommendations of Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), views of the concerned state Government, Central Ministries and other relevant factors. The MSP for F-414/H-777/J-34 and H-4 variety of cotton have been fixed at Rs. 1725 and Rs. 1925 per quintal respectively for 2003-04 season.

[English]

### Conservation of Lakes

763. SHRI A.K. MOORTHY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of lakes is declining in the country constantly;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has chalked out any plan for their conservation;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the targets fixed and the achievements made thereunder; and

(f) the details of lakes taken up/to be taken up under the said plan during 2003-04 and 2004-05 alongwith fund allocation, lake-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) The Government of India is implementing National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) for conservation of lakes and tanks that have degraded due to pollution, shrinkage of lake, salutation, loss of ecological balance & aesthetic value etc. The NLCP was initiated in June, 2001. Till 2002-03, projects for conservation of 20 lakes were approved at a total estimated cost of Rs. 72.61 crore. The lakes approved were Vengaihkere, Kamakshipalaya, Nagavara, Jarganahalli, Bellandur & Kotekere in Karnataka, Powai & 9 lakes of Thane in Maharashtra, Mansagar in Rajasthan, Ooty & Kodaikanal in Tamil Nadu and Rabindra Sarovar in West Bengal. The work in respect of Powai lake, Vengaihkere & Nagavara has completed and others are in various stages of implementation. Kamakshipalaya project is dropped by the State Government.

(f) During 2003-04, the lakes approved for conservation include Nainital Lake (Rs. 47.97 crore) & 4 lakes of Nainital District in Uttaranchal, namely, Bhimtal, Naukuchiatal, Sattal and Khurpatal (Rs. 16.85 crore), along with Bhishma (Rs. 2.50 crore) & Lal Bagh lakes (Rs. 1.66 crore) of Karnataka.

So far no new proposal under NLCP has been approved during 2004-05. Conservation and restoration projects for lakes from Haryana, West Bengal, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala etc. have been received for consideration under NLCP.

### Effects of Reservation and Dereservation of Forest Areas

764. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether notifications issued by the Government for reservation and dereservation of forest areas from time to time are not brought to the notice of the general public through media publicity;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the Government's programme for rehabilitation of people and industry affected by such declaration in metropolitan cities;



(d) whether the Government is considering to grant concessions in areas where industry was already functioning before after implementation of the Forest Conservation Act, 1980; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) According to the provisions of the Indian Forest Act, 1927, it is the duty of the Forest Settlement Officer to publish a proclamation in the local vernacular in every town and village in the neighbourhood of the land which is proposed to be reserved specifying the location, explaining the consequences and requiring every person claiming any rights to forward his claim within a period of not less than three months. After settlement of rights, at the time of final notification also, the forest officer is required to cause a translation of reservation notification in the local vernacular in every town and village in the neighbourhood of the forest. In case of dereservation, the State Government is required to publish the notification in the Official Gazette.

From the above it is clear that there is print media publicity through Gazette notification and proclamation in local vernacular at the local level. There is no specific mandatory provision of other forms of media (Newspaper, Radio and Television) publicity or any provision to the contrary. The action lies at the level of the State Government.

(c) to (e) In the process of reservation under Indian Forest Act, 1927, claims preferred by all, including industry, affected by such declaration are settled by Forest Settlement Officer. Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 does not deal with the reservation of forest land and so the question of any concession under the Act does not arise.

#### **Scarcity of Water**

765. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Safety Health Environment Expert Committee of Indian Chemical Manufacturing Association has predicted that Indian may face acute water scarcity by 2005;

(b) if so, whether the Government of India have considered their recommendations in this regard; and

(c) if so, the steps the Government of India propose to take to overcome the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) No, Sir. No such prediction has been made by the Safety Health Environment Expert Committee of the Indian Chemical Manufacturers Association.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **III Treatment to Indian Workers in Iraq**

766. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the reported pitiable condition of Indians working for contractors in Iraq; and

(b) if so, the follow-up action taken by the Government to ensure that Indian workers are not ill treated?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SISH RAM OLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government have taken several measures including the following to ensure the well-being of the Indian workers:

(i) The Heads of Indian Missions in Iraq and countries neighbouring Iraq have been instructed to give top priority to all matters concerning Indian nationals in Iraq and to pursue actively with local authorities, employers of Indians and the American Missions for ensuring safety and well-being of Indians. Maximum possible assistance has been rendered by our Missions to Indians who wanted to return to India.

(ii) The Government has with effect from 15th April, 2004 suspended emigration clearance to Indians going to Iraq. In view of the sensitivity, recruitment of Indian ex-servicemen and their emigration clearance has been suspended temporarily with effect from 7th May, 2004 for Jordan, Kuwait and UAE.

(iii) Our Mission in Baghdad has been in close contact with the Coalition Provisional Authority, the Governing Council and the Iraqi Foreign Ministry to ensure the safety and well-being of Indians and to facilitate the return of those interested to return to India.

- (iv) Our Missions in Jordan and Kuwait have contacted those local companies who have deployed Indians at their work-sites in Iraq to enquire about and ensure the well-being and safety to Indian workers.
- (v) Officials of the Indian Embassy in Baghdad have visited some camps where the Indian workers are located.

#### **Relaxing Emigration Rules for Job Seekers**

767. DR. M. JAGANNATH:  
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has recently announced, relaxations in the emigration rules for job seekers to foreign countries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether job seekers have to wait for long to get the clearance from the emigration office at present; and
- (d) if so, the remedial steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SISH RAM OLA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. After a review, the Government has made the following relaxations in the Emigration Rules for Indians seeking employment abroad:

- (i) Those seeking employment in four countries, namely, South Korea, South Africa, Singapore and Thailand have been exempted from seeking emigration clearance in addition to those proceeding to fifty other countries for which emigration clearance is not required.
- (ii) Housemaids and domestic workers who come on leave to India and wish to go back to work for the same foreign employer have been allowed to go back provided the foreign employer is not in the Prior Approval Category (PAC) *i.e.*, blacklisted.
- (iii) The requirement of deposit of one way return economy air fare by prospective emigrants has been withdrawn following introduction of the compulsory insurance scheme with effect from 25.12.2003.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

*[Translation]*

#### **Pollution on Indian Sea Shores**

768. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any survey has been conducted by the Government to find out ways and means to check the increasing pollution on Indian sea shores;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether industrial waste is being dumped by some foreign countries in sea near the Indian sea-shores;
- (d) if so, the names of such countries which have done so during the last three years; and
- (e) the preventive measures being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Government through the Coastal Ocean Monitoring and Prediction System (COMAPS) Programme of the Department of Ocean Development has been monitoring the level of various pollutants like pH, Dissolved oxygen, BOD, Ammonia, pathogenic bacteria, heavy metals etc. in sediments and marine organisms.

(c) As per information available no specific instances have been reported so far to the Government regarding the dumping of industrial waste by foreign countries in sea near the Indian Sea Shores.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Ministry has issued Central Regulation Zone Notification, 1991 for protecting the coastal environment prohibiting the dumping of solid waste, discharge of untreated effluents within the Coastal Regulation Zone area.

#### **Construction of Stadla in Madhya Pradesh**

769. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of stadia constructed in Madhya Pradesh as on date, location-wise and the number of such stadia which are under construction;

(b) the central assistance provided for the purpose so far; and

(c) by when the stadia under construction are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) to (c) The details of Central

assistance released to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for construction of stadia under the Centrally sponsored scheme of Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure, from 1999-2000, 2004-2005 (as on 5.7.2004) and the balance financial assistance payable, with status of each project have been indicated in the Statement. As per provisions of the Scheme, each project sanctioned by the Government of India has to be completed within a period of two years, unless extended.

**Statement**

*Details of Stadia projects assisted from 1999-2000 to 2004-05 (as on 5.7.2004)*

S.No.	Project	Amount released as Central Assistance	Balance grant payable	Remarks
Rs. In lakhs				
1	2	3	4	5
1.	State Level Sports Complex at Bhopal	15.00	10.00	Utilization Certificate (UC)/ Completion Certificate (CC), is awaited from the State Government
2.	Indoor Stadium at Berhampur	17.77	2.005	-do-
3.	Outdoor Stadium at Seoni	2.50	Nil	Project completed
4.	Outdoor Stadium at Morena	6.50	3.00	UC/CC is awaited from the State Government
5.	Indoor Stadium at Mandla	27.00	3.00	-do-
6.	Indoor Stadium at Ranital, Jabalpur	36.50	4.06	-do-
7.	Indoor Stadium at Tikamgarh	10.00	8.215	-do-
8.	Indoor Stadium at Barwani	12.078	3.35	-do-
9.	Outdoor Stadium at Lehar, Bhind	8.00	7.00	-do-
10.	Indoor Stadium at Mandsour	34.00	11.00	-do-

1	2	3	4	5
11.	District Level Sports Complex at Dewas	50.00	100.00	UC/CC is awaited from the State Government
12.	Indoor Stadium cat. III at Khetia	2.25	2.25	-do-
13.	District Level Sports Complex at Shivpuri	35.00	60.67	-do-
14.	Indoor Stadium cat. III at Rajpur Distt. Barwani	13.00	1.50	-do-
15.	District Level Sports Complex at Ujjain	10.00	45.44	-do-
16.	Indoor Stadium cat. III at Shahdol	10.00	14.937	-do-

*[English]***Expenditure on Procurement**

770. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expenditure incurred by FCI on procurement, storage and distribution of wheat and rice has been on the rise during the last two years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the amount spent thereon per quintal during the last three years;

(c) whether such expenditure has been classified, separately; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The increase in expenditure incurred by FCI on procurement, storage and distribution of wheat and rice is on account of complete switch over to 50 kg. packing in pursuance of recommendations of International labour Organisation (ILO), higher take over of stocks from the State agencies, inflationary factors, wage revision, increase in hired storage capacity, lower average storage capacity utilisation and increase in movement cost due to higher offtake of foodgrains.

The per quintal expenditure during the last three years is given in the statement enclosed.

(c) Yes, Sir. The procurement cost, storage cost and distribution cost are separately classified and accounted for.

(d) Details of per quintal procurement, storage and distribution cost for wheat and rice for the last three years are given in the statement enclosed.

**Statement**

*Expenditure incurred (per quintal) on procurement, storage and distribution of wheat and rice during the last three years*

Total Expenditure	(in Rs./Qtl.)		
Commodity	2001-02	2002-03 (Prov.)	2003-04 (RE)
Wheat	859.94	923.68	955.93
Rice	1128.53	1228.59	1274.26

**Item wise Expenditure**

Commodity item of expenditure		2001-02 (Prov.)	2002-03 (RE)	2003-04
Wheat	Procurement cost	733.29	763.52	781.46
	Storage cost	12.86	17.12	20.60
	Distribution cost	113.79	143.04	153.87
Rice	Procurement cost	1008.91	1060.10	1066.80
	Storage cost	12.86	17.12	25.92
	Distribution cost	106.76	151.37	181.54

**Maize Cultivation**

771. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the area brought under maize cultivation in various maize producing States and production thereof during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government is aware of the plight of maize growers in those States as they are not getting remunerative prices of their produce; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to promote maize cultivation as well as to ensure remunerative price to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) The area and production data of maize in major maize growing states, which account for around 95% of the total maize production for the last three years are given in the statement enclosed.

(b) In order to ensure that the maize growers get remunerative prices for their produce, the Government announces Minimum Support Prices for major kharif and rabi crops, including maize. During 2003-04 the Minimum Support Price of maize was fixed at Rs. 505 per quintal.

The Government also organizes purchase operations in respect of cereals including maize through public and cooperative agencies such as Food Corporation of India. In the marketing season 2003-04 the Government has procured 3.57 lakh tonnes of maize till 7th July, 2004.

(c) In view of the importance of maize and higher yield potential, maize was included in Technology Mission on Oilseeds & Pulses in May 1995 with the objective of enhancing its production and productivity in the country. Since then Accelerated Maize Development Programme (AMDP) was under implementation on Mission Mode Approach in 26 States. However, since 1st April 2004, AMDP has been merged into "Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM)" which is proposed to be continued during the 10th Plan. Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided for production of breeder and foundation seeds, purchase of breeder seeds produced by Indian Council of Agricultural Research, production of certified seeds through seed village scheme, crash programme for quality seeds production, distribution of certified seeds, distribution of minikits, etc.

Keeping in view the agro-climatic situation, major thrust areas have been identified to promote maize cultivation. The thrust include replication of the success of rabi maize cultivation in Bihar in other States, involvement of both public and private seed companies, inter-cropping practices etc.

**Statement**

State/UT	Area ('000 Hectares)			Production ('000 Tonnes)		
	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03 (Final)	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03 (Final)
Andhra Pradesh	528.0	428.0	526.0	1581.0	1457.0	1486.0
Bihar	620.5	594.3	264.7	1497.2	1488.3	445.3
Gujarat	382.9	443.5	464.5	288.5	884.6	792.6
Himachal Pradesh	298.1	301.3	297.0	683.6	768.2	479.2
Jammu & Kashmir	330.2	326.5	329.5	525.8	538.1	465.1
Karnataka	668.9	580.1	650.0	2135.7	1451.7	1384.0
Madhya Pradesh	840.2	854.0	850.1	1217.8	1680.5	1500.7
Maharashtra	329.5	325.5	371.2	303.0	587.1	743.7
Punjab	165.0	165.0	152.0	461.0	449.0	310.0
Rajasthan	970.6	1018.4	983.3	1015.8	1480.9	869.9
Tamil Nadu	81.5	73.0	117.2	139.9	118.0	196.6
Uttar Pradesh	907.9	931.0	762.0	1473.0	1516.0	839.1
All India	6611.3	6581.5	6290.0	12043.2	13160.2	10302.8

*[Translation]***Technology Mission for Horticulture Crops**

772. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Technology Mission for Horticulture Crops in each State particularly in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) Presently, there is no proposal for setting up of Technology Mission for Horticulture Crops in each State.

(c) Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India is already implementing a Centrally sponsored Scheme on

Macro Management in Agriculture—Supplementation/ complementation of State Efforts through Work Plan under which funds are made available to the State Governments for implementation of the various scheme components related to development of horticulture in all the States including Bihar.

**Cut in Foodgrain Quota**

773. SHRI RAMDAS BANDU ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foodgrain quota for some of the States has been curtailed during the last three years;

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

(c) whether the Government has received requests for not curtailing the foodgrain quota;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) The Above Poverty Line (APL) category was created in June, 1997 with the introduction of Targetted Public Distribution System (TPDS). The allocation for APL was made on the basis of average annual offtake of foodgrains under PDS during the past ten years minus the Below Poverty Line (BPL) allocation in each State/UTs. A decision was taken by the Cabinet in March, 2002 to fix the quota of foodgrains for APL families @ 35 kg. per family per month. Accordingly, APL quota was fixed @ 35 kg. per family per month on the basis of estimated number of APL families as per population projections of the Registrar General of India as on 1.3.2000 or number of ration cards actually issued

by individual State Governments/UTs, whichever is less with effect from 1st July, 2002. This resulted in increase in the APL quota of foodgrains for most of the States/UTs. However, for seven State viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Kerala, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, and Sikkim, it got reduced as per details given in the statement enclosed.

(c) and (d) The request for restoration of APL quota were received only from the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland and Meghalaya.

(e) APL quota of foodgrains of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland has been restored with effect from 1st January, 2004 as per details indicated in the statement enclosed. The request of Meghalaya could not be conceded as the State had not issued the requisite number of APL ration cards.

### *Statement*

(Figures in '000 Tonnes)

States	Allocation prior to Cabinet decision of March, 2002			Revised allocation w.e.f. July, 2002			Present allocation w.e.f. 01.01.2004		
	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	5.86	0.53	6.39	4.50	0.51	5.01	4.36	2.03	6.39
Kerala	114.62	37.72	152.34	113.42	37.33	150.75	113.42	37.33	150.75
Manipur	2.86	1.71	4.57	2.48	1.48	3.96	2.48	1.48	3.96
Meghalaya	9.53	1.00	10.53	3.10	0.65	3.75	3.10	0.65	3.75
Mizoram	6.81	1.01	7.82	2.45	1.01	3.46	6.81	1.01	7.82
Nagaland	8.63	1.54	1.17	4.24	2.00	6.24	3.67	6.50	10.17
Sikkim	2.97	0.10	3.07	2.13	0.02	2.15	0.95	1.20	2.15

[English]

### **Fresh Water Fishing**

774. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any composite plan to develop fresh sweet water fishing to compete in the world market;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken in this regard during the last two years; and

(c) the amount spent thereon during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Government of India is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture. The programme of Development of Freshwater Aquaculture is being implemented in the country through 429 Fish Farmers Development Agencies (FFDAs). Considering the vast

potential in the country in freshwater aquaculture for augmenting export, the Government has been promoting freshwater prawn (scampi) culture and ornamental fishes. About an average of 1300 MT of finish valued at about Rs. 8.74 crores per year has been exported during the last two years. About 36,000 MT of scampi was produced from an area of about 42,000 has during 2003-04 in the country. Scampi worth Rs. 584.60 crores and Rs. 524 crores was exported in 2002-03 and 2003-04. Besides, ornamental fish worth Rs. 2.55 crores and Rs. 3.02 crores was exported during the years 2002-03 and 2003-04 respectively. Apart from central assistance mainly for development of finish amounting Rs. 18.86 crores released during the years 2002-03 and 2003-04, a sum of Rs. 783.48 lakhs was released for the development of farms, hatcheries etc. for promotion of scampi during the same period under another scheme.

#### **Delhi Milk Scheme**

775. DR. COL. (RETD.) DHANI RAM SHANDIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of milk being supplied by the Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) in Delhi at present;

(b) whether the quantity supplied by the DMS is sufficient to meet the requirement of Delhi;

(c) if not, the measures being taken by the Government to increase the production of milk and also modernise the plant; and

(d) the funds proposed to be allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) At present DMS is supplying about 3.50 lakh litres of milk per day.

(b) The quantity of milk supplied by DMS, Mother Dairy and some other private dairies is meeting the requirement of Delhi.

(c) For increasing the milk production and modernisation of plant, measures like installation of automatic "Cleaning in Place (CIP)" system of milk storage tanks, replacement of electrical panels, installation of milk pasteuriser, replacement of old ice bank tank coils of refrigeration section and replacement of packing machines, have been undertaken.

(d) Funds to the tune of Rs. 3.00 crores are proposed to be provided for the purpose.

*[Translation]*

#### **Lease of Encroached Forest Land**

776. PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of labourers and farmers living in the villages of Eastern Vidharba region of Maharashtra have requested the Union Government for lease of the forest land which they have encroached upon and are living there for the last fifteen to twenty years;

(b) if so, the reasons for not meeting their demand; and

(c) the remedial steps to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) According to the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and the Rules framed under the Act, Central Government considers only those proposals which are recommended by the State Government following the prescribed procedure. Direct applications from user agencies/others including labourers and farmers are not entertained.

(b) and (c) The encroachments done after 25.10.1980, when the Act came into force, are not eligible for regularisation or lease. Further, the regularisation of even pre 25.10.1980 eligible category of encroachments has also been stayed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide its order dated 23.11.2001.

*[English]*

#### **Revival of PDS**

777. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is actively considering a proposal to revive Public Distribution System (PDS) in Metropolitan cities like Delhi;



(b) if so, whether the people belonging to APL will also be included in the new scheme;

(c) if so, the details of the revival plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Public Distribution System in operation in the country caters to the foodgrains requirement of the entire population which has been divided into three categories namely, Above Poverty Line (APL), Below Poverty line (BPL) and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY). Foodgrain are made available to all including APL families @ 35 kg. per family per month.

#### **Palmolein Distribution through PDS**

778. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the distribution of RBD Palmolein through PDS has been stopped;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether import of RBD Palmolein by the State of Gujarat has declined drastically due to high import duty on it;

(d) if so, whether the Government is considering to permit Gujarat Government to import 18,000 tonnes of crude Palmolein through STC with 45 per cent duty under Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ);

(e) if so, by when; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (d) Following the easy availability of edible oils in the open market, it had been decided not to import edible oils for distribution through the Public Distribution System (PDS).

(e) and (f) No such proposal is under consideration.

[English]

#### **Inter State Trading in Foodgrains**

779. SHRI SHIVAJI ADHALRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government plan to encourage the Inter-State Trading in foodgrains and relaxing the stock limits for traders in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which these measures are likely to obviate the effect of drought?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) Government has removed all controls on foodgrains viz. licensing, stock limits and restrictions on inter-State movement by issuing a Notification on 15.2.2002 and amendment dated 16.6.2003, according to which any dealer can freely buy, stock, sell, transport, distribute, dispose, acquire, use or consume any quantity of wheat, paddy/rice, coarsegrains, sugar, edible oilseeds, edible oils, pulses, gur, wheat products and hydrogenated vegetable oil or vanaspati and shall not require any license or permit therefor.

(c) Consequent to the issue of this Notification there is free trade and movement of foodgrains and farmers are assured to best prices for their produce and availability of foodgrains in deficit areas is ensured.

[English]

#### **Visit of Tourists**

780. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by the Government to promote tourist spots like Charminar and Golkonda Fort in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the assistance provided to the State Govt. for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and

(b) Development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Government/UT Administrations. However, the Department of Tourism provides central financial assistance to them for putting up infrastructural facilities etc. at important tourist places.

During the 8th Plan and 9th Plan the Department of Tourism has sanctioned Rs. 1599.74 lakhs for development and promotion of tourism in Andhra Pradesh which includes sanction of Rs. 59.88 lakhs for Golkonda and Rs. 63.78 lakhs for Charminar.

During the 10th Five Year Plan, Rs. 507.50 lakhs have been sanctioned in 2002-03 and Rs. 946.50 lakhs during 2003-04 for the State of Andhra Pradesh.

*[Translation]*

#### **School for Children of Labourers**

781. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to run school for educating the children of the labourers in the country particularly in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SISH RAM OLA): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government to run schools for the children of the labourers in the country including Rajasthan. However, Government of India is implementing the National Child Labour Project Scheme for the elimination of child labour in hazardous occupations in the country including the State of Rajasthan under which special school are opened for children withdrawn from hazardous occupations.

#### **Closure of Sugar Mills in East Uttar Pradesh**

782. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sugar mills in eastern Uttar Pradesh including the one at Anand Nagar in Maharaj Ganj district have closed down or become sick;

(b) if so, the reasons for not reviving these mills;

(c) whether the Government has assessed adverse impact of closure on farmers, labourers and economy of the region; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken/proposed to be taken in revive these mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) As per information provided by Government of U.P. in Eastern U.P., 11 sugar mills including Anand Nagar Sugar mill are closed and 8 sugar mills are sick. The list of closed sugar mills & Sick sugar mills in Eastern Uttar Pradesh is given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) to (d) The Government of U.P. has assessed the situation in respect of sugar mills of U.P. State Sugar Corporation and U.P. State Sugar & Cane Development Corporation. The Government of U.P. decided to lease these sugar mills (except the mills at Nandganj, Nawabganj and Munderwa due to pendency of legal proceeding). BIFR has stayed the operation of leasing, which has been appealed by the Government of U.P. in AAIFR. The Anand Nagar sugar mill is under liquidation as per the order of Allahabad High Court. The case of Cawnpore Sugar works namely Padrauna, Kathikuyian & Gauri bazaar is pending in BIFR for rehabilitation. The Khaliabad Sugar mill is also registered with BIFR and is in enquiry stage.

#### **Statement**

##### *List of Closed Sugar Mills*

#### **U.P. State Sugar & Cane Development Corporation Ltd.**

1. Barabanki
2. Nawabganj
3. Munderwa
4. Ghugli
5. Chhitauni

#### **U.P. State Sugar Corporation Ltd.**

1. Nandganj

#### **Others**

1. Anandnagar

2. Padruana
3. Kathkuyiana
4. Gauribazar
5. Khalilabad

*List of sick sugar mills*

**U.P. State Sugar Corporation Ltd.**

1. Baitalpur
2. Bhatni
3. Burhwal
4. Deoria
5. Lakshmiganj
6. Pipraich
7. Ramkola
8. Shahganj

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[English]

**Scarcity of Water**

783. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent study by FAO (U.N.) has predicted severe water shortage in developing countries;

(b) if so, whether according to the report one out of every five developing countries will face acute water scarcity;

(c) if so, whether India participated in the World Water Forum conclave held in Kyoto during March, 2003; and

(d) if so, details of deliberations held at the conclave?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) In the study entitled 'Unlocking the Water Potential of Agriculture', by FAO (UN) has published on the eve of the Third World Water Forum in Kyoto, it is stated inter-alia that farmers in developing countries will face increasing competition for scarce freshwater resources from industry and domestic users. It further states that while there is no global water crises, the serious water and food security problems in some development countries and regions need to be urgently addressed.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. An Indian delegation led by Shri Arjun Charan Sethi, the then Minister of Water Resources participated in the Third World Water Forum held in Osaka, Shiga and Kyoto, Japan during March, 2003.

(d) The 3rd World Water Forum met during March 16-23, 2003 in Kyoto, Osaka and Shiga, Japan. On this occasion, two Ministerial meetings, namely Irrigation Ministers' meet on "Water Food and Agriculture" and main Ministerial Conference were organized on March 21 and March 22-23, 2003 respectively.

During the ministerial meeting on "Water, Food and Agriculture", a presentation was made by Secretary (WR) highlighting its achievements in the field of agriculture, water resources development and management alongwith action which needs to be taken to solve agriculture water issues in our country. A Ministerial declaration, which was earlier negotiated after prolonged discussions by senior officers, was adopted on 21st March, 2003. It outlines a plan for action to modernize and improve agriculture water use, increase water productivity, promote better governance, consider environmental aspects, undertake research and development and foster international cooperation.

In the main ministerial declaration adopted in the final plenary session on 23rd March, declaration was made on General Policy, Water Resources Management and Benefit Sharing, Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation, Water for Food and Rural Development, Water Pollution Prevention and Ecosystem Conservation and Disaster Mitigation and Risk Management.

One of the five sub-group sessions of the ministerial conference was chaired by the then Minister of Water Resources where the issue of "Water Resources Management and Benefit Sharing" was discussed. This session was attended by ministers/representatives of 62 countries and eight International Organizations.

In this sub-group meeting, the need to develop dams for irrigation, storages, flood control and hydro-electric energy with due consideration to environmental and social impact as well as sound resettlement plans was brought out. It also underscored the need for international financial assistance for capacity building & technology transfer. It also urged the need for good governance and confidence-building measures and emphasized the requirement to increase the use of innovative and appropriate

technologies such as desalination and re-use of treated water.

Apart from the Senior Officials' Meetings for finalization of Draft Declaration and the Ministerial Conference in which the Declarations were adopted, there were many Sessions, some of them running parallel, organized at Kyoto, Shiga and Osaka.

#### **Assessment of Water Level of Reservoirs**

784. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:  
SHRI MILIND DEORA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the team sent by the Union Government to Karnataka and Tamil Nadu to assess the water-level of reservoirs in the States has submitted its report to the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof alongwith action taken thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The team in its report has given the ground position of the reservoirs, the crops and the rainfall position in Cauvery basin. The Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs was apprised of this ground position on 17.6.2004.

#### **Environment Friendly Atmosphere in States**

785. SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some states are in the process of developing Zero Waste Residential Colonies for environmental friendly atmosphere;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to extend financial assistance to the States which implement such a scheme; and

(d) if so, the details and extent thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN

MEENA): (a) and (b) As per the information received from the State Pollution Control Board in the form of annual reports relating to the implementation of the Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules 2000, a few states like Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh are attempting to develop zero waste/zero Garbage Towns. Also there are reports in the news papers about the launching of zero waste management programmes in certain localities such as Sarita Vihar residential colony in Delhi, Air force station Tambaram in Tamil Nadu and Kovalam in Kerala.

(c) and (d) No specific schemes have been formulated by the Union Government to extend financial assistance to States which implement such schemes.

#### **Assistance for Modernisation of Agriculture**

786. SHRI PRAKASHBAPU V. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received requests from various States for central assistance for modernization of agricultural system particularly in Maharashtra;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (c) The Department has launched a Comprehensive Scheme of Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) after integrating 27 centrally sponsored schemes, which *inter alia* cover production programme of wheat, rice, coarse cereals, horticulture, sugarcane, jute, agricultural mechanization, watershed development programme etc. State Governments have the flexibility to prepare Work Plan proposals as per their priority and regional requirements. Further, the States can take up new scheme and new component upto 10 per cent of their allocation.

All the State Governments including Maharashtra has submitted their Work Plans. In its Work Plan, Maharashtra includes *inter alia*, use of information technology in agriculture, agriculture mechanization etc. The Department has already released the first instalment to the States for the year 2004-05, the details of which are given in the Statement-I enclosed.

Further various State Governments including Maharashtra has submitted the Work Plans for increasing the production of oilseed, pulses, oil palm & maize under the scheme "Integrated Scheme of Oilseed, Pulses, Oilpalm & Maize (ISOPOM)". The Department has approved the Work Plans and released the first instalment accordingly. The Statewise details of release of funds during 2004-05 is given in the Statement-II enclosed.

**Statement-I**

*Macro Management of Agriculture  
Allocation for 2004-05 and release of 1st instt.*

(Rs. in crores)			
Sl.No.	States/UTs	Allocation (Central share)	Amount of Central assistance released
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	36.00	18.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.00	2.50
3.	Assam	8.00	4.00
4.	Bihar	18.00	7.20
5.	Chhattisgarh	18.00	9.00
6.	Goa	2.00	1.00
7.	Gujarat	23.00	11.50
8.	Haryana	16.00	8.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	16.00	8.00
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	16.00	8.00
11.	Jharkhand	14.00	7.00

1	2	3	4
12.	Karnataka	57.00	28.50
13.	Kerala	29.00	14.50
14.	Madhya Pradesh	45.00	22.50
15.	Maharashtra	82.00	41.00
16.	Manipur	7.00	3.50
17.	Mizoram	9.00	4.50
18.	Meghalaya	7.00	3.50
19.	Nagaland	9.00	4.50
20.	Orissa	23.00	11.50
21.	Punjab	15.00	—
22.	Rajasthan	68.00	31.25
23.	Sikkim	6.00	3.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	43.00	20.05
25.	Tripura	8.00	4.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	70.00	32.05
27.	Uttaranchal	16.00	7.19
28.	West Bengal	24.00	12.00
29.	Delhi	1.00	—
30.	Pondicherry	1.00	0.50
31.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.00	0.50
32.	Chandigarh	0.25	—
33.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.50	—
34.	Daman & Diu	0.25	—
35.	Lakshadweep	1.00	—
Total		695.00	328.74

**Statement II**

*Statewise Allocation & Releases of ISOPOM during 2004-05*

Print Date: 02/07/2004

Rs. in Lakhs

State	Oilseeds Alloc.	Oilseeds Rel.	Pulses Alloc.	Pulses Release	Oilpalm Alloc.	Oilpalm Release	Maize Alloc.	Maize Rel.	Others Alloc.	Other Release	Total Alloc.	Total Rele.	Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Andhra Pradesh	950.00	475.00	63.00	31.50	600.00	300.00	30.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	1,643.00	821.50	821.50
Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.00	4.00	4.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Bihar	100.00	50.00	150.00	75.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	290.00	145.00	145.00
Chhattisgarh	110.00	55.00	100.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	7.50	0.00	0.00	225.00	112.50	112.50
Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	10.0	10.00
Gujarat	950.00	475.00	63.00	31.50	80.00	30.00	10.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	1,083.00	541.50	541.50
Haryana	125.00	62.50	59.00	29.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	184.00	92.00	92.00
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	20.00	20.00
Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	170.00	85.00	0.00	0.00	170.00	85.00	85.00
Karnataka	690.00	345.00	150.00	75.00	200.00	100.00	40.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	1,080.00	540.00	540.00
Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	5.00	5.00
Madhya Pradesh	1,050.00	525.00	350.00	175.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	12.50	0.00	0.00	1,425.00	712.50	712.50
Maharashtra	800.00	400.00	200.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	1,040.00	520.00	520.00
Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.00	3.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.00	3.50	3.50
Orissa	200.00	100.00	80.00	40.00	5.00	2.50	20.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	305.00	152.50	152.50
Punjab	85.00	32.50	20.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	105.00	52.50	52.50
Rajasthan	1,000.00	500.00	350.00	175.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	1,400.00	700.00	700.00
Tamil Nadu	460.00	230.00	100.00	50.00	160.00	80.00	20.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	740.00	370.00	370.00
Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	5.00	5.00
Uttar Pradesh	350.00	175.00	225.00	112.50	0.00	0.00	60.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	635.00	317.50	317.50
West Bengal	150.00	75.00	90.00	45.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	260.00	130.00	130.00
Foreign Travelling Exp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.00	0.00	75.00	0.00	75.00
ICAR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	250.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	270.00	0.00	270.00
NSC/SFCI	2,500.00	0.00	1,700.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,250.00	0.00	4,250.00
Total	9500.00	3500.00	3700.00	1000.00	1100.00	540.00	900.00	300.00	75.00	0.00	15275.00	5340.00	9935.00

#### Programme of Dairy Industry

787. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is taking steps to promote dairy industry in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a huge scope to encourage dairy industry in Rajasthan; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Apart from efforts of State Governments and other related agencies the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying is

implementing following schemes for promotion of dairy industry in the country;

- (i) Integrated Dairy Development Project in Non Operation Flood, Hilly and Backward Areas—Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme with 100% grant in aid to the State Governments/Union Territories.
- (ii) Assistance to Cooperatives for rehabilitation of sick milk unions with 50:50 sharing basis between Government of India and the concerned State Government.
- (iii) Strengthening infrastructure for quality and clean milk Production-100% grant in aid is provided to the State Governments for training of farmer members, supply of stainless steel utensils, chemicals and detergents and providing cold chain facilities with 75% Central assistance.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Out of about 37,900 villages in Rajasthan around 15,800 have been covered by Dairy

Cooperative Societies under 16 milk unions.

The Cooperative Unions/Federations in various States with the assistance of NDDB have made perspective plans covering activities in processing and manufacturing facilities, quality assurance, productivity enhancement, institutional building and society organization, National Information Network and market development.

Out of 16 milk unions in Rajasthan, perspective plans for 8 unions have been approved by NDDB with total outlay of Rs. 8805.97 lakhs and an amount of Rs. 3143.84 lakhs has been released during last three years. A *Statement* showing progress made in respect of key parameters is annexed.

Besides this, project under Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY), District Poverty Initiative Projects (DPIP), women dairy projects under Department of Women & Child Development and Saras Suraksha Kavach (Insurance Cover) have been taken up to increase milk production and help the dairy farmers/industry.

#### *Statement*

##### *Progress made in respect of key Parameters during last three years*

Key Parameters	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04*
DCS organised	7690	8364	9643
Farmer Member ('000)	465	505	534
Women Member ('000)	81	90	111
Milk Procurement (LKGPD)	11.03	12.51	10.36**
Milk Marketing (LLPD)	6.15	7.17	8.55

\*Provisional

\*\*Shortfall due to drought/famine.

#### **Effects of Forest Fires**

788. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the deleterious effects of forest fires on the regeneration capacity of natural forests including the regeneration of SAI (*Shorea robusta*);

(b) whether any study has been under taken in this regard;

(c) if so, the findings thereof;

(d) whether forests in our country predominately Sal are being gradually thinned out by the recurring forest fires and collection of leaves etc;

(e) whether the Government has constituted any Technology Mission on preventing forest fires; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Recurrent or uncontrolled forest fires influence the natural regeneration capacity of natural

forests including Sal forests by affecting the viability & development of seeds, damage to young saplings & mature stands making them susceptible to pests & diseases, altering the soil properties etc.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir. Few studies have been carried out in the Western Ghats, Himalayan region and in the Eastern Ghats, which have focused on regeneration status of certain species due to forest fires. It has been reported that in Western Ghats many endemic species are disappearing from their native habitat due to recurrent forest fires. In Eastern Ghats, it has been reported that the regeneration of sandal trees in its natural habitat and regeneration of many species in Shola Forests has been adversely affected due to forest fires.

(d) Recurring forests fires, heavy lopping of Sal trees for collection of Sal leaves and burning of ground for Sal Seed collection etc. have adversely affected natural Sal forest.

(e) and (f) There is no formal technology mission on forest fires as such but protection and control of unregulated forest fire has always been a priority issue with the ministry. A pilot project was launched in two states during 1985-1990 to address the problem of damage to forests from uncontrolled forest fires. Based on the success of the pilot project, the scheme titled "Forest Fire Control Methods" was launched during VIIIth-plan in 11-states and later on are of operation of the scheme was extended to all the states. During Xth plan, Integrated Forest Protection Scheme is under implementation which has Forest Fire Control and Management as one of the important component. The total outlay for the 10th plan is Rs. 445 Crores.

*[Translation]*

### **Pending Cases in Labour Courts**

789. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State and Union Territory-wise number of cases pending in Central Government Industrial Tribunals-cum-Labour Court as on March 31, 2004;

(b) the number of cases registered during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the number of cases disposed off on merits during the said period by the Presiding Officers;

(d) whether the Government has taken steps for expeditious disposal of pending cases; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SISH RAM OLA): (a) to (c) A statement is enclosed.

(d) and (e) The Government has taken following steps for expeditious disposal of pending cases in Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts:

- (i) In order to reduce the workload of the existing Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts, five new Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts have been set up; raising the total number of Tribunals to 22;
- (ii) Lok Adalats are being organized by the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts as an alternative mechanism for dispute-resolution.

### ***Statement***

Sl.No.	Name of Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts	State-wise jurisdiction	No. of cases pending as on 31-03-2004	No. of cases registered during last three years	Cases disposed of during last 3 years
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Mumbai No. 1\$	Maharashtra (partly) Goa (partly) U.T. of Daman and Diu (partly)	453	373	472



1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Mumbai No. 2	Maharashtra (partly) Goa (partly) U.T. of Daman and Diu (partly)	685	931	1179
3.	Nagpur	Maharashtra (partly) Goa (partly) U.T. of Daman and Diu (partly)	467	600	201
4.	Dhanbad No. 1	Bihar (partly) Jharkhand (partly)	2191	513	117
5.	Dhanbad No. 2	Bihar (partly) Jharkhand (partly)	1143	504	181
6.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	2155	727	449
7.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh (partly)	1068	469	399
8.	New Delhi No. 1	Union Territory of Delhi only	621	1432	187
9.	New Delhi No. 2	Haryana (partly) Uttar Pradesh (partly)	757	39	26
10.	Asansol	West Bengal (partly) Bihar (partly)	533	166	113
11.	Kolkata \$	West Bengal	345	158	141
12.	Chandigarh No. 1	U.T. of Chandigarh Punjab & Himachal Pradesh	2080	1093	1110
13.	Chandigarh No. 2	Jammu & Kashmir Haryana (partly)	.	.	.
14.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	206	289	357
15.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh (partly) Uttaranchal	436	485	474
16.	Bangalore	Karnataka	529	312	140
17.	Ernakulam	Kerala Lakshadweep	.	.	.
18.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu Pondicherry	588	1013	690
19.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	1597	1963	216

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Bhubaneswar	Orissa	471	759	334
21.	Guwahati	North Eastern States	*	*	*
22.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	*	*	*

\$ These Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts are also designated as National Tribunals.

\* These Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts have been set up only recently. They are yet to start their judicial functions.

### **Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Agriculture**

790. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN:  
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the centrally sponsored schemes being implemented together with the fresh such schemes proposed for agricultural development in the country, particularly in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh during the last three years;

(b) the details of the achievements made in this regard during the aforesaid period, State-wise; and

(c) the amount of funds utilised under those schemes so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) Following Centrally Sponsored Schemes are being implemented for agricultural development in Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh:

- Macro Management Scheme.
- Technology Mission on Cotton.
- Oilseed Production Programme (OPP)
- National Pulses Development Project (NPDP)
- Accelerated Maize Development Programme (AMDP)
- Timely Reporting Scheme (TRS)
- Improvement of Crop Statistics (ICS)
- Agriculture Census.

Macro Management Scheme consists of 27 schemes List is attached as Statement-I.

(b) and (c) The utilization of funds under these schemes during the last three years in the State of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh are given in the Statement-II & III enclosed.

### ***Statement I***

#### ***List of Centrally Sponsored Schemes Covered Under Macro Management Scheme***

1. Assistance to Coop. Weaker Section
2. Assistance to Women Cooperative
3. Non-overdue Cover Scheme
4. Agri. Credit Stabilisation Fund
5. Special Scheme for SC/ST
6. Integrated Cereal Development Programmes in Rice Based Cropping System Areas
7. Integrated Cereal Development Programme in Wheat Based Cropping System Areas
8. Integrated Cereal Development Programme in Coarse Cereals Based Cropping System Areas
9. Special Jute Development Programme
10. Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based Cropping System
11. Balanced & Integrated Use of Fertilizer
12. Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization among Small Farmers
13. Integrated Development of Tropical, Arid & Temperate Zone Fruits
14. Production and Supply of Vegetable Seeds
15. Development of Commercial Floriculture

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 16. Development of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants   | 23. National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas                      |
| 17. Development of Roots and Tube Crops            |   |
| 18. Development of Cocoa and Cashew                | 24. Scheme for Foundation & Certified Seed Production of Vegetable Crops          |
| 19. Integrated Programme for Development of Spices | 25. Soil Conservation in Catchments of River Valley Projects & Flood Prone Rivers |
| 20. Development of Mushroom                        |   |
| 21. Use of Plastics in Agriculture                 | 26. Reclamation & Development of Alkali Soils                                     |
| 22. Bee-Keeping                                    | 27. State Land Use Boards.  |

**Statement II****Name of the State: Madhya Pradesh***Details of Expenditure incurred under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes during the last three years.*

				(Rs. in Lakhs)
Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Expenditure 2001-2002	Expenditure 2002-03	Expenditure 2003-04
1.	Macro Management Scheme	3674.88	5686.09	2458.87
2.	Technology Mission on Cotton	69.00	145.01	138.64
3.	Oilseed Production Programme (OPP)	1207.00	675.00	1060.00
4.	National Pulses Development Project (NPDP)	275.84	132.50	336.00
5.	Accelerated Maize Development Programme (AMDP)	0.00	3.00	20.62
6.	Timely Reporting Scheme (TRS)	40.72	22.22	23.28
7.	Improvement of Crop Statistics (ICS)	48.46	26.41	20.65
8.	Agriculture Census	6.14	32.22	8.83
Total		5320.04	6722.45	4066.89

**Statement III****Name of the State: Chhattisgarh***Details of Expenditure incurred under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes during the last three years.*

				(Rs. in Lakhs)
Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Expenditure 2001-2002	Expenditure 2002-03	Expenditure 2003-04
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Macro Management Scheme	1483.00	1483.90	1600.00
2.	On-Farm Water Management	0.00	0.00	23.85

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Oilseed Production Programme (OPP)	157.00	70.00	46.00
4.	National Pulses Development Project (NPDP)	85.00	45.00	42.00
5.	Accelerated Maize Development Programme (AMDP)	29.03	6.36	10.07
6.	Timely Reporting Scheme (TRS)	0.00	19.53	10.22
7.	Improvement of Crop Statistics (ICS)	0.00	16.35	10.57
8.	Agriculture Census	0.00	9.14	4.83
Total		1754.03	1640.28	1747.34

*(English)***Minimum Support Price for Paddy**

791. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is in the process for fixing the Minimum Support Price for paddy for 2004-2005 by soliciting comments from the States on the recommendations of the Commission of Agriculture Costs and Prices;

(b) whether State Governments have submitted their point of views on this issue;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) Yes, Sir. Views of the State Governments, on fixation of Minimum Support Price of Kharif crops of 2004-05 season, including Paddy, based on the recommendations of the Commission of Agricultural Coasts and Prices (CACP) have been solicited.

(b) to (d) The view of a few major States are still awaited. They have been reminded to furnish their views/

comments expeditiously. Based on their views/comments, further action for consideration and decision by the Government would be taken expeditiously.

**Development of Infrastructure at Tourist Centres**

792. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to provide funds to the State Governments for development of infrastructure at important tourist centres;

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

(c) the steps taken to attract foreign tourists in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Development of tourism is undertaken primarily by the State Governments/UT Administrations. The Department of Tourism however, provides assistance for tourism projects identified in consultation with them. All State Governments/UT Administrations have been requested to send specific project proposals for consideration during 2004-05.

(c) The following measures are being taken to attract foreign tourists:

1. Penetrating key markets through an intensive marketing campaign.
2. Ensuring a better experience and development of infrastructure in key tourism destinations.
3. Ensuring better air connectivity to India.

**Assistance for Promotion of Poultry Farms**

793. SHRI ANANTA NAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of poultry farms functioning in the country at present particularly in Orissa;

(b) the central assistance provided to each state for the promotion of poultry farms during the last three years; and

(c) the State-wise number of poultry farms funded through such assistance during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) The State-wise number of Government poultry farms in the country including Orissa may be perused at the statement-I enclosed.

(b) and (c) The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, "Assistance to State Poultry Farms". The pattern of assistance is 100% for North Eastern States including Sikkim and on 80:20 Centre to State basis for other States.

The State-wise assistance provided under the Scheme and number of poultry farms assisted during the last three years viz. 2001-02, 2002-03 & 2003-04 may be perused at the Statement-II enclosed.

***Statement I***

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UTs	Number of Government poultry farms
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14
3.	Assam	23
4.	Bihar	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	4
6.	Goa	1

1	2	3
7.	Gujarat	12
8.	Haryana	2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	6
11.	Jharkhand	2
12.	Karnataka	26
13.	Kerala	13
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10
15.	Maharashtra	6
16.	Manipur	3
17.	Meghalaya	10
18.	Mizoram	8
19.	Nagaland	7
20.	Orissa	9
21.	Punjab	4
22.	Rajasthan	1
23.	Sikkim	8
24.	Tamil Nadu	25
25.	Tripura	6
26.	Uttar Pradesh	6
27.	Uttaranchal	3
28.	West Bengal	22
29.	Andaman & Nicobar	6
30.	Chandigarh	Nil
31.	Dadar Nagar Haveli	1
32.	Daman & Diu	Nil
33.	Delhi	1
34.	Lakshadweep	9
35.	Pondicherry	Nil

**Statement II*****Poultry: Centrally Sponsored Scheme: Assistance to State Poultry Farms***

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	2001-2002		2002-2003		2003-04	
		No. of farms assisted	Funds sanctioned	No. of farms assisted	Funds sanctioned	No. of farms assisted	Funds sanctioned
1.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	One	42.50
2.	Meghalaya	—	—	One	85.00	—	—
3.	Mizoram	One	45.00	One	70.00	One	57.00
4.	Nagaland	One	45.00	—	—	One	42.50
5.	Tripura	One	41.00	One	85.00	Two	82.50
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	One	45.00	—	—	Two	74.50
7.	Assam	—	—	Two	170.00	—	—
8.	Chhattisgarh	One	36.00	One	68.00	—	—
9.	Uttaranchal	One	36.00	One	68.00	—	—
10.	Uttar Pradesh	One	36.00	One	68.00	One	17.09
11.	West Bengal	Two	64.17	One	68.00	One	33.20
12.	Kerala	One	36.00	One	85.00	—	—
13.	Jharkhand	One	35.78	One	25.48	—	—
14.	Himachal Pradesh	One	21.05	One	59.87	One	27.40
15.	Bihar	One	31.20	—	—	—	—
16.	Madhya Pradesh	One	32.80	One	68.00	Two	48.93
17.	Rajasthan	—	—	One	77.79	—	—
18.	Orissa	—	—	One	68.00	One	15.00
19.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	Two	85.00
20.	Gujarat	—	—	—	—	One	22.38

**Creation of Tourism Estate Zone**

794. DR. M. JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently received a representation from PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CCI) suggesting creation of a tourism estate zone near Indira Gandhi International Airport on the

lines of one existing in Indonesia for development of tourism;

(b) if so, whether any study has been made to assess the advantages and disadvantages of the proposal; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No decision on conducting any study has been taken as the representation has only been received recently.

[*Translation*]

#### **Non-Availability of Fodder for Cattle**

795. SHRI RAMDAS BANDU ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the status of work done by the task force on drought;

(b) whether fodders are not available for the cattle;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) The Task Force on drought constituted on 30th July, 2002 to deal with the emergency arising out of the drought of 2002 was discontinued on 30th June, 2003. Under its directions a very severe drought was successfully managed with central relief assistance of Rs. 13,002 crores—Rs. 4215 crores as monetary assistance and Rs. 8787 crores as foodgrains to the affected states.

(b) to (d) As per the projected estimates by the Working Group on Animal Husbandry for formulation of the Xth Plan, as against the fodder requirement of 1594 million Tons, availability is 833 million Tons approximately. The shortfall of 761 million Tons consists of 635 million Tons green fodder and 126 million Tons dry fodder. Factors like increase in cattle population, rapid

urbanization, low yield of dry fodder from the high yielding varieties of grain crops and recurring natural calamities etc., have contributed to this deficit. While the primary responsibility to augment fodder supply is with the States, Central Government has taken certain initiatives to eliminate the estimated gaps. These are:

(i) Establishment of Central Fodder Development Organization consisting 7 Regional Stations for Forage Production and Demonstration and a Central Fodder Seed Production Farm for production of high yielding varieties of fodder seeds to assist the States in enhancing fodder production including the relevant extension activities.

(ii) Annual Supply of fodder minikits free of cost to farmers through the State Governments.

[*English*]

#### **Development of Animal Husbandry**

796. DR. COL. (RETD.) DHANI RAM SHANDIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes for development of animal husbandry being undertaken in Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra during the last three years; and

(b) the targets set and achievements made in this regard during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying is implementing number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes relating to Animal Husbandry in Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra. The details of these schemes and the funds released to Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra during the last three years are given in the enclosed statement.

#### **Statement**

*Funds released to Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra during last three years*

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Himachal Pradesh			Maharashtra		
		2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	National Project for Cattle & Buffalo Breed Programme	0.00	220.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	860.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	National Ram/Buck Production Programme	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Development and Preservation of Pack Animals	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Assistance to States for Fodder Development	0.00	1.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	8.44
5.	Assistance to State Poultry/Duck Farms	21.05	59.87	27.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Integrated Sample Survey	14.00	15.70	17.85	12.00	10.40	25.00
7.	Modernisation/Improvement of Slaughter Houses/CUC	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.00	75.00	0.00
8.	Livestock Census\$	0.00	1.91	32.00	0.00	29.64	285.00
9.	Animal Disease Control	38.50	24.50	67.16	77.00	50.78	91.20
10.	National Project on Rinderpest Eradication	25.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	25.00	25.00
11.	Professional Efficiency Development	0.25	5.25	3.20	0.00	0.00	28.84
12.	Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	122.00
Total		121.30	348.23	269.61	169.00	190.82	1445.48

*[Translation]***Uman Scheme of Maharashtra**

797. PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction work on Uman project in Maharashtra has not taken off due to non receipt of funds; and

(b) if so, by when the Government is likely to release the funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) Probably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to Human Project of Maharashtra. The Human Project of Maharashtra is an unapproved project. The Government of Maharashtra has reported that construction of Human Project has not taken off due to non-resolution of the issue of net present value of forest area diverted under the project proposal. Irrigation being a State subject the irrigation projects are planned formulated, executed and funded by the State Governments out of their own resources and as per their priorities. The Central Government is providing funds under the Accelerated

Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) to such ongoing approved major/medium irrigation projects which are in an advanced stage of completion.

*[English]***Irrigation Projects**

798. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is actively considering a proposal for irrigation projects including minor irrigation projects particularly for water scarcity districts in various States;

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

(c) the total expenditure involved therein and the time frame fixed for their completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (c) Irrigation being a state subject the irrigation projects are planned, formulated, executed and funded by the State Governments out of their own resources and as per their priorities. There is no proposal



with the Central Government under consideration for irrigation projects particularly for water scarcity districts in various States. However, Central Government is providing Central Loan Assistance (CLA) under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) to such on-going approved major/medium irrigation projects which are in advanced stage of completion and Surface minor irrigation schemes in Special Category States and KBK districts of Orissa. An amount of Rs. 14,670 crore has been released as CLA under AIBP to various States till March, 2004.

#### **Water Conservation Techniques**

799. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the steps taken to train farmers in water conservation techniques such as drip irrigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme Supplementation/Complementation of States' efforts through Work Plans (Macro Management) having 'Development of Use of Plastics in Agriculture'—as one of its component. Under the above said component, seventeen Precision Farming Development Centres are functioning in different agro-climatic regions of the country where farmers are being trained in adopting improved irrigation techniques like drip irrigation.

[*Translation*]

#### **Ratio of Agro Investment**

800. SHRI SHIVAJI ADHALRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ratio of agro investment to GDP has gone down over the years;

(b) if so, the comparative figures for the last three years;

(c) whether the Government are considering focusing second generation reforms in the agriculture sector;

(d) if so, whether investment ratio in this sector would be increased;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of incentives proposed to attract investment towards the agro sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) According to the estimates of the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), the ratio of gross capital formation (investment) in agriculture, excluding allied sectors, to GDP declined from 1.9% in 1990-91 to 1.3% in 1998-99. Though it increased to 1.4% in 1999-2000 it declined to 1.3% in 2000-01 and remained at that level in 2001-02 and 2002-03.

(c) to (f) In order to increase investment and growth in agriculture, the Government has identified thrust areas for focused and priority attention, which include doubling of rural credit in three years, market/price support to farmers for ensuring fair and remunerative prices, insurance of crops against production loss arising from natural calamities, creation of additional irrigation facilities and assistance to farmers under various agricultural, including horticultural, crop production programmes and market reforms. Promotion of direct marketing and contract farming and development of competitive agricultural markets in private and cooperative sectors have been identified as key areas of reform in the sector, requiring, inter-alia, amendments to the relevant State Acts.

#### **Compensation to Dependents of Deceased Persons**

801. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who lost their lives while protecting wild animals during the last five years, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has provided any compensation to the dependents of the deceased; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

*[English]***Amount Spent on Sports Infrastructure**

802. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by the Government on sports infrastructure, coaching camps, international exposure during the last three years; and

(b) the steps Government proposes to take to increase the said amount?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) The amount spent by the Government on sports infrastructure, coaching caps and international exposure during the last three years was Rs. 90.07 crores, Rs. 11.50 crores and Rs. 34.23 crores respectively.

(b) The requirements under the schemes during a particular year is reviewed at the time of formulation of next year's annual plan and allocation is sought accordingly. The Xth Plan allocation for the schemes relating to sports infrastructure is Rs. 312.61 crores. Coaching camps and international exposure are two components of the scheme relating to assistance to National Sports Federation and the Xth Plan allocation for this scheme is Rs. 106.50 crores.

**Protection of Wildlife in Flood Affected National Parks**

803. SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that Kaziranga National Park and Manas National Park in Assam have been severely hit by the flood;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to safeguard the lives of rare wild animals in these two National Parks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per the latest report received from the state during the year, so far the flooding has not been severe both in Kaziranga and Manas National Park.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Central Government provides financial assistance to the State for conservation of wildlife. Besides other activities for protection and conservation of wildlife in these areas, funds are also utilized for providing boats for effective communication, maintenance of highlands for providing shelter to wild animals during the floods, and reusing endangered animals in the Parks. The Kaziranga National Park has a Wildlife Rescue Center established to provide immediate medical treatment to the injured wild animals. Restriction on speed of vehicles in the adjacent National Highway are also imposed to protect animals trying to move to higher grounds from accidents.

**Export of Organic farm Produce**

804. SHRI PRAKASHBAPU V. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government intend to export Rs. 300 crores of organic farm produce;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to protect agricultural products from chemical pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government has a scheme of Integrated Nutrient Management, which includes soil test based judicious use of chemical fertilizers in conjunction with organic manures and bio-fertilizers. There is emphasis on the use of organic sources of nutrients like farm yard manure, compost, green manure, vermin compost and bio-fertilizers.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is the main plank of plant protection strategy to minimize the chemical pollution of agricultural products. The major activities under IPM include pest monitoring for forewarning; conservation of natural enemies in farmers' fields; production and field releases of bio-control agents and production of eco-friendly bio-pesticides.

**Vehicular Pollution in Delhi**

805. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that vehicular pollution is going on unabated in Delhi, despite introducing CNG;

(b) if so, whether vehicular pollution in Delhi has increased from 64 per cent to 72 per cent during the last ten years; and

(c) if so, the preventive measures the Government have taken so far to check vehicular pollution keeping in view that the number of vehicles in Delhi is likely to increase further in 2004-2005?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) It has been estimated that vehicular exhaust emission contributes to an extent of 64-72% of the total air pollution load generated in Delhi. However, due to various measures taken for controlling air pollution including introducing of CNG, the ambient air quality in Delhi has improved. Average values at all sites in Delhi have indicated reduction in levels of air pollution in terms of Sulphur Di-oxide (18%), Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter (11%), Suspended Particulate Matter (14%) and Carbon Monoxide (13%).

(c) A number of steps have been taken to check vehicular pollution in Delhi, which inter-alia include;

- Introduction of Mass Rapid Transit System in phases, executed by Delhi Metro Rail Corporation with effect from 02.10.1998.
- Ban on plying of 8-year old stage carriage buses and contract carriage buses in NCT of Delhi except on CNG (Compressed Natural Gas).
- Enforcement of auto exhaust emission standards for new vehicles at manufacturing stage.
- Supply of only pre-mixed oil (Petrol and 2T-Oil) for two and three wheelers at all petrol pumps in Delhi.
- From 1.4.2000 onward, registration of only those private non-commercial vehicles (cars) which confirm to EURO-II/Bharat Stage-II emission norms.
- Regular checks against polluting vehicles through mobile enforcement team by the Transport Department, Government of Delhi.
- Construction of fly overs at the busy road junction for smooth running of traffic.

### **Reforms in Sugar Industry**

806. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce reforms in sugar industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the benefits likely to accrue from these reforms;

(c) whether the Government proposes to bring sugar industry under priority sector for accessing credit on easy terms;

(d) if so, whether the Government has approached financial institutions in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) by when the said reforms are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) Government have decided to continue with the present arrangement upto September, 2005 and review the position in February, 2005.

(c) to (f) No decision has been taken in this regard.

### **Decline in Population of Asiatic Lions**

807. DR. M. JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the population of Asiatic lions of Gir forest is dwindling day by day;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken/to be taken to conserve the species and ensure increase in its population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No, Sir. On the contrary the population of Asiatic lions has shown increase from 304 in 1995 to 327 in 2001.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Central Government provides technical and financial assistance to State Government for improvement of infrastructure for protection and conservation of the habitat and population of the lions. As lion is in Schedule I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 it has been provided with maximum protection under the existing laws.

*[Translation]*

**Mobile Vans for Distribution of Foodgrains and Kerosene Oil**

808. SHRI RAMDAS BANDU ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mobile vans available alongwith the number of vans presently operating for the distribution of foodgrains, kerosene oil and other essential commodities in remote tribal areas of the country especially in Maharashtra;

(b) the numbers of mobile vans still required for the propose;

(c) the financial assistance being provided by the Central Government for the said purpose;

(d) whether financial assistance is also provided for the maintenance and operation of the said vehicles;

(e) if not, whether grant will be provided by the Government for compensating the loss suffered by the State Government on account of this;

(f) if so, by when it is likely to be made available; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) A Total of 1569 mobile vans/trucks were sanctioned to various States/UTs under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Purchase of mobile Vans/Trucks" for strengthening Public Distribution System, from 1985-86 to 2001-2002. In Maharashtra, under Doorstep Delivery Scheme, i.e. supply of foodgrains to the Fair Price Shops by Government vehicles, 90 vehicles and 115 vehicles

are presently operating in Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and Integrated Tribal Development Programme (ITDP) are respectively. However, kerosene is not delivered through these vehicles. Out of these 39 vehicles from ITDP area are not functioning.

(b) As reported by the Government of Maharashtra they require 76 more vehicles for the purpose.

(c) to (g) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Purchase of mobile vans/trucks" has been discontinued from the Tenth Five Year Plan i.e. April, 2002, hence no financial assistance is being provided by the Central Government at present.

**Stock of Foodgrains**

809. SHRI SHIVAJI ADHALRAO PATIL:  
SHRI TUKARAM GANGADHAR GADAKH:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the actual demand alongwith the total stock of foodgrains particularly wheat and rice during the last two years;

(b) the current stock of foodgrains alongwith the expected increase/decrease in the stock during 2004-2005;

(c) whether millions of people are starving despite over flowing stocks;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to rectify this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) Allocation of foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is made @35 KG per family per month. The allocation under various welfare Schemes is made by concerned nodal Ministries as per approved guidelines. The total allocation of foodgrains made to various States and Union Territories under TPDS and Welfare Schemes during the last 2 years is as follows:

(In lakh tonnes)

Year	Rice	Wheat	Total
2002-03	452.69	444.31	897.00
2003-04	445.23	428.83	874.06

Stock position of wheat and rice as on 31.3.2003 and 31.3.2004 in Central Pool is as under:

(In lakh tonnes)

As on	Rice	Wheat	Total
31.3.2003	171.57	156.45	328.02
31.3.2004	132.77	68.93	201.70

(b) The current stock position of wheat and rice as on 31.05.2004 is as under:

(in lakhs tonnes)

As on	Rice	Wheat	Total
31.5.2004	122.51	193.90	316.41

The expected stock of 2004-05 as under:

(In lakhs tonnes)

As on	Rice	Wheat	Total
1.7.2004	113.00	198.00	311.00
1.10.2004	70.00	151.00	221.00
1.1.2005	135.00	109.00	244.00

The actual stock position would depend upon the actual procurement and off take by various States.

(c) No report of starvation has been received from any State/UT.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

#### **Illegal Export of Livestock**

810. DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that 80 per cent of livestock being reared in Brazil are of Indian breed;

(b) if so, whether the Government is aware that every year livestock semen worth crores of rupees, are illegally smuggled to Brazil; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (c) Information will be collected and laid on the table of the table of the House.

[English]

#### **Declining of Agricultural Growth Rate**

811. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agricultural growth rate registered a steep decline during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the factors responsible for a steep fall in agricultural growth rate;

(d) whether the Government has formulated plans to increase the agricultural growth rate during the current fiscal year; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) As per data released by Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi the growth rate in agriculture increased by 6.8% in 2001-02. Though agricultural growth declined by 5.2% in 2002-03, it is estimated to have increased by 9.1% in 2003-04.

(c) The sharp decline by 5.2% in agriculture growth during 2002-03 was on account of the severe drought that affected several parts of the country, which suffered from deficient and scanty rainfall from southwest monsoon. The resulting decline in area and yield adversely affected agriculture production in the country.

(d) and (e) In order to increase agricultural growth rate, the Government has identified thrust areas for

focused and priority attention, which include doubling of rural credit in three years, market/price support to farmers for ensuring fair and remunerative prices, insurance of crops against production loss arising from natural calamities, creation of additional irrigation facilities and assistance to farmers under various agricultural, including horticultural, crop production programmes and market reforms.

#### Unpaid amount in EPF

812. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in absence of complete address of beneficiaries or non-receipt of application a large amount is lying unpaid with the Employees Provident Fund;

(b) if so, the total unpaid amount as on date, State-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken to benefit the labourers in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SISH RAM OLA): (a) and (b) Employment Provident Fund Organisation do not maintain address of the members. Under the Scheme, as soon as a member applies for settlement of claim, the claim is settled. There is an amount of Rs. 942.95 crores in Unclaimed Deposit Account as on 31.3.2004 (Unaudited). State-wise details are given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) The EPFO is constantly involved in settlement of Claims of the members.

#### Statement

##### Unclaimed deposit account

Sl.No.	Region	Un-audited Balance as on 31.3.2004
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,732,330,363.84
2.	Bihar	640,455.03
3.	Chhattisgarh	N/a
4.	Delhi	66,608,740.59
5.	Goa	39,594,861.85

1	2	3
6.	Gujarat	145,408,403.31
7.	Haryana	61,630,571.60
8.	Himachal Pradesh	136,194,000.00
9.	Jharkhand	503,214.65
10.	Karnataka	187,803,321.00
11.	Kerala	1,742,889.70
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3,029,590.24
13.	Maharashtra	655,406,384.35
14.	North East Region	4,281,910.58
15.	Orissa	1,142,242.08
16.	Punjab	136,218,885.37
17.	Rajasthan	11,676,844.14
18.	Tamil Nadu	388,485,085.12
19.	Uttaranchal	26,790,140.43
20.	Uttar Pradesh	107,160,561.73
21.	West Bengal	4,722,863,195.32
Total		9,429,511,660.93

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SISH RAM OLA): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Employees' State Insurance (General) (Amendment) Regulations, 2003 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. N-12/13/4/2003-P&D: in Gazette of India dated the 31st January, 2004 under sub-section (4) of section 97 of the employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.
- (2) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 792 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 2004 regarding inclusion of subject fields namely "Printing Technology" for Technician (Vocational) Apprentices and "Packaging Technology" for Technician Apprentices under the

Apprentices Act, 1961 issued under section 2 of the Said Act.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 112/04]

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PRIYARANJAN DASMUNSI): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Brahmaputra Board, Guwahati, for the year 2002-2003, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Brahmaputra Board, Guwahati, for the year 2002-2003.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 113/04]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee, for the year 2002-2003, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee, for the year 2002-2003.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 114/04]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Ranchi Ashok, Bihar Hotel Corporation Limited, for the year 2001-2002.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Ranchi Ashok, Bihar Hotel Corporation Limited, for the year 2001-2002, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 115/04]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Punjab Hotel Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 2001-2002.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Punjab Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 2001-2002, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 116/04]

- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Pondicherry, for the year 2002-2003.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Pondicherry, for the year 2002-2003, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 117/04]

- (d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Utkal Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Puri, for the year 2002-2003.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Utkal Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Puri, for the year 2002-2003, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 118/04]

- (e) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Assam Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Guwahati, for the year 2002-2003.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Assam Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Guwahati, for the year 2002-2003, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 119/04]

- (f) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Donyi Polo Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Itanagar, for the year 2002-2003.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Donyi Polo Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Itanagar, for the year 2002-2003, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Six statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 120/04]

- (3) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Tourism for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 121/04]

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the State Farms Corporation of India and the Department of Agriculture and Corporation, Ministry of Agriculture for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 122/04]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Union of India, New Delhi, for the year 2002-2003.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Union of India, New Delhi, for the year 2002-2003, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Cooperative Union of India, New Delhi, for the year 2002-2003.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 123/04]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Cooperative Training, New Delhi, for the year 2002-2003.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Cooperative Training, New Delhi, for the year 2002-2003, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Council for Cooperative Training, New Delhi, for the year 2002-2003.

- (5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 124/04]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2002-2003.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2002-2003, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Development Corporation (Employees Provident Fund), New Delhi, for the year 2002-2003, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iv) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2002-2003.

- (7) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 125/04]



- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Federation of Cooperative Spinning Mills, Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2002-2003, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the All India Federation of Cooperative Spinning Mills Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2002-2003.
- (9) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (8) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 126/04]

- (10) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 43(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th January, 2004 containing Corrigendum to the Notification No. G.S.R. 251 dated the 23rd June, 2003 issued under section 22 of the National Cooperative Development Corporation Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 127/04]

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Govind Ballabh Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development, Kosi-Katarmal, Almora, for the year 2002-2003, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Govind Ballabh Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development, Kosi-Katarmal, Almora, for the year 2002-2003.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 128/04]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education, Dehra Dun, for the year 2002-2003, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education, Dehra Dun, for the year 2002-2003.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 129/04]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Plywood Industries Research and Training Institute, Bangalore, for the year 2002-2003, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Plywood Industries Research and Training Institute, Bangalore, for the year 2002-2003.
- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 130/04]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Central Warehousing Corporation and the Department of Food and Public Distribution, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 131/04]

- (2) A copy of the Food Corporations (Amendment) Rules, 2004 (Hindi and English versions) published

in Notification No. G.S.R. 342(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th May, 2004 under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Food Corporations Act, 1964.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 132/04]

12.03 hrs.

## ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

### Coconut Development Board

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): Sir, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of section 4(4) (e) of the Coconut Development Board Act, 1979 read with rule 4(1)(i) and (ii) of the Coconut Development Board Rules 1981, the members of this House do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Coconut Development Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder."

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of section 4(4) (e) of the Coconut Development Board Act, 1979 read with rule 4(1)(i) and (ii) of the Coconut Development Board Rules 1981, the members of this House do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Coconut Development Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder."

*The motion was adopted.*

12.04 hrs.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION UNDER RULE 357

[English]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to give a personal explanation under Rule 357.

On 6th July, 2004, some hon. Members of this House made an allegation that I have "links" with the key accused in the stamp paper scam, Abdul Karim Telgi and Anil Ghote. A photograph was exhibited to justify this allegation.

Sir, let me, at the outset, say that there is no substance whatsoever in this accusation. Since the accusation is born out of the photographs taken on the occasion of a public function in Dhule, Maharashtra, let me put the facts before you and the House.

Sometime in June, 1999, I received an invitation from Shri Anil Ghote, the then MLA, Maharashtra, on behalf of the Organizing Committee, set up to build a memorial for Param Vir Chakra Vijeta, Shri Abdul Hamid, to unveil the statue of this great hero of the Indian Army who laid down his life in the war against Pakistan in 1965. It was at a time when the Kargil War was on. I had accepted the invitation and said that when hostilities in Kargil ended, I would come for the function.

Towards the end of June, my Cabinet colleague, Shri Ram Jethmalani, got in touch with me and insisted that I spare some time in early July. I was also told that Shri Narayan Rane, the then Chief Minister of Maharashtra and Shri Gopinath Munde, the then Deputy Chief Minister of Maharashtra, would also be present for this function.

I left Delhi on July 2, 1999 at 7.00 p.m. and reached Mumbai at 8.55 p.m. by an Indian Airlines flight and stayed in the night at the airport rest room. On 3rd July, along with Shri Narayan Rane, Shri Gopinath Munde and Shri Ram Jethmalani, I left by Maharashtra State Government aircraft at 9.00 a.m. and reached Dhule at 11.00 a.m. The function to inaugurate the Memorial of Param Vir Chakra Vijeta, Abdul Hamid, was held between 11.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. at Dhule. After the function was over, we—myself, Shri Narayan Rane, Shri Gopinath Munde and Shri Ram Jethmalani—left Dhule at 3.30 p.m. in the Maharashtra State Government aircraft and reached Mumbai at 5.30 p.m. I left for Delhi by an Indian Airlines flight at 8.00 p.m. the same day.

I had no clue about the people who were on the dais at the function, except Mr. and Mrs. Ghote. If a photograph shows Abdul Karim Telgi on the dais, a person whom I have never met in my life, to call this as "links" is, to say the least, unjust. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Some comments were made on the floor of the House about an hon. Member. He is entitled

to give his personal explanation. I have allowed him. Shri George Fernandes, please go on.

Nothing else will be recorded except Shri George Fernandes' statement.

...(Interruptions)\*

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

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing else will be recorded except Shri George Fernandes' statement.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member has the right to give a personal explanation. I have allowed him. You cannot stop him.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, this is not fair.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri George Fernandes, please go on.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I had known Shri Ghote since the time he and Shri Sharad Joshi had joined together and had launched "Shetkari Sangathan" which fought for the rights of the farmers of the country, through innumerable struggles, for which they were beaten and jailed on several occasions. As a trade unionist, I often participated in their movement. ... (Interruptions) When the Shetkari Sangathan collapsed, I lost touch with both of them. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please keep quiet.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Some time in October 2002, Shri Anil Ghote, the then MLA, Maharashtra, invited me along with Shri Nitish Kumar and Shri Ram Jethmalani, to unveil the statue of Pandurang Suryavanshi, a martyr of Kargil War from Dhule and the statutes of

Dr. Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar and Lord Buddha, and to attend a public meeting. On October 26, 2002, Shri Nitish Kumar and I left Delhi by a Jet Airways flight at 2.00 p.m. reaching Mumbai at 3.55 p.m. Shri Ram Jethmalani, who had also been invited for this function, joined us at Mumbai and all three of us left Mumbai at 4.05 p.m. by an IAF helicopter reaching Dhule at 5.40 p.m. The function to unveil the statutes and the public meeting thereafter was held between 6.00 p.m. and 8.00 p.m. Immediately after the completion of these engagements, Shri Nitish Kumar left the same night by a train for Ahmedabad to attend to his other commitments. Shri Ram Jethmalani left for Pune. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have said that nothing else will be recorded except the hon. Member's explanation.

...(Interruptions)\*

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I left for Nasik the same night where, on the following day, a Sunday, I addressed the 14th National Congress for Defence Studies at the Bhonsala Military College in Nasik at 10.30 a.m. and, thereafter, at 2.00 p.m. delivered the Madhavrao Limaye Memorial Lecture.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have nothing more to say except to express my gratitude to you having provided me with an opportunity to make clarifications on the issue raised by some hon. Members of this House. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is allowed on this.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): They should know an apology for having levelled such allegation. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: They should all apologise. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats. I am now giving a ruling on a matter.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats. You cannot disturb me. I want to give a ruling on a very important issue. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, you cannot disturb the hon. Speaker. I am giving a ruling on an important matter. Please take your seats. I will not allow you.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had raised this issue first under rule 357. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Yadav, you are then interrupting the Speaker. I will not permit this.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am giving a ruling on a very important issue. Please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Malhotra, I am asking him to sit down. Why are you complicating it? I am trying to protect you. You are complicating it.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am going to give a ruling on an important issue. Shri Yadav, you are a senior Member. You are a responsible Member. Please do not interrupt the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: I want to make only one submission to you. ...(Interruptions)

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: I have also to make a submission. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: No one is preventing you from day so. Mr. Speaker, Sir, allow me to speak.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...\*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I am giving my ruling on a very important matter. Please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is clear that you are defying the Chair deliberately. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: All of you must sit down now. I will not allow you. I am on my legs.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing can be shown. I will not allow this. Please sit down. I am on my legs. Do not force me to take unpleasant action. Do not do that.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Fernandes, I am trying to control the House.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I want to give a ruling. Please do not compel me to take unpleasant action. I will not tolerate this. You are interfering with the Chair giving a ruling.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: I have a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order. There is no business now. Please sit down. I am not allowing any point of order.

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\*Not recorded.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna): What is this?  
 ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI (Bhagalpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, they just cannot display posters.  
 ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: It is not allowed. You cannot show that poster here. You must know it. Please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You please, sit down. You are not the Speaker. I am trying to control the House and do not complicate the matter. I am going to give a ruling. You have no patience to hear the Speaker's ruling. Is this the way the House will run? What is everybody saying about us?

...(*Interruptions*)

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Then when will I make my point?

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: You can speak at a proper time when you are allowed by the Chair.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: When you are allowed by the Chair, you can speak. This should be understood here.

12.13 hrs.

## RULING BY THE SPEAKER

**Re : Notices to raise issues involving allegations of serious nature against Ministers**

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, on 9th July, 2004, I had received notices from Sarvashri Ananth Kumar and D.V. Sadananda Gowda expressing their intention to raise

the issues involving allegations of a serious nature against the former Chief Minister of Karnataka and other Ministers of the Karnataka Government as well as the Union Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. While Shri Sadananda Gowda sought to level allegations against both the former Chief Minister and the Union Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Ananth Kumar, in his notice confined the allegations to the former Chief Minister and a Minister of the State Government. The allegations, as seen from the notices, appear to be based on the purported deposition made by a former police official before the Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate in Bangalore in connection with the 'Stamp Paper Scam Case'. The present status of the matter as to whether it is *sub judice* or not, is not known in clear terms.

In my ruling on 9th July, 2004, I had disallowed both the notices and in my observation in the House on the subject on 9th July, 2004, I had emphasized the need to follow the well laid down rules and practices with regard to making of allegations against any person.

Now I wish to state the reasons why I disallowed the notices. There is a specific rule being Rule 353 in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha which reads as follows:

"No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a Member against any person unless the Member has given adequate advance notice to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply:

Provided that the Speaker may at any time prohibit any Member from making any such allegation if he is of opinion that such allegation is derogatory to the dignity of the House or that no public interest is served by making such allegation."

This is the rule. Both the notices given by the hon. Members attracted the provisions of Rule 353. As no adequate advance notice was given to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned, I could not allow the hon. Members to raise the same because the same contained allegations of defamatory or incriminatory nature.

In Kaul and Shakhder's book on Practice and Procedure of Parliament (Fifth Edition) the observations of the Rules Committee which proposed the rule have been set out and I quote the relevant portion from pages 917 and 918 for the information of the hon. Members:

[Mr. Speaker]

"It was against the rules of parliamentary debate and decorum to make defamatory statements or allegations of incriminatory nature against any person and the position was rather worse if such allegations were made against persons who were not in a position to defend themselves on the floor of the House. The House should not be made a forum where the conduct and character of persons should be brought into disrepute, as the person against whom allegations were made had no remedy against a speech made on the floor of the House which was privileged. In order to safeguard the honour of the people generally it was imperative that the Members applied voluntary restraint and resorted to making allegations in cases of extreme necessity where there was an element of public interest. Even in such cases, it was necessary that reasonable opportunity should be given to the Minister concerned to investigate into the matter and to produce, if necessary, defence on behalf of the person concerned.

It would not be right to place an absolute ban on Members making such allegations as that might stand in the way of their discharging their duties as responsible Members. While a Member should be given absolute right to bring to the notice of the House any matter which on proper investigation he feels should be ventilated even though it involves the character or reputation of any person, he should in the interest of public morality and high parliamentary decorum inform the Speaker beforehand of his intention to do so and also the Minister concerned. The Minister will then have an opportunity to look into the matter beforehand and to come prepared with a reply also. At the same time the Speaker will have also an opportunity of satisfying himself that the Member has made reasonable inquiries and has in his possession *prima facie* evidence in support of his allegations."

It has been further observed in Kaul and Shakdher at page 918 as follows:

"Unless advance notice is given to the Speaker and the Minister concerned, a Member is not permitted to make allegations in the House. Where allegations are made without fulfilling this requirement, an objection to that effect can be taken by any Member in the House and the Chair in such a case may uphold the objection and forbid the Member from proceeding further in the matter. The Chair may also

*suo motu* object to the allegations being made where these are made without following the prescribed procedure. In appropriate cases, the Member may be asked to withdraw them or the Chair may even order the expunction of the allegations from the proceedings though this is done in exceptional cases only."

At page 921 of Kaul and Shakdher, the procedure which has to be followed in dealing with the allegations made against outsiders has been set out, as laid down by the Chair on 17th December, 1970, which reads thus:

"(1) No Member shall be allowed to make an allegation against an outsider unless he has obtained the prior permission of the Speaker after giving advance notice thereof to the Speaker and the Minister concerned. Such notice shall give the name of the person concerned, the nature of allegation against him and some evidence to show that there is a *prima facie* case.

(2) Where a Member makes an allegation in the House against an outsider without obtaining the prior permission of the Speaker the same may not form part of the record of the House."

In the cases of allegations made against Government officers, it will be for the Minister concerned to make a statement in the House, if he so wishes.

When a representation from an outside is substantiated by documentary evidence, the Speaker may, in his discretion, refer the matter to the Government or the Committee on Petitions for inquiry and report.

In these circumstances, I was not inclined to permit Shri Ananth Kumar to raise the matter as it was not permissible for him to raise the matter of which he had given the notice.

As regards Shri Sadananda Gowda's notice *inter-alia* proposing to make allegations against the Union Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, I may invite the attention of the House again to page 921 of Kaul and Shakdher wherein it is stated that it is not enough for a Member merely to give notice to the Speaker in general terms before making allegations in the House. For this purpose, it is necessary that:

- (i) The Member gives adequate notice to the Speaker and the Minister concerned;

- (ii) The details of the charges sought to be levelled are spelt out in precise terms and are duly supported by the requisite documents, which are to be authenticated by the Member;
- (iii) The Member before making the allegations in the House, satisfies himself after making enquiries that there is a basis for the allegations;
- (iv) The Member is prepared to accept the responsibility for the allegations; and
- (v) The Member is prepared to substantiate the allegations.

I also wish to point out that the conduct of the high functionaries, including Ministers can be discussed only on appropriate motions drawn in a form approved by the Speaker. As the conditionalities stipulated after the rules were not complied with, I had disallowed the notice of Shri Sadananda Gowda. However, if a fresh notice, which complies with the rules and procedures, is given, I may consider the matter on its merits.

Since the matter is of importance and on many occasions allegations are made, I felt the position should be made clear.

12.22 hrs.

### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377\*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, so far as Matters under Rule 377, listed for the day, are concerned, they will be treated as laid on the Table.

- (I) **Need to ensure increased public investment in agriculture and open the sector for direct foreign investment**

*[English]*

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI (Bapatla): The agriculture has suffered from decreasing public investment during last one decade resulting in a sharp fall in agricultural productivity and yield. Poor quality seeds and fertilizers, erratic power supply and fall in institutional credit and in growth of irrigation infrastructure resulted in steep fall in rural employment generation from 1.7% per annum to 0.5% per annum. These factors ultimately affect the

farmers community who are hard hit and often take the extreme steps of committing suicides.

I, therefore, request the Government to take steps to ensure increased public investment in agriculture, stress on organic farming, improvement of storage and transport facilities and reviving irrigation potentials which are some of the priorities, the Government should look into immediately. If need be, the Government should open the agriculture sector to foreign direct investment to improve rural life and employment generation in rural areas.

An early consideration and implementation of the above suggestions would give an impetus to rural development in the country in general and Andhra Pradesh specifically.

- (II) **Need to take steps to solve the problem of scarcity of drinking water in Berhampur Parliamentary Constituency, Orissa**

SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU (Berhampur-Orissa): United Progressive Alliance Government has promised in the Common Minimum Programme for safe drinking water to every nook and corner of the country. This was also reflected in the Budget presented by the Hon. Finance Minister on 8th July, 2004. My Lok Sabha constituency Berhampur (Orissa) consists of two municipalities, seven NACs and sixteen blocks. Since last 25 years this whole constituency faces acute drinking water shortage. Promises have been made by the State Governments earlier but nothing has materialized. So I request the Union Government to direct the State Government to send proposals to solve this problem, particularly to Berhampur city, the heart of South Orissa where 3 lac people have been suffering since long.

- (III) **Need to provide reservations to Kashmiri migrants in jobs and admissions to educational institutions**

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD (Mumbai North Central): I take this opportunity to invite the attention of Government to the plight of displaced Kashmiris including Kashmiri Pandits who have been forced to leave their hearts and homes in the valley and are forced to lead a life of refugees in their own country. Though belonging to well to do families, the well educated Kashmiri youth are leading a life of penury, in different parts of the country.

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\*Treated as laid on the Table.

[Shri Eknath Mahadeo Gaikwad]

The slums of Bandra and Kharwadi stride out of the agony of lives of the migrant Kashmiri population trying to make both ends meet in penury. Kashmiri women and children including educated children go begging from door to door, in the absence of work for livelihood. Maharashtra Government has already reserved a quota for Kashmiri migrants in the State Education institutions. I would suggest that the Central Government and the Governments in different States and Union Territories set apart reserve a specific quota in educational institutions and State Government services.

**(iv) Need to extend Cell one mobile service of BSNL to Karimganj, Assam**

SHRI LALIT MOHAN SUKLABAIYA (Karimganj): It is very unfortunate that in spite of repeated appeal and representation, the BSNL authority has not taken any initiative in extending Cell-one Mobile service at Karimganj. In response to the advertisement for Mobile Service in South Assam (Karimganj, Hailakandi and Cachar districts), the proposed subscribers of Karimganj applied for the service depositing security money. The subscribers of all the Districts other than Karimganj have been provided with the service on 24th March 2004. The BSNL seeks to justify this discrimination by referring to the restrictive policy of Home and Defence Ministers, in respect of extending of Mobile service in the Border towns. But in contrast, the service has been extended to many other border areas like Jammu & Kashmir, West Tripura, North Tripura and Garo Hills of Meghalaya.

I request the Union Government to extend the Cell-one Mobile service to Karimganj, Assam.

**(v) Need to check recurrent floods in Banka district of Bihar and ensure adequate relief measures to the affected people**

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI (Bhagalpur): Sir, on June 21, 2004, seven persons were drowned and crops standing in thousands of acres of land damaged because of the flood caused due to rising of 14 feet water all of sudden in the Lakshmipur Dam under Banka district of Bihar. The farmers of Bhagalpur and Banka districts suffered a huge loss as a result of the flood. An iron gate has not been installed at the above dam which was completed in 1972 across the Chanan river and the 'slip way' system is in place to drain out additional water. In case, there is heavy rain, severe flood problem arises there. Bhagalpur has had to face five severe floods so

far since the 1995 flood. There is no arrangement of electricity, generator, mobile phone or wireless set at the above dam so that immediate steps should be taken in case water raises at night. Therefore, it is imperative to raise the height of the Lakshmipur dam. An iron gate should be installed there first so that water is drained out as per requirement. Embankments along the Chanan river and others, damaged due to flood, should be repaired. Similarly, roads and houses should also be repaired. Compensation should be given to those whose crops have been damaged and next of kin and kin of those who have died due to flood. Relief works should be undertaken and facilities like electricity and communications should also be provided at the Lashmiur dam.

**(vi) Need to provide financial assistance to the Government of Punjab to check the mysterious disease caused due to presence of selenium in the soil in Hoshiarpur Parliamentary Constituency**

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA (Hoshiarpur): Sir, thousands of people are in the grip of the mysterious disease in my parliamentary constituency, Hoshiarpur due to presence of selenium in the soil there as a result of which their hair is falling, nails have been malformed and they are inflicted with other skin diseases. Even the horns and the hoofs of the animals are falling prematurely. The State Government has not taken many effective steps despite repeated requests because of which there is widespread resentment among the people. The Agriculture Department has suggested the use of a chemical, gypsum to remove the poisonous selenium from the soil and for this they had assured to provide 25 per cent subsidy to the farmers but the State Government has not so far acted upon this also.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to immediately direct the State Government to take effective steps for prevention of the said disease in view of its gravity so that people are saved from this deadly disease and also to provide necessary funds to the State Government for prevention of this disease.

**(vii) Need to expedite the construction of the planned bridge over river Siang at Ranaghat, Pasighat in East Siang district of Arunachal Pradesh**

[English]

SHRI TAPIR GAO (Arunachal East): Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw through you the kind attention



of the Government towards completing the construction work of bridge over River Siang at Raneghat, Pasighat in East Siang district of Arunachal Pradesh.

In this connection, I submit that on 19th April, 1988 the then Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, had laid foundation for construction of a bridge over River Siang main tributary of River Brahmaputra at Raneghat on N.H. 52 in East Siang District of Arunachal Pradesh. The construction work has been awarded to M/s. Gamon India Limited and it was to complete the aforesaid bridge in 1992. But, it is a matter of grave concern for us that even after 12 years GIL has not completed its construction work as per schedule except planting one pillar for namesake. It seems that till date the Government has not taken any appropriate action in the matter.

Therefore, I urge upon the Central Government that the appropriate directions should be issued to the concerned authority to complete the aforesaid construction work of the bridge at the earliest.

**(viii) Need to accord clearance to Beena river Irrigation Project in Sagar Parliamentary Constituency of Madhya Pradesh**

*[Translation]*

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Sagar): Sir, my parliamentary constituency, Sagar in Madhya Pradesh is lagging for behind from the irrigation point of view whereas the farmers there are very hard working. The wheat of Khurai and Beena is considered of super quality. The Madhya Pradesh Government had sent the proposal of the Beena river project to the Union Government 10-12 years back, which had been still lying pending. If this project is cleared, hundreds of the farmers of Sagar and Vidisha would be benefited and thousands of acres of land could be irrigated.

I, therefore, request the Union Government to accord clearance to the Beena river project of Sagar district on priority basis so that the farmers of Sagar and Vidisha districts could become economically strong and the problems of irrigation and drinking water could be solved.

**(ix) Need to improve the telecommunication services in rural areas, especially in Birbhum district, West Bengal**

*[English]*

DR. RAMCHANDRA DOME (Birbhum): The progress of rural telecommunication service in general, especially in my district, Birbhum of West Bengal, is not at all

satisfactory. The work of opening of new exchanges and laying of underground cable has been stopped by the previous Government, thereby deprived the thousands of village consumers who have been waiting for years together.

The alternative mode of telecommunication in the rural area is WLL service, but that too is inadequate in number in respect of the existing demand. The quality of telecommunication services in the rural area is also very poor.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to take appropriate policy decision to expedite the telephone connections to the rural consumers as well as improvement of the services to the consumer satisfaction.

**(x) Need to ensure adequate supply of gas at economical rates to the glass industrial units in Firozabad, U.P. with a view to make them viable**

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Sir, the glass industry of Ferozabad, U.P. is world famous. Earlier, this industry was coal based but in the name of safety of the Taj Mahal the supply of coal to these glass industrial units was stopped and as per the directions of the Supreme Court it was decided that gas would be supplied to them. But, the gas being supplied to run this cottage and small-scale industry is less than its requirements. The gas proposed to be supplied by the Gas Authority of India to these glass industrial units as alternative fuel is costly and these cottage and small scale industries are not in a position to bear the same and in such a situation their product will stand out of the market. Therefore, there is need to provide them cheap and affordable fuel so that these units become viable and their expansion and development could take place. It is well known that the problem of unemployment of the country could be removed by expanding these cottage and small-scale industries. Ferozabad is a backward area, lakhs of people are working in these units. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to direct the GAIL to ensure sufficient supply of gas to these industrial units in Ferozabad, so that the glass industry is protected and lakhs of people are not rendered unemployed.

**(xi) Need to construct a railway station at village Ganpur in Maharashtra**

*[Translation]*

SHRI TUKARAM GANPATRAO RENGE PATIL (Parbhani): Sir, I want to draw the attention of the

[Shri Tukaram Ganpatrao Renge Patil]

Government through this House towards urgent need of construction of a railway station at Ganpur village, ten kms. away from the Purna junction on Kachiguda to Manmad section. Twenty five to thirty villages around this Ganpur village are engaged in the business of transporting agriculture produce to other cities but for want of rail transportation, people here are facing a lot of difficulty in selling their agriculture produce and they are using other means of transportation. If a railway station is constructed at Ganpur village, not only the farmers of twenty five to thirty villages around it would get benefited but also it would result in revenue to the Railways. The demand of construction of railway station at Ganpur village has been made for the last twenty-five years but it has not so far been met.

I, therefore, request the Government through this House to immediately construct a railway station at Ganpur village.

**(xii) Need to provide a financial package for revival of handloom industry in Orissa**

[English]

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Sambalpur): Orissa is famous for its handloom products and a large number of weavers earn their bread out of weaving which is next to agriculture in terms of employment. Most of the weavers in this State belong to *Bhulia*, *Kostha* and *Ganda* community which comes under the SC/ST category, living below poverty line (BPL). Of late, the economic condition of the weavers community is further deteriorating due to adverse market position and other related reasons. The handloom sector in Western Orissa, which is famous for its tie and die technique are particularly suffering due to the influx of emulated design manufactured in large number in the mail sector. The loopholes in the market development assistance scheme (MDAS) of Government of India have also adversely affected weavers co-operative societies viz. The Sambalpur Bastralaya Handloom Co-operative Society is one of the largest co-operative of its kind in the whole of the country. This organisation and founded by veteran Gandhian late Padamshri Dr. Krutartha Acharya has been working as the economic backbone of a large number of downtrodden weavers of Orissa, but now it is on the verge of closure due to serious financial problems.

I would urge upon the Government of India to take a serious note of the precarious condition of lakhs of weavers of the State and their representative organisation

*i.e.* The Sambalpur Bastralaya and come out with a package to safeguard the interests of the weavers and revive the Sambalpur Bastralaya.

**(xiii) Need to advise the Union Territory Administration of Pondicherry to hold Panchayat elections at an early date**

PROF. M. RAMADAS (Pondicherry): According to the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992, Panchayat election should be conducted regularly for every five years. But in the Union Territory of Pondicherry, these elections have not been conducted for the last about 34 years depriving the local people of the benefits of grassroot democracy and development. It was said that the matter relating to the validity of provisions pertaining to reservation for Backward Classes in the Pondicherry Panchayat Act was *subjudice*. On a similar issue pertaining to Tamil Nadu, the Hon'ble High Court at Chennai had passed orders making it possible for the Tamil Nadu Government to hold elections. Accordingly, the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India advised that UT Administration to take appropriate action to hold Panchayat elections at the earliest. But till date elections have not been conducted and the Government of India may again persuade the UT administration to hold elections immediately.

**(xiv) Need to provide adequate financial assistance to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for implementing schemes for the welfare of backward classes**

SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR (Hanamkonda): The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has been implementing several schemes for the welfare of backward classes. No doubt, State Government is increasing its budget for the welfare of backward classes every year. But it is not sufficient to meet the growing genuine needs of poor backward classes as well as rural people in the State particularly in the backward region of Telengana. Therefore, I request Union Government to provide adequate funds to meet the requirement and also request the Union Government to provide funds for the welfare of these classes under special Central assistance scheme in proportion to the backward as well as rural population.

The State Government of Andhra Pradesh may be provided funds for scholarships for the students in Junior colleges, stipends in private. ITIs, sanction of tuition fee for professional courses, opening of new backward classes hostels, construction of residential schools and hostels building etc. Needless to say without Central assistance,

it would be extremely difficult for the State Government of Andhra Pradesh alone to improve the condition of huge population of backward and rural classes in the State.

**(xv) Need to construct an Over-Bridge at railway Crossing in Saharsa, Bihar**

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI RANJIT RANJAN (Saharsa): Sir, there is a railway line passing through the main market in the headquarters town of my constituency Saharsa in Bihar which crosses a main road. This road leads to bus stand from the main market. The population density around this crossing is very high. In view of this population density there is a dire need to construct an over bridge at this crossing. Railway traffic results in hours long jam here which not only poses difficulties to the masses but also adds to the environmental pollution. So an over bridge may be constructed at the said railway crossing at the earliest which is very significant in public interest.

*[English]*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Sir, I have given a notice of privilege ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please allow me, I will go through it. If necessary, we will scuttle the Luncheon Hour today.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have received your notice of question of privilege dated 12th July, 2004 against the Minister of Finance for allegedly giving misleading figures regarding projected Gross domestic Product in the Budget Document. I have since called for the comments of the hon. Minister. The matter is under my consideration.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, there is another notice of privilege ...*(Interruptions)*

12.23 hrs.

**RESOLUTION RE: APPOINTMENT OF  
RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE**

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Lalu. Prasad.

12.23½ hrs.

*(Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra and some other hon  
Members then left the House)*

...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI LALU PRASAD): I beg to move the following Resolutions:—

"That this House do resolve that a Parliamentary Committee consisting of twelve Members of this House, to be nominated by the Speaker, be appointed to review the Rate of Dividend which is at present payable by the Indian Railways to the General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with Railway Finance *vis-a-vis* General Finance and to make recommendations thereon."

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do resolve that a Parliamentary Committee consisting of twelve Members of this House, to be nominated by the Speaker, be appointed to review the Rate of Dividend which is at present payable by the Indian Railways to the General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with Railway Finance *vis-a-vis* General Finance and to make recommendations thereon."

*The motion was adopted.*

12.24 hrs.

**RESOLUTION RE : RECOMMENDING TO  
RAJYA SABHA TO ASSOCIATE WITH  
RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE**

*[Translation]*

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI LALU PRASAD): I beg to move the following Resolution:—

"That this House do recommend to the Rajya Sabha to agree to associate six Members from the Rajya Sabha with the Parliamentary Committee to review the Rate of Dividend which is at present payable by the Indian Railways to the General Revenues as well

[Shri Lalu Prasad]

as other ancillary matters in connection with Railway Finance *vis-a-vis* the General Finance and to make recommendations thereon, and to communicate the names of the Members so appointed to this House."

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to the Rajya Sabha to agree to associate six Members from the Rajya Sabha with the Parliamentary Committee to review the Rate of Dividend which is at present payable by the Indian Railways to the General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with Railway Finance *vis-a-vis* the General Finance and to make recommendations thereon, and to communicate the names of the Members so appointed to this House."

*The motion was adopted.*

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhunjharpur):  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, the flood situation in Bihar is very grim.  
...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is the problem. I am requesting everybody with folded hands. I shall give time to everybody. I know the seriousness of the matters. That is why I am prepared to sit through the Luncheon Hour, if you cooperate so that every Member gets an opportunity.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: So far as the notice of question of privilege of Shri Thomas is concerned, I am giving a ruling.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am giving a ruling, Shri Yerrannaidu.

I have received a notice from Shri P.C. Thomas of question of privilege on 7th July, 2004 against the Minister of Agriculture for allegedly giving misleading information to the House in reply to the Starred Question No. 3 dated 5th July, 2004 regarding suicide by farmers. I have since called for comments from the Minister of Agriculture in the matter on 8th of July. I will take a decision in the matter after receipt of the comments.

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given a notice through you to the Union Government, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I will come to you Shri Yerrannaidu.

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very important matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Every one is important.

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Sir, a very critical situation is prevailing in Andhra Pradesh. There is no water in Nagarjuna Sagar and the Krishna Reservoir. I would request the Union Government to intervene and to direct the Karnataka Government to release 30 TMC of water from Almatti Dam from Narainpur to Andhra Pradesh. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the situation in Andhra Pradesh is alarming. It is pertaining to farmers of Andhra Pradesh. ...(Interruptions) Mr. Speaker, Sir, It is a very important matter. The Minister of Water Resources, Shri Priyaranjan Dasmunsi is here. Karnataka reservoirs have enough water to cater to the needs of farmers of Karnataka. Andhra Pradesh Government have requested then to release 30 TMC of water from Almatti dam. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I promise, I will give an opportunity to everybody. If you disturb, then nobody will get an opportunity.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please give up these wrong habits of interrupting the Chair. At least, show little respect to the Chair. I am fully conscious of the serious situation and the hon. Members' eagerness justified anxiety to raise it. Therefore, I am prepared to give you as much time as possible on this flood issue.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SARVANANDA SONOWAL (Dibrugarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, flood situation in Assam is very alarming.

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you. Why are you now interrupting? By that, you cannot force me to do something. Please be assured.

Shri Yerrannaidu, because you are not well, I have given you time for this. Please finish within a short time.

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to bring to the notice of the Union Government ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have not been able to listen to what the Member says. Please do not interrupt.

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a critical situation is prevailing in Andhra Pradesh. Due to lack of water, kharif crop has not been sown in 30 lakh acres of land. Karnataka reservoirs have enough water. Andhra Pradesh Government have requested Karnataka Government to release 30 TMC of water to Andhra Pradesh. So far, they have not released it. I would request, through you, to the Union Government to direct the Karnataka Government to release 30 TMC of water to protect 30 lakh acres of land.

MR. SPEAKER: Okay. It has been noted.

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Congress MPs are sitting here. I also request, through you, to all those Congress MPs who are sitting here, to put pressure on the Union Government to release 30 TMC of water to Andhra Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Yerrannaidu, you have made your point. They have noted it.

DR. M. JAGANNATH (Nagar Kurnool): Sir, the situation in Andhra Pradesh is very grave. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Yerrannaidu, you are an esteemed Member. Because of your position, I have given you an opportunity to speak. If you disturb the House like this, I am sorry, I will never accommodate you. Those who interrupt will not get chance. Please be brief and to the point. It is a very serious matter.

*[Translation]*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the entire North Bihar is facing the menace of floods. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are not agreeing with us.

MR. SPEAKER: I agree with you about the seriousness of the matter. I will, therefore, give you a change.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN (Araria): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the floods in North Bihar have wrecked havoc in the bordering areas. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI (Bhagalpur): I should also be given a chance.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: I agree with you about the seriousness of the matter. I will give you a chance to speak.

12.30 hrs.

**(I) Re: Flood situation in Bihar and Assam**

*[Translation]*

SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN (Araria): Our areas *i.e.* Araria, Supaul, Katihar, Madhubani, Bhagalpur, Kishanganj, Sitamarhi, Siwan etc., are facing massive floods. The national highway there stand washed out and the railway traffic has been disrupted. Railway bridges have collapsed. People have taken refuge on dams. They are not at all taken care of. No boats have been provided there. People are crippled. They are hungry and thirsty. They are helpless there. So the Centre should provide more and more financial assistance immediately and directly to the districts so that arrangements for providing food and lodging could be made. We have repeatedly said that there are no boats in the districts. People are stranded at the same place for many days without any food and water because relief material is not reaching there. So the Central Govt. should send immediately a team there to take note of the seriousness of the situation. Besides, whatever financial assistance or food etc. is sent by the Centre, should be sent directly to the districts. Panic has overtaken there. Rail links have been disrupted. Katihar is crippled, traffic between Farbisganj and Saharsa is disrupted, there is no rail or road traffic operational in the area. I, therefore, demand from the Central Government that more and more assistance should be provided directly to the districts.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you very much.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please co-operative Shri Sushil Kumar Modi, I will call you. I assure you.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA KUMAR YADAV (Jhanyharpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, for the last two days the Kosi, the Boodhi Gandak, the Kamala Ballan, the Bagmati and their tributaries Adhwada, Lakhandei, Gandak etc. emanating from Nepal are in flood and this unprecedented flood has wrecked havoc in dozens of districts like Sitamarhi, Madhubarni, Darbhanga, Jhanyharpur, Supaul, Samastipur, Saharsa, Katihar, Muzaffarpur, West Champaran, Bhagalpur, Araria, Purnea, Khagadia etc. in North Bihar. The devastating floods in these rivers have marooned thousands of villages and rendered lakhs of people homeless. The water levels in the flood areas have surpassed the water levels of 1987. This is a never before flood situation there. Links between the block headquarters, district headquarters and the state capital have been snapped, national highways broken and rail traffic also has been disrupted badly. The condition in Sitamarhi, Supaul, Darbhanga and Siwan districts, in particular, is becoming more and more critical. The embankment on the Kamla river in Jhanyharpur has broken at six places on the eastern side and at three places on the western side. In all the embankment has damaged at nine places. People are taking refuge on higher places, roof tops and trees. The flood affected people are facing starvation. Dozens of persons are reported to have to their lives. Disruption of links have stopped rail traffic also. People cannot go there. I would like the hon. Home Minister who is also in-charge of disaster management, to make a statement in the House and start relief operation in the flood affected areas and send a Central team to assess the flood situation. The military helicopters and boats should be pressed into service to distribute relief material on a war footing. Besides fodder for the animals should also be made available so that the flood affected people could save their cattle. So I would like the Government to make a statement in the House today itself because thousands of people are in the fear for their lives in the floods. In the absence of helicopter service, people are not getting food packets there. The

State Government have no resources, they have no helicopter. So military helicopters and boats should be pressed into service to provide relief material there. The State Government is helpless. So, I request the Government through you to pay special attention to this and take immediate action in this regard.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your points.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will make an observation later.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister is standing.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: I want the hon. Home Minister to reply to it and discuss it with positive approach today itself ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, please listen to others also.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please co-operate with me.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: I request that the hon. Minister should give a statement on it.

MR. SPEAKER: Certainly, he will give a statement. You please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Are you prepared to skip the lunch hour? I am prepared though I would not allow anybody

except you. Why does everybody want to speak at beginning?

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN (Saharsa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the issue of flood is very important issue. Thousands of houses submerge in flood every year and thousands of people are forced to rehabilitate themselves to higher places every year. The Government spend crores of rupees on this problem every year but no endeavour is made to find a permanent solution to it. Presently, 17 districts of Bihar have been affected by flood, out of which 12 are completely submerged. Nimali sub division in my parliamentary constituency has been completely submerged. Navhaatto-Simari Bakhityarpur dam is touching the danger mark. The old dam at Niramli Marauna is in very dangerous state. Train movement on Saharsa-Farbisganj section has been discontinued. N.H. 106 can break at any moment as force of water has increased at several places on this road. I would like to say only that besides providing plastic paper, medicines, drinking water, kerosene, fodder for cattle etc. as part of relief works, the Government should pay attention to the high dam on Kosi. All the Members of Parliament from North Bihar, always raise their voice on Kosi dam every year but only when the public of that areas face the consequences of the flood. After that, all the hon. Members keep silence on this issue. I would like to request him that the Government should pay attention to this high dam and the grant be provided for this by making provision in the budget for this year.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a debate please. All right, you raised the matter.

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN: We shall stage dharna on this issue inside the Parliament through out the year as well as in our constituency. Thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: I compliment on your maiden speech.

*[Translation]*

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV (Sambhal): There should be a statement from Government side.

...(Interruptions)

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: I will give you an opportunity. I have already said that this is a serious matter. People are suffering. Hon. Members are rightly concerned. I am giving every hon. Member, at least from Bihar whosoever has given notices, an opportunity. Please co-operate.

SHRI UDAY SINGH (Purnea): But please give the opportunity at the earliest.

MR. SPEAKER: Just by standing, you are doing something which is not right.

I am only saying that this is not a full debate on the issue. You will have an occasion to debate, but please refer your matter. I am allowing you. I am prepared to sit through the luncheon hour also.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Nitish Kumar, you are a very competent senior hon. Member. Please be brief.

*[Translation]*

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Nalanda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the situation of flood in Bihar is worse than what has been described in this House today. The people came to know about the impact of flood through newspapers and today the House is going to know and I believe, the Government may also be aware of this. There are two aspects of this problem. First, relief work should be initiated at war footing so that the affected people get relief and they are evacuated to safer places. Food, drinking water and medicines should be made available to them. Secondly, the problem of flood in north Bihar grow up due to the rivers originating from Nepal. The problem of flood cannot be solved without constructing the dams on these rivers. Efforts are being made in this direction since independence and public representatives are also raising the questions in this regard. I know it very well that when I was Minister in the NDA Government, we met the then Prime Minister with a all party delegation led by the Chief Minister of Bihar. We were part of that delegation and so were other Members of Parliament. We all raised this issue. This thing was brought to the notice of the then Government and they gave some assurance. The Government of Bihar wanted that the matter at least on Kosi, be pursued and some assurance was also given in this regard. Hon. Minister of Water Resources is present in the House and he as well as the entire House is aware of it that this is an

[Shri Nitish Kumar]

international issue which can be resolved through the dialogue with the Government of Nepal. We would like to urge upon the Government that some permanent solution to this problem should be sought. The Government should exercise its all diplomatic powers so that Bihar could be made free of this problem.

Secondly, their party is in power at the Center as well in the State, therefore, he will be held accountable if anybody suffers. I would also make a demand that a Central team be sent there immediately to assess the situation and the required assistance should be provided from the CRF. ...*(Interruptions)* Why is there a divide on this issue. Shri Ram Kripal ji, what is the point on which you have different opinion. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Nitish Kumar, please address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Certainly, you speak if there is a need but what is there in it like that. All are speaking unnecessarily. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: We are all friends here. Do not get derailed, please address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: It is all right if there is something for disagreement on this issue. This issue is not of that nature. We joined the delegation of Bihar Government though we were in Government at the Centre and I was a Minister. How can be said that we have different opinion regarding this issue. We want that this problem should be solved. The assistance provided from the Calamity Relief Fund is not sufficient, the Central Government should provide additional funds. A Central team should immediately be sent to make assessment. I would like that the hon. Minister for Water Resources should give a statement in the House. The Central Government should take up the issue on this project with the Nepal Government. I would like to know as to what steps the new Government at the Central propose to

take in this regard. I would also like the hon. Minister of Agriculture to give a detailed statement in this regard indicating the steps proposed to be taken.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Next, Shri Sushil Modi. Almost all the issues have been covered. So, please do not repeat any point. Please be brief.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI (Bhagalpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the situation in Bihar has been discussed in the House. Water has entered the cities of Darbhanga and Madhubani. Water has entered the bungalow of the C.M., the hospital and the city of Araria also. But, it is sad that the State Government absolutely failed in carrying out relief works. Relief works are being undertaken for name sake only. I demand from the Government that all the 12 flood affected districts of Bihar should be handed over to Army immediately. Army should carry out relief work there. The State Government is not capable of carrying out relief work. There is acute shortage of boats as the boat owners are not giving their boats because their dues have not been paid for the past five years. My suggestion is that for now they should be paid at higher rates to get the work done. Repair work of embankments has not been started in Bihar. The Bihar Government should take up the repairs work of those embankments. ...*(Interruptions)* There is nobody to take care of Zamindari embankments. The Government disowns the responsibility of taking care of these embankments. These embankments have developed cracks at several places. ...*(Interruptions)* There is a budget provision of only rupees 30 crore ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You may criticize this in the discussion on budget. For now, this is a matter of urgent nature.

*[English]*

It is an urgent matter. Let the Minister respond.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: There is a provision of Rs. 30 crore only in the budget. I want that this job should be entrusted to the military so that relief work can be carried out on war footing. ...*(Interruptions)* The Bihar



Government has failed in carrying out relief works.  
...(Interruptions).

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Prabhunath Singh, you have not given a notice on this. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister wants to intervene.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have given everybody an opportunity. I am trying to help you by getting the hon. Minister to reply to you.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Sir, the issue related to flood is being debated in the House. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You have not given any notice.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I will come to Assam separately.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: As I told earlier, I will come to Assam separately. Please hold patience. If you do not want to listen to the hon. Minister I will go to another subject.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will request Shri Prabhu Nath Singh to sit down. Shri Prabhu Nath Singh, you have not given any notice on this subject.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given a notice on this issue.  
...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Prabhunath ji, your notice is not there.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I am trying to get a response from the hon. Minister. You are objecting to it.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): Sir, the concern expressed by distinguished Members Shri Sukdeo Paswan, Shrimati Ranjeet Ranjan, Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav and Shri Sushil Kumar Modi. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: My name has not been called.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have said that hon. Sukdev Paswanji, Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav, Shrimati Ranjeet Ranjan, Shri Nitish Kumar and Shri Sushil Modi ji have mentioned of the flood in Bihar. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is a serious matter and you are indulging in all these frivolities.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, entire House including me, is in agreement with them on the concern expressed by them. The situation of flood in Bihar is not only serious rather, I would say, dangerous. We are determined to deal with this crisis. I want to include Assam also in this discussion on such a crisis. The UPA Government under the able leadership of Manmohan Singh ji is determined in this regard. We, unitedly will face this situation by providing relief to the public. So far as Bihar is concerned the Chief Ministers of Bihar and Assam and the Chief Secretary of Bihar have not only contacted the Prime Minister and other concerned Ministries in the last 48 hours but also demands immediate relief and military for carrying out relief work. The Chief Secretary of Bihar has submitted 9 items before us for sending immediate relief. Now, I want to put two things before you. As madam Ranjeet Ranjan ji and Shri Nitish Kumar ji talked about Kosi, this is a fact that this

[Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi]

issue is being taken up with the Nepal Government for the last 20 years. I want to share a good news with the House that on the issue of San Kosi and Satt Kosi, which was being taken up with the Nepal Government for the last 20 years, I allotted Rs. 30 crore after giving instructions to prepare DPR of these projects only after taking oath as Minister. After the DPRs are ready, we shall go to the Planning Commission for implementation of these projects.

So far as Kamla Balan and Bagmati rivers are concerned, Devendraji has said that these rivers have caused devastating floods. The Government of Nepal wants to construct a dam on the Kamla Balan and Bagmati rivers. If they do so, our country will have to face drought and if we restrict them, they will face the same problem. So talks in this regard are on. I assure the House that the Government would take immediate steps so that the talks may yield positive results. I would like to refer to the demands of the Government of Bihar.

[English]

1. "50,000 MT of rice and 50,000 M.T. of wheat for GR purposes.
2. Polythene—10 lakh pieces (of 5x5 Meter dimension) to provide temporary shelter.
3. Tents—5,000 pieces
4. Fodder—five rakes (one each to the affected Districts)
5. H.S./B.Q/F.M.D. Vacancies—five lakh units each for cattle.
6. Satellite telephones (hand held) five sets to connect Sitamarhi/Sheohar/three state H.Q. reserve.
7. Halogen Tablets—50 lakhs.
8. K. oil—ten lakh litres as additional allocation for flood affected Districts.
9. Emergency lights with gen-sets for relief camps.
10. Army boat".

[Translation]

I would like to assure that the Government is going to take immediate action to fulfil these demands. So far as my Ministry is concerned. I have introduced the Central

Water Commission in the morning to go to Assam and Patna immediately to provide them technical assistance I have asked the Central Water Commission to monitor for at least 12 hours a day. We will provide technical monitoring for every 12 hours. The Government is in touch with other departments. They have also to work together on war footing to tackle the situation. Our army is also on the job.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Kirip Chaliha to speak now.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, full answer has been given. Shri Chaliha to speak now.

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA (Guwahati): Thank you, Mr. Speaker. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Assam is also suffering. Please allow the hon. Member from Assam to speak.

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA: Thank you very much for being a little considerate to the grievances of Assam. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, you cannot put a question. I requested the hon. Minister. He has intervened. He has given a reply. You cannot go on making a running commentary.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing except the speech of Shri Kirip Chaliha will be recorded.

...(Interruptions)\*

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA: Sir, the flood situation in Assam has become very grim over the last week. ...(Interruptions) Sir, what is this? ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There is also a serious problem in Assam. Hon. Friends, please allow him to speak. Assam is a part of our country. I have allowed everybody from Bihar. Shri Chaliha to please speak now.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not disturb him. No, this is not fair. Shri Chaliha, you go ahead.

...(Interruptions)

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\*Not recorded.

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA: Sir, what is this? Do they not want us to speak?

MR. SPEAKER: You address the Chair.

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA: The situation in Assam has become very grim over the last one week. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is unfortunate. I am giving everybody an opportunity. It is a serious matter. I have admitted it. The hon. Minister has responded.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA: Sir, over the years, Assam has been repeatedly suffering. *...(Interruptions)* Assam has been repeatedly facing floods. Floods have been an annual calamity for us. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Except what Shri Kirip Chaliha is speaking, nothing will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)\**

*[Translation]*

SHRI HEMMAL MURMU (Rajmahal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, our constituency is also coming under it.

*(Interruptions)...\**

*[English]*

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA: Sir, the people of Assam know how to live and fight with the floods. This has been a regular feature. I am very sorry to submit to this House that except for Shrimati Indira Gandhi who set up the Brahmaputra Board in 1980 and Shri Rajiv Gandhi who, as Prime Minister, in 1988 personally visited the flood affected places and went to the relief camps personally wearing gum boots, no Prime Minister has given enough attention to Assam.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the present condition.

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA: That is why the perennial problem of flood has continued to be here and the State has started to languish. No long-term strategy has been drawn up. No plans have been implemented. The Brahmaputra Board which is supposed to be the nodal agency to control floods in Assam has become a white

elephant. As a result of this, flood has become a regular feature in the last two months there were incessant rains and the rains in Arunachal Pradesh have inundated now about three thousand villages. About three million people are now in helpless condition. The State Government is working at an emergency level. We need immediate help. The aerial survey has been promised. We need seven Army helicopters immediately. The State Government of Assam has requested for this from the Centre. We need 300 rubber boats immediately. We need relief immediately. We need medical relief.

An amount of Rs. 50 crore has been sanctioned by the State Government. But even the Budget allocation of Rs. 30 crore is nothing. The repair and rehabilitation work also should be done.

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your point.

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA: Sir, we want the hon. Minister to respond. In fact, we would like the hon. Minister to visit Assam immediately, take stock of the situation. We want urgent and immediate steps to be taken to deal with the situation right now and also a long-term strategy to deal with the flood situation once and for all. Let there be some strong initiative. We urge upon you to at least initiate a full-scale discussion on the situation.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, would you like to intervene?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Yes Sir.

I would like to respond to the just concerns of hon. Member Shri Kirip Chaliha. It is a fact that the Chief Minister of Assam is already in touch with the Government and no less than our hon. Prime Minister has intimate interactions with him pertaining to the latest situation. I can inform the hon. Member that as early as my parliamentary obligation of answering questions in the Rajya Sabha tomorrow is over, I will personally take the technical study and technical help and assistance programme of my Department for Assam and Bihar immediately. More so, I will convey the points he made to the appropriate desk of the Defence Ministry pertaining to defence assistance. So far as relief and other support is concerned, our Government is actively responding to the matter right from yesterday. *...(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ramji Lal Suman to speak now.

SHRI LALIT MOHAN SUKLABAIDYA (Karaimganj): Sir, I have got a very important point to make. My notice is there. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No. I have been too indulgent. Shri Ramji Lal Suman, please be brief and to the point.

SHRI LALIT MOHAN SUKLABAIDYA: Sir, I have also given notice. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Your very distinguished Member has raised the same issue. You may please associate yourself. Your name will be recorded.

...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI SONTOK MOHAN DEV): Sir, Barak Valley is also cut off. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri P.R. Dasmunsi, Barak is also included. Please take note of it.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, I take note of it.

SHRI LALIT MOHAN SUKLABAIDYA: Sir, I have given notice. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have directed the Minister. What more do you want?

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the occupant of this seat is not required to give prior notice. When you used to sit here, you got a also to speak without giving notice. That is why I have moved to this seat to get a chance to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: You will get a chance tomorrow.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL: Sir, the problem of flood and erosion in Assam should be declared as a national problem. The Government of Assam has been demanding Rs. 1,200 crore as grant to the State of

Assam. When will the Government of India decide to give this grant? That is to be ensured by the hon. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He has promised. He is looking into it.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ramji Lal Suman.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALIT MOHAN SUKLABAIDYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to raise a very important point regarding floods in Assam. I have given a notice also. My name should be recorded. The supply line of Barak Valley is cut off. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am saying that your name is already recorded.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: If you disturb each other, you are only wasting time. Please co-operate with the Chair. Last Friday, I allowed 25 matters to be raised.

...*(Interruptions)*

12.57 hrs.

(ii) Re: Plight of Dalit women in Madhya Pradesh and other parts of the country

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAMJILAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, several reports of gang rapes committed on dalit women in Madhya Pradesh have appeared in the newspapers in recent past ...*(Interruptions)*

YOGI ADITYA NATH (Gorakhpur): Can such issues be raised in this House? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Will you teach me this. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN (Vidisha): This is a state matter. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan, you should not raise this issue. You are a knowledgeable Member. Dalit issue is a Central issue.

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

SHRI RAMJILAL SUMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the newspapers are flooded with the news of rapes being committed on women of Madhya Pradesh for quite a long time. Recently on Wednesday three dalit women of the village Bhimatola under Praviwara Police Station of Siwani district have been raped. *...(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: No details are necessary. You just raise the point.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: These three women are from the same family. It was the family of Gowardhan and the names of the women are Kaushalyabai, Radhobai and Mehribai. All of them are admitted in the hospital. The second incident took place in Damoh district. There a 32 years old woman of Kewaladi village under Dandukhera Police station was raped. The third incident took place at Sihora in Bhopal the capital of Madhya Pradesh\*. Several such incidents of rape have taken place in Madhya Pradesh. The newspaper reports and the statement of the Government are contradictory. I know that this is a state matter and the Union Government will seek the report in this regard only from the State Government. But the newspaper reports are contradictory.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I seek your protection. The hon. Home Minister is present here. I would like the Government to make a statement as to what action is being taken in this regard. As per my knowledge, proper action has not been taken against the guilty persons. I would like the hon. Home Minister to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: He will make the statement later, not right now.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: This is a very serious matter. *...(Interruptions)*

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ravi Prakash Verma and Shri Adhir Chowdhary also associate themselves.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri N.N. Krishnadas.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No. Please take your seat. I have allowed you.

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

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you may kindly fix a time limit that the hon. Minister will make a statement in this regard within two days. Meanwhile, information can be collected from the State Government. What is the problem in it? *...(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: There are responsible Members and responsible Ministers on all sides. Shri Patil, do you want to say anything?

13.00 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): Sir, I have some information with me regarding this issue raised here, but that is not very authentic. I will gather full information with regard to this issue and share it with the august House.

MR. SPEAKER: It is good. They are all very cooperative.

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

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS (Palghat): Sir, the issue that I would like to raise in the House right now is a very-very sensitive issue. In Kerala, hundreds of farmers are committing suicide, but unfortunately in a written answer dated 5 July the hon. Minister had replied that no reports have come up at all from Kerala regarding farmers committing suicide. This is yesterday's newspaper. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri N.N. Krishnadas, do not show any newspapers in the House. You can only refer to it.

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: Sir, the newspaper had reported that three farmers have committed suicide day before yesterday in Kerala. So far, 77 farmers in Wayanad district and 21 farmers in my own constituency in Palghat have committed suicide. The total number of farmers in Kerala who have committed suicide has gone up to more than 300. So, I urge and request the Government to immediately send a study team, and if possible I would request the hon. Minister of Agriculture himself to pay a visit to Kerala and look into all that is happening in Kerala. I again urge upon the Government to immediately send a team to Kerala to look into this very sensitive issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, we request a response from the Union Government, as this is a very serious and sensitive issue. Many newspapers have been criticising the Members of Parliament from Kerala that they are not raising the matter in the Parliament. The newspapers report that the Members are not taking up the matter with the concerned persons and at the appropriate level, with the result that the Government is not taking a serious note of this issue that is prevalent in Kerala. ...*(Interruptions)* The Government should respond and the Government should send a study team to Kerala to have a first hand look at this very-very sensitive issue.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you. Shri M.P. Veerendra Kumar.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY (Berhampore, West Bengal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, kindly allow me to say something on this issue.

MR. SPEAKER: You kindly associate yourself.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY: Sir, I associate myself.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you very much. This is all the cooperation we need in the House.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Sabarkantha): Sir, I should also be allowed to raise my points. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You kindly associate yourself, and you will be supporting him.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I would like to associate myself.

SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR (Calicut): Sir, Shri N.N. Krishnadas has already mentioned all the points that I wished to raise here. Hence, I just associate myself with all the points raised by Shri N.N. Krishnadas.

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: Sir, we want a response from the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You kindly wait. Shri P.C. Thomas—not present. Shri P. Karunakaran.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): Sir, I fully support the views expressed by Shri N.N. Krishnadas. The answer given in the Kerala Assembly by the Chief Minister states that about 800 people have committed suicide in the last one year itself. But no mention about that was made in the reply. It was not a lapse on the part of the Government, but it was really a very cruel thing to do with the people of Kerala because the Central Government has to assist the States.

Everyday, there are reports of farmers committing suicide. In my own constituency, as I pointed out in the Question Hour, there are six persons who have committed suicide in the last six months. Shri N.N. Krishnadas has pointed out that several persons have committed suicide in Wayanad. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, you are all aware that I have already admitted a Short Notice Question on this issue and it will be discussed.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Minister has taken a note of the points raised here and I hope that they all will be answered.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Sir, through you I would like to state that the Central Government should take stern action, otherwise the only option before the farmers of Kerala would be to better to die than to live. That has become the position nowadays, and that is the reason why we are taking up this issue so seriously.

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: We request a response from the Government, as it is a very sensitive issue.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, some response from the Government is necessary.

MR. SPEAKER: Okay. I am requesting them.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am sure when we discuss the matter next week, it will be fully dealt with.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: Why is the Government not responding on this issue?

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, do you wish to say something on this issue right now?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government will put forth its views in next week's discussion.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It should not be mere talk, but some action should also be taken.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am supporting your cause also.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to raise here a question of human value. There is a cantonment area namely Mahu under my constituency. A civil area is also there adjoining this cantonment area. One problem persists there. Whenever a new Army officer takes charge of the cantonment Board he issues a notice for the eviction of the said civilian area. Those who live in Bangla area get demolition and eviction notice. In the recent past a similar order was passed. I would like to suggest that the matter should be settled finally making it clear as to how much civilian area falls under the cantonment area. Any future action should be taken after that. Again the day before yesterday, people were being forced to evict the Bangla area without being served any prior notice.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like the hon. Minister of Defence to intervene in this matter and settle the matter once for all so that the people of that area are not bothered again and again. My demand is that some decision should be taken in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: Thanks.

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Safdarjang hospital is considered to be one of the largest hospitals of Asia. This is a Government hospital where the poor and their children visit for treatment. Sir, in the last June nearly one thousand children were hospitalised here and out of them 142 children died. When the Superintendent of the hospital was asked about this, he replied that the said figure was not very big one. He said that other hospitals had recorded greater number of children deaths.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, when such a statement is issued, the situation gets very serious. There is no ICU and ventilator available in the 110 bed children ward of the Safdarjung Hospital. There is shortage of life saving drugs despite sufficient budget. Sir, Rs. 125 crores were allocated for this Hospital out of which Rs. 15 crores were meant for making available the equipments only. Rs. 8 crore 49 lakh out of the above amount was not spent. This is a very sensitive matter.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to demand that the hon. Minister of Health should make a statement in the House in this regard. The Government should investigate the issue of death of children in all the Government hospitals and should ensure safety to their lives. Sir, the hon. Health Minister should make a statement in this regard. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is something new.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Wanting an immediate response is a new development which is taking place on every issue. Please do not do that.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very serious matter. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Avinash Rai Khanna, please just associate yourself.

[Translation]

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA (Hoshiarpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I also associate myself with this. Sir, I would like to mention only one thing that the situation of this hospital is such that one bed has to be shared by five children.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI (Bhagalpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, kindly ask the Government to respond to this question. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we want a reply to this serious and sensitive matter. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Everything is being recorded and the hon. Cabinet Ministers, including the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, are here. Nobody can compel a Minister to respond. Shri Dasmuni did it on his own and you are fully aware of that. Even then, you are taking the time of the House. Shri Avinash Rai Khanna, please be brief and just associate yourself.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a serious matter, so many children are dying. He should say something on this. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in a big city like this which is the capital of the country and if hospitals here are in such a bad condition then it can be imagined what will be the condition of smaller villages. This is a very important issue which calls for immediate attention. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GANESH PRASAD SINGH (Satna): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the notices of new members should also be considered. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BIKASH CHOWDHURY (Asansol): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to draw the attention of the Minister concerned to the fact that about 2,000 workmen in Hindustan Cables

Limited are not getting payment and other dues and, that is why, their suffering has gone to the extreme. Therefore, I request the Minister concerned, including the Labour Minister, to see that the payment of salaries and other dues are made immediately so that they may survive and also see that the production in Hindustan Cables Limited is immediately started.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Sabarkantha): Thank you very much, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

MR. SPEAKER: But, we have no patience!

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: I was just trying to draw your attention, Sir.

Sir, this is to draw the attention of the House to the firing which had taken place a few days back on the border of Gujarat and Rajasthan in which the tribals of Gujarat were fired upon by the Rajasthan Police. One person was killed and seven to eight tribals were injured in that incident. I want to draw your attention to the fact that such incidents are often taking place at this particular border of Udaipur District, in Kotra Tehsil as a result of which the tribals in Gujarat are suffering a lot. I want the Home Ministry to get a report from the Rajasthan Police in this regard, compel the Rajasthan Government to pay compensation to the victims, and see that such incidents do not occur in the future.

13.10 hours

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till ten minutes past fourteen of the clock.*

14.10 hours

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at ten minutes past fourteen of the clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

## DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

**Re: Removal of Governors of four States on the basis of their Ideology**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Discussion under Rule 193.

Shri L.K. Advani.



SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: On what?

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: As per rule 194, sub-clause (1):

"...if an early opportunity is otherwise available for the discussion of the matter the Speaker may refuse to admit the notice."

Here is a case where the General Budget was presented before the House on the 8th July, 2004 and we have an earlier opportunity for discussing this matter during the discussion on the General Budget. He could avail of it. Politics should not overweight the democratic traditions. My humble request is that we will abide by the rules wherein an early opportunity must be availed of in discussing this issue. This is also closely in connection with the Discussion under Rule 193.

Moreover, my humble submission is that they have taken the matter to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court is seized of the matter. We are supreme. We will await the decision of the Supreme Court. As I said, as a supreme body, we have a right to take a decision in these matters. It is a constitutional matter. We have every right to take a decision. Let us wait till the decision of the Supreme Court is made available. That is my humble submission. *...(Interruptions)* Not only that, discussion at this stage will directly or indirectly influence the decision of the Supreme Court. *...(Interruptions)* These are my points. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you getting excited? Let me do my job.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Anyhow, I must submit that political expediency shall not outweigh the parliamentary democratic traditions. With these words, I put my point of order. I oppose this. *...(Interruptions)* But in principle, I fully agree with the discussion. I am not standing in the way of discussion. In principle, I agree but that should not be at the risk of parliamentary democratic traditions because it will go on record for the future generation to see that anything can be discussed when there is an earlier opportunity. This is my humble submission.

MR. SPEAKER: Earlier opportunity is the Budget. Is not it? You yourself have said that we are supreme.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: The earlier opportunity is the discussion on the General Budget.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us discuss the financial matters there.

The Leader of Opposition.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very valid point but not raised at quite an appropriate time.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: But it should not be at the risk of democratic traditions.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not ask for the ruling. It will be a precedent against you.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (Gandhinagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have raised this discussion. There is no question of any political expedience. I think this is a matter which deserves to be debated and the hon. Home Minister, Shri Shivraj Patil is here. I have known him for a long period of time. I would urge him to view this issue with an open mind. Some decisions have been taken and it would be my humble endeavour to point out that these decisions have not been taken taking into account the full implications of all these decisions. It is, therefore, that the motion as worded is a discussion regarding removal of Governors of four States on the basis of their ideology.

Sir, before I come to the issue proper, I would like to make a few observations about the Indian Constitution insofar as its federal character is concerned.

The Constituent Assembly deliberations show that there was an attempt by some Members to describe it as a Federation of States but the Constituent Assembly did not favour this. Dr. Ambedkar personally favoured the use of the word 'Union' and article 1 described India as a Union of States. I would think that the Constitution of India, as it emerged from the deliberations of the Constituent Assembly, has important federal features but it is not a federation in the classical sense. It cannot be, of course, called a unitary Constitution. It is not.

[Shri L.K. Advani]

According to Dr. Ambedkar who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly, 'it is unitary in extraordinary situation, such as war but is federal in normal circumstances.' Now, Dr. Ambedkar himself described what he thought and why he thought that Union was more appropriate. He did it brilliantly when he said: "Though India is to be a federation, the federation is not the result of an agreement by the States to join in the federation and that the federation not being the result of an agreement, no State has the right to secede from it. The federation is a union because it is indestructible. Though the country and the people may be divided into different States for convenience of administration, the country is one integral whole. Its people, a single people living under a single imperium derived from a single source."

Now, these are Dr. Ambedkar's views accepted by the Constitution makers. There can be ideologies which do not subscribe to this. There are ideologies. This is not the occasion for going into all that. But there are ideologies which hold that India is a multinational State. It is not a single nation, State.

The Americans, Dr. Ambedkar said, had to wage a civil war to establish that the States have no right of secession and, therefore, federation was indestructible. The Drafting Committee thought that it was better to make it clear at the outset rather than to leave it to speculation or disputes.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the first two decades of Independence, from 1947 right up to 1967, broadly speaking, the Centre as well as the States were governed by one single party. It was a single dominant party polity that we experienced during the first two decades of Independence, and so problems relating to Centre and States did not arise in the manner in which they arose subsequently. In those two decades, if there were any problems, they were sorted out within the structure of the dominant party itself. So, it was the Constitutional experts like Morrice who said: "It is only after 1967 that India became a federation in the real sense of the world."

In fact, I was going through some old addresses of Presidents to Governors' Conferences, and I found that it was in 1969 that Rashtrapati Shri V.V. Giri opened his address to the Governors' Conference saying that: 'Today, more than at any time before. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Just a second, please.

I request all the hon. Members to please switch off their mobile phones, whosoever have them here, and please do not bring them inside the House in future.

Yes, please continue Advaniji.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Rashtrapati Shri Giri had said on December 12, 1969:

"Today more than at any time before, the Governors are called upon to face situations which were perhaps not fully envisaged when our Constitution was made."

I am not precise about the date, but perhaps Members from Tamil Nadu would elighten me on that because during that period the Tamil Nadu Government also thought that it was necessary to examine this problem of Centre-State relations, and they set up Rajamannar Commission. It was later, perhaps around the early 1980s, that the issue of Centre-State came to the forefront and became acutely debated, against the backdrop of the Anandpur Sahib Resolution, pushed forward by the Shiromani Akali Dal. Mrs. Gandhi was the Prime Minister at that time. I recall the All-Party Meeting she had convened. I was also a participant in that meeting; the Shiromani Akali Dal was also there. The debate went on for maybe two days or three days; an elaborate discussion was there on Centre-State relations—how the Centre has become all powerful, the States have lost their authority, etc. etc. As a result of that, Mrs. Gandhi decided that we set up a Commission, the Sarkaria Commission to probe those questions thoroughly in all its aspects, and that it should be a comprehensive study of the problem of Centre-State relations.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): It was in 1983.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: It was announced in 1983, but it was in early 1980s that the discussion went on; as you rightly said, it was in 1983—on March 24th, 1983—that in Parliament, Mrs. Gandhi announced this proposal to set up the Commission under the Chairmanship of Shri Sarkaria, a retired Judge of the Supreme Court. She declared and I quote:

"The Commission will review the existing arrangements between the Centre and the States, while keeping in view the social and economic developments that have taken place over the years. The review will take into account the importance of unity and integrity of the country, for promoting the welfare of the people."

She further enunciated that the Commission would examine 'the working of the existing arrangements between the Centre and the States and recommend such changes in the said arrangements as deemed appropriate within the present constitutional framework'.

The Sarkaria Commission was set up in 1983. It laboured hard for five years. In the year 1988, it submitted its voluminous reports; it was in two volumes, and it was running into something like 1600-1700 pages. My Party, the Bharatiya Janata Party also submitted a memorandum to the Commission. The Communist Party of India, the Communist Party of India (Marxist) and several units of these Parties also submitted their memoranda to the Commission. At the end of these labours, I hold that insofar as the Centre-State relations are concerned, it is a monumental document that has been produced, a very weighty document, though there may be some aspects of the document which one may say that it has become outdated. But broadly speaking, the labour has been enormous; it was awesome really.

The Indian Constitution also provided that if need be, if the President so feels—when it says that if the President so feels it means that if the Government of India so feels—it can set up an Inter-State Council, to examine matters of common interest to States or to the Union and the States. I know that since 1967 or may be even earlier, since the early 1960s, my Party, the Jan Sangh at that time, and several other Opposition Parties had been demanding setting up of an Inter-State Council.

This did not happen. But after 1967, gradually the demand became more and more strident and it was only in 1990 that the Inter-State Council was set up. If I am correct, it was when Shri V.P. Singh was the Prime Minister of our country. I know that this Inter-State Council, which includes all the Chief Ministers of the country and several prominent Members of the Central Government, has been deliberating for the last nearly 14-15 years mainly on the Sarkaria Commission Report. Out of the hundreds of recommendations, most have now been discussed, deliberated upon and sorted out. One of them, a major chapter of the Sarkaria Commission Report, refers to the role of the Governors. The very first sentence of this chapter is, 'the role of Governor has emerged as one of the key issues in Union and State relations'. This is the first sentence of Chapter 4, which is, 'The Rule of Governor'. So, today when we are discussing it, it is not merely the question of removal of these four Governors but we are referring to what has been said in the entire chapter with regard to the role and purpose of the Governor.

These days, in the context of these discussions or in the context of what has happened in Arunachal Pradesh, I have heard the Government saying, 'scrap the office of Governor. Let it go. It does not matter'. When we casually or lightly make remarks of these kinds or when anyone makes such remarks, I wish he should first go through the Constituent Assembly debates. There, the earlier concept was that like the President even the Governor would be elected. But subsequently, after much deliberations, everyone, including Dr. Ambedkar and Pt. Nehru, came to the conclusion that there is no need for an elected Governor. If we have an elected Governor and an elected Chief Minister, then the elected Governor would not be the constitutional head. It would be different from the position obtaining at the Centre. Therefore, it would be desirable that the Governors should be appointed by the President. Of course, certain provisions should be made.

Article 156 was discussed. Article 156(1) says that the Governor shall hold office at the pleasure of the President. It went on to say that the term of the Governor shall be five years. So many Members asked what did it mean. They thought that if the Governor holds office at the pleasure of the President, then his tenure would be uncertain. He would be removed from the office any time. Prof. K.T. Shah said, "I just cannot understand this". Prof. Shah moved an amendment saying that the Governor shall be irremovable from the Office during his term of five years. He argued that we should see to it that if he has to be the constitutional head of a province, if he is acting in accordance with the advice of his Ministers, we should see to it that at least while he is acting correctly, in accordance with the Constitution, he should not be at the mercy of the President who is away from the province and who is a national and not a local authority. This was the kind of thinking that went on and it was not only Prof. K.T. Shah who said so but many others also favoured fixed tenure and said that otherwise we might put down in writing under what circumstances he could be removed.

After all, there is a provision for impeachment of the President under certain circumstances. We may provide for that in the case of Governors also. Dr. Ambedkar replied to the debate on Article 156(1) and said that the power of removal is given to the President in general terms. What Prof. Shah wanted was that certain grounds should be stated in the Constitution itself for the removal of the Governor. It seems to me that when we have given general power to appoint, we should also give power to the President to remove a Governor for

[Shri L.K. Advani]

corruption, bribery, violation of the Constitution or for any other reason which the President no doubts feels is the legitimate ground for his removal.

It seems, therefore, quite unnecessary to burden the Constitution with all these limitations in expressed terms. Now, the concept that Dr. Ambedkar had in mind when he provided that the Governor shall hold office at the pleasure of the President, meaning if the President withdraws pleasure, the Governor goes, he said that he would do it not ordinarily, not as a matter of routine, he would do it for corruption, for bribery, for violation of the Constitution or for any other reason which the President, no doubt, feels is a legitimate ground for the removal of the Governor. All these debates of that time become very relevant now. After this also the Sarkaria Commission has again gone through it; the Inter-State Council has also gone through it and lately, after Shri Vajpayee became the Prime Minister, he appointed the Venkatachellaiah Commission to examine the Constitution, ...*(Interruptions)* and that Commission has also gone into it. What do all these bodies say?

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Their earnest desire is that Vajpayeeji should become the President.

[*English*]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: The Sarkaria Commission has given a lot of space to discussing that the tenure of the Governor should be secured. It has talked about the security of tenure for the Governor. It says that the intention of the Constitution makers in prescribing a five years term for this office appears to be that the President's pleasure, on which the Governor's tenure is dependent, will not be withdrawn without cause shown. Any other inference would render clause (3) of article 156—which prescribes the term of office of the Governor as five years—largely otiose.

[*Translation*]

Sibbalji, legal expert is sitting here.

[*English*]

This is the interpretation of the Sarkaria Commission.

[*Translation*]

The intention was that he may be removed why the matter should be brought here. It might be written.

[*English*]

That the Governor shall hold office at the pleasure of the President. They would not have put the clause (3) at all. Here the Governor's removal is based on procedure which affords him an opportunity of explaining his conduct in question and ensures a fair consideration of his explanation, if any. When the Inter-State Council considered this matter, it came to the conclusion and this means that it is not merely the Central Government, it also means virtually all the State Governments and the Centre coming to a conclusion that they accepted the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission that the Governor's tenure of office of five years should not be disturbed except very rarely and that too for some extremely compelling reasons. This is the recommendation of the Sarkaria Commission accepted by the Inter-State Council, which means the Central Government as well as the State Governments.

Sir, I remember—when the late Shrimati Indira Gandhi as Prime Minister decided about the Sarkaria Commission, her Principal Secretary at that time and who was a major participant in all the deliberations that took place on that occasion and who was also an hon. Member of the other House and who had also been a Governor at one time—Shri P.C. Alexander.

Mr. Alexander has recently written an article on this question of removal of Governors in which he has pointed out that this is not the first time that Governors have been removed. It has happened earlier also. When Shri V.P. Singh was the Prime Minister, all Governors were removed. At that time, the Home Minister was Shri Mufti Mohammed Sayeed and, Shri Mufti Mohammed Sayeed's statement simply was:

"With the change of Government at the Centre, there should also be a change of Governors".

Now, Shri P.C. Alexander's comment is that this rationale that with the change of Government, there should be a change of Governors is simple but fallacious. At least, the Sarkaria Commission does not agree with it. The Sarkaria Commission says that while the Chief Ministers are subject to change, the Governors are not supposed to be subject to change. In fact, it says that they ensure continuity. Paragraph 5.04 of the Sarkaria Commission's Report says:

"The tenure of the Governor unlike that of the Chief Ministers does not depend on majority support in the

Legislative Assembly. Chief Ministers change from time to time depending on their enjoyment or loss of such support but the Governor continues irrespective of the change of Ministries or even dissolution of the Legislative Assembly. The Governor continues even on the expiry of his five year term till his successor takes over. Thus, the institution of Governor assures continuity of the process of Government".

I saw this aspect highlighted in the Report of the Sarkaria Commission only these days. Earlier, I was not conscious of this that the Governor serves this purpose also that he ensure the continuity of the Government which, in a democracy, Chief Ministers cannot ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): There also somebody has to be there.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: It is in that context, therefore, that one goes to explain it at length why we are of the firm view that this is an office which cannot be dispensed with, as has been suggested by some people.

Now, Mr. Alexander has made a severe comment, compared the doctrine put forth by Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed in the days of Shri V.P. Singh that with the change of Government, let there be a change of Governors, with the doctrine of Shri Shivraj Patil. But he says what this Government has said. He says what the present Home Minister has said:

"We have not changed all of them. We have changed only four Governors. We have changed only those Governors, and we have taken action in States, where the incumbents have different ideologies. A person with a particular ideology finds it difficult to understand another viewpoint or sometimes does not want to understand. This can create difficulties specially at a time when the Government of one ideology is replaced by that of another."

Now, I respect Shri Shivraj Patil. But I would say that while Shri Mufti's doctrine was fallacious, Shri Shivraj Patil's doctrine is dangerous. I regard it as ominous. Today, we have, in the country, parties governing major States whose ideologies we do not agree with. But that does not mean that can be the justification for invoking article 356. Can it be? Today, we are presided by an eminent Member of the House whom I respect greatly. When he became the Speaker of the House, I was the first to compliment and congratulate him. If I have to

think in terms of ideologies, then he does not agree with my ideology and I do not agree with his ideology. Are ideologies to be the touchstones for matters of this constitutional nature? And when this kind of a statement was made, which I have highlighted in my Motion itself, I was reminded of the kind of situation this country has passed through during the 1970s.

Let it never be forgotten that what happened in 1975-76 or 1976-77, the kind of eclipse that came over our democracy during period, actually started with a dangerous doctrine of this kind. It was propounded in order to justify the supersession of judges. Judges were superseded on the ground that we must have a committed judiciary in the country and that we cannot have a judiciary which has its own ideology and judges who have their own ideologies. It was a very limited matter. It was a famous case. Mr. Speaker will guide me on that. I am not talking of judges. I am not naming the judges. An issue was in dispute at that time. There were differences among judges. There were senior judges who were in favour of that doctrine and there were other judges who were not in favour of that doctrine.

I hold that it was in 1973 that the basic seeds were sown for what happened in 1975. It was started in 1973 with the concept and doctrine of committed judiciary. On that ground suppression of judges was justified. Similarly, today the doctrine of committed Governors is being propounded. The Governors are committed to a particular ideology. If they do not subscribe to some other ideology, out they go. If they had done something wrong because of that ideology, I would have been the first person to support their removal. But if they have to go simply because of their belief in a certain ideology, then it is wrong. No one has said that they have committed some wrong.

I do not believe in secrets. When I first came to know that some of the Governors have been rung up by the Home Secretary telling them that the Government wanted to change them and therefore they suggested that they resign, we went to meet the Prime Minister. Those Chief Ministers also rang me up and told me that this has happened. I, accompanied by Shri Jaswant Singh, Leader of the Opposition of the other House, called on the Prime Minister. We asked him what was happening and what was the thinking of the Government on this issue. He said that there had been some complaints against the Haryana Governor. So, he said, it is in that context this must have happened, not in any other context. Then, he asked the Home Minister and the Home Minister

[Shri L.K. Advani]

said that it was not merely against the Haryana Governor that complaints have been received, there were complaints against Governors of Goa, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat also. He mentioned three others. Four together had been the Governors who have been removed from their office.

Not, that shows that this kind of decision also is not a very well thought out one at the level of the whole Government. I do not know how it happened in toto. After this statement came about ideology, I felt that this is something that I would request the Home Minister himself to re-consider and think about it whether it is the right approach.

These days, incidentally the Arunachal Pradesh matter also has come up. About Arunachal Pradesh, agitation is going on that the Government should go and that article 356 should be invoked. Let us never forget that when article 356 was being made part of the Constitution, there was a hue and cry in the Constituent Assembly. There were many who said that article 356 should not be part of the Indian Constitution. Persons like Shri Kamat and many others also strongly opposed it. In his reply, Dr. Ambedkar said that he could understand their misgivings and fears that when one had a provision of this nature which gave great authority of the Central Government to override the authorities of the State, there was a possibility of abuse.

"There is possibility of abuse. But I look forward to—as I am confident—that nothing of that kind that you have feared will happen and Article 356 will remain a dead letter of the Constitution."

"Dead letter" were the words that he used. We know that it did not remain a dead letter and the result of that has been that there are many parties in the country including some parties which support this Government, including some parties which had been part of the NDA Government which had been strongly of the view that Article 356 should be repealed completely and it should go. My party has not been of that view. My party may have been the biggest sufferer of Article 352 which imposed Emergency on the country in 1975. But even then my party recognised that when the Constitution-makers in 1950 felt that there could be situations in the country where Emergency could be necessary—war was certainly one of them—we only changed the words "internal disturbance" and made it a kind of a phraseology which made the use of Article 352—as it was done in 1975—virtually impossible. But we always thought in terms of national interest. We felt that if there is a need for

Article 356, let it be there but it should not be abused. I would like to say that Article 156(1) also. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Will you yield for a second? I would just like to remind you that when the 43rd Constitutional Amendment was introduced, there was deletion of Article 356 altogether. Most respectfully, I would like to remind you that you were the Leader of that House, and myself and Shri Kamalapati were from the Opposition. We met you. You were good enough to retain Article 356 and the 43rd Amendment was amended further. Instead of reducing the period from three years, it was confined to the period of one year. Therefore, perhaps, it would not be correct to claim that your party did not disagree to the total deletion of the Article 356 from the text of the Constitution as Shri Vajpayee, yourself and many others of your colleagues were part of the Government in 1977 which brought forward the 43rd Amendment.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Thank you for reminding me. That is exactly what I am saying. We have never even advocated removal of Article 352 which was the one under which we suffered the most.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Article 356.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Article 356 also. We have been of the view that it should be there. The Akali Dal has been strongly of the view—the Shiromani Akali Dal has often said that—that it should be repealed. But we have maintained that. Therefore, our approach in these matters is that abuse should be prevented. Basically, if a law is necessary, if a provision is necessary, let it be there. Therefore, at no point of time have we said that the expression "Governor shall hold office at the pleasure of the President" should be omitted, should be repealed. We have not said that. We have only said that has to be reconciled with the provision which says that the term of office of the Governor shall be five years. That reconciliation is what has been recommended by the Sarkaria Commission, what has been accepted and endorsed by the Inter-State Council which comprises both the Central Government and the State Governments. I would, therefore, appeal to Shri Shivraj Patil to accept the Sarkaria Commission's recommendation in this regard and make no changes in Governors.

Furthermore, I would also like to emphasize that the second point that has been made in respect of Governors is that in selecting a person to be appointed as Governor of a State, there should be effective consultation with the

State Chief Minister. It should be effective consultation and not just a formal consultation. I can say that Shri Vajpayee was the Prime Minister of this country for six years during which period this task was assigned to me. There was not a single case in the whole country where a new Governor was appointed in a State without consultation with the Chief Minister—not only without consultation with the Chief Minister but also if the Chief Minister voiced any reservation about the person sought to be appointed as Governor, then, I would suggest to him a couple of more names and whatever name was acceptable to the Chief Minister, that person was appointed as the Governor.

So, for all practical purposes, a Governor should be appointed with the consent of the Chief Minister concerned. This is what I understood by "effective consultation". Subsequently Justice Venkatachelaiah Commission was constituted and that Commission endorsed all these points. It further said that normally the five-year term should be adhered to and removal or transfer of the Governors should be done by following a similar procedure as for appointment, that is, after consultation with the Chief Ministers of the concerned States. Therefore, even in the case of removal or transfer of a Governor, Justice Venkatachelaiah Commission said that it should be done in consultation with the Chief Minister of the concerned State.

I do not know whether there has been any consultation with the Chief Ministers of the four States in the present case. To the best of my knowledge, they have only been informed that this is what is happening. The Members from the Ruling Alliance can say that this has been happening before. I would only emphasise that in the last six years this had not happened and we had set up a good precedent. Why are they violating it? I would appeal to them not to violate it.

Sir, we feel that what the NDA Government had done in the last six years has strengthened federalism and Centre-State relations in the country. I had no difficulty in dealing with the Chief Ministers belonging to the Congress Party and the Marxist Party. Most of them have always been very helpful and very cooperative. I believe that by bringing the regional parties into the Central Government they have learnt something about the national perspective and we, who regard ourselves as national parties, have learnt a lot about their regional concerns. This has helped the country, has helped the Central Government and has strengthened federalism in the country. What has been done now in the case of

these four Governors has, I believe, weakened the federal structure of the country. I regard the doctrine which has been propounded or the rationale which has been given that they have an ideology which is different from ours and that will create problems as an outrageous assault on the concept of multi-party democracy enshrined in the Indian Constitution.

With these words, I would once again plead with the Home Minister to review the whole matter and deal with it with an open mind.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Advani has approached this important subject in a historical perspective and in normal circumstances I think, that ought to be the way we should approach the subject as important as this. But I do feel that his referring to historical facts has been quite selective. I would not call it selective dementia, but for the objective that he wanted to achieve and the point that he wanted to make, he has chosen to refer to some of the aspects only and for obvious reasons he has not referred to many.

But before I come to that, I would only briefly like to refer to the provisions as those were referred to by Shri Advani also and that is article 156 of the Constitution of India. Article 156(1) says:

"The Governor shall hold office during the pleasure of the President."

Article 156(3) says:

"Subject to the foregoing provisions of this article, a Governor shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office...."

This was omitted by him.

Sir, the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission have been before us for many years. The Congress Government, from time to time, picked up some of those and brought about certain amendments. The Bharatiya Janata Party had ample opportunity thereafter to do that, but it was put in cold storage. I would like to refer to one recommendation from Chapter IV of the Sarkaria Commission's Report and that says: "A person to be appointed as a Governor should satisfy the following criteria:" One of those is that "he should be a detached figure and not too intimately connected with the local politics of the State."

[Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal]

In this lies the basis of the action taken by the present UPA Government. I think, we are at one when we say that it was the ideology of the four gentlemen which should have impelled them to vacate office on their own. But since, they did not, the Government had to take this unsavoury decision and the President had to withdraw his pleasure.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, this word 'ideology' is likely to be used by many speakers in the debate. I would like to say that you are depending on what has appeared in the media. When they asked us why they were removed, we had to say that supposing we wanted to carry everybody with us and if some people did not want to carry everybody with them, there was a difference in approach. So, we would like everybody to carry with them. That is the point. This word 'ideology' should not be emphasised too much. I will explain in my reply in detail what has happened.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: The hon. Minister has used the word 'ideology'.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I will explain it when I am replying to it. I am saying this thing at this point of time because it should not be needlessly emphasised.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: In fact, I would also add a crucial thing. One recommendation of the Sarkaria Commission in respect of appointment of Governors was that 'he should be a person who has not taken too great a part in politics generally and particularly in the recent past'.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I am thankful to you for putting that.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: It was because that issue was discussed in the Inter-State Council and the Inter-State Council did not agree with this. They said that this kind of approach means that politicians should not be appointed. This kind of approach means that only retired bureaucrats or judges etc. should be appointed. This is something which the Inter-State Council did not agree to among the recommendations of Sarkaria Commission about Governors. This was one thing, which they formally said, 'not accepted'. I am inclined to agree with that 'non acceptance' that they said.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): I am not taking

part. I just want to mention that in fact this is what the Constitution Review Committee, that was set up by their Government, recommended.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I know that.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I am quoting it. "The Governor should be a detached figure, not too intermittently connected with local politics of the State and not being a person who has taken too greater part in politics."

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI (Garhwal): What is being done now? They cannot have double standards.

MR. SPEAKER: We are having a debate of very high quality.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I was quoting verbatim from the Sarkaria Commission and the Sarkaria Commission recommendations have been one by one discussed in detail by this body of Inter-State Council, which includes all political parties, all Chief Ministers of the country and the Central Government. I am inclined to agree that this anti-politician approach weakens democracy. I am of that view. Therefore, politicians should not be appointed Governors is a recommendation which the Inter-State Council rightly rejected.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a very high level debate. Let us continue.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: In the present case, the President did not withdraw his pleasure in case of four Governors on the ground that they were appointees of the previous Government, that they owed allegiance to BJP. If that were the criteria, there were so many others. That certainly was not the criteria. The criteria was, these four gentlemen took it upon themselves to repeatedly say and it is in the case of one former hon. Governor that I have with me saying, 'I am proud to be a member of the RSS'. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI (Garhwal): What is wrong in it?

*[English]*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I agree that under a Constitution which talks of cooperative federalism, there have been occasions in the past, there would be



occasions in the future where Governors in various States would not be sharing the same political views as the Government at the Centre does.

15.00 hrs.

But in the case of RSS—kindly permit me to refer to history—there are compelling reasons why the Government of today has to be wary of situations which could possibly arise—Sir, we hope those situations never arise—where an hon. gentleman sitting in the Governor's House, in the *Raj Bhawan*, could on a particular occasion, take the stand that since he is proud to be a member of the RSS, he could not care as to what the President or the Government at the Centre feels. In this connection, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Very appropriately, the Leader of Opposition was heard with rapt attention. We heard one of very fine speeches. I am sure, a very important issue is being debated here. Let us do it without any intervention. Some intelligent intervention is all right. Let there be some humour.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Before I come to this point which, might agitate my hon. friend, I would only like to cite precedence. It was on 19th March, 1998 that hon. Shri Vajpayee was sworn in as the Prime Minister. It was on 15th of April, 1988 that *The Hindu* carried the statement of Shri K.P. Singh, the then Governor of Gujarat, saying that the Home Secretary had asked him to resign. That was not controverted by this Government. Shri K.P. Singh had been a Member of Congress Party. We know it. There were two other gentleman—the Lt. Governor of Delhi, and the Governor of Mizoram. They were not Congressmen. There was no question of ideology. The only thing against them was that they were appointees of the Congress Governments and they were asked to go. It was under those compelling circumstances that those gentlemen resigned.

Sir, as I began by my saying that we did expect that the gentlemen who openly said that they owed allegiance to the RSS, they were welcomed to work outside. The Constitution of India guarantees the fundamental right of association. We are not taking that away presently. There were three occasions when even the Governments of the day were compelled to do that. But, today, the only action that has been taken was because of your ideology. I said I as an individual Member would like to use that word repeatedly—maybe quite repeatedly—that because of your ideology, it may 'embarrass' you at times, not

'embarrass' you only, it may 'embarrass' the Government, it may embarrass the country when a particular situation arises and you stick to your ideologies.

Sir, I know I am not guiding them but I, for my own satisfaction and to build up my own point, would like to read from the thoughts of Shri M.S. Golwalkar. And the words which I am going to read have not been repudiated till date. He said:

"The foreign races in *Hindustan* must either adopt the Hindu culture and language, must learn to respect and hold in reverence Hindu religion, must entertain no idea but those of the glorification of the Hindu race and culture, that is of the Hindu nation, and must lose their separate existence to merge in the Hindu race, or may stay in the country wholly subordinated to Hindu nation, claiming nothing, deserving no privileges far less any preferential treatment, not even citizens' rights."

This is relevant: "Not even citizens' rights". This is your ideology that people who do not contribute to who do not subscribe to your views, could even be deprived of citizenship rights.

15.04 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Sir, Shri Golwalkar further goes on to say:

"There is, at least should be, no other course for them to adopt. We are an old nation. Let us deal as old nations ought to do and deal with foreign races who have chosen to live in our country."

This, is I said ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): Can you tell us the source from where you are quoting this?

You tell us. Let us be enlightened by you. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, the Bunch of Thoughts...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: From which source are you quoting this? You are merely saying that you are quoting it from a newspaper. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. Shri Bansal, please continue.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, I would be extremely happy if Shri Kharabela Swain were to rise to say that he repudiates this. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Yes. This is wrong. No Guru Golwalkar had written like this. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: It was because of the activities of the RSS. That on three distinct occasions the RSS was banned. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Interruptions without my permission will not be recorded.

*(Interruptions)...*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: The first time when the RSS was banned was after the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi. Sir, Godse had denied that he was a member of the RSS but thereafter his brother Gopal Godse. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI THAWARCHAND GEHLOT (Shajapur): This is wrong. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: So far I have not said anything.

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If it is wrong, you can speak in your own turn.

*... (Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I shall let you know the subject of discussion.

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: He does not remember, his top leaders Nehruji and Lal Bahadur Shastriji had taken the services of R.S.S. at the time when our country was engaged in war with Pakistan. The men on R.S.S. used to carry food items to Jammu-Kashmir and the Congress Prime Ministers had taken their services. He does not know what he is speaking. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you should instruct him from the Chair. He is exaggerating things. You can allow a

discussion on the R.S.S. if they desire was. But now we are not holding a discussion on the R.S.S. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI: Sir, he is making totally irrelevant statements. Why is he lowering this debate by making irrelevant statements? ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Advaniji had gone at length into history to make his points. I am also to say something in the context of history and for that I am reading out something. I would only wish that they may have the strength to listen to what happened in the past. I was telling that Gopal Godse had said:

*[English]*

"Brother of Nathuram Godse and co-conspirator, in an interview to the 'Frontline' in 1994. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this cannot be allowed since this is not the topic of discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there should be a limit. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Please come to the point. If you follow the rulings and talk to the point, it will be easy for us to understand.

*[English]*

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI: Sir, it is a total bankruptcy of logic. No arguments. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. I will ask him. Please sit down.

*... (Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Recently when the results of the elections were declared, one senior correspondent said:

[English]

"The BJP and their alliance partners are bad losers".

[Translation]

I dared to add that they even lost the grace.

[English]

It was intolerance ...(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI: You please talk to the point. ...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Bansal, you should speak on the subject.

...(*Interruptions*)

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI: Sir, he is the first speaker from the Congress Party. He is talking like this. ...(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I was not willing to say but it was what he said which compelled me to say so. There is a saying 'Arba bole jyon ka tyun, sasura kumba dooba kyun. Undoubtedly, they have already held many conclaves but still they are confused as to what went wrong. They do not want to allow the Government to function but to continue to speak like that. If they want to behave like that, there is nothing left, we can speak of.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Bansal, you should speak on the subject.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, I was speaking on the subject and. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are not speaking on the subject.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, I would seek your protection to be permitted to speak on the subject without interruptions. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes, you should speak on the subject.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I was referring to the statement, and, Sir, that is very much on the subject. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: When a person is not present in the House, you cannot make a mention of his name.

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: What you are talking about. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What you stated earlier.

...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Allegation of what?

[Translation]

I think, I pronounce the names in high regards when even the need arise. I think you have deviated from the relevant rule. What I wanted to say was. ...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have already read the rule.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI LALU PRASAD): What happened in the past, would be recapitalised. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: We just asked that. ...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: He said, "All the brothers, who are in the RSS, you can say, grew up in the RSS rather than in their homes. It was like a family to us." Nathu Ram had become a

[Translation]

'boudhik karyavahak' that is, intellectual worker. "when he was reminded of what Nathu Ram ji said, he was repulsive that he had no relation with RSS.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

He replied, it is cowardice to say that."

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: What does he want to say? Why is he beating about the bush?

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

You clearly tell us as to what do you want to speak.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, it is this intolerance, it is this arrogance that has given them the place there, and not really being able to reconcile to the situation, they went a step forward in telling those four gentlemen, the Governors, that they must not resign. Was it their function? It should have been left up to those people. When they found that a Government, not conductive to their thoughts, not sharing their views, not subscribing to their ideology, has taken the reins of the Government at the Centre, they could have gone back. They were goaded by these gentlemen to stay on and create a situation whereby this matter could be raised in the country. It was in this context that I have to refer to the RSS; I have to refer to the various situations when the RSS was banned in this country. After the first ban, Shri Shyama Prasad Mukherjee took up the matter with Sardar Patel. I will just quote it. Sardar Patel is not in the House. Shri Shyama Prasad Mukherjee is not in the House. Sir, you will permit me to say that. ...(Interruptions) Sardar Patel wrote to Shri Shyama Prasad Mukherjee on 6th May 1948 that Hindu Mahasabha members had "gloated over" the tragedy and distributed sweets. The same would apply to the RSS with the additional danger inherent in an organisation running secret on military or semi-military line. This is what was said about them.

As I said earlier, I have no conflict with RSS. Let them do what they want, and under the Constitution of India, the right of association is guaranteed. Our objection

was, Sir, to people owing allegiance to that organisation called, RSS, occupying important positions. When they were in the Government, we could do nothing. It is the responsibility of the Government. If anything went wrong, we could have hauled up the Government on the floor of this House. What if those people were there? I respect them fully as individuals. What if those gentleman were to be in the Governor houses? If something goes amiss in the country, who would reply on their behalf? It is the Congress Government. It is because of the UPA Government's responsibility, answerability to the people of the country through Parliament, the Congress has to see that Governors with RSS ideology do not occupy these Governors' houses. Today, there are also people owing allegiance to the BJP. They have not been touched. It is only in these four cases that action had to be taken.

It would have been exceptionally graceful if they had chosen to demit office on their own. If those gentlemen or the senior leaders on the BJP side had not advised them otherwise, things would not have come to such a pass. It was in this context that I had referred to Article 156(3) and said that it is subject to clause (1) of Article 156 that the tenure if for five years.

There are recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission. There are recommendations of various other Commissions. Where have we taken the opportunity or where have we discussed them in the past six years? We could have arrived at some mutually acceptable, universally acceptable proposition that this is how the role of the Governor should be guided. We have not done that. The BJP was in Government for six years and today when we take this action it is with full sense of responsibility that the Congress has done this. The fact remains that the Governor holds office at the pleasure of the President.

I would like to remind you of 1977. Nine Governments, duly elected by the people in their respective States, their terms still to continue for quite some time, were arbitrarily dismissed by the Government which had the BJP as a major constituent though we would not like to refer to that.

[Translation]

Why the question has been raised? If they want to forget those points and bring forward these points, then this question is appropriate. It so happened at that time. It took place in 1990.

[English]

All the Governors were asked to put in their papers and that Government was backed by Shri L.K. Advani in 1990.

[Translation]

Now they may say that they enjoyed the support at that time. If at any moment, they feel that the same old alliance should be there, the thing that matters is that whether they have changed their attitude or not or is it that they have been adamant. In this context, I said— 'Arba bole jyon ka tyon, susra kumba duba kyon'.

[English]

I am also reminded of someone saying, 'We learn to wear masks earlier on, masks that we change with such frequency that we are no longer able to recognise our own faces in the mirror'.

[Translation]

This has happened to them. When we talk about the issues of appointment, tenure and the functioning etc. of the Governors, it seems good to us. Smt. Gandhi set up the Sarkaria Commission by taking inspiration from such talks. These points can be a matter of discussion. As they have stated that their Minister of Home Affairs wants to repeat the history, but keeping in view the present circumstances, was it not proper for the four great personalities to take leave of the office they were in charge-of, now the results are there. Was it not in violation of constitutional provision?

If you allow me, I would like to mention it again that it was not once but several judicial commissions at several times made comments on RSS. They have association with the RSS, that is why the comments made about them find way thereafter. We should not forget that in 1982 a question was raised while making reference of section (1) and (3) of Article 156. A Member from their party today filed a case in Supreme Court. As has been stated by Shri Radhakrishnan, one should wait for the judgement of the Supreme Court. But Rajasthan Court gave judgement in 1982 that it is only the prerogative of the President and it is non-justifiable. No case can be filed in this regard. Nor justice can be demanded from the Court. I do agree that it was the judgement of the high court and Supreme Court judgement may vary to it. Whatever judgement is given by the Supreme Court, all of us will adhere to that. One may approach the Supreme

Court. If the interim-decision is not in his favour, he may reinvoke the matter in his interest. It was repeatedly asserted till before two months that the matter was subjudice and we were not allowed to speak on it. We wanted to express our view point from the opposition benches but we did not do so. The matter may be discussed now. But for God sake, they should not instigate the matter to such an extent because if they want to govern this country on the lines of co-operative Federalism, such things will become meaningless our country where there is so much diversity, we have to bring unity in the diversity. this can not be a match with what I read before and which was objected to. It can materialise if they come forward and people from the opposition follow that ideology.

[English]

I am not gloating over that.

[Translation]

I am not saying that we can perform better but the people have repose their faith in us they must have evaluated the performance of the Government and repose their faith in the present Government, their responsibility will be multi pronged. The Government was responsible for the steps they have taken. They can not be blamed for that and this is the responsibility of the Government under the present day law and constitutional provisions.

[English]

I would not use the word 'agent' as it is wrong often understood. But he, the Governor, is the representative of the Centre. So, there is no denying the fact.

[Translation]

At times he must have acted in this manner. If this is so, then what for this entire scene is being created? Why this question is being raised as to what they have done? It is not that we have removed any Governor because he was appointed by the BJP or the NDA Government. While it is true that they were the part of that alliance. But at earlier occasions, as I have stated just now, not only Members of Congress party, but

[English]

Top bureaucrats were removed from their positions in the Governor's House because they were appointees of the Congress Government.

[Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal]

[Translation]

This is where the ideology of the Congress Government differs from this and we are in favour of maintaining this difference. I am not authorised to say but on behalf of my party I must say that we understand the subtitles of these things.

[English]

We have worked the Constitution for a much longer period than they have and, therefore, we know what is inherent in the Constitution. Who were the people who formulated this Constitution? What are the sentiments of the Constitution? Those lofty principles the Congress stands by and Congress will always stand by.

[Translation]

MD. SALIM (Calcutta North East): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank the leader of Opposition, Shri L.K. Advani for expanding the limited scope of the debate by initiating it right from the removal and appointment of Governors to the constituent Assembly and from Sarkaria Commission to their functioning during the six years tenure. I do not want to repeat the point discussed by Shri Bansal regarding selective dementia. He picked up the points where from he felt the need to do so, and left out the remaining. It is a short duration discussion under the Rule 193 regarding dismissal of Governors.

So I would not like to expand the already expanded scope of the discussion by making too much arrangements on the points of ideology and Sarkaria Commission under the Prime Ministership of Shri Vajpayee, their Government came to power in 1998 and the report of the Sarkaria Commission was presented on 24th March, 1983. I would like to quote the para 25 of President's Address delivered on 25th March, 1998 after a gap of 15 years of the submission of Sarkaria Commission Report which shows the difference between their saying and doing—

[English]

"My Government will immediately act on the Sarkaria Commission's recommendations."

[Translation]

Thereafter, the second point is about the Governor—

[English]

"The Governor's Office has often been the centre of unseemly controversy. Raj Bhawan will not be used for securing political objectives."

[Translation]

The reference is there to in para number 25 itself. They left it in 1998 where from they started it. There is so much difference between their saying and doing. Now, they are talking about Sarkaria Commission—and that too because of the fact that they took it that the report of Sarkaria Commission was implemented in 1990 during the regime of Shri V.P. Singh when Inter-state—council was set up. There were several things in that. Why they were not accepted. If it was implemented, then what was the logic behind saying it in 1998 that efforts would be made on implement it immediately. But no steps were taken in that regard. As far as Marxist Communist Party is concerned, we have been reiterating the same thing right from the beginning.

Shri Advaniji has spoken about the federal structure, the extent to which our constitution would be of unitary nature or federal. But I do not want to go into that debate because this is not the issue. But thereafter in 1998 itself a move was launched against the governors appointed by the previous Government. They were told that their tenure could not be extended. They had to be transferred, their removal was must. Their resignations were demanded and several other such things were done. So, one should sometimes, introspection.

They talked of initiating debate for the review of the constitution where as the NDA Government was not even prepared to accept this constitution itself. National Commission for the review of constitution was set up. They forgot about that and were reminded of the civil code. The Commission was set up by themselves only. Constituent Assembly, Sarkaria Commission etc., all were insufficient. It was therefore that the Vankatachaliyya Commission was set up. Today, they are taking part in the debate taking initiative in this regard. It was for the better that they did not say that there was a report referred by Tiru Aladi K Ayyar in the debate of constituent Assembly which stated that the Governor should be elected. Afterwards, Panditji and Ambedkarji evinced that the governors should not be elected. So, it is being stated today that this is a matter of ideology. They were trying to cover it up. Thus the debate shifted from there.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to come to my point. They initiated the discussion in such a manner as if they work rising about political objectives. Is it possible to rise above politics and become the Chief Minister of Delhi. Shri Malhotra is not there. Sahib Singh ji and Khuranaji had the opportunity to become the Chief Ministers. Shri Kedarnath Sahni was also capable, but he was not given the chance and he was sent to Sikkim in the capacity of the Governor of the state. Bansalji has rightly expressed his sentiments about the report of the Sarkaria Commission. I would like to say in nutshell that they did not accept the recommendations of Inter-State-Council, but it was stated in the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission.

[*English*]

"He should be eminent in some walk of life; he should be a person from outside the State; he should be a detached figure...."

'detached'—babu Parmanandji is...

"....and not too intimately connected with the local politics of the State and he should be one who has not taken too great a part in politics generally and particularly in the recent past."

[*Translation*]

If bureaucrats, legal luminaries or High Court Judges are appointed to this post, their past performance should be kept in view and not the recent performance, if it is in the context of the Ayodhya incident. ...(*Interruptions*) I am coming to that, have patience. ...(*Interruptions*) It seems that he is not in the habit of listening things. ...(*Interruptions*) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want your protection.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. Let him complete.

SHRI RAMDAS BANDU ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Advaniji and Atal ji have left the House.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Have you got any point of order?

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you have any point of order, please mention it; otherwise please take your seat.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMDAS BANDU ATHAWALE: The persons who had appointed Governors are now out of power, therefore, there is no point now in continuing the Governor appointed by them.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This will not be recorded.

(*Interruptions*)...\*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

[*Translation*]

MD. SALIM: The issue is not confined to political appointment only. The issue which has been raised here, if you confine to the subject matter only, the subject was.

[*English*]

"Shri L.K. Advani to raise discussion regarding removal of Governors of four States on the basis of their ideology."

[*Translation*]

The thrust of the speech of Hon. Home Minister was that the discussion should not be centred around ideology, but this issue concerns ideology. So far as the liftists are concerned, the people of this country have given them the mandate that the politics of the Sangh Parivar would not be allowed in this country. ...(*Interruptions*) Therefore, wherever they have made their entry, they would be turned out from there.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI:  
...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: His version will not go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)\*

MD. SALIM: Not only in Raj Bhawans wherever they have found their entry be it in education, research institutes, constitutional bodies ...(*Interruptions*)

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\*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Whatever is spoken with my permission will go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

MD. SALIM: We will have to keep in that the federal structure of this country. If such persons occupy Raj Bhawans and seek directions from Nagpur, not from the Delhi Government, then how can we tolerate it  
...(Interruptions)

[English]

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI:  
...(Interruptions)\*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is not to be recorded.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MD. SALIM: Khanduriji, you have played your game, people have asked you to go back to pavilion.  
...(Interruptions) if the federal structure of the country is to be maintained, if the unity of the country is to be maintained and if we want forum the country constitutionally, then the people who do not respect the constitution and do not have any regard for the basic structure of the constitution and who openly say that.  
...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: It is better to get message from Nagpur then Italy. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)\*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not be recorded.

[Translation]

MD. SALIM: Governors will follow laws, they will send report to the Government. All the time of genocide in

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\*Not recorded.

Gujarat, the Governor did not discharge his responsibility. He did not do his job. If the people of Sangh Parivar occupy Raj Bhavan, then the same situation could arise. So it would be no use to regret afterwards.  
...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your colleague is speaking and you are disturbing him.

MD. SALIM: People have emphatically said that we do not endorse. This Government had got the mandate to act accordingly. And if you do not, you are not respecting mandate of the public.

This is the reason, there are several such cases, I will also ask them using politics of Raj Bhawans for short term gain is not going to be beneficial in the long run. Babu Pramanand ji, who was the Government of Haryana was seeking votes in the name of Vajpayeeji, you talk of propriety, constitutional propriety and also talk of propriety of Raj Bhawans, but on 15 April on the occasion of the birth anniversary of Shri Ambedkar, he asked people to vote for Vajpayee ji\*

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a saying in my village.  
...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please expunge this word.

[English]

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI: Sir, the hon. Speaker in his ruling given today in the morning has stated that: "You should not make an allegation against persons who are not in a position to defend themselves on the floor of the House."...*(Interruptions)* You should not do it. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MD. SALIM: Sir, I have paucity of time. Advaniji has given many quotations. I am quoting from the speech of Babu Parmanandji, who had been the Governor of Haryana. I am quoting some words of his speech which he made on 15 April, the birth anniversary of Shri Ambedkarji—'Aman Se Vikas hota hai. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, is it all right? ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, will he

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.



authenticate it? ...*(Interruptions)* Will he authenticate and put it on the table that this is the actual statement made by Shri Babu Parmanand?

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: Sir, it is very much on record. It is available in the library. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: It is a public document.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI: It is a newspaper report.

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: It is there on record. It is readily available in the library. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Shri Md. Salim, are you quoting from a newspaper or were you present there? ...*(Interruptions)*

MD. SALIM: Sir, I seek your protection. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Sir, was he present there or is he quoting from a newspaper article? ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MD. SALIM: Sir, I am quoting what the Hon'ble Governor said to Dalit Community in Rewari, Haryana on the occasion of Ambedkar Jayanti. ...*(Interruptions)* There are only two lines, please listen to me ...*(Interruptions)*

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI: If he can authenticate it, he can lay it on the table of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

MD. SALIM: You have to listen a bit, but you do not have the habit of listening others.

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Md. Salim, you are taking too much time.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, they have taken all his time. ...*(Interruptions)*

MD. SALIM: Shri Ramdas Athawale, please allow me to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Md. Salim says.

...*(Interruptions)*\*

\*Not recorded.

*[Translation]*

MD. SALIM: There is a saying in our village, a person whose one ear is torn. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMDAS BANDU ATHAWALE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the RSS people listen to others. But it seems that you do not belong to RSS. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Athawaleji please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MD. SALIM: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a saying in our village a person whose left ear is torn, he goes from right side of village and another person whose right ear is torn, goes from left side of village and a person whose both ears are torn, goes from the middle of village. ...*(Interruptions)* you are neither ready to hear nor ready to see. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have four minutes time left.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please let him include his speech.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN (Deogarh): Do they hear to the poor people in West Bengal? They compel them in West Bengal.

MD. SALIM: Sir, the House has its own decorum. We are discussing the issue of Governors in the House. The Governor of West Bengal was the Vice President of Bhartiya Janta Party and we had no objection. But if he takes pride in calling him the Governor of the Sangh Parivar, then the other day we will say that we do not want such a Governor. We have no objection to BJP as such, but we have objection to such persons who do not follow the democratic process, do not care for secularism and the Constitution also and want to break established traditions. We cannot entrust constitutional responsibility on such persons. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: If we say that we are from the Sangh Parivar, then can you terminate our membership? ...*(Interruptions)*

MD. SALIM: I believe in democracy. You have come here by winning through a democratic process, so you have every right. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Salim please address the Chair.

*[Translation]*

MD. SALIM: Can you dare to seek votes in the name of the Sangh Parivar. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

I challenge him ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

I am communist and I have no shame on being a communist and we seek votes in the name of the communist party ...*(Interruptions)* you feel shame, therefore you want to keep all things under wraps and do not dare to seek votes in the name of the RSS. Renuka ji, we would like to send them to Manali in a batch of 5-10 members since they show their true colours there. It is another matter that on returning from there, they forget everything.

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Salim, you are requested to address the Chair and not anybody else. Your time is over.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: Why are they indulging in these type of interruptions? Why are they interrupting him like this?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: They have taken away most of his time.

*[Translation]*

MD. SALIM: The Sarkaria Commission has also said this thing. Advaniji has quoted from it. We normally cannot remove them. They should be allowed to complete their tenure but the Sarkaria Commission also says that.

*[English]*

"except very rarely and that too for some extremely compelling reasons."

*[Translation]*

There is provision for this, if you go by the Sarkaria Commission. The situation is like this. We also want that the Governors should not be transferred frequently but when we come across such a situation as to whether Sangh is important or the country. Then we in favour of the country. Whether Constitution is important or Nagpur, we are in favour of the constitution. ...*(Interruptions)* They are saying that they will take this issue to the court of the people and start agitations. I dare to challenge them on all these issues. If they have courage, they can go to the people. And then they will realise that whether the public is in favour of the Governors of the Sangh Parivar or not?

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV (Sambhal): Sir, thank you very much for allowing me to speak. As regards this office of the Governor, his appointment and removal both have been an issue of debate since the making of the Constitution till today. Whether it was a question of his appointment in the Constituent Assembly, his tenure, his removal or afterwards. The debate has always continued. The makers of the constitution had one apprehension that the person holding this office might create problems. The Central Government would have to take action when the Governments at the Centre and the State are of different political parties. Since 1960 when a non-congress Government had taken over in Kerala for the first time and Shri EMS Namboodiripad was dismissed, the people in the states are afraid that the people in Delhi may treat them otherwise. And those who come to Delhi, think that the Governor should work as per their will. It may happen at times because being the representative of the President, we take him to be the representative of the Central Government, so there is a need for coordination. In this context, be it the case of 1977 or today, you know that after 1977 all the governors in the North India were removed en bloc and the logic was given that the Congress Government had lost all but one seat in entire

North India, so the mandate was not with them. If the Legislative Assembly of a State is to be dissolved and fresh elections are to be held there, the Governor should be such as would act at the will of the Central Government. This is quite natural and it should not be taken otherwise. I don't think Shri Atal Ji or Shri Advani Ji needed to raise this matter. It is true that during their six years of Governance on Governor was removed but it is also true that an attempt was made to remove the Bihar Government by using article 365. So Governors have always been used as an instrument. But the Bihar Government was reinstated because NDA had no majority in the Rajya Sabha. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: But the intention is changed later.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Lalu Ji, you are a responsible, most respectable person, no running commentary.

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV: This was a non-issue. It has always happened. There was nothing objectionable in it. What was objectionable is that Shri Advani Ji raised the matter that the hon. Minister of Home Affairs had told that the Governors had been removed for ideological differences. When the Governor is a representative of the Central Government, it is expected that this is coordination between the two, but the Central Government will also have to see that they act in public interest, in the interest of the State and not in the interest of any party. Whether the Governor is acting in the interest of the State, whether he is coordinating with the Central Government, this needs to be examined.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Sarkaria Commission has been referred to. Sarkaria Commission has said a number of things with which one may or may not agree. I agree with what the inter-state council has said. Sarkaria Commission report says that the Governor should not be a political personality. I am never in disagreement with it. If bureaucrats are made Governor who never go to the public throughout their career, all of them will become Governors after retirement. I am never, agree with the motion that all political persons are dishonest who are behind every misdeed, and or can my party ever agree with it.

Mr. Deputy, Speaker, Sir, so far as article 356 is concerned, I am in its favour because this should be integral to the Constitution. Ours is so big a country that much a situation may arise anytime. Dr. Ambedkar Sahab

had said that the soil of this country is non-democratic. Its foundation should be strong. It should not be like erecting a castle on sand dunes. If restrictions are not there, problems may arise and the whole system may break up. That's why this provision has been made in the constitution and this is necessary. That's why this provision has been made in the constitution and this is necessary. So article 352 or article 356, both are necessary. But be it the Governor or the Central Government, restraint is necessary. We have seen this and I will not say that there is any politics in it. Rather, this is a bitter truth which if you do not take otherwise. I would say that Raj Bhavans today are being used as dens operating against State Governments. The past is witness to it. So I say that there is a need for coordination between the Governor and the State Government because he represent the latter. The Governor is the observer who sees to it whether not things are being done properly is the State. So I say that there is a need for coordination between the Governor and the State Government because the represent the latter. The Governor is the observer who sees to whether not things are being done properly is the State. But if the governor is used for political ends or he is appointed for such purposes, it may be a matter of concern for anybody. So it appears necessary that Governors should be appointed in consultation with the Chief Ministers of the States. This has been done many time in the past and it should be done. So this logic be it of the Sarkaria Commission or anybody else, applies to one and all, and thereby holds no water. If someone says that political persons should not be appointed as Governors, it would be improper because political persons have been appointed by both. What the RSS has referred to relates to this ideology, and this naturally is a matter of concern. When untoward things were happening in Gujarat. The Gujarat Governor should have sent his report to the Central Government. He failed in the discharge of his duties and responsibilities. Had he been a man of impartial and secular ideology, this could not have happened. Nobody in the country is ready to digest it. So, if this has been said in this, reference, one needs not stretch it too long. Advani Ji needs not take it otherwise. You also will agree that what happened in Gujarat was hardly imaginable. Thousands of people of a particular class alive under the nose of State Government, rather under their direction, and the Governor those who represent the central food did not write a single line to the Central Government, and if at all he wrote, people might be taken. The hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs might have said so in this very reference and this is necessary too, because diversities and unity in diversity this is what India is all about. If such practices

[Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav]

are made common, the unity and integrity of the country may be endangered.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Sir, the very first sentence of the preamble to the constitution reads.

*[English]*

We, the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic...

*[Translation]*

The preamble to the Constitution is most important, it is non important then any article of the constitution and when in the very first sentence of this preamble on behalf of the people of the whole country, the Constitution has been said to have been enacted and dedicated.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: Sir, I have a point of order.

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Under what rule?

...(Interruptions)

*[Translation]*

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: He has said that at the time of the riot, Shri Kailashpati Mishra was the Governor there, but it was Bhandari Ji as Governor there.

...(Interruptions)

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no point of order. Please take your seat, Modi Ji.

...(Interruptions)

*[Translation]*

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV: I am not naming any Governor. I am referring to the person holding that office. I have not and will not name anybody. I have not named anybody, Modi Ji. You have not heard me properly. I never take anybody's name even by mistake.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: He is very close to Mishra Ji.

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV: This is quite personal, they all belong to Bihar, I do not want to know.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yadav Ji, you conclude now.

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV: When the words like 'Socialist' and 'Secular' have been used in the preamble, is it not the duty of all to agree with this ideology. Do you think yourselves as socialist and secular. You can say you are secular, we will call people pseudo secular. But if you honour the constitution, this preamble is the most important part of the constitution in the name of which all the Ministers, the Home Minister and the Prime Minister have taken notwithstanding the fact that the words 'Secular' and 'Socialist' have been inserted into it after the 42nd amendment. Do you agree with it? Do you subscribe to it? So when ideology is concerned, it is not so. But Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say to the people in the treasury benches, specially the hon. Home Minister that there is nothing wrong if you appoint Governor in a State and take action when the State Government does anything wrong. However, it is not becoming of the Governor to call in the collector on the very first day of his appointment and ask him as to what happened in the 'Sari episode' and what is happening in Raebareli. If you call in the collector and the SP to say like that then be ready to face more serious charges in this House than the one you are levelling against others.

Therefore, I say that if you appoint the bureaucrats as Governors, they will sign on dotted lines, they do not exercise their discretion. They will act upon your gestures. So I would like to tell the House today that. Such discussions will always keep on taking place, debates will always take place. There should be such a provision as could amend the constitution to provide for a clear provision for the removal of the Governor. Otherwise, when it is written that the Governor will remain during the pleasure of the president', it should further be added thereto that, 'his term will be for five years or remove this five years' point. Let it remain this much. It is adequate.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhunjharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the references made under rule 193 by the hon. Leader of Opposition Advani Ji about the Constitutional provisions and the provisions of Sarkaria Commission, Venkatchillalah Commission may be right to some extent in letter of that time but in spirit they are not compatible in today's situation. So, this time, the elections that have been held were no election, rather,

this Lok Sabha election was a referendum between the secular forces and the communal forces. It was a countrywide referendum. Now they are talking of mandate. The secular alliance has got the mandate, but why were the Governors with RSS background who were also backed by mandate removed. They must have continued in the office till five years. I fail to understand why the people who believe in safronisation and fundamentalism, want to stick to the Constitutional posts. The post of Governor is a link between the Centre and the State. When the ideology of the Governor is not in tune with the ideology of the United Progressive Alliance because of their RSS background and they are proud to be related to RSS, then in my opinion, the Central Government has respected the mandate of the people by removing them. This had to be done. This decision is in line with the referendum which is between the secular forces and the communal forces. There is nothing unusual in it.

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: You are talking about referendum. In whose favour and against whom was the referendum in Kerala, Rajasthan, Orissa and Chhattisgarh? ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No. There is no point of order. Please sit down. Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav may continue his speech.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Have patience please. The hon. Member is a new Member so I have given him an opportunity to speak. Why are you not accepting the mandate in the democratic set up? What is the reason, what is problem? We find, this is the biggest problem. You find it difficult to digest the referendum while talking about the democracy and putting forward various historical facts as to the letter and spirit of the Constitution. Spirit is the viability that means what can be done rightfully under Article 156.

I want that post of Governor under the constitution should be offered to such a person who has full faith in the secularism and has no prejudice. Here all the Governors appointed by the BJP been withstanding this test and of our friends had just quoted what the Governor of Haryana stated. He also quoted what the Governor of Bihar stated in Gandhi Maidan. It appeared that he was reading some text.

16.00 hrs.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the occasion of 26th January, the entire country was watching and he used such words while occupying the constitutional post. No Governor would use such words and sentences. There is no example to this effect till date. He spoke as if an RSS representative was speaking. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: Whatever Governor stated, High Court also stated the same. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Modiji, please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Modi ji please try to understand the dignity of the Parliament. Whatever High Court has stated, cannot be quoted here. We can not discuss here what the Court has stated. Whatever the Court has said, that is their right.

Sir, whatever the Governor said publicly in the Gandhi maidan of Bihar and the types of sentences he used, gave an impressive as if Sarsangh Chalak of R.S.S. was speaking. That is very unfortunate. That is against the constitution. Is utterance of such words and sentences by a person holding the post of Governor under the Constitution is not something like setting a new convention. Whether such conduct of the Governor does not go against the Constitution? The types of words he has used ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: Please speak again ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Why should I repeat, Modi ji, why should I repeat. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Modi ji, do not waste the time of the House.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Sir, Modi ji, has got the experience of Bihar Legislative Assembly. He has not got the experience of the Parliament. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Modi ji has been our Secretary.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Modi ji, when emergency was imposed during the Congress regime then Laluji was the front runner and he was arrested and you always walked behind and were not arrested. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: Let me make it clear here that I was the secretary of the student's union and not a private secretary. *...(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. Nothing will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)\**

*[Translation]*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: I am not yielding but he is speaking continuously. It is not the Legislative Assembly. It is the Premier institution of the country. I would like to say to Modi ji that dignity should be maintained here. Try to understand the supremacy of Parliament.

Sushil Modi is a new Member. I would like to tell him that Chair is supreme here. Do not try to fly high. Here you can speak only with the permission of the Chair. You often talk about dignity and decorum.

Sir, just now Advani ji was speaking. I have great respect for him. Having heard the contents of his letter, it appeared to one as if he has gone deep into its history whereas it was a very small subject, of sacking the Governors and that sacking was also resorted to under Article 156 of the Constitution. There was no need to go so deep into it. The Union Government got the mandate to restore secularism but they just decided that the particular individual way Communal force and thus he should take rest.

Sir, was it appropriate to appoint a sick minded person to the post of governor during whose tenure thousand of innocent people were killed in Gujarat. How such a person was appointed as Governor there. If the Governor had submitted any report to the Union Government regarding such apprehensions, it should be revealed. He is called back from Bihar and posted there.

\*Not recorded.

He is considered as if he is Sarsangh Chalak and he should be sent there. I would like to say that if a person of such a background *i.e.* R.S.S. background is appointed as Governor. Then the result will be very dangerous. It will be dangerous not only for national unity and national harmony but the communal forces will come forward to weaken the national harmony and secularism and these Governors have played an important role in doing this work.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Governor is a constitutional link between the Centre and the State. It is not an easy job. The dignity of the post of Governor has been lowered not because of their sacking but because of their conduct and involvement in Communalism as well as their style of functioning whereby they have acted in violation of the Constitution while holding the Constitutional posts.

Sir, the way the Governor of Haryana has shown his conduct, the way the Governor has expressed his feelings in Gandhi Maidan of Bihar are all against the dignity of the Governor. They have lowered the dignity of the Chair. As such it is not unconstitutional at all to sack them from the high office of the Governor because they themselves have lowered the dignity of the office. *...(Interruptions)* There was one Governor. Everyday after 5.00 PM he would go to Barauni. *...(Interruptions)* I cannot use any more words. *...(Interruptions)* People know him for his background and involvement with R.S.S. *...(Interruptions)* They are narrow minded taught a new culture. What is the difference between Lathiwallas, Sarsangh Chalak and these people. I want to say all this because they are narrow minded people every inch. Bansalji has rightly stated about them. I do not want to quote that but I would like to say that constitutional posts should be assigned to the liberal minded people who have faith in secularism and in the preamble of the constitution. If the post of Governor is not assigned to such people, then I think there may be rift between the Centre and States which may continue for a long time and that thing would not be good for the unity of the country. It is because of this that in the recent years, this link *i.e.* the Governor has not acted properly in some States of the country due to which tension prevailed between State and Centre.

Sir, now I would like to mention my last point. Your bell is ringing, I honour your bell but this much I would like to say that. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: As far as allowing time is concerned, I am helpless.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Sir, honourable Advaniji had been in the Government for six years but since he was holding a constitutional post, he always wanted but there were some people who neither believed in the Court, nor had faith in the Prime Minister or the Home Minister. We speak against the Terrorism but there are fundamental forces. They do not want the country to maintain unity. They do not want to strengthen the nation. There are people who believe in communalism but NDA has not been asked to control the activities of such people during six years period. I had the opportunity to speak on various issues on various occasion. Despite being in the NDA, we have to face the pressure from the RSS which creates difficulty in maintaining communal harmony in the country. Would the Governors having such narrow mindedness be able to make any sacrifice? Certainly not, the way the NDA Government has gone, all the Governors should also be sacked. Be it the Governor of Bihar or of any other state, all the Governor having RSS background, be sacked. Only then we can maintain secularism in the country and strengthen the relations between the Centre and States. As such I would like to say that RSS is such an institution which has established its own identity. I think appointing people having communal feeling as governor was the theoretical mistake on the part of NDA Government.

One more thing BJP has done is that they selected all the retired person living in Ashoka old Age Home and appointed them as Governors and these people are physically and mentally unable to perform the role of Governor of the State. ...(*Interruptions*) BJP has suffered a bad defeat in the Lok Sabha elections. They have not been ask to gain even 30 percent votes. As such I was saying to you that there was a referendum between the secular forces and the communal forces and we have got 70 percent votes. The people having RSS ideology should suo-moto resign on moral grounds. As far as others are concerned. ...(*Interruptions*) The Governors should have steeped down on moral grounds the day United Progressive Alliance got the mandate ....(*Interruptions*)

DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA (Rajkot): Does he think sensibly, what is this?

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will check the record. If there is any defamatory remark, I will expunge it.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: Sir, this remark should be expunged. This is highly objectionable. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Leader of the masses late Shri Karpoori Thakur had said that the post of Governor should be abolished. I want to say that there should also be a debate on this issue. The constitution cannot be violated. The United Progress Alliance has been voted to power by the people. Lakhs of people voted for the Secular Alliance Government. You people want to disregard that mandate. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. I will look into the record. If there is any defamatory remark, I will expunge it.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: You are not accepting the people's mandate. You should have faith in democratic system and accept the mandate and should ask the governors having affiliation with R.S.S. to step down. It will be a true tribute to our departed leader Shri Karpoori Thakurji who was of the view that the post of Governor should be abolished. I want that there should be a discussion on this issue. In 1977 also you have done like this. The N.D.A. Government removed Governors of two states. It is not a new convention.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Yadav, please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not to be recorded. You have crossed the limit. Shri Yadav, please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)\*

[*Translation*]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: I want to make it clear that fundamentalists and saffron brigades and the men of R.S.S. background should not be allowed to hold

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\*Not recorded.

[Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav]

the constitutional posts like the one of Governor. The Hon. Home Minister is here and we want that he should initiate discussion immediately to abolish the post of Governor. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is one such Governor in Bihar and moreover there is one more such Governor of R.S.S. background in another State, particularly the Governor of Bihar is working like a 'Sarsanghchalak' of R.S.S. He should be backed immediately.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: You please don't succumb to pressure, say what is correct.

SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA (Sangrur): I never succumb to pressure.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me time to speak. There has already been much discussion on this subject and I think there was need to discuss this. Hon. Advani ji referred the Anandpur resolution passed by the Siromani Akali Dal. I would like to go into the background as to why Anandpur resolution was brought. As has been done in Kerala Article 356 was applied on PEPSO first. The coalition Governments there were toppled not once but thrice in 1967, 1969 and 1971. It is not only the opinion of the Siromani Akali Dal but I also think that the office of Governor is being misused ever since it was formed. Why it is so? Report is sought from the Governor and within six months or one year the Government is toppled and Article 356 is imposed in the States. That is why Siromani Akali Dal brought the Anandpur resolution envisaging changing our constitution into a real federal system but the Congress party launched propaganda against it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: The people with whom you are associated have also misused the office of Governor. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: All right I agree that these people have also done likewise. In that resolution it was mooted that defence, communications, external affairs and currency should be with the Central Government and all other subjects should be with the State Governments. Shri Lalooji has rightly said that there is no need of post of Governor as Governor is used to topple that State Governments. Only the Congress Party did it for years and they toppled our Government a number of times.

I think there is no need of post of Governor. I am unable to understand as to what is the use of the Governor. Report is sought from him merely to run the Government. I would like to cite an example. When Sardar

Surjeet Singh Barnala was the Chief Minister of Punjab it was for the first time that the work of the Chief Minister was appreciated in the Presidential Address wherein it was said that there is no Chief Minister as good as Shri Barnala. But after three months seeking a report from Governor he was removed from his post on the ground of inefficiency as he cannot control the administration there.

In this way this post has been misused grossly. I am of the view that there is no use of this post and what he does? He only gives such reports. Shri Yadav ji and Members were just referring to Gujarat. It is not so that I am against it. I want to know that when more than three thousand children, old ages persons and youths were massacred for three days in a row in 1984 where was the Lt. Governor of Delhi at that time and what report he submitted in this regard? ...*(Interruptions)* It has not happened only in Gujarat. ...*(Interruptions)* Nobody spoke even a word at that time. When you refer Gujarat, you should also refer the incident of Delhi. Where was Lt. Governor sleeping at that time? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I would like to tell you that the Lt. Governor of Delhi was changed within two three days. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Secondly, I want to say that misuse of post of Governor is not a new thing it has been misused since long back. Shri Advaniji is sitting here. It was the region of NDA Government during which the post of Governor was least misused. ...*(Interruptions)* Earlier Governments have been misusing this post frequently. The example of N.D.A. Government is there before us. Shri Advaniji has said that congress leaders used to say earlier that we will never be able to form and run the coalition Government. The Congress has been claiming that they will form the Government at their own but today they have formed a coalition Government. I don't know as to how long this Government will be in power. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee led and run the coalition Government for six years smoothly but I don't know as how long this Government will run.

I agree to the view of Shri Lalu Prasad ji that the post of Governor should be abolished as there is no need of this post. Secondly, you people talk about ideology. ...*(Interruptions)* I want to know as to what is the ideology of the Governors appointed recently? They follow your ideology. Those are the persons who lost in the recent general elections. ...*(Interruptions)*... You appointed them as Governors within a month after losing



the elections. The NDA Government and Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee was of the view that we will not assign the Governorial posts to the persons losing elections and they were not appointed Governors. At least you should have taken this into account that they lost elections just one month back.

I want to say that there was no need to change the Governors in this manner as you did. Notice is served and his explanation is asked for before removing a class IV employee from his post. You dismissed them arbitrarily. This constitutional post has been denigrated a lot.

I am grateful to you to give me time to speak. In the end I would like to say that all parties should arrive at a consensus so that such instances are not repeated. I would even like to say that the post of Governor should be abolished.

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR (Bareilly): Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, thank you very much. Today a very important issue is being discussed but it is rather unfortunate that the reply given by the treasury benches is not up to our expectations. Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal is a well known jurist and this sort of reply was not expected from him. If we take up old issues we can say as to how many times the post of Governor has been misused. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru wrote to the Governors that their conduct should be ideal one. We should also keep that in mind. We were expecting clear information about certain subjects. Just now there was a mention of Sarkaria Commission and its recommendations here in the House. It contains—

*[English]*

"He should be appointed in consultation with the Chief Minister of the State by the President of India and the Speaker of the Lok Sabha."

*[Translation]*

I don't know whether this has happened or not, only hon'ble Home Minister will be able to say something about it.

*[English]*

"His tenure of office must be guaranteed and should not be disturbed except for extremely compelling reasons and if any action is to be taken against him, he must be given a reasonable opportunity for showing cause against the grounds on which he is sought to be removed."

I think this has not happened. It further says:

"In case of such termination or resignation by the Governor, the Government should lay before both the Houses of Parliament a statement explaining the circumstances leading to such removal or resignation as the case may be."

*[Translation]*

This is the subject matter of discussion. I am aware of it as I hail from Uttar Pradesh. In Uttar Pradesh a person was sworn in as Chief Minister for one day. Our leftist friends are ignoring what happened in Kerala and West Bengal. Today they are endorsing the viewpoints of the congress party. Shri Devendraji is a very good friend of mine. He should persuade Shri Lalooji to make him a Minister. If I cite an example as to what you used to say during the last Lok Sabha, You will understand the fact. ...*(Interruptions)* You deserve Ministerial berth, you should have been a minister last time there. It is good that you joined that side. May be your voice is heard with more attention, we feel so. ...*(Interruptions)*. We suggest our leftist colleagues to let this Government go on and they should face the ensuing Assembly polls in alliance with the Congress. They will understand the referendum correctly. This is an issue of discussion because this has always been debated since independence as to how should the Governors behave and how should they be dealt with. This is also true that many such subjects have come across.

Once I read in a newspaper that an hon. Governor took 130 people with him on a journey which was a subject of concern. We live in Uttar Pradesh. We observe many things related to the conduct of Governors. Just now, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav was saying as to what was happening in Gujarat. We know that some days back a man's throat was slit in the presence of policemen including a Deputy S.P. Will the Governor submit report on each and every matter? If an hon. Governor gives his report even on such frivolous subjects. ...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV: A man's throat is slit. ...*(Interruptions)* This is not fair to compare this incident with the Gujarat incident. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If there is any rule then I can allow a point of order.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: There was curfew in Guajrat for months during the Congress regime. An S.S.P., a Dy. S.P. and dozens of other officers were suspended the same day. Please tell me what action has been taken against anybody. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The interruptions of the other hon. Members are not to be recorded.

...*(Interruptions)\**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Yadav, you are a senior Member. But you are disturbing the other hon. Member who is speaking.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: You cannot reply to what Shri Dhindsa has just said. This is common knowledge that there was curfew in Gujarat for months. ...*(Interruptions)* Everybody knows that the military reached in such a short time. ...*(Interruptions)* The people who voted understand everything. ...*(Interruptions)* Some of the issues which are being discussed here. ...*(Interruptions)* This is unfortunate that out of sheer luck, some people got into power. The people who are presently in power did not expect so. After coming into power they could not decide on the Prime Ministerial candidate. After finalising the name of Prime Minister they could not finalise their agenda. When they could not finalise the agenda, they found it very difficult to decide as to where to start from. After all, there has to be first thing. So, they found the Governors the most vulnerable and they started removing them. The way, the Governors were removed, it draw criticism from every corner and became a controversial issue. The Government has been formed so run the Government. Do not give contradictory statements. All should work with cooperation and for development of the country. ...*(Interruptions)* Advice-that we can give. Whatever the previous Government have done the foreign exchange reserve left, if this Government misuse that foreign exchange then we shall criticise it and we have every right to do so. We shall point out every misdoing of the Government. If this Government feel that the previous Government have done any such thing during 6 years term then, do not you point out? We do point out your record for 45 years, everybody understands that but we want that once you have formed the Government, then you run it well this is our request.

\*Not recorded.

The way the Government have dealt with the Governors, is utterly unbecoming. This is not an issue of ideology. This is a fact that the Government did not remove them for the reason. The Government have appointed the persons as Governors who lost the elections. The persons of same ideology belonging to your party have been appointed as Governors. Neither the Government consulted the Chief Ministers, nor allowed sufficient time to these persons who have been removed to put their point. This we cannot understand and that is why we want to make the people aware in the country about the manner, this Government choose to work. It seems that the Governors have become mere a puppet in the hands of Central Government. The Government want the Governors to give report of its choice. I think, there should not be so. We have witnessed and understood such things in our history. We know how earlier Governments of this party misused the office of the Governor and made him to report as per their convenience and took action on that report while the public remained a mute spectator. We know that when the Governor of one day made a Chief Minister in Uttar Pradesh which changed the entire atmosphere, we staged dharna before H.E. President, the mistake was corrected, all this one can understand but this issue demands an exhaustive discussion and debate.

I would not like to say much about the conduct of the Governors. This does not call for much discussion as well. But some action should be taken on this and people should not draw an impression that the Governors are being appointed and removed on the directions from 10, Janpath. We too should believe so. I want to say this because in the time to come this issue will be an issue of discussion in the country. If we do not take up this issue for discussion this will lead to a situation where such thinking will develop that whether the office of the Governor is needed anymore or not. If it is not so, then we should think over it and discussion the ways to regulate it. We should not make a mockery of the office of the Governor. We should have all information about it and give suggestion to maintain its dignity. We should think about the dignity of the office of the Governor as the people after independence imagined and Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru gave his suggestions to the Governors. We the people in Government and in opposition should decide on the manner of appointing the Governors so that they can work in the true spirit of the Constitution and there should be no scope of suspecting them. All should cooperate on this issue. In the end, I would like to refer to the report of the Sarkaria Commission in which certain things were expected as one can understand that

the term of office of the Governor beyond five years may depend on the pleasure of H.E. President. Now, how this pleasure is to be defined. We should come together to decide its definition that this will not be used arbitrarily. I think, this issue is important as well as pertinent. We should decide on this after having a sufficient discussion.

[*English*]

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvatipuram): Thank you Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir. The Leader of the Opposition, while initiating the discussion on this Resolution laid great stress on the federal aspect of the Constitution. Sir, yes, while I shall come to that aspect a little later, I think, it is necessary for us to understand the very basis of our Constitution itself.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, you will appreciate the fact that our nationhood is not built on either religion or language. We are not a linguistic nation. We are not a Theocratic State as the Leader of Opposition himself has stated. We are a nation of sub-nationals, of different kinds of culture, language, and religion. We come from different races and therefore, the Indian nationhood is built on the Constitution itself. This is something, we must first understand before we discuss other aspects of our Constitution.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, it is because of this reason that the word secularism was incorporated into the Preamble of the Constitution. When it was understood that religion can be a divisive factor in this country for the existence of our nationhood, when it was understood that language could be a barrier to preserve our national integrity, the Constitution, the Preamble was amended and the Secular concept was introduced.

Secularism meant not atheism. That is a subject matter which has been discussed and decided. Secularism means tolerance of all religions. Therefore, we must always remember the fact that if our country has to exist as a nation, if our Republic has to continue, what our founding fathers of Constitution, our elders have always worked for it in theory is unity amidst diversity. It is unity and not uniformity. I repeat, unity amidst diversity is what we have always yearned for, what our founding fathers wanted to achieve, and not uniformity. The moment you talk of uniformity, the forces of disintegration will start to work. Therefore, it is in this background that ideology also gains a place of prime importance as far as our nationhood is concerned.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I would like to remind Shri Advani, the hon. Leader of Opposition that way back in 1977 when I came here first as a junior Member of Parliament—or course, I was sitting on the other side—the Janata Government broke on the issue of dual membership of RSS. Why? Because it was of paramount importance for the existence of this country, for this nationhood. Friends sitting on my right—many of them are not there—may know that after all, it was Shri Biju Patnaik who first resigned from the Government on the issue of dual membership of RSS. Today, we have a Party which is living on his legacy with the name of Biju Janata Dal. Biju Babu's soul must be really turning in his grave, but the fact is, it was he who, on the issue of dual membership of RSS, first left the Janata Government. Then my senior and good friend—he is not here—Shri George Fernandes left the Government. Then, late Raj Narayan left the Government. I may not forget that speech which is still ringing my ears, the defence of the Janata Government by my senior friend Shri George Fernandes from this side. It was one of the brilliant pieces of parliamentary performance and a few hours later, thanks to late Madhu Limaye, he got to understand the implications of the secular content and necessity for the existence of India as a country. Within days this Government was gone. So, I would like to remind, at least, those who were there then to understand that it was this same RSS issue which not only haunted but resulted in the fall of Janata Government in the year 1977.

Therefore it is not an issue which can be taken lightly. It is an issue which concerns the integrity and sovereignty of the country. Those leaders, who took that decision that day, were right in doing so. They did it because they loved the country more than the power by just sitting on the Treasury Benches or gloating over the Ministry they were presiding over. Therefore, it is in that background that we are discussing this issue today.

Coming to the federal aspect of our Constitution, as the Leader of the Opposition very rightly put it, ours is not that kind of a federation which also allows cessation of a union. True federalism allows that. Well, we call it as a quasi-federal Constitution etc. But, experience has shown, and over the years it has evolved, that ours, in my opinion is more of a quasi-unitary Constitution rather than a quasi-federal system. It is because we have a Concurrent List. Centre has always played an upper role in subjects which concern the States. So, federalism is there. It has been tampered over the last 50 years on various occasions, on various issues. Therefore, it is this kind of a federal system that we have cherished.

[Shri V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will not repeat what my other friends have said. I would not like to take the time of this august House by repeating what has already been stated. But many of my friends, including the Leader of the Opposition, quoted the Sarkaria Commission extensively. Sir, the Sarkaria Commission has said that persons who should be made Governors should be persons who have not taken too great a part in politics generally and particularly in recent past. Now, this was also substantiated and supported by the Constitutional Review Committee which was set up by the NDA Government. But, Sir, there were reports in the newspapers—the Leader of the Opposition will bear me out and correct me if I am wrong—that in the BJP's National Council Meeting that was held in Gandhinagar on the 4th of May, 1998, Shri Lal Krishna Advani is supposed to have said that he has pointedly defended political appointments to gubernatorial positions. I think the Party was never in agreement with the Sarkaria Commission. I do not know whether it is right or wrong. Correct me if I am wrong.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I have already mentioned that all the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission have been discussed one by one, thoroughly by the Inter-State Council, which is the Constitutional body comprising of all the Chief Ministers and the Central Government. They have accepted almost all the other recommendations of the Governor except this particular recommendation which said that a political person should not be appointed, and as has been rightly said by others also, that this approach of non-political person should be appointed is something that I do not accept and no political party in the country accepts it, not even the Congress Party. Therefore, this particular recommendation of the Sarkaria Commission and also of the Venkatachelliah Commission in respect of Governors have not been accepted by the Government, by the Inter-State Council. So there is hardly any dispute about it.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Then, I have no quarrel with you at all. I would like to say that let us accept the fact that the appointment of Governors is political. They are political appointments.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: There are many that are not political appointments.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: The individuals may not be political but their appointments are political. ...*(Interruptions)* We are politicians. At least, I do not belong to any religious organisation or any social

organisation. I belong to a political party. My party makes an appointment. I will consider it to be a political appointment. Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, such appointments are also made, namely appointments of Ambassadors, High-Commissioners, etc. to various other places by various Governments. But, in such cases, the moment the Government ceases to exist, those people submit their resignations. It would have been, in all fairness right if those Governors who were appointed by political parties would also submit their resignations and leave it to the incumbent Governments to ask them to continue or not.

But, fortunately or unfortunately, this has not been happening over the years, and ultimately whatever has had to happen is happening. So, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the doctrine of committed ideologies may not be the best thing as far as Supreme Court judges are concerned but as far as the appointment of Governors is concerned, definitely ideology does matter especially when a particular ideology violates the basic principles of our Constitution and its existence. So, it was in that background, the Government had taken this decision.

Now, as far as article 156 is concerned, while article 156(1) mentions that the Governor shall continue as long as he enjoys the pleasure of the President, the sub-clause (3) which mentions the five-year term has also a proviso immediately after this. The proviso says that the Governor shall continue until a new incumbent Governor goes to relieve him. This is probably the only constitutional authority for which there is no fixed term.

An MP or a President or a Vice-President or a Chief Minister cannot continue for seven years. A Chief Minister cannot continue for seven years just because new Chief Minister is not elected. Tomorrow, if this Parliament's five year term is over and elections are not held for another two years, we cannot continue as MPs. Likewise, the Governor is the only post for which nothing has been mentioned about the way that he can be removed, either by impeachment or any other method. Naturally, the person who appoints him or whose pleasure he enjoys to serve in office, the moment that is withdrawn, the Governorship also ceases to exist.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the hon. Leader of the Opposition has spoken about six years of strengthening federalism. I would like to remind him that the moment the BJP Government came to power in 1998, apart from Shri K.P. Singh, whom my colleague Shri Bansal has already mentioned, there were three other Governors

who were also asked to resign. Shri T.R. Satish Chandra, as IAS Officer; Shri A.P. Mukherjee, an IPS Officer, who was Secretary to our then Home Minister, late Shri Indrajit Gupta; Shri Tejinder Khanna, who was the Commerce Secretary; and Shri Prabodh Kumar—these people were all asked to resign. So, this is not the first instance. I am not charging or stating or going into the fact whether that was right or wrong but the fact is that what the Government has done now is absolutely correct and within its scope. I do not think it is a dangerous trend that has taken place or it sets any bad precedent. I do not want to quote the earlier precedents to justify this. But, in this circumstances under which this was done, it was absolutely justified, and in fact, there was no other alternative.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, the former Prime Minister has gone on record—I read it in the Press and I do not again know whether it is correct—to say that one of the reasons why the NDA lost was because of what had happened in Gujarat. Basically, the mandate of the people was a mandate against the communal frenzy. It was a mandate for the national integration. It was a mandate for the unity of the country. In keeping with that, the mandate of the people has to be respected and the Government had done what it had to in keeping with the new mandate which we received from the people.

Sir, what was done was certainly not a routine matter. It was not a routine matter because there was a lot of thinking which had gone into the decision that took place, and ultimately the Government had to decide what it had to.

So. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what I would like to say is that there is one grey area in the Constitution, that is, the role of the Governors and their appointments. The Sarkaria Commission had given its recommendations. The hon. Leader of the Opposition has said that if it becomes an elected post, there could be a clash between the Chief Minister and the Governor and, therefore, the founding fathers of the Constitution did not prefer that. But I have a suggestion of my own. The Home Minister is also sitting over here. Sir, the President and the Vice-President of our country are elected. If the Vice-President is elected by Members of both the Houses there is no clash between the President and the Prime Minister or the Vice-President and the Prime Minister or those in Executive power.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we could probably think about a method or way. I wish if there was a possibility,

the Governors could be elected by Members of both the Houses of Parliament by a single transferable vote like how the Rajya Sabha Members are elected by the MLAs. This is my personal view. It is not my Party's view. Probably, we could give it a thought. But unless something is streamlined or something specific is maintained or put or incorporated in the Constitution, this dilemma will continue.

*[Translation]*

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE (Aurangabad, Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the issue raised by the hon. Leader of Opposition Shri Advani under rule 193. I condemn the decision of removing the Governor of four States. These Governors have been removed in an insulting manner. On behalf of Shiv Sena I oppose this act. The Governors of Uttar Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat and Haryana have been removed. The reason behind removal has been stated that they belong to Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh. While discussing this issue, some hon. Members have quoted some instances and said that the roles of all of them have been similar. The Governor is the first citizen of a State. The Chief Minister is sworn in by the Governor. Thus, he has an important role in establishing a Government. I apprehend that the Central Government will now try to dismiss these Governments after removing the Governors. The intention of the UPA Government does not seem to be fair. Before this, NDA Government was in power for 6 years. They did not remove any of the Governors appointed during the regime of the Congress. I, particularly want to draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister to this fact. At that time, Shri P.C. Alexander was the Governor of Maharashtra. His tenure ended. At that time, I was a Minister there. The Cabinet there passed a motion which was endorsed by hon. Thakreji also stating the he was a very good man so he should be given extension as the Governor. Like this, the Governors of a number of States got extension.

SHRI RAMDAS BANDU ATHAWALE: The Governor of Maharashtra has not yet been removed though he was appointed by earlier Government ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Ramdas Bandu Ahtawale, you can speak on your turn. I will give you the time.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not to be recorded.

...(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: The Government of Shiv Sena and BJP had recommended for his extension. The Government are removing them with intention of revenge and insulting them. Several Ministers in the Government have given different statements which are very strange. The hon. Home Minister is present here. Somebody said that the Government can remove the Governors, somebody said that the Governors become old and nobody respects them, they cannot write and cannot even walk, I condemn all this. The President has power to allow them in office for 5 years.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I want to make a request. Five Speakers are left yet. The hon. Home Minister has to go in a meeting at 5.15 p.m. This is compulsory for him to attend the meeting. It will be better that if the five members who have to speak restrict their speeches to 2 or 3 minutes.

[English]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I may be allowed to leave this House at 5.15 p.m. and come back by 5.30 p.m. so that I can attend the meeting and also attend this. Let them speak.

I would reply to the debate after 5.30 p.m. If you allow me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If the House agrees, it could be done.

All right, you can go and come back.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will conclude with in 2 or 3 minutes. The Sarkaria Commission had given its recommendations in 1987-88. All the parties were in agreement on this recommendation that not a political person but one whose integrity is beyond doubt and with transparency should be appointed as Governor. This should be followed. This comes under the purview of H.E. President. With the coordination between the President and the Central Government and

\*Not recorded.

according to the provision of article 156, the Governor continues in the office till the pleasure of H.E. President. This term lasts for 5 years. But the UPA Government is today, removing these Governors. I level this allegation on the Government that some people in the Government have said that they are being removed because they follow a different ideology. Such statement has appeared in the newspapers that these Governors should set a healthy practice by tendering their resignations. I want to know from the Government that what was the fault of those Governors? But it is said that they have been removed because they were related to RSS. I want to condemn this.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Minister in this Government has just left. This Government has made Ministers of criminal background. But one of the Governors was of that background. The tainted Ministers are 5-6 in number. The Government is maintaining the tainted Ministers while the learned persons occupying the office of Governors were removed. Similarly, there is a conspiracy to remove others. I condemn this act.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the UPA Government has appointed political persons like Shri Balram Jakhar, Shri R.L. Bhatia, Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma as Governors. The Government has laid down such tradition. Suppose, the NDA Government comes back to power in the next 14 months, should we do the same thing then? Certainly, we will not do that. We shall not be doing witch hunting whatever way we come back to power. Therefore, we condemn this act.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, CPM has been opposing the RSS and the Shiv Sena. But they are supporting this Government. The Textile Minister in this Government is associated with RSS family. He has supported the removal of the Governor. Therefore, through you, I would like to request the hon. Home Minister not to allow such kind of tradition to be laid down. This is earning bad name for the Government. I condemn the Government for this.

[English]

PROF. M. RAMADAS (Pondicherry): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, let me, at the outset, express my gratitude to you for permitting me to participate in this discussion. The discussion before us is whether the decision of the Union Government in removing the four Governors is proper and is tenable or not.

We will have to analyse this issue from a constitutional point of view. Now, when we analyse this

issue from this background, in my opinion, there is enough justification in removing the four Governors. Therefore, the action of the Government of India is well within the jurisdiction of the Constitution.

The Hon. Leader of the Opposition quoted extensively from various documents like the speeches in the Constituent Assembly which was presided over by Dr. Ambedkar. Dr. Ambedkar had been the champion of the downtrodden, had been the champion of the federal character of this country and had advocated a number of social improvements. I do not know whether the people on the other side have the justification to glorify or to speak about Dr. Ambedkar.

The other day when we were discussing about reservations for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in the private sector, the champion from that side said that merit is important and we should not forego it. Therefore, Scheduled Castes, Schedule Tribes and Other Backward Classes should not be considered for reservations in the private sector. That was the attitude of the people who are now talking of Dr. Ambedkar and quoting him out of context.

We also talked about the Sarkaria Commission, the Inter-State Council and also the Venkatachellaiah Committee. It is true that these Commissions have gone into various aspects of the appointment of Governors and the removal of Governors, and various associated issues. But, unfortunately, we have not given any constitutional status to the recommendations. The Venkatachellaiah Committee is one of the best pieces on the Constitution making. But what prevented the BJP Government in giving it a constitutional status? Are we governed by the Venkatachellaiah Commission's recommendation today or are we governed by the Sarkaria Commission's recommendations today? They are all good decisions in the governance of this country, but they have not been given an constitutional status. Therefore, relying upon these documents for justifying or not justifying an action is not tenable and is not proper in my view.

The hon. Leader of the Opposition also spoke about the federal character of this country. It is true that it is federal, but we will also have to see the type of governance at the State level. The Constitution clearly provides that at the State level, the Chief of the Executive is the Governor and the Chief of the Government is the Chief Minister. The Chief Minister is elected by the people whereas the Governor is appointed. In the matter of appointment, the Constitution is very clear and it says

that only at the pleasure of the President, the Governor is appointed as well as removed.

While quoting article 156, the hon. Leader of the Opposition mentioned only about two clauses and he has forgotten about the third clause while it was also that a part of that article. The first clause says that the Governor shall hold office during the pleasure of the President. The second clause provides for the resignation of the Governor. The third clause says that subject to foregoing provisions, the Governor shall hold office for five years from the date on which he enters upon his office. Although these three provisions appear to be contradictory, we will have to accept the constitutional spirit of these three provisions. The third provision regarding the fixed tenure is not absolute but it is conditional, the condition being that if the first clause is satisfied, then the third clause becomes redundant and if the second clause becomes existent, then the third clause becomes redundant.

Therefore, in this case the pleasure of the President has been withdrawn and why it has been withdrawn and how it has been withdrawn is a different question.

17.00 hrs.

From a constitutional point of view, as on today, the President of India does not have the pleasure of allowing these four Governors to govern the respective four States. So, when the first provision is satisfied, the third provision automatically ceases. Therefore, the argument that they should be in power or they should be in office for five years does not hold water at all when the first provision is applied. In this case, the tenure of the Governor is conditional. Therefore, the Governors are not only revocable power agents of the President in the States and have to continue in office during the pleasure of the President.

I would like to know from the Opposition benches whether the Government of India has committed any improper act in the light of this conditional provision. This Government of India, this Parliament today is conducted on the basis of the Constitution of India and, therefore, the removal of the Governors should also be guided by Article 156 of the Constitution and as far as Article 156 is concerned, nothing has been violated. Therefore, there is no impropriety, there is no untenability in the removal of these four Governors. If it is so, it is only for the Supreme Court to decide and to say that there has been a violation. We should not be wasting our time on this issue which will have to be settled legally outside.

[Prof. M. Ramadas]

Secondly, politically there is a changed scenario. As many of the hon. Members who spoke earlier said, we have got a fresh mandate from the people and on the basis of the fresh mandate a new Government has been constituted, a Council of Ministers has come into place and this Council of Ministers has got every right to appoint anybody or to remove anybody according to the decisions taken, it is the collective responsibility of the Cabinet. The collective responsibility of the Cabinet says that 'we do not have the pleasure on the existence of these four Governors and, therefore, they should be removed'. Therefore, the pleasure of the Cabinet becomes the pleasure of the President and, therefore, they have been removed. Therefore, politically also, there is nothing erroneous or nothing improper that has been committed in the removal of these Governors.

Politically, we have seen in the past, as other hon. Members have also said, in 1977 it was not the removal of the Governors but the removal of nine elected Assemblies which have been dissolved by the Janata Government in which the hon. Leader of the Opposition and the hon. former Prime Minister of the country were occupying great positions. In 1998 when the BJP Government came to power they removed the Governors of Mizoram, Gujarat, Goa and U.P. Therefore, there has been a number of precedents. Whenever a Government changes, the ideology naturally changes and, therefore, that leads to the appointment of various people, not only the Governors. Members of the Planning Commission change. Automatically they change. Otherwise the Government is inclined to change these members and appoint a person who has got a commitment to that particular philosophy or policy etc. You cannot appoint a Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission who does not have any belief in the economic reforms of the Government. The ideology of the economic reforms can only be appointed as Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission. Therefore, we need to appoint people who would be able to carry out the mandate of the Government of India.

Today the Government has taken up the Common Minimum Programme as its ideology. There is nothing wrong in it. We should have people who would be able to implement this Common Minimum Programme, who will have a commitment to that programme. If you appoint a person who does not have commitment, then the whole Government will become a laughing stock and they will have to be answerable to the people again in the elections. Therefore, the question of political untenability does not arise in this case.

With regard to ideology, after 1980 in this country, it is very unfortunate that we have appointed politicians as Governors. When politicians are appointed, they stick to one philosophy or the other, one ideology or the other. But some have, after assuming the office of Governor, after entering the gubernatorial bungalow, distanced themselves from the ideology from which they were brought. If there are Congressmen, then they desisted from preaching the Congress ideology and they became the real constitutional heads.

That is what is envisaged by the Constitution. But unfortunately, some people, even after taking over as Governor, preached that 'this is my ideology and I have been sent here only to uphold this ideology, foster this ideology and develop this ideology'. Then, what will happen to the constitutional functioning of the Government?

In my own State, I have seen two Governors sent by BJP. The first Governor was an excellent person although he was proclaiming himself to be an RSS man. We all liked him because he had all the love and affection for the people and carried out policies in the manner in which a Governor should do. Although he belonged to a particular philosophy, we all appreciated him. His successor was also occupying the gubernatorial post. He was giving dinner to a BJP candidate after she was chosen as a party candidate there and he justified his action by saying that she was known to him or he was known to him. Later, the Secretary to Governor comes with a statement saying that she was invited for the dinner, but she had not yet filed her nomination. This matter was taken up with the Election Commission. The Election Commission immediately removed the Governor's Secretary. But since they respected the gubernatorial status of the man, they did not remove him. Otherwise, he would have been removed on that day itself just as Secretary to the Governor was sent out.

Sir, everybody has ideologies, but ideologies have to be restrained especially when you occupy a gubernatorial post. Therefore, when the Government removed these four Governors, they have not removed the institution of the Governor. This is the point that we must keep in mind. They have removed only the erring Governors. It is the judgement of the Government whether they have erred or not. It need not take everybody into confidence and say that we are removing the Governor because he has erred in this aspect or he has erred in that aspect.



It is for the Government—the collective responsibility, the collective wisdom and maturity of the Cabinet—to decide what is the extent of mistake, what is the extent of the error erring which these people have committed. Therefore, we should not take that as an offence. The Governors will have to be committed to a particular philosophy. It is not like commitment to judiciary. Therefore, we want real constitutional heads and the Government has not, as someone said, acted with vindictiveness. If it had acted with vindictiveness, it should have removed all the Governors in all the States. It has selectively removed four people who had become inconsistent with the constitutional process of this country by holding a different ideology.

Therefore, in view of ethical grounds, in view of political grounds and in view of constitutional grounds, the removal of four Governors is justified and there is nothing wrong constitutionally.

*[Translation]*

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for allowing me to participate in this discussion. So far as I remember, it is for the first time that we are holding discussion on removal of Governors through Substantive Motion. There was a tradition to hold a discussion on the conduct of Governors when Statutory resolutions were moved under article 356 in this House.

Sir, Advaniji was referring to the happening of 1967 and 1971 when Centre-State relation became a subject of controversy. The Rajmanner Commission of DMK was constituted. During that period several issues concerning the conduct of Governors were raised in this House. But since the conduct of a Governor could not be a subject of discussion in the House so the Government was ready to discuss this matter under some Motion. For the first time in 1969, a motion was moved by Surendra Nath Dwivediji with a proposal to recall Shri Dharampal—the then Governor of West Bengal. So in that form that proposal came in the House for discussion and several political parties at that time put forth their views. At that time, the Bhartiya Jansangh supported the unitary system of Constitution. It did not believe in federal system. So, whosoever, advocated the cause of liberty, freedom and autonomy, they always opposed them. Pursuing the same policy, the Bharatiya Janata Party opposed the Anandpur Sahab Resolution tooth and nail. Today, we are discussing as to whether or not the removal of Governors has been in accordance with the provision of the Constitution or

whether it is in line with the recommendations of the said Commission. It is repeatedly said that the Sarkaria Commission report clearly provides five year tenure for a Governor. I would like to ask Advaniji who was all the way praising past 6 years of Governance, whether his own Government did not transfer his own Governors from one State to another. The Sarkaria Commission report states that in case a Governor is transferred from one State to another, then the reason for that should be explained and the Home Minister should give a statement in the House stating the circumstances which compelled for effecting transfer of a Governor from one State to another. A dalit Governor of Uttar Pradesh was transferred to Himachal Pradesh. The Governor who was serving in Himachal was removed from there and posted in Uttar Pradesh.

Sarkaria Commission recommended that the Governor of the State should be the resident of the State. I would like to know that whether the Governor of U.P. who has been removed from there, was not the member of Rajya Sabha from that state two years before? Had he not taken oath as Member of Rajya Sabha by resigning from the membership of the U.P. Legislative Assembly by giving affirmation that he was the permanent resident of Lucknow. If he was the resident of that state, how can he become the Governor of the State. If he was not the resident of the State, how did he filed the false affidavit before the returning officers, two years back? I think that this is unfortunate and very strange that a person whose stature in BJP is of a man of ethics, should file false affidavit to be appointed as the Member of Rajya Sabha.

I would like to add in this context that the role of the Governors is that of monitoring the Law and Order situation in the State and to ensure that the administration of the State is run as per the constitutional provisions. The Government of India have signaled that the power at the Centre has shifted hands and the Governors should put forward their resignations. BJP cautioned them not to follow the orders of the Government of India. They were advised not to vacate and not to resign from their positions. These Governors did not follow the order of the Government of India instead they followed the advice of BJP. Is it not in itself a proof of their integrity towards BJP, rather than the Constitution of India or the President of the country. Under such circumstances, was it not sufficient to prove in itself that they did not intend to work according to the ideology of the Government, so what I feel that nobody should object to the removal of the Governors under such circumstances.

[Prof. M. Ramadas]

Secondly, politically there is a changed scenario. As many of the hon. Members who spoke earlier said, we have got a fresh mandate from the people and on the basis of the fresh mandate a new Government has been constituted, a Council of Ministers has come into place and this Council of Ministers has got every right to appoint anybody or to remove anybody according to the decisions taken, it is the collective responsibility of the Cabinet. The collective responsibility of the Cabinet says that 'we do not have the pleasure on the existence of these four Governors and, therefore, they should be removed'. Therefore, the pleasure of the Cabinet becomes the pleasure of the President and, therefore, they have been removed. Therefore, politically also, there is nothing erroneous or nothing improper that has been committed in the removal of these Governors.

Politically, we have seen in the past, as other hon. Members have also said, in 1977 it was not the removal of the Governors but the removal of nine elected Assemblies which have been dissolved by the Janata Government in which the hon. Leader of the Opposition and the hon. former Prime Minister of the country were occupying great positions. In 1998 when the BJP Government came to power they removed the Governors of Mizoram, Gujarat, Goa and U.P. Therefore, there has been a number of precedents. Whenever a Government changes, the ideology naturally changes and, therefore, that leads to the appointment of various people, not only the Governors. Members of the Planning Commission change. Automatically they change. Otherwise the Government is inclined to change these members and appoint a person who has got a commitment to that particular philosophy or policy etc. You cannot appoint a Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission who does not have any belief in the economic reforms of the Government. The ideology of the economic reforms can only be appointed as Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission. Therefore, we need to appoint people who would be able to carry out the mandate of the Government of India.

Today the Government has taken up the Common Minimum Programme as its ideology. There is nothing wrong in it. We should have people who would be able to implement this Common Minimum Programme, who will have a commitment to that programme. If you appoint a person who does not have commitment, then the whole Government will become a laughing stock and they will have to be answerable to the people again in the elections. Therefore, the question of political untenability does not arise in this case.

With regard to ideology, after 1980 in this country, it is very unfortunate that we have appointed politicians as Governors. When politicians are appointed, they stick to one philosophy or the other, one ideology or the other. But some have, after assuming the office of Governor, after entering the gubernatorial bungalow, distanced themselves from the ideology from which they were brought. If there are Congressmen, then they desisted from preaching the Congress ideology and they became the real constitutional heads.

That is what is envisaged by the Constitution. But unfortunately, some people, even after taking over as Governor, preached that 'this is my ideology and I have been sent here only to uphold this ideology, foster this ideology and develop this ideology'. Then, what will happen to the constitutional functioning of the Government?

In my own State, I have seen two Governors sent by BJP. The first Governor was an excellent person although he was proclaiming himself to be an RSS man. We all liked him because he had all the love and affection for the people and carried out policies in the manner in which a Governor should do. Although he belonged to a particular philosophy, we all appreciated him. His successor was also occupying the gubernatorial post. He was giving dinner to a BJP candidate after she was chosen as a party candidate there and he justified his action by saying that she was known to him or he was known to him. Later, the Secretary to Governor comes with a statement saying that she was invited for the dinner, but she had not yet filed her nomination. This matter was taken up with the Election Commission. The Election Commission immediately removed the Governor's Secretary. But since they respected the gubernatorial status of the man, they did not remove him. Otherwise, he would have been removed on that day itself just as Secretary to the Governor was sent out.

Sir, everybody has ideologies, but ideologies have to be restrained especially when you occupy a gubernatorial post. Therefore, when the Government removed these four Governors, they have not removed the institution of the Governor. This is the point that we must keep in mind. They have removed only the erring Governors. It is the judgement of the Government whether they have erred or not. It need not take everybody into confidence and say that we are removing the Governor because he has erred in this aspect or he has erred in that aspect.

It is for the Government—the collective responsibility, the collective wisdom and maturity of the Cabinet—to decide what is the extent of mistake, what is the extent of the error erring which these people have committed. Therefore, we should not take that as an offence. The Governors will have to be committed to a particular philosophy. It is not like commitment to judiciary. Therefore, we want real constitutional heads and the Government has not, as someone said, acted with vindictiveness. If it had acted with vindictiveness, it should have removed all the Governors in all the States. It has selectively removed four people who had become inconsistent with the constitutional process of this country by holding a different ideology.

Therefore, in view of ethical grounds, in view of political grounds and in view of constitutional grounds, the removal of four Governors is justified and there is nothing wrong constitutionally.

*[Translation]*

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for allowing me to participate in this discussion. So far as I remember, it is for the first time that we are holding discussion on removal of Governors through Substantive Motion. There was a tradition to hold a discussion on the conduct of Governors when Statutory resolutions were moved under article 356 in this House.

Sir, Advaniji was referring to the happening of 1967 and 1971 when Centre-State relation became a subject of controversy. The Rajmanner Commission of DMK was constituted. During that period several issues concerning the conduct of Governors were raised in this House. But since the conduct of a Governor could not be a subject of discussion in the House so the Government was ready to discuss this matter under some Motion. For the first time in 1969, a motion was moved by Surendra Nath Dwivediji with a proposal to recall Shri Dharampal—the then Governor of West Bengal. So in that form that proposal came in the House for discussion and several political parties at that time put forth their views. At that time, the Bhartiya Jansangh supported the unitary system of Constitution. It did not believe in federal system. So, whosoever, advocated the cause of liberty, freedom and autonomy, they always opposed them. Pursuing the same policy, the Bharatiya Janata Party opposed the Anandpur Saheb Resolution tooth and nail. Today, we are discussing as to whether or not the removal of Governors has been in accordance with the provision of the Constitution or

whether it is in line with the recommendations of the said Commission. It is repeatedly said that the Sarkaria Commission report clearly provides five year tenure for a Governor. I would like to ask Advaniji who was all the way praising past 6 years of Governance, whether his own Government did not transfer his own Governors from one State to another. The Sarkaria Commission report states that in case a Governor is transferred from one State to another, then the reason for that should be explained and the Home Minister should give a statement in the House stating the circumstances which compelled for effecting transfer of a Governor from one State to another. A dalit Governor of Uttar Pradesh was transferred to Himachal Pradesh. The Governor who was serving in Himachal was removed from there and posted in Uttar Pradesh.

Sarkaria Commission recommended that the Governor of the State should be the resident of the State. I would like to know that whether the Governor of U.P. who has been removed from there, was not the member of Rajya Sabha from that state two years before? Had he not taken oath as Member of Rajya Sabha by resigning from the membership of the U.P. Legislative Assembly by giving affirmation that he was the permanent resident of Lucknow. If he was the resident of that state, how can he become the Governor of the State. If he was not the resident of the State, how did he filed the false affidavit before the returning officers, two years back? I think that this is unfortunate and very strange that a person whose stature in BJP is of a man of ethics, should file false affidavit to be appointed as the Member of Rajya Sabha.

I would like to add in this context that the role of the Governors is that of monitoring the Law and Order situation in the State and to ensure that the administration of the State is run as per the constitutional provisions. The Government of India have signaled that the power at the Centre has shifted hands and the Governors should put forward their resignations. BJP cautioned them not to follow the orders of the Government of India. They were advised not to vacate and not to resign from their positions. These Governors did not follow the order of the Government of India instead they followed the advice of BJP. Is it not in itself a proof of their integrity towards BJP, rather than the Constitution of India or the President of the country. Under such circumstances, was it not sufficient to prove in itself that they did not intend to work according to the ideology of the Government, so what I feel that nobody should object to the removal of the Governors under such circumstances.

[Shri Mohan Singh]

But in addition to that I would like to give some hints to the Government. Congress Party and the Government of India should take some lessons from their past. The fort of Congress did not ravage in Andhra Pradesh even during the storm of 1977. But the Congress failed to save its Government in Orissa in 1984 when the party gained landslide victory. Why it happened, Congress Party should think over it. Whether it is true that the treatment meted out by the then emerging leader of Congress to Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh at air port sent a wrong message in every household of Andhra Pradesh.

N.T. Ramarao got the opportunity to spread the message of the pride to Telugu to every citizen of Andhra Pradesh. The Government of India should move cautiously if they intend to send the message to the people of Uttar Pradesh through these Governors. Whether the people of Uttar Pradesh are in favour of it? Whether the irresponsible manner in which a Minister in Government of India is making statement against the Government of Uttar Pradesh and its functioning is being welcomed in the State? So, I would like to warn the Government of India that if their intention behind supporting the removal of Governors is politically motivated, as is clear from the reports appearing in the newspapers and if it is to destabilize the duly elected majority Government of Uttar Pradesh, who is in control of entire law and order situation of the state, it may prove disastrous and the Government of India should take note of it.

Sir, the tenure of the Governors should be five years. They should be given an opportunity to work throughout the entire tenure. But they remain in charge of office, till the alternative arrangement is made. During the regime of the BJP, the father of one of the great leaders of Congress from U.P. continue to enjoy facilities in Rajbhavan of Karnataka for seven years. I would like to say that one should avoid playing politics in appointment and dismissal of the Governors. The Governments are elected and dismissed as per the laid down procedure under the Constitution but there are permanent conventions to preserve the sanctity of the Constitution. As has been cautioned by the Sarkaria Commission, one should not behave too tentatively while making decision of dismissal or reinstallation of Governors. Such type of conventions should not be followed. I will conclude my speech with these words that everybody must respect Constitution. I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Sir, I think, there must be some method in selecting on calling the Members. There have been speakers continuously speaking, I think, at least, two or three Members from one party, and the Members belong to other parties have not been called or even given a chance till now. Anyway, I am here to discuss the Motion given under Rule 193 regarding removal of Governors of four States on the basis of their ideology. At this instance, 180 minutes have already been spent discussing this Motion.

The Governors are appointed for a term of five years according to Article 156(3) of the Constitution. The office of Governor was originally thought of as a constitutional Head of every State of the Union and an essential link between the State and the Centre. As has been pointed out by the hon. Leader of the Opposition, the rot has actually started after the 1967 General Elections in which the Congress retained power at the Centre but lost it in a large number of States. Though the Governor's post was a link between the Centre and the States, most Governors were turned into hatchet men for the then Prime Minister.

Mr. Salim was the lone Member from the Left Front to have spoken on this topic so far. I would have been very happy, if I had heard a Left Front Member from Kerala speak on this very topic. That is because, the first experiment to utilise the office of the Governor in order to remove a Chief Minister or a Government was done in 1959 in Kerala. It was Shri Nambudiripad who was removed unceremoniously in 1959. The frequency mounted after 1967 and continued till 1987. In 1977, there was a wholesale sacking. In 1980, Congress sent Janata Governors packing.

Sacking of Governors *en masse* constitutes rank misgovernance. I would like to repeat, it constitutes rank misgovernance. It makes a mockery of federalism. I would like to remind this House of their S.R. Bommai's case in which the nine-member Bench of the Supreme Court decided that the basic feature of our Constitution is its federal character. That is why, some Members have repeatedly stated that it is not the report of Sarkaria Commission, it is not the report of Justice Venkatachelliah Commission, it is ultimately the Inter-State Council which determines how the Government is to run.

I fail to understand as to what the urgency was. The UPA Government ought to have allowed the Governors

a little time—if it was not satisfied with the incumbents—for correcting their course and prove their utility through performance. What was the harm in allowing them a little bit of time? This was the least that was expected from the UPA Government. I would like an answer from the Government to this. Heavens would not have fallen if these Governors had been allowed to function. Almost a week has passed since the new Governors have been appointed in place of the four Governors that were sacked.

What is the reason behind it? We hear from the hon. Home Minister in this House today that it is not just the ideology. He is trying to interpret it in a different way. Of course, all the information that we have got is from the media. It is today that we hear the Minister say that he is going to explain to us the reason why he has removed them. What was the urgency? The House would like to know, and the country would like to know as to what was the urgency? Let him spell it out. On the face of it, there is absolutely no warrant for change of Governors in the States when the Government changes at the Centre.

I would not like to go into the details as to how many Governors were changed in which State, how many Governors completed five years, and how many Governors could not complete their term. I would say that Congress has methodically developed a practice, which is bewildering and paradoxical. This does not make the routine sacking of Governors after a regime change in Delhi legitimate. But then, who cares about the legitimacy!

I would like to refer to the Minister of State for Home Affairs Mr. Shriprakash Jaiswal and Congress spokesperson Anand Sharma. They have suggested in their utterances that the reason for axing the four Governors was their closeness to the Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh. If this is the reason, let government say that.

Ultimately, the Home Minister, Mr. Patil comes out with a statement in the Press. I quote it from the Editorial of a newspaper. Today, as far as my knowledge goes, nothing substantial has come out from the Government on this issue. I quote from the Editorial, which says:

"The new Government did make an effort to secure resignations by exerting pressure through leaks in the media and perhaps by other means. But, when the Governors dug in, evidently under instructions from those who had appointed them, dismissal was

politically unavoidable. The whole episode raises an issue of wide-ranging Constitutional and political import."

Some Members have said that there is no necessity to discuss it. I would like to emphasise here that there is a necessity because of wide-ranging Constitutional and political import. On that, one relates to the convention and practices that should govern the choice of Governors.

At the same time there are two basic qualifications for appointment of a Governor.

*[Translation]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can now conclude. I have very limited time.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri): Sir, he should be given more time. He is making very valid points. He is not repeating the points. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please wind up. Time is very less.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Sir, if you do not allow me to speak, I will sit down. ...*(Interruptions)* If I am not allowed to speak, I will sit down.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Sir, his party is a 11-Member party. Even Members of a 5-Member party have already spoken for more than 15 minutes during this debate. He is the first speaker from Orissa. So, he should be allowed to speak for some more time. Moreover, the hon. Minister is also not there, and he would also come after some time. ...*(Interruptions)* So, let him speak, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are other Members also to speak, and time is very less. I have to accommodate them also.

Please try to conclude.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Yes, Sir.

The main qualification of appointment of a Governor is that he should be a citizen of India, and his minimum age should be 35 years. Secondly, according to article 158, there are certain technical conditions. One of those conditions is that 'the Governor shall not be a Member of either House of Parliament or of a State Legislature'. But unfortunately, there is no qualitative criterion for appointment of a Governor laid down in the Constitution.

The Sarkaria Commission, which has been repeatedly discussed here, had discussed the Centre-State relations. Within that chapter comes the role of the Governor. But the Congress party has not learned lessons from the past. The present Government did not lose time in filling up the two vacancies last month by the Congress Members who had been defeated in the recent Lok Sabha elections.

[Shri B. Mahtab]

I would mention here about two incidents. One is during 1990 referring to a book by our former President of India, Shri R. Venkataraman. In his book, 'My Presidential Years', he has dealt about an incident of January 14, 1990. There he has said:

"The Home Minister Mufti Mohammad Syed called on me and showed me a list of Governors whom he wanted to remove and hinted that I might convey this information to them. I felt that if I conveyed it to some Governors, it might create an impression that I wanted some to go and some to stay. We then discussed the issue, and in consultation with the Prime Minister, decided that resignation of all the Governors might be sought and resignation of those accepted whom the Government wanted to change. In accordance with the decisions to call the resignation of all the Governors, I sent letters to them saying that I am advised to convey that the Government wishes to change the Governor of your State. Your resignation may, therefore, be forwarded at your earlier convenience."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: I have not finished yet my speech, Sir.

So, did the Government advise the President of India to send a similar type of letters? The answer is yet to come. The country is not aware whether the Government had advised the President nor impressed upon him to send such type of letters. We very well know that the President has not written such type of letters. Only someone mentioned it in this House today that somebody has telephone someone. That is known through leaks.

Is this the way that they have to treat their Governors? Is this the way that the office of the President is to be utilised? These are constitutional posts.

What respect do you have for these constitutional posts? This is the grave danger that you are going to address to.

Sir, with your wisdom, you are asking me to conclude. I would like to just remind this House through you, about the basic functioning of the Constitution. I am not going to quote many things, though I have other information about what Pandit Nehru had said in the Constituent Assembly, etc.

I am concluding, but before that, I would like to quote only one thing. The Centre's dismissal of four Governors

has focussed the attention of the long-term distortions that have characterised the appointment, the performance and replacement. The larger and more significant question is why the institution of Governor, supposedly designed for maintaining links and building harmony between the Centre and the State within the framework of cooperative federalism has become a hotbed of controversy. Why are we discussing this today in this House? This is the question which is to be addressed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: I would like to quote here what Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer said. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have taken more time. Please sit down. Now, Shri Chandrappan.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer's opinion on this, has come out on the 5th July. This is more important and I would like to draw the attention of this House; so that. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. I have given you sufficient time, more than what is necessary. Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Sir, V.R. Krishna Iyer is an eminent person in this country. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN (Trichur): Sir, I am happy that you have allowed to me participate now. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have called the next hon. Member. Shri Mahtab, please sit down now.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Just a moment, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Chandrappan, please wait for a minute. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI B. MAHTAB: I quote him. He said:

"India is a federal State in fundamental sense. Although there are central features whittling down

federalism and quasi-federal dilution, to undo the federal character is to violate the basic structure. The Governor is the Head of a State as repository of Executive Power, and to debunk its stature and status is to frustrate the political ethos of the Constitution."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: With these words, I would like to say that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No. No. Please sit down.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: What is at stake is the reverence of the people for the Constitution. You are attacking the reverence of the people's faith in the Constitution.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPA (Trichur): Sir, I am happy that you have allowed me to participate in this discussion.

I would like to start from where he ended. He asked a question as to why the post of Governor, always from its very inception, is in great controversy. It is a political question essentially. Whatever the Constitution might have said about the role of Governors, like keeping good relations between the Centre and the States, etc., what was in fact our experience?

He cited what happened in Kerala in 1959. In 1959, in Kerala, for the first time, when a non-Congress Government came into existence—it was Communist Government and it had majority. All attempts at defection and other things did not succeed. So, it was dismissed on the basis of report given by the Governor.

The Governors, all along, were made to this dirty job. Whether it was Congress Government, whether it was BJP Government or whether it was Janata Party Government—for a short while in-between—all of them wanted the Governor to be their hatchet men. That was the role they played.

Here the question is whether we should discuss the ideological plain in which the Opposition Leader says, Governors are removed or whether we should discuss whether the post of Governor is essential to remain in our Constitution because we do not find the well defined role in the Constitution being played or allowed to be played by the Governors. So, I think that question should be debated.

Now, the Opposition Leader is raising a problem. I understand it is very difficult for them to reconcile with the reality that they have been defeated in the elections. It is not an ideological question. It is a political question that the BJP, the National Democratic Alliance was defeated. Its ideology, politics economy, in fact everything then represented was rejected by the people of India and a new reality has come into existence, a new Government with its own programme.

When that happens, as it is the tradition in our country, whatever might have been said in the Constitution, the Governors who are of RSS persuasion cannot remain in Office. The verdict of the people essentially was against the RSS. So, naturally those Governors who have that ideological and political persuasion should not expect that they would remain there. I do not want to quote but there were enough quotations raised here. One Governor in his over enthusiasm was saying that he was proud of the fact that he was an RSS man. That Governor might have been so novice in politics that he might not have understood or realised that a day would come when that Government and the RSS would be out. How did they behave till the last moment? Till the last moment they were guided not by the President but by the BJP. BJP said, 'do not resign and go. Remain in Office'. So, they remained in Office. How could you expect such Governors would be allowed, quite opposite to the politics and ideology BJP and RSS would allow the lower to continue in Office? It is not necessary to expect that.

Now the question is, if at all these Governors are to be there in future, then the mode of their appointments should be discussed more thoroughly. In our opinion it is an unnecessary, ornamental post and without that also the country can be run very well. If that cannot be abolished then I must say that the appointment of Governors be made by the Government but be ratified by this Parliament so that there is some accountability to the people and there is some transparency in their appointments.

We may say so many good things about the Governors but everybody knows the reality. The retired politicians, old and ailing politicians, who are spent-force otherwise are allowed to be kept in the office of the Governors. That is the reality. Again, the bureaucrats, who while in office might have done some job that the Ministers wanted, are being compensated with the office of Governors after their retirement. Is it not the reality? When that being the reality you cannot elevate those

[Shri C.K. Chandrappan]

Governors to a very high constitutional pedestal and say that they are the embodiment of the Constitution. They are not so. Let us think in terms of whether we can continue without the Governors. That is quite possible. It is not such an essential office.

Another thing that I would like to mention is that if at all the Government wishes to have a Governor, then the present mode of appointment should be changed. We, the Members of Parliament are the representatives of the people and the appointment of the Governor should be ratified by the Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: Sir, I would not take much of your time. Let me just conclude.

Sir, Shri Advani and members of his Party boycotted the proceedings of the House when there were indications that a few Governors might be removed. The first session of the Parliament was boycotted by them and they threatened to come up with even bigger agitation in Parliament in the days ahead. The Parliament saw a big uproar on the first day. Then they threatened that they would go to the people and would like to see what the reaction of the people was. I only want to say this that even if they had gone to the people, the people would not have said that the Governors should be re-appointed. We should go to the people. Here, in this case, if the appointment is made with the concurrence of the Parliament, then in a way, the Government is taking the concurrence of the people. This mode of appointment could be thought of. Talking of ideological plane and all that is just a whitewash by Shri Advani. Ofcourse, he has made very good speech. But the reality is that they have not been able to reconcile to the hard fact that they are now in the Opposition. They have been rejected by the people. The RSS ideology has been rejected by the people. If they could accept this fact, then both the Centers and this House in particular and the country in general would run smoothly. That is what I wanted to say.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: They are two more speakers to speak on this subject. They will be allowed two to three minutes each.

Dr. M. Jagannath.

DR. M. JAGANNATH (Nagar Kurnool): Sir, what can I say in just two minutes? It is better that I do not speak at all.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please continue.

DR. M. JAGANNATH: Respected Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to take part in the discussion under Rule 193 raised by the hon. Leader of the Opposition, Shri L.K. Advani.

Sir, all of us know that the institution of the Governor is a non-political one. It is a bridge between the State and the Centre. He is the representative of His Excellency, the President at the State level to oversee the smooth functioning of the affairs of the State. The post of the Governor is a tenure post duly appointed by His Excellency, the President of India and the Governor will remain in office during the pleasure of the President of India. Shri Advani has dwelt at length about the implications of appointment and removal of Governors. I would not like to touch that point and waste the time of the House. In the recent past, soon after the UPA Government took over, they have removed four Governors, which is an arbitrary, unwanted, unconstitutional and a politically motivated action. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Athawale, no running commentary please.

DR. M. JAGANNATH: The hon. Home Minister said that it was based on ideology. I totally agree with the Home Minister. It is because the Governor of Uttar Pradesh not sacked a democratically elected Government in the State as was done in Andhra Pradesh, when the late N.T. Rama Rao was in power. I am just quoting. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have no right to speak like this. Nothing will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)\*...*

DR. M. JAGANNATH: You talk about it in your turn. *...(Interruptions)* It was done because at that time the State Government was not toeing the line of the Central Government when Congress was in power. In spite of having an absolute majority the elected Government in the State was sacked, but after a lot *dhamas* and *hungama*, the Government was reinstated. Was it a democratic action? What moral right they have to speak about democracy? The Governors have been removed but how much time were they given? They were given hardly 10 or 15 days time. They might have been aligned to the RSS but were they indulging in RSS activities?

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\*Not recorded.



Were they indulging in RSS activities or associating with them openly? Is it not a killing of democracy? Whichever party may come to power, Governors should not be removed. The post of the Governor is a respectful one and he is appointed at the pleasure of the President which all of you agree. Whenever a new Government comes to power, it is a very bad practice either to Charge the Governor or keep it depending upon their linking. It should not be scrapped saying that it does not suit them. This practice should be changed.

So many things have been said. Hon. Advaniji quoted from the debates of the Constituent Assembly and also the Report of the Sarkaria Commission. He mentioned many guidelines. My appeal to the Government is, whenever the Government changes, it is an unconstitutional act to remove the Governors. The Governor should be allowed to complete his term whichever party comes to power. The guideline says that no politician should be appointed to that post. Why then Shri Balram Jharkhar was appointed when he sticks on to politics? This is blatant violation of the constitutional provision.

My request is, whenever there is a change of the Government, the institution of the Governor should not be degraded or removed. Or else, the institution of Governor should be scrapped which is more misused rather than being used for good purposes.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAMDAS BANDU ATHAWALE (Pandharpur):  
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir.

"Bharat Sarkar Ka Jo Khaega, Woh RSS Ka Geet Nahi Gayaga,

Ayasa Vyakti Jaroor Wahan Se Jayega, Aur Dooshra Ham Wahan Layega."

We agree that Governors should not be recalled. During 6 years of your regime, your Government removed many Governors. Whether it is a Governor, or a Chief Minister or the Prime Minister or a Member of Parliament or an MLA or 102 crore people of this country—all should follow the Constitution of this country. Dr. Ambedkar had made the provision of secularism in the Constitution, so the Constitution must be accepted by all. The RSS has done a good work on the front of discipline which we also accept. I agree that a little more discipline would have made us more strong. But here what we are concerned

about is not discipline but how to promote national integrity. It may be any community—Sikhs, Buddhists, Jainies or Lingayats. ...(*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Hindus are already there.  
...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAMDAS BANDU ATHAWALE: We may follow any religion, but we all are Indians. Religions have changed according to circumstances. Some of those are now Hindus were in the second century India-Pakistan were Buddhist and Afghanistan was a Buddhists. You are a Hindu and I was also a Hindu but you did not accept us and rather pushed us out. What I mean to say is that you may propagate the ideology of the RSS but there is a need to make some amendments. The only request I would like to make to Advaniji is that he should consider to make certain amendments in the ideology of the RSS and should accept Secularism. You may talk of Hindu religion, but do not talk of Hindutva. Hindutva will divide us. That will always divide us. We should not talk of Hindutva. In the elections, you talked of Hindutva whereas you promised to go into the elections with the issue of development. Secularism was hiding behind the issue of development. That is why you lost the elections. I would only say that this is the order of Rashtrapatiji. Why do you accuse the Members sitting this side? The President had appointed them and he has removed them. ...(*Interruptions*) The removal is as per rules. Their appointment was legal and their removal is also legal.

I would say that they were removed not only because they were RSS men. They should have followed the provision of the Constitution in toto. If you say that you will follow the order of the RSS instead of the order of the President, then that is not acceptable to us. That will not do. The Governor of Maharashtra was appointed by the BJP. We did not sack him. Only four Governors have been sacked. More actions have yet to follow. You appointed Madan Lal Khurana. We did not remove him because he is better than other RSS followers. Those who are good will not be sacked. There are those who follow the ideology of the RSS but they say that first of all they are Indians and they follow the Indian Constitution. We respect such men. The Governors should say like this. Those who do not say like this should be removed by the Home Minister. If he does not remove such Governors, then we will go for agitation. You rightly raised this issue. Had they been allowed to continue for more time, there would have been more disturbances in those States. They have been legally removed. I am a Member of Parliament for the last six years. ...(*Interruptions*) You

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meet the Prime Minister in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)*  
Lalooji demanded the removal of Bihar's Governor. The Home Minister is sitting behind him, he should try to remove the Bihar Governor. You have your own Government; so you can remove any man you want to.

Khaireji was talking of 14 months. How we worked out the figure of 14 months. You will now have to wait for 14 years. You will now not get a chance to come to this side. We all are united. So many parties are together. There can be no harm to us. Atalji had initially run the Government for 13 days then for 13 months. He was thinking to run the Government for 13 years. But this did not happen. Now it is our turn to rule.

17.53 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Now you have come. You are also with us. We are not worried. When you were a little behind in leading support, then that was a cause of concern to us. Now when you have come forward, we are not worried.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I am not only with you. I am with everybody here.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMDAS BANDU ATHAWALE: We will continue to rule and will keep on strengthening the country and will keep on making efforts to ensure justice to the poor. We will strengthen the country by removing poverty. Our Government has come to power to achieve this goal. With these words, I conclude.

[*English*]

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI (Hyderabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Home Minister, I stand corrected, in a Press Conference on 3rd July had said:

"We have taken action in States, where incumbents had different ideologies. A person with a particular ideology finds it difficult to understand another viewpoint or sometimes does not want to understand. This can create difficulties especially at a time when the Government of one ideology is replaced by that of another."

The Leader of the Opposition, during the course of his speech, had called it fallacious, dangerous and very

ominous. I do not know what is dangerous in this. It is a fact that the UPA does not believe or does not subscribe to that ideology to which the former Home Minister subscribes to. The Leader of the Opposition talked very widely about the Sarkaria Commission. I want to know what is his opinion about the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission. The recommendation of the Sarkaria Commission is that the Government of the day should seek the consent of the Chief Minister before appointing the Governor for that particular State. Had the then NDA Government sought the consent of the Chief Minister of Bihar while appointing the present Governor? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: Yes.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Maybe the Railway Minister will be able to enlighten you.

The second thing is that we cannot give security of tenure. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Salim, please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: We cannot give the Governors the same security of tenure which is given to a Supreme Court Judge. A particular decision has been taken by the UPA Government. Mr. Minister, I would go to the extent of saying that you have taken some hard decision. You must go ahead with it and remove such persons because the mandate has been given to the UPA to cleanse all the constitutional and political systems where people of such ideology have been appointed. ...*(Interruptions)* Moreover, when you talked of ideology, as a Muslim, I would like to point out what had happened in Gujarat. Thousands of people of our community were butchered. That is there. ...*(Interruptions)* That is your ideology. How can we keep quiet when persons of such ideology have maintained their silence despite holding a constitutional position of Governor? Not a single report was presented to the Government saying that the present Gujarat Government had failed in its duty to safeguard life and property of the people. I would request the Minister, through you, Sir, to continue with the good work that he is going. I want to congratulate him. I would request him that wherever possible, wherever such people are there, who subscribe to such ideology, they should be removed immediately.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, at the outset, I would like to say that I welcome this debate. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You always disturb his thought.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I will concede to your suggestion also a little later.

Sir, debate is better than din, noise in the House or boycotting the debate. We appreciate the decision taken by the friends sitting on the Opposition benches to have a discussion rather than boycotting the House.

Many points were made by the hon. Leader of the Opposition Shri Advani and some of his colleagues sitting on that side. The friends who are sitting on this side have tried to reply to most of the points one by one. So my, job has become easier. It is not necessary for me now to reply to each of the points in detail.

I have tried to analyse the entire debate. I have come to the conclusion that there are some salient features of this debate, most important points in this debate which can be responded to on behalf of the Government by me.

In the course of arguments, Shri Advani has referred to the debate in the Constituent Assembly; has referred to the recommendations made by the Sarkaria Commission, referred to the decisions of the Inter-State Council and also referred to the report given by the Review Committee on the Working on the Indian Constitution. I would like to submit that the debates in the Constituent Assembly, the recommendations made by the Sarkaria Commission, the decisions of the Inter-State Council and the report given by the Review Commission are of advisory in nature. They can persuade us to take a particular stand but they have not yet become binding on us.

18.00 hrs.

Even the decisions taken by the Inter-State Council are not binding on the Government, Parliament and the people of the country unless they are given the shape of a law. So, while we would like to respect what they have expressed and ponder over all that they have said, what is binding on the Government, Parliament and the people is the Constitution of India as it stands today until it is changed, until it is amended.

MR. SPEAKER: It is 6 o'clock now. We can continue to sit till this debate is over. After that, how long would you like to sit on the General Discussion on Railway Budget?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: We will take it up tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you not prepared to sit late today?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No, not today. We will take it up tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. I take this as the sense of the House.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask a question to the hon. Home Minister. The British Constitution does not exist on paper. It does not have any written clause. It only functions on conventions and practices. Does the hon. Minister think that everything should be put on paper and there should be no convention to be set up by any Government? This is my question.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, I will reply to his query at the end of my reply because my speech time should not be interrupted.

What is the Constitution as it stands today? I seek the indulgence of the House to read the relevant portions of the Constitution. Article 156(1) of the Constitution says:

"The Governor shall hold office during the pleasure of the President."

This has been quoted many times on the floor of the House. Article 156(3) says:

"Subject to the foregoing provisions of this article, a Governor shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office."

It means that a Governor will hold office subject to 'the pleasure of the President'. A term of five years is given to him, but it is subject to 'the pleasure of the President'. Now, this is the law which is relevant to the appointment and removal of the Governor.

I would like to submit that there are many constitutional functionaries like the President of India, Vice-President of India, Speaker of Lok Sabha, Judges of the

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Supreme Court, Judges of the High Courts, Election Commissioners, Comptroller and Auditor General of India, etc. They are all functionaries who are mentioned in the Constitution and if we study and analyse the constitutional provisions very carefully, we will find that all these functionaries can be removed only by following a particular procedure laid down by the Constitution.

This House knows as to what happened when a Motion was moved to remove one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. The notice was given to the Speaker, the charges in that notice were examined by a Committee, a Report came to this House, this House discussed it and because this House did not agree to that Report by two-thirds majority, that decision went in favour of the person against whom the notice was given. So, that is the procedure laid down for removing the Judges of the Supreme Court, High Courts and the Election Commissioners. For removal of other constitutional functionaries, provisions are made in this Constitution itself. What can be done against those constitutional dignitaries has been specifically mentioned in this Constitution.

But Article 156(1), in very clear terms, says: "A Governor shall hold office during the pleasure of the President."

That is exactly what has been said. This House can make a law but this House cannot interpret the law. The decision given by the Supreme Court and the High Court is binding on this House also, though this House can change, in light of the decision given by the Supreme Court or the High Court, the law which is in existence, and the interpretation of that law not be acceptable to this House. This House can change, but until that is done what is decided by the High Court and the Supreme Court is binding. I am not putting my own interpretation on the provisions of this Constitution. I am taking a recourse to a judgement given as back as in 1982 and that judgement is supported by some of the Supreme Court judgements also. But this judgement is in flow with the situation that is being discussed in this House.

I am seeking permission to read out some of the provisions of this Constitution. Now, this judgement is a law for us. This judgement is a law for the Government, to the Home Ministry, to the Members sitting here, to everybody sitting here and this is the judgement. This judgement has not been overruled as far as my understanding goes. This judgement still exists. It lies within the power of the President to terminate, in his discretion, the term of the Office of the Governor at his

pleasure. The Presidential pleasure contemplated in the article is unjustifiable. It is not regulated or controlled by any provisions in the manner as provided under article 311 in relation to Civil Administrative Services.

Article 311 provides, 'that no civil servant can be removed from his service without holding an inquiry. But I am not comparing it with Governor's position, I am comparing it with other constitutional functionaries. The provision for removal or dismissal of a Governor is an obvious requisition of the unregulated and uncontrolled Presidential pleasure execrable at any moment without abuse or without any stated reason.' The judgement says, 'if these were not so, the Governor will have the most secured term of office, more secure than any office held by a member of Civil Service. He will be irremovable, although judges holding office during good period would be removable in accordance with the procedure established by article 124(4). The condition of his term of appointment being during pleasure of any provision or procedure as provided for this removal would be unnecessary and superfluous. He has no security of tenure and no fixed term of office. He may be removed by an expression of Presidential displeasure. His removal at pleasure gives no cause of action. Neither the Presidential order can be challenged in any court, nor can it be refused in any House of State Legislature of Parliament. Legally, the Presidential Order is conclusive.' I would still like to read, 'the idea of a fixed mandatory term and for that matter the idea of irremovable Governor was not approved or accepted by the Constitution'.

We have referred to the debates on the Constitution—what a particular Member, Shri Shah said at that time and what Dr. Ambedkar replied to that. But, we do not have to depend on the debate of what they said while making speeches. We have to refer to what was the decision taken by the Constituent Assembly, and this is exactly what this judgement is saying. 'The mode of an elected and consequently an irremovable Governor was deliberately not adopted by the framers.

"...It was thought that an appointed or nominated Governor, holding office during the Presidential pleasure, would remove a source of possible separatist tendencies."

Sir, this judge is talking about separatist tendencies. Now, if you make him not removable, that will create separatism and that will strike at the root of federalism or the Union of India.

Now, this is what the judges are saying after considering all the provisions:

"The pleasure condition of the Governor's term makes any proceeding or procedure or rules or natural justice, for his removal, unnecessary. A removal provision exists in cases of higher functionaries including President, Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court and those of the High Courts. But no such provision exists in case of those functionaries who hold office during the pleasure of the President."

Sir, it is very relevant. Advaniji has emphasised on federalism, federal structure and character and where it affects. I can understand the concern felt by a person like Shri Advaniji for the integrity and federalism or federal structure of the country.

But, this is what the Judges have to say:

"If the Governor should be irremovable during his five years' term, while the President can be removed following his impeachment in Parliament and irremovable Governor of a State holding office during the pleasure of the President would be an anomaly. He must endanger executive efficiency, Union-State relations and might be responsible focal point of separatist tendencies. For the aforesaid reason there is no merit in the argument that unless a minimum constituent term of five years for the office of the Governor is held to be mandatory, it would demolish the basic structure of the Constitution. The Government should become sub-servient to their President and through him to the Government of India."

The arguments which were advanced by the hon. Members sitting on the other side have been rejected by an impartial Judge sitting in one of the High Courts.

"Neither article 156, nor article 160 enjoins on the President duty to give explicit reasons while issuing orders under them. The President of India is the best judge to decide as to when and in what circumstances the term of the sitting Governor of a State would be reduced, or may be asked to vacate the office, or may be transferred from one place to another. It is not the requirement of article 156 that a person who holds the office at the pleasure of the President shall be removed by a speaking order. Reasons are not required to be disclosed."

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I entirely endorse what the Home Minister has said that the constitutional provisions are clear, that the law is the law as laid down by the Supreme Court. And that what the Sarkaria Commission has said, what the Inter-State Council has said, or what the Review Committee have

said, they are all advisory. And it is significant that this judgement is of 1982. And all the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission, the decisions of the Inter-State Council, of the Review Committee are all subsequent. But what I would like to point out is that while the Government has to abide by the law and the Constitution, it is not my contention that the post of Governor should be irremovable. No, it is not.

Therefore, I have not quoted from the Sarkaria Commission the kind of recommendations that were made by various political Parties, by various States as to how the post of Governor should be removable but with a certain procedure. Some said it should be by the process of impeachment, and some suggested other things. What I am saying is that law is binding on the Government.

But advice is not something that can be discarded. It is for the Government to decide whether to accept the advice or not. I believe that when we did what we did, we were not bound by the law to do what we did but we went by the advice of the Sarkaria Commission. Some Members had pointed out that some three Governors were removed. Yes, two of them were appointed after the process of election had started, and one of them was the Gujarat Governor about whom everyone knows what kind of controversy went on. So, I do not say that the post of Governor is irremovable; you have no right; and the President has no right to remove a Governor. There is a right but the advice given by various bodies cannot be lightly disregarded. After all, if I were to read out the Governors who were there, 25 Governors were there when we took over, most of them were known Congressmen and some of the Chief Ministers who were there in our States kept on saying that they were having problems with them. But we said: "Nothing doing. You may be having problems with them but we will abide by the recommendation of the Sarkaria Commission." I do not know why you could not do the same. That is all.  
*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, what I was saying was what is binding on the Government and what is a persuasive and advisory nature. I have not said that we are not going to look at these recommendations and advice given by them. And even the Inter-State Council, which was created and chaired by Shri Advaniji, I had seen their Report very carefully with regard to the Sarkaria Commission. Many of the recommendations given by the Sarkaria Commission were rejected by the Inter-State Council. Even this recommendation was rejected. But can we adopt an argument by saying that what can be done

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as per the law by the Government is going to strike at the very root of federalism? Now, this judgement is more Levant on federalism. He is saying that if you make the Governor not removable, it will affect federalism more than that it affects now. *...(Interruptions)* Some people may agree with that or some people may not agree with that. But supposing, as is said by many hon. Members here, the mandate given to this Government is reflected in 325 Members sitting in this House and it is in favour of taking everybody with the Government. If somebody says that this is not the policy which is acceptable to us and he is not accepting the directions given or he is not reporting as he should report on this point, will it not create a sort of difficult situation for the State, for the Union in respect of the implementation of the mandate also? Now, that is the case. But I will come to that later on. At this point I am saying that I am bound by this law and we have acted on that.

I thank you very much for saying, "As far as the law is concerned, we have no dispute with the Government's action." *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I had seen the judgements also on this issue of pleasure and it is still an open question according to the Supreme Court. I would say that the spirit of federalism has been violated; whether the letter also has been violated or not is still to be determined. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Whether we have acted in a proper manner as per the religion given by the Rajasthan High Court, as per the word and spirit of the Constitution, I think, you have not argued on that point, and I thought that you had conceded on that point.

As far as the constitutionality of the action taken by the Government in this House is concerned, you did not want to dispute. Otherwise, in your ability and in your persuasive language, you could have told us, "Here you have committed a mistake. Constitutionally you are wrong. Legally you are flawed." That could have been told to us but that has not been told to us. That is why, I am presuming maybe wrongly, and if you say that even the constitutionality of it you are challenging, then I will not labour on this point. But my impression is that as far as the constitutionality of this action is concerned, you have very little doubt in your mind because the word and the spirit, and the judgements given are supporting this action. That is the point I was trying to make.

The second point that I would like to make is about the precedents. Now, Shri Advaniji, not once but two,

there times, has said: "We have laid the convention, the principles which should have been followed by others also."

Shri Advani, it pains me to say anything to contradict your speech, but I have to. I would like to say that the Governor of Mizoram, the Governor of Gujarat and the Governor of Goa, Dr. Arun Prasad Mukherjee, Shri Kirshna Pal Singh and Shri Satish Chandra were asked to give their resignations. They tendered their resignations on 13.4.1998, on one and the same day. You had asked them to resign and they had resigned. If you are adopting a plea that because they were appointed by the caretaker Government and so you removed them, that can be a good argument. But this is not based on principles. Whether appointed by a caretaker Government or any Government, for that matter, it is you; your Government had sought the resignation. You and your Government had obtained the resignation. How can you now say that you did not remove any Governor? This is a matter of point. Then I will come to the other points.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I have read out the list of all the Congressmen. *...(Interruptions)* They are not Congressmen.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I am saying we have not removed all those who belong to your Party. One of the Members, Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal, very promptly pointed this out. *...(Interruptions)* Regarding issues of ideology, you do not try to find a peg on which you want to hang your argument.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: The very Motion referred to that.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I will come to that point. I am not leaving that point. Let me go one by one. I am on the point of constitutionality.

I am on the point of precedents. Shri Advani, I am sorry to say that it is not once but many times in the course of your debate, you said that you conducted yourself in an exceptional manner. You did not touch anybody. Is it a fact? Three Governors were removed. Sitting in this House, I am a witness to that. One of the Governors, the Governor of Uttar Pradesh, was really hounded. What was said against him? He found it untenable to continue in the office. Now, we know we have not said a single word against the Governor. There is a provision under the rules and under the Constitution. Unless you give a substantive motion against a Governor, you cannot discuss Governor, but then the Governor,

who was not answerable, who was not sitting here, was discussed. He was discussed in such a manner that in disgust, he said, "I vacate, I go." He did go. Was that exceptionally good? *...(Interruptions)*

Then, Sir, I will give you this information. In 1990, not one but all the Governors were asked to resign. I am not quoting what the President has set. *...(Interruptions)* Yes, you know that. I would like to remind you that you were supporting that Government.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I did not pull down. *...(Interruptions)* Therefore, I have claimed credit for the NDA Government, and not for that Government.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: It was pulled down later on. You were supporting it. *...(Interruptions)* Shri Advani does not need your help. You know he can defend himself. I am saying you were supporting that Government and you pulled down that Government when you were going in *Rath Yatra*. Was it not for ideological reason? *...(Interruptions)* I will come to that.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I have compared it, and I have said what Shri Mufti said. It is a change of parties. *...(Interruptions)* Therefore, I said that was also wrong. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Shri Mufti is not in the House. I am not mentioning his name. There are others who have taken their names, but I have not mentioned it. You are here. So, I am addressing you. You were supporting the Government. Not only this, I have one more question to ask. I do not have any firm information on that. When the doctrine of change of Governors with the Government was propounded, I am told that some of the leaders sitting with you had said that is a good doctrine.

I do not know about it. You say that it is not correct. I would like to know from you whether you had said it or not. You and your leaders had said that when the Government changed the Governor should change. When that doctrine was propounded, you not only supported that Government but you supported that doctrine too. I would like to know from you. If I am wrong, I withdraw my words. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Perhaps, the hon. Speaker could guide us on that. You are revealing something that I really do not know. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I would not listen to that.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: That was a Government which had the support of my party as well as his party.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Your saying that is more than enough for me. I do not have to embarrass anybody.

MR. SPEAKER: You can say that there have been some precedents. You have mentioned that.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I am not mentioning anything about any of the persons who are not in their House. I am mentioning about only those who can reply to the debate here today.

You have said it and we have this information. Not one but 17 Governors were asked to resign. You were a part of that Government. At least, you were supporting that Government from outside. Naturally, you separated from that Government later on for reasons which are known to everybody and yet the point I am making is this. Can you now complain against the action taken by the Government and say that you laid down a principle which was shining, which was lofty, and which was magnificent? *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Do you want to follow him?

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I do not want to follow him. We have our own methods of doing it and we are following them.

Some Governors were removed in 1991 and 1992 also. I am not mentioning all those things but the point I am making is that the Governors were removed in the past. There were precedents and if we had done this by following the law and the precedents, we should not be told that we are Fascist, we should not be told that this is an invitation to Emergency, and we should not be told that we have committed a blunder. There may be differences of opinion. You can look at it from a different angle but this kind of a superlative accusation against us, I think, cannot hold water.

The reason states has been that of ideology. I think, this point has been very well argued. On this point, submissions have been made by hon. Members but why are you raking up this point? I am trying to say now that if you are on a weaker ground on legality and precedents, you do not have to create a new ground. When I was

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asked why they were being removed, I said, "If we want to carry all people with us but some people do not believe in carrying everybody with himself or herself and yet we have to act with them and differences arise, ultimately people will suffer." I said nothing more than that. I did not talk about ideology. If I talk about any ideology, I would talk about the ideology mentioned in the Preamble and in the Directive Principles of the State Policy. If any Governor was not following that ideology, that is, the ideology of secularism and socialism, which is explicitly mentioned in the Preamble and visible in many parts of the Constitution, I would find it very difficult to produce the results as per the mandate given by the people. I do not want to labour on this point too much. I think, probably some reports and some headlines might have created an impression in the minds of some people that this was done for these reasons. I do not want to say anything about it but at the same time I have said now what I had said and I hold it now.

Let us look at what happened in Gujarat. If something of that nature or some situation of that nature occurs again in the future and there is some inhibition in the mind of the person who has to give the report to the Government, what will happen? What happened in Uttar Pradesh?

The structure—Mandir or Masjid whatever you call it—was pulled down and then the Government of India was held responsible for it. But what do we do in such circumstances, that is the question. So, I had said that it is not ideology, it is of recent history of what has happened in Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat, which tells us that we have to be cautious. It is not that things are going to happen this way, but if you are governing, we can anticipate and we can be cautious and if you have done that well, we have not committed any blunder as such.

I would not like to discuss the conduct of a Governor. Many a time I was asked as to why we are removing them, is there anything wrong with them? I know very well that they would be defenceless and they would not be able to talk to the people. That is why, I did not discuss the conduct of the Governor. It is not that I could not have discussed. Why I did not discuss the conduct of the Governor? What we did was only just talk to them. But may I very politely submit that if any political party issues a directive that the Governor should not resign, are we not politicising the Governor's position? This would not have happened. We have no ill-will against these persons. The only concern we had was that it

should be done in a dignified manner. I can understand the difficulties of political parties, individuals also and all those things. I am not blaming anybody. But then, if the directives go and if somebody says that I am proud of belonging to this ideology and I will go by the directives given by the 'high command', what do you expect me to do? So, I am not mentioning any names. I do not want to labour on that point.

On federalism: you have very rightly said that the federal structure of this country has to be kept intact. If we study the debates in the Constituent Assembly and what happened before the Constituent Assembly came into existence, they were all for federalism? But after the partition, I think, they shifted to calling this Government at the national level a Union of States rather than a Federal Government. Here, there is a difference between the American federalism and Indian federalism. In America, the States were in existence and then the States were created any every time they drafted the Constitution in the Constituent Assembly, they were careful to see that this federal structure is kept intact and is not damaged. I would like very humbly to submit that a Governor is a nominated person, but the elected Legislative Assembly has the representative character. May I again very humbly submit for the sake of argument and not to gain any point against anybody that is it not a fact that nine States at one stroke were dissolved? Was it not more dangerous to federalism than this removal of four Governors? When that was done, please allow me to say that you were part of the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I would not have subscribed to that. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: You might not have subscribed to it. ...*(Interruptions)* But what is dangerous is removing the elected persons rather than the nominated persons. ...*(Interruptions)* Take the case of Bihar Legislative Assembly. You wanted to dissolve the elected Assembly and remove the Government formed by the elected Members. Is this ideal for federalism? This is not ideal for federalism. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: What did your leader say. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Be, he has not yielded.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the speech of the hon. Minister.

...*(Interruptions)\**

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\*Not recorded.



SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I thank you very much.  
...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KIRPAL YADAV (Patna): Mr. Speaker, Sir, have you permitted him to speak? ...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI VIJAYENDRA PAL SINGH (Bhitwara): Those precedents came from the Congress. That is why nine State Assemblies were dissolved. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let there be no running commentary. Let us have a discussion.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, the point I am making is that we are really concerned and we would like to see that the unity and the integrity of the country is maintained. If it can be damaged, it will not be damaged by removing the nominated, appointed persons but by removing the elected bodies, dissolving the Governments and dissolving the Legislative Assemblies. Now, this is the point I am making, so, we did not have to do this.

As far as the consultation is concerned, well, I did not speak, I did not say whether I consulted the persons or not. We did consult in our own fashion. Consultation is not concurrence. Consultation is not consent. Consultation is consultation. We did do that. I would not like to say anything more than that. I thought that people, in their own fashion, expressed their views they wanted to express. Some readily agreed, some said that well, this could have been and that could have been, and that is it. But it was not that the consultation was not there.  
...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please, do not make comments.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, one last point and then I would complete my submission. I do not like to discuss the situation but just one point. You see Arunachal. What do we do? I would not like to say anything more than that. We have different kinds of reports—why were they given, what do we do—and all those things. We were asked for the assurances. We have not given any assurance, but we have not acted in haste or indignation also. I would not like to discuss even the situation in Arunachal.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Elections are due in September. Let the elections take place. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is beyond this motion.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, that was raised by Advaniji.

We would not give any assurance. We would not do anything thinking that this is that and that is that and we should do these things etc. Anything which will be done will be carefully considered and then done. But the point I am making is—what do we do when we get contradictory reports. What do we do?

Sir, I have done.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you very much.

The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 13th July, 2004 at 11 a.m.

18.38 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, July 13, 2004/Asadha 22, 1926 (Saka).*

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