

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Ninth Session
(Thirteenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

Gazettes & Debates Unit
Parliament Library Building
Room No. PB-025
Block 'G'

(Vol. XXV contains Nos. 31 to 40)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 50.00

EDITORIAL BOARD

G.C. Malhotra
Secretary-General
Lok Sabha

Dr. P.K. Sandhu
Joint Secretary

P.C. Chaudhary
Principal Chief Editor

Y.K. Abrol
Chief Editor

Vandna Trivedi
Senior Editor

Umesh Pant
Editor

[ORIGINAL ENGLISH PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN ENGLISH VERSION AND ORIGINAL HINDI PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN HINDI VERSION WILL BE TREATED AS AUTHORITATIVE AND NOT THE TRANSLATION THEREOF.]

CONTENTS

[Thirteenth Series, Vol. XXV, Ninth Session, 2002/1924 (Saka)]

No. 33, Wednesday, May 8, 2002/Vaisakha 18, 1924 (Saka)

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
OBITUARY REFERENCES	1—2
ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTIONS	
*Starred Question Nos. 601—603	3—23
WRITTEN ANSWER TO QUESTIONS	
Starred Question Nos. 604—620	23—41
Unstarred Question Nos. 6218—6447	42—524
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	524
COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	
Ninth Report and Minutes	532
MATTERS UNDER RULE 377	540—546
(i) Need to run trains between Kanpur/Allahabad and Mumbai via Kaushambi and Fatehpur, U.P.	
Dr. Ashok Patel	541
(ii) Need to solve acute drinking water problem in Ambala Parliamentary Constituency, Haryana	
Shri Rattan Lal Kataria	541
(iii) Need to accord sanction to the proposal of Government of Gujarat for declaring highway between Shyamalaji and Vapi as a National Highway	
Shri Mansinh Patel	541
(iv) Need to provide direct rail service between Delhi and Hoshiarpur, Punjab	
Shrimati Santosh Choudhary	542
(v) Need to restore local Transmission Centre at Murshidabad, West Bengal	
Shri Moinul Hassan	542
(vi) Need to facilitate early completion of Janjhavati Reservoir project in Andhra Pradesh	
Dr. D.V.G. Shankar-Rao	543
(vii) Need to ensure procurement of wheat and mustard by Government agencies in U.P., particularly in Jalesar Parliamentary constituency	
Prof. S.P. Singh Baghel	543

*The sign+marked above the name of a Member indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
(viii) Need for early conversion of rail line between Purna and Akola into broad gauge in Maharashtra	
Shri Shivaji Mane	544
(ix) Need to solve acute drinking water problem in Bundelkhand region, Uttar Pradesh	
Shri Ram Sajivan	544
(x) Need to release Rs. 3,600 crore to the Government of Tamil Nadu to overcome financial crisis	
Shri M. Chinnasamy	545
(xi) Need to lay railway line between Bilaspur and Mandala in Chhatisgarh	
Shri Punnu Lal Mohale	545
SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS OF PARLIAMENT (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL ...	546—548
Motion to Consider	547
Shri Pramod Mahajan	546
Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi	547
Clause 2 and 1	548
Motion to Pass	548
AIRCRAFT (EXEMPTION FROM TAXES AND DUTIES ON FUEL AND LUBRICANTS) BILL	548—590
Motion to Consider	548
Shri Syed Shahnawaz Hussain	548
Shri Adhir Chowdhary	549
Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava	553
Shri Anil Basu	556
Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat	560
Shri P.H. Pandian	562
Shri Subodh Mohite	565
Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh	569
Shri A.P. Abdullakutty	584
Shri Ramdas Athawale	584
Clauses 2, 3 and 1	589
Motion to Pass	590
SUGAR DEVELOPMENT FUND (AMENDMENT) BILL	590—618
Motion to Consider	591
Shri Shanta Kumar	590

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
Shri K.H. Muniyappa	592
Shri Chinmayanand Swamy	593
Shri Mehboob Zahedi	595
Shri Suresh Ramrao Jadhav	597
Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh	599
Shri A.K.S. Vijayan	603
Shri Manikrao Hodlya Gavit	604
Shri Mansinh Patel	605
Dr. V. Saroja	606
Shri M. Durai	608
Shri Madhusudan Mistry	609
Shri Lakshman Singh	610
Shri Prakash V. Patil	611
Shri Ramdas Athawale	613
Clauses 2 and 1	617
Motion to Pass	618
MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA AND BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA	619
GENERAL INSURANCE BUSINESS (NATIONALISATION) AMENDMENT BILL	619—628
Motion for Consideration	620
Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil	620
Shri Rupchand Pal	621

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, May 8, 2002/Vaisakha 18, 1924 (Saka)

(The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock)

[DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA in the Chair]

[English]

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Members, I rise to inform the House of the sad demise of two of our former colleagues, namely, Shri G.K. Manay and Shri M.S. Oberoi.

Shri G.K. Manay was a member of Second Lok Sabha from 1957 to 1962 representing Bombay City Central Parliamentary Constituency of erstwhile Bombay State.

Shri Manay was a member of the Committee on Public Accounts during 1961-62.

An active social worker, Shri Manay worked relentlessly for redressal of the problems faced by the Scheduled Castes. He was an ardent follower of Babasaheb Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar. He was instrumental in forming model villages for Scheduled Castes in Satara district of Maharashtra. The Government of Maharashtra conferred upon him the 'Dalit Mitra' award in recognition of his meritorious services to the downtrodden.

Shri G.K. Manay passed away on 14th April, 2002 at Mahu, Maharashtra at the age of 82 after a brief illness.

Shri M.S. Oberoi was a member of Fourth Lok Sabha from 1968 to 1970 representing Hazaribagh Parliamentary Constituency of erstwhile Bihar State (now in Jharkhand).

Shri Oberoi was also a member of Rajya Sabha from 1962 to 1968 and 1972 to 1978 representing the State of Uttar Pradesh

An icon among hoteliers, Shri Oberoi was President of the Federation of Hotels and Restaurants Association of India from 1956 to 1959 and was also its President of Honour in 1960. He also ably served as Chairman of the

Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi; Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi and Council of International Hotel Association, Paris, France.

A man with a characteristic vision and an innate entrepreneurship, Shri Oberoi won world-wide acclaim and was conferred upon several international awards and titles for his service in the field of hotel industry. In recognition of his services, Government of India conferred upon him the coveted Padma Bhushan award.

Shri M.S. Oberoi passed away on 3rd May, 2002 at New Delhi at the age of 102.

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

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

11.04 hrs.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, 'Question Hour'; Shri Chandresh Patel.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, it has come out in the newspapers today that the coffins for the Kargil martyrs were purchased at double the price. ... (Interruptions)

Sir, I have tabled a notice of privilege against the Minister of Defence. It should be taken up. ... (Interruptions) He has misled the House. ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: These are under consideration. Now, please resume your seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, it has been proved. ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Acharia, it cannot be raised during the 'Question Hour'. Please resume your seat.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: He has misled the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not allowed.

Now, Shri Chandresh Patel.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ramdas Athawale, I am not allowing you.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat now.

...(Interruptions)

11.05 hrs.

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Use of Nuclear Weapons by Pak

*601. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:
SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of Pakistan has threatened India with nuclear attack as reported in the "Hindustan" dated April 7, 2002;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH): (a) to (c) Government has seen reports to this effect, as reported in 'Der Spiegel' and reflected subsequently in our print media. Government continues to closely monitor all developments related to Pakistan's nuclear and missile programme. It remains fully committed to take all necessary steps to effectively safeguard India's security and national interests.

[Translation]

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it has been reported in the Hindustan dated 7 April, 2002 that Musharraf threatened India of Nuclear attack. In this connection I am not satisfied with a brief written reply of hon' Minister. In addition, a German magazine 'Der Spiega' carried Musharraf's interview wherein Musharraf Sahib is reported to have said that, "India suffers from the complex of being a super power. They are actively engaged in mobilizing arsenal. If the situation between both the countries deteriorates and if war breaks out, Pakistan will not hesitate in exercising nuclear option". Hon' Minister should say something in this regard.

Second, the memories of Kargil war are still afresh. I would like to know why the Government take the threats of Pakistan ruler easy since the same person had earlier dragged India towards Kargil war. Musharraf may be making such statements just to keep his public happy. Hon' Minister should clarify in this regard.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Sir, the question asked by hon. Member contain two parts. It is less a question and more a statement. In the first part of the question hon. Member has exactly repeated what has appeared in newspapers and it is not clear from second part as to what sort of clarification he has sought. Any-how, what I have gained from it, I would like to reply to the same.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is not necessary for the Government of India to react or get provoked on each and every statement of General Pervez Musharraf. Also, there is no need of it. I understand that General Pervez wants to create a war phobia by threatening India of Nuclear attack. It is quite clear that his tactics do not prove successful. As far as India is concerned, our Nuclear policy is not Pakistan centred. Our policy is not centred towards any country whereas Pakistan's nuclear policy is purely aimed against India. I have no solution as to what India should do or should not do? Also, I have no remedy for this psyche problem. In this regard, I can only say that we are fully prepared to meet any eventuality.

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Mr. Chairman, Sir, hon. Minister has said that he could not understand what I have asked in part two of the question. Part two of my question is—why the Government of India take the statements of Pakistan rulers to lightly? ...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Why take it so lightly. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Manikrao Hodlya Gavit, your question is not clear.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Sir, I have clarified my question.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Sir, I have understood. Hon. Member certainly knows that the Statement should be made keeping in view the circumstances and the person concerned. He referred to General Parvez Musharraf. I have already told that there is no need for the Government of India to get provoked on his every statement. We assess everything properly and then take appropriate steps. Therefore, I want to assure hon. Member.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the reply given by the Minister is not satisfactory. On 13 December, when terrorists attacked our Parliament Hon' Prime Minister said that now there would be a war. But what we observed later on—Atalji remained this side, Musharraf that side and George Bush in between and the Government was happy. I would like to say that Pervez Musharraf made statement to create fear amongst Indians, to warn us not once but several times and in Atalji's presence, on India's soil at Agra he insulted us and termed insurgency in Jammu and Kashmir as *Jehad*, a struggle for freedom of Jammu and Kashmir. But we are proud of our armed forces, they are quite vigilant and know how to meet the challenges. But he said that the Government are closely monitoring the things. Monitoring is a routine affair. General Musharraf threatened us of nuclear attack whether our Government lodged a protest with Islamabad and sought clarification regarding Musharraf's statement. If he is serious about his statement then he is responsible for spreading terrorism not only in India but throughout this sub-continent. Whether any action plan has been prepared by the Ministry of External Affairs to expose him before the whole world.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Hon. Member has made this question quite interesting by incorporating several issues of concern and by making different comments. So, I have no objection. He must ask such questions. As far as this question is concerned, hon. Member wanted to know as to what action the Government of India have

taken on Pakistan's act of inciting terrorism. We have been taking steps constantly. It started from Kargil war and since then terrorism has become an issue of great concern at international level. Second part relates to what action the Ministry of External Affairs takes over such statements of Pakistan. We do lodge protest and apprise the Government of Pakistan of our reaction.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: No reaction could be seen so far.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, hon. External Affairs Minister is replying in the capacity of both the Defence Minister and External Affairs Minister. Sir, General Pervez has threatened India of nuclear attack many times and it is not that our Government have failed to react. Hon. Defence Minister has made it clear many times that we would give them a belittling reply. Hon. Prime Minister, and several Cabinet Ministers, have made a statement after Agra summit. General Pervez not only threatened but also told India that he is ready to hold talks with India, be it in Pakistan or in India, wherever India desires to do so. When Pakistan is ready to sit across the table and India too desire to establish cordial relation with its neighbours, then whether the Government are making efforts to hold talks? If any foreign power helps us in improving our relation with Pakistan, we will have no objections, since it was also a foreign power which was responsible for the partition of India and Pakistan so, if any foreign power is able to establish friendly relations between India and Pakistan, it will be a good thing. Therefore, I would like to know whether any round of talks is going on or it is over and whether the Government are making efforts to establish cordial relations with Pakistan. The nation and the House should be taken into confidence in this regard. Saying that we would give them belittling reply will not do since it is a matter of national security. The Government are sending dual meaning message to the public. Therefore, he should clarify the Government policy in this regard.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the question asked by hon. Member has two aspects. First, if External Affairs Ministry or I have not reacted to the threat then my colleague and hon. Defence Minister has reacted over that. The question has been put to me in the capacity of foreign minister. But it is not necessary that the Ministry of External Affairs reply to all such questions which are in bad taste.

The Second question, put by the hon. Member, which is very important, is that when General Musharraf is

expressing his readiness to hold talks anywhere and at any level, why the talks have not started and if started then what progress has been made? I would like to inform the hon. Member that in reaction to his statement, I had said that the objective of our talk is to improve our relations and not for public show or just for the sake of it. I have said it before and repeating it now that India does not wish ill of any citizen of Pakistan. We want a cordial and neighbour like relations between India and Pakistan. Now it is for Pakistan to decide what sort of relationship it wants with us in the long term. I have said it a number of times that if Pakistan becomes a peaceful and prosperous country and social harmony prevails in its society, it is in their own interest. If they are able to solve their political issue of democracy then it is in the interest of that country, of the region and of Indo-Pak relations. But if Pakistan wants point the gun of terrorism at us and dictate when and what it wants to talk otherwise the gun of terrorism will be kept pointed to us—hon. Members would agree that it won't be possible as we don't want any enmity or ill will on either side. This is what truth and practicality both says.

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi asked a question whether the Government have yielded to the pressure of American President Mr. George Bush. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether USA had pressurised India either prior to or after the nuclear explosion and whether Government had done the nuclear tests inspite of the pressure? Whether the future policy of the Government would be of self-reliance or would it yield to the pressure of the America?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, hon. Member has made a long jump from one issue to another.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It appears that his question is irrelevant to the issue.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I have tried to give a proper reply to the question put by Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi. As I have said, it is not necessary that we react to all their statements. It is clear and known to all that India sticks to its policy of self-reliance and neither we have been dictated by anyone nor would we do so.

[English]

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: Thank you Mr. Chairman. It is hundred per cent certain that Pakistanis an aggressor—right from Partition, right from 1971. After the Tashkent agreement and the Simla agreement, when Gen. Pervez

Musharraf came to Agra for a Summit, he did not agree to go back to the earlier agreements reached by Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri and Shrimati Indira Gandhi. He wanted to talk afresh. He wanted to create a further problem. He did not want to solve the problem. We all know that when the Americans sold F-16 planes to Pakistan, we were forced to buy the Mirage-2000 aircraft from France. Now, when India is asking Gen. Pervez Musharraf to surrender the 20 or 24 terrorists who have been named by the Indian Government, he has not surrendered them. He first asked: "Give me the names". Then, he asked for the overt acts committed by all the terrorists. Even after the submission by the Indian Government of the list and their criminal action, Gen. Pervez Musharraf did not respond to end this terrorism. The cross-border terrorism is promoted by Gen. Pervez Musharraf and the Kargil War was emanated by the aggressive attitude of Pakistan.

I just want to know this. Did the hon. Minister—after the Agra Summit and after the declaration by Gen. Pervez Musharraf saying that Pakistan will resort to nuclear attack—resort to any diplomatic channel of negotiation with Pakistan or is it that we have cut totally the peaceful talks with Pakistan? Gen. Pervez Musharraf is not in a mood to hear India; Gen. Pervez Musharraf is not ready to talk to India. He has instigated the ISI-practised *Jehadis*. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether that practice is still going on in the Valley. I also want to know whether Pakistan has nuclear weapons and whether they have disclosed this to the U.S.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Sir, there are several questions in this question. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has asked several questions.

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: Sir, I want to know whether they have nuclear weapons and whether Gen. Pervez Musharraf is in a mood to conciliate with India or not.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: It is more a missile than a question. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, a circuitous question has been put to a Minister who is used to give circuitous answers. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Sir, I do not know what I am used to, but I am certainly not familiar with alliterative excess of expression. On the various questions that the hon. Member has asked, if I might borrow.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): Shri Jaipal Reddy should not use that English which is not understood by anybody else in the House, except both of them.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: If I might borrow word from the legalise, I think, the word is *ad seriatim*. If I might attempt to answer his questions *ad seriatim*, he first inquired about Agra. Though we had many discussions in this House and in the other House on Agra and post-Agra, it is correct that during Agra, General Pervez Musharraf *Sahib* had not agreed to include in the declaration that was being negotiated, a reference either to Simla Agreement or to Lahore Declaration. As a result, we had substantial difficulty because we believe that Simla Agreement tends to provide foundation of subsequent bilateral relations.

The second part of what the hon. Member wanted to know was related to whether subsequent to the statement that he made to *des spiegel*, we heightened consciousness on the diplomatic front and internationally and this is a double-edged sword. The Pakistan's purpose in constantly raising the Jammu and Kashmir and its cause is actually to keep crying wolf so that the international opinion begins to take note of what is not existing. But we have done it in the right manner, at the right level and in the right tone.

Thirdly, he asked about the security of Pakistan's nuclear weaponry inside Pakistan. The fact is that there are US troops now based in Pakistan, not simply in Jacobabad but in various others parts of Pakistan also. We have information to the effect that Pakistan's nuclear weapons are now, in fact, under very great additional scrutiny than ever before.

[Translation]

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, terrorists attacked World Trade Centre of the USA on 11 September, 2001. Thereafter USA launched attack on Taliban and Pakistan provided its land to the USA for waging war against Taliban. In return, the USA provided huge funds to Pakistan. Through you, I would like to know from the Government of India, whether those funds were used by Pakistan in purchasing nuclear weapons?

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Jadhav, you are widening the question. Come to the direct question.

[Translation]

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, is Pakistan at par with India as far as nuclear weapons are concerned?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are three aspects of the question raised by the hon. Member. Though the question does not relate to the original question yet the discussion on it has begun. I can reply to it if you give me the permission. Hon. Member said that as per his information, the USA has given huge funds to Pakistan. I would like to inform the hon. Member that it is his misconception. We have figures to prove our point. The coming months would make it clear what they have got and what they have lost. The misconception of hon. Member would be cleared then.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, hon. Member asked whether those funds have been utilised for purchasing nuclear weapons. I would like to inform the hon. Member that there can be no question of it as the funds they have got are in lock and key. Therefore, the funds cannot be utilised—leave aside their misutilisation.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in my opinion, no Minister of External Affairs can take the probability of a nuclear strike from Pakistan lightly and I am sure of the same for Shri Jaswant Singh. It is different that he is not divulging all the details for a number of reasons. I would like to ask him whether it is not a reality that South Asia has now become a nuclear weapons zone. This possibility cannot be ignored especially as we know the real character of Pakistan State. Therefore, I would like to know as to whether we have taken all the measures necessary for any country facing such a threat. We have the doctrine of minimum deterrent, and the first necessary thing to know is whether India have put in place a well organised command and controlled nuclear system—since a number of media reports have been seen in this regard.

Second thing that I would like to know relates to the range of our Missiles and the Missiles of Pakistan. It has been the cause of concern for us for a number of days. Has any assessment been made in this regard? The third thing associated with this and which I would like to know is what measures have the Government taken to protect us from nuclear attacks—measures like provision of bunkers for protection of civilians etc. Whether financial estimates have been made to this effect. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Chaturvedi, you are widening the question.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Whether the Government are considering over manufacturing of missiles etc. As these are the measures through which one can counter all efforts of nuclear attack. Kindly clarify this.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Mr. Speaker Sir, the questions asked by the hon. Member are very pertinent. I feel that appropriate reply should be given to these questions and discussion should also be held on missiles. I would definitely like to participate in such vital issues related to nuclear power, atomic weapons, missiles etc. but the discussion should be held seriously and my colleagues would also agree to it.

Hon. Member has asked many a questions. I would give a short reply to three of his questions as a comprehensive reply to all his question would invite a wide discussion, which is not possible. He has asked about the time since when nuclearisation of South Asia started. The hon. Member has said that it started in the year 1998.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: This is a fact.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I would request you to ponder over this fact as to when did the nuclearisation of South Asia or our region actually start. This is just to simplify by saying that nuclearisation took place in 1998. Well, let us go further as this invites a lot of discussion. Besides, the hon. Member has asked question regarding command in control, which is an important question in itself. The problem is that on the one hand, the democracy provides that the hon. Member has full right to seek detailed information in this regard and so is our duty to provide it, but it is not possible for me to give all the replies to his question regarding command and control. But with regard to the fact that whether the Government are alert in this regard or not. I would say that this is a continuous process in itself, it continues to progress and improvements are made wherever required.

The hon. Member has asked about disparity with regard to missiles. In this connections, I would like to say that the Integrated Missile Development Programme of India is not a new one, but is decades old. It is purely

based on the capability as also studies and investigations of our scientific community. We have not been dependent on anyone in this regard. We all know very well which is the country Pakistan has been dependent upon and what it is getting from there. Whether this capability is satisfactory with regard to our goals? I feel that this is satisfactory in the present times, but it is in a continuous process of progress. You must have come to know that test of 'Brahmos' missile has been conducted recently. 'Brahmos' in the present times, is such a missile which is in exclusive possession of Russia and India in entire Asia. Hon. Members must be knowing with regard to Agni-II missile that its capacity is not limited to the original form of Agni-II, but is a continuous process of progress. And we are trying to accomplish the task with independent efforts only. That is why these efforts cost us more as also take a little more time as compared to other countries. A discussion should definitely be held on this whenever, the august House wishes for this.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: What measures are being taken with regard to protection of citizens under conditions of an attack?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Things like Civil defence are not possible without the help and cooperation of States. I would like to inform all the hon. Members here that wide deliberations have taken place and concentration on various issues like fire fighting in various areas, fire extinguishers in towns, home guards, hospitals etc. is being given.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question no. 602.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: I would also like to ask a question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down, I have called another question.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: I have a very small question.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing you.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Athawale, please resume your seat. I have not allowed you. Why are you disturbing the House? I have not allowed you.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing you.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Athawale, please resume your seat. I have not allowed you. Why are you disturbing the House? I have not allowed you. Now Q. No. 602.

Assessment of Non-Communicable Diseases

*602. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHAL:
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Health Organisation, Union Government and All India Institute of Medical Sciences have conducted a study to assess the risk factors for non-communicable diseases such as coronary heart disease, cancer and diabetes among the employees of corporate sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the outcome of the study made; and

(d) the measures suggested by the Government to the Industrial Houses in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C.P. THAKUR): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Yes, Sir. The All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi in collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is currently carrying out a project titled "Establishment of Sentinel Surveillance in Industrial Population". This project aims to carry out surveillance of Cardio-vascular disease mortality and its risk factors in the industrial employees and their families aged between 10-79 years. For the purpose of study, 9 centres have been located and one industrial unit has been attached to each centre. The study at the regional level is being supervised by a group of multi disciplinary faculty from a proximate medical college. The details of the centre, industry and the medical colleges are as follows:

Sl. No.	Centre	Industry	Medical College
1.	Delhi	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	AllIMS, New Delhi.
2.	Bangalore	Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Medical College
3.	Coimbatore	Premier Industries and Control Ltd. (PRIOCOL)	PSG Institute of Medical Sciences and Research
4.	Dibrugarh	Assam Branch Indian Tea Association	Assam Medical College
5.	Hyderabad	Bharat Heavy Electrical Ltd.	Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences
6.	Ludhiana	Hero Cycles Ltd.	Christian Medical College
7.	Nagpur	Indorma Synthetics Ltd.	Government Medical College
8.	Pune	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	B.J. Medical College
9.	Thiruvananthapuram	Travancore Titanium Product Ltd.	Sree Chitra Tribunal Institute for Medical Sciences (SCTIMST)

The Department of Cardiology, AIIMS is coordinating the study. The total allocation for the period of two years till July 2002 is Rs. 64,44,000. Over and above this, hardware support in terms of two computers and a printer has also been provided to each of the medical colleges. The survey at the regional level is expected to be over by July 2002. Thereafter, the data would be analyzed and recommendations for preventive programmes would be provided to the Industries by the end of this year.

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL: Mr. Chairman, Sir the government conduct survey in association with various agencies regarding the condition of patients and their number, ever-increasing reasons behind various diseases and condition of hospitals etc., but their reports are never taken seriously. Many reports remain on the paper only. The Government are conducting similar survey in association with WHO and AIIMS, keeping in mind the increasing trend of diseases amongst industrial workers. Perhaps report of the survey is expected to come by July, 2002. I would like to know from the Government that whether the Government are serious in this regard? If so, what directions have been given to the concerned department alongwith the number of surveys conducted during the last three years and what are the plans of the Government with regard to introduction of new foreign techniques to cure these diseases in our country?

DR. C.P. THAKUR: Mr. Chairman Sir, Hon. Member has mentioned that a survey has been conducted in Industrial Houses where lifestyle diseases viz. Heart disease, cancer and diabetes are prominently occurring.

The report of this survey is to come in the month of July this year. Thereafter, these people would collect the data and finalise the things, but even prior to this, i.e. during Ninth and Tenth Five Year Plan, concentration has been given in this direction. Life style diseases start increasing and infectious disease make a steep fall in the country which starts ascending on the ladder of development. But, unfortunately, India is experiencing both, infectious diseases and life style diseases, i.e. heart disease, cancer and diabetes. The Government are making full efforts in this direction and all pondering over making a comprehensive scheme in the Tenth Five Year Plan.

SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL: Mr. Chairman Sir, I had asked whether the hon. Minister intends to follow any new technique adopted in foreign countries?

DR. C.P. THAKUR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have latest techniques in our country for treatment of these diseases and so there is no need to borrow them from other foreign countries.

SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to bring to the kind notice of the Government that the condition of hospitals is pitiable—the patients have to wait for two to three months merely for getting the disease diagnosed. Many hospitals do not have machines. Where there are machines, they remain out of order. In hospitals where machines are working, it takes much time in examination and in the meantime the disease worsens. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ashok N. Mohol, Please ask your question direct.

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL: Sir, I am coming to the question only. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the Government have conducted any survey about the condition and working capacity of prestigious hospitals of the country? If so, what measures are being taken by the Government to improve the condition of the hospitals.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not related to the main question. But Mr. Minister, if you want to answer, you can.

DR. C.P. THAKUR: I will answer it though Health is a state subject.

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, health is a state subject, even then I would like to give reply to it. I would like to inform that the Government have launched a new health policy to improve the condition of hospitals all over the country. The new policy provides for improvement in Government hospitals throughout the country. The problem with the states is that 90-92 per cent of their funds are spent on establishment while expenditure on equipment and medicines is very low. The Government are making efforts for that.

[English]

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister as to what steps have been taken to find out earlier detection of diseases quickly?

He has mentioned in his reply about the employees of the industrial areas. But in the districts also, there are so many factories where a large number of employees are working. So, at the district level also, all over the country, what steps the Government of India have taken, as a preventive measure, to find out diseases and to direct the States to conduct the tests in a proper way and have all necessary equipment? If more facilities are provided by the Government of India, it will be more useful for the States.

DR. C.P. THAKUR: Actually, Sir, this is a specific problem of non-communicable diseases which we are investigating in the industrial workers. This is a separate issue. What the hon. Member has asked is that what advice we have given to the States. In this regard, we are asking all the States to tone up their investigative system so that all non-communicable diseases can be detected earlier.

DR. V. SAROJA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this question relates specifically to the non-communicable diseases among the employees of the corporate sector. The Report says that the All India Institute of Medical Sciences in collaboration with the WHO and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is currently carrying out a project "Establishment of Sentinel Surveillance in Industrial Population".

Here, the answer says that the project focusses only on cardio-vascular disease, on mortality and its risk factors of the industrial employees. Actually the industrial employees are prone to get specific diseases like asbestosis, silicosis and pneumoconiosis. May I know whether the Government of India has adopted any specific investigative measures using radioactive treatment, to find out the causative factors among the pollutants?

Secondly, regarding identification of health hazards, environmental pollution plays a very important factor in causing genetic mutation and it predisposes for chronic diseases and for some of malignancies also. In addition to this, there is also mild essential hypertension that predisposes for cardio-vascular diseases. So, all these things should find a place in the regional survey which is being conducted and whose result will be published in 2002. I would like to know specifically what are the

specific diseases that will be incorporated in the surveillance report.

The second part of my question is this. Will the Government of India come forward to set up a comprehensive Regional Communicable Disease Control Centre in every State Headquarters so that such diseases will be tackled then and there by the State Government with the funding of the Government of India?

DR. C.P. THAKUR: Regarding the first part of the question, I would say that the main agenda of the research work is actually only three and they are: diabetes, cardio-vascular disease and cancer. To be very precise, it is not investigating the other causes. If, in the medical field, any project starts investigating too many causes, they cannot reach any conclusion. This is very specific.

But the hon. Member has asked whether we are going to establish surveillance centres in all the districts so that infectious and non-infectious diseases can be identified very early and also we would know the rate of that disease in that particular district. We are going to do that.

Thirdly, the Government of India, certainly with the Government of the States, would help combat all those communicable and non-communicable diseases.

SHRI ANADI SAHU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the reply of the hon. Minister indicates that an assessment has been made in nine places in India. I find that he has not taken into account the Talcher-Angul industrial belt of Orissa, where a large number of industries have sprung up in the last ten years. May I know, through you Sir, whether there is any proposal to take up this work in Talcher-Angul area of Orissa?

DR. C.P. THAKUR: Nine sites were selected now. In the next study, we can include Talcher of Orissa.

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Respected Chairman, Sir, it is a good thing that the Government of India in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in collaboration with WHO is conducting a sentinel survey to know the mortality and risk factors regarding cardio-vascular diseases so as to analyse the data and to take preventive measures.

More than this, as Dr. V. Saroja pointed out, pneumoconiosis is most prevalent in industrial belts. That should also be included in the survey. In the note

circulated by the hon. Minister, it has been mentioned that the Government of India is conducting a survey to find out the mortality and risk factors. It should be extended to include its prevalence also. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly come to the question.

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Yes, I am coming to the question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put the question.

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Nowadays, it has been acknowledged that most of the diseases, especially the cardio-vascular diseases, are caused because of stress factors. It is also an acknowledged fact that *yoga* reduces stress and incidence of cardio-vascular diseases.

Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether apart from other preventive measures undertaken, *yoga* would also be included in the preventive measures because the health aspect in the industrial sector is very much neglected.

DR. C.P. THAKUR: So far as this study is concerned, we have to first find out the incidence of the disease. We will then certainly include *yoga* as we are advocating *yoga*, all over the country, for mitigation of stress.

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: I thank the hon. Minister for conducting the sentinel study on the industrial workers of the country. Every industry is responsible for a specific disease. The hon. Minister has rightly said that they have studied only the non-communicable diseases. I would like to know whether they would study industry-specific disease also under this. The hon. Health Minister in his reply has stated that the study will be completed by the end of this year. I would like to know whether the Government would think of building up some infrastructure to treat cardiovascular diseases in those areas.

DR. C.P. THAKUR: Certainly, once the result of the study is out, in the Tenth Five Year Plan we will make a plan as to how to build our capacity to treat these diseases.

SHRI A.P. ABDULLAKUTTY: Sir, it is reported that diabetics and cardiac patients are increasing in alarming number in Kerala. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is aware of this report, if so, what are the reasons for that? I would also like to know whether the Government is planning to conduct a study of this phenomenon in the State of Kerala.

DR. C.P. THAKUR: Sir, most of the surveys done indicate that heart disease is more common in Thiruvananthapuram than anywhere in the country. Once the report of the study conducted comes out, we will investigate its cause as to whether it is because of the diet, the climatic conditions or the peculiar trait in that part of the country. The health parameters of the State of Kerala are reaching almost like that of Sweden. Kerala is becoming more like an advanced country and hence is perhaps getting the diseases of the advanced country. So, that may be one factor.

[Translation]

Strengthening of G.I.S.

*603. SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to strengthen the Software, Global Information System, Engineering Design in view of increasing unemployment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any training programme for the Indian Entrepreneurs has been prepared so as to bring diversification in their business;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) In a dynamic industry environment, major players in the industry have their own in house training programmes for diversification & reorientation of skills.

SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is the age of information and technology. People want to move from their traditional business to trades related to information and technology. For example, if

somebody runs a typewriting college, he wants to open a computer centre. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please come to the question direct.

SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA: Similarly, in the communication department, Internet has taken the place of telegrams. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the department is implementing programmes for strengthening the system and to establish its superiority in software engineering and in information centres of world market so as to improve job opportunities?

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, he has only asked the main question, of course the words are different and more effective. I will take some time as the main question was about the steps taken to strengthen software, global information system and engineering design especially when unemployment is increasing. It seems that he has asked the same question again. The department had to make an indepth study how to link unemployment with these three subjects for a reply to this question. Some of the subjects were unintelligible to me, but since the hon. Members have asked, I would like to explain the three words that he has used.

[English]

The software comprises of the entire set of programs, procedures, and routines associated with the operation of a computer system. The term has been coined to differentiate these instructions from the hardware, the physical component of a computer system. So, we can say that software is a set of instructions which directs the computer hardware to perform. There is no direct co-relation between removing unemployment and the instructions given to the hardware through software.

Sir, the second issue he raised is about *Vishwa Soochna Tantra*, the Global Information System. Sir, we had to surf on internet to find out what is Global Information System. As per the definition of Global Information System, it is used to define the collection of information from all over the globe on a specific subject like, let us say, fish biz. The system of calculating the total number of varieties of fish in the world is called Global Information System. But it is difficult to establish its direct link to unemployment.

And, thirdly as far as engineering design is concerned—I can respectfully submit that it is not related

to my Ministry—engineering is the art and profession of an engineer, and designing is to indicate or to draw a plan and to contrive, to set apart and to distil.

[Translation]

All these issues are not related to it. He made a mention of unemployment. In this regard I would like to say that information technology is a sector where new avenues of employment are available. The report of NASSCOM has been published today. It says that they would be requiring 14 lakh information technology personnel by 2004-05 where as availability will be upto 8.75 lakh professionals only. Thus there will a shortage of five lakh. Therefore, I would like to say this much only. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

DR. NITISH SENGUPTA: Will it be possible after the slump in the US economy after the attack of 11th September?

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Unless the Chair permits, I cannot answer.

[Translation]

Information technology is giving birth to new opportunities of employment and the Government are taking steps to promote information technology so that employment avenues could be available. But the question is not related to unemployment.

SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether foreign engineers have been employed or services of foreign engineers have been utilised in the task of installing new telephone exchanges in the country. Similarly, whether most of the cell phones are being imported? Whether India have developed the technique of manufacturing cell phones within the country so that our money does not go abroad.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not related to this question.

[Translation]

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I can only say that though we have moved from Information Technology department to communications ministry. There is no problem in it but in India mostly professionals

working in the telephone exchanges are Indians. It is a different matter that for some specific technical work foreign help was sought. Since private sector is also allowed in it, otherwise the professionals working in the field are mostly Indians.

[English]

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, IT sector is a service industry. We have to create lakhs of jobs. But nobody is joining the Information Technology course due to slump in the IT sector. But the reports of NASSCOM and even of the Confederation of Indian Industry show that by the year 2004-05, IT sector would create 15 lakh jobs.

But there is a confusion. After this big hype and slow down in the information technology, there is no correlating this report with the ground reality. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to please clarify to this House and the people of this country whether there is a slump or there are avenues to the unemployed people.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: IT is naturally a global economic phenomenon. So, global slow down affects it. But one can proudly say that as far as India is concerned, even in the worst days of the world economy our IT sector has been growing by 35 per cent which by no means is a mean achievement.

WRITTEN ANSWER TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Effect of Pesticides on Food

*604. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:
SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the excessive use of pesticides is seriously affecting the safety of foods;

(b) whether the Government have designed any system for proper monitoring of contaminants in food products; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C.P. THAKUR): (a) to (c) The use of pesticides in crops is regulated under the Insecticides Act, 1968, implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture. The Registration Committee, constituted under Section 5 of this Act, registers pesticides for use upon food crops in the country only after satisfying itself regarding efficacy of the pesticides and their safety to human health, animals and the environment.

While registering the pesticides, the Registration Committee also prescribes the crops, pests and diseases for which the pesticides are to be used, their doses, the method of their application and the safety precautions or instructions to be followed for the use of pesticides.

If pesticides are used in the approved doses and in accordance with the conditions following the safety precautions or instructions for its use, then their use do not threaten the safety of food and/or human health.

The Directorate General of Health Services conducts surveys regarding pesticides residues in different food products and crops from time to time. The Indian Council for Agricultural Research conducted a Coordinated Research Project on Pesticide Residues from 1993-98. Ministry of Agriculture is launching a system of monitoring at national level.

In order that the contaminants in food products and crops do not exceed the safe limits, the Ministry of Health has prescribed maximum tolerance limits for pesticides in food products under the prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955.

India-Myanmar-Thailand ties

*605. SHRI G.S. BASAVRAJ:
SHRI BIJOY HANDIQUE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign Ministers of India, Myanmar and Thailand have met recently at Yangon for promoting relations among the three countries;

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

(c) whether a highway connecting Moreh in India with Thailand passing through Myanmar has been planned to be built; and

(d) if so, the quantum of India's investment in the project?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH): (a) to (d) A Ministerial Meeting on trilateral transport linkages was held in Yangon, Myanmar on April 5 and 6, 2002 among the Foreign Ministers of India, Thailand and Myanmar. The Meeting agreed on the following areas for cooperation:

- (a) construction of a highway from Moreh in India to Mae Sot in Thailand, through Bagan in Myanmar, to be completed within a timeframe of two years;
- (b) promotion of a highway from Kanchanaburi in Thailand to Dawei deep seaport in Myanmar, and shipping links to seaports in India as part and parcel of an integrated package;
- (c) promotion of trade, investment and tourism through facilitation of movement of goods and peoples across borders;
- (d) cooperative efforts on human resource development and transfer of technology; and
- (e) collective efforts at acquiring funds and advisory services from countries, regional organizations and international financial institutions for the transport linkages.

The Meeting agreed to set up two Task Forces—one on financing and the other on technical matter—to be chaired by Thailand and India respectively. The two task forces are expected to meet in June 2002. The costs and the quantum of India's investment in this project will be known after the reports of the task forces.

The Meeting also agreed to hold annual Ministerial Meeting of the Foreign Ministers which shall propose, review and give policy guidelines to the Senior Officials Meeting (SOM). The SOM shall be held annually back-to-back with the ASEAN-India Dialogue SOM and shall oversee the cooperation mechanism. The next Ministerial Meeting shall be held in Brunei Darussalam. The next SOM meeting shall be held back-to-back with the ASEAN-India Dialogue SOM.

Cooperation between the three countries shall be supportive of and complementary to BIMSTEC, Mekong—Ganga cooperation as well as ASEAN-India Dialogue.

India's Image

*606. SHRI SHANKAR PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI T. GOVINDAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated April 8, 2002, captioned, "Nation's image takes a beating";

(b) if so, the steps taken since to improve the nation's image after the Gujarat riots; and

(c) the success achieved in the matter so far?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH): (a) to (c) Government has seen the news-item in the "Hindustan Times" dated April 8, 2002.

Proactive measures have been taken by the Ministry of External Affairs and its Missions abroad to explain the facts relating to the violence in Gujarat, also to emphasize India's resilience in dealing with such aberrations and commitment to a secular, democratic polity where the institutions of State have the ability to address and control all such wrongs. It has also been underscored that as in any vigorous democracy, our institutions and public opinion are involved in an open and free debate about events in Gujarat and self-corrective democratic processes are at work. Concerns regarding violence, loss of life and property and the requirement for urgent humanitarian relief have been addressed vigorously and effectively in the Indian media, public opinion and civil society, by Government, by Parliament and by NHRC alongwith various other bodies like Minorities Commission, National Commission for Women etc.

Government's representatives abroad have, apart from substantive interaction with the local Foreign Offices, also given interviews to newspapers and television channels to clarify India's position. Associations of Non Resident Indians have also been provided detailed briefing on the events. The endeavour has been to emphasize India's composite culture, its secular traditions, and its capacity and will to deal with aberrations of this nature.

Efforts made by the Government in this regard have been positively noted and India's determination to abide by its democratic and secular traditions widely acknowledged and recognised.

**Expansion of High Speed Data Communication
Facilities**

*607. SHRI K.P SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to expand high speed data communication facilities and the incubation facilities to the software exporting units in the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether additional number of software technology parks are proposed to be set up to achieve the above objectives; and

(d) if so, the details of the steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Software Technology Parks of India (STPI), an autonomous society under the Department of Information Technology, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology has already set up 39 Centres in different parts of the country, as per state-wise list placed as Statement I. These centres are providing single window services to software exporting units, including high speed data communication facilities.

(c) and (d) STPI is in the process of setting up 14 more Centres, as per list placed as Statement II. These are under various stages of implementation.

Statement I

Software Technology Parks of India

New Delhi-110003

Operational STPI Centres

Sl.No.	STPI Centers	States
1	2	3
1.	Bangalore	Karnataka
2.	Manipal	Karnataka
3.	Mysore	Karnataka
4.	Mangalore	Karnataka

1	2	3
5.	Hubli	Karnataka
6.	Bhubaneswar	Orissa
7.	Rourkela	Orissa
8.	Pune	Maharashtra
9.	Navi Mumbai	Maharashtra
10.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra
11.	Nagpur	Maharashtra
12.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
13.	Vizag	Andhra Pradesh
14.	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh
15.	Warangal	Andhra Pradesh
16.	Thirupati	Andhra Pradesh
17.	Noida	Uttar Pradesh
18.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
19.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh
20.	Dehradun	Uttaranchal
21.	Gandhinagar	Gujarat
22.	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala
23.	Chennai	Tamilnadu
24.	Coimbatore	Tamilnadu
25.	Trichy	Tamilnadu
26.	Madurai	Tamilnadu
27.	Mohali	Punjab
28.	Jaipur	Rajasthan
29.	Guwahati	Assam
30.	Kolkatta	West Bengal
31.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh
32.	Srinagar	Jammu & Kashmir
33.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh
34.	Bhilai	Chhattisgarh
35.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry

Statement II**Software Technology Parks of India
New Delhi-110003**

S.No.	STPI Centres	States	Remarks
1.	Shillong	Meghalaya	Feasibility Study is under preparation. The State Government has to get the fund from Department of Commerce. Ministry of Commerce and Industries under Critical Infrastructure Balancing (CIB) Scheme.
2.	Gangtok	Sikkim	STPI has already signed the Memorandum of Understanding with SIDICO. Land and Building is awaited from the State Government.
3.	Jalandhar	Punjab	Location is yet to be finalized by the State Government.
4.	Agartala	Tripura	Draft MOU sent to the State Government.
5.	Nasik	Maharashtra	Datacom Equipment has already been purchased and installation and commissioning is under process.
6.	Kolhapur	Maharashtra	Datacom Equipment has already been purchased and installation and commissioning is under process.
7.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	MOU has already been signed. Land, building and grant-in-aid of Rs. 100 lakhs is awaited from the State Government.
8.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	Procurement of Datacom equipment is already in the process.
9.	Gurgaon	Haryana	MOU has been signed with the State Government. Civil Construction of the building is yet to start. Ministry of Commerce had sanctioned Rs. 250 lakhs to State Government and same is awaited.
10.	Durgapur	West Bengal	The State Government has been requested to provide 3 acres of land, 3000 sq. ft. built up space and Rs. 100 lakhs grant-in-aid.
11.	Kharagpur	West Bengal	The State Government has been requested to provide 3 acres of land, 3000 sq. ft. built up space and Rs. 100 lakhs grant-in-aid.
12.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	The State Government has been requested to provide 3 acres of land, 3000 sq. ft. built up space and Rs. 100 lakhs grant-in-aid.
13.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	The State Government has been requested to provide 3 acres of land, 3000 sq. ft. built up space and Rs. 100 lakhs grant-in-aid.
14.	Thirunavelli	Tamilnadu	The datacom equipment had been installed and commissioned. Radio mast under installation.

*[Translation]***Medical Aid Centres on National Highways**

*608. SHRI MANSINH PATEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any plan to set-up medical aid relief centres for the people who meet with accidents on National Highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the National Highways Authority of India has set up such medical aid relief centres on National Highways; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF
ROAD AND TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (MAJ. GEN.

(RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI: (a) and (b) Ministry of Road Transport & Highways has no proposal to set up medical aid relief center. However under a scheme named National Highway Accident Relief Service Scheme ambulances and cranes are provided to the State Government and NGOs to take the accident victims to the nearest hospital and to evacuate the damaged vehicles from the road accidents site on the National Highways.

(c) and (d) Medical aid relief centers are not being set up by National Highway Authority of India (NHAI). However as a pilot project, one ambulance has been provided on Kotputli Amer section of NH-8 by NHAI.

[English]

Introduction of Shipping Services

*609. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce Shipping Service at concessional rates from India to Gulf countries and *vice versa* for the benefit of low paid workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI VEDPRAKASH GOYAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Government of India per se do not operate Shipping services. Shipping services are operated by various Shipping Companies/Ship owners who can operate such services as per the rule requirements for passengers and ship safety as provided in [Merchant Shipping (Construction and Survey of Passenger Ships) Rules, 1981] as well as international rules. To operate a shipping service is a commercial decision, resting with the operators and subject to market forces. In fact, the Shipping services which were operated by a private operator in this sector, have also been discontinued due to commercial considerations.

[Translation]

Space Satellite

*610. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI:
SHRIMATI JAS KAUR MEENA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has been launching its various space satellites with the help of foreign technology till date;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government are now contemplating to launch satellites in the space developed with indigenous technology;

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

(e) the time by which such satellites are likely to be launched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) No, Sir. The design, development, fabrication, integration and testing of the satellites launched so far have been carried out indigenously.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Currently, the work is in progress in respect of the following 8 satellites:

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1. GSAT-2 | Experimental communication satellite. |
| 2. METSAT-1 | Meteorological satellite. |
| 3. INSAT-3A | Multi-purpose satellite for communication, broadcasting and meteorological services. |
| 4. INSAT-3D | Advanced meteorological satellite. |
| 5. INSAT-3E | Communication & Broadcasting. |
| 6. RESOURCESAT-1 | Natural Resource Survey applications. |
| 7. CARTOSAT-1&2 | Cartographic applications. |

(e) These satellites are targeted for launch during 2002-04 time-frame.

Inflow of Banned Drugs in Hospitals

*611. SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI:
SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Inflow of banned drugs by Multi-National Companies" appearing in the 'Rashtriya Sahara' dated April 2, 2002;

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

(c) whether the multi-national companies are doing so because of flexibility and loopholes in the Indian laws;

(d) whether the Government are considering to amend the relevant laws to check the inflow of banned drugs by the multi-national companies;

(e) whether the Government propose to enact a stringent law in this regard;

(f) if so, the time by which the amendment is likely to be made; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C.P. THAKUR): (a) to (g) Yes, Sir. The office of DCG(I) has not received any complaint/report that the drugs which are banned/prohibited in the developed countries are in use or experimented on patients by the multinational companies in the Government or Private hospitals of Delhi as alleged in the news item. The Department of Health and Family Welfare, Government of NCT of Delhi, has informed that no meeting was taken by Smt. Adarsh Mishra, the then Principal Secretary (H) nor any direction was given to the Director, Health Services, Dr. R.N. Vaisya, as stated in the news report.

Drugs like Septran (Co-Trimaxazole), Ciprobid (Ciprofloxacin), Enaten (Enalapril), Paracetamol etc. are old established drugs and manufactured by large number of Indian and Multinational Companies. It is mandatory under Drugs and Cosmetics Rules that every batch of a drug formulation is marketed only after testing of its quality specification. The statement in the news report that these drugs are marketed by various companies without testing is, therefore, not true.

The matter regarding import of drugs by a Phillipine company related to labelling provisions. The distribution of these products was immediately stopped and the firm was directed to provide all information on the labels as per the domestic norms. The Assistant Drugs Controller (India), I.G.I. Airport, New Delhi, was instructed to ensure that prescribed labelling requirements are complied with before release of goods.

There is no flexibility or loophole in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules made thereunder, which may result in possible sale of banned drugs. Section 26(A) of the Act empowers the Central Government to prohibit manufacture and sale of drugs and cosmetics in public interest. Any sale of banned drugs would attract the penal provisions of Section 28(b) under the Act. Since adequate provision exists for prohibiting the import, manufacture and sale of a drug found hazardous or irrational, the question of amending the law does not arise.

[English]

**Constitution of Indo-Chinese
Anti-Terrorism Group**

*612. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indo-Chinese anti-terrorism consultation group has been constituted to secure Chinese Cooperation to tackle the menace of terrorism including cross border terrorism;

(b) if so, the precise objective of the group;

(c) whether any meeting of the group has so far been held; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the observations and suggestions made by the group?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. India and China have established an annual dialogue mechanism on counter-terrorism.

(c) The first meeting of the India-China dialogue mechanism on counter terrorism was held in New Delhi on 23 April, 2002.

(d) Both sides shared their national experiences on dealing with terrorism, exchanged views on the international counter terrorism situation including developments in the region, cooperation at the United Nations and possibilities of bilateral cooperation. Both sides agreed that the first meeting of the dialogue mechanism was useful in enhancing mutual understanding. The next round is expected to be held in Beijing early next year.

[Translation]

Cellular Services by BSNL

*613. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:
SHRI RAMJILAL SUMAN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited had taken a decision during the past few months to introduce cellular service in the country;

(b) if so, the date on which the above decision was taken initially;

(c) the date from which the above service was to be introduced as per the initial decision;

(d) the reasons for not introducing this service by the above Nigam as scheduled; and

(e) the various regions of the country where this service is likely to be introduced now indicating the dates on which such service is likely to be introduced, region-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): (a) to (d) BSNL finalized the detailed tender specifications for the turnkey project to provide cellular mobile services and issued notice inviting tender in this regard in the month of January, 2001. It was planned to roll out the network in the last quarter of the financial year 2001-2002 on the expectation that equipments will be received by October, 2001. After detailed technical and commercial evaluation of the bids and extensive negotiations with the vendors leading to scaling down of prices, it was possible to finalise the tender only in December, 2001/January, 2002.

(e) As per schedule stipulated in the purchase order, the network is expected to be established in the different regions as below:

South region:	August, 2002
West region :	September, 2002
North region :	October, 2002
East region :	November, 2002

[English]

FDI in Telecom Sector

*614. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Foreign Direct Investment in the telecom sector has increased during the last two years;

(b) if so, the extent of increase registered during this period;

(c) whether FDI in the telecom sector is on the expected lines;

(d) if not, the shortfall in the FDI, if any;

(e) whether in terms of approval of FDI, telecom sector is the second largest after energy sector; and

(f) if so, the other measures being considered to improve the FDI inflow further for telecom sector during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the telecom sector during the last two years has increased substantially. While the total FDI inflow from August 1991 to December, 1999 was Rs. 4,221.1 crores, during the last two years itself the total FDI inflow had been Rs. 4,259.5 crores.

(c) and (d) Although no target had been set for the actual inflow of FDI in telecom sector, the increase in FDI inflow in telecom sector has been quite satisfactory.

(e) Yes, Sir. In terms of approval of FDI, telecom sector is the second largest sector in the country after the Fuels (Power and Oil Refinery).

(f) In the current year, major initiatives taken by the Government, which may result in further increase for FDI inflow include-

- Opening of international long distance services for free competition.
- Permitting internet Telephony.
- Reduction in total customs duties on Cellular Phones and parts thereof.
- Electronic Hardware Technology Park (EHTP) scheme has been modified to strengthen the telecom manufacturing sector.
- Amendment in Central Sales Tax Act allowing telecom service sector to avail of benefit of uniform sales tax of 4%.

Joint Venture with Larsen and Toubro Limited

*615. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nuclear Power Corporation is forming a Joint Venture with Larsen and Toubro Limited;

(b) if so, the objectives thereof;

(c) the steps being taken by the Nuclear Power Corporation for becoming a major player in power generation; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) and (d) The present total nuclear power capacity of 2720 MWe is planned to be increased to 4020 MWe by the end of X Plan (March 2007) and 9935 MWe by the end of XI Plan (March 2012). The aim is to reach a

total nuclear power capacity of 20,000 MWe by the year 2020 forming a share of about 7% of the total electricity generation. In spite of the significant planned increase in nuclear power capacities upto the year 2020, the contribution from nuclear power would still be modest with respect to the total electrical generating capacity in the country.

TRAI Draft Paper

*616. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has prepared any draft paper on issues related to interconnection between two Telecom operators, etc.;

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

(c) whether the TRAI has issued any guidelines in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) TRAI prepared a Consultation Paper with the objective of:

(i) developing a General Frame-work of Interconnection;

(ii) evolving methodology for sharing revenue based on origination, transit and termination components of a long distance call;

(iii) Equal Ease of Access by subscribers to National Long Distance network including the issues relating to pre-selection and default carrier; and

(iv) presenting an outline of Interconnect Billing System.

This consultation paper has been prepared to consult concerned stake holders on various issues relating to interconnection, which is the key to the success of open competition introduced in various telecom services sectors in a Multi operator-Multi service scenario so that the benefits of competition are available to the telephone users in the form of high quality services at competitive prices.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of the above.

C-Dot Technology Based Products

*617. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of Centre for Development & Telematics (C-DoT) Technology based products manufactured in the country during each of the last three years;

(b) whether some manufacturing units are facing closure;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether lack of upgradation of C-DOT has affected its role as a premier R&D institute; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to retain its position?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): (a) As per available information, the total value for C-DOT technology products manufactured in the country during each of the three years is given below:

1999-2000	Rs. 997 crores
2000-2001	Rs. 1537 crores
2001-2002	Rs. 841 crores (Provisional)

(b) to (e) While there are no recent reports of closure of such manufacturing units, the quantum of procurement by the service providers like BSNL (Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited) varies based on their requirement for the products manufactured by these units. Every effort is made to provide technological upgradation and C-DOT accordingly has undertaken telecom R&D projects in such a way that it retains its role in the changing technological scenario as premier R&D Institution so that its manufacturers also benefit from such efforts.

Uranium Reactors

*618. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Uranium reactors in the country with locations thereof;

(b) whether the uranium requirement of these reactors is not met to the full extent;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether these Reactors have attained optimum electricity generation capacity;

(e) if not, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) There are fourteen nuclear power reactors in the country. The total nuclear power capacity of 2720 MWe consists of two units (2x160 MWe) at Tarapur, Maharashtra, four units (1 x 100 MWe + 1 x 200 MWe + 2 x 220 MWe) at Rawatbhata, Rajasthan, two units (2 x 170 MWe) at Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu, two units (2 x 200 MWe) at Narora, Uttar Pradesh, two units (2 x 220 MWe) at Kakrapar, Gujarat and two units (2 x 220 MWe) at Kaiga, Karnataka.

(b) The uranium fuel requirements of the above mentioned reactors are being met to the full extent.

(c) Not applicable in view of (b) above.

(d) The reactors have achieved their rated generation capacity.

(e) The capacity factors, one of the major indicators of the performance of the plants, have seen progressive improvements over the years. During the financial year 2001-02, Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) has recorded annual average capacity factor of about 85%.

(f) Not applicable in view of (e) above.

Protection of Indian System of Medicine

*619. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether experts in Indian systems of medicines have said that Indian system of medicines need to be protected from exploitation by others;

(b) if so, whether any concrete formula in this regard has been worked out by the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C.P. THAKUR): (a) to (d) The Government is aware that the medicinal use of our plants has been patented by other countries claiming as innovations. The Government is, therefore, establishing Traditional Knowledge Digital Library covering 35,000 Ayurvedic formulations, in the first phase. This will prevent patenting of medicinal use already in public domain. The Traditional Knowledge Digital Library for Ayurveda is expected to be completed this year. Traditional Knowledge Digital Library for Siddha and Unani will be taken up later.

[Translation]

Research for Herbs

*620. SHRIMATI RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have undertaken an intensive search for the herbs found in the forests of the country for the purpose of manufacturing drugs;

(b) if so, the States wherein small scale or big pharmaceutical units have been set up to manufacture the drugs from the herbs alongwith the names of the herbs to be used by these units; and

(c) the number of the pharmaceutical units manufacturing drugs under the public and the private sector?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C.P. THAKUR): (a) The forests are the basic source of raw materials used in the manufacture of drugs. The Research councils have been conducting ethno-botanical survey.

(b) and (c) As per information available, there are about 9832 pharmacies of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy, out of which about 43 are in the public sector. Information is not available about the herbs used by individual units.

[English]

Curtailment in Wasteful Expenditure

6218. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Finance has identified certain sectors in various Government Departments in which wasteful expenditure is maximum;

(b) if so, the details of such sectors under his Ministry/Departments which have been identified by Finance Ministry for the purpose and quantum of wasteful expenditure identified therein during each of the last three years; and

(c) the corrective steps taken by his Ministry to curtail down such wasteful expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) It is Government's constant endeavour to contain non-plan non-developmental expenditure for which 'Guidelines on Expenditure Management—Fiscal prudence and Austerity' are issued from time to time by the Ministry of Finance as general instructions to all the Ministries/departments.

(b) and (c) No specific sector in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions has been identified by the Ministry of Finance. However, Expenditure Reforms Commission (ERC) set up by the Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure have made certain recommendations for reduction in expenditure.

[English]

Minimum Export Price of Coir

6219. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to phase out minimum export price (MEP) for Coir;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore;

(c) whether small sector and workers have opposed gradual withdrawal of MEP; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to ensure that withdrawal of MEP does not have an adverse impact on Coir Export?

THE MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) With a view to remove all restrictions in promoting exports of coir and coir products, the Minimum Export Price (MEP) regime has been withdrawn.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Promotional efforts like market development through participation in exhibitions/fairs abroad, Study tours, Buyer Sellers meets etc. are carried out by the Coir Board to promote exports of coir and coir products. In addition, the External Marketing Assistance is provided to the exporters. Moreover, Research & Development (R&D) efforts for product development, product diversification and quality improvement have also been taken up to make coir products competitive in terms of quality and prices.

[Translation]

SIDBI Role in Development of SSI in West Bengal

6220. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the role of Indian Small Scale Industries Development Bank in promoting the small scale industry sector in West Bengal;

(b) the number of industrial units set up/revived in the small scale sector by the Indian Small Scale Industries Development Bank by way of providing loans during each of the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether the Indian Small Scale Industries Development Bank proposes to expand its activities in the State; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND

SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) The Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) extends financial assistance to small scale sector for new and existing projects and for modernization and diversification through direct and indirect finance scheme which are in operation on an all-India basis including in the State of West Bengal.

(b) The assistance provided by the SIDBI in West Bengal during the last three years is given below:

Year	No. of units	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. crore)	Amount Disbursed (Rs. crore)
1999-2000	786	218.55	183.58
2000-2001	220	228.29	104.29
2001-2002 (P)	342	145.41	99.59

(P) : Provisional

Further, the SIDBI has also sanctioned and disbursed Rs. 40.58 lakhs and Rs. 40.93 lakhs respectively to 9 Small Scale Industrial (SSI) units since inception (i.e. April, 1990 to March, 2001) under its Refinance rehabilitation scheme in West Bengal.

(c) SIDBI, has been continuously adopting new strategies to facilitate healthy growth to SSI sector. SIDBI would continue to take new initiative for the SSI sector and the new activities would cover the entire country including West Bengal.

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

SIDBI's Role in J&K

6221. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the role played by SIDBI to promote small scale industry in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) the number of units set up/revived in small scale industry sector by SIDBI by providing loans during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether SIDBI propose to extend its activities in the State; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) The Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) extends financial assistance to small scale sector for new and existing projects and for modernization and diversification through direct and indirect finance schemes which are in operation on an all-India basis including in the State of Jammu & Kashmir.

(b) The assistance provided by the SIDBI in Jammu & Kashmir during the last three years is given below:

Year	No. of units	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. crore)	Amount Disbursed (Rs. crore)
1999-2000	673	17.90	16.90
2000-2001	454	15.37	11.34
2001-2002 (P)	220	17.07	12.06

(P) : Provisional

(c) SIDBI, has been continuously adopting new strategies to facilitate healthy growth to SSI sector. SIDBI would continue to take new initiatives for the SSI sector and the new activities would cover the entire country including Jammu & Kashmir.

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

[English]

SIDBI In Orissa

6222. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government reviewed the working of Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI);

(b) if so, the period covered under the review;

(c) the performance of the SIDBI in promoting, financing and developing the Small Industries in Orissa and other States during the three years; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) and (b) Government reviews the performance of Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) at regular intervals.

(c) and (d) The Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) promotes and provides financial assistance to Small Scale Industries (SSI) for new and existing projects and for modernization and diversification through direct and indirect finance schemes which are in operation on an all-India basis.

Assistance provided by SIDBI to SSI sector in Orissa and all-India during the last three years, 1999-2000 to 2001-02 is as under:

Year	(Rs. in crore)			
	Orissa		All-India (including Orissa)	
	Sanctions	Disbursements	Sanctions	Disbursements
1999-2000	188	137	10265	6964
2000-2001	203	159	10821	6441
2001-2002 (P)	116	83	9026	5919

(P) Provisional.

Electropathy/Electro Homoeopathy

6223. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to enact amendment in Indian Medical Council Act to allow the practice by Electropathy and Electro-Homoeopathy students in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received requests from State Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) Government of Maharashtra approached the Central Government to give administrative approval for a Diploma Course in Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery which was envisaged to be introduced to enable students of Electropathy and Electro-Homoeopathy to acquire the proposed qualification. The proposal sought to amend the Bombay Homoeopathic Practitioners' Act, 1959, as the proposed amendment contravened the provisions of the Homoeopathic Central Council Act, 1973. As the Diploma Course in Homoeopathy has been stopped from 1999 onwards, the proposal of the State Government could not be agreed to. Based the Central Council of Homoeopathy also ruled out the possibility of introducing such a Diploma Course.

Telephone Facilities to Village Panchayat in Uttaranchal

6224. SHRI A. NARENDRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Village Panchayats in Uttaranchal particularly in Rudraprayag district which have not been connected with telephone facilities so far;

(b) the reasons therefor;

(c) the time by which all the Village Panchayats in Rudraprayag district are likely to be provided with telephone facility; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) 1965 Village Panchayats in state of Uttaranchal and 41 in Rudraprayag district have not been connected with telecom facility as on 31.3.2002.

(b) Uttaranchal, being a hilly state, remaining Village Panchayats are located in remote areas. Technically, it was not feasible to connect these villages on conventional terrestrial media.

(c) and (d) All the remaining Village Panchayats are planned to be provided with telecom facility on Wireless

in Local Loop (WLL) and Satellite by December 2002 subject to availability of equipment.

[Translation]

Telephone Facility in Rajasthan

6225. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in Rajasthan which were likely to be provided telephone facilities by M/s Shyam Telelink Limited in the year 2001-2002 under an agreement;

(b) whether the M/s Shyam Telelink Limited has provided telecom facilities to the villages as per the terms and conditions of the agreement;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and action being taken in this regard;

(d) whether all the village in Jodhpur district of Rajasthan will be provided telecom facilities by the year 2002-2003; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) The 31834 village public telephones were to be provided during first 3 years from the effective date (4.3.1998) as per Licence Agreement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e) M/s Shyam Telelink has not rolled out its services throughout Rajasthan so far. Government has recovered Liquidated Damages (LD) charges for their delay in performance and made it clear that their committed performance obligations cannot be diluted in any case. Government has asked them to complete the unfulfilled committed roll out obligations by December 2002 which will include the provision of telecom facility in villages of Jodhpur district.

[English]

In-situ Promotion to Assistant and UDC

6226. SHRI T. GOVINDAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to give in situ promotion to Assistant Grade and the feeder grade UDCs who are stagnating more in their respective grades than the Section Officers and Under Secretaries who had given such promotions recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Section Officers (SOs) and Under Secretaries of Central Secretariat Service were given in-situ upgradation because no Select List could be issued for their promotion after 1986 and 1993 respectively on account of protracted litigation regarding seniority of directly recruited and promotee SOs. In so far as Assistants and UDCs are concerned, the Select Lists of these grades are being issued at regular intervals and hence, there is no proposal to grant personnel upgradation on in situ basis in the Grades of Assistant and UDC.

[Translation]

Opening of New Post Offices in Himachal Pradesh

6227. SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the laid down norms are relaxed for opening the branch post offices in the remote, hilly and border States like Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of the norms/conditions which are relaxed;

(c) the number of branch post officers targeted to be opened and upgraded in Himachal Pradesh during the Ninth Five Year Plan;

(d) whether his target has been achieved;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of the target fixed for the Tenth Five Year Plan in this regard and action plan formulated to achieve the said target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The norms for opening the Branch Post Offices including the relaxed norms for remote and hilly areas are given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) to (e) A target of opening of 36 new Branch Post Offices in Himachal Pradesh was fixed for Ninth Five Year Plan and 20 new Branch Post Offices were opened. The opening and upgradation of Branch Post Offices was subject to the fulfillment of prescribed norms and availability of requisite resources.

(f) There is provision of fixing target for opening of new Post Offices in each year of Tenth Five Year Plan. Achieving of target is subject to the fulfillment of prescribed norms and availability of requisite resources.

Statement

Norms for Opening Post Offices

1. Norms of Opening Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices:

1.1 Population

(a) *In Normal Areas:*

3000 population in a group of villages (including the PPO village)

(b) *In Hilly, Tribal, Desert and Inaccessible Areas:*

500 population in an individual village or 1000 population in a group of villages.

1.2 Distance:

(a) *In Normal Areas:*

The minimum distance from the nearest existing post office will be 3 Kms.

(b) *In Hilly, Tribal, Desert and Inaccessible Areas:*

The distance limit will be the same as above except that in Hilly areas, the minimum distance limit can be

relaxed by the Directorate in cases where such relaxation is warranted by special circumstances which should be clearly explained while submitting a proposal.

1.3 Anticipated Income:

(a) In Normal Areas:

The minimum anticipated revenue will be 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of the cost.

(b) In Hilly, Tribal, Desert and Inaccessible Areas:

The minimum anticipated income will be 15% of the cost.

2. Criteria for upgrading/opening Departmental Sub Post Offices

(a) In Rural Areas:

The minimum work load of the Extra Departmental Branch Post Office, proposed to be upgraded, should be five hours per day. The permissible limit of annual loss is Rs. 2400 in Normal Rural areas and Rs. 4800 in Tribal and Hilly areas.

Post Vacant in Rajasthan Cadre

6228. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several posts of All India Service Cadres have been lying vacant since long in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the number of sanctioned posts, lying vacant at present cadre-wise and category-wise and by when these vacant posts are likely to be filled up;

(c) details of officers of All India Service Cadres and other categories in the State against whom investigation and disciplinary action have been pending and the time by which these cases are likely to be disposed off;

(d) whether the representation of SCs and STs in these services and categories is as per the quota allotted to them; and

(e) if not, the details of posts filled up and those lying vacant under the reservation system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES

AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the information furnished by the State Government, the number of posts lying vacant in the Indian Administrative Service (IAS), Indian Police Services (IPS) and Indian Forest Services (IFS) cadres of Rajasthan as on 1.5.2002 were 25, 11 and 7 respectively.

Efforts are being made by the State Government to fill up the vacant posts expeditiously.

(c) According to the information furnished by the State Government, 13 cases against IAS officers and 17 cases against IFS officers are pending investigation. No case against any IPS officer is pending investigation. 8 disciplinary cases against IAS officers, 2 against IPS Officers and 9 against IFS officers are pending at different stages. No specific time limit can be indicated for the disposal of pending investigations and disciplinary proceedings initiated under the relevant statutory Rules.

(d) and (e) Reservation as per the prescribed percentage for SC and ST in different All India Services is made for direct recruits for the respective service as a whole and not State cadre-wise. According to the information furnished by the State Government, total reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State is 21.39%, 17.60% and 22.34% in IAS, IPS and IFS respectively.

[English]

Telephone Facility in West Bengal

6229. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the authority responsible for selecting village telephone and the criteria laid down for the selection of the authority;

(b) whether the criteria was followed in respect to Mana under Barjora Gram Panchayat and Talanjuri under Godardihi Gram Panchayat both in the district of Bankura, West Bengal; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) The selection of custodian

for the VPTs is done by the Head of Telecom District of BSNL, considering accessibility and convenience for the villagers to make calls from these VPTs.

(b) and (c) VPT has not been provided at Manana under Barjoda Gram Panchayat and Jalanjuri under Godardihi Gram Panchayat in District of Bankura, West Bengal.

[*Translation*]

Telephone facilities to Village Panchayat in Chhattisgarh

6230. SHRI VISHNUDEO SAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of village Panchayats which provided with telephone facility in the Chhattisgarh as on date, district wise;

(b) the number of telephones out of the above which are in working condition and the number of those which are out of order;

(c) the reasons for their non-functional;

(d) the action being taken by the Government to rectify the same; and

(e) the time by which all village Panchayats in the State are likely to be provided telephone facility alongwith the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) 6429 Village Panchayats in Chhattisgarh have been provided with telecom facility as on date. District-wise details are given in the statement enclosed.

(b) 4272 telephones in Village Panchayats are in working condition whereas 2157 telephones are out of order.

(c) Most of the faulty telephones are working on old MARR technology which has not proved to be reliable. Difficulty in maintenance of long overhead alignments also is one of the reasons.

(d) Annual Maintenance Contracts are entered into with manufacturers of MARR systems. There is also plan

to replace faulty telephones falling in the coverage area of Wireless in Local Loop systems deployed in the circle progressively.

(e) It is planned to provide telecom facility in all Village Panchayats of the state by December 2002.

Statement

Number of Village Panchayats with Telephone Facilities in Chhattisgarh

S.No.	District	No. of Village Panchayats with Telephone Facility
1.	Bastar	1177
2.	Bilaspur	300
3.	Champa-Janjgir	140
4.	Dantawada	302
5.	Dhamtari	163
6.	Durg	925
7.	Jashpur	387
8.	Kankar	453
9.	Kawardha	196
10.	Korba	220
11.	Korea	53
12.	Mahasmand	219
13.	Raigarh	641
14.	Raipur	563
15.	Rajnandgaon	515
16.	Sarguja	175
Total		6429

• [*English*]

Ferry Services

6231. DR. A.D.K. JAYASEELAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce ferry services between Tiruchendur-Tuticorin-Kanyakumari and Trivandum to develop inland water transport;

(b) if so the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK): (a) to (c) Government has no proposal to introduce ferry services between Tiruchendur-Tuticorin-Kanyakumari and Trivandrum to develop inland water transport as no such proposal has been received from Government of Tamil Nadu or Kerala.

Increase in Allocation for R and D

6232. SHRI Y.V. RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have increased its allocation for R&D in Information Technology in comparison to the previous years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the areas likely to be covered under R&D; and

(d) the details of the specific targets being set by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Allocations for R&D programme of Department of Information Technology during 2002-03 has been increased to Rs. 113.3 crores from Rs. 76.42 crores during 2001-02.

(c) and (d) The areas likely to be covered under R&D include: Computer (Hardware and Software) Development, Consumer Electronics and Capital Goods Development, Convergence and Strategic Electronics, E-Commerce and Information Security, Education Research, Electronic Components and Materials Development, Health and Bio-Tech, Industrial applications, IT for Masses, Microelectronics, Photonics Development, High performance Computing, Language Technologies, Microwave etc.

It is targeted to support the following activities:

- * Technology/product development in identified thrust areas.
- * Human Resource Development in selected areas.

Arrest of Hijacker

6233. SHRI B.K. PARTHASARATHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether one of the hijackers of IC-814 has been arrested in Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the details of efforts being made to deport him to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. As part of its policy of sponsoring cross border terrorism in India, Pakistan continues to provide safe haven to several fugitives from Indian law including those responsible for the hijacking of IC 814 to Kandhar.

On 31st December 2001, Government handed over to Pakistan a list of 20 fugitives from law and asked that they be apprehended and handed over to India so that they can be brought to justice for the crimes committed in this country. Pakistan has, however, taken no action in this regard. In his address to the Pakistan nation on January 12, the President of Pakistan openly stated that there was no question of any Pakistan national figuring on the list of 20 being handed over to India. On the presence in Pakistan of the non-Pakistan nationals who figure on the list, the President sought to obfuscate the issue by stating that Pakistan had not given asylum to any such person.

Appointment of Consultant

6234. PROF. UMMAREDDY VANKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have agreed to the proposal of software industry to appoint a consultant for a period of two years to identify causes for the recent slowdown in the software sector in the country;

(b) if so, whether such a consultant has been appointed;

(c) whether the inputs of various departments and advisory councils is insufficient to meet the overseas challenge to the Indian software sector; and

(d) if so, the duties of the consultant in this scenario?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): (a) to (d) The Department of Information Technology has approved a proposal by National Association of Software and Services companies (NASSCOM), jointly with McKinsey, to conduct a study on Indian software and Services industry with the objective to develop appropriate strategies to enable Indian IT software and services industry to sustain the growth momentum. The study report is expected to be released during June 2002.

Collaboration in the field of Atomic Energy Sector

6235. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the countries with which India is having collaboration and cooperation programme in Atomic Energy Sector; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) Government of India has collaboration and cooperation programme for the utilization of atomic energy for peaceful purposes with Belgium, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Japan, Poland, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand and Vietnam.

(b) Under the collaboration and cooperation programme there is mutual exchange of scientists and published information. The cooperation has been mainly in the areas of :

- (i) exchange of information and cooperation in the regulation of nuclear safety,
- (ii) fundamental research,
- (iii) reactor utilization,
- (iv) nuclear and other analytical technique,
- (v) material science,
- (vi) accelerator science and technology, and

(vii) radiation sterilisation of tissue grafts and pharmaceutical products and other materials-tissue bank.

Margin Money Scheme

6236. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Khadi and Village Industries Commission is implemented margin money scheme in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the different slabs the Government are providing funds for setting up industries in rural areas;

(d) the total fund as margin money provided to Andhra Pradesh during the last three years; and

(e) the number of proposals from Andhra Pradesh pending with the Government under this and time by which these are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is implementing the Rural Employment Generation Programme throughout the country for setting up agro and rural industries. Under this scheme the KVIC provides margin money assistance at the rate of 25% of the project cost upto Rs. 10 lakhs and for the project above Rs. 10 lakhs and upto Rs. 25 lakhs, rate of margin money is 25% of Rs. 10 lakhs plus 10% on remaining cost of the project. In the case of SC/ST/OBC/Women/Physically Handicapped/Ex-Servicemen and Minority Community beneficiary/institution and for hill border and tribal areas, North Eastern Region, Sikkim, Andaman & Nicobar Island, Lakshadweep, the margin money grant is 30% of the project cost upto Rs. 10 lakhs but above this amount and upto Rs. 25 lakhs it is 10% of the remaining cost of the project. Under this scheme, the beneficiary is required to contribute a minimum 10% of the project cost. In case of SC/ST and other disadvantaged sections, beneficiary's contribution is only 5% of the project cost. This scheme is being implemented through Public Sector banks, Regional Rural Banks etc.

(d) The total funds provided as Margin Money to Andhra Pradesh during the last three years are given as

under:

Year	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002 (upto 30.11.2001)
(Rs. in crore)	2.17	4.78	4.25

(e) Since REGP financing is done by the banks directly no proposal comes to the Central Government for any approval/sanction.

Telephone Connections in Rajasthan

6237. DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of applications are pending for telephone connections in various telephone exchanges in the Rajasthan;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to clear the waiting list?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) 1,00,877 applications were pending for telephone connections in Rajasthan as on 1.4.2002.

(b) Exchange-wise details are given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) For clearing the waiting list, it is planned to provide 2,16,000 No. of telephone connections through wired lines and Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) systems.

Statement

Rajasthan Telecom Circle

Status of Telephone Waiting List as on 1st April, 2002

No.Ex.	Exname	SSA	District	WL Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ajmer DBhata	Ajmer	Ajmer	0
2.	Ajmer E10B	Ajmer	Ajmer	0
3.	Ajmer EWSD	Ajmer	Ajmer	0
4.	Ajmer FYS	Ajmer	Ajmer	0
5.	Ajmer PGanj	Ajmer	Ajmer	0
6.	Ajmer SNR	Ajmer	Ajmer	0
7.	Ajmer SNR EWSD	Ajmer	Ajmer	0
8.	Ajmer VNR	Ajmer	Ajmer	0
9.	Babaicha	Ajmer	Ajmer	4
10.	Badakhera	Ajmer	Ajmer	0
11.	Baghera	Ajmer	Ajmer	13
12.	Baghsuri	Ajmer	Ajmer	40

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Bandwanwara	Ajmer	Ajmer	0
14.	Bandarsindri	Ajmer	Ajmer	8
15.	Barna	Ajmer	Ajmer	21
16.	Beawar MBM	Ajmer	Ajmer	0
17.	Beawar RIICO	Ajmer	Ajmer	0
18.	Beawar RSU TC	Ajmer	Ajmer	0
19.	Beawar SCL	Ajmer	Ajmer	0
20.	Beawarkhas	Ajmer	Ajmer	27
21.	Begliawas	Ajmer	Ajmer	1
22.	Bhadoo	Ajmer	Ajmer	6
23.	Bhagwanpura	Ajmer	Ajmer	37
24.	Bhanwta	Ajmer	Ajmer	54
25.	Bhatiyani	Ajmer	Ajmer	2
26.	Bhawanikhhera	Ajmer	Ajmer	59
27.	Bhinay	Ajmer	Ajmer	32
28.	Bijainagar	Ajmer	Ajmer	58
29.	Birla	Ajmer	Ajmer	0
30.	Bogla	Ajmer	Ajmer	21
31.	Borada	Ajmer	Ajmer	30
32.	Ch. Naraina	Ajmer	Ajmer	1
33.	Chachiawas	Ajmer	Ajmer	3
34.	Chapaneri	Ajmer	Ajmer	57
35.	Daulatpura	Ajmer	Ajmer	16
36.	Deendwara	Ajmer	Ajmer	1
37.	Devgaon	Ajmer	Ajmer	0
38.	Devliakalan	Ajmer	Ajmer	17

1	2	3	4	5
39.	Dhasook	Ajmer	Ajmer	26
40.	Fatehgarh	Ajmer	Ajmer	10
41.	Gegal	Ajmer	Ajmer	3
42.	Ghooghra	Ajmer	Ajmer	100
43.	Govindgarh	Ajmer	Ajmer	0
44.	Harmada	Ajmer	Ajmer	3
45.	Hatundi	Ajmer	Ajmer	0
46.	Jalia-II	Ajmer	Ajmer	16
47.	Jamola	Ajmer	Ajmer	19
48.	Jawaja	Ajmer	Ajmer	182
49.	Junia	Ajmer	Ajmer	18
50.	Kadel	Ajmer	Ajmer	13
51.	Kadera	Ajmer	Ajmer	14
52.	Kanpura	Ajmer	Ajmer	101
53.	Karkedi	Ajmer	Ajmer	10
54.	Karnosh	Ajmer	Ajmer	0
55.	Kekri	Ajmer	Ajmer	87
56.	Kharwa	Ajmer	Ajmer	0
57.	Kirap	Ajmer	Ajmer	0
58.	Kuchil	Ajmer	Ajmer	3
59.	Madanganj	Ajmer	Ajmer	29
60.	Madangaj IA	Ajmer	Ajmer	9
61.	Mangliawas	Ajmer	Ajmer	0
62.	Masooda	Ajmer	Ajmer	15
63.	Mehrakalan	Ajmer	Ajmer	26
64.	Nagelao	Ajmer	Ajmer	27

1	2	3	4	5
65.	Nasirabad	Ajmer	Ajmer	157
66.	Nosal	Ajmer	Ajmer	42
67.	Pisagaon	Ajmer	Ajmer	57
68.	Pranhera	Ajmer	Ajmer	26
69.	Pushkar	Ajmer	Ajmer	19
70.	Rajgarh	Ajmer	Ajmer	12
71.	Rajiawas	Ajmer	Ajmer	33
72.	Ramgarh	Ajmer	Ajmer	28
73.	Ramsar	Ajmer	Ajmer	59
74.	Roopangarh	Ajmer	Ajmer	64
75.	Salemabad	Ajmer	Ajmer	17
76.	Sanpla	Ajmer	Ajmer	12
77.	Saradhana	Ajmer	Ajmer	10
78.	Sarana	Ajmer	Ajmer	14
79.	Sarmalia	Ajmer	Ajmer	0
80.	Sarwar	Ajmer	Ajmer	77
81.	Sawar	Ajmer	Ajmer	90
82.	Singhawal	Ajmer	Ajmer	37
83.	Sironj	Ajmer	Ajmer	18
84.	Srinagar	Ajmer	Ajmer	69
85.	Sursura	Ajmer	Ajmer	3
86.	Tantoti	Ajmer	Ajmer	36
87.	Tikawara	Ajmer	Ajmer	0
88.	Tilonia	Ajmer	Ajmer	0
89.	Todgarh	Ajmer	Ajmer	4
90.	Arain	Ajmer	Ajmer	26

1	2	3	4	5
91.	Ajabpura	Alwar	Alwar	51
92.	Ajerka	Alwar	Alwar	58
93.	Akbarpur	Alwar	Alwar	40
94.	Alawada	Alwar	Alwar	26
95.	Alwar C-DOT Main	Alwar	Alwar	114
96.	Alwar Collect	Alwar	Alwar	0
97.	Alwar E-108 Main	Alwar	Alwar	120
98.	Alwar HKM Nagar	Alwar	Alwar	45
99.	Alwar NEB	Alwar	Alwar	172
100.	Bagar Ka Tiraya	Alwar	Alwar	38
101.	Bahadurpur	Alwar	Alwar	111
102.	Bamboli	Alwar	Alwar	84
103.	Bansur	Alwar	Alwar	197
104.	Baroda Meo	Alwar	Alwar	98
105.	Barodakan	Alwar	Alwar	100
106.	Barrod	Alwar	Alwar	173
107.	Basni	Alwar	Alwar	18
108.	Beejwad Chauhan	Alwar	Alwar	74
109.	Behror	Alwar	Alwar	412
110.	Behror City	Alwar	Alwar	103
111.	Bhanokar	Alwar	Alwar	72
112.	Bhindusi	Alwar	Alwar	135
113.	Bhiwadi	Alwar	Alwar	286
114.	Bhooda	Alwar	Alwar	20
115.	Bibirani	Alwar	Alwar	150
116.	Bichgaon	Alwar	Alwar	95

1	2	3	4	5
117.	Bileta	Alwar	Alwar	2
118.	Buntoli	Alwar	Alwar	55
119.	Burja	Alwar	Alwar	44
120.	Buteri	Alwar	Alwar	5
121.	Chatarpura	Alwar	Alwar	97
122.	Dasod	Alwar	Alwar	40
123.	Dhamred	Alwar	Alwar	101
124.	Dhamukar	Alwar	Alwar	35
125.	Digawada	Alwar	Alwar	119
126.	Gadoj	Alwar	Alwar	32
127.	Gandala	Alwar	Alwar	283
128.	Gandhola	Alwar	Alwar	63
129.	Gandura	Alwar	Alwar	148
130.	Garhi Sawairam	Alwar	Alwar	127
131.	Ghata Bandrol	Alwar	Alwar	56
132.	Ghatla	Alwar	Alwar	3
133.	Golakh Bas	Alwar	Alwar	27
134.	Gothda	Alwar	Alwar	94
135.	Govindgarh	Alwar	Alwar	119
136.	Gunta Shahpur	Alwar	Alwar	105
137.	Hajipur	Alwar	Alwar	45
138.	Harsoli	Alwar	Alwar	38
139.	Harsora	Alwar	Alwar	16
140.	Ismailpur	Alwar	Alwar	6
141.	Jainpurwas	Alwar	Alwar	22
142.	Jakhrana	Alwar	Alwar	153

1	2	3	4	5
143.	Jat Behror	Alwar	Alwar	95
144.	Jindoli	Alwar	Alwar	31
145.	Kanhawas	Alwar	Alwar	88
146.	Karana	Alwar	Alwar	16
147.	Kathumar	Alwar	Alwar	122
148.	Keelpur Khera	Alwar	Alwar	2
149.	Khairthal	Alwar	Alwar	73
150.	Khanpur Ahir	Alwar	Alwar	75
151.	Khanpur Mewan	Alwar	Alwar	75
152.	Kherli	Alwar	Alwar	91
153.	Kherli Pichnot	Alwar	Alwar	53
154.	Khoh	Alwar	Alwar	26
155.	Khoh Dariba	Alwar	Alwar	30
156.	Khohra Malawali	Alwar	Alwar	40
157.	Khori	Alwar	Alwar	18
158.	Khush Khera	Alwar	Alwar	169
159.	Kishangarhbas	Alwar	Alwar	82
160.	Kishori	Alwar	Alwar	104
161.	Kotkasim	Alwar	Alwar	158
162.	Laxmangarh	Alwar	Alwar	0
163.	Laxmangarh City	Alwar	Alwar	83
164.	MI Area	Alwar	Alwar	15
165.	Macheri	Alwar	Alwar	149
166.	Maharajwas	Alwar	Alwar	16
167.	Malakhera	Alwar	Alwar	134
168.	Mandawar	Alwar	Alwar	85

1	2	3	4	5
169.	Mandhan	Alwar	Alwar	246
170.	Mubarikpur	Alwar	Alwar	65
171.	Nangal Bani	Alwar	Alwar	31
172.	Narainpur	Alwar	Alwar	57
173.	Natoz	Alwar	Alwar	77
174.	Neemrana	Alwar	Alwar	93
175.	Nowgaon	Alwar	Alwar	69
176.	Patan	Alwar	Alwar	2
177.	Pehal	Alwar	Alwar	27
178.	Pinan	Alwar	Alwar	58
179.	Pratapgarh	Alwar	Alwar	55
180.	Prithvipura	Alwar	Alwar	28
181.	Rajgarh	Alwar	Alwar	65
182.	Rajpur	Alwar	Alwar	136
183.	Rajwada	Alwar	Alwar	143
184.	Ramgarh	Alwar	Alwar	159
185.	Rampur Kasba	Alwar	Alwar	33
186.	Reni	Alwar	Alwar	335
187.	Roneeja Than	Alwar	Alwar	70
188.	Sahdoli	Alwar	Alwar	97
189.	Sariska	Alwar	Alwar	14
190.	Shahpur Dehra	Alwar	Alwar	15
191.	Shajahanpur	Alwar	Alwar	166
192.	Shekhpur Aheer	Alwar	Alwar	111
193.	Shyam Ganga	Alwar	Alwar	97
194.	Sodawas	Alwar	Alwar	129

1	2	3	4	5
195.	Sriyani	Alwar	Alwar	99
196.	Surer	Alwar	Alwar	22
197.	Tapukara	Alwar	Alwar	268
198.	Taseeng	Alwar	Alwar	8
199.	Tatarpur	Alwar	Alwar	38
200.	Tækri	Alwar	Alwar	30
201.	Tehla	Alwar	Alwar	95
202.	Thanagazi	Alwar	Alwar	173
203.	Tijara	Alwar	Alwar	207
204.	Umrain	Alwar	Alwar	39
205.	Ajeet	Barmer	Barmer	47
206.	Akal	Barmer	Barmer	80
207.	Arniyali	Barmer	Barmer	48
208.	Asada	Barmer	Barmer	22
209.	Asotra	Barmer	Barmer	65
210.	Bagawas	Barmer	Barmer	27
211.	Baitu	Barmer	Barmer	112
212.	Balotra	Barmer	Barmer	4
213.	Barasan	Barmer	Barmer	30
214.	Barmer	Barmer	Barmer	12
215.	Batadu	Barmer	Barmer	99
216.	Bhadka	Barmer	Barmer	77
217.	Bhatala	Barmer	Barmer	43
218.	Bhinyad	Barmer	Barmer	80
219.	Bhooka	Barmer	Barmer	44
220.	Bishala	Barmer	Barmer	88

1	2	3	4	5
221.	Chadon Ki Dhani	Barmer	Barmer	32
222.	Chohtan	Barmer	Barmer	17
223.	Dandali	Barmer	Barmer	57
224.	Dhanau	Barmer	Barmer	46
225.	Dhorimana	Barmer	Barmer	99
226.	Doli	Barmer	Barmer	19
227.	Gadra Road	Barmer	Barmer	3
228.	Gandhav	Barmer	Barmer	39
229.	Girab	Barmer	Barmer	3
230.	Gudamalani	Barmer	Barmer	37
231.	Gunga	Barmer	Barmer	46
232.	Harsani	Barmer	Barmer	1
233.	Heera ki Dha	Barmer	Barmer	50
234.	Hoodu	Barmer	Barmer	41
235.	Indrana	Barmer	Barmer	81
236.	J M Khera	Barmer	Barmer	60
237.	Jaisindhar	Barmer	Barmer	7
238.	Jasai	Barmer	Barmer	42
239.	Jasol	Barmer	Barmer	25
240.	Jethantari	Barmer	Barmer	32
241.	Jhankali	Barmer	Barmer	28
242.	Kalewa	Barmer	Barmer	44
243.	Kaluri	Barmer	Barmer	6
244.	Kalyanpur	Barmer	Barmer	88
245.	Kanana	Barmer	Barmer	98
246.	Kanod	Barmer	Barmer	124

1	2	3	4	5
247.	Kathari	Barmer	Barmer	29
248.	Kawas	Barmer	Barmer	228
249.	Khandap	Barmer	Barmer	20
250.	Kitnod	Barmer	Barmer	19
251.	Korna	Barmer	Barmer	98
252.	Kundal	Barmer	Barmer	25
253.	Kuri	Barmer	Barmer	61
254.	Loharwa	Barmer	Barmer	51
255.	Mazal	Barmer	Barmer	24
256.	Melbandha	Barmer	Barmer	8
257.	Mokalsar	Barmer	Barmer	61
258.	Nagana	Barmer	Barmer	21
259.	Nagar	Barmer	Barmer	14
260.	Nokhara	Barmer	Barmer	100
261.	Pachpadra	Barmer	Barmer	22
262.	Padru	Barmer	Barmer	90
263.	Pareu	Barmer	Barmer	84
264.	Patodi	Barmer	Barmer	24
265.	Payla Kalla	Barmer	Barmer	24
266.	Rakhi	Barmer	Barmer	23
267.	Ramsar	Barmer	Barmer	59
268.	S.P. Singh	Barmer	Barmer	27
269.	S. Purohitan	Barmer	Barmer	46
270.	Samdari	Barmer	Barmer	64
271.	Sanawada	Barmer	Barmer	104
272.	Santra	Barmer	Barmer	41

1	2	3	4	5
273.	Sarnu	Barmer	Barmer	95
274.	Sata	Barmer	Barmer	65
275.	Sheo	Barmer	Barmer	10
276.	Sheokar	Barmer	Barmer	60
277.	Sindhari	Barmer	Barmer	53
278.	Siwana	Barmer	Barmer	56
279.	Tapra	Barmer	Barmer	75
280.	Thob	Barmer	Barmer	56
281.	Uttrlai	Barmer	Barmer	93
282.	Ajan	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	27
283.	Arauda	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	57
284.	Astawan	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	126
285.	Bagren	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	24
286.	Bansi Paharpur	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	73
287.	Barauli Dhau	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	11
288.	Baraulichhar	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	83
289.	Barkhera	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	23
290.	Bayana	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	10
291.	Bayana MBM*	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	33
292.	Beeram Pura	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	50
293.	Bhadira	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	20
294.	Bharatpur*	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	170
295.	Bharatpur RSU H.D.	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	70
296.	Bharatpur RSU R.N.	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	0
297.	Bhusawar	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	51
298.	Bolkhera	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	10

1	2	3	4	5
299.	Brahmbad	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	51
300.	Chhokarwara	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	110
301.	Chiksana	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	44
302.	Deeg*	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	59
303.	Dehra	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	55
304.	Dhadren	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	35
305.	Dyana Ka Bas	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	0
306.	Gadauli	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	101
307.	Gamri	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	62
308.	Gopalgarh	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	14
309.	Halena	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	150
310.	Helak	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	108
311.	Jaluki	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	4
312.	Januthar	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	77
313.	Jurehra	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	21
314.	Kaithwara	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	22
315.	Kalsada	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	3
316.	Kaman*	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	128
317.	Kandoli	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	65
318.	Khoh	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	56
319.	Korer	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	4
320.	Kuma	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	47
321.	Kumher	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	101
322.	Lakhanpur	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	92
323.	Madriya Pura	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	20
324.	Mahua	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	90

1	2	3	4	5
325.	Nadbai (New)	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	0
326.	Nadbai*	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	195
327.	Nagar	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	179
328.	Nithar	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	69
329.	Nonara	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	10
330.	Pahari	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	95
331.	Palka	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	100
332.	Paprera	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	26
333.	Pathena	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	149
334.	Rarah	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	99
335.	Rasia	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	39
336.	Rudawal	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	25
337.	Rupbas*	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	38
338.	Samai	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	16
339.	Santhokpura	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	45
340.	Sau	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	16
341.	Sikri	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	24
342.	Sinsini	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	27
343.	Uchain	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	135
344.	Uncha Nagla	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	107
345.	Weir	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	125
346.	Angai	Bharatpur	Dholpur	32
347.	Bari	Bharatpur	Dholpur	270
348.	Basainawab	Bharatpur	Dholpur	31
349.	Baseri	Bharatpur	Dholpur	185
350.	Dholpur	Bharatpur	Dholpur	331

1	2	3	4	5
351.	Dholpur RSU	Bharatpur	Dholpur	60
352.	Kanchanpur	Bharatpur	Dholpur	48
353.	Mania	Bharatpur	Dholpur	115
354.	Marena	Bharatpur	Dholpur	64
355.	Marhauili	Bharatpur	Dholpur	40
356.	Pachgaon	Bharatpur	Dholpur	79
357.	Rajakhera	Bharatpur	Dholpur	51
358.	Rajaura Khurd	Bharatpur	Dholpur	12
359.	Sarmathura	Bharatpur	Dholpur	243
360.	Tasimo	Bharatpur	Dholpur	87
361.	Agucha	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	9
362.	Amarwasi	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	51
363.	Antali	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	34
364.	Ashaholi	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	20
365.	Asind	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	118
366.	B.K. Sareri	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	27
367.	Bachkhera	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	36
368.	Badliyas	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	46
369.	Badnore	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	46
370.	Bagore	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	65
371.	Baldarkha	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	36
372.	Banera	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	72
373.	Bardod	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	14
374.	Bavalas	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	36
375.	Bhadon ki Kotri	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	4
376.	Bhagwanpura	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	53

1	2	3	4	5
377.	Bhilwara A. Nagar	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	32
378.	Bhilwara Biliya	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	16
379.	Bhilwara CDOT	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	57
380.	Bhilwara EWSD Main	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	63
381.	Bhilwara Gandhi Nagar	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	39
382.	Bhilwara Guwardi	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	7
383.	Bhilwara Pur	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	21
384.	Bhilwara S. Nagar	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	19
385.	Bhilwara Subash nagar	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	9
386.	Bhilwara V.S. Pathikh Nagar	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	7
387.	Bigod	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	70
388.	Bijoliyankalan	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	17
389.	Biletha	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	23
390.	Chhaprel	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	30
391.	Dabla	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	10
392.	Daulatgarh	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	111
393.	Dhikola	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	7
394.	Gadarmala	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	19
395.	Gageda	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	18
396.	Gangapur	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	74
397.	Gulabpura	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	45
398.	Hamirgarh	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	28
399.	HZL Colony	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	0
400.	Jahazpur	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	83
401.	Kachhola	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	25
402.	Kaliyas	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	30

1	2	3	4	5
403.	Kanechan Kalan	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	27
404.	Karoi	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	72
405.	Kasyakhan	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	34
406.	Katar	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	32
407.	khankhla	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	49
408.	Kodukota	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	37
409.	Koshithal	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	83
410.	Kotri	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	46
411.	Lodpura	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	3
412.	Luhari Kala	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	68
413.	Luhariya	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	28
414.	Mahendragarh	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	40
415.	Mahuwa	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	40
416.	Mandal	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	77
417.	Mandalgarh	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	1
418.	Mangrop	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	14
419.	Mokhunda	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	24
420.	Nandrai	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	32
421.	Nimbahera Jatan	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	51
422.	Pander	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	61
423.	Paroli	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	22
424.	Patan	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	8
425.	Phulia Kalan	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	14
426.	Piplund	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	21
427.	Pithas	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	36
428.	Potlan	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	37

1	2	3	4	5
429.	Raila Road	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	42
430.	Raipur	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	62
431.	Rajajikrera	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	70
432.	Roopaheli	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	40
433.	Ropan	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	22
434.	Salawatia	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	43
435.	Sangaria	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	45
436.	Sareri	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	35
437.	Shahpura	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	69
438.	Shakargarh	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	25
439.	Shamboogarh	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	38
440.	Shyampura	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	24
441.	Singoli	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	15
442.	Sodar	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	4
443.	Soniyana	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	5
444.	Swaipur	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	73
445.	Tikkar	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	4
446.	Tonkarwad	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	19
447.	Upreda	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	56
448.	Akkasar	Bikaner	Bikaner	14
449.	Arjunsar	Bikaner	Bikaner	6
450.	Bajju	Bikaner	Bikaner	24
451.	Bamanwali	Bikaner	Bikaner	0
452.	Barsingasar	Bikaner	Bikaner	14
453.	Beethnok	Bikaner	Bikaner	12
454.	Berasar	Bikaner	Bikaner	44

1	2	3	4	5
455.	Bhamatsar	Bikaner	Bikaner	11
456.	Bikampur	Bikaner	Bikaner	2
457.	Bikaner E10B	Bikaner	Bikaner	552
458.	Bikaner OCB 283 NL	Bikaner	Bikaner	0
459.	Bikaner RSU GSR	Bikaner	Bikaner	51
460.	Bikaner RSU JNV	Bikaner	Bikaner	50
461.	Bikaner RSU LGH	Bikaner	Bikaner	60
462.	Chhatragarh	Bikaner	Bikaner	3
463.	Dantor	Bikaner	Bikaner	56
464.	Desalsar	Bikaner	Bikaner	4
465.	Deshnok	Bikaner	Bikaner	20
466.	Dhirera	Bikaner	Bikaner	0
467.	Diyatra	Bikaner	Bikaner	16
468.	Dulmera	Bikaner	Bikaner	8
469.	Gadiyala	Bikaner	Bikaner	19
470.	Gadwala	Bikaner	Bikaner	13
471.	Gajner	Bikaner	Bikaner	23
472.	Ririrajsar	Bikaner	Bikaner	0
473.	Godu	Bikaner	Bikaner	8
474.	Gusainsar	Bikaner	Bikaner	35
475.	Himatsar	Bikaner	Bikaner	31
476.	Jaimalsar	Bikaner	Bikaner	3
477.	Jalwali	Bikaner	Bikaner	3
478.	Jamsar	Bikaner	Bikaner	21
479.	Jasrasar	Bikaner	Bikaner	12
480.	Jetpur	Bikaner	Bikaner	0

1	2	3	4	5
481.	Jhajhu	Bikaner	Bikaner	55
482.	Kakku	Bikaner	Bikaner	31
483.	Kaloo	Bikaner	Bikaner	0
484.	Karmisar	Bikaner	Bikaner	3
485.	Kasardesar Jatan	Bikaner	Bikaner	12
486.	Khajuwala	Bikaner	Bikaner	87
487.	Khara	Bikaner	Bikaner	17
488.	Khari	Bikaner	Bikaner	0
489.	Khari Charman	Bikaner	Bikaner	9
490.	Khinyera	Bikaner	Bikaner	0
491.	Kishanasar	Bikaner	Bikaner	14
492.	Kolasar	Bikaner	Bikaner	30
493.	Kuchoor Aguni	Bikaner	Bikaner	31
494.	Kudsu	Bikaner	Bikaner	21
495.	Kundal	Bikaner	Bikaner	2
496.	Lunkaransar	Bikaner	Bikaner	22
497.	Mahajan	Bikaner	Bikaner	0
498.	Mehrana	Bikaner	Bikaner	0
499.	Mundsar	Bikaner	Bikaner	20
500.	Nal	Bikaner	Bikaner	58
501.	Napasar	Bikaner	Bikaner	40
502.	Nathusar	Bikaner	Bikaner	35
503.	Nokha	Bikaner	Bikaner	80
504.	Norang Desar	Bikaner	Bikaner	26
505.	Palana	Bikaner	Bikaner	16
506.	Panchu	Bikaner	Bikaner	18

1	2	3	4	5
507.	Pipera	Bikaner	Bikaner	0
508.	Pithrasar	Bikaner	Bikaner	30
509.	Puggal	Bikaner	Bikaner	0
510.	Raisar	Bikaner	Bikaner	5
511.	Ramsar	Bikaner	Bikaner	30
512.	Rasisar	Bikaner	Bikaner	2
513.	RD 465	Bikaner	Bikaner	23
514.	RD 682	Bikaner	Bikaner	0
515.	Sankhla Basti	Bikaner	Bikaner	11
516.	Sattasar	Bikaner	Bikaner	1
517.	Sekhsar	Bikaner	Bikaner	5
518.	Sodhwali	Bikaner	Bikaner	0
519.	Srikolayat	Bikaner	Bikaner	33
520.	Surdhna Chauhan	Bikaner	Bikaner	22
521.	Surpura	Bikaner	Bikaner	23
522.	Udairamsar	Bikaner	Bikaner	15
523.	Udasar	Bikaner	Bikaner	65
524.	Uttamamdeshar	Banswara	Banswara	0
525.	Abapura	Banswara	Banswara	0
526.	Anandpuri	Banswara	Banswara	47
527.	Arthoona	Banswara	Banswara	9
528.	Bagidora	Banswara	Banswara	9
529.	Banswara	Banswara	Banswara	100
530.	Barisaredi	Banswara	Banswara	1
531.	Barisarwa	Banswara	Banswara	1
532.	Barodiya	Banswara	Banswara	22

1	2	3	4	5
533.	Bhimpur	Banswara	Banswara	0
534.	Bhoongra	Banswara	Banswara	7
535.	Borwat	Banswara	Banswara	0
536.	Chandujikagada	Banswara	Banswara	28
537.	Cheench	Banswara	Banswara	12
538.	Chhotadungra	Banswara	Banswara	1
539.	Chhoti Sarwa	Banswara	Banswara	0
540.	Danpur	Banswara	Banswara	16
541.	Delwaralokiya	Banswara	Banswara	11
542.	Gangartalai	Banswara	Banswara	48
543.	Ghatol	Banswara	Banswara	29
544.	Jolana	Banswara	Banswara	25
545.	Kalinjara	Banswara	Banswara	16
546.	Khodan	Banswara	Banswara	2
547.	Kushalgarh	Banswara	Banswara	15
548.	Lohariya	Banswara	Banswara	15
549.	Mahidam	Banswara	Banswara	0
550.	Naharpura	Banswara	Banswara	42
551.	Narvali	Banswara	Banswara	14
552.	Partapur	Banswara	Banswara	50
553.	Peepalkhunt	Banswara	Banswara	9
554.	Sajjagarh	Banswara	Banswara	8
555.	Sallopat	Banswara	Banswara	8
556.	Senawasa	Banswara	Banswara	30
557.	Shergarh	Banswara	Banswara	12
558.	Talwara	Banswara	Banswara	0

1	2	3	4	5
559.	Antri	Banswara	Dungarpur	17
560.	Aspur	Banswara	Dungarpur	7
561.	Bankora	Banswara	Dungarpur	51
562.	Bansia	Banswara	Dungarpur	2
563.	Bhiluda	Banswara	Dungarpur	4
564.	Bichhiwara	Banswara	Dungarpur	37
565.	Borigama Bara	Banswara	Dungarpur	47
566.	Chhota Diwra	Banswara	Dungarpur	56
567.	Chikhli	Banswara	Dungarpur	24
568.	Dungarpur	Banswara	Dungarpur	313
569.	Galiakot	Banswara	Dungarpur	51
570.	Ghata Ka Goan	Banswara	Dungarpur	1
571.	Kanba	Banswara	Dungarpur	1
572.	Kokapur	Banswara	Dungarpur	38
573.	Mada	Banswara	Dungarpur	15
574.	Mandali	Banswara	Dungarpur	0
575.	Mewara	Banswara	Dungarpur	5
576.	Nadiya	Banswara	Dungarpur	25
577.	Nandiahara	Banswara	Dungarpur	62
578.	Navalshyam	Banswara	Dungarpur	11
579.	Nithvagamri	Banswara	Dungarpur	35
580.	Oberi	Banswara	Dungarpur	30
581.	Padawa	Banswara	Dungarpur	32
582.	Paldeval	Banswara	Dungarpur	12
583.	Partigujeshwar	Banswara	Dungarpur	56
584.	Phaloz	Banswara	Dungarpur	22

1	2	3	4	5
585.	Punali	Banswara	Dungarpur	18
586.	Punjpur	Banswara	Dungarpur	160
587.	Ramgarh	Banswara	Dungarpur	51
588.	Sabla	Banswara	Dungarpur	106
589.	Sabli	Banswara	Dungarpur	11
590.	Sagwara	Banswara	Dungarpur	130
591.	Saroda	Banswara	Dungarpur	131
592.	Seemalwara	Banswara	Dungarpur	73
593.	Sisod	Banswara	Dungarpur	12
594.	Thakarda	Banswara	Dungarpur	59
595.	Wassi	Banswara	Dungarpur	19
596.	Alfanagar	Bundi	Bundi	42
597.	Alod	Bundi	Bundi	16
598.	Arnetha	Bundi	Bundi	29
599.	Bada Khera	Bundi	Bundi	4
600.	Badanaya Gaon	Bundi	Bundi	20
601.	Bansi	Bundi	Bundi	6
602.	Barodia	Bundi	Bundi	23
603.	Barundhan	Bundi	Bundi	13
604.	Bundi	Bundi	Bundi	16
605.	Bundi Nainwa Road RSU	Bundi	Bundi	0
606.	Dabi	Bundi	Bundi	20
607.	Dablana	Bundi	Bundi	6
608.	Dehikhera	Bundi	Bundi	0
609.	Dehit	Bundi	Bundi	0
610.	DEI	Bundi	Bundi	10

1	2	3	4	5
611.	Gothara	Bundi	Bundi	0
612.	Guda Nathawat	Bundi	Bundi	21
613.	Hindoli	Bundi	Bundi	57
614.	Jaithal	Bundi	Bundi	0
615.	Jajawar	Bundi	Bundi	0
616.	Jawahar Sagar	Bundi	Bundi	0
617.	Jhalji ka Bara	Bundi	Bundi	9
618.	Kapren	Bundi	Bundi	0
619.	Karwar	Bundi	Bundi	0
620.	Keshorai Patan	Bundi	Bundi	0
621.	Khatkar	Bundi	Bundi	29
622.	Lakheri	Bundi	Bundi	4
623.	Matunda	Bundi	Bundi	3
624.	Mayaza	Bundi	Bundi	14
625.	Nainwa	Bundi	Bundi	21
626.	Namana	Bundi	Bundi	3
627.	Namana Road	Bundi	Bundi	32
628.	Pech Ki Bawri	Bundi	Bundi	25
629.	Pipliya	Bundi	Bundi	14
630.	Rani Pura	Bundi	Bundi	42
631.	Sumer Ganj Mand	Bundi	Bundi	15
632.	Suwasa	Bundi	Bundi	1
633.	Talera	Bundi	Bundi	20
634.	Tailwas	Bundi	Bundi	0
635.	Thana	Bundi	Bundi	0
636.	Akola	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	140

1	2	3	4	5
637.	Arnod	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	59
638.	Arnoda	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	23
639.	Badi Shankthali	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	3
640.	Bansibohera	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	117
641.	Baravarda	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	12
642.	Bari	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	35
643.	Barisadri	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	122
644.	Bassi	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	28
645.	Begun	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	78
646.	Bhadesar	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	110
647.	Bhadsora	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	131
648.	Bhoopalsagar	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	71
649.	Bijaypur	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	26
650.	Binota	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	105
651.	Chandera RSU	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	0
652.	Chenchi	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	20
653.	Chhotisadri	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	186
654.	Chikarda	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	11
655.	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	493
656.	Chupna	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	23
657.	Dalot	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	36
658.	Danta	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	44
659.	Dhamana	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	32
660.	Dhamotar	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	45
661.	Dhola Pani	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	8
662.	Dindoli	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	47

1	2	3	4	5
663.	Doriya	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	66
664.	Dungla	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	139
665.	Gandher	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	23
666.	Gangrar	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	43
667.	Ghatiyawali	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	9
668.	Ghosunda	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	31
669.	Hathiyana	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	77
670.	Kanera	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	83
671.	Kapasan	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	87
672.	Keli	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	36
673.	Kesunda	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	22
674.	Kuni	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	77
675.	Mandpiya	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	27
676.	Mangalwar	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	114
677.	Mangrol	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	70
678.	Nagri	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	6
679.	Nandwai	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	9
680.	Newaria	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	58
681.	Nikumbh	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	44
682.	Nimbahera	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	204
683.	Pahuna	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	89
684.	Panmodi	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	132
685.	Parasoli	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	31
686.	Pratapgarh	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	101
687.	Rashmi	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	134
688.	Roodh	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	47

1	2	3	4	5
689.	Sadas	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	33
690.	Salamgarh	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	1
691.	Sawa	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	75
692.	Shambhoopura	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	92
693.	Singhpur	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	38
694.	Suhagpura	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	4
695.	Suwaniya	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	9
696.	Thukrai	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	37
697.	Unkhalia	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	21
698.	Abarsar	Churu	Churu	10
699.	Absar	Churu	Churu	18
700.	Adsar	Churu	Churu	0
701.	Asalsar	Churu	Churu	0
702.	Badela	Churu	Churu	31
703.	Bain	Churu	Churu	9
704.	Bana	Churu	Churu	0
705.	Bandhnau	Churu	Churu	1
706.	Benisar	Churu	Churu	0
707.	Bhadasar Utarada	Churu	Churu	2
708.	Bhaleri	Churu	Churu	0
709.	Bhamasi	Churu	Churu	0
710.	Bhimsar	Churu	Churu	0
711.	Bhuwadi	Churu	Churu	0
712.	Bidasar	Churu	Churu	0
713.	Bigga	Churu	Churu	20
714.	Biramsar	Churu	Churu	30

1	2	3	4	5
715.	Buchawas	Churu	Churu	8
716.	Bukansar Chhota	Churu	Churu	0
717.	Chand Gothi	Churu	Churu	157
718.	Changoi	Churu	Churu	0
719.	Chhapar	Churu	Churu	0
720.	Chubkiya Tal	Churu	Churu	0
721.	Churu	Churu	Churu	0
722.	Dadrewa	Churu	Churu	0
723.	Dheerwas	Churu	Churu	20
724.	Doodhwakhara R.S.	Churu	Churu	25
725.	Doodhwakhara Vill.	Churu	Churu	0
726.	Dularasar	Churu	Churu	0
727.	Foga Bhartari	Churu	Churu	0
728.	Gaurisar	Churu	Churu	2
729.	Gedap	Churu	Churu	0
730.	Ghangoo	Churu	Churu	33
731.	Gogasar	Churu	Churu	0
732.	Golsar	Churu	Churu	6
733.	Hamirwas	Churu	Churu	19
734.	Harpalutal	Churu	Churu	43
735.	Inyara	Churu	Churu	0
736.	Jasarasar	Churu	Churu	0
737.	Jetpura	Churu	Churu	0
738.	Jetsisar	Churu	Churu	0
739.	Jharia	Churu	Churu	37
740.	Jharsar	Churu	Churu	19

1	2	3	4	5
741.	Joglia	Churu	Churu	9
742.	Kaman	Churu	Churu	63
743.	Kanoota	Churu	Churu	0
744.	Kattar	Churu	Churu	0
745.	khandwa	Churu	Churu	0
746.	Khariya Kaniram	Churu	Churu	0
747.	Khinwasar	Churu	Churu	25
748.	Khudera	Churu	Churu	0
749.	Khuri	Churu	Churu	3
750.	Kishanpura	Churu	Churu	37
751.	Kohina	Churu	Churu	0
752.	Kusumdesar	Churu	Churu	0
753.	Lachharsar	Churu	Churu	20
754.	Lalgarh	Churu	Churu	9
755.	Lamborbari	Churu	Churu	15
756.	Lasedi	Churu	Churu	33
757.	Likhmadesar	Churu	Churu	0
758.	Lilaki	Churu	Churu	35
759.	Lohahalt	Churu	Churu	0
760.	Malasisar	Churu	Churu	0
761.	Meharasar Chacheran	Churu	Churu	0
762.	Meharawansar	Churu	Churu	0
763.	Melusar	Churu	Churu	0
764.	Momasar	Churu	Churu	0
765.	Nangalbari	Churu	Churu	40
766.	Naurangpura	Churu	Churu	0

1	2	3	4	5
767.	Neshal	Churu	Churu	101
768.	Paharsar	Churu	Churu	42
769.	Pandreu Tibba	Churu	Churu	0
770.	Parihara	Churu	Churu	0
771.	Parsaneu	Churu	Churu	5
772.	Pithisar	Churu	Churu	8
773.	Pulasar	Churu	Churu	0
774.	Rajaldesar	Churu	Churu	35
775.	Rajasar	Churu	Churu	0
776.	Rampura Beri	Churu	Churu	77
777.	Ranasar	Churu	Churu	0
778.	Ratangarh	Churu	Churu	0
779.	Ratannagar	Churu	Churu	5
780.	Ratanpura	Churu	Churu	0
781.	Reedi	Churu	Churu	24
782.	Sadu Bari	Churu	Churu	0
783.	Sadulpur	Churu	Churu	0
784.	Sahwa	Churu	Churu	0
785.	Salasar	Churu	Churu	0
786.	Sandwa	Churu	Churu	0
787.	Sankhu Fort	Churu	Churu	32
788.	Sanwatsar	Churu	Churu	36
789.	Sardarshahar	Churu	Churu	0
790.	Sarothia	Churu	Churu	6
791.	Satra	Churu	Churu	42
792.	Satyoo	Churu	Churu	29

1	2	3	4	5
793.	Seruna	Churu	Churu	2
794.	Sidhmukh	Churu	Churu	16
795.	Sridungargarh	Churu	Churu	0
796.	Sudsar	Churu	Churu	4
797.	Sujangarh	Churu	Churu	0
798.	Taranagar	Churu	Churu	0
799.	Toliyasar	Churu	Churu	11
800.	Udasar Bidwatan	Churu	Churu	0
801.	Alooda	Jaipur	Dausa	9
802.	Badiyal Kala	Jaipur	Dausa	65
803.	Balaheri	Jaipur	Dausa	121
804.	Balaji	Jaipur	Dausa	97
805.	Bandikui (*)	Jaipur	Dausa	342
806.	Baniyana	Jaipur	Dausa	5
807.	Bapi	Jaipur	Dausa	56
808.	Baswa	Jaipur	Dausa	173
809.	Bejupada	Jaipur	Dausa	97
810.	Bhaipur	Jaipur	Dausa	10
811.	Bhandana	Jaipur	Dausa	28
812.	Bhandarej	Jaipur	Dausa	161
813.	Bilona	Jaipur	Dausa	68
814.	Biwai	Jaipur	Dausa	18
815.	Chandrena	Jaipur	Dausa	8
816.	Chhareda	Jaipur	Dausa	33
817.	Chondiyawas	Jaipur	Dausa	30
818.	Daulatpur	Jaipur	Dausa	65

1	2	3	4	5
819.	Dausa (*)	Jaipur	Dausa	46
820.	Geejgarh	Jaipur	Dausa	163
821.	Gudha Katla	Jaipur	Dausa	53
822.	Gudhaliya	Jaipur	Dausa	84
823.	Kherla	Jaipur	Dausa	50
824.	Kundal	Jaipur	Dausa	34
825.	Kutalwas	Jaipur	Dausa	122
826.	Lalsot (*)	Jaipur	Dausa	99
827.	Lawan	Jaipur	Dausa	62
828.	Maheshwar Kalan	Jaipur	Dausa	10
829.	Mahua (*)	Jaipur	Dausa	197
830.	Mahua Road	Jaipur	Dausa	61
831.	Mandawari	Jaipur	Dausa	67
832.	Manpur	Jaipur	Dausa	1
833.	Nangal Rajawatan	Jaipur	Dausa	71
834.	Paota II	Jaipur	Dausa	137
835.	Paparda	Jaipur	Dausa	97
836.	Ramgarh Pachwara	Jaipur	Dausa	54
837.	Sainthal	Jaipur	Dausa	20
838.	Sikandra	Jaipur	Dausa	139
839.	Sikrai	Jaipur	Dausa	29
840.	Theekriya	Jaipur	Dausa	30
841.	Ukroond	Jaipur	Dausa	29
842.	Achrol (*)	Jaipur	Jaipur	9
843.	Akoda	Jaipur	Jaipur	17
844.	Amarsar	Jaipur	Jaipur	189

1	2	3	4	5
845.	Andhi	Jaipur	Jaipur	33
846.	Asalpur	Jaipur	Jaipur	120
847.	Asti Kala	Jaipur	Jaipur	3
848.	Bagawas	Jaipur	Jaipur	27
849.	Bagawas Chorasi	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
850.	Bagru	Jaipur	Jaipur	15
851.	Baneti	Jaipur	Jaipur	60
852.	Banskho	Jaipur	Jaipur	40
853.	Bassi (*)	Jaipur	Jaipur	125
854.	Beelwa	Jaipur	Jaipur	27
855.	Begus	Jaipur	Jaipur	8
856.	Bhadal	Jaipur	Jaipur	83
857.	Bhadawa	Jaipur	Jaipur	42
858.	Bhambori	Jaipur	Jaipur	3
859.	Bhande Ke Balaji	Jaipur	Jaipur	183
860.	Bichun	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
861.	Boraj	Jaipur	Jaipur	50
862.	Chaksu	Jaipur	Jaipur	5
863.	Chandawaji	Jaipur	Jaipur	29
864.	Chithwadi	Jaipur	Jaipur	7
865.	Chittora Renwal	Jaipur	Jaipur	29
866.	Chomu (*)	Jaipur	Jaipur	55
867.	Choru	Jaipur	Jaipur	5
868.	Choup	Jaipur	Jaipur	40
869.	Deogaon	Jaipur	Jaipur	47
870.	Dhand	Jaipur	Jaipur	30

1	2	3	4	5
871.	Dhankiya	Jaipur	Jaipur	5
872.	Dhola	Jaipur	Jaipur	38
873.	Dudu (*)	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
874.	Gathwadi	Jaipur	Jaipur	66
875.	Ghenoi	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
876.	Goner	Jaipur	Jaipur	25
877.	Gonera	Jaipur	Jaipur	106
878.	Govindgarh	Jaipur	Jaipur	55
879.	Hasampura	Jaipur	Jaipur	30
880.	Hasteda	Jaipur	Jaipur	2
881.	Hingoniya	Jaipur	Jaipur	76
882.	Itawa Bhopji	Jaipur	Jaipur	48
883.	Jahota	Jaipur	Jaipur	14
884.	Jairampura	Jaipur	Jaipur	2
885.	Jamwaramgarh	Jaipur	Jaipur	9
886.	Jatwara	Jaipur	Jaipur	12
887.	Jetpura	Jaipur	Jaipur	39
888.	Jhag	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
889.	Jobner	Jaipur	Jaipur	68
890.	JP-Amber L-53	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
891.	JP-Bajajnagar L-51	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
892.	JP-Bajajnagar L-70/71	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
893.	JP-Barkatnagar L-59	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
894.	JP-Bhankrota L-25	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
895.	JP-Central L-38	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
896.	JP-Durgapura L-54	Jaipur	Jaipur	0

1	2	3	4	5
897.	JP-Durgapura L-55	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
898.	JP-Durgapur L-72	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
899.	JP-Govind Nagar L-67	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
900.	JP-Jamroli L-68	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
901.	JP-Jawaharnagar L-65	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
902.	JP-Jhotwara L-34	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
903.	JP-Lolkothi L-74	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
904.	JP-Mahesh Nagar L-50	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
905.	JP-Malviya Nagar L-75	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
906.	JP-Malviyanagar L-52	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
907.	JP-Mansarovar-I L-390	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
908.	JP-Mansarovar-II L-395	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
909.	JP-Mansarovar III L-78	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
910.	JP-MI Rd. L-20/21	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
911.	JP-MI Rd. L-31/32	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
912.	JP-Pratap Nagar-I L-58	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
913.	JP-Pratap Nagar-II L-79	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
914.	JP-RMN L-29	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
915.	JP-Sanganer L-73	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
916.	JP-Secretariate L-227	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
917.	JP-SG L-56	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
918.	JP-SG L-57	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
919.	JP-SG L-60/61	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
920.	JP-Shastri Nagar L-30	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
921.	JP-Sirsi L-24	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
922.	JP-Sitapura L-77	Jaipur	Jaipur	0

1	2	3	4	5
923.	JP-South L-22	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
924.	JP-south L-2E	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
925.	JP-South L-36/37	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
926.	JP-Subhash Nagar L-28	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
927.	JP-Tilaknagar L-62	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
928.	JP-Transport Nagar L-64	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
929.	JP-Triveni Nagar L-76	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
930.	JP-Vaishali L-35 & 245	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
931.	JP-Vidhyadhar Ngr. I L-335	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
932.	JP-Vidhyadhar Ngr. II L-231	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
933.	JP-Vishwakarma L-330	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
934.	JP-Vishwkarma-II L-26	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
935.	JP-WILL L-27	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
936.	JP-Zorawar Singh Gate L-63	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
937.	Kadera	Jaipur	Jaipur	30
938.	Kaladera	Jaipur	Jaipur	128
939.	Kalwar	Jaipur	Jaipur	31
940.	Kalwara	Jaipur	Jaipur	14
941.	Kanota	Jaipur	Jaipur	49
942.	Karansar	Jaipur	Jaipur	124
943.	Kariri	Jaipur	Jaipur	12
944.	Khanipura	Jaipur	Jaipur	7
945.	Khejroli	Jaipur	Jaipur	56
946.	Khora Biseal	Jaipur	Jaipur	17
947.	Khora Ladkhani	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
948.	Kothun	Jaipur	Jaipur	46

1	2	3	4	5
949.	Kotkhawada	Jaipur	Jaipur	20
950.	Kotputli (*)	Jaipur	Jaipur	104
951.	Kukas	Jaipur	Jaipur	10
952.	Ladana	Jaipur	Jaipur	23
953.	Loharwada	Jaipur	Jaipur	5
954.	Machawa	Jaipur	Jaipur	21
955.	Madhoraj Pura	Jaipur	Jaipur	28
956.	Mahapura	Jaipur	Jaipur	85
957.	Mahallan	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
958.	Mammana	Jaipur	Jaipur	21
959.	Mandabhinda	Jaipur	Jaipur	1
960.	Mandha Bhimsingh	Jaipur	Jaipur	70
961.	Manoharpur	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
962.	Manpur Machedi	Jaipur	Jaipur	14
963.	Marawa	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
964.	Med	Jaipur	Jaipur	102
965.	Mozamabad	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
966.	Mundiya-Ramsar	Jaipur	Jaipur	18
967.	Naila	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
968.	Nangal Purohitan	Jaipur	Jaipur	23
969.	Naraina	Jaipur	Jaipur	25
970.	Narehada	Jaipur	Jaipur	76
971.	Nayabas	Jaipur	Jaipur	29
972.	Neemeda	Jaipur	Jaipur	18
973.	Pachar	Jaipur	Jaipur	5
974.	Paota I	Jaipur	Jaipur	130

1	2	3	4	5
975.	Peepali	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
976.	Phagi (*)	Jaipur	Jaipur	35
977.	Phulera	Jaipur	Jaipur	220
978.	Raisar	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
979.	Raithal	Jaipur	Jaipur	72
980.	Rajnota	Jaipur	Jaipur	30
981.	Rampura	Jaipur	Jaipur	23
982.	Renwal	Jaipur	Jaipur	55
983.	Rojda	Jaipur	Jaipur	20
984.	Rundal	Jaipur	Jaipur	33
985.	Rungtapuram	Jaipur	Jaipur	15
986.	Saipura	Jaipur	Jaipur	15
987.	Sambhar Lake (*)	Jaipur	Jaipur	25
988.	Samod	Jaipur	Jaipur	70
989.	Sandasar	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
990.	Sawarda	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
991.	Shahpura (*)	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
992.	Shivdaspura	Jaipur	Jaipur	25
993.	Sirsili	Jaipur	Jaipur	8
994.	Sudoorpura	Jaipur	Jaipur	71
995.	Surmalikpur	Jaipur	Jaipur	23
996.	Tala	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
997.	Tholai	Jaipur	Jaipur	1
998.	Toonga	Jaipur	Jaipur	5
999.	Triveni	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
1000.	Ursewa	Jaipur	Jaipur	0

1	2	3	4	5
1001.	Viratnagar	Jaipur	Jaipur	0
1002.	Watika	Jaipur	Jaipur	30
1003.	AWAI	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer	0
1004.	Barath ka Gaon	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer	24
1005.	Bhagu Ka Gaon	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer	0
1006.	Bhaniyana	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer	27
1007.	Bhikhodai	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer	71
1008.	Chandhan	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer	12
1009.	Dabla	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer	0
1010.	Dangri	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer	0
1011.	Devikot	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer	0
1012.	Fatehgarh	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer	12
1013.	Habur	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer	0
1014.	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer	0
1015.	Jhabara	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer	0
1016.	Kanoi	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer	0
1017.	Khetolai	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer	2
1018.	Khuri	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer	0
1019.	Lathi	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer	10
1020.	Mayazlar	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer	4
1021.	Mohangarh	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer	14
1022.	Nachna	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer	0
1023.	Nokh	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer	0
1024.	Phalsoond	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer	44
1025.	Pithala	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer	0
1026.	Pokaran	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer	0

1	2	3	4	5
1027.	Ramdeora	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer	31
1028.	Ramgarh	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer	11
1029.	Randha	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer	0
1030.	Sam	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer	0
1031.	Sankara	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer	10
1032.	Shri Bhadariaji	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer	0
1033.	Ujjala	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer	17
1034.	Harnawada-Shahji	Jhalawar	Jhalawar	0
1035.	Aklera	Jhalawar	Jhalawar	0
1036.	Anwali Kalan	Jhalawar	Jhalawar	25
1037.	Asnawar	Jhalawar	Jhalawar	63
1038.	Bakani	Jhalawar	Jhalawar	0
1039.	Bhalta	Jhalawar	Jhalawar	0
1040.	Bhawani-Mandi	Jhalawar	Jhalawar	14
1041.	Binda	Jhalawar	Jhalawar	0
1042.	Chaumahla	Jhalawar	Jhalawar	0
1043.	Dag	Jhalawar	Jhalawar	0
1044.	Dahi-Khera	Jhalawar	Jhalawar	74
1045.	Ghatoli	Jhalawar	Jhalawar	22
1046.	Guradiya Joga	Jhalawar	Jhalawar	0
1047.	Hari-Garh	Jhalawar	Jhalawar	10
1048.	Hemara	Jhalawar	Jhalawar	0
1049.	J. Patan	Jhalawar	Jhalawar	93
1050.	Jawar	Jhalawar	Jhalawar	17
1051.	Jhalawar	Jhalawar	Jhalawar	167
1052.	Khanpur	Jhalawar	Jhalawar	76

1	2	3	4	5
1053.	Khuri	Jhalawar	Jhalawar	0
1054.	Mandawar	Jhalawar	Jhalawar	38
1055.	Manohar Thana	Jhalawar	Jhalawar	33
1056.	Mishroli	Jhalawar	Jhalawar	3
1057.	Pagariya	Jhalawar	Jhalawar	0
1058.	Pipliya	Jhalawar	Jhalawar	0
1059.	Pirawa	Jhalawar	Jhalawar	72
1060.	Raipur	Jhalawar	Jhalawar	14
1061.	Ratlai	Jhalawar	Jhalawar	0
1062.	Richhawa	Jhalawar	Jhalawar	5
1063.	Salotiya	Jhalawar	Jhalawar	9
1064.	Samrai	Jhalawar	Jhalawar	0
1065.	Sarola	Jhalawar	Jhalawar	85
1066.	Sunel	Jhalawar	Jhalawar	18
1067.	Taraj	Jhalawar	Jhalawar	34
1068.	Titari	Jhalawar	Jhalawar	10
1069.	Unhel	Jhalawar	Jhalawar	23
1070.	Alsisar	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	31
1071.	Babai	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	128
1072.	Badet	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	50
1073.	Baggar	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	92
1074.	Bakhtarpura	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	70
1075.	Bakra	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	33
1076.	Bangothri	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	119
1077.	Baragaon	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	111
1078.	Barau	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	55

1	2	3	4	5
1079.	Barwasi	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	159
1080.	Basawa	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	253
1081.	Bhadarwas	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	18
1082.	Bhaloth	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	117
1083.	Bhimsar	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	107
1084.	Binjusar	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	107
1085.	Birmi	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	147
1086.	Bissau	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	55
1087.	Buhana	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	90
1088.	Chandana	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	10
1089.	Chhapoli	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	18
1090.	Chhawasari	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	135
1091.	Chirana	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	174
1092.	Chirawa	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	2
1093.	Dabri (Dheersingh)	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	33
1094.	Dhanuri	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	237
1095.	Dulania	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	61
1096.	Gangiasar	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	40
1097.	Ghardanakhurd	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	203
1098.	Guda Gorjika	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	143
1099.	Indali	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	147
1100.	Islampur	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	31
1101.	Jabasar	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	72
1102.	Jakhal	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	252
1103.	Jakhod	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	120
1104.	Jakhora	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	106

1	2	3	4	5
1105.	Jasrapur	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	99
1106.	Jejusar	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	246
1107.	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	0
1108.	Jhunjhunu (RICCO)	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	0
1109.	Khetri Nagar	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	34
1110.	Khetri Town	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	31
1111.	Khudania	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	45
1112.	Kidwana	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	10
1113.	Kuharwas	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	133
1114.	Mahpalwas	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	65
1115.	Mainpura	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	54
1116.	Malion Ki Dhani	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	98
1117.	Malsisar	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	70
1118.	Mandawa	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	123
1119.	Mandrella	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	32
1120.	Manksash	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	105
1121.	Mehara	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	75
1122.	Mukundgarh	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	126
1123.	Nandkabas	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	35
1124.	Narhar	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	89
1125.	Nawalgarh	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	10
1126.	Niradhanu	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	75
1127.	Nua	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	98
1128.	Pacheri	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	260
1129.	Papurana	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	87
1130.	Parasrampura	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	114

1	2	3	4	5
1131.	Pilani	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	41
1132.	Pipali	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	65
1133.	Ponkh	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	156
1134.	Puhaniya	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	52
1135.	Raghunathpura	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	57
1136.	Safra-Ganwar	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	42
1137.	Sigra	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	55
1138.	Simla	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	109
1139.	Sultana	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	76
1140.	Surajgarh	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	156
1141.	Tamkore	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	22
1142.	Tanee	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	45
1143.	Titanwar	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	45
1144.	Udaipurwati	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	80
1145.	Aau	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	39
1146.	Agolai	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	79
1147.	Artiya Kala	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	10
1148.	Asop	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	38
1149.	Baithwasia	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	22
1150.	Bala	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	0
1151.	Balarwa	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	20
1152.	Balesar	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	81
1153.	Baribore	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	45
1154.	Banar	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	14
1155.	Baori	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	113
1156.	Baori Kallan	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	4

1	2	3	4	5
1157.	Bap	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	7
1158.	Basni Manna	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	29
1159.	Bawarla	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	34
1160.	Belwa	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	66
1161.	Beru	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	30
1162.	Bhandu Khurd	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	19
1163.	Bhavi	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	2
1164.	Bhikamkore	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	29
1165.	Bhopalgarh	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	115
1166.	Bilara	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	0
1167.	Birai	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	17
1168.	Bisalpur	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	93
1169.	Boranada	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	4
1170.	Borunda	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	31
1171.	Buch Kalla	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	13
1172.	Chaba	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	37
1173.	Chirai	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	21
1174.	Chokha	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	1
1175.	Daizar	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	0
1176.	Dechu	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	62
1177.	Denok	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	9
1178.	Dhanari Kalan	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	23
1179.	Dhawa	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	29
1180.	Dhundhara	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	8
1181.	Feench	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	2
1182.	Gajsinghpura	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	15

1	2	3	4	5
1183.	Gangani	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	0
1184.	Ghewara	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	21
1185.	Gudha Bishnoi	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	0
1186.	Harlayee	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	63
1187.	Hindaigol	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	3
1188.	Hiradesar	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	18
1189.	Jaleli Fojdara	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	3
1190.	Jaloda	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	28
1191.	Jellu Gagari	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	22
1192.	Jhanwar	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	16
1193.	Jodhpur (E-10B)	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	10
1194.	Jodhpur (OCB)	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	0
1195.	Jodhpur BSN	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	69
1196.	Jodhpur KNN	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	11
1197.	Jodhpur KUB	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	6
1198.	Jodhpur KUM	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	211
1199.	Jodhpur MKH	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	434
1200.	Jodhpur S/NGr	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	0
1201.	Jodhpur WPN	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	73
1202.	Jud	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	7
1203.	Kagal	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	10
1204.	Kanasar	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	0
1205.	Kaparda	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	0
1206.	Keru	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	27
1207.	Khabrakhurd	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	43
1208.	Khangta	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	11

1	2	3	4	5
1209.	Kharabera Purohita KBP	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	20
1210.	Khariya Kahngar	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	36
1211.	Khariya Meethapur	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	5
1212.	Khawaspura	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	53
1213.	Khedapa	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	61
1214.	Khejarla	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	28
1215.	Kosana	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	75
1216.	Kundal	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	24
1217.	Laxman Nagar	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	26
1218.	Lohawat	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	113
1219.	Lordia	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	26
1220.	Luni	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	84
1221.	Malar	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	9
1222.	Manai	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	10
1223.	Mathania	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	31
1224.	Mogra Kalan	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	29
1225.	Moriya	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	19
1226.	Nadsar	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	9
1227.	Nandra Kalan	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	0
1228.	Nandri	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	0
1229.	Osian	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	39
1230.	Peelwa	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	55
1231.	Phalodi	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	15
1232.	Pipar City	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	45
1233.	Pipar Road	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	15
1234.	Ramrawas	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	26

1	2	3	4	5
1235.	Ransigaon	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	20
1236.	Rathkudiya	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	22
1237.	Rohicha Kalan	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	24
1238.	Salawas	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	9
1239.	Sanwragaon	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	0
1240.	Sarecha	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	20
1241.	Satlana	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	23
1242.	Satrawa	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	22
1243.	Shergarh	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	9
1244.	Shivgaon	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	32
1245.	Solankia Tala	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	18
1246.	Soyla	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	33
1247.	Surpura Khurd	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	13
1248.	Tena	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	81
1249.	Tilwasni	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	0
1250.	Tinwari	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	23
1251.	Antah	Kota	Baran	33
1252.	Atru	Kota	Baran	22
1253.	Badan	Kota	Baran	11
1254.	Badora	Kota	Baran	33
1255.	Badwa	Kota	Baran	0
1256.	Baingna	Kota	Baran	27
1257.	Bambuliya	Kota	Baran	0
1258.	Bamla	Kota	Baran	35
1259.	Bamori Kalan	Kota	Baran	5
1260.	Baran CDOT	Kota	Baran	40

1	2	3	4	5
1261.	Bhanwargarh	Kota	Baran	11
1262.	Bohat	Kota	Baran	0
1263.	Chhabra	Kota	Baran	20
1264.	Chhipabarod	Kota	Baran	30
1265.	Devri	Kota	Baran	7
1266.	Garda	Kota	Baran	0
1267.	Jalwara	Kota	Baran	0
1268.	Kasbathana	Kota	Baran	4
1269.	Kelwara	Kota	Baran	12
1270.	Kishanganj	Kota	Baran	14
1271.	Koyala	Kota	Baran	5
1272.	Kunjed	Kota	Baran	18
1273.	Mamoni	Kota	Baran	1
1274.	Mangrol	Kota	Baran	15
1275.	Mothpur	Kota	Baran	10
1276.	Nahargarh	Kota	Baran	10
1277.	Pachelkalan	Kota	Baran	0
1278.	Paraniya	Kota	Baran	0
1279.	Rajpur	Kota	Baran	1
1280.	Relawan	Kota	Baran	2
1281.	Sakatpur	Kota	Baran	14
1282.	Salpura	Kota	Baran	11
1283.	Samrania	Kota	Baran	7
1284.	Sarthal	Kota	Baran	10
1285.	Shahbad	Kota	Baran	4
1286.	Sindhपुरi	Kota	Baran	0

1	2	3	4	5
1287.	Siswali	Kota	Baran	2
1288.	Badodiya	Kota	Chittorgarh	0
1289.	Bhensrodgarh	Kota	Chittorgarh	15
1290.	Eklingpura	Kota	Chittorgarh	0
1291.	Rapp	Kota	Chittorgarh	2
1292.	Rawatbhata	Kota	Chittorgarh	274
1293.	Alania	Kota	Kota	4
1294.	Anwa	Kota	Kota	0
1295.	Arankhera	Kota	Kota	1
1296.	Ayana	Kota	Kota	16
1297.	Bapawar	Kota	Kota	12
1298.	Barod	Kota	Kota	13
1299.	Bhandahera	Kota	Kota	2
1300.	Borkhandi	Kota	Kota	4
1301.	Chechat	Kota	Kota	24
1302.	Dara	Kota	Kota	5
1303.	Deolimazi	Kota	Kota	0
1304.	Dhulet	Kota	Kota	0
1305.	Digod	Kota	Kota	7
1306.	Gadepan	Kota	Kota	0
1307.	Genta	Kota	Kota	2
1308.	Itawa	Kota	Kota	0
1309.	Kalthun	Kota	Kota	19
1310.	Kanwas	Kota	Kota	5
1311.	Khatoli	Kota	Kota	0
1312.	Knedarudha	Kota	Kota	0

1	2	3	4	5
1313.	KT EWSD	Kota	Kota	5
1314.	KT Kunadi	Kota	Kota	0
1315.	KT RLU Jn.	Kota	Kota	0
1316.	KT Rsuanantpura	Kota	Kota	0
1317.	KT Rsuchhawani	Kota	Kota	0
1318.	KT Rsudadabari	Kota	Kota	0
1319.	KT Shrinathpuram	Kota	Kota	0
1320.	KT Vigyan-Nagar	Kota	Kota	20
1321.	Kundanpur	Kota	Kota	0
1322.	Madanpuriya	Kota	Kota	0
1323.	Mandana	Kota	Kota	7
1324.	Mandawara	Kota	Kota	3
1325.	Morak	Kota	Kota	35
1326.	Nimoda	Kota	Kota	2
1327.	Pipalda	Kota	Kota	0
1328.	Ramganjmandi	Kota	Kota	24
1329.	Rangpur	Kota	Kota	1
1330.	Saneeja	Kota	Kota	0
1331.	Sangod	Kota	Kota	19
1332.	Simliya	Kota	Kota	15
1333.	Suket	Kota	Kota	5
1334.	Sultanpur	Kota	Kota	3
1335.	Thather	Kota	Kota	5
1336.	Undwa	Kota	Kota	0
1337.	Akoda	Nagaur	Nagaur	26
1338.	Alai	Nagaur	Nagaur	26

1	2	3	4	5
1339.	Badi Khatu	Nagaur	Nagaur	43
1340.	Badu	Nagaur	Nagaur	141
1341.	Bagot	Nagaur	Nagaur	82
1342.	Bajwas	Nagaur	Nagaur	0
1343.	Bamana	Nagaur	Nagaur	0
1344.	Basni	Nagaur	Nagaur	24
1345.	Bawal	Nagaur	Nagaur	0
1346.	Beri Khurd	Nagaur	Nagaur	40
1347.	Besroli	Nagaur	Nagaur	78
1348.	Bhadwasi	Nagaur	Nagaur	56
1349.	Bhairunda	Nagaur	Nagaur	12
1350.	Bhakri	Nagaur	Nagaur	31
1351.	Bhakrod	Nagaur	Nagaur	34
1352.	Bidiyad	Nagaur	Nagaur	81
1353.	Budsu	Nagaur	Nagaur	79
1354.	Butati	Nagaur	Nagaur	89
1355.	Champa Kheri	Nagaur	Nagaur	41
1356.	Chhapara	Nagaur	Nagaur	20
1357.	Chooti Khatu	Nagaur	Nagaur	26
1358.	Chimrani	Nagaur	Nagaur	42
1359.	Daulatpura	Nagaur	Nagaur	68
1360.	Dayalpura	Nagaur	Nagaur	56
1361.	Deedwana	Nagaur	Nagaur	65
1362.	Degana	Nagaur	Nagaur	57
1363.	Degana Ganv	Nagaur	Nagaur	5
1364.	Deh	Nagaur	Nagaur	35

1	2	3	4	5
1365.	Dhankholi	Nagaur	Nagaur	34
1366.	Dodiyana	Nagaur	Nagaur	44
1367.	Dugastau	Nagaur	Nagaur	66
1368.	Gachhipura	Nagaur	Nagaur	77
1369.	Gagrana	Nagaur	Nagaur	15
1370.	Gogaelao	Nagaur	Nagaur	50
1371.	Gotan	Nagaur	Nagaur	18
1372.	Gudha Bhagwandas	Nagaur	Nagaur	61
1373.	Gudha Salt	Nagaur	Nagaur	18
1374.	Harsolav	Nagaur	Nagaur	54
1375.	Harsore	Nagaur	Nagaur	32
1376.	Idwa	Nagaur	Nagaur	32
1377.	Jakhera	Nagaur	Nagaur	41
1378.	Jasnagar	Nagaur	Nagaur	33
1379.	Jawala	Nagaur	Nagaur	16
1380.	Jayal	Nagaur	Nagaur	40
1381.	Jhareli	Nagaur	Nagaur	68
1382.	Jiliya	Nagaur	Nagaur	138
1383.	Jodhiyasi	Nagaur	Nagaur	81
1384.	Kairap	Nagaur	Nagaur	29
1385.	Kauthuti	Nagaur	Nagaur	23
1386.	Katyasani	Nagaur	Nagaur	18
1387.	Khajwana	Nagaur	Nagaur	68
1388.	Kheenwsar	Nagaur	Nagaur	126
1389.	Khiyala	Nagaur	Nagaur	29
1390.	Khokhar	Nagaur	Nagaur	25

1	2	3	4	5
1391.	Khunkhuna	Nagaur	Nagaur	76
1392.	Khuri Kallan	Nagaur	Nagaur	10
1393.	Koliya	Nagaur	Nagaur	16
1394.	Kuchaman City	Nagaur	Nagaur	154
1395.	Kuchaman Road	Nagaur	Nagaur	24
1396.	Kuchera	Nagaur	Nagaur	18
1397.	Kukanwali	Nagaur	Nagaur	119
1398.	Kurada	Nagaur	Nagaur	28
1399.	Ladariya	Nagaur	Nagaur	25
1400.	Ladnun	Nagaur	Nagaur	384
1401.	Lalas	Nagaur	Nagaur	200
1402.	Lamba Jattan	Nagaur	Nagaur	22
1403.	Ledi	Nagaur	Nagaur	10
1404.	Loonwa	Nagaur	Nagaur	38
1405.	Makrana	Nagaur	Nagaur	353
1406.	Manana	Nagaur	Nagaur	75
1407.	Manglana	Nagaur	Nagaur	44
1408.	Maroth	Nagaur	Nagaur	70
1409.	Marwar Mundwa	Nagaur	Nagaur	38
1410.	Maulasar	Nagaur	Nagaur	104
1411.	Merta City	Nagaur	Nagaur	40
1412.	Merta Road	Nagaur	Nagaur	53
1413.	Minda	Nagaur	Nagaur	40
1414.	Mithari (KCR)	Nagaur	Nagaur	40
1415.	Mithari (LDN)	Nagaur	Nagaur	20
1416.	Mokala	Nagaur	Nagaur	10

1	2	3	4	5
1417.	Nagaur	Nagaur	Nagaur	63
1418.	Narainpura	Nagaur	Nagaur	24
1419.	Nimbi Jodhan	Nagaur	Nagaur	30
1420.	Nimbod	Nagaur	Nagaur	43
1421.	Nokha Chandawatan	Nagaur	Nagaur	32
1422.	Nuwa	Nagaur	Nagaur	71
1423.	padu Kallan	Nagaur	Nagaur	14
1424.	Panchwa	Nagaur	Nagaur	36
1425.	Parbatsar	Nagaur	Nagaur	57
1426.	Peeh	Nagaur	Nagaur	6
1427.	Raniganv	Nagaur	Nagaur	50
1428.	Ratau	Nagaur	Nagaur	60
1429.	Ren	Nagaur	Nagaur	57
1430.	Riyan Bari	Nagaur	Nagaur	23
1431.	Rodu	Nagaur	Nagaur	31
1432.	Rohindi	Nagaur	Nagaur	59
1433.	Rohisa	Nagaur	Nagaur	3
1434.	Roll	Nagaur	Nagaur	53
1435.	Roon	Nagaur	Nagaur	53
1436.	Rotu	Nagaur	Nagaur	134
1437.	Sanjoo	Nagaur	Nagaur	29
1438.	Sankhwas	Nagaur	Nagaur	0
1439.	Shyamgarh	Nagaur	Nagaur	46
1440.	Sri balaji	Nagaur	Nagaur	35
1441.	Tankla	Nagaur	Nagaur	77
1442.	Tamau	Nagaur	Nagaur	87

1	2	3	4	5
1443.	Thanwala	Nagaur	Nagaur	60
1444.	Toshina	Nagaur	Nagaur	32
1445.	Unchaida	Nagaur	Nagaur	0
1446.	Anandpurkaloo	Pali	Pali	0
1447.	Anna	Pali	Pali	60
1448.	Atbara	Pali	Pali	69
1449.	Auwa	Pali	Pali	17
1450.	Babra	Pali	Pali	43
1451.	Bagawas	Pali	Pali	65
1452.	Bagol	Pali	Pali	6
1453.	Bagri Nagar	Pali	Pali	7
1454.	Balada	Pali	Pali	12
1455.	Bali	Pali	Pali	18
1456.	Balrai	Pali	Pali	0
1457.	Balunda	Pali	Pali	91
1458.	Bankli	Pali	Pali	7
1459.	Banta	Pali	Pali	52
1460.	Bar	Pali	Pali	8
1461.	Basna	Pali	Pali	25
1462.	Basni Dadwaria	Pali	Pali	0
1463.	Beelawas	Pali	Pali	12
1464.	Beerami	Pali	Pali	6
1465.	Beesalpur	Pali	Pali	0
1466.	Bera	Pali	Pali	0
1467.	Berkalan	Pali	Pali	81
1468.	Bhanwari	Pali	Pali	68

1	2	3	4	5
1469.	Bharoonda	Pali	Pali	47
1470.	Bhatoond	Pali	Pali	0
1471.	Bheemana	Pali	Pali	6
1472.	Bheetwada	Pali	Pali	18
1473.	Bhesana	Pali	Pali	3
1474.	Bhimalia	Pali	Pali	31
1475.	Bithu	Pali	Pali	0
1476.	Bomadra	Pali	Pali	0
1477.	Chadwas	Pali	Pali	62
1478.	Chanchori	Pali	Pali	0
1479.	Chandaiwal	Pali	Pali	0
1480.	Chandawal Str.	Pali	Pali	69
1481.	Chang	Pali	Pali	36
1482.	Chanod	Pali	Pali	19
1483.	Chelawas	Pali	Pali	95
1484.	Choukadia	Pali	Pali	46
1485.	Dadai	Pali	Pali	125
1486.	Dailana Kalan	Pali	Pali	18
1487.	Dari	Pali	Pali	0
1488.	Deoli Auwa	Pali	Pali	35
1489.	Deoli Kalan	Pali	Pali	0
1490.	Deoli Pabuji	Pali	Pali	4
1491.	Desuri	Pali	Pali	5
1492.	Dewaria	Pali	Pali	3
1493.	Dhabar	Pali	Pali	58
1494.	Dhamli	Pali	Pali	0

1	2	3	4	5
1495.	Dhani	Pali	Pali	27
1496.	Dhanla	Pali	Pali	68
1497.	Dudod	Pali	Pali	11
1498.	Dujana	Pali	Pali	0
1499.	Falka	Pali	Pali	62
1500.	Falna	Pali	Pali	80
1501.	Gelawas	Pali	Pali	0
1502.	Chanerao	Pali	Pali	157
1503.	Ghenri	Pali	Pali	5
1504.	Giradra Ki Dhani	Pali	Pali	0
1505.	Giri	Pali	Pali	4
1506.	Guda Endla	Pali	Pali	105
1507.	Guda Kallan	Pali	Pali	46
1508.	Guda Ram Singh	Pali	Pali	33
1509.	Gundoj	Pali	Pali	226
1510.	Jadan	Pali	Pali	19
1511.	Jaitaran	Pali	Pali	29
1512.	Jawadia	Pali	Pali	0
1513.	Jawali	Pali	Pali	201
1514.	Jetpur	Pali	Pali	0
1515.	Jojawar	Pali	Pali	3
1516.	Kantaliya	Pali	Pali	23
1517.	Karadi	Pali	Pali	2
1518.	Karmawas Patta	Pali	Pali	10
1519.	Khardi	Pali	Pali	50
1520.	Kherwa	Pali	Pali	104

1	2	3	4	5
1521.	Khinwara	Pali	Pali	77
1522.	Khod	Pali	Pali	29
1523.	Kishanpura	Pali	Pali	20
1524.	Koselao	Pali	Pali	0
1525.	Kudki	Pali	Pali	28
1526.	Kuneja	Pali	Pali	76
1527.	Kushalpura	Pali	Pali	1
1528.	Lambia	Pali	Pali	23
1529.	Lapod	Pali	Pali	46
1530.	Latara	Pali	Pali	18
1531.	Lunawa	Pali	Pali	20
1532.	Manda	Pali	Pali	23
1533.	Mandawas	Pali	Pali	0
1534.	Marwar Jn.	Pali	Pali	116
1535.	Mohrai	Pali	Pali	17
1536.	Mundara	Pali	Pali	0
1537.	Nadol	Pali	Pali	33
1538.	Nana	Pali	Pali	42
1539.	Narlai	Pali	Pali	84
1540.	Neernli Huda	Pali	Pali	103
1541.	Netra	Pali	Pali	72
1542.	Nimaj	Pali	Pali	9
1543.	Nimbol	Pali	Pali	95
1544.	Nipple	Pali	Pali	10
1545.	Nowi	Pali	Pali	0
1546.	Paldi Jod	Pali	Pali	38

1	2	3	4	5
1547.	Pali City Ex (1)	Pali	Pali	123
1548.	Pali City Ex (2)	Pali	Pali	0
1549.	Pali H.B.	Pali	Pali	12
1550.	Pali Mandia Rd.	Pali	Pali	23
1551.	Pawa	Pali	Pali	28
1552.	Peepaliya Kalan	Pali	Pali	32
1553.	Rabdiawas	Pali	Pali	3
1554.	Rajpur Marwar	Pali	Pali	84
1555.	Rajpuria	Pali	Pali	8
1556.	Rajkiyawas	Pali	Pali	13
1557.	Ranawas	Pali	Pali	53
1558.	Rani	Pali	Pali	35
1559.	Ras	Pali	Pali	50
1560.	Rohat	Pali	Pali	81
1561.	Roopawas (P)	Pali	Pali	0
1562.	Roopawas (S)	Pali	Pali	32
1563.	Sadri	Pali	Pali	8
1564.	Sanderao	Pali	Pali	2
1565.	Sardar Samand	Pali	Pali	58
1566.	Sendra	Pali	Pali	107
1567.	Sewari	Pali	Pali	1
1568.	Sindarli	Pali	Pali	115
1569.	Sirana	Pali	Pali	43
1570.	Siriyari	Pali	Pali	41
1571.	Sodawas	Pali	Pali	163
1572.	Sojat City	Pali	Pali	9

1	2	3	4	5
1573.	Sojat Road	Pali	Pali	22
1574.	Sojat Road II	Pali	Pali	4
1575.	Sokda	Pali	Pali	29
1576.	Somesar	Pali	Pali	11
1577.	Sumerpur	Pali	Pali	50
1578.	Surayata	Pali	Pali	71
1579.	Takhatgarh	Pali	Pali	25
1580.	Vayad	Pali	Pali	86
1581.	Bhanak Pura	Sawai Madhopur	Karauli	73
1582.	Bhopur	Sawai Madhopur	Karauli	10
1583.	Garhkhera	Sawai Madhopur	Karauli	46
1584.	Gudachandraji	Sawai Madhopur	Karauli	15
1585.	Hadoti	Sawai Madhopur	Karauli	0
1586.	Hindaun	Sawai Madhopur	Karauli	298
1587.	Karauli	Sawai Madhopur	Karauli	235
1588.	Kiriri Gazipur	Sawai Madhopur	Karauli	49
1589.	Karsai	Sawai Madhopur	Karauli	19
1590.	Kela Devi	Sawai Madhopur	Karauli	12
1591.	Kudgaon	Sawai Madhopur	Karauli	65
1592.	Mahsua	Sawai Madhopur	Karauli	24
1593.	Mahu	Sawai Madhopur	Karauli	43
1594.	Masalpur	Sawai Madhopur	Karauli	16
1595.	Nadoti	Sawai Madhopur	Karauli	29
1596.	Nagal Sherpur	Sawai Madhopur	Karauli	55
1597.	Narolidag	Sawai Madhopur	Karauli	10
1598.	Patonda	Sawai Madhopur	Karauli	57

1	2	3	4	5
1599.	Sapotra	Sawai Madhopur	Karauli	106
1600.	Shahar	Sawai Madhopur	Karauli	20
1601.	Sherpur	Sawai Madhopur	Karauli	8
1602.	Sop	Sawai Madhopur	Karauli	19
1603.	Sri Mahavirji	Sawai Madhopur	Karauli	54
1604.	Suroth	Sawai Madhopur	Karauli	58
1605.	Toda Bhim	Sawai Madhopur	Karauli	80
1606.	Todu Pura	Sawai Madhopur	Karauli	75
1607.	Ajnoti	Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopur	35
1608.	Baler	Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopur	0
1609.	Baman Baroda	Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopur	13
1610.	Bamanwas	Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopur	135
1611.	Barandakhurd	Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopur	0
1612.	Batoda	Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopur	43
1613.	Behranwda kalan	Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopur	0
1614.	Bhadoti	Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopur	4
1615.	Bhagwatgarh	Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopur	8
1616.	Bonli	Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopur	13
1617.	Choth Ka Barwara	Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopur	0
1618.	GG-City	Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopur	98
1619.	Jeevali	Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopur	38
1620.	Khandar	Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopur	0
1621.	Khilchipur	Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopur	12
1622.	Kundera	Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopur	34
1623.	Kustala	Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopur	0
1624.	Lahsoda	Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopur	3

1	2	3	4	5
1625.	Malama station	Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopur	0
1626.	Malarnachaur	Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopur	5
1627.	Malarnadoongar	Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopur	0
1628.	Medi	Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopur	57
1629.	Mitrapura	Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopur	0
1630.	Phalodi	Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopur	14
1631.	Piloda	Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopur	39
1632.	Pipalda	Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopur	12
1633.	Pipalwada	Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopur	1
1634.	Pipalai	Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopur	7
1635.	Rawajna Chaur	Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopur	4
1636.	Shiwar	Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopur	0
1637.	Soorwal	Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopur	31
1638.	SW-City	Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopur	15
1639.	SW-RS	Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopur	25
1640.	Talawada	Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopur	11
1641.	Wazirpur	Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopur	23
1642.	13 KSP	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	2
1643.	Ajeetpura	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	0
1644.	Anoop Shahar	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	7
1645.	Behlolnagar	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	0
1646.	Bhadra	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	0
1647.	Bhirani	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	0
1648.	Birkali	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	31
1649.	Chhani Bari	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	20
1650.	Chohilalwali	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	12

1	2	3	4	5
1651.	Dabli Rathan	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	0
1652.	Dalpatpura	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	25
1653.	Daulatanwali	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	6
1654.	Deidas	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	14
1655.	Dhaban	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	14
1656.	Dhalia	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	0
1657.	Dhani Minor Wali	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	25
1658.	Dhannasar	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	28
1659.	Dholipal	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	0
1660.	Fatehgarh	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	6
1661.	Gandheli	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	95
1662.	Gandhi Bari	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	0
1663.	Golu Wala	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	90
1664.	Gorkhana	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	71
1665.	Hanuman Garh (JN)	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	0
1666.	Hanuman Garh (Town)	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	0
1667.	Haripura	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	0
1668.	Hima Wali	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	0
1669.	Inderpura	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	19
1670.	Jandawali	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	0
1671.	Jasana	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	36
1672.	Jedasar	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	13
1673.	Kalana	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	0
1674.	Khinania	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	4
1675.	Khotawali	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	9
1676.	Kikralia	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	126

1	2	3	4	5
1677.	Kishanpura	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	70
1678.	Kulchandra	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	100
1679.	Likhmisar	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	15
1680.	Longewala	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	19
1681.	Masitawali Head	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	21
1682.	Meharwala	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	38
1683.	Mirzewalimer	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	30
1684.	Morzanda Shikhan	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	30
1685.	Nagrana	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	35
1686.	Neethrana	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	2
1687.	Nohar	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	47
1688.	Norang Desar	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	3
1689.	Pacca Sama	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	8
1690.	Pallu	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	15
1691.	Panditawali	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	2
1692.	Parlika	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	26
1693.	peer Kamria	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	0
1694.	Phephana	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	106
1695.	Pilibangan	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	5
1696.	Prempura	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	0
1697.	Ramgarh Ujjalwas	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	98
1698.	Ramgarhia	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	0
1699.	Rampura	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	20
1700.	Rawat Sar	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	97
1701.	Saiwala	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	22
1702.	Sangria	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	0

1	2	3	4	5
1703.	Sant Pura	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	5
1704.	Sardargarhia	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	19
1705.	Talwara Jheel	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	32
1706.	Thalarka	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	14
1707.	Tibbi	Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	57
1708.	11A	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	2
1709.	12 G	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	2
1710.	12 GB	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	56
1711.	12 HH	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	2
1712.	14 N P	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	29
1713.	15 FF	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	13
1714.	19 P S	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	0
1715.	19 Z	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	59
1716.	2 FF	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	2
1717.	27 A	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	28
1718.	28 FF	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	0
1719.	281 RD	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	33
1720.	3 O	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	67
1721.	33 BB	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	16
1722.	33 H	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	94
1723.	34 PS	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	0
1724.	365 RD	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	18
1725.	37 G G	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	38
1726.	4 BLD	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	0
1727.	41 GB	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	68
1728.	5 MLD	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	2

1	2	3	4	5
1729.	6 G II	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	6
1730.	61 F	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	80
1731.	7 KND	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	0
1732.	74 GB	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	10
1733.	8 S H P D	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	53
1734.	Air Force-STG	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	0
1735.	Amargarh	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	158
1736.	Anoop Garh	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	0
1737.	Arian	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	0
1738.	Bagicha	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	4
1739.	Bajuwala	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	40
1740.	Banda	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	13
1741.	Banwali	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	215
1742.	Beenjh Bayla	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	90
1743.	Beermana	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	0
1744.	Bhagwansar	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	0
1745.	Bhatiwala	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	0
1746.	Birdwal Station	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	0
1747.	Budharwali	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	0
1748.	Chak Maharaj ka	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	4
1749.	Chunawad	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	0
1750.	Dabla	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	81
1751.	Daulat Pura	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	65
1752.	Dhaban Jhalar	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	0
1753.	Dhanoor	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	0
1754.	Dooda Khichad	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	111

1	2	3	4	5
1755.	Fakeer Wali	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	20
1756.	Fatuhi	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	20
1757.	Fusewala	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	2
1758.	Gaj Singh Pur	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	0
1759.	Ganesh Garh	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	8
1760.	Gangu Wala	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	5
1761.	Ghamandia	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	16
1762.	Gharsana	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	13
1763.	Gulabe Wala	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	64
1764.	Gurusar Modia	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	0
1765.	Hindumal Kote	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	2
1766.	Jakharanwali	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	8
1767.	Jaloki	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	63
1768.	Janakidass Wala	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	0
1769.	Jetsar	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	0
1770.	Jetsar Farm	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	13
1771.	Kalian	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	29
1772.	Kalwasia	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	105
1773.	Kamrania	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	0
1774.	Keshri Singh Pur	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	0
1775.	Koopli	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	36
1776.	Kumharanwali	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	8
1777.	Ladu Wala	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	2
1778.	Lal Garh Jatan	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	38
1779.	Mahiyan Wali	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	10
1780.	Mirze Wala	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	56

1	2	3	4	5
1781.	Morzanda	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	126
1782.	Muklawa	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	0
1783.	Naharan Wali	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	20
1784.	Narsinghpura	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	60
1785.	Netewala	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	5
1786.	Padam Pur	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	0
1787.	Patroda	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	7
1788.	Raghunathpura	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	0
1789.	Rai Singh Nagar	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	0
1790.	Rajia Sar	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	0
1791.	Ram Singh Pur	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	0
1792.	Ramsara	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	0
1793.	Rattewala	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	112
1794.	Rawla	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	34
1795.	Ridmal Sar	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	129
1796.	Rohiranwali	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	30
1797.	Rojari	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	1
1798.	Rotanwali	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	40
1799.	S T P S	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	0
1800.	Sadul Shahr	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	123
1801.	Sameja	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	0
1802.	Sangrana	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	3
1803.	Sardar Garh	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	0
1804.	Satjanda	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	0
1805.	Sawantsar	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	48
1806.	Sitwani	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	25

1	2	3	4	5
1807.	Sri Bijay Nagar	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	0
1808.	Sri Karan Pur	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	1
1809.	Sri Nagar	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	0
1810.	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	7
1811.	Sriganganar JN	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	0
1812.	Sriganganagar JN1	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	0
1813.	Sriganganagar MW	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	0
1814.	Sunderpura	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	14
1815.	Surat Garh	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	0
1816.	Takhranwali	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	8
1817.	Udyog Vihar	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	0
1818.	Udsar	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	9
1819.	Ajeetgarh	Sikar	Sikar	196
1820.	Ajmeri	Sikar	Sikar	133
1821.	Alkhapurra Godaran	Sikar	Sikar	60
1822.	Aspura	Sikar	Sikar	140
1823.	Athawas	Sikar	Sikar	91
1824.	Badusar	Sikar	Sikar	90
1825.	Bajor	Sikar	Sikar	0
1826.	Balaran	Sikar	Sikar	163
1827.	Bataranau	Sikar	Sikar	118
1828.	Bay	Sikar	Sikar	188
1829.	Beri	Sikar	Sikar	72
1830.	Beswa	Sikar	Sikar	100
1831.	Bhojasar Bada	Sikar	Sikar	110
1832.	Bhojpur	Sikar	Sikar	147

1	2	3	4	5
1833.	Bhurdon ka Bas	Sikar	Sikar	13
1834.	Bibipur Bada	Sikar	Sikar	67
1835.	Bidasar	Sikar	Sikar	214
1836.	Biraniya	Sikar	Sikar	94
1837.	Cheepata	Sikar	Sikar	7
1838.	Dabla	Sikar	Sikar	202
1839.	Danta Ramgarh	Sikar	Sikar	184
1840.	Daulatpura	Sikar	Sikar	151
1841.	Dhod	Sikar	Sikar	196
1842.	Doodh Walon Ka Bas	Sikar	Sikar	117
1843.	Dukiya	Sikar	Sikar	92
1844.	Fatehpur	Sikar	Sikar	849
1845.	Ganeshwar	Sikar	Sikar	0
1846.	Garoda	Sikar	Sikar	90
1847.	Ghana	Sikar	Sikar	96
1848.	Ghassu Ka Bas	Sikar	Sikar	201
1849.	Govindpura	Sikar	Sikar	95
1850.	Guhala	Sikar	Sikar	50
1851.	Gunathu	Sikar	Sikar	129
1852.	Harsawa	Sikar	Sikar	80
1853.	Hassampur	Sikar	Sikar	64
1854.	Holiya Ka Bas	Sikar	Sikar	150
1855.	Jajod (LGR)	Sikar	Sikar	61
1856.	Jajod (SMD)	Sikar	Sikar	185
1857.	Jeello	Sikar	Sikar	71
1858.	Jharti	Sikar	Sikar	102

1	2	3	4	5
1859.	Jhigar chhoti	Sikar	Sikar	208
1860.	Jorawar Nagar	Sikar	Sikar	101
1861.	Kachhwa	Sikar	Sikar	110
1862.	Kanwat	Sikar	Sikar	130
1863.	Karad	Sikar	Sikar	15
1864.	Kasli	Sikar	Sikar	317
1865.	Kaymsar	Sikar	Sikar	150
1866.	Khachariyabas	Sikar	Sikar	204
1867.	Khandela	Sikar	Sikar	87
1868.	Khatu Shyamji	Sikar	Sikar	31
1869.	Kheerawa	Sikar	Sikar	84
1870.	Khoor	Sikar	Sikar	255
1871.	Kochoor	Sikar	Sikar	190
1872.	Kotari Luharwas	Sikar	Sikar	32
1873.	Kudan	Sikar	Sikar	289
1874.	Lachhmangarh	Sikar	Sikar	23
1875.	Losal	Sikar	Sikar	53
1876.	Magluna	Sikar	Sikar	84
1877.	Mandawara	Sikar	Sikar	173
1878.	Mandela Bada	Sikar	Sikar	20
1879.	Mandoli	Sikar	Sikar	99
1880.	Mawanda	Sikar	Sikar	180
1881.	Mundru	Sikar	Sikar	155
1882.	Mundwara	Sikar	Sikar	111
1883.	Nagwa	Sikar	Sikar	50
1884.	Nechhwa	Sikar	Sikar	22

1	2	3	4	5
1885.	Neem Ka Thana	Sikar	Sikar	17
1886.	Nimod	Sikar	Sikar	73
1887.	Pachar	Sikar	Sikar	27
1888.	Palsana	Sikar	Sikar	119
1889.	Parthivipura	Sikar	Sikar	85
1890.	Patan	Sikar	Sikar	151
1891.	Patoda	Sikar	Sikar	184
1892.	Phadanpura	Sikar	Sikar	105
1893.	Phagalawa	Sikar	Sikar	184
1894.	Pilionka Dahar	Sikar	Sikar	184
1895.	Piprali	Sikar	Sikar	7
1896.	Raghunathgarh	Sikar	Sikar	77
1897.	Ramgarh	Sikar	Sikar	80
1898.	Ranoli	Sikar	Sikar	144
1899.	Rashidpura	Sikar	Sikar	218
1900.	Reengus	Sikar	Sikar	22
1901.	Rollsahabsar	Sikar	Sikar	190
1902.	Roopgarh	Sikar	Sikar	113
1903.	Sangaliya	Sikar	Sikar	14
1904.	Sanwaloda Purohitan	Sikar	Sikar	70
1905.	Shivsingpura	Sikar	Sikar	0
1906.	Sihot Bari	Sikar	Sikar	100
1907.	Sihot Chhoti	Sikar	Sikar	248
1908.	Sikar	Sikar	Sikar	200
1909.	Sirohi	Sikar	Sikar	19
1910.	Sri Madhopur	Sikar	Sikar	532

1	2	3	4	5
1911.	Surera	Sikar	Sikar	52
1912.	Tapipla	Sikar	Sikar	44
1913.	Tatanawa	Sikar	Sikar	151
1914.	Thikaria (Shatpura)	Sikar	Sikar	110
1915.	Thoi	Sikar	Sikar	175
1916.	Tihawali	Sikar	Sikar	100
1917.	Toda	Sikar	Sikar	40
1918.	Ahore	Sirohi	Jalore	250
1919.	Badanwari	Sirohi	Jalore	75
1920.	Bagoda	Sirohi	Jalore	18
1921.	Bagra	Sirohi	Jalore	93
1922.	Bakra Road	Sirohi	Jalore	4
1923.	Balwara	Sirohi	Jalore	37
1924.	Bargaon	Sirohi	Jalore	40
1925.	Bhadarajune	Sirohi	Jalore	82
1926.	Bhagli	Sirohi	Jalore	7
1927.	Bhalni	Sirohi	Jalore	33
1928.	Bhavrani	Sirohi	Jalore	40
1929.	Bhinmal	Sirohi	Jalore	235
1930.	Bhooti	Sirohi	Jalore	151
1931.	Bhorda	Sirohi	Jalore	62
1932.	Bibalsar	Sirohi	Jalore	6
1933.	Bishangarh	Sirohi	Jalore	55
1934.	Borta	Sirohi	Jalore	22
1935.	Chandrai	Sirohi	Jalore	80
1936.	Chandur	Sirohi	Jalore	17

1	2	3	4	5
1937.	Chitalwana	Sirohi	Jalore	68
1938.	Chorau	Sirohi	Jalore	20
1939.	Daspan	Sirohi	Jalore	92
1940.	Dewda	Sirohi	Jalore	140
1941.	Dewra	Sirohi	Jalore	45
1942.	Dhansa	Sirohi	Jalore	40
1943.	Dhumbadia	Sirohi	Jalore	75
1944.	Dungri	Sirohi	Jalore	40
1945.	Gudabalotan	Sirohi	Jalore	281
1946.	Hadecha	Sirohi	Jalore	92
1947.	Halibav	Sirohi	Jalore	116
1948.	Harji	Sirohi	Jalore	138
1949.	Jalore	Sirohi	Jalore	5
1950.	Jaswantpura	Sirohi	Jalore	30
1951.	Jeewana	Sirohi	Jalore	35
1952.	Jhab	Sirohi	Jalore	96
1953.	Junjani	Sirohi	Jalore	40
1954.	Karda	Sirohi	Jalore	36
1955.	Keswana	Sirohi	Jalore	42
1956.	Kuda	Sirohi	Jalore	20
1957.	Liyadra	Sirohi	Jalore	178
1958.	Malwara	Sirohi	Jalore	30
1959.	Mandawala	Sirohi	Jalore	48
1960.	Modran	Sirohi	Jalore	171
1961.	Morseen	Sirohi	Jalore	29
1962.	Nandiya	Sirohi	Jalore	80

1	2	3	4	5
1963.	Narta	Sirohi	Jalore	15
1964.	Nosra	Sirohi	Jalore	75
1965.	Panchala	Sirohi	Jalore	44
1966.	Pathmeda	Sirohi	Jalore	10
1967.	Pawli	Sirohi	Jalore	25
1968.	Posana	Sirohi	Jalore	185
1969.	Punasa	Sirohi	Jalore	220
1970.	Raipuriya	Sirohi	Jalore	10
1971.	Rajpura	Sirohi	Jalore	10
1972.	Rama	Sirohi	Jalore	35
1973.	Ramseen	Sirohi	Jalore	11
1974.	Raniwara	Sirohi	Jalore	30
1975.	Revatra	Sirohi	Jalore	45
1976.	San chore	Sirohi	Jalore	38
1977.	Sankarna	Sirohi	Jalore	82
1978.	Sarnau	Sirohi	Jalore	237
1979.	Sayla	Sirohi	Jalore	6
1980.	Sewada	Sirohi	Jalore	152
1981.	Sewadi	Sirohi	Jalore	52
1982.	Shankhwali	Sirohi	Jalore	38
1983.	Siyana	Sirohi	Jalore	9
1984.	Surawa	Sirohi	Jalore	57
1985.	Tawab	Sirohi	Jalore	5
1986.	Thobau	Sirohi	Jalore	145
1987.	Tiloda	Sirohi	Jalore	60
1988.	Umedabad	Sirohi	Jalore	45

1	2	3	4	5
1989.	Viol	Sirohi	Jalore	36
1990.	Aburoad	Sirohi	Sirohi	497
1991.	Achalgarh	Sirohi	Sirohi	8
1992.	Aia	Sirohi	Sirohi	0
1993.	Alpa	Sirohi	Sirohi	50
1994.	Anadra	Sirohi	Sirohi	11
1995.	Bharja	Sirohi	Sirohi	34
1996.	Bhatana	Sirohi	Sirohi	4
1997.	Dantrai	Sirohi	Sirohi	2
1998.	Dattani	Sirohi	Sirohi	2
1999.	Girwar	Sirohi	Sirohi	0
2000.	Gol	Sirohi	Sirohi	0
2001.	Guru Sikhar	Sirohi	Sirohi	0
2002.	JK Puram	Sirohi	Sirohi	80
2003.	Jaitawara	Sirohi	Sirohi	35
2004.	Jawal	Sirohi	Sirohi	19
2005.	Kailash Nagar	Sirohi	Sirohi	58
2006.	Kalandri	Sirohi	Sirohi	26
2007.	Ker	Sirohi	Sirohi	3
2008.	Keshavganj	Sirohi	Sirohi	32
2009.	Khejaria	Sirohi	Sirohi	17
2010.	Kivarli	Sirohi	Sirohi	35
2011.	Krisangang	Sirohi	Sirohi	10
2012.	Madani	Sirohi	Sirohi	15
2013.	Madiya	Sirohi	Sirohi	4
2014.	Magriwada	Sirohi	Sirohi	21

1	2	3	4	5
2015.	Manadar	Sirohi	Sirohi	11
2016.	Mandar	Sirohi	Sirohi	35
2017.	Mawal	Sirohi	Sirohi	10
2018.	Mount Abu	Sirohi	Sirohi	230
2019.	Mungthala	Sirohi	Sirohi	17
2020.	Nadia	Sirohi	Sirohi	27
2021.	Nagani	Sirohi	Sirohi	14
2022.	Naya Sanwara	Sirohi	Sirohi	100
2023.	Nimbaj	Sirohi	Sirohi	5
2024.	Padiv	Sirohi	Sirohi	20
2025.	Palri	Sirohi	Sirohi	160
2026.	Pindwara	Sirohi	Sirohi	45
2027.	Posalia	Sirohi	Sirohi	61
2028.	Reodar	Sirohi	Sirohi	29
2029.	Rohira	Sirohi	Sirohi	82
2030.	Shoeganj	Sirohi	Sirohi	156
2031.	Sidharat	Sirohi	Sirohi	10
2032.	Sildar	Sirohi	Sirohi	22
2033.	Sirodi	Sirohi	Sirohi	36
2034.	Sirohi	Sirohi	Sirohi	70
2035.	Swarupganj	Sirohi	Sirohi	19
2036.	Talheti	Sirohi	Sirohi	64
2037.	Tanwari	Sirohi	Sirohi	4
2038.	Varada	Sirohi	Sirohi	5
2039.	Aligarh	Tonk	Tonk	30
2040.	Anwa	Tonk	Tonk	2

1	2	3	4	5
2041.	Avikanagar	Tonk	Tonk	43
2042.	Benetha	Tonk	Tonk	59
2043.	Bansthali	Tonk	Tonk	3
2044.	Chennai	Tonk	Tonk	8
2045.	Chhan	Tonk	Tonk	30
2046.	Choru	Tonk	Tonk	20
2047.	Dangarthal	Tonk	Tonk	6
2048.	Datop	Tonk	Tonk	54
2049.	Datwas	Tonk	Tonk	14
2050.	Deoli	Tonk	Tonk	6
2051.	Devarawas	Tonk	Tonk	0
2052.	Dhuankala	Tonk	Tonk	2
2053.	Diggi	Tonk	Tonk	47
2054.	Dooni	Tonk	Tonk	3
2055.	Ghar	Tonk	Tonk	4
2056.	Ghas	Tonk	Tonk	90
2057.	Hatuna	Tonk	Tonk	50
2058.	Jhirana	Tonk	Tonk	15
2059.	Kakor	Tonk	Tonk	81
2060.	Khareda Bujurg	Tonk	Tonk	14
2061.	Lamba Bawari	Tonk	Tonk	104
2062.	Lambahari Singh	Tonk	Tonk	50
2063.	Lawa	Tonk	Tonk	0
2064.	Malpura	Tonk	Tonk	81
2065.	Mendwas	Tonk	Tonk	50
2066.	Mor	Tonk	Tonk	30

1	2	3	4	5
2067.	Mundia	Tonk	Tonk	12
2068.	Nagar	Tonk	Tonk	5
2069.	Nagar Fort	Tonk	Tonk	4
2070.	Nasirda	Tonk	Tonk	2
2071.	Negariya	Tonk	Tonk	0
2072.	Newai	Tonk	Tonk	28
2073.	Newariya	Tonk	Tonk	3
2074.	Pachewar	Tonk	Tonk	10
2075.	Pahari	Tonk	Tonk	0
2076.	Panwar	Tonk	Tonk	5
2077.	Piploo	Tonk	Tonk	9
2078.	Raholy	Tonk	Tonk	8
2079.	Rajmahal	Tonk	Tonk	2
2080.	Siras	Tonk	Tonk	57
2081.	Sitarampura	Tonk	Tonk	32
2082.	Sohela	Tonk	Tonk	12
2083.	Todarai Singh	Tonk	Tonk	188
2084.	Tonk	Tonk	Tonk	600
2085.	Tordi	Tonk	Tonk	38
2086.	Uniara	Tonk	Tonk	15
2087.	Aatma	Udaipur	Rajsamand	2
2088.	Ajeetgarh	Udaipur	Rajsamand	2
2089.	Amet SDCC	Udaipur	Rajsamand	175
2090.	Bagana	Udaipur	Rajsamand	0
2091.	Bali Jassakheda	Udaipur	Rajsamand	32
2092.	Banediya	Udaipur	Rajsamand	21

1	2	3	4	5
2093.	Barar	Udaipur	Rajsamand	18
2094.	Barzal	Udaipur	Rajsamand	0
2095.	Him SDCC	Udaipur	Rajsamand	20
2096.	Binol	Udaipur	Rajsamand	1
2097.	Charana	Udaipur	Rajsamand	42
2098.	Charbhujaji SDCC	Udaipur	Rajsamand	54
2099.	Dariba	Udaipur	Rajsamand	35
2100.	Dawer SDCC	Udaipur	Rajsamand	12
2101.	Delwara	Udaipur	Rajsamand	2
2102.	Deogarh SDCC	Udaipur	Rajsamand	20
2103.	Gajpur	Udaipur	Rajsamand	51
2104.	Galwa	Udaipur	Rajsamand	51
2105.	Gaongurha	Udaipur	Rajsamand	6
2106.	Ghoraghati	Udaipur	Rajsamand	41
2107.	Gilund	Udaipur	Rajsamand	26
2108.	Gugli	Udaipur	Rajsamand	57
2109.	Heera Ka Badia	Udaipur	Rajsamand	3
2110.	Jhilola	Udaipur	Rajsamand	26
2111.	Jogela	Udaipur	Rajsamand	0
2112.	Kaladeh	Udaipur	Rajsamand	7
2113.	Kamla	Udaipur	Rajsamand	0
2114.	Kelwa	Udaipur	Rajsamand	117
2115.	Kelwara	Udaipur	Rajsamand	50
2116.	Khamnore	Udaipur	Rajsamand	31
2117.	Khimakheda	Udaipur	Rajsamand	0
2118.	KKR M. Chowk RSU	Udaipur	Rajsamand	12

1	2	3	4	5
2119.	KKR Main SDCC	Udaipur	Rajsamand	19
2120.	Kuanthal	Udaipur	Rajsamand	20
2121.	Kundwa	Udaipur	Rajsamand	25
2122.	Kunwaria	Udaipur	Rajsamand	5
2123.	Kuraj	Udaipur	Rajsamand	67
2124.	Lakhaguda	Udaipur	Rajsamand	1
2125.	Lamboni	Udaipur	Rajsamand	65
2126.	Lawa Sardargarh	Udaipur	Rajsamand	88
2127.	Machind	Udaipur	Rajsamand	16
2128.	Madaria	Udaipur	Rajsamand	5
2129.	Mandawar	Udaipur	Rajsamand	0
2130.	Mohi	Udaipur	Rajsamand	21
2131.	Namana	Udaipur	Rajsamand	14
2132.	Nathdwara SDCC	Udaipur	Rajsamand	0
2133.	Padasali	Udaipur	Rajsamand	9
2134.	Pipli	Udaipur	Rajsamand	9
2135.	Punawali	Udaipur	Rajsamand	0
2136.	Ralimagra	Udaipur	Rajsamand	83
2137.	Richhed	Udaipur	Rajsamand	82
2138.	Salore	Udaipur	Rajsamand	37
2139.	Sema	Udaipur	Rajsamand	22
2140.	Sewantri	Udaipur	Rajsamand	3
2141.	Shishoda	Udaipur	Rajsamand	15
2142.	Tal	Udaipur	Rajsamand	2
2143.	Theekarwas	Udaipur	Rajsamand	28
2144.	Asoliyaki Madri	Udaipur	Udaipur	74

1	2	3	4	5
2145.	Bagdunda	Udaipur	Udaipur	18
2146.	Baghpura	Udaipur	Udaipur	14
2147.	Bambora	Udaipur	Udaipur	42
2148.	Batharda Kalan	Udaipur	Udaipur	39
2149.	Bawalwara	Udaipur	Udaipur	53
2150.	Bhabrana	Udaipur	Udaipur	12
2151.	Bhanpura	Udaipur	Udaipur	9
2152.	Bhatewar	Udaipur	Udaipur	103
2153.	Bhinder	Udaipur	Udaipur	165
2154.	Bhomatawara	Udaipur	Udaipur	31
2155.	Chandesara	Udaipur	Udaipur	71
2156.	Chawand SDCC	Udaipur	Udaipur	117
2157.	Chirwa	Udaipur	Udaipur	28
2158.	Dabok	Udaipur	Udaipur	153
2159.	Dhariawad SDCC	Udaipur	Udaipur	86
2160.	Fatehnagar SDCC	Udaipur	Udaipur	150
2161.	Ghasa	Udaipur	Udaipur	101
2162.	Ghori	Udaipur	Udaipur	45
2163.	Gingia	Udaipur	Udaipur	63
2164.	Gogunda SDCC	Udaipur	Udaipur	145
2165.	HM RSU-4	Udaipur	Udaipur	91
2166.	Intali Khera	Udaipur	Udaipur	9
2167.	Jagat	Udaipur	Udaipur	15
2168.	Jawad	Udaipur	Udaipur	80
2169.	Jawas	Udaipur	Udaipur	31
2170.	Jatana	Udaipur	Udaipur	77
2171.	Jhadol (P) SDCC	Udaipur	Udaipur	210

1	2	3	4	5
2172.	Jhadol (S)	Udaipur	Udaipur	75
2173.	Kadiya	Udaipur	Udaipur	63
2174.	Kaloda	Udaipur	Udaipur	21
2175.	Kalyanpur	Udaipur	Udaipur	83
2176.	Kanod	Udaipur	Udaipur	111
2177.	Karawali	Udaipur	Udaipur	43
2178.	Kathar	Udaipur	Udaipur	22
2179.	Khempur	Udaipur	Udaipur	16
2180.	Kheroda	Udaipur	Udaipur	60
2181.	Kherwara SDCC	Udaipur	Udaipur	156
2182.	Khunta	Udaipur	Udaipur	2
2183.	Kolyari	Udaipur	Udaipur	18
2184.	Kotra SDCC	Udaipur	Udaipur	2
2185.	Kun	Udaipur	Udaipur	1
2186.	Kunthwas	Udaipur	Udaipur	42
2187.	Kurabar	Udaipur	Udaipur	84
2188.	Lakarwas	Udaipur	Udaipur	75
2189.	Madar	Udaipur	Udaipur	51
2190.	Mavli	Udaipur	Udaipur	32
2191.	Mungana	Udaipur	Udaipur	46
2192.	Nai	Udaipur	Udaipur	36
2193.	Nandeshma	Udaipur	Udaipur	136
2194.	Nayagaon	Udaipur	Udaipur	186
2195.	Palana Kalan	Udaipur	Udaipur	52
2196.	Palodara	Udaipur	Udaipur	33
2197.	Parsad	Udaipur	Udaipur	29
2198.	Parsola	Udaipur	Udaipur	35

1	2	3	4	5
2199.	Phalasiya	Udaipur	Udaipur	7
2200.	Rama	Udaipur	Udaipur	26
2201.	Rikhabdeo	Udaipur	Udaipur	85
2202.	Rundera	Udaipur	Udaipur	114
2203.	Sakorda	Udaipur	Udaipur	52
2204.	Saleda	Udaipur	Udaipur	31
2205.	Salumber SDCC	Udaipur	Udaipur	218
2206.	Saroli	Udaipur	Udaipur	44
2207.	Semad	Udaipur	Udaipur	122
2208.	Semari	Udaipur	Udaipur	81
2209.	Sriya	Udaipur	Udaipur	57
2210.	Thamla	Udaipur	Udaipur	46
2211.	Tidi	Udaipur	Udaipur	30
2212.	Tokar	Udaipur	Udaipur	27
2213.	UP Ambamata-RSU	Udaipur	Udaipur	86
2214.	UP E10B Main SDCC	Udaipur	Udaipur	834
2215.	UP EWSD Main	Udaipur	Udaipur	0
2216.	UP Fateh Pura RSU	Udaipur	Udaipur	31
2217.	UP KUM RLU-1	Udaipur	Udaipur	0
2218.	UP KUM RSU-1	Udaipur	Udaipur	577
2219.	UP Madri RSU-2U	daipur	Udaipur	163
2220.	UP Sukher RSU-3	Udaipur	Udaipur	265
2221.	Vallabhnagar SDCC	Udaipur	Udaipur	123
2222.	Wana	Udaipur	Udaipur	149
2223.	Was	Udaipur	Udaipur	19
2224.	Zawar	Udaipur	Udaipur	25
Total				100877

Commuted Leave

6238. SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to allow Central Government employees (Non-Gazetted) to avail commuted leave on submission of Medical certificate of a RMP doctor is under the consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, since when this proposal is pending with the Government; and

(c) the time by which a final decision is likely to be made on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) to (c) Orders in this regard were issued vide orders dated 15.6.2001 and 17.8.2001.

Medical Reimbursement to Retired Employees

6239. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the retired Central Government Employees living in the area not covered under CGHS facility are entitled to get medical reimbursement in respect of amount spent by them on their heart operation and treatment in CGHS recognized/approved/private hospitals particularly Batra Hospital, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the amount admissible to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) Retired Central Government servants living in a non-CGHS area but registered as a CGHS beneficiary with the nearest CGHS covered city are entitled for reimbursement of medical expenditure incurred for heart operation and treatment in private hospitals recognised under CGHS, after obtaining prior permission of the CMO in-charge of the concerned dispensary.

If a retired Central Government servant is registered with CGHS Delhi, then he is eligible for treatment in private hospitals recognised under CGHS Delhi including Batra Hospital, New Delhi.

Ceiling rates for various medical procedures/tests/investigations along with the list of private hospitals recognised under CGHS Delhi have been recently revised vide Dept. of Health's O.M. dated 7.9.2001 read with O.Ms. dated 15.3.2002 and 6.5.2002, copies of which have already been circulated to all Ministries/Depts. of the Government of India.

Mediclaim Insurance for Ayurvedic Treatment

6240. SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mediclaim covers all types of allopathic and other treatment except the Ayurvedic treatment;

(b) if so, whether the Government have received representations urging the department to clarify the policy and if needed to amend the same;

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to protect and support Ayurvedic treatment by getting it included in Mediclaim Insurance Coverage;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) United India Insurance Co. Ltd., Chennai and the New India Assurance Company Ltd., Mumbai have informed that the mediclaim insurance covers treatment for any allopathic, Ayurvedic treatment excluding naturopathy treatment in any hospital as indoor patient.

(c) to (e) Does not arise as Ayurvedic treatment is already eligible for reimbursement under Mediclaim Policy. The Mediclaim policy covers hospitalization expenses for illness or injury upon the advice of a registered qualified medical practitioner.

Appointment on Compassionate Grounds

6241. SHRI KISHAN SINGH SANGWAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the criterion for appointment on compassionate grounds in P&T Department;

(b) the number of employees died while in service during 1999, 2000 and 2001;

(c) whether all the eligible dependents of the expired employees who expired during the above years have been provided with the suitable jobs on compassionate grounds;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for providing employment to those dependents whose candidatures have been rejected by the departmental heads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) The criterion for appointment on compassionate grounds as prescribed in the guidelines for this purpose by the nodal Ministry i.e. Department of Personnel and Training, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions is followed in the Departments of Posts and Telecommunications. As per the said guidelines, the appointment on compassionate grounds is granted to a dependant family member of a Government Servant who dies in harness or who is retired on medical grounds, thereby leaving his family in penury and without any means of livelihood. The object is to relieve the family of the Government Servant concerned from financial destitution and to help it get over emergency. Compassionate appointment can be made up to maximum of 5% of vacancies arising in within a year under direct recruitment quota in Groups 'C' or 'D' posts.

(b) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid down on the Table of the House.

(e) In accordance with the guidelines of the nodal Ministry, the compassionate appointment is restricted to 5% of the direct recruitment vacancies arising within one year. The appointment is contingent upon the relative merit and degree of indigency among the applicants subject to availability of vacancy within prescribed ceiling.

Development of Inland Waterways

6242. SHRI NAMDEO HARBAJI DIWATHE:
SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any special plan to develop Waterways including Inland Waterways particularly in the Eastern States in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government have received any proposals from State Governments for financial assistance to develop different waterways in their respective States;

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

(e) the total financial assistance provided to each State for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK): (a) and (b) There is a special plan for developing the inland waterways in the Eastern States of the Country. National Waterway No. 1 the river Ganga from Allahabad to Haldia passing through the States of U.P., Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal is being developed by the Government for inland navigation. For developing of inland waterways in the eastern states, techno-economic feasibility studies of D.V.C. Canal in West Bengal and East Coast Canal integrated with Brahmani river in the States of Orissa and West Bengal have been conducted. Declaration of these waterways and their subsequent development would depend on availability of resources.

(c) to (e) Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of Inland Water Transport by the State Govt., financial assistance up to 50% cost of the approved scheme is being provided by the Central Government to the respective states on loan on reimbursement basis. State Governments of Bihar, Goa, Kerala, U.P. and West Bengal have some approved Centrally Sponsored Schemes under which financial assistance has been provided by the Central Government for the on-going sanctioned schemes given at the Statement enclosed.

Statement

List of Centrally Sponsored Scheme—Sanctioned Schemes

(Amount in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Scheme	Sanctioned Cost	Central Share	Amount Released Upto 2001-2002
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bihar	Hydrographic Survey in river Gandak & Kosi	47.076	20.000	7.000
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Hydrographic Survey and Techno-Economic feasibility Study in river Ghaghra	56.000	28.000	22.570

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Goa	Capital Dredging of Mandavi-Zuari and Mupusa rivers	159.660	79.830	62.580
4a.	West Bengal	Construction of 5 terminals across river Hooghly at selected sites	225.000	112.500	106.900
b.	West Bengal	Construction of Jetties at Haldia, Kachuberia and Lot 8	630.520	315.260	315.260
c.	West Bengal	Construction of Jetty at Raichak	140.000	70000	70.000
5a.	Kerala	Modernisation of 55 Jetties for Ferry Services	136.380	68.190	53.446
b.	Kerala	Modernisation of 379 Jetties. Consolidated Project proposal	614.570	307.290	266.000
c.	Kerala	Modernisation and improvement of waterway from Kotti-Kottappuram	321.210	160.610	60.000

Total Rs. 963.756 lakhs

AIDS Vaccine

6243. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to initiate a project to develop a vaccine against AIDS;

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure the ethical and social transparency of the vaccine trials;

(c) whether the Government are seeking cooperation from the pharmaceutical companies in developing the vaccine; and

(d) if so, the present status of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of India has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI), USA to accelerate the efforts to develop an AID Vaccine appropriate for use in India. The Government of India and IAVI agreement is based on a commitment to partnerships and transparency in vaccine trials and development of vaccine. The researchers will strictly adhere to ethical guidelines approved by Indian Council of Medical Research. In order to ensure complete transparency in AIDS vaccine research and development, an Advisory Group has been constituted which includes

scientists, doctors, gender experts, epidemiologists, economists, representatives of people living with HIV/AIDS, legal experts, media, and NGOs.

(c) and (d) Government would seek cooperation of pharmaceutical companies in developing the vaccine only when the suitable candidate(s) is developed and tested rigorously for its safety and efficacy.

World wide HIV/AIDS Deaths

6244. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the latest study conducted by UNAIDS uptill the year 1999, 16.3 million people died to HIV/AIDS, world wide; and

(b) if so, exact number of deaths reported in India during the last three years, Year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement indicating State-wise reported number of deaths during the last three years enclosed.

Statement

S.No.	State/UT	1999	2000	2001
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	53
2.	Assam	-	1	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-
4.	A&N Islands	-	7	2
5.	Bihar	5	7	1
6.	Chandigarh	-	13	29
7.	Punjab	-	-	-
8.	Delhi	-	24	27
9.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-
10.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2	-	-
11.	Goa	-	3	15
12.	Gujarat	12	-	20
13.	Haryana	-	5	-
14.	Himachal Pradesh	6	-	-
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-
16.	Karnataka	20	19	27
17.	Kerala	13	-	-
18.	Lakshdweep	4	-	-
19.	Madhya Pradesh	-	50	5
20.	Maharashtra	80	77	176
21.	Manipur	2	17	50
22.	Mizoram	-	7	-
23.	Meghalaya	1	-	-
24.	Nagaland	12	25	28
25.	Orissa	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Pondicherry	71	-	-
27.	Rajasthan	-	-	-
28.	Sikkim	1	-	-
29.	Tamil Nadu	-	119	249
30.	Tripura	-	-	-
31.	Uttar Pradesh	-	4	15
32.	West Bengal	-	-	68
Total		229	378	765

Corruption in MCI

6245. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the news item appeared in the *Indian Express* dated March 29, 2002 regarding the corruption in Medical Council of India;

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

(c) whether the New Administrator has sought help of Supreme Court of India to rout out corruption and improve working of MCI; and

(d) if so, the measures taken so far by the Government to improve the working of MCI and to remove the corrupt officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Administrator has filed an I.A. in C.A. No. 605-606-Union of India versus Dr. Harish Bhalla & Others. The issues taken up in this. I.A. have also been reflected in the news item appearing in the *Indian Express*. The case is coming up for hearing in the Supreme Court of India in the 3rd week of July, 2002.

Haj Quota for Karnataka

6246. SHRI G. PUTTASWAMY GOWDA:
SHRI AMBAREESHA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Haj pilgrims Quota allocated to each State;

(b) whether Karnataka has been requesting the Union Government to raise the Haj Quota for the State;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): (a) The details of Haj Pilgrims Quota allocated to each State during Haj 2002 is given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) Haj Committee (India) has received no request from Karnataka for increase in the Quota.

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

Statement

Statement showing State-wise Quota allotted during Haj 2002

Sl.No.	States	Quota
1	2	3
1.	Daman Diu	40
2.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	40
3.	Goa	60

1	2	3
4.	Madhya Pradesh	2165
5.	Maharashtra	5030
6.	Gujarat	2378
7.	Karnataka	3451
8.	Andhra Pradesh	3906
9.	Andaman and Nicobar	60
10.	Pondicherry	60
11.	Tamil Nadu	2013
12.	Kerala	4476
13.	Lakshadweep	121
14.	Assam	4270
15.	Bihar	8432
16.	Manipur	88
17.	Orissa	381
18.	Tripura	130
19.	West Bengal	10600
20.	Chandigarh	60
21.	Delhi	587
22.	Haryana	504

1	2	3
23.	Himachal Pradesh	50
24.	Punjab	158
25.	Rajasthan	2325
26.	Jammu and Kashmir	2718
27.	Uttar Pradesh	15897
	Government Quota	2000
Total		72000

Commemorative Stamp

6247. SHRI AMBAREESHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of proposals from State Government regarding release of Commemorative Stamp in memory of great leaders/persons have been received by the Central Government;

(b) if so, the details of such proposals received during the last three years, State-wise; Year-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) to (c) The State-wise, Year-wise details of proposals for commemorative postage stamps on great leaders/persons received from State Governments during the last three years are given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

The State-wise, year-wise details of proposals for commemorative postage stamps on great leaders/persons received from State Governments during the last three years

Year 1999

Sl. No.	State	Name of the personality on whom the proposal is received	Action taken
1	2	3	4
1.	Maharashtra	1. Sane Gurui	1. Stamp issued on 25.01.2001

1	2	3	4
		2. Prabodhankar Thackeray	2. Stamp approved for issue in 2002
		3. Dadasaheb Kannamwar	3. This was not considered as the biographical details were not sent by the State Government
2.	Himachal Pradesh	Shaheed Durgamal Thapa & Dal Bahadur Thapa	The proposal was not approved as it did not conform to the guidelines
3.	Tamilnadu	Muthu Vijayaranghunatha Muthuramalinga Sethupathy	This was not considered as the biographical details were not sent by the State Government.
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	Brigadier Rajinder Singh	The stamp was issued on 27.10.1999
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Samrat Prithviraj Chouhan	The stamp was issued on 31.12.2000.
6.	Gujarat	Balwantrao Mehta	The stamp was issued on 17.2.2000.
Year 2000			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	N.T. Rama Rao	The stamp was issued on 28.5.2000.
2.	Assam	Gopinath Bordoloi	A stamp was already issued on 5.8.1991.
3.	Rajasthan	Acharya Jawaharlalji Maharaj	The proposal was not approved.
4.	West Bengal	Dr. Sukumar Sen	The proposal was not approved.
5.	Tamilnadu	Bharatidasan	The stamp was issued on 9.10.2001.
6.	Maharashtra	1. Vithalrao Vikhe Patil	1. The stamp is approved for issue in 2002.
		2. Anna Bhau Sathe	2. The stamp is approved for issue in 2002.
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Sardar Sobha Singh	Stamp issued on 29.11.2001.
Year 2001			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Dr. B. Viswanath	1. The proposal was not approved.
		2. C.R. Reddy	2. The proposal was not approved.
2.	Punjab	1. Bhagat Puran Singh	1. The proposal was not approved.
		2. Maharaja Ranjit Singh	2. The stamp was issued on 15.11.2001.
3.	Maharashtra	1. Krantisinha Nana Patil	1. This was not considered as the biographical details were not sent by the State Government.
		2. Sant Tukaram	2. The stamp is approved for issue in 2002.
4.	Gujarat	Prof. Chandra Vadan C. Mehta	This was not considered as the biographical details were not sent by the State Government.

1	2	3	4
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Yashpal Sharma	The stamp is approved to be issued in the year 2003.
6.	Orissa	Kuntala Kumari Sabat	Issue of special cover has been approved.
7.	Rajasthan	Maharaja Surajmal	The proposal was not approved.

Guidelines for Doctors

6248. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently issued some guidelines for doctors through a notification;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of cases noticed by the Government where these guidelines have been violated by the doctors; and

(d) the action taken by the Government against those who have not followed the guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002 have been published in the Official Gazette dated 6th April, 2002. As per these Regulations, the Medical Council of India or the State Medical Councils are empowered to award such punishment as deemed necessary or even removal of the name of any registered practitioner from the Register altogether or for a specified period in respect of any act of violation of the provisions of the Regulations which may be brought before it, after conducting an enquiry. As per information received from the Medical Council of India, they have not received any complaint so far for violation of the new regulations.

Hi-Tech Sensors

6249. SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether movements of Indian troops along the line of control in Kashmir are being closely monitored by US satellites; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) and (b) As per International Conventions, satellites of any country can take imageries of any part of the world. Satellite imageries can be used for different purposes including, strategic applications and monitoring of certain changes on the ground. Keeping this in view, appropriate measures have been taken by the Government to safeguard the interests of the country.

Non-Implementation of Mental Health Act

6250. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY:
SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:
SHRI ANANT GUDHE:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Supreme Court has made certain directions to the Union Government as well as to State Governments in the month of October, 2001 in regard to implementation of Mental Health Act and several other Acts relating to mentally ill patients;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether none of the State Governments have complied with the said directions;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the apex court had then directed to comply with its orders by 29th January, 2002 and all the concerned principal health secretaries were also asked to appear before the court personally on that date;

(f) if so, whether the Union/State Governments have complied with the orders of the Supreme Court in the matter; and

(g) if not, the steps taken/being taken by the Union Government to ensure the implementation of said directions by all the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (g) In its order dated 15.10.2001, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India directed the State Governments and the Central Mental Health Authority, constituted under section 3 of the Mental Health Act, 1987 to conduct a survey on an All India basis with a view to identify registered and unregistered asylums as also about the state of facilities available in such asylums for treating mentally challenged and submit a compliance report within three months. The Central Government completed the survey and filed its affidavit. However, some of the State Governments sought extension of time for compliance with the directions of the Hon'ble Court when the matter came up for hearing on 21.1.2002 and 29.1.2002, and have subsequently done so.

Purchase of Hardware by Embassy in Paris

6251. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CAG in its report no. 2 of 2002 (Civil) vide para 9.1 has brought out the fact of infructuous expenditure on the purchase of hardware, without the required software, by the Embassy of India, Paris;

(b) whether it is a fact that his Ministry to whom a reference was made by the Mission in 1997 to procure the software remained undecisive till 2000;

(c) whether the hardware purchased in July 1997 became obsolete rendering infructuous expenditure;

(d) if so, whether the Government has investigated the matter; and

(e) if so, the details of the action taken against the persons found responsible for it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The Ministry of External Affairs has been working on adopting a uniform software which could be applicable to all Missions/Posts abroad where computerisation of Consular Wings is proposed to be undertaken. The Ministry has signed a contract with M/s Birlasoft Ltd., to develop the said software.

(c) The configuration of computer hardware in Embassy of India, Paris was drawn up by former Advisor (Computers), India Trade Centre, Brussels, and the hardware purchased has been put to use with the available software.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Review of IAS and IPS System

6252. SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the IAS and IPS system and the work done by them thereby;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) to (c) No Sir. There exists under the relevant Rules provision for cadre reviews every five years. However, the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) had also appointed a Committee to review the existing Scheme of Combined Civil Services Examination. The Committee has since submitted its report to UPSC.

Abolition of Posts

6253. SHRI NAGMANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the category-wise number of posts abolished so far till date in pursuance of the recommendation made by the Fifth Pay Commission to abolish three lakh posts;

(b) whether the Government propose to reduce the number of the Central Government employees during the year 2002 and 2003; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES

AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) The Fifth Central Pay Commission had, *inter alia*, recommended abolition of 3.50 lakhs vacant posts. The recommendation of the commission in this regard was not accepted and need-based recruitment was continued. However, the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) have issued instructions in August, 1999 to all the Ministries/Departments etc. requesting them, *inter alia*, to undertake a review of all the posts which were lying vacant in consultation with the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure). These instructions, *inter alia*, envisage that till the review is completed, no vacant post will be filled up except with the approval of Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure).

(b) and (c) The Finance Minister in his Budget Speech for 2001-2002 had, *inter alia*, announced limiting fresh recruitment to 1 per cent of the total civilian staff strength annually (as against 3 per cent retirement every year) so as to achieve the target of reduction of posts by 10 per cent in five years. The Department of Personnel and Training has accordingly issued instructions on 16 May, 2001 to limit the direct recruitment to one-third of the direct recruitment vacancies arising in a year subject to a further ceiling that this does not exceed 1 per cent of the total sanctioned strength of the Ministry/Department. The Ministries/Departments have accordingly been advised to prepare the Annual Direct Recruitment Plans, starting with the year 2001-2002.

On the basis of the recommendations of the Expenditure Reforms Commission, approximately 17,200 posts have so far been abolished/identified for abolition. Details of category-wise posts to be abolished during 2002-2003 are not centrally maintained.

[English]

Level of Aflatoxin in Milk

6254. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent study has revealed non-permissible levels of Aflatoxin in milk in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to reduce the said level in milk?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (c) No such report has come to the notice of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare or the Dairy Division of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying. However, a maximum tolerance limit of 0.03 mg/kg for Aflatoxin in all foods including milk has been prescribed under Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955.

Child Health Care Programmes

6255. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the children upto the age of five years belonging to poor families are deficient of iron, folic acid and zinc with the result they do not develop fully;

(b) if so, whether the Government have carried out any survey in this respect;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) the amount spent during the Ninth Five Year Plan on this account and the reasons for not reaching this benefit to undernourished children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (d) Anaemia due to Iron deficiency is the most wide spread micronutrient deficiency disease. As per the National Family Health Survey (98-99), 74.3% of children in the age group 6-35 months were found to have varying degrees of anaemia. These include 23% children with mild anaemia, 46% with moderate and 5% with severe anaemia. Prevalence of anaemia was observed to be high in children from rural areas, children of illiterate mothers and children whose mothers are severely anaemia. Evidence suggests that children in the age group 1-5 years were 20% deficient in RBC folate levels. The extent of zinc deficiency in the population has not been precisely quantified.

Under the Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Programme, iron and folic acid tablets are provided for prevention and treatment of anemia to pregnant women and young children. In addition, exclusive breast feeding and appropriate complementary feeding practices are promoted to improve the nutritional status of children. Expenditure on the Programmes inclusive of expenditure for provision for the above mentioned services during the years 1997-98 to 2001-02 is given in the table below:

Year	Programme	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in Crore)
1997-98	CSSM\$	296.50
	RCH	148.50
1998-99	RCH	542.02
1999-00	RCH	688.55
2000-01	RCH	820.73
2001-02	RCH	945.68*

*Amount allocated.

\$Child Survival and Safe Motherhood.

[Translation]

**Setting up of Trans-Himalayan
Development Authority**

6256. SHRI PADAM SEN CHOUDHRY:
SHRI RAMPAL SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to set up the Trans-Himalayan development authority for the development of Himalayan Region;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) The Union Government has no plan to set up any Trans Himalayan Development Authority;

(b) and (c) Questions do not arise.

[English]

Shifting of Headquarter of CAT

6257. SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representations from the State of Kerala regarding the shifting of the Head Quarters of Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) from Kochi to Thiruvananthapuram; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) No Sir. The Government has not received any such representations.

(b) Question does not arise.

Outstanding dues of NPC towards SEBs

6258. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:
SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the State Electricity Boards are not keen to purchase electricity from Nuclear Power Corporation (NPC) as it is expensive in comparison to thermal and hydel power;

(b) whether any directions have been issued to the State Governments to make use of nuclear power available in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the total outstanding amount to be recovered by State Electricity Boards from the NPC as on date, state-wise; and

(e) the steps taken to bring the nuclear power rates down at least at par with thermal/hydel power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) During the financial year 2001-2002, nuclear power stations generated about 19,200 Million Units of electricity at a capacity factor

of about 85%. The total power was absorbed by the concerned State Electricity Boards (SEBs) as per their allocations except for a few, who for their own reasons did not agree to take their share. In such cases, the power has been diverted to other needy SEBs. In regard to generation tariff, it varies from station to station depending on the capital cost or the level at which tariffs have been negotiated. The average tariff from all nuclear power stations is Rs. 2.39/kWh which is quite comparable with the tariffs at which power is being offered by the thermal power stations.

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

(d) NPCIL's outstanding from different SEBs, as on 28.2.2002, is Rs. 3743 crore inclusive of Delayed Payment Charges of Rs. 1565 crore. The State-wise details are shown in the Statement enclosed.

(e) NPCIL is taking appropriate steps to reduce the gestation period of the projects by standardisation of designs, adopting modern construction methods and better project management techniques. In addition, the unit sizes of the reactors are also progressively increased to get economy of scale in operation.

Statement

As on 28.2.2002
(Rs. in lakh)

State	Energy	DPC*	Total
MPEB (Madhya Pradesh)	73920	64622	138542
UPPCL (Uttar Pradesh)	15200	33480	48680
GEB (Gujarat)	11596	4198	15794
J&K (Jammu & Kashmir)	33383	12929	46312
HVPNL (Haryana)	25156	12271	37427
DVB (Delhi)	10420	12271	22691
APTRANSCO (Andhra Pradesh)	8858	7621	16479
KPTCIL (Karnataka)	9237	3759	12996
MSEB (Maharashtra)	1005	2342	3347
TNEB (Tamil Nadu)	11113	1119	12232
HPSEB (Himachal Pradesh)	1411	631	2042
RRVNL (Rajasthan)	15514	126	15640
KSEB (Kerala)	119	660	779
PSEB (Punjab)	836	433	1269
Chandigarh	35	6	41
Pondicherry	0	2	2
Total	217803	156470	374273

*DPC-Delayed Payment Charges.

[Translation]

**Amount allocated to Delhi for Annual Plan
for 2002-03**

6259. SHRI SUBODH ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to the Delhi Government for its annual plan for the year 2002-2003;

(b) whether top priority has been accorded to the power sector in the said annual plan;

(c) whether an increase of 24 per cent has been made in the allocation for the annual plan of 2002-2003 as compared to the previous years plan i.e. 2001-2002;

(d) whether Delhi Government have since utilized the funds allocated to it during the last year for its annual plan;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) Rs. 4700 crores has been fixed as the Outlay for the Annual Plan 2002-03 of National Territory of Delhi.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) Delhi Government is expected to have fully utilized the Outlay of Rs. 3800 crores approved for Annual Plan 2001-02.

(f) Does not arise.

Impact of Tobacco

6260. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special study has been conducted on the negative impact of tobacco;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the efforts made at the national level by the Government to tackle the hazards posed by tobacco on health and environment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) The consumption of tobacco has been established to be a major health hazard. Based on a few community-based surveys conducted in India, it is estimated that 8 lakh deaths per year could be attributed to tobacco use. Scientific investigations spread over three decades have confirmed and provided evidence of cigarette/beedi smoking to be the cause of cardiovascular diseases, stroke, obstructive airway disease, pregnancy complications including intra-uterine growth retardation and a variety of neoplasms including cancers of oral cavity, larynx, oesophagus, urinary bladder, kidney, stomach, pancreas, cervix and more recently of haematopoietic system. The studies have suggested conclusively that 50% of all smokers eventually die on account of it and the median survival of smokers is 7.5 years shorter compared to non smokers. Besides, involves, their children have an increased frequency of smoking, their children have an increased frequency of the respiratory and middle ear infections and are risk of impaired lung function increasing the severity of asthmatic episodes. Similarly, epidemiological studies have also substantiated increased risk of coronary heart diseases due to passive smoking.

(c) With a view to discourage use of tobacco products, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India has introduced a Bill, namely "The Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Bill, 2001, in the Rajya Sabha on 7th March, 2001. Intensive IEC campaigns are also undertaken through the print and electronic media to educate the masses about the ill effects of tobacco use.

[English]

Rest Areas In Gujarat

6261. SHRI DINSHA PATEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state the details of Rest Areas opened/proposed to be opened along the National Highways passing through Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI): At present no Rest Area has

been opened along the National Highways passing through Gujarat. However, two rest Areas are proposed to be provided in Km 23-24 and Km 78-79 of Ahmedabad-Vadodara Expressway.

Supply of Medicines to Dispensaries

6262. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY:
SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY:
SHRI C. SREENIVASAN:
SHRI NAMDEO HARBAJI DIWATHE:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the CGHS beneficiaries drawing medicines from dispensaries in Delhi, particularly in the North-West, Delhi, are facing great hardships as they are not getting medicines from the dispensaries due to strike by Chemists, who supply medicines to CGHS dispensaries;

(b) if so, the reasons for stopping supply of medicines by the Chemists; and

(c) the action Government have taken/proposed to restore normal supplies to the dispensaries so that the beneficiaries are saved from further hardships?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (c) The Authorised Local Chemists of CGHS Delhi had gone on strike during 1.4.2002 to 12.4.2002. The strike was restricted to Delhi only. The chemists were protesting against withholding of 10% of their bills submitted to the CGHS. This amount is being withheld in view of the matter relating to charging of sales tax by the chemists. These matters are now under reference to the C&AG.

During the strike period, to avoid any difficulties to the CGHS beneficiaries, they were allowed to purchase medicines from the open market and get reimbursement from the respective offices in the case of serving employees and from the CGHS in the case of pensioner beneficiaries.

[*Translation*]

Increase in Small Scale Industries Units

6263. DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:

Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of units of small scale industries in the country has increased from the financial year 1998-99 to 2001-02;

(b) if so, the extent to which such units have increased;

(c) whether the number of persons working therein has also increased;

(d) if so, the estimated number of persons increased;

(e) whether the Government have given incentives to the industries providing more employment opportunities during the said period; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) to (d) The increase from the financial year 1998-99 to 2001-2002 in the number of small scale industrial units in the country and in the number of persons working therein is estimated to be 3.84 lakhs and 20.65 lakhs respectively.

(e) and (f) While the development of small scale industries is primarily the responsibility of the State Government, the Central Government has been helping the States in their endeavour of developing these industries by implementing various schemes such as Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana, Integrated Infrastructure Development, Consultancy facilities and Service facilities for technological upgradation, entrepreneurship development etc. These schemes are applicable to the entire SSI sector including the industries providing more employment opportunities. A comprehensive policy package for the promotion and development of small scale industries and to enhance its competitiveness, both domestically and globally, was announced by the Prime Minister on 30th August, 2000. The policy package consists of enhanced fiscal and credit support, better infrastructure and marketing facilities and incentives for technology development.

Bridges and Culverts on National Highway Nos. 7 and 12

6264. SHRIMATI JAYASHREE BANERJEE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bridges and culverts at National Highway Nos. 7 and 12 in the districts of Jabalpur and Katni life span of which has expired;

(b) whether any proposal relating to their repair, strengthening and widening is pending; and

(c) if so, the time by which the above proposal is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI): (a) Life span of bridges and culverts on NH-7 and NH-12 in the districts of Jabalpur and Katni have not expired since they do not require reconstruction.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Direct Exchange Lines

6265. DR. D.V.G. SHANKAR RAO:
SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of direct exchange lines installed by BSNL and MTNL till March 31, 2002;

(b) whether the Government propose to increase the installation of additional direct exchange lines in 2002-03; and

(c) if so, the details of the direct exchange lines proposed to be installed in various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) The number of direct exchange lines installed by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited till March 31, 2002 were 33,432,874 and 47,435,75 lines respectively.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The details of the direct exchange lines proposed to be installed in various States in 2002-2003 are given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

Details of proposed Addition of Direct Exchange Lines Circle-wise (2002-03)

S.No.	Name of the Circle	Proposed Addition of DELs
1	2	3
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	4000
2.	Andhra Pradesh	478000
3.	Assam	80000
4.	Bihar	253800
5.	Chhattisgarh	41500
6.	Gujarat	586000
7.	Haryana	231000
8.	Himachal Pradesh	96500
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	48000
10.	Jharkhand	100200
11.	Karnataka	414000
12.	Kerala	930000
13.	Madhya Pradesh	167500
14.	Maharashtra	626000
15.	North East-I	21500
16.	North East-II	15000
17.	Orissa	160000
18.	Punjab	456000
19.	Rajasthan	301000
20.	Tamilnadu	322000
21.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	297000
22.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	240500
23.	Uttaranchal	60500

1	2	3
24.	West Bengal	266000
25.	Chennai	146000
26.	Kolkata	92000
BSNL Total		6434000
27.	Delhi	268200
28.	Mumbai	280800
MTNL Total		549000

*[Translation]***Robots Surgery**

6266. DR. ASHOK PATEL:
SHRI BHUPENDRASINH SOLANKI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal regarding surgery through Robots;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the proposal so far;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

*[English]***Indian Software Industry**

6267. SHRI GANTA SREENIVASA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the countries serving as big market for Indian software industry at present;

(b) the details of the market during the last three years, country-wise; and

(c) the details of the foreign exchange earned by the software industry during the above period, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): (a) and (b) A list of countries serving as big market for the Indian software industry and the details of software exports made to these countries during the last three years are given in the statement enclosed.

(c) The foreign exchange earnings from export of software during the period 1998-2002, year-wise, is given below:

(Rs. in crores)

1998-99	12,500
1999-2000	17,300
2000-2001	28,350
2001-2002	36,500 (estimated)

Statement*Top Destination Countries of India's Software Exports*

(Value in Rs. Crores)

S.No.	Country	Export during 2000-2001	Export during 1999-2000	Export during 1998-1999
1	2	3	4	5
1.	United States of America	16686.61	11258.11	7000.00
2.	United Kingdom	3744.24	2350.95	1800.00

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Germany	1080.86	687.66	420.00
4.	Singapore	1004.70	235.68	200.00
5.	Others	5833.59	2767.60	3080.00

*[Translation]***Financial Help to SSI**

6268. SHRI BHUPENDRASINH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to provide financial help to boost the small scale industries;

(b) if so, whether the Government have taken any steps in this direction so far;

(c) if so, the number of the small scale industries in Gujarat State to be provided with the above benefits; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) and (b) The Government have taken various measures for providing adequate financial assistance to support the Small Scale Industries, which include enhancement of working capital limit computed on the basis of minimum of 20% of annual projected turnover from Rs. 4 crore to Rs. 5 crore, enhancement in composite loan limit from Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 25 lakhs, raising of project cost limit under National Security Fund Scheme from Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 50 lakhs, revision in eligible loan limit for coverage under Credit Guarantee Scheme from Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 25 lakhs etc.

(c) Financial assistance to Small Scale Industries in the country including Gujarat State is provided by the banks and financial institutions based on the viability of the units.

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

*[English]***CGHS Website**

6269. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) propose to have its own website for the Central Government employees pensioners;

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

(c) the extent to which the Central Government Health Scheme beneficiaries are likely to be benefited from this website?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (c) There is a website of the Ministry of Health and Family viz. www.mohfw.nic.in which includes information on the CGHS containing the list of private hospitals recognised under CGHS Delhi along with rates for various medical procedures/tests/investigations.

Eradication of Diabetes

6270. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether April 7, 2002 was observed as the World Health Day;

(b) if so, the details of health programmes started by the Government on this day;

(c) whether the number of diabetic patients are constantly increasing in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the specific measures taken by the Government to educate people to fight against diabetes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No new health programmes have been launched on the World Health Day.

(c) and (d) The estimated number of diabetic patients in the country is 25 million. There is epidemiological evidence showing increase in prevalence of diabetes particularly in urban areas of the country. As per World Health Organization projects, India will have 57 million diabetics by 2025 when India may become the country to have the largest number of diabetic patients due to rapid increase in population, ageing population and lifestyle changes.

(e) National Diabetes Control Programme has been transferred to the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR). The ICMR has convened an Expert Group Meeting to formulate a revised comprehensive plan of action to combat the possible epidemic of Diabetes Mellitus through the Diabetes Control Programme. Under this plan stress will be laid on:

- (i) *Primary Prevention Activities*: IEC activities and public awareness campaigns stressing on healthy dietary and physical activity measures.
- (ii) *Secondary Prevention*: Evolve low cost management guidelines on diabetic care.

Expansion of Telephone Exchanges in U.P.

6271. SHRI C.N. SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone exchanges in Uttar Pradesh expanded and modern communication facilities provided during the last three years; and

(b) the details thereof, year-wise and district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) and (b) The year-wise and district-wise detail of number of telephone exchanges in Uttar Pradesh expanded during the last three years is given in the Statement-I enclosed.

(ii) Internet facility has been provided in all the District Headquarters of Uttar Pradesh in the year 1999-2000. Year-wise and District-wise details of providing intelligent network (IN) and integrated services digital network (ISDN), facilities are given in the Statement-II and III respectively.

Statement I

Details of Telephone Exchanges Expanded in U.P. during the last three years

S.No.	Name of the District	No. of Telephone Exchanges Expanded		
		1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Allahabad	8	31	15
2.	Kaushambhi	2	0	3
3.	Azamgarh	16	41	33
4.	Bahraich	5	12	14
5.	Ballia	6	15	8
6.	Banda	22	7	2
7.	Chitrakoot	2	5	0
8.	Barabanki	14	14	10

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Basti	13	14	8
10.	Siddharthnagar	2	4	2
11.	Sant Kabir Nagar	0	7	2
12.	Deoria	5	8	20
13.	Kushinagar	10	4	3
14.	Etawah	8	6	4
15.	Auriya	1	4	1
16.	Faizabad	15	12	8
17.	Ambedkarnagar	4	6	2
18.	Farrukhabad	27	6	17
19.	Kannauj	3	14	5
20.	Fatehpur	9	18	5
21.	Gazipur	12	6	3
22.	Gonda	8	11	12
23.	Balrampur	0	7	3
24.	Gorakhpur	6	29	15
25.	Maharajganj	2	9	3
26.	Hamirpur	14	8	3
27.	Mahoba	0	4	1
28.	Hardoi	15	12	2
29.	Jaunpur	18	26	25
30.	Jhansi	6	8	6
31.	Lalitpur	2	2	2
32.	Kanpur	25	21	24
33.	Kanpur Dehat	0	4	8
34.	Lakhimpur	32	34	18

1	2	3	4	5
35.	Lucknow	11	22	20
36.	Mainpuri	14	5	8
37.	Mau	14	27	8
38.	Mirzapur	29	19	29
39.	Sonbhadra	24	7	7
40.	Jalaun (Orai)	7	17	6
41.	Pratapgarh	12	20	20
42.	Raibareli	10	14	10
43.	Shahjahanpur	14	16	14
44.	Sitapur	7	17	12
45.	Sultanpur	31	30	17
46.	Unnao	22	26	9
47.	Varanasi	23	14	28
48.	Bhadohi	4	14	6
49.	Chandauli	1	10	7
50.	Shrawasti	0	4	6
51.	Agra	9	7	8
52.	Firozabad	2	2	2
53.	Aligarh	7	10	13
54.	Hathras	4	6	2
55.	Bareilly	3	6	16
56.	Badaun	2	5	7
57.	Bijnore	22	24	32
58.	Bulandshahar	2	4	7
59.	Etah	3	10	8
60.	Ghaziabad	22	29	36

1	2	3	4	5
61.	Meerut	21	21	19
62.	Baghpat	14	8	5
63.	Mathura	5	5	4
64.	Moradabad	21	19	19
65.	J.P. Nagar	9	10	8
66.	Muzaffarnagar	8	4	3
67.	G.B. Nagar	11	9	13
68.	Pilibhit	4	9	7
69.	Rampur	10	16	7
70.	Saharanpur	11	14	15
Total		725	889	725

Statement II*I.N. facility provided in the following Districts of U.P.*

During Year 1999-2000	During Year 2000-2001	During year 2001-2002
1	2	3
Kanpur	Uanna	Varanasi
Agra	Barabanki	Gorakhpur
Ghaziabad	Allahabad	Jhansi
Meerut	Etawah	Faizabad
G.B. Nagar	Bareilly	Mirzapur
		Basti
		Pratapgarh
		Orai
		Azamgarh
		Raibareli
		Jaunpur
		Banda
		Hamirpur

1	2	3
		Fatehpur
		Ghazipur
		Deoria
		Farrukhabad
		Hardoi
		Mau
		Mainpuri
		Shahjahanpur
		Moradabad
		Muzaffarnagar

Statement III*ISDN Facility provided in the following Districts of U.P.*

During Year 1999-2000	During Year 2000-2001	During Year 2001-2002
Basti	Firozabad	Azamgarh
Khaliabad	Mathura	Dibiapur (Etawah)
Farrukhabad		Sultanpur
Agra		Hardoi
Aligarh		Deoria
Bareilly		Raibareli
Badaun		Lakhimpur
Bijnore		Shahjahanpur
Bulandshahar		Baharaich
Etah		Gonda
Ghaziabad		Mau
Meerut		Pratapgarh
Baghpat		Mirzapur
Moradabad		Robertsganj (Sonbhadra)
J.P. Nagar		Chandauli
Muzaffarnagar		Orai
G.B. Nagar		Pilibhit
Rampur		
Saharanpur		

[Translation]

Computerisation of Post Offices

6272. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices which are proposed to be computerized in the wake of modernization of services during the year 2002-03, State-wise;

(b) the amount likely to be spent thereon; and

(c) the time by which this task is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) to (c) The number of post offices to be computerized during 2002-2003 will depend on fund allocation for the year, which is yet to be received.

Opening of New Post and Telegraph Offices and Telephone Exchanges

6273. SHRI JAIBHAN SINGH PAWAIYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to open new post and telegraph offices and telephone exchanges with STD facility in remote rural areas of Madhya Pradesh during 2002-03; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) and (b) Opening of new post offices in remote rural areas of Madhya Pradesh during 2002-2003 is subject to the fulfillment of the prescribed norms and availability of requisite resources. With the expansion of Telephone Network and induction of new technology with STD and FAX facilities throughout the country, the demand for Telegraphs is considerably reduced. Hence, there is no proposal to open new telegraph offices in the remote and rural areas of Madhya Pradesh during 2002-2003. There is proposal to open new Telephone Exchanges with STD facilities in the remote and rural areas of Madhya Pradesh during the year 2002-2003. The details of new Telephone Exchanges

proposed to be opened during 2002-2003 are given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

Details of new Telephone Exchanges proposed to be opened in remote rural areas of Madhya Pradesh during 2002-2003

Sl.No.	District	Station
1	2	3
1.	Betul	Kalyanpur
2.	Betul	Khomri (Dhaba)
3.	Betul	Madai Bujug
4.	Betul	Mehtpur
5.	Betul	Poni (Bihargaon)
6.	Betul	Sonora
7.	Chhatarpur	Bajna
8.	Chhatarpur	Bamhori
9.	Chhatarpur	Rangawan
10.	Chatarpur	Pahhra
11.	Guna	Ghat Bamoria
12.	Mandla	Dithori
13.	Mandla	Kakaiya
14.	Mandla	Limarua
15.	Mandsaur	Ajaipur
16.	Narsinghpur	Bhorjhar
17.	Panna	Pahadi Khuda
18.	Ratlam	Aswati
19.	Ratlam	Khajurideva
20.	Ratlam	Lod
21.	Ratlam	Sekhedi
22.	Rewa	Sonouri
23.	Sagar	Baleh
24.	Sagar	Bijora
25.	Sagar	Jhila

1	2	3
26.	Sagar	Luhari
27.	Satna	Badhaura
28.	Satna	Baraundha
29.	Satna	Bhumkhar
30.	Satna	Chandai
31.	Satna	Chhibora
32.	Satna	Churahata
33.	Satna	Goraiya
34.	Satna	Karasara
35.	Satna	Karigohi
36.	Satna	Karmau
37.	Satna	Kunchi
38.	Satna	Lagargawan
39.	Satna	Nakaila
40.	Satna	Raud
41.	Satna	Surwah
42.	Satna	Usrar
43.	Seoni	Bhimgad
44.	Seoni	Salua (Jhinjri)
45.	Shahdol	Burdwa
46.	Shahdol	Papund
47.	Shivpuri	Kararkhuda
48.	Sidhi	Gudwa
49.	Sidhi	Khutar
50.	Sidhi	Mada
51.	Sidhi	Mawai (Dadhiya)
52.	Sidhi	Padariya
53.	Sidhi	Patpara (Kamarji)
54.	Tikamgarh	Budhera

1	2	3
55.	Tikamgarh	Deri
56.	Tikamgarh	Jiwar
57.	Tikamgarh	Sendri
58.	Tikamgarh	Vermadong
59.	Vidisha	Inderwas

Telephone Bills Waived Off

6274. DR. BALI RAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of persons whose telephone bills were waived off under each Zonal General Manager of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited, in Delhi and Mumbai between 1.11.98 to 31.3.2002;

(b) the amount waived off in each case;

(c) the basis of waiving off bills amount; and

(d) the steps being taken to stop the practice of waiving off the bills in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) and (b) Sir, there are over 13,000 defaulters in Delhi and over 18,000 in Mumbai where the outstanding dues had been written off. Furnishing of case-wise details is not readily possible. Total number of cases and amount of bills written off during the period from 1.1.1998 to 31.3.2002 are as under:

	Delhi	Mumbai
No. of cases	13818	18137
Amount	Rs. 66.58 lakhs	Rs. 197.48 lakhs

(c) Sir, in any business organization there are some defaulters who do not pay the bills. In cases where such defaulters are not traceable, amount due is not recoverable even after disconnection of telephones/ associate telephone, referring the cases to Revenue authorities, Police authorities and even after deputing field staff for realization of outstanding dues, they are referred to High Power Committee or Liquidation Board for writing off the amount.

(d) Every effort is made to recover the outstanding among from defaulters and the write off is done as a last resort. Further, prompt action is being taken for disconnection of the telephone after two billing cycles so that arrear amount does not increase. Cases where heavy amounts are involved and are not time barred are also followed with the court.

[English]

Population Control

6275. SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite various policies and programmes launched by the Union Government to check increasing population in the country the problem of increase in population remains ineffective;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether some developing countries have succeeded in controlling population in their country;

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to adopt measures prevalent in this regard in those countries; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) It is incorrect to say that the policies and programmes have been ineffective to check increasing population growth. The decadal growth rate of population in the country rose from 13.31 per cent in 1951 to 21.64 per cent in 1961, and reached all time high of 24.80 per cent in 1971. After 1971, the average exponential growth rate of population began declining as follows:

1981	—	24.66%
1991	—	23.86%
2001	—	21.34%

For the country as a whole the achievements under the "National Family Welfare Programmes" have been substantial. Some States/UTs like Goa, Nagaland, Delhi, Kerala, Pondicherry, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Tamil

Nadu, Chandigarh and Mizoram have achieved replacement levels of fertility (Total Fertility Rate of 2.1). Other States/UTs like Manipur, Daman & Diu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Punjab, Arunachal Pradesh and Lakshadweep are close to achieving the total fertility rate of 2.1 goals. However, some States continue to lag behind, primarily on account of slow achievements of socio-economic indicators.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) In order to achieve population stabilization, and keeping in view the related achievements made by some developing countries like Sri Lanka, Indonesia, and Malaysia and the Programme of Action of International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) held at Cairo in 1994, the Government of India has adopted the National Population Policy (NPP), in Feb. 2000. NPP lists certain socio-demographic goals to be achieved by 2010. These are:

- (1) Address the unmet needs for basic reproductive and child health services, supplies and infrastructure.
- (2) Make school education upto age 14 free and compulsory and reduce dropouts at primary and secondary school levels to below 20 percent for both boys and girls.
- (3) Reduce infant mortality rate to below 30 per 1000 live births.
- (4) Reduce maternal mortality ratio to below 100 per 100,000 live births.
- (5) Achieve universal immunization of children against all vaccine preventable diseases.
- (6) Promote delayed marriage for girls, not earlier than age 18 and preferably after 20 years of age.
- (7) Achieve 80 percent institutional deliveries and 100 percent deliveries by trained persons.
- (8) Achieve universal access to information/counselling and services for fertility regulation and contraception with a wide basket of choices.
- (9) Achieve 100 per cent registration of births, deaths, marriages and pregnancy.
- (10) Contain the spread of Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and promote greater

integration between the management of Reproductive Tract Infection (RTI) and Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) and the National AIDS Control Organisation.

- (11) Prevent and control communicable diseases.
- (12) Integrate Indian System of Medicines (ISMN) in the provision of reproductive and child health services and in reaching out of households.
- (13) Promote vigorously the small family norm to achieve replacement levels to TFR.
- (14) Bring about convergence in implementation of related social sector programme so that family welfare becomes a people centered programme.

The effective steps taken after the adoption of NPP-2000 are as under:

- * State Governments have been advised to formulate State Population Policy with state specific strategies while maintaining the general spirit of National Population Policy, 2000 and also to constitute State Population Commission under the chairmanship of Chief Minister of respective State to review, monitor and give directions for the implementation of the State Population Policy with a view to meeting the goals set out in the National Population Policy, 2000.
- * The State Governments have also been advised to prepare firm and detailed action plan taking into account the ground realities and their area specific problems (region wise/district wise) for effective implementation of family welfare programme.
- * To enhance and accelerate performance in States with currently below average socio-demographic indices, an Empowered Action Group (EAG) has been constituted in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for preparation of area specific programmes with special emphasis on states that are lagging behind. A detailed database for eight states i.e. MP, UP, Bihar, Rajasthan, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Uttaranchal and Jharkhand has been compiled by the Department of Family Welfare to help guide the assessment of community needs.

- * The Government of India has constituted a National Commission on Population (NCP) on 11th May 2000 under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister of India and Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission as Vice Chairman. The main functions of NCP is to review, monitor and give directions for the implementation of the National Population Policy with a view to meeting the goals set out in the Policy.

[*Translation*]

**Threatening Mail Message to
Moscow Embassy**

6276. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:
SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADODA MANDLIK:
SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN:
SHRI C.N. SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Embassy in Moscow has received any threatening mail message wherein the Indians have been asked to leave Russia;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have taken up the issue with the Russian Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Embassy of India in Moscow received on 8 April, 2002 an e-mail from a person claiming to be the President of the Skinhead Group of Russia warning the foreign nationals and diplomats to immediately leave Russia or face consequences.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Government have taken up the matter with the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Embassy of the Russian Federation in India conveying the grave concern on increasing threats to Indian nationals from young neo-fascist elements (skinheads) in the Russian Federation. The Russian Government have assured assistance in the matter and have also assured that other appropriate measures will be taken towards this end. The Government continues to monitor the welfare of Indian nationals abroad.

*[English]***Sanjay Gandhi Hospital in Bangalore**

6277. SHRI R.S PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Sanjay Gandhi Accident (Emergency) Hospital, Bangalore is in a very bad condition both treatment and administration and the most essential apparatus like "C-Arms" "Arthoscopy" are not available in the hospital at present;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the State Government of Karnataka for financial support for the modernization of the hospital; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (d) 'Health' being a State subject, it is the responsibility of the respective State Government to provide medical facilities in their hospitals according to the need of the people. Under the Pilot Project for upgradation and strengthening of Emergency facilities of State Hospitals of towns/cities located on National Highways being implemented by this Ministry, a proposal from Government of Karnataka seeking financial assistance for upgradation of the Sanjay Gandhi Accident Hospital & Research Institute, Bangalore has been received. The proposal is being examined.

Production and Demand of Khadi

6278. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the production capacity and demand of Khadi in the country;

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to promote its export;

(c) whether any subsidies are provided to the Khadi producers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA): (a) The production capacity and demand of Khadi Industry as on 31.3.2001 is as under:

	Estimated Production capacity	Actual Reported
Cloth—Qty (Million Sq. Mtrs.)	74.10	75.39
Value (Rs. in crores)	459.38	465.17

The demand of Khadi has been estimated to be Rs. 570.55 crores in the year 2000-2001.

(b) For the development and promotion of Khadi and Village Industries in the country, including promotion of export of KVI products, the Government of India announced a package for the Khadi and Village industries sector on 14.5.2001. The main features of this package consist of a Rebate Policy for five years, option of Rebate and Market Development Assistance (MDA), Insurance cover to Khadi artisans, emphasis on improvement of Khadi products, creation of packaging and design facilities, measures to promote marketing, brand building, cluster development etc.

(c) No plan is under consideration to provide subsidies to Khadi producers.

(d) Does not arise.

*[Translation]***Irregularities in MTNL and BSNL**

6279. SHRI SHIVAJI MANE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether several irregularities have been unearthed in the BSNL and MTNL in recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the officers found involved;

(c) the action taken by the Government against these officers; and

(d) the number out of these officers who are still in Government service and the justification for their continuing in service despite their involvement in these irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) to (d) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Declaration of Brahmaputra River as National Waterways

6280. SHRI A.F. GOLAM OSMANI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken to make Brahmaputra river navigable after declaring it a national waterways;

(b) the total amount spent during the Ninth Five Year Plan, year-wise;

(c) the total quantum of goods carried during the above period; and

(d) the steps taken to develop inland water transport facilities of the river Barak through Bangladesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK): (a) After the declaration of Dhubri-Sadiya stretch of river Brahmaputra as National Waterway No. 2, annual schemes of river conservancy works including bandalling, channel marking etc. have been executed on year to year basis, with a view to maintaining navigable channel. Pilotage service for IWT vessels have also been provided. For undertaking dredging work, one hydraulic surface dredger has been constructed.

(b) The total amount spend on river Brahmaputra by Inland Waterways Authority of India during the 9th Plan is Rs. 25.66 Crores. Year-wise expenditure made is as given below:

	(Rs. in Crores)
1997-99	2.59
1998-99	5.83
1999-2001	3.22
2000-2001	5.26
2001-2002	8.76 (provisional)
Total	25.66

(c) The total quantum of goods carried by the Government Sector on river Brahmaputra during the 9th Plan (1997 & 2002) was of the order of approximately 1.50 lakh tonnes.

(d) River Barak is not a national waterway. However, Techno Economic Feasibility study for development of Kanimganj-Lakhimpur sector of river Barak and subsequent development will depend on availability of resources. The river Barak is already connected with Haldia Port through Bangladesh waterways for which inland water transit and trade protocol between India and Bangladesh exists.

IAS, IPS and IFS Cadre Officers

6281. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the State Governments have requested the Government not to send more IAS, IPS, IFS Cadre Officers to their States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons forwarded by these States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The State Government of Kerala have requested to dispense with the allotment of All India Services Officers for next two years as the State Government is facing severe financial crisis. The State Government of Haryana has declined to accept the IAS officers of 2001 batch (CSE-2000) on ground of over utilization of direct recruitment quota. Further, the State Government of Himachal Pradesh have requested not to allocate any IPS officers from CSE-2001 to effect 15% reduction in cadre strength of All India Services during the coming 5 years. The State Government of Sikkim have also requested not to allocate any IPS officers from CSE-2001 as their authorized direct recruitment quota is already full. Also, the State Government of Tripura have requested not to allocate any IFS officers for next two years on the ground that there is no vacancy available against direct recruitment quota upto May, 2005 in Tripura part of the Joint cadre of Manipur-Tripura.

**Expansion of Telephone Exchanges
in Maharashtra**

6282. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to expand the capacity of existing telephone exchanges and provide modern communication facility in Maharashtra during 2002-2003;

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

(c) the funds allocated by the Government for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of revenue district-wise planned expansion of existing Telephone Exchanges capacity in Maharashtra Telecom Circle (BSNL) for the year 2002-2003 is given in the statement. Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited which includes Thane and Navi Mumbai revenue districts proposes to expand capacity of new technology exchanges Mumbai by 300K line and also to provide 110 Digital Line Concentrator (DLCs), expanding Group Special Mobile (GSM) by 50K lines and expanding Wireless in Local Loop (WLL), switch capacity (CDMA technology) by 50K lines for providing modern communication facility.

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

Statement

Details of Revenue District-wise Proposed Expansion of Existing Telephone Exchanges Capacity in Maharashtra Circle for the year 2002-2003

Sl.No.	District	Capacity Planned in Lines
1	2	3
1.	Ahmednagar	28000
2.	Akola	3988
3.	Washim	2430
4.	Amravati	4150

1	2	3
5.	Aurangabad	16808
6.	Beed	2430
7.	Bhandara	2900
8.	Gondia	930
9.	Buldhana	964
10.	Chandrapur	5714
11.	Dhule	2360
12.	Nandurbar	1500
13.	Gadchiroli	1152
14.	Jalgaon	10018
15.	Jalna	1360
16.	Kalyan	51584
17.	Kolhapur	31008
18.	Latur	8140
19.	Nagpur	17214
20.	Nanded	9420
21.	Nasik	21124
22.	Osmanabad	4570
23.	Parbhani	4500
24.	Hingoli	2210
25.	Pune	67310
26.	Raigad	1710
27.	Ratnagiri	10860
28.	Sangli	9214
29.	Satara	7832
30.	Sindhudurg	8992
31.	Solapur	15206
32.	Wardha	4430
33.	Yeotmal	4462

Indo-US Coordination in Reconstruction work in Afghanistan

6283. SHRI B. VENKATESHWARLU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and the U.S. have held talks to coordinate the reconstruction work in Afghanistan and enhance stability in that country;

(b) if so, whether both the countries have agreed to train Afghanistan army and police;

(c) if so, the number of Indian personnel to be sent to Afghanistan to impart training; and

(d) the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): (a) to (d) As part of our efforts to assist Afghanistan, India has actively participated in various international efforts aimed at reconstruction and rebuilding Afghanistan. India has also been in bilateral dialogue with several countries, including the US, that have interest in Afghanistan, to discuss aspects relating to institution building of the Afghan Interim Administration in various fields, including in the field of Defence.

Research on AIDS

6284. SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA:
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:
SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several eminent scientists in foreign countries have expressed their desire to help Indian scientists in various themes of research on AIDS;

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

(c) whether the Government have held any discussions with foreign countries to provide help in research on AIDS;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a)

to (e) Yes, Sir. For promotion of the research in the field of HIV/Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD) prevention and control, an Indo-US Joint Statement between USA and Government of India was signed on June 13th 2000. The eminent scientists working in the field of HIV/AIDS from the National Institute of Health & other related Institutes like National Institute of Mental Health, National Institute of Allergy & Infectious Diseases, National Institute of Child Health and Human development etc. in USA would have collaborative research projects with Scientists from Indian Research Institutes like National AIDS Research Institute, Pune, tuberculosis Research Centre, Chennai, National Institute of Biologicals, NOIDA and National Institute of Virology, Pune etc. to initiate a range of HIV/AIDS and STD prevention research effort including behavioural intervention strategies and epidemiological and operational research on HIV/AIDS and STDs, including surveillance STD treatment and reproductive health.

Cellular Services

6285. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:
SHRI A. NARENDRA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of cellular cell phone companies providing cell phone facility in each State at present;

(b) the present tariff being charged for the said facility;

(c) the revenue received by the Government therefrom during each of the last two years and till date;

(d) whether the Cellular services have been slowly concentrating in the hands of few companies;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government propose to prevent the development of emerging monopolies of such companies ever this sector; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) Licences for providing Cellular Mobile Telephone Service (CMTS) have been granted for various service areas in the country, divided into 4 Metro City Service Areas and 20 Telecom Circle Service Areas. The Licences have not been granted State-wise, however, most of the Telecom Circles are contiguous with the state

boundaries. The names of the companies who have been granted the licences and status of provision of service is given in statement-I.

(b) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) is responsible for fixing of tariffs for Telecom Services including CMTS. As per the information provided by TRAI, the Telecommunication Tariff Order (TTO), 1999, TRAI has specified tariff for CMTS for the standard tariff package. This standard tariff package must always be offered to the subscribers and in addition, cellular service providers may offer alternative packages also. It present, the mandatory tariff package offered by cellular service providers in Metros includes a monthly rental of Rs. 475 and air-time charge of Rs. 4 per minute. In Telecom Circles the corresponding package is Rs. 500 for monthly rental and Rs. 4.50 for air-time. In many Telecom Service Areas the tariffs offered by Cellular Service Providers are lower. The Cellular Service Providers offer a number of alternative tariff packages with distinct features, in addition to the mandatory standard package, subject to the approval of the TRAI. As in January, 2002 there were approximately 740 tariff plans in existence across the

country with different combinations of rental and air-time charges. Subscribers are at liberty to choose the standard package or any of the alternative tariff packages.

(c) The details of revenue received by the Government towards License fees and wireless spectrum charges is given in Statement-II.

(d) to (g) The scheme for award of licences for CMTS envisages multiple operators in each service area. Presently, there are 80 licences owned by 26 companies including Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited/Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited for 24 Service Areas as per list given in Annexure-I. In most of the Telecom Service Areas 4 licences have been granted for providing CMTS. As per the terms and conditions of the CMTS Licence Agreement, no single company/legal person, shall have 10% or more holding in more than one licensee company in the same Service Area. A promoter company can not have stakes in more than one licensee company for the same Service Area. This will ensure that monopoly is not created in any service area.

Statement I

Status of Cellular Mobile Telephone Service in Telecom Circles and Metro Cities

Sl.No.	Service Area (Metro City/ Telecom Circle)	No. of Licensees	Name of Licensee Company	Service Started Yes/No
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Delhi	4	Bharti Cellular Ltd.	Yes
			Sterling Cellular Ltd.	Yes
			Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	Yes
			Birla Tata AT&T Ltd.	No
2.	Mumbai	4	BPL Mobile Communication Ltd.	Yes
			Hutchison Max Telecom Ltd.	Yes
			Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	Yes
			Bharti Cellular Ltd.	No
3.	Kolkata	4	Bharti Mobitel Ltd.	Yes
			Usha Martin Telekom Ltd.	Yes
			Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	Yes
			Reliable Internet Services Ltd.	No

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Chennai	4	RPG Cellular Services Ltd.	Yes
			Bharti Mobinet Ltd.	Yes
			Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	No
			Barakhamba Sales & Services Ltd.	No
5.	Andhra Pradesh	4	Birla Tata AT&T Ltd.	Yes
			Bharti Mobile Ltd.	Yes
			Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	No
			Barakhamba Sales & Services Ltd.	No
6.	Assam	2	Reliance Telecom (P) Ltd.	Yes
			Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	No
7.	Bihar	2	Reliance Telecom (P) Ltd.	Yes
			Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	Yes
8.	Gujarat	4	Fascel Ltd.	Yes
			Birla Tata AT&T Ltd.	Yes
			Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	No
			Bharti Cellular Ltd.	No
9.	Haryana	4	Escotel Mobile Communication (P) Ltd.	Yes
			Aircel Digilink India Ltd.	Yes
			Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	No
			Bharti Cellular Ltd.	No
10.	Himachal Pradesh	4	Bharti Telenet Ltd.	Yes
			Reliance Telecom (P) Ltd.	Yes
			Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	No
			Escorts Telecommunications Ltd.	No
11.	Karnataka	4	Spice Communications Ltd.	Yes
			Bharti Mobile Limited	Yes
			Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	No
			Barakhamba Sales & Services Ltd.	No
12.	Kerala	4	BPL Cellular Limited	Yes
			Escotel Mobile Communications Ltd.	Yes

1	2	3	4	5
			Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	No
			Bharti Cellular Ltd.	No
13.	Maharashtra	4	BPL Mobile Cellular Ltd.	Yes
			Birla Tata AT&T Ltd.	Yes
			Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	No
			Bharti Cellular Ltd.	No
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4	RPG Cellcom Ltd.	Yes
			Reliance Telecom (P) Ltd.	Yes
			Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	No
			Bharti Cellular Ltd.	No
15.	North East	3	Reliance Telecom (P) Ltd.	Yes
			Hexacom India Ltd.	No
			Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	No
16.	Orissa	2	Reliance Telecom (P) Ltd.	Yes
			Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	No
17.	Punjab	4	Spice Communications Ltd.	Yes
			Bharti Mobile Ltd.	Yes
			Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	No
			Escorts Telecommunications Ltd.	No
18.	Rajasthan	4	Aircel Digilink India Ltd.	yes
			Hexacom India Ltd.	Yes
			Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	No
			Escorts Telecommunications Ltd.	No
19.	Tamilnadu	4	BPL Mobile Cellular Ltd.	Yes
			Aircel Ltd.	Yes
			Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	No
			Bharti Cellular Ltd.	No
20.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	3	Escotel Mobile Communications Ltd.	Yes
			Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	No
			Bharti Cellular Ltd.	No

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	4	Aircel Digilink India Ltd.	yes
			Koshika Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	Yes
			Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	No
			Escorts Telecommunications Ltd.	No
22.	West Bengal	2	Reliance Telecom (P) Ltd.	Yes
			Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	No
23.	Andaman & Nicobar	1	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	No
24.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	No

Statement II

*Revenue collected by Department of Telecommunications from CMTs Operators towards
Licence fees and Wireless Spectrum Charges*

(In Crores of Rupees Approximately)

S.No.	Year	Entry Fee	Fixed Licence Fee	Licence fee as Revenue Share	Wireless Spectrum Charges	total
1.	2000-01	-	-	511.68	73.42	585.10
2.	2001-02	1633.57	-	525.04	232.63	2391.24
3.	1.4.2002 to 30.4.2002	-	-	44.19	53.86	98.05
4.	1999-2000	-	-	290.86	-	290.86
5.	Since beginning in 1994-95 till 30.4.02	-	6794.30	-	-	6794.30
6.	Since beginning in 1994-95 till 2000	-	-	-	89.06	89.06
Grand Total						10248.61

Note: In respect of fixed licence fee and revenue share, the above figures include interest wherein payments have been received after the due dates.

[Translation]

National Aromatic and Drug Research Centres

6286. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Aromatic and Drug Research Centre being run by the Union Government in Koryavi, district Anand, Gujarat is functioning for the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of the research done and achievements made by this Center; and

(c) the allocation of funds made by the Union Government and the manner in which the center utilized these funds during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) A National Research Centre for Medical and Aromatic Plants is being run by the Government in Boriavi, Distt. Anand, Gujarat for last 3 years.

(b) The details of research done and achievements by the Centre during last 3 years is given in the enclosed statement-I.

(c) The allocation of funds made by the Union Government and the manner in which the Centre utilized these funds during the last 3 years may be seen in the statement-II.

Statement I

Details of research done by National Research Centre for Medical & Aromatic Plants (NRCMAP) in Boriavi Distt., Anand Gujarat during last 3 years

Research has been done on the following aspects during last three years (i) Collection, conservation, characterization and documentation of some medicinal plants. (ii) Development of suitable production technologies for Isabgol (Plantago ovata) and Safed musli (Chlorophytum borivillanum) under semiarid agro ecosystem of Gujarat. (iii) Influence of organic farming and crop geometry is Senna (Cassia angustifolia, Vahl) and development of techniques for fast multiplication of Guggal (Commifera wightii, Arnot). (iv) Development of suitable production technologies for Lemongrass (Cymbopogon flexuosus) & Palmarosa (Cymbopogon martinii) under semi-arid-agro-eco-system in Gujarat. (v) Optimization of macro-nutrient requirement and salinity stress for Ashwagantha (Withania somnifera), (vi) NATP Plant Biodiversity: Sustainable management of plant biodiversity (vii) Post harvest management of Safed musli (Chlorophytum borivillanum) and (viii) Development of Medicinal and Aromatic Reference Information System.

Achievements are as follows:

(i) At present NRCMAP maintains a total of 339 germplasm collections in 12 different medicinal plants (ii) Reproductive Biology Chlorophytum borivillanum ("Safed musli") has been carried out in details (iii) a good number of selection of promising genotypes of safed musli has been made. (iv) a good synchronous flowering type of

senna has been isolated, (v) Production technology of senna, safed musli and isabgol has been standardized, (vi) Published five extension bulletins and one technical bulletin in addition to number of research papers.

Statement II

The allocation of funds made by the Union Government and the manner in which the centre utilized the fund during above period

	PLAN (Rs. in Lakhs)		
	Actual Expenditure		
	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
IX Plan outlay	600.00	157.00	223.61

The fund has been utilized to develop infrastructure such as laboratory buildings, equipments, library, laboratory, herbal garden, Arboratum and research field.

[English]

Ban on Sale of Mineral Water

6287. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have banned the sale of the premium brand of bottled mineral water, "Perrier", produced by Nestle;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any new standard for different types of packaged water were notified last year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) Section 5 of the PFA Act, 1954, prohibits the import of any adulterated food any misbranded food and any article of food in contravention of any other provision of the Act, or any Rule made thereunder.

Standards of natural mineral water have been prescribed under PFA Rules, 1955 vide notification GSR No. 759(E) dated 29.9.2000 which came into force w.e.f. 29.3.2001. All the natural mineral water shall be manufactured for sale or exhibited for sale only under the Bureau of Indian Standards Certification Mark.

According to the information provided by M/s Nestle India Ltd., Perrier Natural Mineral Water does not meet the requirement of mineral water as prescribed under PFA Rules, 1955 with respect to pH and Calcium limits.

(c) and (d) Standards of packaged drinking water have been prescribed under PFA Rules, 1955 *vide* notification GSR No. 760(E) dated 29.9.2000 which came into force w.e.f. 29.3.2001.

Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi

6288. SHRI KAMAL NATH:
SHRI J.S. BRAR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that mental patients working in Occupational Therapy Department in the Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi get Re. 1 per month as remuneration;

(b) if so, the basis on which this remuneration is paid and since when;

(c) whether the Government are considering to revise the remuneration or allowance as the case may be;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (e) Mental patients require not only pharmacological treatment but also non-pharmacological treatment in the form of various psychotherapies. Token economy is one such form of therapy. In Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi, patients are trained in various occupational skills in the Occupational Therapy (O.T.) Department. This training is part of the therapy of such patients. The amount of Rs. 1 amongst other is given to the patients as a reward to reinforce their interest in continuing with the training imparted to them in the O.T. Department. This amount is given as part of the treatment and not as stipend.

Release of Cess amount to Karnataka

6289. SHRI R.L. JALAPPA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state the amount of cess collected through petrol and diesel released to Karnataka to develop road infrastructure since the commencement of the cess collection till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI): The accruals from the cess on petrol and diesel under the Central Road Fund and release of funds for the improvement of State roads in Karnataka are as under:

Year	Fund Accrued (Rs. in crore)	Funds Released (Rs. in crore)	Works Approved (Rs. in crore)
2000-2001	57.50	19.17	48.05
2001-2002	55.50	11.96	77.53

[*Translation*]

Death due to accidents on National Highway

6290. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have studied the corrective measures adopted by the foreign countries for preventing accidents on the National Highway;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of persons died due to accidents on the National Highways in the country during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI): (a) to (c) Based on study conducted on Road Safety Practices in India and other countries, a 'Manual for Safety in Road Design' has been evolved. Corrective Engineering measures like road signs/markings, delineators, safety fences, median barriers, footways, pedestrian under-passages/crossings, laybys for

trucks and buses etc. are incorporated in the design of National Highways. A Highway Safety Code has also been evolved giving details of safety measures for road users.

(d) Provisional figures of the number of persons who died due to accidents on the National Highways in the country during 1998, 1999 and 2000 is provisionally 26682, 28713 and 30150 respectively.

[English]

Widening of National Highway in Korilpatti

6291. SHRI S. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is under consideration to widen the National Highway in Korilpatti which connects Madurai-Kanyakumari National Highway and Puliyanakudi which connects Madurai-Sengotta National Highway;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI): (a) to (c) Widening of National Highway No. 7 to 4-lane in Kovilpatti in Madurai-Kanyakumari section is proposed under North-South corridor programme of National Highway Development Project (NHDP), which is scheduled for completion by December, 2007.

Widening of National Highway No. 208 in Puliyanakudi in Madurai-Sengotta section is not proposed at present in view of low traffic volume in this reach.

[Translation]

Delivery of Dak System

6292. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the postal rules for delivery of dak in urban areas and the extent to which these rules are being followed;

(b) the present position of delivery of dak at the Kendriya Vihar Parisar located at Noida and any complaints have been received in this regard; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to streamline the delivery of dak after looking into the above complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) In urban areas the prescribed system of daily delivery of the dak at the premises of the address or through the post box or the post bag rented by the addressees at the post office is being regularly followed.

(b) The position of delivery of dak at Kendriya Vihar Parisar located at Noida is reported to be satisfactory. No complaints about delivery of dak from the residents of Kendriya Vihar Parisar have been received during the last one year.

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

Approval of Nutritious Food Project

6293. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments including Maharashtra have urged upon the Union Government to approve the nutritious food projects funded by the World Bank under the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) which are lying pending with the Planning Commission for the last three years;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) to (c) No

Nutritious food projects to be funded by World Bank under Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) is pending with the planning Commission.

[English]

Foreign Telecom Companies

6294. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of foreign telecom companies operating in the country as on date;
- (b) the areas of their operation;
- (c) whether the Government have control over these companies;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) No foreign telecom company is allowed to operate in the country in telecom sector. As per the license conditions, only Indian registered companies can operate in the telecom sector. Foreign companies may have equity participation as per the foreign direct investment (FDI) policy for the telecom sector.

- (b) to (e) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

National Highway in the Country

6295. SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government have received any demands for declaring more National Highways in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have considered the demand for declaring Darbhanga-Jai Nagar; Berpur-Madhepura; Hazipur-Mushrigarari stretches as National Highways in Bihar; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and when the construction on these highways will be undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government has received 307 proposals for declaration of new National Highways in various States.

(c) and (d) Darbhanga-Jai Nagar road has been declared as National Highway No. 105, Berpur-Madhepura road forms part of National Highway No. 106 and Hazipur-Mushrigarari has been declared as National Highway No. 103. Development of National Highways is a continuing process and is taken up based on traffic needs, inter-se priority and availability of funds.

Expert Group to Review Internet Telephone

6296. SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government have constituted an Expert Group to review the Internet Telephony in accordance with the New Telephone Policy 1999;
- (b) if so, the details thereof with its salient features;
- (c) whether the Expert Group have submitted its Report to the Government;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per New Telecom Policy-1999 (NTP-99), Government has to monitor the technological innovation and their impact on national development and to review opening up of Internet Telephony at an appropriate time. Accordingly, Government set up an Internal Group to review and make recommendations regarding opening up of Internet Telephony.

(c) and (d) After examination of the report of the Internal Group, the Government decided to open up Internet Telephony from 1st April, 2002. Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) was asked to give their recommendations on the terms and conditions for opening up of Internet Telephony. TRAI gave their recommendations to the Government on 20th February, 2002. The recommendations were accepted by the Government on 15th March, 2002 and the guidelines for offering Internet Telephony Service were announced on 21st March, 2002.

(e) Does not arise in view of (c) & (d) above.

Health Care Facilities in Rural Areas

6297. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:
SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have failed to achieve its commitment to provide health care facilities for all by 2000;

(b) if so, whether health care infrastructure in rural areas is facing severe resources crunch;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the standard of health care available in India meets the WHO's minimum standard of health care for developing countries;

(e) if not, the reasons for the same; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (c) Government is committed to the overall objective of its policy of providing comprehensive primary health care services to all. With this commitment in view, Government has established a comprehensive network of primary health care infrastructure facilities in rural areas. Each State Government seeks to achieve better health care for its people through a variety of measures. However, on account of resources constraints, the delivery

of health care services in some places is not upto the desired levels especially with regard to supply of drugs, equipment, deployment of doctors and para-medical staff. etc.

(d) to (f) Various steps are being taken to improve the health care services in the country. Government has been making every effort to augment the resources for the health sector by mobilizing external assistance from various bilateral and multilateral agencies for supporting various programmes for control of diseases like Leprosy, TB, Blindness, Malaria and AIDS. Secondary health facilities are also being upgraded in select States with World Bank assistance. During the Tenth Plan, keeping in view the policy prescriptions contained in the National Health Policy 2002, schemes for providing drugs to primary health centres, augmentation of urban health infrastructure and control of water borne disease are being initiated to further improve the reach and quality of health care services.

Propagate Health Awareness among Rural People

6298. SHRI P.D. ELANGO VAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have been concentrating on the Information, Education and Communication (IEC) programme to propagate the health awareness among the people in the country, particularly in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the funds allocated to various States for various health projects and to create health awareness among common public during the Ninth Plan period;

(d) whether the Government have taken any steps for the improvement in the role of NGOs and their active participation in these health projects and health awareness programmes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. States are provided with funds for taking up IEC activities. Two specific programmes for involving the community at village level for promoting health & family welfare are:

(i) Mahila Swasthya Sanghs at village level have been constituted in 79,512 villages for creation

of awareness about the reproductive & child health and family welfare issues through interpersonal interaction.

- (ii) Zila Saksharta Samities in 227 districts have been provided funds to take up IEC activities on various issues in their districts through folk media, workshops and group meetings.

Apart from this, the services of DAVP, Song & Drama Division and Directorate of Field Publicity of Ministry of information and Broadcasting are utilised to carry out grass-root level publicity in rural and far flung areas through various activities including exhibitions, film shows, cultural shows and folk programmes. Health providers themselves are also trained in counselling and advocacy. Further, health and family welfare message are regularly telecast/broadcast through Doordarshan and All India Radio. Local channels of television and radio in the States are also being used for promoting health awareness.

(c) Statement-I and II showing State-wise and scheme-wise allocation during the Ninth Plan Period for various programmes of Health & Family Welfare are enclosed.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. During the Ninth Plan Period the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has given a large degree of autonomy to the NGOs. The NGOs are mainly engaged in advocacy and awareness generation on various programmes. At present 105 Mother NGOs are taking up these activities through field NGOs in 437 districts. Apart from this, 680 NGOs are involved in providing targeted interventions, Tele-counselling & running community care centres all over the country under the AIDS Control Programme. Increasingly, the need has emerged for NGOs to diversify into service delivery, especially in areas where the Government systems are either inadequate.

Statement I

State-wise allocation of Funds under Family Welfare Programme during the Ninth Plan Period

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Total Ninth Plan		
		In Cash	In Kind	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	71726.84	15160.17	86887.01
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1197.17	560.14	1757.31
3.	Assam	29802.27	7040.76	36843.03
4.	Bihar	69128.21	22537.95	91666.16
5.	Goa	1139.19	373.96	1513.15
6.	Gujarat	50197.69	12953.24	63150.93
7.	Haryana	164.86.52	5338.52	21825.04
8.	Himachal Pradesh	10216.81	1902.39	12119.20
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	9316.28	2255.02	11571.30
10.	Karnataka	57441.54	10575.64	68017.18

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Kerala	40251.45	6300.00	46551.45
12.	Madhya Pradesh	45772.56	22410.71	68183.27
13.	Maharashtra	66931.02	18851.71	85782.73
14.	Manipur	4386.29	720.26	5106.55
15.	Meghalaya	2853.03	731.75	3585.70
16.	Mizoram	2079.37	369.07	2448.44
17.	Nagaland	1957.89	493.32	2451.21
18.	Orissa	29250.45	8521.42	37771.87
19.	Punjab	14383.22	6078.34	20460.56
20.	Rajasthan	57261.03	15767.68	73028.71
21.	Sikkim	2394.69	268.19	2662.88
22.	Tamil Nadu	74668.59	10379.10	85047.69
23.	Tripura	6158.44	963.19	7121.63
24.	Uttar Pradesh	129329.60	48587.92	177917.52
25.	West Bengal	52925.65	15262.62	68188.27
26.	Chhattisgarh	3661.06	1432.44	5093.50
27.	Jharkhand	5578.31	1392.54	6970.85
28.	Uttaranchal	2615.07	1163.12	3778.19
Total (States)		859109.24	238391.17	1097500.41
UTs with Legislature				
1.	Pondicherry	1300.19	213.71	1513.90
2.	Delhi	6410.81	2946.08	9356.89
Total (UTs)		7711.00	3159.79	10870.79
Grand Total		8668020.24	241550.96	1108371.20

Statement II**Statement showing Scheme-wise Ninth Plan Allocation for Health Programme**

(Rupees in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	9th Plan allocation
1.	(a) National Anti Malaria Programme	1000.00
	(b) National Dengue Control Programme	35.00
2.	National Leprosy Eradication Programme	301.00
3.	National Tuberculosis Control Programme	450.00
4.	National Programme for Control of Blindness	448.00
5.	National Guinea-worm Eradication Programme	2.00
6.	National AIDS Control Programme	760.00
7.	Strengthening of Drug Control and Food Standard Administration in the States: Setting up of District Food Inspection Units in the States/UTs	5.00
8.	Control/Containment of Non-communicable Diseases: National Cancer Control Programme	190.00
9.	National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme	18.00
10.	National Mental Health Programme	28.00
11.	Assistance to Voluntary organisation: Improvement of Medical Services	10.00
12.	Training/Development of Nursing Services: Strengthening/adding seats to existing schools of Nursing	4.50
13.	Environmental Health and Risk Assessment	6.00
14.	National Programme for Control & Treatment of Occupational Diseases	25.00
15.	Assistance to States for Capacity Building	60.00

Radiation Leakages

6299. SHRI GEORGE EDEN:
SHRI A. NARENDRA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases of radiation leakages reported at Atomic Power Stations in the country during the last three years; and

(b) the preventive measures taken by the Government to check such leakages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) During the last three years, there have been no radioactivity releases beyond the permitted limits.

(b) The design of the nuclear power plants, adopting defence-in-depth, redundancy, diversity, physical separation and fail-safe features, compliance with the Quality Assurance Programme during design, construction & operation, monitoring/review of the safety aspects of the plant and training of plant personnel are some of the measures to ensure compliance with the specifications.

Disposal of Funds under CRF

6300. SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation and dispersal of funds under CRF and Inter-economic importance during each year of the Ninth Five Year Plan period, State and U.T.-wise;

(b) the basis of allocation of funds;

(c) the length of surfaced road per hundred square kilometer of area, State and U.T.-wise; and

(d) the details of Highways taken up for four and six-lanning during Ninth Plan period and the target set and achievement made State-wise and N.H.-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI): (a) The release of funds under Central Road Fund and for roads of Inter State Connectivity and Economic Importance during Ninth Five Year Plan is enclosed at Statement-I.

(b) The funds under revamped Central Road Fund are accrued to the States/Union Territories based on 60% weightage to fuel consumption and 40% weightage to Geographical area of the respective States. Funds for roads of inter-state connectivity and economic importance are released based on sanctions accorded for such roads.

(c) The length of surfaced road per hundred square kilometer of area, State and UT-wise is at Statement-II.

(d) The details of Highways taken up for four and six lanning during Ninth Plan Period are at Statement-III.

Statement I

Statement indicating Release of Funds under Central Road Fund and Economic & Inter-State Importance during Ninth Five Year Plan

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	Name of States/UTs	1997-1998		1998-1999		1999-2000		2000-2001			2001-2002	
		CRF	E&I	CRF	E&I	CRF	E&I	CRF(old)	CRF	E&I	CRF	E&I
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	312.00	33.00	261.31	-	223.90	-	1000.00	2720.00	0.00	5137.66	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		0.00	0.00	-	78.89	-	0.00	371.00	0.00	371.00	-
3.	Assam	39.00	0.00	34.43	-	26.52	-	0.00	503.00	0.00	463.00	-
4.	Bihar	10.00	3.00	2.31	-	0.00	-	0.00	856.00	0.00	0.00	-
5.	Chandigarh	61.00	0.00	59.77	-	0.00	-	0.00	101.00	0.00	0.00	-
6.	Chhattisgarh		0.00		-	0.00	-	0.00	768.00	0.00	1536.00	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
7.	Delhi	106.00	0.00	26.25	-	0.00	-	0.00	1068.34	0.00	0.00	-
8.	Goa	7.00	0.00	2.09	-	0.00	-	0.00	131.00	0.00	0.00	-
9.	Gujarat	116.00	0.00	613.91	-	304.99	-	0.00	2336.00	0.00	3636.00	-
10.	Haryana	130.00	0.00	33.12	-	0.00	-	0.00	1047.00	0.00	2094.00	-
11.	Himachal Pradesh	25.00	0.00	6.49	-	0.00	-	0.00	348.00	0.00	394.55	-
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	5.00	0.00	1.52	-	0.00	-	0.00	1028.00	0.00	446.31	-
13.	Jharkhand	-	0.00	-	-	0.00	-	0.00	607.00	0.00	0.00	-
14.	Karnataka	266.00	947.25	245.67	1150.00	16.01	663.34	232.50	1917.00	0.00	1196.00	-
15.	Kerala	321.00	0.00	187.04	-	12.19	-	0.00	923.00	0.00	0.00	-
16.	Madhya Pradesh	99.00	0.00	25.27	-	287.02	-	0.00	2084.00	918.49	914.05	280.00
17.	Maharashtra	63.00	0.00	15.80	-	961.14	68.28	0.00	3627.00	0.00	933.20	-
18.	Manipur	13.00	0.00	3.11	-	26.24	-	0.00	111.00	0.00	111.00	-
19.	Meghalaya	0.48	0.00	55.26	-	8.11	-	0.00	149.00	0.00	298.00	-
20.	Mizoram	10.49	0.00	5.32	300.00	3.94	208.00	0.00	202.00	23.93	590.00	-
21.	Nagaland	2.02	0.00	32.17	-	4.92	-	0.00	85.00	0.00	126.00	10.00
22.	Orissa	2.15	44.72	155.75	50.00	16.14	500.00	0.00	970.00	151.56	0.00	-
23.	Pondicherry	-	-	0.00	-	105.00	-	0.00	73.00	0.00	0.00	-
24.	Punjab	343.00	-	192.81	-	12.56	-	0.00	1433.00	0.00	1027.00	-
25.	Rajasthan	133.00	250.00	127.46	-	138.02	-	128.25	2527.00	0.00	5054.00	-
26.	Sikkim	0.67	-	0.00	-	14.56	-	1.97	37.00	0.00	37.00	120.00
27.	Tamil Nadu	309.00	525.00	401.39	500.00	130.54	42.57	0.00	2234.00	0.00	4000.00	-
28.	Tripura	0.19	-	19.39	-	3.94	5.00	3.44	64.00	50.00	143.70	88.97
29.	Uttar Pradesh	334.00	100.00	285.21	-	264.27	38.78	256.01	2932.00	0.00	123.68	-
30.	Uttaranchal	-	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	367.00	0.00	453.00	70.00
31.	West Bengal	145.00	0.00	132.17	-	95.10	-	87.95	1191.00	0.00	874.05	-
32.	A&N Admn.	4.00	0.00	0.22	-	0.00	-	0.00	58.33	0.00	0.00	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
33.	Daman & Diu	-	0.00	0.00	-	7.77	-	0.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	-
34.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	-	0.00	0.00	-	13.15	-	0.00	40.67	0.00	0.00	-
35.	Lakshadweep	-	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	0.00	2.33	0.00	0.00	-
36.	Other Institutions	-	0.00	0.00	-	105.00	-	-	260.00	-	40.8	-

Statement II*Distribution of Density of Surfaced Road Lengths (KM)
as on 31.3.1997*

S.No.	Name of States/UTs	Length of Surfaced Road in KM/100 sq. km.
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	39.53
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.77
3.	Assam	14.78
4.	Bihar	18.98
5.	Chandigarh	1537.72
6.	Chhatisgarh	included in Madhya Pradesh
7.	Delhi	1623.13
8.	Goa	153.84
9.	Gujarat	40.50
10.	Haryana	57.76
11.	Himachal Pradesh	27.20
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	3.70
13.	Jharkhand	included in Bihar
14.	Karnataka	51.80
15.	Kerala	116.43
16.	Madhya Pradesh	19.98

1	2	3
17.	Maharashtra	88.30
18.	Manipur	16.11
19.	Meghalaya	17.57
20.	Mizoram	9.41
21.	Nagaland	31.61
22.	Orissa	55.83
23.	Pondicherry	373.54
24.	Punjab	104.09
25.	Rajasthan	22.44
26.	Sikkim	21.52
27.	Tamil Nadu	107.96
28.	Tripura	43.65
29.	Uttar Pradesh	50.37
30.	Uttaranchal	included in Uttar Pradesh
31.	West Bengal	47.95
32.	A&N Islands	15.43
33.	D&N Haveli	108.55
34.	Daman & Diu	90.18
35.	Lakshadweep	3.10

Statement III**Statement Indicating Targets and Achievements for Four Lining of National Highways during Ninth Five Year Plan**

Sl.No.	Name of State/UTs	Target for the year 1997-2002 (in km)	Achievements during 1997-2002 (in km)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	86.00	87.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-
3.	Assam	-	-
4.	Bihar	2.00	2.00
5.	Chandigarh	2.00	-
6.	Chattisgarh	20.00	18.00
7.	Delhi	9.00	28.00
8.	Goa	-	-
9.	Gujarat	237.80	298.00
10.	Haryana	296.06	279.94
11.	Himachal Pradesh	2.22	2.22
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-
13.	Jharkhand	43.00	43.00
14.	Karnataka	132.00	158.50
15.	Kerala	20.00	24.80
16.	Madhya Pradesh	6.00	1.80
17.	Maharashtra	239.30	215.18
18.	Manipur	2.00	-
19.	Meghalaya	-	-
20.	Mizoram	-	-
21.	Nagaland	1.00	1.00

1	2	3	4
22.	Orissa	35.50	40.00
23.	Pondicherry	-	-
24.	Punjab	171.25	167.57
25.	Rajasthan	192.00	206.50
26.	Sikkim	-	-
27.	Tamil Nadu	25.00	20.80
28.	Tripura	-	-
29.	Uttar Pradesh	84.50	153.55
30.	Uttaranchal	-	-
31.	West Bengal	83.90	89.20
Total		1690.53	1837.56

Closure of Gurdwara in Kuwait

6301. SHRI RAMJIVAN SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the closing down of the Gurdwara in Sahwa by Kuwait;

(b) if so, whether the issue has been taken up with the Kuwaiti Government; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) The Gurdwara in Sahwa region of Kuwait continues to function. The latest developments referred to in Newspaper articles of 17th & 18th April arose out of a landlord-tenant dispute. The landlord of the house in which the Gurdwara is functioning, asked for the premises to be vacated in a case filed in June 2001. The court ruled in favour of the landlord in Jan. 2002, but subsequently the dispute between the landlord and the tenant appears to have been resolved and the Gurdwara continues to function.

New Billing System

6302. SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether MTNL Limited, have discontinued the system of giving full details of S.T.D./I.S.D. calls made by subscribers on monthly bills so as to enable them to scrutinise the details of S.T.D./I.S.D. calls made from their telephones;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether in the absence of such details subscribers have been deprived of their rights to information about call charges for which bills have been raised;

(d) whether the Government have received representations regarding such incomplete billing; and

(e) if so, the corrective steps the Government propose to take to revert back to previous system of telephone?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The practice of issuing detailed bills in routine manner has been stopped in Delhi and in Mumbai it is proposed to be stopped. However, those subscribers who ask for it in writing are provided detailed bills.

(b) It was seen that furnishing of STD/ISD calls details with every bill to every subscriber was resulting in a heavy wastage of paper, postage expenditure and a lot of time in printing the details. The details were not being used by every subscriber. These views were also expressed in many meetings with groups of subscribers and various forums. Hence, it was decided to discontinue this system of supplying details in a routine manner but to provide it to the subscribers on their written request. Subscribers of MTNL were informed through advertisement in leading Newspapers and by printing message in telephone bills. Further the subscribers have also been informed through the Newspapers, the names and addresses of the nodal officers in each area appointed for this purpose.

(c) No, Sir. Subscribers requesting for details of STD/ISD calls are supplied those details free of charge.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. In all such cases subscribers are supplied STD calls details and necessary arrangement is made in the system to continue this facility in future bills.

Refund of Security Deposits

6303. SHRI GUNIPATI RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of subscribers in the Idgah, New Delhi exchange of MTNL have surrendered their telephone connection during the last one year and requested for refund of the security deposits;

(b) if so, the number of cases pending for refund as on date; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to refund the deposits immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) Sir, a total number of 776 subscribers against the total working connections of 86000 (appx.) in Idgah have surrendered their telephones during last one year and requested for refund of their deposits.

(b) A total number of 18 cases of refund are pending as on date. These cases are pending for want of some documents/certificates or return of telephone instruments and directory by the subscriber.

(c) All the pending cases are being processed and pursued to refund the security deposit expeditiously.

Delay in Clearance to Equipment

6304. SHRI ARUN KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate of Purchase and Stores (DPS) of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) had placed an order on a foreign firm in August, 1990 for supply of one Ionization Mass Spectrometer with accessories and spares for urgent replacement of old and obsolete equipment at Nuclear Fuel Complex (NFC), Hyderabad;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that Directorate of Purchase and Stores did not clear the equipment immediately on its receipt resulting into loss of money;

(c) if so, the reasons for not clearing the consignment immediately and not paying the premium;

(d) the action the Government propose to take against those found guilty in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) As per the terms and conditions of the contract the foreign supplier was to send an advance intimation to the purchaser so as to clear the consignment within the shortest period. However, no such advance intimation was received from the foreign supplier. By the time the information was received, the consignment package got drenched and damaged due to heavy rain which resulted in flooding at the Air Cargo Complex, Mumbai Airport. Since this consignment was covered under insurance it had to be cleared only after assessing the damage caused to the consignment, through a joint survey conducted associating representative from the insurance company and the user Deptt. The insurance premium was paid through cheque and the underwriter had also encashed the department's cheque.

(d) Based on the written assurance given by the insurance company to reimburse any expenditure on repairs to the consignment, the Department carried out necessary repairs of the equipment incurring additional expenditure. Since the Department's claim for reimbursement of the repair charges was not accepted by the insurance firm, the matter has been referred to the Committee of Disputes in the Cabinet Secretariat for settlement of the dispute with the insurance firm.

(e) Does not arise.

Length of National Highways in Andhra Pradesh

6305. DR. N. VENKATASWAMY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the length of National Highways in State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the number of projects which are underway in progress in the State and the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to link the Visakhapatnam port city with Hyderabad through express highways;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI): (a) Total length of National Highways in Andhra Pradesh is 4092 km.

(b) 50 number of projects at an estimated cost of Rs. 128.04 crore presently in progress.

(c) to (e) Presently, there is no any proposal to link the Visakhapatnam port city with Hyderabad through express highways.

[*Translation*]

Haj Quota

6306. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the quota of Haj pilgrims for Bihar during the last four years, year-wise;

(b) whether the said quota was in proportion to Muslim population in the State;

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to increase the quota of Haj pilgrims for the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): (a) The year-wise quota of Haj pilgrims for Bihar during the last four years is as under:

Year	Quota of Bihar State
1999	7709
2000	7709
2001	8432
2002	8432

(b) Yes Sir.

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

[*English*]

Demand for IT Engineers

6307. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a heavy demand for Indian engineers in the employment markets of countries such as Germany, Taiwan, Singapore, Thailand and Australia;

(b) whether the present strength is sufficient to meet the global demand;

(c) if not, the steps taken to train more IT engineers in the country;

(d) whether the demand for high-end hardware engineers remain high; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to train hardware engineers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): (a) and (b) As per NASSCOM, there is a demand for Indian Software professionals from various countries like Germany, Taiwan and Singapore. According to the Interim Report of "Task Force on Human Resource Development in IT", the present strength of IT manpower appears to be adequate as per present demand projections. However, it is difficult to predict how much IT manpower would be attracted away by other countries.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Demand for high-end hardware engineers is likely to remain high. Department of Information Technology has initiated a project with the objective to train Special Manpower in the area of VLSI Design and related software at B.E./B.Tech. and M.E./M.Tech. level. The project is expected to train every year about 660

engineering students of B.E./M.E. on the various aspects of VLSI Technology/Designing.

CGHS Ayurvedic Dispensaries

6308. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of medical officers available at different CGHS Ayurvedic dispensaries particularly North Avenue, New Delhi, male and female separately;

(b) the sanctioned strength of M.Os. in the said dispensaries as on date;

(c) whether the Government propose to depute more male medical officers in such dispensaries particularly in North Avenue;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) The information is given at Statement.

The overall sanctioned strength of Ayurvedic doctors under CGHS Delhi is 40. As far as dispensaries/units are concerned, 29 are in position as indicated in Statement.

(c) to (e) The posting of Ayurvedic doctors to the various Ayurvedic dispensaries/units functioning under CGHS Delhi is done from the available strength of male/female doctors in CGHS Delhi subject to administrative convenience.

Statement

S.No.	Name of the Ay. Disp./Unit in CGHS Delhi	No. of Ay. Doctors	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
1.	R.K. Puram-V dispensary	3	2	1
2.	Kidwai Nagar Dispensary	3	1	2
3.	M.B. Road, Ayurvedic Unit	2	1	1
4.	Jangpura Unit	2	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Janakpuri dispensary	4	1	3
6.	Paschim Vihar Unit	2	1	1
7.	Delhi Cantt. Unit	1	1	-
8.	Dev Nagar Unit	2	1	1
9.	North Avenue dispensary	2	-	2
10.	Kali Bari dispensary	2	1	1
11.	Gurgaon Unit	2	1	1
12.	Kingsway Camp Unit	2	2	-
13.	Laxmi Nagar Unit	2	1	1

Construction of Postal Buildings in Orissa

6309. SHRI PRABHAT SAMANTRAY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Posts, Orissa Circle has purchased land for construction of post office/sub-post office buildings at different places in Orissa;

(b) if so, the number of sub-post office buildings constructed so far on lands purchased for the purpose;

(c) the time by which the Department propose to construct the post office/sub-post office buildings on the lands purchased in this regard; and

(d) the details thereof, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 101 sub-post office buildings have been constructed so far on the lands purchased for the purpose.

(c) and (d) There are 29 vacant sites in different districts of Orissa, as detailed below:

Sl.No.	Name of the District	No. of vacant sites
1.	Khurda	7
2.	Balasore	1
3.	Phulbani	1
4.	Dhenkanal	1
5.	Jagatsingpur	1
6.	Kendrapara	3
7.	Bolangir	1
8.	Boudh	1
9.	Sambalpur	1
10.	Sundergarh	3
11.	Keonjhar	2
12.	Baragarh	1
13.	Ganjam	1
14.	Nayagarh	1
15.	Rayagada	2
16.	Malkangiri	1
17.	Mayurbhanj	1

The construction of buildings is being done on vacant plots of land on the basis of priority and availability of funds.

Launching of Satellites

6310. SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN:
SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:
SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI:
SHRI C.N. SINGH:
SHRIMATI JAS KAUR MEENA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to launch seven satellites under the new Indian National Satellite System INSAT series by 2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status of above satellites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) Yes, Sir. The Tenth Plan Projection of the Department of Space envisages the building of seven satellites under the new Indian National Satellite System (INSAT-4) series by 2007.

(b) During Tenth Five-Year Plan, the transponder capacity is planned to be increased from 113 transponders, by the end of the INSAT-3 series of satellites, to about 250 transponders by the end of the Tenth Five Year Plan.

(c) The configuration of the first two satellites in the INSAT-4 series is being worked out.

NACO Activities in the North-East States

6311. SHRI HOLKHOMANG HAOKIP: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money spent by NACO in the North-East States during the last three years, year-wise, State-wise;

(b) whether the Manipur State Government had delivered the fund allocated by NACO for AIDS control and prevention;

(c) the funds provided by NACO to States AIDS Control Society, Manipur during the above period; and

(d) the monitoring mechanism to see the funds are spent judiciously by the respective State Governments and the NGOs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (d) The funds released under National AIDS Control Programme to the North-Eastern States, including Manipur, in the last three years, year-wise and State-wise, is placed at Statement.

The funds have been spent by the State AIDS Control Societies, including Manipur State AIDS Control Society, as per their action plans approved by the National AIDS Control Board and as per the norms fixed by the NACO for expenditure under various components.

Monitoring is done through Quarterly and annual reports which constitute a major corner-stone for the progress review and are reported to NACO by the States, UTs & Municipal Bodies. These reports are audited in accordance with internationally accepted auditing standards of ICAI by the Chartered Accounts, approved by the C&AG of India. The audit is conducted on a quarterly basis. Apart from this the DGACR and various Accountant Generals of the States conduct superimposed audit of these statement of expenditures from time to time. In addition, periodic visits are made to States/UTs by the World Bank review missions as well as officers from NACO to review the progress of expenditure in a Society.

As regards NGOs a bond is got signed from them for making proper utilization of funds for an activity approved by concerned AIDS Control Society. An NGO Adviser has also been appointed with each AIDS Control Society who carries out review of the activities conducted by the NGOs and monitors the expenditure made by them. All the statements of expenditures submitted by the NGOs are subject to audit by the Chartered Accountants.

Statement*National AIDS Control Project-Phase II**Statement indicating funds released to North—Eastern SACS*

S.No.	State/UT	Released during 1999-2000	Released during 2000-01	Released during 2001-02
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	159.00	111.00	214.88
2.	Assam	322.00	375.00	653.80
3.	Manipur	352.38	415.30	708.15
4.	Meghalaya	70.14	87.50	224.93
5.	Mizoram	168.00	179.00	246.70
6.	Nagaland	380.00	250.50	635.50
7.	Sikkim	25.00	66.00	120.02
8.	Tripura	50.00	92.00	196.67
Total		2377.52	2751.30	3000.65

*[Translation]***Complaints against Ambassadors**

6312. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the countries where Government have appointed Ambassadors and the number of those Ambassadors appointed since more than five years;

(b) the names of the Ambassadors against whom complaints have been received during the last three years and the action taken on these complaints;

(c) whether the Government have received any complaints from the Indians residing in Oman against the former and present Ambassador to Oman; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): (a) As on date, the number of countries where the Government have appointed Ambassadors/High Commissioners is 111. The normal tenure of Ambassadors/High Commissioners is for a period of three years. At present, there is only

one Ambassador, at Buenos Aires, who has served for more than five years.

(b) to (d) Complaints against officers have been received in the Ministry from time to time. Cognizance of all the complaints have been taken by the Ministry. The matters are being pursued as per Government of India rules.

*[English]***Indo-Pak Ties**

6313. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a SAARC Ministerial Conference on poverty alleviation was held in Pakistan in April, 2002;

(b) if so, whether discussions about the Indo-Pak relations were held between the representatives of India and Pakistan; and

(c) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) There were no discussion on Indo-Pakistan relations between representatives of India and Pakistan at the Conference.

[Translation]

Harnessing of Nuclear Energy in Rajasthan

6314. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted in Rajasthan to harness the nuclear energy in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) to (c) Four nuclear power reactors have been set up at Rawatbhata in Rajasthan, with a total capacity of 740 MWe. In addition, 2 x 220 MWe units (RAPP-5&6) are under construction. Apart from investigating the additional potential of the existing site, additional sites in Rajasthan are also being explored as a part of site investigations in different parts of the country for setting up nuclear power plants in future.

[English]

Increasing the Teledensity of Bangalore City

6315. SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA:
SHRI SHASHI KUMAR:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an investment of nearly Rs. 2,000 crore is required to increase the tele-density in the Bangalore City in Karnataka to 25 per cent;

(b) if so, whether Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited is poised to meet this target along with private basic telecom operators;

(c) if so, whether any concrete programme in this regard has been prepared;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which it is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) to (e) The Department of Telecom has not fixed any target with respect to tele-density in any city. However, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited is planning to invest Rs. 300 crore in the city of Bangalore. A target of 2.15 lakh new telephone connections have been planned during 2002-03 for the Bangalore city by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited. As far as the participation of Private Basic Telecom Operators is concerned, the roll out obligation is in terms of setting of point of presence (POP). M/s Bharti Telenet has already set-up POP while two others are planning to set-up by August 2003.

Contraceptive Technology

6316. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are embarking on a programme to upgrade contraceptive technology including a new sterilization technique in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the new alternative procedure for men as a reversible contraceptive technique is likely to be made available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) Government of India has continuously been conducting research to expand the contraceptive choices both for men and women as well as improving the utilization of existing methods of family planning. Only recently CuT 380A (a long term intrauterine device) has been added in the National Family Welfare Programme to expand choices for women. This will provide long term (upto 10 years protection for women. An Emergency Contraceptive Pill is being included in the National Programme as a back up measure in the event of non-use i.e. unprotected sex and also to safeguard against an unplanned pregnancy in the event of sexual assault, molestation etc. Besides these, a monthly injectable contraceptive for women is undergoing clinical evaluation by Indian Council of Medical Research.

For males, the technique of 'No-cut, No-stitch' Vasectomy known as No Scalpel Vasectomy, is receiving favourable response in many states.

Finally, clinical trials have commenced in respect of an emerging contraceptive for males. An injectable comprising of a bio-active compound and a specific co-polymer of Styrene. Maleic Anhydride dissolved in a solvent of Dimethyl sulphoxide when injected in the vas deferents, serves as a long term spacing method for males.

(c) Phase-I clinical trial of this injectable for males was conducted in 1993 on 38 male volunteers whose wives had already undergone sterilization. Phase-II clinical trial was completed in 1997 on subjects whose wives were having normal reproductive profile. The results of both Phase-I and Phase-II clinical trials have confirmed the safety of the drug, demonstrated azoospermia and gave complete protection against any possible pregnancy in the female.

Limited Phase-III clinical trial aiming to enroll 150 subjects is ongoing at three centers in Delhi. To increase the enrollment of the subjects, the trial has been recently extended to one more center at Jaipur. The matter of release of the drug will be decided upon successful completion of Phase-III clinical trial and analysis of the relevant data.

Ayurvedic Treatment

6317. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to promote Ayurvedic treatment all over the country;

(b) if so, the specific steps proposed to be taken to expand Ayurvedic treatment in every State during Tenth Five Year Plan;

(c) the number of Ayurvedic hospitals/dispensary proposed to be set up during the above plan period; and

(d) the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) The Government is already promoting Ayurvedic treatment.

(b) There are proposal to open Ayurvedic wings in district hospitals, open speciality clinics e.g. Panchkarma,

Kharsutra etc. strengthening and renovating hospitals attached with Ayurveda Colleges etc. during 10th Plan period.

(c) and (d) Establishment of hospitals and dispensaries is the responsibility of the State Government. However, 10th plan recommendations include expansion of CGHS dispensaries including those of Ayurvedic dispensaries.

Mother and Child Health Care Programme

6318. SHRI B.K. PARTHASARATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Expert Group setting on mother and child health care programme has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by the Expert Group;

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(d) the details of AIDS Societies and NGOs involved in this programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) Report on the Feasibility study of (Zidovudine) AZT intervention to prevent Mother to Child Transmission (MTCT) of HIV has been prepared by the National AIDS Control Organisation based on study conducted in 11 centers in the 5 high prevalence States of India namely, Maharashtra (5), Tamil Nadu (3), Andhra Pradesh (1), Karnataka (1), and Manipur (1).

(b) The report recommended that the National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO), GOI should expand the Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) program across the country, and the 11 institutions should act as nodal centers for capacity building in PMTCT programme in the country.

(c) and (d) Government has decided to scale up prevention of mother to child transmission programme in the country in a phased manner. In the first phase of the programme all Medical College hospitals and district hospitals are being covered in 6 high prevalence States namely, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, A.P., Karnataka, Manipur and Nagaland. In the IInd phase of the programme medical college hospitals from low prevalence States will be covered. States AIDS Control Societies will be responsible for implementation of the programme in their respective States in collaboration with NGOs.

Kabul Mission

6319. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of Indian Mission at Kabul; and

(b) the details of the specific tasks the Mission is carrying in terms of coordinating health infrastructure and economic development cooperation with the Government of Afghanistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): (a) The present total strength of India based posts in Embassy of India, Kabul is 27.

(b) In addition to carrying out assigned tasks of sustaining and intensification of India-Afghanistan political, economic and cultural ties, the Mission in Kabul is also coordinating the implementation of humanitarian and other Government of India's assistance projects in Kabul, and in other parts of Afghanistan, in the fields of Health, Education, Information Technology, Industrial Development, Public Transport and Training.

Foreign Funds for Rural Health Schemes

6320. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received certain projects/proposals regarding family welfare and rural health schemes from Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any project/proposal out of them is for foreign assistance;

(d) if so, whether the said proposals have been forwarded for foreign assistance; and

(e) if so, the latest position thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (e) The details of on-going schemes may be seen at Statement. No other proposal for Family Welfare and Rural Health is pending at the moment.

Statement

S.No.	Proposal	Status
1	2	3

1. World Bank assisted Projects

A. Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Programme

i. Integrated Financial Envelop under Maternal Health interventions

A proposal for continuing the scheme for the year 2002-03 has been received from Andhra Pradesh. The proposal includes:

- * Functioning of 285 round-the-clock Primary Health Centres by deploying ANM on night duty.
- * Contracting specialist services for these Primary Health Centres.
- * Permitting mobility for field staffs.
- * Supporting IEC activities.
- * Payment of honorarium to contractual appointment of Public Health Nurses and Laboratory Technicians.

1

2

3

For continuing the above activities during the current financial year, Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested for release of Rs. 12.06 crores. The proposal is under examination.

ii. Training

Proposals for Comprehensive Training Plan (CTP) for 2 years i.e. 2001-02 and 2002-03 for conducting Integrated Skill Training (IST) and Specialised Skill Training (SST) in the state of Andhra Pradesh during April 2001. An amount of Rs. 2 crores was released to the state in August 2001 for conducting IST and SST during 2001-02. A sum of Rs. 2.86 crores was already available with the state out of earlier release. Thus the funds amounting to Rs. 4.86 crores are available with the state.

iii. RCH Sub project

RCH Sub Projects, focussing upon upgradation of infrastructure, service delivery and demand generation in Mehboobnagar district and 7 municipalities of Rangareddy district are ongoing at an approved cost of Rs. 26.68 crores.

iv. Civil Works

During 1999-2000, Rs. 5.63 crores were released for Major Civil Works and Rs. 2.20 crores were released for Minor Civil Works.

B. Immunization Strengthening Project

It is being implemented in all the districts of the state. The programme supports for mobility of state level officials, quarterly meetings, personnel for monitoring of cold-chain and injection safety equipment besides Pulse Polio Immunization. No proposal is pending.

C. India Population Project-VIII

This project is being implemented in the city of Hyderabad at a cost of Rs. 54.76 crores since 1993. The project was thereafter extended to 73 small and medium towns of Andhra Pradesh in 2000 at a cost of Rs. 47.13 crores. The project will be closing in June, 2002 and thereafter the facilities/ infrastructure created through the project will be taken over/maintained by the State Government.

2. European Commission supported Sector Investment Programme (SIP)

(i) State and District Action Plan and related activities

A proposal for funding was received from Andhra Pradesh and considered. Rs. 2.00 crores were released to Andhra Pradesh for implementation of State Action Plan and District Action Plans for the districts of Nalgonda and Khamam. Rs. 37.10 crores has been earmarked for the state for the remaining period of the Sector Investment Programme.

1

2

3

(ii) Social Marketing Project

A project to sell condoms, oral contraceptive pills, oral dehydration salt and iron and folic acid tablets under social marketing is being implemented in Andhra Pradesh. The project is for three years with a total cost of Rs. 4.66 crores.

Grant-in-aid for Unani Medical Colleges

6321. SHRI NAMDEO HARBAJI DIWATHE:
SHRI G. PUTTASWAMY GOWDA:
SHRI AMBAREESHA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments including the Government of Karnataka have sent any proposal to the Union Government for sanction of Grant-in-Aid for the construction of Unani Medical Colleges in their respective States;

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

(c) the total financial assistance provided by the Union Government to each of the above States for the year 2001-2002; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) Four applications were received for grant-in-aid to Unani Medical Colleges viz. Government Unani Medical College, Himmat Ganj, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh; Faculty of Medicine Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi; A.K. Tibia College, AMU, Aligarh and New Kashmir Education Society, Srinagar, for the construction works. No application from Government of Karnataka has been received.

(c) During the year 2001-2002, Rupees Fifteen lakhs each have been sanctioned to the two colleges, namely Government Unani Medical College, Himmat Ganj, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh and Faculty of Medicine Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi.

(d) Utilisation certificate in respect of earlier Grant-in-aid is awaited from the A.K. Tibia College, AMU, Aligarh.

Private colleges are not eligible for the Grant-in-aid for capital works. No grant has been given to New Kashmir Education Society, Srinagar, as it is a private college.

Growth Rate of SSI Sector

6322. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether after modification of excise duties of some of the goods of small scale sector in the current budget any changes have been made for increasing growth rate of small scale sector;

(b) if so, the names of the goods which are growing fast in the States; and

(c) in comparison with among the States and the previous year which State comes first in respect of production and sale?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) to (c) The growth of Small Scale Industries (SSI) sector depends on a variety of factors including fiscal incentives. The modifications made in the Union Budget 2002-03 in the excise duties on items like Marble, Granite, Wattle extract, Air gun, air pistol, Air rifle (not covered under the Arms Act), etc., are likely to help higher growth in these sub sectors of the SSI throughout the country.

AIIMS Trauma Centre

6323. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned for the premier institute AIIMS for its trauma centre;

(b) whether any guidelines and timeframe has been fixed for the utilization of the amount;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (d) An Accident and Trauma Centre has been approved by the Government for All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi at a total cost of Rs. 54.14 crores. The construction has been started in January, 2002 and the project is expected to be completed/commissioned in 24-26 months.

[*Translation*]

Export of Medicines

6324. DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of Ayurvedic, Homoeopathic medicines exported during last three years; and

(b) the effective steps being taken by the Government for the promotion of Indian medical system with a view to boosting their export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) The value of Ayurvedic/Unani and Homoeopathic medicines exported during the last three years is as under:

(Value of export in crores of Rs.)

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
1. Ayurvedic & Unani Medicine	133.60	145.03	221.51
2. Homoeopathic Medicines	1.70	3.86	11.16

(b) Government has taken following steps to promote export of Indian Systems of Medicine:

(i) Labelling provisions under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 has been Relaxed to meet the requirements of importing countries for

marketing of Ayurvedic/herbal medicines in the importing countries.

(ii) Gazette Notification on Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) in "schedule T" for Ayurvedic medicines has been notified which will improve the quality of medicines and help to meet the requirements of the importing countries.

(iii) Rule 160(A) to (J) has been amended under the Drugs and cosmetics Rules Recognize Public/Private Drug Testing Laboratories for testing of Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani drugs which will certify the quality of Ayurvedic/Herbal drugs.

(iv) Ayurvedic Formulary and Pharmacoposia have been published to bring uniformity and quality standard of Ayurvedic medicines.

(v) Medicinal Plants Board has been established to facilitate availability of quality Raw drugs for domestic and export products.

(vi) U.S. market survey on Ayurvedic/Plant products has been supported.

(vii) Industry has been encouraged to participate in fairs and exhibitions abroad.

(viii) Government have also sent delegations abroad to propagate our systems and drugs.

[*English*]

Problems of Women Working in Government Offices/PSUs

6325. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration has conducted any study regarding the growing problems of women working in Government offices/PSUs;

(b) if so, whether according to study report about 21.4 per cent women are facing several problems in Government services;

(c) if so, the facts thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to resolve the problems of working women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) Department of Personnel and Training and the United Nations Development Programme jointly implemented a Capacity Building Project for the Civil Services in the year 1996 and one of the objectives concerned issues of Women in Civil Services. Lal Bahadur Shastri National

Academy of Administration (LBSNAA) conducted a Study on 'Increasing Awareness for Change-A Survey of Gender and the Civil Services' under the project.

(b) and (c) In this Study conducted by the LBSNAA, a survey was organised on the issue of sexual harassment covering 433 men officers and 222 women officers belonging to two All India Services, twelve Central Civil Services and the Central Secretariat Service. The result of the survey on this issue is summarized in the table below:

	Is Sexual Harassment a Problem?			
	Yes		No	
	No. of responses	Percentage of responses	No of responses	Percentage of responses
Male	29	6.70	404	93.30
Female	48	21.62	174	78.38
Total	77	11.76	578	88.24

Therefore, 21.62 percentage of the women officers surveyed felt that sexual harassment is a problem.

(d) A focal Point has been established in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and a Steering committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions has been constituted to oversee the post project activities of Output-IV relating to issues of women in Civil Services.

Investigation Tips to Policemen

6326. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the US Federal Bureau of Investigation has come together with CBI to hand out investigation tips to policemen;

(b) if so, whether a workshop attended by investigators from several States, FBI agents demonstrated new techniques of questioning that are likely to ferret out information from suspects faster;

(c) if so, the extent to which the US Federal Bureau of Investigation has decided to cooperate with Indian Investigators; and

(d) the extent to which it will be fruitful for both the countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A five day training course on interview and interrogation was conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) of U.S.A. at the CBI Academy, Ghaziabad in March 2002. The training programme focussed on legal, psychological and other aspects of interrogation including techniques of questioning to get information from the suspects.

(c) and (d) There has been close cooperation between the FBI and investigating agencies in India in training of personnel. Training courses organised by FBI in India and USA provide a platform for sharing of expertise between investigators from both countries.

Presence of American Troops

6327. SHRI A. NARENDRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Russia will study US presence in the south Asian region as reported in the 'Times of India' dated April 2, 2002;

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

(c) the Government stand thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Cross Border Terrorism

6328. SHRI Y.V. RAO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S. is aware of the role of Pak in the infiltration of militants into India as reported in the 'Indian Express' dated March 29, 2002;

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

(c) whether the Government propose to take up the issue of cross border terrorism with U.S. again; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The newspaper report referred to in the question reflects the views of its author. This report, as many others, have raised concerns that Pakistan is going back on the commitments that President Musharraf made on 12 January, 2002 to fight terrorism and end Pakistan's links with terrorism, including cross-border terrorism directed against India. The news report states, *inter alia*, that Pakistan released, by the last week of March, at least 800 of the militants and terrorists arrested in January and has resumed helping the infiltration of these groups into Jammu and Kashmir.

(c) and (d) Government uses every opportunity to convey to the United States, including at the meetings of the India-U.S. Joint Working Group on Counter-terrorism, Pakistan's sponsorship of and support to cross-border terrorism in India. Government has shared with the international community, including the United States, information and assessment on the resumption of Pakistan's support to terrorist activities in India in recent weeks.

Items Reserved for SSI Sector

6329. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether bicycle components are reserved for exclusive manufacture in the Small Scale Industry sector;

(b) if so, whether the organized sector can sell bicycle parts reserved for exclusive manufacture in the SSI sector, as spares in the open market; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by the Government to enforce these stipulations regarding reservation and to protect the small scale industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) 38 bicycle components are reserved for exclusive manufacture in the small scale sector.

(b) Trading of products reserved for exclusive manufacture in the small scale sector by medium/large scale undertakings is permissible and does not constitute violation of reservation policy.

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

[Translation]

PM's Visit to Singapore and Cambodia

6330. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:
SHRI RAMPAL SINGH:
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAIISI:
SHRI Y.V. RAO:
SHRI C.N. SINGH:
SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN:
SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA:
SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBHA MANDLIK:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:
SHRI JAIBHAN SINGH PAWAIYA:
SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:
SHRI A. NARENDRA:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH:
SHRI T. GOVINDAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the bilateral and multinational issues discussed by the Prime Minister during his recent visit to Singapore and Cambodia;

(b) the agreements signed on the occasion including the terms of agreements;

(c) the details of Indian delegation which accompanied him;

(d) the dignitaries in each country with whom the PM and the Indian delegation held talks and the outcome thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to increase the trade volume from both countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): (a) During Prime Minister's visit to Singapore from 7-9 April, 2002, bilateral economic cooperation was discussed, with focus on biotechnology in addition to cooperation in the field of tourism. On the multilateral side, the upcoming India-ASEAN Summit and International Terrorism were issues discussed.

During the Prime Minister's visit to Cambodia (9-11 April, 2002), bilateral cooperation in the field of science and technology, human resource development, information technology, agriculture, culture, trade and tourism were discussed. On the multilateral side, India-ASEAN Summit, India's support for "Initiative for ASEAN Integration", international terrorism, cooperation to tackle problems of poverty and to manage globalization to best address the concerns of developing countries, were discussed.

(b) The following Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) were signed with Singapore:

- (i) MOU on Cooperation in the field of Telecommunications. The MOU envisages improving bilateral cooperation in the field of telecommunications, including exchange of scientific and technical information, promotion of investments in the telecommunications sector, joint ventures, etc.
- (ii) MOU on the Loan of Artifacts to the Asian Civilizations Museum of Singapore. The MOU relates to loaning of 11 artifacts by the National museum to the Asian Civilizations Museum of Singapore.

The following Agreements were signed with Cambodia:

- (i) Agreement for Conservation/Restoration of a Ta Prom Temple Siam Reap, Cambodia. In terms of above Agreement, Government of India would provide expertise and assistance to the Royal Government of Cambodia for conservation of Ta Prom Temple.
- (ii) Agreement relating to Air Services. The above is a framework Agreement for promoting cooperation in the field of civil aviation and establishing air services between India and Cambodia.
- (iii) The Agreement on Visa Exemption for Diplomatic and Official Passport holders. The above Agreement permits entry and stay of holders of Diplomatic and Official Passport holders of the two countries to enter and stay for 60-days in each other's territory without necessity of obtaining a visa.

(c) Prime Minister was accompanied by Minister of Disinvestment, Principal Secretary to Prime Minister and National Security Adviser, Secretary (Economic Relations) in Ministry of External Affairs and other senior officials.

(d) In Singapore, Prime Minister had meetings with the President, Prime Minister and Senior Minister of Singapore. In Cambodia, Prime Minister had an audience with His Majesty the King of Cambodia, and met the President of the Senate, President of the National Assembly and Prime Minister of Cambodia. Discussions on all issues of mutual interest has led to closer cooperation between India and the two countries.

(e) Enhancement of trade relations with South-East Asia including Singapore and Cambodia is an ongoing process. Steps taken in this direction include frequent interactions both at Government as well as industry and trade level; exchange of business delegations; and participation in exhibitions and fairs.

Four Lane Road from Delhi to Yamuna Nagar

6331. SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme is under consideration of the Government in regard to construction of four lane road from Delhi to Yamuna Nagar (Haryana);

(b) if so, the action taken thereon so far; and

(c) the time by which the said scheme is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI): (a) to (c) Delhi is connected to Yamuna Nagar by National Highway Nos. 1, 72 and 73. The National Highway No. 1 from Delhi to Ambala is already four laned. There is no proposal for four laning of National Highway-72 from Ambala to Shahzadpur and National Highway-73 from Shahzadpur to Yamuna Nagar.

[English]

Logistics Mail Services

6332. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Posts is contemplating to launch a new bulk goods transportation service under the name Logistics Mail for the benefit of corporate sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the arrangements made with railways and road carriers in this regard; and

(c) the status of Angadia (Parcel) service operating in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan in regard to mandatory stipulation requiring registration with Department of Posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) and (b) A market survey is proposed to be undertaken by the Department of Posts to study the feasibility of introduction of Logistics Service. Based on the findings of the survey, financial viability and operational requirements, a decision will have to be taken for introduction of such a service.

(c) The Indian Post Office Act, 1898 does not confer exclusive privilege on the Central Government for conveyance of parcels. The question of registration of Angadia, therefore, does not arise.

Impact of Gujarat Violence on India's Image

6333. SHRI J.S. BRAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the long spell of communal violence in Gujarat has blurred the secular image of India in the eyes of foreign countries particularly Muslim countries;

(b) if so, the details of international comments/remarks received by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Indonesia has turned down India's offer for an agreement on Joint Working Group to fight terrorism;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the diplomatic initiative taken to convince foreign countries about the safety of minorities and the success achieved in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) A high degree of public interest and concern has been expressed internationally about the recent violence in Gujarat. Such comment, including comment in Islamic countries, has tended to focus on violence against the minority community in Gujarat and on the threat posed to the secular foundations of the Indian Republic by such violence.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal made by the Government of India to the Government of Indonesia to set up a Joint Working Group to fight terrorism. The issue of terrorism is already on the agenda to India's bilateral interaction with Indonesia.

(e) Government and its Missions abroad have taken proactive measures to project the efforts to restore law and order in the affected areas and steps taken to provide relief in a fair and non-discriminatory manner to the victims of this violence. Representatives of Indian Missions abroad have been in contact with Parliamentarians and opinion-makers to explain the facts of the situation and to emphasize the fact of India's resilience in dealing with such aberrations. In all this, the endeavour has been to emphasize India's rich and composite culture and its enduring secular traditions. Various countries have expressed their awareness and understanding of the efforts made by Government in this regard.

OFC in Kerala

6334. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) laid in Kerala so far;

(b) whether more OFC is proposed to be laid during the current financial year;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) Total length of Optical Fibre Cable laid in Kerala so far is 13138 kilometers.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 1800 kilometers of Optical Fibre cable is proposed to be laid during 2002-03.

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

[Translation]

Financial Assistance to Pulse Polio Programme

6335. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI:
SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Germany has provided any financial assistance to India for the implementation of pulse polio programme during the last three years;

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

(c) the funds out of the above provided to Gujarat/Rajasthan and Maharashtra for implementation of pulse polio programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Year-wise assistance provided by Germany to India for purchase of Oral Polio Vaccine for the Pulse Polio Programme is as follows:

Year	Assistance Received
1999-2000	Rs. 61.64 crores
2000-2001	—
2001-2002	—

Although an agreement for assistance of 20 million DM was entered into 2001-2002, the assistance has been deferred to 2002-2003 due to availability of other funds for vaccine.

(c) The German assistance for PPI is received centrally. The vaccine thereunder is procured by UNICEF and supplied to Government of India where it is pooled with other supplies. It is not possible to ascertain the exact source of funding for OPV supplies made to states. However, the total value of supplies made to these states during 1999-2000 is indicated as under:

(Rs. in Crores)			
State	GOI Supplies	UNICEF Supplies	Total
Gujarat	12.43	0.73	13.16
Maharashtra	24.23	1.43	25.66
Rajasthan	19.25	1.13	20.38

Non-Availability of Monkey for Research

6336. SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI:
SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:
SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN:
SHRI C.N. SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn towards the news-item captioned "Non-availability of monkeys after spending 49 lakh" for Research appearing in the 'Rashtriya Sahara' dated March 23, 2002;

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

(c) the place where this research center is functioning;

(d) the amount spent so far for its development; and

(e) the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (e) The Government is aware of the news-item which appeared in the 'Rashtriya Sahara' dated March 23, 2002. According to ICMR the Institute for Research in Reproduction, Mumbai proposes to set up a Primate Breeding Research centre in Sasunvagar, Vasai Taluka.

An expenditure of Rs. 49 lakhs has already been incurred by ICMR for providing infrastructure etc. The project could not be completed for want of basic infrastructure and substantial expenditure involved. Necessary requirement of funds for this project has now been reflected in the 10th Five year Plan of the Council and the Council has accorded administrative approval for undertaking the project.

[English]

Non-Dispatch of Telephone Bills

6337. SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the MTNL has adopted a source of extra income by not sending Telephone bills in time to subscribers and claiming the surcharge on outstanding bills;

(b) if so, the total amount so far collected through realisation on outstanding bills during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether the Government have made any inquiry in this regard;

(d) if so, the findings of the inquiry made; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure timely sending telephone bills by MTNL to its subscribers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

(e) Bills are sent to postal authorities 4 to 5 days in advance so as to reach the subscriber in time. Time for payment in respect of bill is 21 days from the date of issue of bill. In case of any delay in dispatch of bills due to reasons beyond control, the pay by dates (due dates) are fully extended accordingly and without surcharge and new paper notifications are also given for the convenience of subscribers.

Workshop on Ozone Depleting Substances

6338. DR. D.V.G. SHANKAR RAO: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the small Industries Service Institute organized one day awareness workshop on 'Ozone depleting substances' at Balanagar, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh in March, 2002;

(b) if so, the recommendations of the workshop; and

(c) the steps being taken to bring about awareness of depleting Ozone substance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) No specific recommendations were made as the workshop aimed at creating awareness and providing information about various aspect of phasing out of Ozone Depleting Substances. Organising of such workshop has been a regular activity. So far, thirty awareness programmes have been organized in various parts of the country.

[Translation]

India-South Korea Ties

6339. DR. ASHOK PATEL:
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and the Republic of South Korea have decided to increase mutual cooperation and also to hold talks at regular intervals to tackle terrorism; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) India and the Republic of Korea have agreed to include cooperation against terrorism and on security issues in the annual Foreign Office Consultations.

*[English]***Permission for New Drugs**

6340. SHRI GANTA SREENIVASA RAO:
SHRI B.K. PARTHASARATHI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received for the permission of new drugs, bio-equivalence during the year 2001;

(b) the time by which the permission is likely to be given to all applicants;

(c) whether DCGI has discretionary powers to grant permission; and

(d) if so, the number of permission granted under discretionary powers during the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) The following are the number of new drug Applications received during the year 2001;

1. Investigational New Drug (IND)—2
2. New Drug Applications—56
3. Subsequent Applications for New Drug approval requiring Bio-equivalence studies—about 400.

(b) Application for permission for New Drugs. Bio-equivalence studies etc. are examined by the new Drug Division in the office of DCG (I). The requirement for granting such approval are specified in Rules 122A, 122B, 122C, 122D and 122E and Schedule-Y of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules. The evaluation of new drugs application is a complex process as per Schedule-Y under Drugs and Cosmetics Rules and varies according to the nature of molecule/drug, published data and information furnished by applicants. Therefore, depending upon the nature of the application, it may take on an average more than five years for an applicant to complete all phase of trial required for approval of investigational New Drug (i.e. a drug molecule not tested on human being anywhere in the world) about 1-3 years for the first time approval of the drug already approved elsewhere but requiring confirmatory clinical trial and about 2-3 months for subsequent applications for already approved drugs. This is, however, subject to submission of all required data as

per provisions of Schedule-Y of Drug and Cosmetics Rules and opinion from experts. Certain critical drugs e.g. anti-cancer, anti-HIV, immuno-suppressent etc. which are important from the point of view of public health are cleared on a fast track basis.

(c) No, Sir. Permissions are granted after following general norms and taking into account the technical requirements and not on discretion.

(d) Does not arise.

Revision of Rent

6341. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rent of residence of Indian High Commissioner in UK at 9, Kensington Palace Garden, London was revised in November, 1994 and became effective from April, 1990; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The lease of the property at 9-KPG, London, the residence of the High Commissioner of India in UK, was renewed with effect from April 1990, for a period of 65 years. The terms and conditions for the renewal of lease include a premium of Pound Sterling 14 million and a ground rental of Pound Sterling 10,000 per annum. The ground rental is to be increased to Pound Sterling 20,000 per annum in the 22nd year of the lease and Pound Sterling 40,000 per annum in the 42nd year of the lease.

IV Fluids In PVC Bags

6342. SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether intravenous (IV) fluids given in flexible PVC bags to premature or new-born babies in Neo-natal Intensive Care Units (NICU) is more life-threatening than life-saving as reported in the 'Times of India' dated February 19, 2002;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (c) Government is aware of the news item published in 'Times of India' on 19.2.2002. Appendix 11.1 of Indian Pharmacopoeia (1996) prescribes specific requirements for plastic containers for pharmaceutical products made from plastic based on different polymers. According to Drug Controller General (India), no adverse report has been received from any medical institution.

Caller Identification Facility

6343. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Telecom Circle providing Caller Identification Facility to its subscribers;

(b) if so, the number of such subscribers who have been given this facility in the State so far; and

(c) the steps taken to give wider publicity to such facilities in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As on 30.4.2002, A total of 75,469 subscribers have been given this facility.

(c) Wide publicity is being given through press advertisements, BSNL exhibitions, press meets, customer meets and open house sessions etc.

Cross Border Terrorism

6344. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S. President has again urged the Pakistan President on March 9, 2002 to end cross border terrorism; and

(b) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): (a) Media reports attributed these remarks to an unnamed senior official of the U.S. Administration. U.S. President

George Bush and senior Administration officials have, on a number of occasions, publicly called on Pakistan to end cross-border terrorism against India and take action against terrorist organisations based in Pakistan;

(b) Such statements support the clear evidence that exists on the ground that Pakistan continues its policy of sponsoring cross-border terrorism in India. India has consistently maintained that there cannot be a selective and differential approach to terrorists and terrorism. Pakistan must take steps to end cross-border terrorism in India and act on the list of 20 fugitives sought by India.

[Translation]

Telephone Adalats

6345. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the dates on which the Telephone Adalats were held in each district of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Delhi during the last two years;

(b) the number of cases registered and disposed off during the said period, district-wise; and

(c) the rules framed for holding the Telephone Adalats and the details of the incentives being provided to the telephone consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) The dates on which the Telephone Adalats were held in each Telecom District of Uttar Pradesh (East and West), Madhya Pradesh Telecom Circles and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd., Delhi during the last two years are given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) The number of cases registered and disposed off during the said period district-wise in respect of Uttar Pradesh (East and West) and Madhya Pradesh Telecom Circles are given in the Statement enclosed.

In Delhi, 18 Telephone Adalats were held during 1.4.2000 to 31.3.2001 wherein 1467 cases were received, out of which 1439 cases were settled and during 1.4.2001 to 31.3.2002, 11 Telephone Adalats were held wherein 627 cases were received, out of which 622 cases were settled.

(c) The Telephone Adalat in Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) is held under the aegis of Delhi Legal Service Authority and for every Adalat they nominate sitting/retired Distt. & Session Judge. The said Presiding Officer is assisted by a Senior Administrative Grade (SAG) level officer of MTNL and they endeavor to dispose off the cases. The Adalat is governed by provision of National Legal Service Authority Act, 1987. The cases are settled on mutual agreement basis.

In Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) Telephone Adalats are held once in two months at Telecom District level and once in three months at Telecom Circle level.

No incentives are provided. However, based on justification/merit of individual cases rebate is granted by the Adalats.

Statement

Dates of Telephone Adalats in the Year 2000-01 in the Telecom Districts of UP (E) Telecom Circle

S.No.	Name of Telecom Districts	Dates of Telephone Adalats
1	2	3
1.	Allahabad	10.6.00, 16.9.00, 16.12.00, 24.3.01
2.	Azamgarh	6.6.00, 26.9.00, 6.12.00, 27.2.01, 7.3.01
3.	Baharaich	15.5.00, 16.11.00, 17.2.01
4.	Ballia	4.6.00, 12.11.00, 3.3.01
5.	Banda	Nil
6.	Barabanki	30.6.00, 19.9.00, 12.12.00, 16.3.01
7.	Basti	Nil
8.	Etawah	17.5.00, 8.8.00, 17.2.01
9.	Faizabad	29.6.00, 27.12.00, 15.3.01
10.	Farrukhabad	11.3.00, 8.6.00, 31.11.00, 19.3.01
11.	Fatehpur	Nil
12.	Ghazipur	Nil
13.	Gonda	8.11.00, 13.11.00, 22.2.01, 23.2.01
14.	Gorakhpur	25.7.00
15.	Hamirpur	0
16.	Hardoi	0
17.	Jaunpur	0
18.	Jhansi	24.4.00

1	2	3
19.	Kanpur	31.05.00, 7.2.01
20.	Lakhimpur	23.8.00, 13.12.00
21.	Lucknow	24.6.00, 30.9.00, 20.1.01
22.	Manipur	0
23.	Mau	29.6.00, 5.1.00, 28.2.01, 23.3.01
24.	Deoria	0
25.	Mirzapur	15.2.01
26.	Orai	0
27.	Pratapgarh	0
28.	Rai-Bareli	17.1.01, 12.3.01
29.	Shahjahanpur	17.5.00, 2.12.00
30.	Sitapur	24.5.01
31.	Sultanpur	17.2.00, 30.8.00, 14.3.01
32.	Unnao	30.5.00, 29.8.00, 9.2.01
33.	Varanasi	5/00, 10/00, 1/01

Dates of Telephone Adalats in the year 2001-02 in the Telecom Districts of UP (E) Telecom Circle

S.No.	Name of Telecom Districts	Dates of Telephone Adalats
1	2	3
1.	Allahabad	25.5.01, 28.7.01, 29.9.01, 19.1.02, 23.3.2002
2.	Azamgarh	27.7.01, 18.10.01, 22.01.02, 20.3.02
3.	Baharaich	16.5.01, 26.7.01, 15.9.01, 16.11.01, 28.1.02, 14.3.02
4.	Ballia	30.8.01, 12.11.01, 9.2.02
5.	Banda	10.8.01, 5.9.01, 29.9.01, 8.12.01, 8.2.02, 15.3.02
6.	Barabanki	17.5.01, 14.7.01, 26.9.01, 28.11.01, 29.1.02
7.	Basti	28.6.01, 27.7.01, 25.9.01, 20.11.01, 21.1.02, 23.3.02
8.	Etawah	20.5.01, 28.7.01, 10.10.01, 17.1.02, 26.2.02, 27.3.02

1	2	3
9.	Faizabad	30.5.01, 17.8.01, 29.12.01, 23.3.02
10.	Farrukhabad	13.6.01, 30.8.01, 29.12.01, 19.1.02
11.	Fatehpur	7.09.01, 7.12.01, 7.3.02
12.	Ghazipur	20.9.01, 28.11.01, 29.1.02
13.	Gonda	22.5.01, 29.5.01, 7.8.01, 16.8.01, 20.12.01, 21.12.01
14.	Gorakhpur	20.10.01, 15.12.01
15.	Hamirpur	13.6.01, 29.9.01, 13.11.01, 20.11.01, 5.12.01, 20.12.01, 15.02.02
16.	Hardoi	11.7.01, 24.9.01, 12.12.01, 20.2.02
17.	Jaunpur	20.9.01, 26.12.01, 5.2.02, 5.3.02
18.	Jhansi	31.8.01, 28.12.01, 19.1.02, 25.1.02, 7.2.02, 9.2.02, 20.2.02, 22.2.02, 27.2.02
19.	Kanpur	13.6.01, 29.8.01, 12.11.01, 13.2.02
20.	Lakhimpur	30.5.01, 30.7.01, 21.9.01, 27.12.01
21.	Lucknow	21.4.01, 18.8.01, 3.11.01, 4.1.02, 27.3.02
22.	Mainpuri	25.10.01, 27.10.01, 5.2.02, 7.2.02
23.	Mau	15.6.01, 24.9.01, 5.12.01, 21.1.02, 26.3.02
24.	Deoria	5.12.01, 29.1.01, 23.3.02
25.	Mirzapur	2.8.01, 20.11.01, 15.1.02, 15.3.02
26.	Orai	22.5.01, 24.7.01, 12.10.01, 11.12.01, 12/2, 19.3.02
27.	Pratapgarh	5.7.01, 30.8.01, 23.11.01, 20.01.02, 22.3.02
28.	Rai-Bareilly	11.5.01, 26.7.01, 10.9.01, 20.11.01, 30/1, 15.3.02
29.	Shahjahanpur	18.5.01, 1.9.01, 19.1.02
30.	Sitapur	21.2.02
31.	Sultanpur	13.6.01, 28.8.01, 4.10.01, 12.12.01, 30.1.02, 20.3.02
32.	Unnao	30.5.01, 7.8.01, 27.9.01, 31.1.02, 27.2.02
33.	Varanasi	5/01, 9/01, 1/02, 3/02

Dates of Telephone Adalats held in UP (W) Telecom Circle during Years 2000-01 and 2001-02

Telecom Distt.	Dates for 2000-01	Dates for 2001-02
Agra	19/12/00	30/5/01, 28/8/01, 16/1/02
Aligarh	24/3/01	14/9/01
Bareilly	*	23/6/01, 19/9/01, 6/2/02
Badaun	26/4/01, 10/6/01, 19/8/01	01/04/01, 06/01/08/01
Bijnore	9/5,28/6,23/8,22/10,20/12,26/2	3/6/01, 10/8/01, 15/11
Bulandshahar	*	22/8/01, 28/11/01
Etah	20/8/00	30/5/01, 20/8/01, 7/12/01, 20/3/02
Ghaziabad	23/3/01	28/5/01, 28/8/01, 28/12/01
Meerut	10/8/00, 16/3/01	30/5/01, 5/10/01, 11/3/02
Mathura	8/6/00, 30/8/00	4/1/02, 27/3/02
Moradabad	18/8/00, 2/1/01	15/6, 17/7, 30/8, 20/11,21/1
Muzaffarnagar	8/7/00	26/5, 20/9, 27/11, 24/1, 19/3
Noida	5/7/00, 20/9/00, 20/11/00, 15/1/01	14/3/02
Pilibhit	*	25/1/02
Rampur	17/5/00, 15/2/01	28/5/01, 9/8/01, 20/12/01
Saharanpur	31/3/00, 28/11/00	24/5/01, 30/8/01

* Telephone Adalats not held.

Dates of Telephone Adalats held in Madhya Pradesh Circle in year 2000-01 and 2001-02

S.No.	SSA	The dates on which the Telephone Adalats were hold in year 00-01	The dates on which the Telephone Adalats were hold in year 2001-02
1	2	3	4
1.	Balaghat	*	23.7.01, 7.12.01, 18.2.02, 19.3.02
2.	Betul	*	31.7.01, 28.9.01, 23.11.01, 31.12.01, 15.2.02, 29.3.02
3.	Bhopal	22.6.00, 28.12.00	29.6.01, 28.8.01, 15.10.01, 19.12.01, 26.2.02
4.	Chhatarpur	*	12.7.01, 14.9.01, 8.11.01, 27.12.01, 8.2.02, 19.3.02
5.	Chhindwara	5.03.00, 6.6.00, 18.10.00	15.5.01, 6.8.01, 24.10.01, 20.2.01, 8.3.02

1	2	3	4
6.	Damoh	10.10.00	8.11.01, 7.12.01, 30.1.02, 25.2.02, 27.3.02
7.	Dewas	18.5.00, 12.2.01	27.4.01, 29.6.01, 24.8.01, 1.11.01, 27.12.01, 28.2.02
8.	Dhar	24.4.00	3.5.01, 26.9.01, 5.11.01, 20.12.01, 30.01.02, 1.3.02
9.	Guna	*	4.5.01, 24.8.01, 26.9.01, 28.11.01, 16.1.02, 11.3.02
10.	Gwalior	26.5.00, 3.11.00, 5.2.01, 30.3.01	21.6.01, 11.9.01, 21.12.01, 28.1.02, 27.2.02, 20.3.02
11.	Hosangabad	14.7.00, 19.2.01, 28.3.01	6.7.01, 28.8.01, 29.9.01, 27.11.01, 30.1.02, 28.2.02
12.	Indore	1.6.00, 2.9.00	28.5.01, 19.7.01, 18.9.01, 20.11.01, 21.1.02, 26.3.02
13.	Jabalpur	7.6.00, 5.12.00, 23.1.01, 23.3.01	31.5.01, 25.9.01, 29.11.01, 22.2.02
14.	Jhabua	*	23.4.01, 26.9.01, 20.11.01, 22.1.02, 29.5.02, 20.3.02
15.	Khandwa	7.6.00, 16.10.00, 10.2.01	29.6.01, 20.8.01, 29.9.01, 16.11.01, 18.1.02, 21.3.02
16.	Khargone	18.8.00, 20.10.00, 23.2.01, 24.3.01	20.6.01, 21.7.01, 14.9.01, 4.1.02, 22.2.02, 22.3.02
17.	Mandla	*	30.7.01, 27.9.01, 30.10.01, 5.12.01, 13.2.02
18.	Mandsour	14.9.00, 20.12.00	5.7.01, 28.9.01, 31.10.01, 28.12.01, 25.2.02
19.	Morena		18.7.01
20.	Narsinghpur	19.6.00, 28.9.00, 12.1.01	28.8.1, 20.11.01, 13.12.01, 16.1.02, 12.2.02, 14.3.02
21.	Panna	*	*
22.	Raisen	*	*
23.	Rajgarh	*	21.11.01
24.	Ratlam	7.6.00, 4.1.01	30.4.01, 8.8.01, 8.11.01, 15.1.02, 15.3.02
25.	Rewa	4.4.00	17.1.01, 17.5.01, 8.8.01, 16.10.01, 5.3.02
26.	Sagar	*	30.7.01, 28.9.01, 20.11.01, 21.1.02, 1.2.02
27.	Satna	*	30.5.01, 10.8.01, 25.9.01, 20.11.01, 25.1.02, 22.3.02
28.	Seoni	*	8.8.01, 28.9.01, 27.11.01, 22.1.02, 5.3.02, 27.3.02
29.	Shahdol	23.6.00, 28.12.00, 23.2.01	29.6.01, 17.7.01, 21.09.01, 21.11.01, 21.1.02, 21.3.02
30.	Shajapur	6.7.00	22.2.02
31.	Shivpuri	27.6.00	29.8.01, 27.11.01, 7.12.01, 8.1.02, 15.2.02, 26.3.02
32.	Sidhi	*	10.9.01
33.	Ujjain	20.4.00, 25.7.00, 24.11.00, 23.3.01	22.5.01, 20.7.01, 30.8.01, 6.11.01, 20.1.02, 20.3.02
34.	Vidisha	6.3.01	15.5.01, 25.7.01, 24.9.01, 27.11.01, 24.1.02, 22.3.02

* Telephones Adalat not held.

Dates of Telephone Adalats in the year 2000-01 and 2001-02 in MTNL, Delhi

Sl.No.	Date on which Telephone Adalats were held during 1.4.2000 to 31.3.2001	Date on which Telephone Adalats were held during 1.4.2001 to 31.3.2002
1.	2.4.2000	22.4.2001
2.	23.4.2000	8.7.2001
3.	14.5.2000	22.7.2001
4.	28.5.2000	19.8.2001
5.	2.7.2000	26.8.2001
6.	16.7.2000	16.9.2001
7.	30.7.2000	30.9.2001
8.	6.8.2000	21.10.2001
9.	20.8.2000	28.10.2001
10.	27.8.2000	16.12.2001
11.	15.10.2000	23.12.2001
12.	22.10.2000	-
13.	3.12.2000	-
14.	17.12.2000	-
15.	18.2.2001	-
16.	25.2.2001	-
17.	18.3.2001	-
18.	25.3.2001	-

Number of Cases Registered and Disposed off in the year 2000-01 & 2001-02 in UP (E) Telecom Circle

S.No.	Name of Telecom Districts	No. of cases Registered	No. of cases Disposed off	No. of cases Received	No. of Cases Disposed off
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Allahabad	39	39	60	60
2.	Azamgarh	228	228	327	327
3.	Baharaich	42	42	29	29

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Ballia	38	33	22	20
5.	Banda	Nil	Nil	143	67
6.	Barabanki	102	102	130	130
7.	Basti	Nil	Nil	337	337
8.	Etawah	19	19	40	40
9.	Faizabad	34	32	113	104
10.	Farukhabad	59	59	94	94
11.	Fatehpur	Nil	Nil	5	5
12.	Ghazipur	Nil	Nil	24	24
13.	Gonda	70	69	90	79
14.	Gorakhpur	10	10	70	39
15.	Hamirpur	0	0	20	20
16.	Hardoi	0	0	36	36
17.	Jaunpur	0	0	22	22
18.	Jhansi	67	67	839	839
19.	Kanpur	121	101	202	182
20.	Lakhimpur	3	3	23	23
21.	Lucknow	375	375	245	245
22.	Manipur	0	0	29	29
23.	Mau	89	64	143	98
24.	Deoria	0	0	96	50
25.	Mirzapur	1	1	8	8
26.	Orai	0	0	22	22
27.	Pratapgarh	0	0	84	54
28.	Rai-Bareli	3	3	10	10
29.	Shahjahanpur	18	18	37	37

1	2	3	4	5	6
30.	Sitapur	3	3	1	1
31.	Sultanpur	0	0	27	21
32.	Unnao	10	10	39	39
33.	Varanasi	17	17	21	21
Total		1348	1295	3388	3112

*Number of Cases Registered and Disposed off in Telephone Adalats held in UP (W)
Telecom Circle during 2000-01 and 2001-02*

Telecom Distt.	Year 2000-01		Year 2001-02	
	No. of Cases Registered	No. of Cases Disposed off	No. of Cases Registered	No. of Cases disposed off
Agra	57	45	315	291
Aligarh	54	54	21	21
Bareilly	0	0	141	105
Badaun	68	68	0	0
Bijnore	20	20	47	42
Bulandshahar	0	0	41	32
Etah	16	16	58	58
Ghaziabad	58	58	67	65
Meerut	64	64	25	25
Mathura	15	12	19	16
Moradabad	31	18	118	101
Muzaffarnagar	24	24	76	76
Noida	0	0	70	70
Pilibhit	0	0	3	3
Rampur	6	5	24	23
Sharanpur	0	0	54	52
Total	413	384	1079	980

Dates of Telephone Adalats held in Madhya Pradesh Circle in year 2000-01 and 2001-02

S.No.	SSA	The dates on which the Telephone Adalats were held in year 2000-01	The dates on which the Telephone Adalats were held in year 2001-02
1	2	3	4
1.	Balaghat	*	23.7.01, 7.12.01, 18.2.02, 19.3.02
2.	Betul	*	31.7.01, 28.9.01, 23.11.01, 31.12.01, 15.2.02, 29.3.02
3.	Bhopal	22.6.00, 28.12.00	29.6.01, 28.8.01, 15.10.01, 19.12.01, 26.2.02
4.	Chhatarpur	*	12.7.01, 14.9.01, 8.11.01, 27.12.01, 8.2.02, 19.3.02
5.	Chhindwara	5.03.00, 6.6.00, 18.10.00	15.5.01, 6.8.01, 24.10.01, 20.12.01, 8.3.02
6.	Damoh	10.10.00	8.11.01, 7.12.01, 30.1.02, 25.2.02, 27.3.02
7.	Dewas	18.5.00, 12.2.01	27.4.01, 29.6.01, 24.8.01, 1.11.01, 27.12.01, 28.2.02
8.	Dhar	24.4.00	3.5.01, 26.9.01, 5.11.01, 20.12.01, 30.01.02, 1.3.02
9.	Guna	*	4.5.01, 24.8.01, 26.9.01, 28.11.01, 16.1.02, 11.3.02
10.	Gwalior	26.5.00, 3.11.00, 5.2.01, 30.3.01	21.6.01, 11.9.01, 21.12.01, 28.1.02, 27.2.02, 20.3.02
11.	Hoshangabad	14.7.00, 19.2.01, 28.3.01	6.7.01, 28.8.01, 29.9.01, 27.11.01, 30.1.02, 28.2.02
12.	Indore	1.6.00, 2.9.00	28.5.01, 19.7.01, 18.9.01, 20.11.01, 21.1.02, 26.3.02
13.	Jabalpur	7.6.00, 5.12.00, 23.1.01, 22.3.01	31.5.01, 25.9.01, 29.11.01, 22.2.02
14.	Jhabua	*	23.4.01, 26.9.01, 20.11.01, 22.1.02, 29.5.02, 20.3.02
15.	Khandwa	7.6.00, 16.10.00, 10.2.01	29.6.01, 20.8.01, 29.9.01, 16.11.01, 18.1.02, 21.3.02
16.	Khargone	18.8.00, 20.10.00, 23.2.01, 24.3.01	20.6.01, 21.7.01, 14.9.01, 4.1.02, 22.2.02, 22.3.02
17.	Mandla	*	30.7.01, 27.9.01, 30.10.01, 5.12.01, 13.2.02
18.	Mandsour	14.9.00, 20.12.00	5.7.01, 28.9.01, 31.10.01, 28.12.01, 25.2.02
19.	Morena	-	18.7.01
20.	Narsinghpur	19.6.00, 28.9.00, 12.1.01	28.8.01, 20.11.01, 13.12.01, 16.1.02, 12.2.02, 14.3.02
21.	Panna	*	*
22.	Raisen	*	*
23.	Rajgarh	*	21.11.01
24.	Ratlam	7.6.00, 4.1.01	30.4.01, 8.8.01, 8.11.01, 15.1.02, 15.3.02

1	2	3	4
25.	Rewa	4.4.00	17.1.01, 17.5.01, 8.8.01 16.10.01, 5.3.02
26.	Sagar	*	30.7.01, 28.9.01, 20.11.01, 21.1.02, 1.2.02
27.	Satna	*	30.5.01 10.8.01, 25.9.01, 20.11.01, 25.1.02, 22.3.02
28.	Seoni	*	8.8.01 2.8.9.01, 27.11.01, 22.1.02, 5.3.02, 27.3.02
29.	Shahdol	23.6.00, 28.12.00, 23.2.01	29.6.01, 17.7.01, 21.09.01, 21.11.01, 21.1.02, 21.3.02
30.	Shajapur	6.7.00	22.2.02
31.	Shivpuri	27.6.00	29.8.01, 27.11.01, 7.12.01, 8.1.02, 15.2.02, 26.3.02
32.	Sidhi	*	10.9.01
33.	Ujjain	20.4.00, 25.7.00, 24.11.00, 23.3.01	22.5.01, 20.7.01, 30.8.01, 6.11.01, 20.1.02, 20.3.02
34.	Vidisha	6.3.01	15.5.01, 25.7.01, 24.9.01, 27.11.01, 24.1.02, 22.3.02

* Telephones Adalat not held.

[English]

**Construction work of Third and Fourth Units of
Kaiga Atomic Power Plant**

6346. SHRI R.S. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have started the construction work of third and fourth Units of Kaiga Atomic Power Plant in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the time by which the construction work of these units are likely to be completed; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The third and fourth Units of the Kaiga Atomic Power Plant in Karnataka consist of two units of 220 MWe each. The construction work has already commenced and the first pour of reactor concrete has been achieved in March 2002. Kaiga Units 3 & 4 are

expected to commence commercial operation in March 2007 and September 2007 respectively.

**Level Crossing on Rail Track
on National Highways**

6347. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN:
SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of level crossings on rail tracks on National Highways in the country, State-wise;

(b) the steps taken to build over/under bridges at these points in consultation with the Ministry of Railways; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI): (a) Details are given in the statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) Conversion of level crossings into ROB/RUBs is a continuing process within available resources, based on feasibility and *inter se* priority. Presently 173 ROB/RUBs are under construction/proposal stage.

Statement**Level crossings on Rail Track on National Highways**

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of level Crossings
1.	Andhra Pradesh	89
2.	Assam	18
3.	Bihar	64
4.	Chattisgarh	17
5.	Goa	1
6.	Gujarat	22
7.	Haryana	16
8.	Himachal Pradesh	6
9.	Jharkhand	14
10.	Karnataka	64
11.	Kerala	15
12.	Madhya Pradesh	31
13.	Maharashtra	16
14.	Nagaland	1
15.	Orissa	26
16.	Punjab	35
17.	Rajasthan	24
18.	Tamil Nadu	80
19.	Uttar Pradesh	95
20.	Uttaranchal	6
21.	West Bengal	55

[Translation]

Evaluation of Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana

6348. SHRI SHIVAJI MANE:
DR. M.P. JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any evaluation with regard to implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Rozgar, Yojana has been done in the country particularly in backward areas;

(b) if so, the results thereof alongwith the number of persons benefited under the scheme, State-wise;

(c) if not, the time by which the Government propose to conduct such a study; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to make the scheme more result-oriented?

THE MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The second round of evaluation of the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) for the programme years 1995-96; 1996-97 and 1997-98 was conducted by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR), New Delhi in the year 2000-2001 in 13 districts of five States—Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Manipur, Punjab and Rajasthan covering 16,397 beneficiaries. The final report of the evaluation has recently been submitted. The important findings of the evaluation study (2nd Round) are enclosed as Statement-I. Based on the reports received from the Reserve Bank of India, State-wise details of number of persons disbursed loan during the last three year i.e. from 1998-99, 1999-2000, 2000-01 and 2001-02 (upto January, 2002) under the scheme are enclosed as Statement-II.

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

(d) In order to make the Scheme more result oriented, the parameters of the Scheme with regard to age, educational qualification, income criteria, residency criteria, project cost, activities covered, provision of collateral security etc. have been modified. In addition, implementing agencies have been instructed to adhere to the time schedule for time bound completion of activities under the Scheme. Committees have also been constituted at the Districts, State and Central levels to oversee the implementation of the Scheme.

Statement I**Important Findings of the Evaluation Study of the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (2nd Round)**

- (i) 61.3% of beneficiaries belong to general category, 25.6% to OBCs, 11% to SCs & 2.1% to STs. Proportion of women is 14%.
- (ii) Sanction was 81.6% of target and 74.7% of sanctioned cases were disbursed.
- (iii) Average amount of loan disbursed is Rs. 57,403 per beneficiary.
- (iv) Employment Generated is 1.94 persons per functional unit.

- (v) The distribution of the beneficiaries in rural/urban areas are 49.9% & 50.1% respectively.
- (vi) Assets have been created in 89.7% of the cases disbursed.
- (vii) 36.4% of the beneficiaries were repaying the loan installment on time.
- (viii) Wilful default have been found to be in 16% of the default cases.

Statement II

Statewise Educated Unemployed Youth Disbursed Loans by Banks during the last three years i.e. 1998-99, 1999-200, 2000-01 and 2001-02 (upto January, 2002)

(Based on the RBI reports)

Sl.No.	States/UT	Disbursement by banks			
		1998-99	1999-2000 (Nos.)	2000-01 (Nos.)	2001-02 (Nos.) (Upto Jan. 2002)
1	2	3	4	5	6
NORTHERN REGION					
1.	Haryana	5742	5856	5970	2521
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1913	2011	1948	1073
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	835	871	660	452
4.	Punjab	8075	8519	7749	3754
5.	Rajasthan	10059	11089	11159	3763
6.	Chandigarh	75	51	48	59
7.	Delhi	508	614	716	325
NORTH-EASTERN REGION					
8.	Assam	5525	5850	3379	445
9.	Manipur	407	310	16	0
10.	Meghalaya	202	356	213	26
11.	Nagaland	40	73	26	25
12.	Tripura	110	244	332	308
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	166	215	265	15
14.	Mizoram	37	84	75	3
15.	Sikkim	45	43	40	17

1	2	3	4	5	6
EASTERN REGION					
16.	Bihar	8364	9159	8619	2181
17.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	922
18.	Orissa	3106	6731	4457	407
19.	West Bengal	2726	2910	2087	502
20.	Andaman & Nicobar	77	128	115	41
CENTRAL REGION					
21.	Madhya Pradesh	19102	21207	18746	3108
22.	Chattisgarh	-	-	-	660
23.	Uttar Pradesh	35023	36919	34857	12708
24.	Uttaranchal	-	-	-	2559
WESTERN REGION					
25.	Gujarat	10607	10085	7997	2932
26.	Maharashtra	26346	26202	20146	7180
27.	Daman & Diu	21	17	19	5
28.	Goa	300	382	261	75
29.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	28	25	22	10
SOUTHERN REGION					
30.	Andhra Pradesh	15186	13309	12178	3806
31.	Karnataka	13188	15255	9317	2645
32.	Kerala	11749	12500	10298	3233
33.	Tamilnadu	11422	12154	9319	4832
34.	Lakshadweep	31	33	16	13
35.	Pondicherry	330	252	214	76

Note : The progress of the Scheme with respect to Jharkhand, Chattisgarh and Uttaranchal is included in the progress report of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh till 2000-01.

*[English]***Idle Machines in Government Hospitals**

6349. SHRI A.F. GOLAM OSMANI:
SHRI RAJO SINGH:
SHRI ABUL HASNAT KHAN:
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that PTV, CT Scan machines used for detecting small tumours or blood clots in the brain and other important testing machines have been lying out of order/idle since long in most of the Central Government hospitals in Delhi and Maharashtra;

(b) if so, whether as a result thereof patients are forced to get the expensive and vital test done in private clinics;

(c) whether Government have conducted an enquiry in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any responsibility has been fixed for such unutilized machines;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether several machines which were imported from foreign countries have not yet been installed; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) In so far as Central Government Hospitals in Delhi, viz. Dr. R.M.L. Hospital, Safdarjung Hospital and LHMC & Associated Hospitals are concerned, the CT Scan machines installed in these Hospitals are fully functional.

Central Government Institute at Mumbai, viz. All India Institute of Physical Medicines and Rehabilitation has no CT Scan machine.

In the event of non-functioning of the CT Scan machine, there is a tie up arrangement with the other Central Government Hospitals for such investigations. However, the non-functional status of the equipments of Central Government hospitals costing more than Rs. 1

lakh are monitored every month in the Directorate-General of Health Services.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) to (f) Do not arise.

(g) and (h) No medical equipments imported from foreign countries are lying uninstalled in Dr. R.M.L. Hospital, Safdarjung Hospital and All India Institute of Physical Medicines & Rehabilitation, Mumbai. In the LHMC & Associated Hospitals Haemodialysis machine and pulmonary function test with spirometer are being installed.

Reopening of Indian Mission in Islamabad

6350. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to re-open the Indian Mission in Islamabad;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): (a) On 27th December 2001, Government announced its decision to reduce the strength of the respective High Commissions in India and Pakistan by fifty per cent (50%). This decision was taken, as part of a series of diplomatic measures announced by Government following the December 13 terrorist attack against Parliament.

The Indian High Commission in Islamabad has continued to function since then at reduced strength.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Loss of Revenue to JNPT

6351. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust has leased out buffer yard to an outside agency inspite of having sufficient infrastructure to operate and maintain it with the idle manpower and equipments;

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

(c) whether this has resulted a loss of revenue of Rs. 19.79 crore;

(d) if so, whether any responsibility has been fixed by the Government in this regard; and

(e) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT) entrusted the management of Buffer Yard to M/s Central Warehousing Corporation in 1997. JNPT did not have sufficient container handling equipment (Reach Stackers and Tractor Trailers) for carrying out operations at Buffer Yard. The requisite trained and competent manpower for management and operation of Buffer Yard was not available with the port trust in 1997.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

MTNL Mobile Services

6352. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADODA MANDLIK:
SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mobile telephones released by MTNL during 1999, 2000 and 2001, scheme-wise and year-wise;

(b) the number of complaints received from the consumers for defective service during the said period; and

(c) the steps taken by MTNL to improve the service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) The Cellular Mobile Service of MTNL, was started in Delhi and Mumbai in February 2001. The number of Cellular Mobile Telephones released during the last two years are as under:

Year	Delhi			Mumbai		
	With Scheme	Without Scheme	Total	With Scheme	Without Scheme	Total
2000-2001	Nil	10211	10211	Nil	8032	8032
2001-2002	56836	32768	89604	71359	36957	108316

The Scheme-wise break up is as under:

Delhi		Mumbai	
Scheme Period	Number of Booking	Scheme Period	Number of Booking
30.8.01 to 22.9.01	10371	23.7.01 to 4.8.01	6614
15.11.01 to 10.12.01	21722	8.10.01 to 31.10.01	15446
8.3.02 to 28.3.02	24743	13.11.2001 to 10.12.2001	33644
		8.3.02 to 28.3.02	15655

(b) The number of complaints received during 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 are as under:

Year	Delhi	Mumbai
2000-2001	1321	632
2001-2002	15496	16046

(c) The following steps have been taken by MTNL to improve the service:

- (i) Installation of additional Base Stations (BTS) to improve Radio Frequency (RF) coverage in Delhi and Mumbai area.
- (ii) Extending the service to satellite towns of Delhi viz. Noida, Ghaziabad, Faridabad and Gurgaon and two adjoining towns of Mumbai viz. Kalyan and Dombivilli by installing 66 and 26 BTS respectively.
- (iii) RF optimization of the network in both the cities.

- (iv) Implementation of National Roaming all over the country.
- (v) Improving help desk
- (vi) Introduction of Value Added Services.
- (vii) Improving the existing billing system.

Village Telephones

6353. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the year 2001-2002 there was shortfall in targets in respect of switching capacity, new lines, village public telephones and even for Optical Fibre Cables;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the fault rate of the BSNL and the MTNL phones remained unacceptably high during 2001-2002 despite some improvement in the previous two fiscal years; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) and (b) Sir, details of targets and achievements of switching capacity, new lines, Village public telephones and optical fibre cables are given in statement enclosed.

(c) No, Sir. The fault rates have come down during 2001-2002 as compared to previous two years.

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

Targets and achievements during 2001-2002

Sl.No.	Parameters	Target	Achievement
BSNL			
1.	Switching Capacity (Lakh Lines)	78.81	68.7
2.	Direct Exchange Lines (Lakh Lines)	68.3	53.21
3.	Village Public Telephones (Nos.)	83903	70755
4.	Optical Fibre Cable (Route kms)	126000	99620
MTNL			
1.	Switching Capacity (Lakh Lines)	3.3	5.3
2.	New Lines (fixed lines & mobile service) (lakh lines)	3.5	4.25
3.	Village Public Telephones (VPT)	Not applicable as MTNL serves in two metro cities only and does not provide VPTs	
4.	Optical Fibre Cable (Route Kms.)	20,000 fibre KMs.	27,777 fibre KMs.

Reasons for Shortfall

BSNL:

1. The shortfall in the Switching capacity was mainly due to delay in placement of purchase

Order for 15 lakh lines of Cellular mobile Telephone Equipments. The achievement against gross DELS was an all time high of approximately 73 lakhs. However, due to approximately 20 lakh disconnections, the net achievement was only 53.21 lakh lines.

2. The shortfall in the case of VPTs was mainly due to delay in supply of Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) equipment and non-receipt of Standing Advisory Committee for frequency allocation (SACFA) clearance for North East, Assam and J&K due to security reasons. Despite these the achievement was an all time high compared to previous best performance of about 43,000 in one year.
3. The shortfall in respect of OFC was mainly due to poor availability of PLB (Pre-Lubricated) pipes, as it was a new product being introduced for the first time. The achievement was again in all time high.

MTNL:

There was shortfall in net DELs during 2001-2002 mainly due to the following reasons:

1. Large-scale surrender of telephones due to economic reasons.
2. Surrender of additional telephones.
3. Disconnection of telephones due to non-payment.
4. Migration from fixed to mobile due to competitive rates.

Loss of Revenue to Mumbai Port Trust

6354. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CAG in their report 4 of 2000 (Civil) in paragraph 11.16 has brought out the fact of taking wrong decisions by Mumbai Port Trust resulting into loss of revenue to the tune of hundreds of lakhs of rupees;

(b) if so, whether the Government have enquired into the matters brought out by the CAG in its report;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures taken to tone up the working of the MBPT and the purchases therein and to fix responsibility and accountability of the persons concerned for causing loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK): (a) to (d) It has *inter-alia* been pointed out in the C&AG's report the excess pipes were purchased, there was three to four

years' delay in laying the pipeline after procurement of pipes in 1994, and the line could not be made operational for another one and half years even after completion because of leakage due to formation of micro cracks and corrosion pin holes leading to the blockage of funds. The matter was examined in consultation with Mumbai Port Trust (MbPT). The quantity of pipes were purchased on the basis of route length of the old pipes laid in 1952/1955 and anticipated additional length due to re-routing/re-alignment which may become necessary to by-pass the underground services. Further, the delay in laying the pipes was caused due to unforeseen difficulties which were confronted while laying the pipeline underground. Existence of underground services of other agencies laid in the same area through which the pipelines were proposed to be laid came to light when the contractors dug trial pits necessitating permission of several concerned agencies as also change in alignment of the pipeline. The laid pipes could not be commissioned on account of cracks in specific locations, which as per the opinion of an expert agency may have developed due to corrosion of pipeline caused by marshy and faecal environment and resultant pinholes. It was felt that in execution of such a project, it was necessary to plan and procure the pipes in advance and get them coated as per specifications and keep them ready for coating. Part of the unlaied pipes would be used in repairs/replacement and balance will be disposed off. Mumbai Port has been asked to take steps for disposal of excess/surplus material. The Port has further assured that as and when occasion arises for laying underground pipeline, care will be taken to carryout necessary investigations to ascertain the existence of stray current and that soil is not faecal and marshy.

Action taken note on the above Para, prepared in consultation with Finance Wing of this Ministry and after its vetting by Audit, has been filed with the Ministry of Finance for onward transmission to Lok Sabha Sectt.

Liquidated Damages Recovered from Private Telephone Companies

6355. SHRI T. GOVINDAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the total amount recovered through liquidated damages charge from the private telecom companies who have delayed in fulfilling commitments so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): Liquidated damages recovered from the private telecom service providers who have delayed in fulfilling commitments is Rs. 82.38 crores.

Sale of Excess Lands by Port Trusts

6356. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposals from Chennai, Mumbai, Kolkata and Visakhapatnam Port Trusts or sale of their excess lands;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have set any conditions for sale of such properties;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of plans submitted by the Port Trusts for the end use of amount to be obtained from sale of such real estate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK): (a) and (b) No such proposal except from Mumbai Port Trust for sale of excess land has been received. The proposal of Mumbai Port Trust for sale of land not required for port use includes sale of 28.39 hectares at Titwala, 3.68 hectares of other small vacant plots at different locations in the city ranging from 24 sq. mtrs. to 3000 sq. mtrs., and sale of let out land of 306.75 hectares let out to 2951 lessees/tenants.

(c) Not yet.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No plans have been submitted by Mumbai Port for end use of the amount generated from the sale.

Representation against Hike in Passport Fee

6357. SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the recent hike in passport registration fee has adversely affected a large number of people in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government have received any representations for withdrawing or decreasing the registration fee; and

(c) if so, the steps the Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The Government have received representations for withdrawing or reducing the recent increase in the passport fee.

(c) The Government does not propose to review the enhancement in the passport fees in view of the following:

1. The passport fee was last fixed in 1993 and the cost of issuing a passport has gone up considerably.
2. Rapid changes have taken place in technology and the passport booklet has been made more secure and tamper proof with many new security features added over a period of time. Machine writing of passports has commenced in a phased manner and comprehensive computerisation of all the passport offices is underway. These are all capital intensive activities.
3. Decentralisation of passport services is a major initiative taken by the Government and it will be possible for the applicants to submit the application for a passport at the District level. State Governments are being compensated for the expenditure incurred by them on implementing the decentralisation proposal.

[Translation]

Reserved Posts for OBCs

6358. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of reserved posts for backward class in Group B alongwith the number of posts filled during the last three years;

(b) whether the norms of reservation are not being complied strictly;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the efforts made by the Government to ensure it's compliance in letter and spirit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND

SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) to (d) The information is being collected.

[English]

**Construction of Head P.O. in Kadyanallur,
Tamil Nadu**

6359. SHRI S. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to construct a building for head post office in Kadyanallur in Tamil Nadu;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) There is no head Post office in Kadyanallur.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

[Translation]

**Appointment of SC/ST/OBC as High
Commissioners/Ambassadors**

6360. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) place-wise details of High Commissioners/Ambassadors appointed during the last three years till date in various countries *vis-a-vis* SCs/STs/OBCs out of them;

(b) the norms fixed for selection of High Commissioners/Ambassadors;

(c) the number of IFS officers in the Ministry *vis-a-vis* the number of officers belonging to SCs/STs/OBCs, out of them as on date; and

(d) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to appoint officers from amongst the said categories in Indian missions abroad in proportion to their number?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): (a) Appointment of 114 Ambassadors/High Commissioners to

the following countries have been made by the Government during the last three years:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Chile, China, Colombia, Cote D'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Norway, Oman, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, Ukraine, United States of America, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yugoslavia, Australia, Bangladesh, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cyprus, Fiji, Ghana, Jamaica, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Seychelles, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Trinidad & Tobago, Uganda and Zimbabwe. Out of the above, a total of 14 Ambassadors/High Commissioners appointed to Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, North Korea, Lebanon, Panama, Peru, Romania, Sweden, Turkmenistan, Mauritius, New Zealand, Uganda, and Zimbabwe belong to SC category and 6 Ambassadors/High Commissioners appointed to Ethiopia, Oman, Slovak Republic, Ukraine, Botswana and Namibia belong to ST category. Recruitment of officers on the basis of OBC category status commenced from the year 1994 and consequently officers of OBC category have as yet no attained the requisite seniority for being appointed as Ambassadors/High Commissioners.

(b) Appointments to the post of Ambassadors/High Commissioners from the Foreign Service are decided on the basis of a number of criteria, which include, *inter alia*, their background, relevant experience and an overall suitability to the tasks and the post.

(c) As on date the total number of IFS officers in the Ministry is 587, out of which number of officers belonging to SC, ST and OBC categories are 95, 44 and 26 respectively.

(d) While the percentage prescribed for reservation in SC, ST and OBC categories are strictly followed at the recruitment stage, there is no policy of reservation in postings in Missions abroad, including at the level of Ambassadors/High Commissioners. However, conscious efforts are made towards appointment of officers belonging to SC/ST/OBC categories who have the requisite

background, experience and seniority, as ambassadors/ High Commissioners.

Reduction in Monthly Rent of Garuda Service

6361. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to reduce the amount of security deposit and monthly rental for Garuda service functioning in Delhi so as to bring it within the reach of common-man; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal at present under consideration.

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

[English]

Bilateral Ties with South-East Asian Countries

6362. SHRI P.D. ELANGO VAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have signed any new bilateral relationship with the South-East Asian countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to improve the trade relationship with each of the South-East Asian countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The following bilateral Agreements have been signed with South-East Asian countries recently:

With Thailand : (November 2001 and February 2002)

- Agreement on Scientific, Technical and Environmental Cooperation and Transfer of Technology;
- Agreement on Cooperation in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space for Peaceful Purposes; and
- MOU on the collaboration in Information Technology and Services.

With Myanmar : (February 2002)

- MOU for electrification of a village in Myanmar through solar energy.

With Indonesia: (April 2002)

- Agreement on Visa Exemption for Diplomatic and Official Passport holders;
- MOU between Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) and Lembaga Penerbangan Dan Antriksha Nasional (LAPAN) (Indonesia National Institute of Aeronautics and Space) on Cooperation in the field of Outer Space Research and Development; and
- MOU for setting up of Vocational Training Center for Construction sector.

With Singapore : (April 2002)

- MOU for cooperation in the field of Telecommunications; and
- MOU on the Loan of Artifacts to the Asian Civilizations Museum of Singapore.

With Cambodia : (April 2002)

- Agreement for Conservation/Restoration of a Ta Prom Temple Siam Reap, Cambodia;
- Agreement relating to Air Services; and
- Agreement on Visa Exemption for Diplomatic and Official Passport holders.

(c) Enhancement of trade relations with South-East Asia is an ongoing process. Steps taken in this direction include frequent interactions both at Government as well as industry and trade level; mechanisms such as Joint Trade Committees; exchange of trade delegations; and participation in exhibition and fairs.

Setting up of Atomic Power Plants in Kerala

6363. SHRI GEORGE EDEN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has made any request to the Union Government for the setting up of Atomic Power Plants in the States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any kind of study has been conducted by the Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the decision taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) In the past, site investigations had been carried out by the Site Selection Committee (SSC) of the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) in Kerala for assessing suitability of sites for setting up of nuclear power plants. A number of sites were investigated. No suitable/potential sites could be established. Setting up of a nuclear power plant in any region will, however, depend upon various factors, including the energy alternatives available to a region, availability of funds to set up the plant, techno-economic considerations and availability of suitable sites.

[Translation]

Computerised Telephone Exchanges in Madhya Pradesh

6364. SHRI JAIBHAN SINGH PAWAIYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of computerised trunk telephone exchanges operating in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the number of such telephone exchanges proposed to be introduced in the State during the current year; and

(c) the details of telephone exchanges expanded in the State during 2001-2002 and proposed to be expanded during 2002-2003 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) Sir, there is no computerised trunk telephone exchange at Indore with one Remote Unit at Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) There is no proposal to introduce such computerised trunk telephone exchange in the state during current year.

(c) the details are given in Statement I and II.

Statement I

Local Exchanges capacity expanded in M.P. Circle during 2001-02

Sl.	SSA	Name of Station	Capacity Expanded
1	2	3	4
1.	Balaghat	Baihar	660
2.	Balaghat	Balaghat	2000
3.	Balaghat	Kiranpur	400
4.	Balaghat	Lalbura	400
5.	Balaghat	Tirodi	176
6.	Betul	Amla	488
7.	Betul	Athner	176
8.	Betul	Bhainsdehi	424
9.	Betul	Bhimpur	176
10.	Betul	Chicholi	152
11.	Betul	Chopna	184
12.	Bhind	Bhind	2192
13.	Bhind	Gohad	128
14.	Bhind	Lahar	400
15.	Bhind	Mehgaon	256
16.	Bhind	Phooph	208
17.	Bhopal	Barkhedihasan	152
18.	Bhopal	Berasia	216
19.	Bhopal	Bhopal	10980
20.	Bhopal	Doraha	144
21.	Bhopal	Sehore	360
22.	Bhopal	Shahganj	144

1	2	3	4
23.	Bhopal	Shyampur	136
24.	Bhopal	Siddiqganj	152
25.	Chhatarpur	Alipura	296
26.	Chhatarpur	Badamalhera	256
27.	Chattarpur	Bamitha	152
28.	Chatarpur	Bijawar	392
29.	Chhatarpur	Binwara (T)	152
30.	Chhatarpur	Chhatarpur	1052
31.	Chhatarpur	Garhimalheda	184
32.	Chhatarpur	Maharajpur	384
33.	Chhatarpur	Naugaon	864
34.	Chhatarpur	Niwari (T)	144
35.	Chhatarpur	Palera (T)	120
36.	Chhatarpur	Rajnagar	184
37.	Chhatarpur	Tehrka	152
38.	Chhatarpur	Tikamgarh	1288
39.	Chhindwara	Amarwada	232
40.	Chhindwara	Bangaon (Chh)	152
41.	Chhindwara	Bhamodi	248
42.	Chhindwara	Chand	152
43.	Chhindwara	Chhindwara	2368
44.	Chhindwara	Linga	152
45.	Chhindwara	Lodhikheda	152
46.	Chhindwara	Rawanwada	248
47.	Chhindwara	Shivpuri	152
48.	Chhindwara	Singodi	152

1	2	3	4
49.	Chhindwara	Thesgora	152
50.	Chhindwara	Umaranala	152
51.	Damoh	Bandakpur	176
52.	Damoh	Batiagarh	184
53.	Damoh	Damoh	976
54.	Damoh	Hatta	328
55.	Damoh	Hindoria	152
56.	Damoh	Narsinggarh	152
57.	Datia	Datia	160
58.	Dewas	Bagli	216
59.	Dewas	Dewas	2360
60.	Dewas	Kamlapur	152
61.	Dewas	Kshipra	456
62.	Dewas	Neori	112
63.	Dhar	bidwal	144
64.	Dhar	Dharampuri	384
65.	Dhar	Kode	144
66.	Dhar	Nalchha	136
67.	Dhar	Nisarpur	152
68.	Dhar	Pithampur	1000
69.	Dhar	Rajod	136
70.	Dhar	Singhana	168
71.	Dhar	Tirla	136
72.	Dindori	Dindori	400
73.	Dindori	Karanjia	176
74.	Guna	Aron	248

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
75.	Guna	Bahadurpur	152	102.	Indore	Mhow	1000
76.	Guna	Esagarh	64	103.	Indore	Palda	256
77.	Guna	Guna	1804	104.	Indore	Rau	472
78.	Guna	Kumbhraj	640	105.	Indore	Tillore	120
79.	Guna	Maksudangarh	152	106.	Jabalpur	Bahoriband	152
80.	Guna	Ruthiai	176	107.	Jabalpur	Barela	408
81.	Gwalior	Antri	184	108.	Jabalpur	Bargibazar	152
82.	Gwalior	Badoni	304	109.	Jabalpur	Belkheda	136
83.	Gwalior	Dabra	500	110.	Jabalpur	Boria	152
84.	Gwalior	Gwalior	5366	111.	Jabalpur	Dhanpuri	152
85.	Gwalior	Mohna	500	112.	Jabalpur	Jabalpur	1920
86.	Gwalior	Pichhore	288	113.	Jabalpur	Katni	566
87.	Hoshangabad	Banakhedi	432	114.	Jabalpur	Patan (JBL)	312
88.	Hoshangabad	Harda	816	115.	Jabalpur	Pipariya	240
89.	Hoshangabad	Hoshangabad	2100	116.	Jabalpur	Sehora	616
90.	Hoshangabad	Pipariya	488	117.	Jhabua	Kalyanpura	152
91.	Hoshangabad	Rehatgaon	184	118.	Jhabua	Khawasa	152
92.	Hoshangabad	Semriharchand	160	119.	Jhabua	Nianpura	152
93.	Hoshangabad	Shobhapur	288	120.	Khandwa	Bir	384
94.	Hoshangabad	Sirali	400	121.	Khandwa	Burhanpur	1513
95.	Hoshangabad	Sohagpur	240	122.	Khandwa	Khandwa	1512
96.	Hoshangabad	Timarni	400	123.	Khandwa	Phophnar	168
97.	Indore	Dakachiya	120	124.	Khandwa	Punasa	168
98.	Indore	Doublechauki	136	125.	Khargone	Barwani	584
99.	Indore	Indore	2538	126.	Khargone	Bedia	120
100.	Indore	Manglia	360	127.	Khargone	Khargone	296
101.	Indore	Manglia	124	128.	Khargone	Maheswar	256

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
129.	Khargone	Mandaleshwar	232	155.	Morena	Sabalgarh	304
130.	Khargone	Ozhar	152	156.	Narsinghpur	Amagaon	400
131.	Khargone	Pansemal	248	157.	Narsinghpur	Chhichali	88
132.	Khargone	Rajpur	384	158.	Narsinghpur	Dangidhana	176
133.	Khargone	Sanawad	600	159.	Narsinghpur	Gadarwara	344
134.	Khargone	Sendhwa	600	160.	Narsinghpur	Gotegaon	504
135.	Khargone	Thikri	144	161.	Narsinghpur	Salichauka	656
136.	Mandla	Bamanibanzar	176	162.	Narsinghpur	Suatala	104
137.	Mandla	Karanja	176	163.	Narsinghpur	Tendukheda	640
138.	Mandla	Niwas	152	164.	Panna	Majhgawan (NMDC)	120
139.	Mandsaur	Bhaisodamandi	152	165.	Panna	Saleha	120
140.	Mandsaur	Bhavgarh	152	166.	Raisen	Baktara	120
141.	Mandsaur	Bolia	152	167.	Raisen	Deewanganj	120
142.	Mandsaur	Degaonmali	152	168.	Raisen	Khargone	120
143.	Mandsaur	Garoth	304	169.	Raisen	Silwani	248
144.	Mandsaur	Karju	152	170.	Raisen	Sultanpur	120
145.	Mandsaur	Kukdeshwar	248	171.	Rajgarh	Boda	152
146.	Mandsaur	Mandsaur	740	172.	Rajgarh	Machalpur	144
147.	Mandsaur	Naraingarh	152	173.	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	128
148.	Mandsaur	Neemuch	1128	174.	Rajgarh	Sarangpur	304
149.	Mandsaur	Nimbod	168	175.	Rajgarh	Sutalia	152
150.	Mandsaur	Shamharg	16	176.	Ratlam	Bangrod	152
151.	Mandsaur	Suwasaramandi	304	177.	Ratlam	Dharad	168
152.	Morena	Bijaypur	424	178.	Ratlam	Dhodhar	400
153.	Morena	Kailaras	264	179.	Ratlam	Jaora	1400
154.	Morena	Morena	2188	180.	Ratlam	Raoti	152

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
181.	Ratlam	Ratlam	1696	207.	Shahdol	Mangthar	288
182.	Ratlam	Riyawan	152	208.	Shahdol	Nowrozabad	688
183.	Ratlam	Sarsi	152	209.	Shahdol	Rajnagar	256
184.	Ratlam	Shivpur	152	210.	Shajapur	Nalkheda	336
185.	Ratlam	Simlaoda	152	211.	Shajapur	Shujalpur	1048
186.	Ratlam	Tai	240	212.	Shajapur	Susner	456
187.	Rewa	Deotalab	184	213.	Sheonpurkala	Sheopurkala	624
188.	Rewa	Govindgarh	152	214.	Shivpuri	Narawar	224
189.	Rewa	Gurh	152	215.	Sidhi	Amlori-Nigahi	288
190.	Rewa	Naubasta	152	216.	Sidhi	Bahari	184
191.	Sagar	Banda	104	217.	Sidhi	Gorbi	152
192.	Sagar	Banda	104	218.	Sidhi	Jayant	280
193.	Sagar	Bina	472	219.	sidhi	Jlyawan	152
194.	Sagar	Sagar	4340	220.	Sidhi	Sidhi	1096
195.	Satna	Maihar	344	221.	Sidhi	Vindyanagar	128
196.	Satna	Rampurbaghelan	164	222.	Sidhi	Waidhan	528
197.	Seoni	Barghat	400	223.	Ujjain	Baranagar	1000
198.	Seoni	Keolari	416	224.	Ujjain	Jharda	120
199.	Seoni	Kurai	136	225.	Ujjain	Makdone	152
200.	Seoni	Seoni	256	226.	Ujjain	Nagda	1000
201.	Shahdol	Amalai	400	227.	Ujjain	Narwar	152
202.	Shahdol	Baloomara	456	228.	Ujjain	Pipliaragho	104
203.	Shahdol	Bangawar	120	229.	Ujjain	Ujjain	6158
204.	Shahdol	Bijuri	488	230.	Vidisha	Ganjbasoda	720
205.	Shahdol	Birsinghpurpali	232	231.	Vidisha	Lateri	176
206.	Shahdol	Jethari	152	232.	Vidisha	Shamsabad	168
				233.	Vidisha	Vidisha	500

Note—It is presumed that the information desired is in respect of local Exchanges.

Statement II

Proposed Local Exchange capacity expansion for the year 2002-2003 of MP Circle

Sl.No.	Name of SSA	Name of Station	Capacity Expansion
1	2	3	4
1.	Balaghat	Lanjhi	376
2.	Balaghat	Waraseoni	156
3.	Betul	Betul	1540
4.	Betul	Multai	1520
5.	Betul	Sami	168
6.	Betul	Bhimpur	152
7.	Betul	Pathankheda	560
8.	Betul	Chicholi	428
9.	Betul	Kailashnagar	520
10.	Bhind	Mau	400
11.	Bhind	Mihona	640
12.	Bhind	Alampur	176
13.	Bhopal	Ashta	600
14.	Bhopal	Bairagarhchichli	144
15.	Bhopal	Parawaliasadak	136
16.	Bhopal	Kotri	88
17.	Bhopal	Amlaha	152
18.	Bhopal	Barkhedahasan	88
19.	Bhopal	Nasarullaganj	440
20.	Chhatarpur	Chhatarpur	1000
21.	Chhatarpur	Tikamgarh	1000
22.	Chhindwara	Chhindwara	1500
23.	Chhindawara	Pandhurna	408
24.	Chhindwara	Junnardeo	520

1	2	3	4
25.	Chhindwara	Kunda	152
26.	Chhindwara	Mohkhed	176
27.	Damoh	Damoh	408
28.	Damoh	Narsinghgarh	104
29.	Dewas	Dewas	2000
30.	Dewas	Nemawar	152
31.	Dewas	Pipalrawa	152
32.	Dewas	Siya	176
33.	Dewas	Sonkutchh	328
34.	Dewas	Tonkkhurd	176
35.	Dhar	Badnawar	600
36.	Dhar	Saradarpur (Rajgarh)	552
37.	Dhar	Manawar	150
38.	Dhar	Khalghat	348
39.	Dhar	Rajod	400
40.	Guna	Guna	1100
41.	Guna	Raghogarh	296
42.	Guna	Shadora	400
43.	Guna	Vijaypur (NFL)	216
44.	Gwalior	Gwalior	2000
45.	Gwalior	Chinore	144
46.	Hoshangabad	Itarsi	1000
47.	Hoshangabad	Pipariya	1000
48.	Hoshangabad	Rehatgaon (H)	176
49.	Indore	Indore	5000
50.	Jabalpur	Jabalpur	4480
51.	Jabalpur	Katni	1100

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
52.	Jabalpur	Sihora	376	78.	Khargone	Karahi	296
53.	Jabalpur	Patan (JBL)	248	79.	Khargone	Omkareshwar	168
54.	Jabalpur	Sleemabad	152	80.	Khargone	Seagaon	152
55.	Jabalpur	Majhagawan	152	81.	Khargone	Palsud (B)	144
56.	Jabalpur	Shahpur (Jbl)	248	82.	Mandla	Mandla	1000
57.	Jabalpur	Barginagar	400	83.	Mandla	Shahpura	400
58.	Jhabua	Bhabra	544	84.	Mandla	Pandari	152
59.	Jhabua	Rambhapur	152	85.	Mandla	Anjanina	152
60.	Khandwa	Burhanpur	1000	86.	Mandsaur	Mandsaur	2000
61.	Khandwa	Nepanagar	216	87.	Mandsaur	Malhargarh	656
62.	Khandwa	Pandhana	416	88.	Mandsaur	Narayangarh	416
63.	Khandwa	Doifodiya	152	89.	Mandsaur	Bhanpura	128
64.	Khargone	Khargone	1500	90.	Mandsaur	Amlawad	152
65.	Khargone	Sendhwa	1000	91.	Mandsaur	Kayampur	152
66.	Khargone	Barwaha	600	92.	Mandsaur	Ranayara	192
67.	Khargone	Dawana (B)	136	93.	Mandsaur	Jeeran	480
68.	Khargone	Nimranai	24	94.	Mandsaur	Nayagaon	256
69.	Khargone	Barud	144	95.	Mandsaur	Ratangarh	616
70.	Khargone	Thikri (B)	248	96.	Mandsaur	Athana	152
71.	Khargone	Anjad (B)	248	97.	Mandsaur	Jamuniakalan	152
72.	Khargone	Khetiya (B)	272	98.	Mandsaur	Kanjarda	152
73.	Khargone	Pati (B)	152	99.	Mandsaur	Sawan	192
74.	Khargone	Balagamund (KS)	208	100.	Morena	Morena	2000
75.	Khargone	Bedia	472	101.	Morena	Ambah	1248
76.	Khargone	Dhargaon	296	102.	Morena	Jaura	400
77.	Khargone	Gogawa	240	103.	Morena	Jigni	208

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
104.	Morena	Kailaras	400	130.	Rajgarh	Pipliakulmi	144
105.	Morena	Noorabad	176	131.	Rajgarh	Talen	136
106.	Morena	Porsa	400	132.	Rajgarh	Udankhedi	152
107.	Morena	Sumaoli	152	133.	Ratlam	Ratlam	1000
108.	Narsinghpur	Narsinghpur	660	134.	Ratlam	Karmdi	152
109.	Narsinghpur	Kareli	128	135.	Ratlam	Maota	152
110.	Narsinghpur	Sainkheda	664	136.	Ratlam	Panchewa	152
111.	Narsinghpur	Bohani	152	137.	Ratlam	Ringnod	400
112.	Narsinghpur	Kanwas	176	138.	Sagar	Sagar	1700
113.	Narsinghpur	Kondia	144	139.	Sagar	Banda	400
114.	Narsinghpur	Nander	168	140.	Sagar	Garhakota	456
115.	Narsinghpur	Singhpur	640	141.	Sagar	Dhana	152
116.	Narsinghpur	Suatala	176	142.	Sagar	Maharajpur	152
117.	Narsinghpur	Barman	400	143.	Satna	Satna	700
118.	Narsinghpur	Sihora	192	144.	Satna	Sarianagar	480
119.	Panna	Panna	480	145.	Satna	Jaitwara	500
120.	Raisen	Bareli	512	146.	Satna	Sagmania	152
121.	Raisen	Badi	456	147.	Seoni	Seoni	1500
122.	Raisen	Udaipura	272	148.	Shahdol	Shahdol	1000
123.	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	392	149.	Shahdol	Umariya	600
124.	Rajgarh	Jhalda	136	150.	Shahdol	Bhalumarra	248
125.	Rajgarh	Karedi	152	151.	Shahdol	Devlond	384
126.	Rajgarh	Khilchipur	632	152.	Shahdol	Dhanpuri	488
127.	Rajgarh	Khunjer	400	153.	Shahdol	Pauradhar	400
128.	Rajgarh	Maupadana	136	154.	Shahdol	Bijuri	656
129.	Rajgarh	Padaliamataji	136	155.	Shahdol	Sanjaynagar	248

[English]

1	2	3	4
156.	Shahdol	Bhadra	152
157.	Shahdol	Viveknagar	160
158.	Shajapur	Shujalpur	472
159.	Shajapur	Soyatkalan	400
160.	Shajapur	Gulana	152
161.	Shivpuri	Karera	288
162.	Shivpuri	Khaniadhana	232
163.	Shivpuri	Lukwasa	152
164.	Shivpuri	Pichhore	152
165.	Sidhi	Singrauli	1000
166.	Sidhi	Gorbi	328
167.	Sidhi	Vindhyanagar	392
168.	Sidhi	Majholi	56
169.	Ujjain	Ujjain	2000
170.	Ujjain	Nagda	1000
171.	Ujjain	Mahidpur	240
172.	Ujjain	Runija	152
173.	Ujjain	Sumrakheda	168
174.	Ujjain	Tarana	176
175.	Vidisha	Vidisha	1000
176.	Vidisha	Sironj	504
177.	Vidisha	Gulabganj	376
178.	Vidisha	Gyaraspur	56
179.	Vidisha	Khamkheda	152
180.	Vidisha	Mandibamora	400
181.	Vidisha	Neteran	112
182.	Vidisha	Kurwai	240

Software Programme for Blinds

6365. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Educational Institute of Science Development are using software to bring light and hope in the lives of blind persons;

(b) if so, the details of the various software programmes used by these educational institutions in the country;

(c) whether the Government propose to provide special funds to encourage such programmes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Under a Jai Vigyan National S&T Mission Project, IIT, Kharagpur jointly with Webel Mediatronics Ltd., Kolkata are developing software and the relevant hardware for the benefit of blind persons with funding from Department of Information Technology, Government of India.

(b) The following software programmes have been developed for Braille literacy in major Indian languages :

(i) Text to Braille transcription system and its printing on an indigenously developed computerized Braille embosser.

(ii) Braille to text conversion using customized keyboard.

(c) As part of this project, 30 blind schools in different parts of the country have been identified where the software and hardware developed by IIT, Kharagpur and Webel Mediatronics Ltd., Kolkata are being installed.

(d) Government may consider expanding the programme to cover more blind schools in the country depending upon the feedback received from the 30 blind schools where the software and the hardware is being installed.

Space Research Programmes

6366. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Space Research Programmes proposed to be undertaken during the Tenth Plan;

(b) the fund earmarked therefor;

(c) the amount allocated to undertake those space research programmes in the first financial year of the Tenth Plan; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) The Space programme during 10th plan is directed towards strengthening the space based services for the socio-economic development of the country. The major thrust areas of the programme envisaged for the tenth plan are augmentation of the INSAT system with fourth generation INSAT-4 satellites, enhancement of the earth observational capability with all-weather microwave system, continuity of remote sensing data to support National Resource Information System, Disaster Management Support, developmental activities and improved weather and ocean state forecast, continuation flights of PSLV, operationalisation of GSLV, development of advanced GSLV Mk-III and focussed research in the area of space science, astronomy and planetary science.

(b) The estimated budget requirement of Rs. 20593 crores is under consideration by the Government.

(c) Rs. 2264.99 crores.

(d) The BE 2002-2003 includes Rs. 846.80 crores for launch vehicle development, Rs. 303.35 crores for Satellite development, Rs. 226.35 crores for Space application programmes, Rs. 756.08 crores for INSAT System, Rs. 69.45 crores for Space Science and Rs. 62.96 crores for Direction, administration and other programmes.

NGO's Participation in Road Transport and Highways Sector

6367. SHRI R.L. JALAPPA:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes under Road Transport and Highways Sector where NGO's participation is solicited;

(b) the total amount released under "National Highways Accident Relief Service Scheme" since 1998-99 till 2000-01, State-wise;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that there had been misuse of these funds by the States in the recent years; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to stop such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI): (a) There are three schemes for Road Safety under this Ministry in which an NGO can participate. Details of these schemes are as given below:

(i) *Grants-in-aid for administering Road Safety Programmes:*

Under this scheme grants-in-aid is provided to NGOs to undertake various types of road safety programmes for raising road safety consciousness among the road users, publicity campaigns on road safety, providing training facilities and medical aid to the victims of road accidents. Any registered Voluntary Organization engaged in research activity or field programmes relating to road safety for a period of at least two years can apply for financial assistance.

(ii) *Refresher Training to Heavy Vehicle Drivers in Unorganised Sector:*

This scheme was formulated in 1997-98 for providing Refresher Training to Heavy Vehicle Drivers in Unorganised Sector, as most of the drivers of heavy vehicles do not have access to recognized training institutes and are generally uneducated and untrained. The scheme aims at educating/motivating the drivers to inculcate safe driving habits, rules of the road, understand the road signs and signals, road marks as well as rules and other provisions of law, to keep the vehicle in road worthy condition and to develop understanding regarding the critical parts of the vehicle namely brake system, steering system, electric system, Tyre etc. Apart from this, medical check-up is also done.

(iii) *National Highway Accident Relief Service Scheme (NHARSS):*

With a view to provide immediate medical assistance to the victims of road accidents and removing damaged vehicles from the National Highways, a National Highway

Patrolling Scheme was finalised during 1993-94, under which Rupees Twenty Five lakhs was provided to States as one time financial assistance for procurement of one 16 ton crane and one ambulance. This scheme has been reviewed and modified in 2000-01 and now is implemented through States Government/UTs and established NGOs in the field of road safety, by providing equipment in place of cash grant.

(b) Requisite details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

List of the States/NGOs to whom Financial Assistance have been provided for purchase of crane and ambulance under National Highway Patrolling Scheme from the year 1998-99 to 2000-01

(Amount in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the States/UTs	Amount
1	2	3
1998-99		
1.	Delhi	25.00
2.	Sikkim	25.00

1	2	3
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.00
4.	Meghalaya	25.00
5.	Manipur	25.00
6.	Pondicherry	25.00
7.	Chandigarh	25.00
8.	Bihar	25.00
1999-2000		
9.	Karnataka	25.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh	25.00
11.	Gujarat	25.00
12.	Haryana	25.00
13.	Assam	25.00
14.	West Bengal	25.00
15.	Uttar Pradesh	25.00
16.	Madhya Pradesh	25.00
17.	Mizoram	25.00
18.	Tamil Nadu	25.00
19.	Rajasthan	25.00

2000-2001*

S.No.	Name of the States/UTs/NGOs	Ambulances	Cranes
1	2	3	4
20.	Association of State Road Transport Undertakings (Ambulance only)	28	—
21.	M/s. Lok Manya Medial Foundation Chinchwad, Pune, Maharashtra	2	—
22.	M/s. Automobile Association of Southern India AASI Centre, 187, Anna Salai Chennai, Tamil Nadu	2	—
23.	M/s. Karunodaya Seva Sansthan, Baracha, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh	2	—

1	2	3	4
24.	M/s. Zoram Drivers Union, Bawangkawn, Aizwal, Mizoram	1	—
25.	M/s. Manipur Truck Owners Welfare Association M.G. Avenue Imphal, Manipur	1	—
26.	Association for Welfare of Backward classes in Sikkim, Gurbisey, Namchi, South Sikkim	1	—
27.	M/s. Rural Youth Coordination Centre, Amnour; Distt.-Saran, Bihar	1	—
28.	Institute of Road Traffic Education, New Delhi	2	—
29.	Highway Users Centre, Mumbai (Ambulance transferred to Lokmanya Medical Foundation on State Government advice)	1	—

Note * - Crane have been provided to these NGOs during the subsequent years i.e. 2001-2002.

KVIC Financial Assistance to Bihar

6368. SHRI ARUN KUMAR:
SHRI MANJAY LAL:

Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance released by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for the rural industries in Bihar during financial year 2000-01 and 2001-2002;

(b) whether the amounts so released to Bihar has been declining year after year;

(c) whether the Government have any proposal to provide maximum financial assistance through KVIC to Bihar; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA): (a) The amount of financial assistance released during the financial year 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 in the State of Bihar under the Rural Employment Generation Programme (Margin Money Scheme) through Khadi and Village Industries Board (KVIB) and Public Sector Banks are given below:

Year	2000-2001	2001-2002 (upto 30.11.2001)
(Rs. in Lakhs)	28.64	4.09

(b) No, Sir. The amounts released under this head during the past three years are as follows:

Year	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001
(Rs. in Lakhs)	5.61	22.46	28.64

(c) The Government treats all States on par as far as implementation of schemes of KVIC are concerned.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Expansion and Modernisation of Exchanges

6369. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal for the expansion and modernisation of the Telephone Exchanges in Bihar during the year 2002-2003;

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

(c) whether the Government have taken/propose to take any step in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

(SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) and (b) It is planned to expand net switching capacity of telephone exchanges in Bihar during 2002-03 by 1,57,000 lines. District-wise details have not yet been finalised. As regards modernisation, all the telephone exchanges in Bihar are already digital electronic exchanges.

(c) and (d) Telephone Exchange equipment for 1,95,500 lines has been allocated to Bihar for 2002-03.

[English]

Rural Employment Generation Programme

6370. SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM: Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have achieved its target in the Rural Employment Generation Programme during the previous and the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any downfall has been noticed in the target fixed during the current financial year;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the manner in which the Government propose to implement the programme effectively?

THE MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA): (a) and (b) Under the Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP), about 3 lakhs jobs are expected to be created in 2001-2002 against a target of 4 lakh jobs. The actual figures are under compilation. The target for the current year 2002-2003 is to create 4 lakhs jobs.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Government through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is implementing REGP for generating additional employment in rural areas. Under the REGP (Margin Money Scheme) all individuals firms/societies/Limited companies are eligible to set up units subject to an investment ceiling of Rs. 25 lakhs instead of Rs. 10 lakhs. The scheme has been extended to high credit rated NGOs, Micro Financial Institutions, Self-Help Groups and Rashtriya Mahila Kosh for implementation. The budget of the REGP which was enhanced from Rs. 120 crores to Rs. 150 crores in 2001-2002 has been

further enhanced to Rs. 200 crores during the current financial year. The target for the 10th Plan is to generate additional employment opportunities for 2.0 million persons with a proposed investment of Rs. 1250 crores.

Four Lanning of National Highways

6371. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work of the four lanning of the National Highways connecting the four metros and building two corridors across the country, is still under execution;

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

(c) the details of the funds earmarked for this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The original date for completion of the work of four-lanning of National Highways connecting the four metros (Golden Quadrilateral Project) was December, 2004, which is now targeted for substantial completion by December, 2003. The original date for completion of building two corridors across the country (North-South & East-West Corridors) was December, 2009, which is now targeted for substantial completion by December, 2007.

(c) The total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 54,000 crores (at 1999 prices).

Children Fall Sick due to Vitamin-A Solution

6372. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1600 dated 28.11.2001 and state:

(a) whether the High Level Committee of experts constituted to go into various programmatic and technical aspect relating to Vitamin-A administration has submitted its report to the Government;

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

(c) if not, the time by which the result of the probe is likely made available? .

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (c) The Committee constituted to go into various programmatic and technical aspects related to Vitamin-A administration has submitted its report. The Committee, *inter-alia*, has observed that Vitamin-A deficiency is only one of the many specific nutrient deficiencies which are prevalent in children in India. These include deficiencies of energy, iron, folic acid, zinc, B vitamins and others. The Committee emphasizes the need for evolving a holistic approach to combat these deficiencies. As far as Vitamin-A deficiency is concerned, the Committee opined that the magnitude of Vitamin-A deficiency has declined significantly, although it exists as a public health problem in some areas.

The Committee has endorsed the current policy of Vitamin-A supplementation to children between 9-36 months of age at 6 monthly intervals as per the existing policy for the next five years. At the end of this period, the Committee recommends that the policy should be reviewed. The Committee also recommends the discontinuation of the campaign mode for administration of Vitamin-A. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has already advised all States to refrain from launching campaigns of Vitamin-A but also for other individual interventions, since campaigns have a tendency to divert the attention of the entire system from regular essential services. The Committee has also made some technical recommendations on issues like spoon size for giving Vitamin-A solution; use of Vitamin-A during pregnancy and location; involvement of NGOs for community mobilization and increasing outreach; sensitization of districts administration and media etc.

The Committee recommends "special efforts" to improve coverage with the entire package of reproductive and child health services, at periodic intervals, in districts/regions where programme performance is sub optimal. The Committee also recommends that a task force be set up to develop a concrete action programme for strengthening health and nutrition services through a health system approach to realize the full potential of the delivery of these interventions. These recommendations will be implemented taking into consideration the existing constraints and resource-requirements.

The Committee has also made observations about the Vitamin-A campaign programme held in Assam in November 2001. The Committee observed that the incidence of side effects in children ranged from 0.29-0.48 per cent. This is lower than the expected level, since published literature suggests that the incidence of side effects can vary from 1.5—7.0 per cent. Replacement

of the 2 ml. spoons, generally used in the National Programme for administering Vitamin-A solution with 5 ml cups during the campaign might have led to over dosing in some cases. Some reports suggest that during training, the health workers were not adequately informed about side effects of Vitamin-A and its management. The community and the district administration were also not made aware of the possible side effects of Vitamin-A. The Committee also addressed the issue of whether Vitamin-A administration contributed to any of the reported deaths during the campaign. The Committee is of the view that a review of the available evidence suggests that the majority of children who dies during the Vitamin-A campaign had pre-existing illnesses of sufficient severity which could explain the death. The Committee states that worldwide experience shows that Vitamin-A administered according to WHO guidelines is not associated with additional risk of death.

Decline in Purchase of Medicines by MSO

6373. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the purchases made by Medical Stores Organisation are steadily coming down;

(b) if so, the details of the purchases made by M.S.O. during last three years;

(c) the reasons for decrease in the purchases; and

(d) the new medicines being supplied to Governmental organisation and para-military forces at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Details of purchases made by MSO during last three years are given below:

		(Rs. in crore)
1999-2000	—	38.16
2000-2001	—	28.85
2001-2002	—	33.50

The decrease in purchase of medicine has been due to non-finalization of new comprehensive formulary. This has since been finalised.

(d) Government Medical Store Depots supply medicines to indenters as per Drug Formulary. A New Combined Formulary of CGHS/MSO-2001 has recently been finalized.

Anti-Filaria Medicines

6374. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:
DR. N. VENKATASWAMY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether anti-filaria campaign was organized recently in Orissa with the help of WHO;

(b) whether number of deaths had occurred in Orissa and some other States after consuming anti-filaria medicines;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) Mass Drug Administration with Di-Ethyl Carbamazine (DEC) and Albendazole was organized by the Orissa State in January, 2002 in four districts of the State namely Puri, Khurda, Balasore and Ganjam.

(b) No, Sir. DEC is being used in the country under National Filaria Control Programme (NFCP) since long for the treatment of micro-filaria carriers as well as acute and chronic filaria patients. Albendazole is also used as an helminthic drug all over the world. No deaths have been reported due to intake of DEC or Albendazole.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

NHDP

6375. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress achieved as on date in the construction of super highways between North-South and East-West corridors under the National Highway Development Programme;

(b) the details of funds made available for the project so far and amount of cess collected by way of levy on petrol or diesel; and

(c) whether the collections have also been made available to NHDP ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI): (a) The progress achieved on North-South & East-West Corridors under the National Highway Development Project is as under:

Total length	—	7300 km.
Already four-lanned	—	751 km.
Under implementation	—	644 km.
Balance length for implementation	—	5905 km.
Targeted date of completion	—	December, 2007

(b) Total expenditure on North-South & East-West Corridors project upto 2001-2002 is Rs. 791.99 crores. An amount of Rs. 15034 crores has been collected through petrol and diesel cess upto November, 2001.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Expansion of Atomic Power Plants in Rajasthan

6376. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to expand the Atomic Power Plants located in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) and (b) There are, at present, four units, Rajasthan Atomic Power Station-1 to 4 (1 x 100 MWe + 1 x 200 MWe + 2 x 220 MWe) at Rawatbhata in Rajasthan, with a total capacity of 740 MWe. In addition, administrative approval and financial sanction has been accorded in March 2002, to set up two nuclear power reactor units of 220 MWe each, namely RAPP-5 & 6 at Rawatbhata. Construction of these units has commenced. The scheduled dates of commercial operations of these units are August 2007 and February 2008 respectively.

Encroachment of National Highways

6377. SHRI NAMDEO HARBAJI DIWATHE:
SHRI AMBAREESHA:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of National Highways in the country and particularly in Karnataka which have been encroached;

(b) the steps the Government have taken to remove the encroachment from the National Highways to make them safe for smooth traffic;

(c) whether the Central Government extends financial assistance to State Government for the rehabilitation of these encroachers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI): (a) and (b) There are encroachments on most of the National Highways particularly near urban localities. Removal of encroachments is a continuous process and State Government concerned is taking necessary action for removal of encroachments whenever these are noticed. In Karnataka, encroachments were noticed on all the National Highways and State Government is taking action for removal of these encroachments.

(c) to (e) As per the Policy, no financial assistance is provided to the State Government for rehabilitation of the encroachers. However, the guidelines of World Bank and Asian Development Bank provide for extending assistance to "vulnerable encroachers" which includes SCs, STs, handicapped and people falling below poverty line.

Development of Indian Machine Tool Sector

6378. SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have chalked out a national programme to provide fillip to the Indian machine tool industry;

(b) if so, whether the Government considers that these measures would help the industry to achieve double-

digit growth rate from the current negative growth rate;

(c) if so, the details of the measures chalked out;

(d) whether these measures have been implemented; and

(e) if so, the results achieved thereof so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a and (b) Yes, Sir. The National Programme for Development of the Indian Machine Tool Industry (NPDIMTI) implemented by the Government of India in collaboration with the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), the EXIM Bank of India and the Indian Machine Tool Manufacturers Association (IMTMA) was launched on 13th December, 2001. The objective of the NPDIMTI is to enhance competitiveness and achieve a double-digit growth rate for the sector.

(c) The measures to achieve these objectives include, technology upgradation through preparation of technology manuals, exposure to newer technologies, market development through participation in international fairs, preparation of the international market database, capacity building through regular courses on designs, mechatronics, study of best practices, etc.

(d) and (e) Under the NPDIMTI, implementation of specific activities for enhanced market access and technology upgradation have been initiated. So far the following activities have been completed.

(i) 3 Design Training Programmes have been organized for training to 55 Engineers.

(ii) A Survey of Global Technology Trends in Machine Tool Sector and the dissemination of Technology Information amongst 150 Machine Tool Manufacturers.

(iii) A delegation of Machine Tool Manufacturers visited the China Fair in April, 2002 for tapping export potential and adoption of improved marketing practices.

[Translation]

**Protection to Small Scale Industries
under New Exim Policy**

6379. DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps proposed to take by the Government for the protection of Small Scale and Cottage Industries under the current Export Import Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) to (c) The Government have initiated several steps under the New Exim Policy for helping the small scale and cottage industries to boost exports. Under the Market Access Initiative Scheme for providing access to funds for export promotion activities, an amount of Rs. 5 crore has been earmarked for promoting cottage sector exports coming under the Khadi & Village industries Commission. Besides, these units would not be required to maintain average export obligation under the Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme (EPCG) and would be entitled to the benefit of Export House Certificate on achieving a lower export performance of Rs. 5 crore as against 15 crore for others. The units in handicraft sector shall be entitled to duty free imports of an enlarged list of items as embellishments upto 3% of FOB value of their exports. The Small Scale units in the notified "Towns of Export Excellence" would be provided facilities of EPCG for common service providers, access to Market Access Initiative funds by recognized associations of these towns, priority assistance under the Assistance to States for Infrastructural Development for Exports and a relaxation in the export performance criteria for Export House Status.

[English]

AIDS Funds at Classical Music

6380. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the AIDS control funds is being spent on classical music programme as reported in the 'Rashtriya Sahara' dated March 3, 2002;

(b) if so, the expenditure incurred on sponsoring the classical music programme by the National AIDS Control Organisations (NACO) till its discontinued; and

(c) the extent to which the classical music programme has succeeded in controlling the AIDS ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An expenditure of Rs. 328.79 lakhs was incurred over the last four years which was paid to Doordarshan.

(c) A statement is enclosed.

Statement

IEC (Information Education Communication) form a very important component of prevention of spread of HIV/AIDS as there is no cure for the disease. Through IEC, an attempt is made to bring about behavioural change, which is the only hope for people likely to be infected. The IEC strategy followed by National AIDS Control Organisation is multi-pronged and caters to many segments like the youth, women, migrants, industrial labourers, truckers and other sections of the society. Different media vehicles like Radio, TV, Press, Print publicity, Field Publicity, Interpersonal Techniques, etc. are being utilized by NACO to approach different segments of the population.

This classical music programme "Spirit of Unity Concerts" addressed a niche audience of music lovers. The programme itself was recommended by a Joint committee, consisting mainly of Doordarshan official and one member from NACO. Only on receipt of acceptance of the quality of the programme by Doordarshan, NACO provided funds to Doordarshan for Telecast and Production of the programme. The programme format involved performances by the best musical talents of the country including Pt. Jasraj, Balamurali Krishna, M.S. Subbalaxmi, Hari Prasad Chaurasia, Shiv Kumar Sharma, Alka Yagnik and others. Within the programme, the performing musicians also gave messages on AIDS.

Further NACO was utilizing 150 seconds of Free Commercial Time offered between the programme for airing various spots on AIDS messages developed by NACO. These spots were being aired on prime time.

Considering the large Free Commercial Time available to NACO, the cost of buying these spots directly from Doordarshan, would have been much higher than the telecast charges paid to Doordarshan. Hence the programme was a cost effective strategy for airing messages on AIDS on the prime time of Doordarshan.

Awareness is generated on a cumulative basis with inputs from many sources. Similarly, controlling the AIDS problem requires a multi dimensional approach in which IEC forms a very integral part. The nationwide general population Behavioural Surveillance survey (BSS) conducted by ORG in 2001 has revealed that Television is the most watched media in the country with 64.5% of the people watching it at least once a month. It may be also noted that HIV/AIDS awareness in terms of having heard of the disease has increased from 40.3% among females (NFHS-1998-99) to 70% (BSS-2001) at the national level.

India-Iran Fight against Terrorism

6381. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Iran have agreed for mutual cooperation to root out all forms of terrorism;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) India and Iran share concerns on the menace of terrorism. The Tehran declaration signed during Prime Minister's visit to Iran in April 2001 condemned terrorism in all its forms. The Declaration also condemned states that aid, abet and directly support international terrorism and extremism and called on the international community to intensify its efforts to combat terrorism. In the Declaration, India and Iran reiterated their resolve to work to strengthen the international consensus and legal regimes against terrorism, including early finalisation of a Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism.

During the recently held Home/Interior Secretary level talks in January this year, both sides resolved to enter into close cooperation in eradicating the scourge of global terrorism.

Transcripts of Interrogations of Al-Khalida Prisoners

6382. SHRI Y.V. RAO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has requested the U.S. Government to provide transcripts of interrogations of Al-Khalida prisoners in U.S. custody; and

(b) if so, the U.S. response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Government has sought from the United States all information and evidence in its possession, which relate to terrorism in India. During the fourth meeting of the India-U.S. Joint Working Group on counter-terrorism, held in Delhi on 21-22 January, 2002, the U.S. side agreed to share with India information and evidence that it has gathered from Afghanistan relating to terrorism.

[*Translation*]

Visit of Deputy Chairman of PC to Pakistan

6383. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:
SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission recently visited Pakistan to take part in the SAARC Finance and Planning Ministers meet on poverty eradication;

(b) if so, the issues discussed at the meet, the views expressed by the Indian delegation on those issues and the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission also met the President of Pakistan on the side lines of meet;

(d) if so, the details of the views exchanged with him; and

(e) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Conference discussed the issue of poverty in South Asia and ways and means of tackling this problem on a regional basis. Our delegation apprised the Conference of the experience of India on this subject. The conference issued an Action Plan containing concrete ideas and recommendations for implementation.

(c) to (e) Deputy Chairman of our Planning Commission paid a courtesy call on the President of Pakistan, Gen. Pervez Musharraf alongwith other SAARC Ministers.

[English]

Allotment of Land to Indian Embassy in Kiev

6384. SHRI NARESH PUGALIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a plot of land was allotted to the Embassy of India in Kiev by the Government of Ukraine;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the title of the land has been transferred to the Embassy;

(d) if not, the reasons for failure on the part of the Indian Embassy there in completing the formalities of transfer of land which resulted in the cancellation of allotment;

(e) whether the Embassy of India had purchased ready-built accommodation or hired property on rent;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the responsibility in this regard has been fixed; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): (a) to (h) A plot of land was allotted to the Government of India in Kiev by the then USSR Government in 1992. The Government of Ukraine cancelled the allotment due to their perceived difficulties in adhering to the Agreement and the proposed construction in this land could not be pursued. The Embassy thereafter hired a property on rent in 1995. As the allotment was cancelled by the Ukraine authorities, the question of fixation of responsibility on any official does not arise. A property has since been purchased which would be developed taking into consideration relative advantage of continuing with rented premises *vis-a-vis* cost of development of the property.

Convening Meeting of Chief Ministers

6385. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many Chief Ministers have requested for convening a meeting of State Chief Ministers to work out a common agenda for financial reforms and development;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the specific points on which the consensus of States and Centre is required; and

(c) the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, in the 49th meeting of the National Development Council (NDC) held on 1st September, 2001, several Chief Ministers emphasized the need to further strengthen the political consensus on reforms. In this meeting it was agreed that a meeting of leaders of all political parties would be convened to work out this consensus and at the top of this agenda are labour reforms and reforms in the power sector.

Dredging Corporation of India

6386. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to review the functioning of the Dredging Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that major dredging work at ports is now being given on a turnkey basis to private companies specialising in the work;

(d) if so, whether there is any proposal to limit the scope of work of the Dredging Corporation of India;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the number of dredgers operating under DCI at present; and

(g) the details of loss suffered by DCI during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAYAK): (a) and

(b) Review of performance of Dredging Corporation of India (DCI) is undertaken periodically wherein issues like income/expenditure, profit, dredging capacity, capital investments, financial projections, status of various projects, future plans etc. are discussed.

(c) As per the present policy, all major ports (except Kolkata Port Trust), at their option, may call tenders for maintenance dredging or negotiate with DCI for executing the work on nomination basis. In case, the tender route is followed by the Port, Indian companies will get the first right of refusal *vis-a-vis* foreign companies. Within Indian companies, DCI being a Public Sector undertaking, will get Purchase Preference provided its price is within 10% of the lowest valid bid. Maintenance dredging requirements of Kolkata Port would be met by DCI till the port finalizes its maintenance dredging policy.

(d) and (e) There is no proposal to limit the scope of work of DCI so far as the dredging works are concerned.

(f) DCI at present is operating 10 Trailer Suction Hopper Dredgers and 2 Cutter Suction Dredgers.

(g) DCI has made net profits during last two financial years for which audited financial results are available i.e. 1999-2000 & 2000-01.

Administrative Reforms

6387. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the major Administrative reforms suggested by various Committees, Commissions during the past three years;

(b) whether the Government have initiated some such reforms in the country as a result thereof;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) to (d) Improvement of governance is an ongoing process and, towards this end, Committees, Expert Groups etc. are

constituted by various Ministries/Departments from time to time for suggesting improvements in methods and procedures of work, organisational structures, changes in Acts, rules, regulations etc. No centralised information is maintained in this regard. The Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) had set up an Expenditure Reforms Commission on 28 February, 2000 under the Chairmanship of Shri K.P. Geethakrishnan, former Finance Secretary. The terms of reference of the ERC included suggesting a road map for reducing the function, activities and administrative structure of the Central Government, review of the adequacy of staffing under Central Government ministries, attached offices and suggesting measures for rationalizing the staff and cadres of different services. The Commission has submitted 10 Reports in all covering various Ministries/Departments etc. The Department of Expenditure have requested the respective Ministry/Department/organisation to take follow-up action to implement the recommendations of the Commission.

Decreasing Trend In Population

6388. SHRI R.S. PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is all decreasing trend in the population of the country during the last few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the future plans of the Government to further decrease in the population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There is a decreasing trend in the population of the country. The annual natural increase of population, which is the difference between crude birth rate and death rate is given for last decade:

Year	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Growth Rate (in %)
1990	30.2	9.7	2.05
1995	28.3	9.0	1.93
2000	25.8	8.5	1.73

(c) The future plans of the Government to further decrease in the population is as follow:

- An integrated and holistic programme for Reproductive and Child Health that include Maternal Health, Child Health and Contraception, has been in operation, including community involvement in administering family planning services.
- Government has adopted a National Population Policy (NPP) in February 2000, which provides for an inter-sectoral agenda to bring about population stabilization. NPP 2000 has the objective of meeting the unmet needs of health infrastructure, health personnel and contraception and providing integrated service delivery for basic reproductive and child health care.
- An Empowered Action Group has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Union Health and Family Welfare Minister for focused attention on improving the coverage and outreach of services in the eight states of Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Chattisgarh.

**Joint Patrolling by India and U.S.A.
of Malacca Straits**

6389. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government have cleared a proposal envisaging joint patrolling by India and the United States of the strategic Malacca Straits;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether this decision is of considerable significance as it promises India's emergence as one of the key players in the region; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The joint patrolling is being carried out on the basis of a request from the United States. Indian naval assets deployed for this purpose operate under Indian command and flag.

(c) and (d) At the meeting of the India-U.S. Defence Policy Group in Delhi in December 2001, the two delegations agreed that India-U.S. defence and security cooperation can promote freedom, global peace, economic progress, and security in Asia and beyond. India remains

committed to fulfilling its role and responsibility, in cooperation with other countries, for maintaining security and stability in the region.

**Closure of SSI Units due to Imposition
of Excess Duties**

6390. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of small scale industries closed during 1999-2000, 2000-2001 & 2001-2002;
- (b) the reasons of closures; and
- (c) whether it is a fact that more SSI units are facing threats of closures after imposition of excise duties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) and (b) The information on closed units is not maintained centrally. However, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) compiles data on sick SSI units financed by scheduled commercial banks. As per the latest information available with the RBI, there were 3,04,235 and 2,49,630 sick SSI units by the end of March, 2000 and March, 2001 respectively. The main reasons for sickness/closure are inadequacy of credit, technological obsolescence, marketing problems, managerial inadequacies etc.

(c) Modifications in excise duty are regular feature of the Union-Budgets. The SSI sector has resilience to withstand the domestic and global changes and continues to grow.

**Procurement of two Bag Stacker
Re-Claimers by JNPT**

6391. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether JNPT procured two bag stacker reclaimers with associated conveyors at a cost of Rs. 809.44 lakh;
- (b) if so, whether the equipment could not be put in use satisfactorily right from the beginning there by resulting in unproductive expenditure;

(c) whether JNPT has analysed the actual need of these equipments before procurement;

(d) if not, whether any responsibility has been fixed in this regard; and

(e) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) The equipments were procured by the Port as part of Contract-II—Bulk Handling Facility based on the recommendations of the Project Consultants, M/s Howe (India) Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi. The recommendations of the Project Consultants for procurement of bag stacker reclaimers were evaluated by the Project Implementation Unit of Nhava Sheva Port Project and approved by the Competent Authority. The detailed designs of the bag stacker reclaimers submitted by the Contractor were accepted and the equipment along with associated system was cleared for commissioning by the Project Consultant subject to rectification of defects and deficiencies reflected in the punch list given along with the Certification of Completion by the Project Consultant. However, the equipment could not be put in use satisfactorily due to improper design and average level of maintainability.

Since the Port Trust was not satisfied with the performance of some of the systems including the bag stacker reclaimers with associated equipment which were supplied by the Contractor under the contract for the Bulk Handling Facility, they withheld final stage payment of 10% in respect of price of goods and services to the Contractor. Efforts made by the Port Trust to get the defects and deficiencies rectified by the Contractor did not yield the desired results. On a reference made by the Contractor, the issue of withholding of payment to the Contractor became the subject matter of Arbitration. The Arbitration Award was published in July, 1997. The Learned Arbitrators did not make any award on the claim made by the Port Trust in respect of some of the systems including bag stacker reclaimers and associated systems which were part of the equipments supplied under the contract. According to the Arbitrators, since the final punch list was rectified by the claimants, JNPT was directed to release the withheld payments. The matter was taken up by the Port Trust in the Mumbai High Court and after negotiation with the Contractor as directed by the Mumbai High Court, the payments were released.

Private Investment in Nuclear Power Sector

6392. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nuclear Power Corporation required private investment to increase the capacity addition;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government are considering to amend the Atomic Energy Act suitably to bring in additional investments in the Nuclear Power Sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the safeguard proposed to be taken while accepting private investments in nuclear sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) and (b) The Government of India are open to specific offers for participation by private firms, Indian or foreign in the nuclear power sector. However, the government have not received any concrete proposals from the private sector so far to set up nuclear power plants in the country. Such offers, when received, would have to be considered on the basis of technical suitability, economic attractiveness, regulatory requirements of our country and the conditions attached to the offers.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. The proposal to amend the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 to enable private participation in the production of nuclear energy is under active considering of the Government. The acquisition, production, possession, use, disposal, export or import of the prescribed substances and equipment will continue to be regulated under the relevant provisions of the Act which will take care of the safeguards aspects.

Shortage of Optometrists

6393. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Health Organisation has recommended the requirement of minimum 40000 Optometrists for the country of the size of India;

(b) if so, the exact number of Optometrists in the country;

(c) the extent to which the shortage of optometrists in the country has affected treatment of high level of blindness and low levels of eye-care;

(d) whether the Government propose to take any steps to meet the shortage of optometrists in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) WHO has recommended one vision center for 50,000 population under the "Vision 2020 : The Right to Sight" initiative. As per above norm, 20,000 personnel capable of testing vision would be required in India.

(b) Estimated number of middle level ophthalmic personnel including optometrists is between 10,000 to 15,000.

(c) There is shortage of eye surgeons and middle level ophthalmic personnel in rural areas. However, by organizing eye camps, identification and treatment of eye diseases is being carried out satisfactorily in the country.

(d) and (e) Government of India has prepared a Plan of Action for implementation of "Vision 2020 : The Right to Sight" initiative including training of adequate number of eye care personnel in the country.

Slowdown in Household Mail

6394. SHRI B.K. PARTHASARATHI:
SHRI GUNIPATI RAMAIAH:
PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU:
SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the total volume of household mail has come down from 57 per cent in 1995 to 38 per cent in 2001;

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

(c) whether the Department of Posts is examining ways to incorporate information technology into its operations to raise productivity and lower the costs;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is any proposal to corporatise the postal services in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) and (b) No separate data is maintained on household mails handled by the Department. However, the total domestic mail, both registered and unregistered put together has increased by 1.76 per cent during the period 1995-96 to 2000-2001.

(c) and (d) The Department of Posts has computerized post office counter operations in major post offices in the country by introducing computer based Multipurpose Counter Machines. Also satellite linked terminals have been installed to handle money orders. All these have speeded up counter transactions by increasing productivity, reduced transit time, accounting and manpower costs of the Department.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise in view of (e) above.

[Translation]

Performance of Heavy Water Plants

6395. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether power produced by the Heavy Water Plants in the country is much below the target;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the installed capacity and actual production made by each plant during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to increase generation capacity of each plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) The Heavy Water Plants produce heavy water, which is used as coolant and moderator in pressurized heavy water reactors (PHWR) which produce electricity. The production in heavy water plants has been above the targets.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) the installed capacities of operating heavy water plants are as follows:

Manuguru	—	185 MT
Kota	—	80 MT
Hazira	—	80 MT
Thal	—	78 MT
Tuticorin	—	49 MT

Heavy Water being a strategic material, the figures of actual production are not disclosed.

(d) The overall capacity utilization of operating plants has been excellent during the last 3 years as a result of the various steps taken to increase the feed process rate, re-optimization of the operating parameters, improvements in feed concentration and stream hours etc.

[English]

Health Schemes/Projects Funded by External Sources

6396. SHRI P.D. ELANGO VAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any new health schemes to be introduced in the country funded by the various external sources like WHO, UNICEF, UNDP etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof, their area of implementation, funding pattern and their approximate duration;

(c) whether the Government have been monitoring the various health projects at present in progress in the country and the status of the health projects like NACO, NPCB etc.;

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

(e) the details of the various health projects implemented in Tamil Nadu and the funding details for each of the project during the last three years, year-wise, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Media Lab Asia

6397. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fund utilization of socio-economic project Media Lab Asia has come under the Government scrutiny;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that out of 10 crore grant, 80 percent of it was utilized on non-research activities;

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

(e) whether Government have conducted any inquiry in this regard; and

(f) if so, the outcome thereof and steps taken or being taken for proper utilisation of funds?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Media Lab Asia has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 16.1 crores, as of April 30, 2002. This amount has been spent mainly on research activities, such as, creating basic research oriented infrastructure in establishing research hubs/labs at IITs at Delhi, Kanpur, Madras, Mumbai and Kharagpur, conducting field trials and tests and conductivity charges. It also includes payment to MIT Media Lab, USA to support and collaborate with Media Lab Asia under the Research Collaboration Agreement between the two.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Private Telephone Companies

6398. SHRI GANTA SREENIVASA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the new companies functioning in the field of basic telephone facilities; and

(b) the number of connections provided by them upto March 31, 2001, State-wise?

companies functioning in the field of basic telephone facilities are given in Statement-I.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) The details of the new

(b) The number of connections provided by them upto March 31, 2001, are given State-wise in Statement-II.

Statement I

Details of the Private Basic Telephone Service Operators

Name of the Licencee Company	Service Area	Companies in Operation
1	2	3
M/s Bharti Telenet Limited	Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Delhi and Tamil Nadu (Total-5)	Service started in all the five circles
M/s Tata Teleservices Limited	Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Gujarat, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu (Total-5)	Service started in Andhra Pradesh
M/s Hughes Tele.com (I) Ltd.	Maharashtra (Total-1)	Service started in Maharashtra
M/s Shyam Telelink Limited	Rajasthan (Total-1)	Service started in Rajasthan
M/s Reliance Telecom Limited	Gujarat (Total-1)	Service started in Gujarat
M/s Reliance Communications Limited	Haryana, Punjab, Delhi, West Bengal (including Sikkim & Kolkata), UP (East), UP(West) (including Uttaranchal), Karnataka, Maharashtra (including Mumbai & Goa), Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Orissa, Bihar (including Jharkhand), Madhya Pradesh (including Chhattisgarh), Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Tamil Nadu. (Total-17)	Nil
M/s HFCL Infotel Limited	Punjab (Total-1)	Service started in Punjab

Statement II**State-wise details of Number of Connections provided by Basic Service Operators upto March 31, 2001**

Operators	Circles	Total DELs on 31.3.2001
Bharti Telenet Limited	Madhya Pradesh	1,15,212
Tata Teleservices Limited	Andhra Pradesh	58,560
Hughes Tele.com India Ltd.	Maharashtra	69,699
Shyam Telelink Limited	Rajasthan	9,119
Reliance Telecom Limited	Gujarat	160
HFCL Infotel Limited	Punjab	13,326
	Total	2,66,076

Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle

6399. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an optimised version of solid motor for the third stage of PSLV was successfully ground tested at the ISRO's SHAR Centre, in Sriharikota; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An optimized version of solid motor for third stage of Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) was successfully ground tested on March 30, 2002 at ISRO's SHAR Centre, Sriharikota in Andhra Pradesh. The performance parameters of the motor during the test were normal.

This high performance motor is planned to be used in the next PSLV flight (PSLV-C4) for Geo-synchronous Transfer Orbit (GTO) mission and is expected to increase the payload capability of PSLV in this orbit by about 70 kg.

Procurement of Condoms

6400. SHRI ARUN KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of programme under which the Ministry procures condoms for distribution in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that condom manufacturers have formed a cartel for obtaining orders from the Ministry; and

(c) if so, the details of the suppliers, their installed capacity, quantity of orders given to them, and the rate of procurement for the year 2000 and 2001?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) The Government of India under the National Family Welfare Programme provides contraceptives—Copper-T, Oral Contraceptive Pills (Mala-N) and Condoms (Nirodh) under free supply scheme. In addition, Deluxe Nirodh and Oral Contraceptive Pills (Mala-D) are also provided under Social Marketing Programme. The details of these schemes are:

(i) *Free supply scheme*: This scheme is being implemented through State Governments and Union Territory administrations all over the country. Under the scheme, Copper-T, Oral Contraceptive Pills and Condoms (Nirodh) are distributed free of cost by Government of India. These commodities are delivered to State Governments and Union Territory administrations at State Headquarters and thereafter the State

Directorate of Family Welfare undertakes the responsibility to distribute and deliver these contraceptives free of cost through the Government health care infrastructure comprising of Community Health Centres, Primary Health Centres and Health Sub Centres.

- (ii) *Social Marketing Scheme*: There are segments of the population who are willing to pay for contraceptives, but may not be able to afford them at commercial rates. Accordingly, Government subsidizes the distribution costs, and through public private partnership, the contraceptives are made available at retail outlets. It is being implemented through Social

marketing Organisations (SMOs) all over country. The thrust is on enhancing the outreach in semi-urban and rural areas.

(b) and (c) Procurement of condoms is made by following standard practice as laid down in the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposal (DGS&D) Manual. Tender enquiries are invited and rate contracts are finalized. The manufacturing capacity in India far exceeds the annual procurement.

Details about the installed capacity, quantity of orders given to the manufacturers and the procurement for the year 2000-01 are in the statement enclosed.

Statement

Suppliers of Condoms, their Capacity and the Quantities ordered 2000-2001

(figure in Million Pcs.)

Firm	Annual capacity	Qty. Ordered during 2000-01	
		Free Supply	Social Marketing
Hindustan latex Ltd. (Public Sector Undertaking)	670.00	327.5	294
TTK LIG Ltd.	963.00	90	40
TTK-Biomed Ltd. (now TTK Health Care)	180.00	30	30
Polar Latex Ltd. (now Polar Pharma India Ltd.)	536.00	85	50
J.K. Ansell Ltd.	252.00	34	21
Suretex Propha-tics India Ltd.	180.00	5	5

Rate:

- (i) Rs. 116.50 per 100 pcs. for Free Supply of Condoms (Nirodh).
(ii) Rs. 144.75 per 100 pcs. for Social Marketing Supply of Condoms (Deluxe Nirodh)

*[Translation]***Discretionary Quota In Bihar**

6401. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of requests received as on date by the Government from Bihar for the telephone connections under the discretionary quota, district-wise;

(b) the number of connections provided so far and the number of requests pending at present; and

(c) the reasons for the delay and the time by which connections are likely to be provided to the remaining applicants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

*[English]***Health Care Industry**

6402. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) has submitted a five-point strategy to the Government to make the Indian health care industry an attractive proposition;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Improvement of Status of Port Trust

6403. SHRI P.D. ELANGOVAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to improve the status of port trusts in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the expenditure likely to be incurred on it;

(c) whether the Government have also set up any committee to look into the affairs of the Port Trusts in the process of cargo handling;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the cargo handled and the income generated through this Port Trust during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Tamil Nadu has three Major Ports. While the Ports of Chennai and Tuticorin have been in existence for some time, the new Port at Ennore is India's first corporatized major Port which was dedicated to the Nation in February, 2001. In order to grant flexibility to management in taking commercial and investment decision, it has been decided to corporatize the Major Ports, including the major port trusts in Tamil Nadu, in a phased manner. To enable corporatization of Major Ports, the Major Ports Trusts (Amendment) Bill, 2001 has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 31.8.2001, which stands referred to the Department Related Standing Committee on Transport and Tourism for examination and report.

(c) Government has not set up any Committee to look into the affairs of port trusts in the process of cargo handling.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Details of cargo handled and the income generated by Chennai and Tuticorin Ports for the last three years is as follows:

CHENNAI PORT

Year	Traffic Handled in Million Tonnes	Income from Cargo Handling (Rs. in Crores)
1999-2000	37.44	335.90
2000-2001	41.22	365.26
2001-2002	36.11	335.66 (provisional)

TUTICORIN PORT

Year	Traffic Handled in Million Tonnes	Income from Cargo Handling (Rs. in Crores)
1999-2000	9.99	102.17
2000-2001	12.28	131.28
2001-2002	13.02	128.57 (provisional)

As regards Ennore Port, it has started handling cargo from June, 2001. This port had handled a traffic of 3.40 Million Tonnes from June, 2001 to March, 2002 and has generated an income of Rs. 27.21 crores (provisional) before interest and depreciation.

Slowdown in IT

6404. SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the slowdown in Information Technology has hit the computer education in the country;

(b) if so, the factors responsible for such slowdown; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): (a) and (b) There has been an ongoing recession in the world economy resulting in many companies in the world cutting down costs and laying off employees. However, no specific study/survey has been conducted to assess the impact of slowdown on the computer education in the country.

(c) The steps taken by the Government to promote IT industry are given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement**Steps taken by the Government to promote the Information Technology Sector**

1. Export Promotion Capital Goods scheme (EPCG) has been rationalized and extended uniformly to all sectors without any threshold limit on payment of 5% duty.

2. Approvals for all foreign direct investment proposals relating to the Information Technology sector, with the exception of Business to consumer (B2C) e-commerce are under the automatic route.

3. Electronics Hardware Technology Park (EHTP) and Software Technology Park (STP) Schemes are implemented under the aegis of the Department of Information Technology, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, through a single window mechanism of the Inter-Ministerial Standing Committee (IMSC).

4. Supplies of Information Technology Agreement (ITA-1) Items in the Domestic Tariff Area (DTA) by EHTP/EOU/EPZ units shall be counted towards fulfillment of minimum Net Foreign Exchange earning as a percentage of exports (NFEP) and the minimum Export Performance (EP), provided that the item are manufactured in the unit and attract zero rate of basic customs duty. Positive NEP is required to be achieved in 5 years instead of every year.

5. DTA access upto 50% of the FOB value of export is permitted for electronics hardware units under EOU/EPZ/EHTP schemes and the software units under EOU/EPZ/STP schemes.

6. Accelerated depreciation norms extended to computers and computer peripheral to all units and capital goods of IT hardware units under Export Oriented schemes (EOU/EPZ/STP/EHTP). These shall stand depreciated to overall limit of 90% over a period of 3 years.

7. Special Economic Zones are being set up to enable hassle free manufacturing and trading for export purposes.

8. The Depreciation on Computers is allowed @ 60%.

9. In the Budget 2002-03, the peak rate of customs duty has been reduced from 35% to 30%. Customs duty has been reduced on stepper motors for computers/printers from 5% to 0%, floppy diskette and unrecorded magnetic tape from 15% to 10%, ink cartridges/ribbon assembly/ribbon gear assembly/ribbon gear carriage for use in printers for computers from 25% to 5%, 56 items of capital goods for manufacture of semiconductors from 5% to 0%, 24 items of capital goods for manufacture of electronic components from 25-35% to 15%, tools/moulds/dies for electronics industry from 25% to 15% and on 46 items of raw materials for manufacture of electronic components from 25-35% to 5%.
- Customs duty on Computer and Peripherals continues to be @15% and all storage devices, integrated circuits, microprocessors, data display tubes and deflection components of colour monitors continue at 0%. The concessional rate of customs duty @5% for specific raw materials for the electronics industry (121 items) continues. Customs duty on Information Technology Agreement (ITA-1) items of WTO (IT and Telecom products) continues @15%, parts of Telecom continue @5%, parts, components and accessories of mobile handsets including cellular telephones continues at 0%.
10. The Central Excise duty structure was rationalised from multiple rates to single rate of 16% and single rate of Special Excise Duty (SED) @16%, in the Budget 2001-02, and continues.
11. Information Technology Software is exempted from Customs and Excise Duty.
12. Second hand capital goods upto 10 years are freely importable.
13. EOU/EPZ/STP/EHTP units are eligible for Income Tax benefit on export profits, upto 2010, in terms of Sections 10A and 10B of the Income Tax Act.
14. Exemption of withholding tax on interest on External Commercial Borrowings (ECBs) is available to the IT sector.
15. Definition of Computer Software, as in Section 80 HHE of the Income Tax Act covers transmission of data.
16. Benefit of Section 80 HHE is available to supporting software developers.
17. IT Enabled Services are eligible for Income Tax benefit under Sections 10A, 10B and 80HHE of the Income Tax Act.
18. DEPB rate will be same for a product whether exported as CBU or in CKD/SKD condition.
19. Threshold limit for obtaining "Export House" status reduced to Rs. 5 crores from Rs. 15 crores for Small Scale Industry, tiny sector, cottage sector, units located in North East States/Sikkim/J&K; exporters exporting to countries in Latin America/CIS/Sub Sahara Africa and units having ISO 9000 (Series) status. The status holders are eligible for the following new/ special facilities.
- * 100% retention of foreign exchange in Exchange Earners' Foreign Currency (EEFC) account;
 - * Enhancement in normal repatriation period from 180 days to 360 days.
20. The donation of computers, imported duty free by EOU/EPZ/STP/EHTP units to recognised non-commercial educational institutions, registered charitable hospitals, public libraries, public funded research and development establishments, etc., two years after their use by the said units is permitted.
21. The second-hand computers and computer peripherals donated by an outside donor to Government schools and recognised schools run on a non-commercial basis by any organisation are exempted from customs duties.
22. Income by way of dividends or long-term capital gains of a Venture Capital Fund or Venture Capital company from investment made by way of equity shares in a Venture Capital Undertaking, which has been expanded to include the Software and IT sectors, will henceforth not be included in computing the total income.
23. To give thrust to Venture Capital finance, SEBI has been made the single point nodal agency for registration and regulation of both domestic and overseas venture capital funds.
24. There will be no tax on distributed or undistributed income of Venture Capital Funds. The income distributed by the VCFs will only be taxed in the hands of the investors at the

rates applicable to the nature of the income. VCFs will continue to be eligible for exemption even if the shares of the VC undertaking in which the VCFs have made the initial investment are subsequently listed in a recognised stock exchange in India.

25. Under policy on portfolio investment, Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) are permitted to invest in a company upto an aggregate of 24% of equity shares, extendible upto 40% subject to approvals. This limit was raised from 40% to 49% in the Budget 2001-02.
26. Tax holiday under provisions of Section 80-IA (Infrastructure status) has been extended to Internet Service Providers (ISPs) and Broad band Network providers.
27. Two-way fungibility has been permitted for ADRs/GDRs. Local shares can be reconverted into ADRs/GDRs, subject to sectoral caps.
28. With a view to give a boost to the manufacturing sector, it is proposed in the Budget announcements 2002-03, to allow a deduction of a further sum of 15% of the actual cost of such machinery or plant acquired and installed after 31.3.2002 in case of new industrial undertaking or substantial expansion by an existing industrial undertaking. The proposed amendment will take effect from 1.4.2003 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 2003-04 and subsequent years.
29. To encourage re-location of industries to India, plant and machineries would be permitted to be imported without a licence, where the depreciated value of such relocating plant exceeds Rs. 50 crores.
30. Indian Companies wishing to invest abroad may now invest upto US\$ 100 Million on an annual basis through automatic route without being subject to the three year profitability condition, up from existing limit of US\$50 million (Budget announcement 2002-03).
31. Indian Companies making overseas investment in joint ventures abroad by market purchases may now do so without prior approval upto 50% of their net worth, up from existing limit of 25% (Budget announcement 2002-03).

32. To induce more investment for R&D activities, a weighted deduction of 125% on the sums paid to any university, college or an institution or a Scientific research association for the purposes of scientific, social or statistical research is available.
33. For reduction of transaction time for export/import clearance. Ministry of Civil Aviation has finalised the scheme of 'Known-Shippers' for doing away with the 24 hours cooling off period.
34. Two shifts have been introduced on week days and single shift on holidays at the Air Cargo Complexes at Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Delhi and Goa.
35. Information Technology Act 2000 dealing with Cyber Security, Cyber Crime and other information security related legal aspects is in place to encourage expansion of e-commerce through Internet.

Shortage of Nurses In Government Hospitals

6405. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:
SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the shortage of nurses in all the government Hospitals, Medical Institutions and Nursing Homes in the country;

(b) if so, the average ratio of doctor : nurses in Central Government Hospitals and other Medical Institutions and Centres in the country;

(c) whether certain recruiting and placement agencies have been granted licence to recruit nurses and to send them to the US and other developed countries; and

(d) if so, the number of nurses recruited by these recruiting agencies and sent to different countries during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) As informed by the Indian Nursing Council, the total number of Nursing personnel registered in the State Nursing Councils as on 31st December 2000 is 7,75,812.

(b) The ration of doctor : Nurse in the Country is 1 : 1.41.

[*Translation*]

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Labour has informed that it administers the Emigration Act, 1983. This act regulates the terms and conditions of overseas employment and seeks to protect and safeguard the interests of Indian workers going overseas for employment on contractual basis. Under the provisions of the Act, a foreign employer can recruit any citizen of India for employment in any country either through a registered recruiting agent or directly after obtaining a valid permit from the competent authority. The registration of recruiting agents under the Emigration Act, 1983 commenced from January 1984 and since then till 31st December 2001 registration certificates were issued by the Protector General of Emigrants to 3487 recruiting agents. This figure includes 9 State Manpower Export Corporations established in the State of Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Delhi. However, at present about 1250 recruiting agents are engaged in this business with valid registration certificates. These recruiting agents have been given license to recruit all types of workers, including Nurses. No separate licence is issued for recruitment of Nurses. The Ministry of Labour has also informed that no such data in consolidated form in respect of number of Nurses emigrated to different countries is maintained.

Agro Programmes in Rajasthan

6406. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the date-wise details of on-going programmes and schemes launched by the Union Government for aiding and promoting artisans and entrepreneurs in rural areas of Rajasthan;

(b) the agencies through which these schemes/programmes are being implemented; and

(c) the schemes/programme-wise and year-wise and agency-wise, details of funds sanctioned and utilized during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA): (a) and (b) The Government, through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), with effect from 1.4.1995, is implementing the Rural Generation Employment Programme (REGP) throughout the country including the State of Rajasthan for aiding and promoting artisans and entrepreneurs in rural areas, through Public Sector Scheduled Commercial Banks and the Rural Regional Banks operating in the State.

(c) The details of funds disbursed to Rajasthan State with Agency-wise/year-wise break up are given as under:

Agency	1998-99				1999-2000				2000-01			
	Khadi (Loan & Grant)	V.I. (Loan & Grant)	REGP (Grant)	CBC (Loan)	Khadi (Loan & Grant)	V.I. (Loan & Grant)	REGP (Grant)	CBC (Loan)	Khadi (Loan & Grant)	V.I. (Loan & Grant)	REGP (Grant)	CBC (Loan)
State KVI Board	—	313.00	—	237.00	0.50	200.00	1040.00	—	2.00	—	—	—
Directly Aided Institutions	1510.41	172.40	—	—	913.92	121.34	—	—	613.09	100.38	—	—
Public Sector Scheduled Commercial Banks	—	—	118.24	—	—	—	792.24	—	—	—	1096.20	—

CBC: Consortium Bank Credit.

V.I.: Village Industries.

REGP: Rural Employment General Programme.

*[English]***National Highway No. 17**

6407. SHRI PRAKASH V PATIL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of dilapidated condition of the National Highways particularly National Highway No. 17 in Maharashtra; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI): (a) and (b) National Highway No. 17 in Maharashtra is generally being maintained in traffic worthy condition, within available resources. Repair and improvement of National Highway No. 17 are taken up in phases, keeping in view the traffic needs, *inter-se* priority and availability of funds. Out of total length of 475 km of National Highway No. 17 in Maharashtra, improvement of riding quality has been completed in about 325 kms. length. Improvement of riding quality of remaining stretches is proposed to be taken up during the year 2002-2003 and 2003-2004.

Health Care Facilities to Government Hospitals

6408. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the inadequate health care facilities in the Central Government hospitals in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to take any steps to improve the working of these hospitals and also to enhance health care facilities particularly in AIIMS, Safdarjung and RML hospitals; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (c) Adequate health care facilities are available in Central Government Hospitals in Delhi, viz. Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital, LHMC & Associated Hospitals and AIIMS. Improvement in health care facilities is a continuous process in the Central Government hospitals and steps in this regard are taken as and when required within the available resources.

Upgradation of ICDS

6409. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to upgrade/strengthen Integrated Child Development Schemes (ICDS) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of ICDS Centres proposed to be upgraded/strengthened in the country, particularly in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (c) The Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) Scheme is implemented by the Department of Women and Child Development. As per information received from that department, it has been the endeavour of the Government to strengthen ICDS Scheme and make it more effective and result-oriented. The steps taken/proposed to be taken in this direction include, provision for improved medicine kits and pre-school learning material for children in Anganwadi Centres; introduction of an innovative and decentralized training programme called "UDISHA"; strengthening of monitoring mechanism; and holding of regular review meeting at high level. The States, being responsible for providing supplementary nutrition have been requested to make upward revision in the financial norms for supplementary nutrition to cover all eligible beneficiaries and adequate contribution from their discretionary component under PMGY for nutrition to children of 0-3 years. These measures apply to all ICDS Centres in the country, including those in Orissa.

Widening of National Highway from Delhi to Gurgaon

6410. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the portion of the National Highway from Delhi to Gurgaon is being widened;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the project;

(c) whether a large number of trees on both sides of the Highway and the divider of the road are to be uprooted for the implementation of widening programme;

(d) if so, whether any compensatory forestry is planned on both sides of the Highway; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 555 crores.

(c) to (e) Trees falling in the land to be used for widening of the road are required to be removed. As far as possible, the alignment will be adjusted in such a way that minimum number of trees are cut. Compensatory afforestation is planned in the ratio of 1 : 10 in the nearby area of Delhi Cantonment, apart from trees to be planted alongside the highway on the completion of the project.

[*Translation*]

Foreign Minister's Overseas Tour

6411. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he visited several countries in March-April, 2002;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of dignitaries he met alongwith negotiations held and agreements signed in each country; and

(d) the benefits likely to be accrued to India therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir. External Affairs Minister visited China, Republic of Korea, Thailand and Myanmar from March 29—April 6, 2002.

(b) to (d)

CHINA :

External Affairs Minister (EAM) met Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan and Mr. Dai Bingguo, Minister, International Department of the CPC. He also called on Vice Premier Qian Qichen and Premier Zhu Rongji.

Issues discussed during the visit of EAM to China included visit of Prime Minister to China, trade and economic cooperation, tourism and provision for hydrological data pertaining to the Brahmaputra river during flood season.

Both sides agreed to exchange maps of the LAC in the Western Sector at the next (12th) Expert Group Meeting in Beijing in June 2002. Both sides will also do their best to complete the exchange of maps of the LAC in the Western Sector by the end of 2002, and will then begin the exchange of maps of the LAC in the Eastern Sector early next year.

During the talks between Prime Minister and Premier Zhu Rongji in January in New Delhi both sides had agreed to establish a bilateral dialogue mechanism on counter terrorism. During EAM's visit both sides agreed that these talks would be held annually, and the first meeting was held in New Delhi on 23rd April, 2002.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA :

EAM called on President Kim Dae Jung and had discussions with his counterpart Foreign Minister Choi Sung-hong.

In External Affairs Minister's discussion with Foreign Minister Choi, both agreed on strengthening bilateral relations, including through more frequent high level political and parliamentary exchanges; wider exchanges and contacts in defence matters; cooperation against terrorism and on security issues and cooperation at international forums including the United Nations.

The first meeting of the India-ROK Joint Commission at the Ministerial levels was also held. Discussions covered trade and investment issues including cooperation in infrastructure projects, civil aviation, information technology and communication, culture and science & technology. Agreed minute were signed. The next meeting of the India-ROK Joint Commission will be held early next year in New Delhi.

THAILAND :

EAM called on Prime Minister Dr. Thaksin Shinawatra and held discussions with Dr. Surakiart Sathirathai, Foreign Minister of Thailand.

Issues discussed during the visit included deepening and strengthening of bilateral relations and international matters of mutual interest.

MYANMAR :

EAM attended the India-Myanmar-Thailand Ministerial Meeting on Transport Linkages held on April 5-6, 2002 in Myanmar. The three Foreign Ministers discussed a wide range of issues pertaining to development of transport linkages inter-connecting the three countries focusing on construction of a new highway through Myanmar. Such a network would promote trade, investment, tourism and people-to-people interaction amongst the three countries and promote cooperation between South Asia and South-East Asia. The meeting agreed on following areas of cooperation:

- (i) Construction of a highway from Moreh in India to Mae Sot in Thailand through Bagan in Myanmar;
- (ii) Construction of a highway from Kanchanburi in Thailand to Dawai deep sea port in Myanmar and shipping links to sea ports in India as part and parcel of one integrated project.
- (iii) Promotion of trade investment and tourism through facilitation of transit of goods and people across the border.
- (iv) Cooperation in human resource development.

Two task forces have been set up for implementation of this project, the one on financing to be chaired by Thailand and the one on technical matters to be chaired by India. The two task force are now expected to meet on May 9, 2002 in Yangon to hold discussions.

While in Myanmar, EAM also called on Secretary I, Lt. Gen. Khin Nyunt.

[English]

Illegal Telephone Exchanges

6412. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:
SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new type of communication racket running through illegal telephone exchanges has been unearthed in the capital as reported in the 'Hindu' dated April 13, 2002;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether any investigation has been made in this regard;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government against the persons involved in the racket?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) to (e) In the recent past, 8 cases (as reported in the Hindu newspaper dated 13.4.2002) in Delhi pertaining to illegal routing of incoming international calls bypassing gateways of Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (VSNL) have been detected. Since private persons were involved in these illegal activities, help of CBI/Police was taken for investigations and appropriate action in the matter. In all these case FIRs have been registered by the CBI/Police. 18 persons were arrested by the CBI/Police authorities.

Preventive Health Care

6413. SHRI Y.V. RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Preventive health care—a low priority in India, say expert and the court" appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated April 10, 2002;

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

(c) the details and the Government's reactions thereto; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken in the direction of preventive health care?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) Government is aware of the news item regarding benefits of preventive health care which is not a neglected area in India. It has been reported that increased alcohol and tobacco consumption and stressful working environment are among the chief causes of lifestyle diseases which are preventable.

(c) and (d) There is an increased awareness that preventive health care through the medium of preventive health check-ups could be an important factor in diagnosing diseases in the early stages, thereby increasing the chances of recovery. This is specifically so in cancer and cardiac cases. Information, Education and

Communication (IEC) is an integral part of all National Health Programmes including these for control of major non-communicable diseases. Through IEC activities efforts are made to generate awareness about benefits of preventive health care. The National Health Policy, 2002 lays emphasis on IEC in an effort to bring about a behavioural change to prevent life style diseases by adopting a healthy life style. The IEC strategy would aim at maximizing dissemination of information to those population groups which cannot be effectively approached by using only the mass media. The policy also envisages giving priority to school health programmes which aim at preventive health-education, regular health check-ups and promotion of health seeking behaviour among children.

Visit of Deputy PM of Mauritius

6414. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Deputy Prime Minister of Mauritius visited India in April, 2002;

(b) if so, the details of the talks held;

(c) whether the trade relations between the two countries commensurate with the bilateral ties;

(d) if not, whether the expansion of economic and trade ties between the two countries also figured during the discussions; and

(e) if so, the decisions taken to expand the trade between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): (a) Yes Sir. Mr. Paul Raymond Berenger, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Finance of Mauritius visited India during April 6-12, 2002.

(b) Mr. Berenger called on the Prime Minister. He had meetings with Ministers of External Affairs, Home, Finance, Human Resources Development and Defence during the visit. During these meetings, bilateral, regional and international issues of mutual interest to both countries were discussed.

(c) Yes Sir. However, potential for expansion of trade and economic relations exists. A Trade Agreement has been signed with Mauritius in 2000. Bilateral trade in 2000-2001 was Rs. 9420 million. Indian exports to Mauritius was Rs. 9150 million and imports from Mauritius was Rs. 270 million.

(d) During the bilateral meetings intensification of economic cooperation and expansion of trade between the two countries were discussed.

(e) In view of the fact that Mauritius has easier access to the markets of United States of America, European Union and some of the regions of Africa, both countries agreed to work jointly to promote trade and to take advantage of the available opportunities in these markets by using Mauritius as a spring board.

Bifurcation of SCI

6415. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering a proposal to bifurcate the Shipping Corporation of India into two entities/companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also propose to sell old ships of SCI immediately; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Selling of old ships is to be considered by the SCI management and not by the Government.

(d) Does not arise.

Excess Expenditure

6416. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to undertake a thorough review of DoT budgetary systems so as to avoid excess expenditure and violation of budgetary ceilings;

(b) the details of excess expenditure made during 1998-1999, 1999-2000 and 2000-2001; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that no excess expenditure is incurred in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

(SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) to (c) There was an access of Rs. 300.85 crores in expenditure under Revenue (Voted) section in the year 1998-1999. The same was due to appropriation of the revenue surplus to Reserve Funds, which is not expenditure in the real sense and does not involve any cash outgo. However, there was no excess expenditure during 1999-2000 and 2000-2001.

The budgeting system of the Department of Telecommunication has been completely revamped consequent upon corporatisation of the service providing functions of the Department and the formation of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited w.e.f. 1.10.2000. The revenue and expenditure from operations now form part of the Company's accounts and are no longer a part of the DOT's budget.

Visit of Russian Dignitary

6417. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Secretary of the National Security Council of Russia visited India in April, 2002;

(b) if so, the details of the issues discussed; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir. Mr. Vladimir Rushailo, Secretary of the Security Council of the Russian Federation, visited India from 2-5 April, 2002 at the invitation of Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister and National Security Adviser (NSA).

(b) and (c) The visit of Mr. Rushailo was in accordance with the Protocol of Cooperation signed between the National Security Council of India and the Security Council of the Russian Federation. During this visit, Mr. Rushailo held detailed discussions with Principal Secretary to PM and NSA on Indo-Russian bilateral matters and regional and international issues of mutual interest. Mr. Rushailo also called on Prime Minister Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Home Minister Mr. L.K. Advani and Defence Minister Mr. George Fernandes. During his call on the Prime Minister, Mr. Rushailo handed over a letter from President of the Russian Federation Mr. Vladimir Putin addressed to the Prime Minister. A Joint Statement was issued at the end of this visit.

Internet Service Providers

6418. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies which were granted Internet Service Provider's (ISP) line in the country as on December 31, 2001;

(b) the number of people who have subscribed to the internet facility as on December 31, 2001;

(c) whether the band width presently available is sufficient to cater to the growing demands of internet traffic in the country;

(d) whether the Service Providers have been permitted to obtain band width from foreign satellites and establish international gateway for Internet traffic; and

(e) if so, the number of companies which have obtained band width facility and the extent to which the additional band width so obtained will ease the demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) As on December 31, 2001; 448 Internet Service Providers (ISP) licenses were issued to 384 companies.

(b) As on December 31, 2001, 150 ISPs had reported start of Internet Service and the number of Internet Subscribers were around 38 lakhs.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. Further to increase the availability of International bandwidth for Internet in the country, the Government has permitted ISPs to set up International Gateways for Internet using foreign satellite and Submarine Cable mediums after taking security clearance. As on date, 20 ISPs have been permitted to commission 45 International Gateways for Internet using foreign satellite.

[Translation]

Satellite Users

6419. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public and private users of the Indian satellites which are at present operating in the space and the charges being collected by the Government alongwith the details of expenditure being incurred on these satellites; and

(b) the new steps proposed to be taken by the Government to move the Indian space programme as self-reliant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) There are currently, more than 500 accredited users of Indian Satellites both in the public and private sectors. The public users of services of Indian satellites, Indian national satellite System (INSAT) and Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS) are Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (BSNL), Prasara Bharati and several government Departments, viz., India Meteorological Department (IMD), National Informatics Centre (NIC), Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Communications & Information Technology, Ministry of Rural Development, etc. The private users of Indian Satellites include M/s. INTELSAT, International Telecommunication Organisation and Indian private TV broadcasters. While it is difficult to compute the overall revenue earned by the Government considering the various spin off activities/benefits arising from the service of these satellites, the direct revenue earned by Department of Space including the domestic and the international segments is approximately Rs. 410 crores during the 9th plan period.

The expenditure on INSAT and IRS satellites currently serving in orbit is Rs. 2845 crores.

(b) The Indian Space programme is directed towards development and utilization of space technology in a self-reliant manner for socio-economic development of the country. Towards meeting this objective, development of State-of-the-art cost-effective satellites and launch vehicles is being done on a continuing basis.

[English]

Crude Oil Vessels

6420. SHRI B.K. PARTHASARATHI:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shipping Corporation of India Limited has decided to acquire four crude oil vessels;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have given clearance to buy two new Suezmas tankers;

(c) whether the SCI has placed the orders with Daewoo Shipyard in Korea in this regard;

(d) if so, the details of the orders issued for acquiring crude oil vessels; and

(e) the time by which these are likely to be acquired?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK): (a) The Shipping Corporation of India (SCI) presently has a total of seven crude oil tankers on order.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) The SCI has placed order with Daewoo Shipyard, Korea for construction and delivery of two crude oil tankers of about 1,40,000 DWT each at a price of US \$48.7 million per vessel. These vessels will be delivered to the SCI by October, 2004 and January, 2005 respectively.

Financial Assistance to Basic Telephone Operators

6421. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Association of Basic Telecom Operators (ABTO) have requested the Government to allocate funds or get the Finance Ministry to provide financial assistance to their operators as reported in the 'Hindustan Times' dated April 11, 2002 under caption ABTO seeks funds for rural telephone;

(b) if so, the main reasons put forward by ABTO for financial assistance;

(c) whether no funds has been provided to the members of ABTO from the Universal Service Fund (USF);

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether ABTO has also asked the Government to clarify the distinction between the new fixed line licences and the old one; and

(f) if so, the action taken or being taken by the Government on the representation of the ABTO?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The ABTO have requested for parity with BSNL for financial assistance in order to provide rural and remote area telephony including Village Public Telephones (VPTs) to be covered by 31.3.2002.

(c) and (d) The Universal Service Support Policy has taken effect from 1.4.2002 for reimbursement on the basis of actual physical performance as per the guidelines issued.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise in view of (e) above.

SC, ST and OBC Seats Vacant in CGHS Dispensaries

6422. SHRI GANTA SREENIVASA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of vacancies/posts in CGHS, Delhi and outside Delhi reserved for SCs, STs and OBCs are being dereserved and filled up by persons other than these categories despite imposition of a ban on dereservation of various groups C and D vacancies reserved for SCs, STs and OBCs;

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

(c) the number of instances where vacancies/posts reserved for SCs, STs, and OBCs have been dereserved and filled up by persons of others categories since 1st January, 1994 to till date in CGHS ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and would be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Basic Telephony

6423. SHRI ARUN KUMAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the basic telephony is considered to be a Business Sector; and

(b) if so, the manner in which the Government plan to ensure basic telephony in uneconomical rural areas, with the ongoing disinvestment process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) The tariff for wireline and wireless (fixed) terminals are not cost based. Therefore, the Basic Telephony cannot be considered a business sector.

(b) The roll out obligations of the new licensees are prescribed in terms of setting up of Points of Presence in urban, semi-urban and rural areas in equal proportion in each phase to ensure Basic Telephony in uneconomical rural areas, with the ongoing disinvestment process.

ISM&H Cadre

6424. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tikko Committee has recommended formation of a separate organized service for ISM&H Doctors in Central Health Scheme during 1990-91;

(b) if so, whether a consultancy study team has suggested integration of ISM&H Doctors in CHS with equal opportunity for the higher level posts; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government on the views of the consultancy study team so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (c) The Tikku Committee referred to the Consultancy Study underlining the need to give parity to ISM&H physicians with their allopathic counterparts. The Tikku Committee recommended formation of a separate service for ISM&H physicians for which steps are underway.

[Translation]

Setting up of Super Computing Facilities

6425. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up super computing facilities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and funds allocated for the same;

(c) whether any sites have been identified for the setting up of these facilities;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the extent to which it will benefit the country's growth; and

(f) the time by which these will be established?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): (a) No, Sir. The National PARAM Super Computing Facil (NPSF) is already operational at the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), Pune since March 1988.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

(e) Supercomputing facilities are useful in solving major computer intensive, science and engineering related problems such as environment modelling, weather forecasting, seismic data processing, forest fire analysis, structural mechanics, spacecraft aircraft design, molecular modelling, nono-computing, bio-informatics etc. Availability of this facility would help the country to progress towards self-sufficiency in these areas.

(f) The NPSF located at C-DAC, Pune is already operational.

[English]

Introduction of GSM Service by Pune Telecom

6426. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Pune telecom is planning to introduce GSM services alongwith the other new facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of other cities where these facilities are being introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has plans to introduce the GSM services in Pune telecom with an overall capacity of 89,000 Cellular Mobile Phone connections to

be provided in two phases, along with associated value added services of GSM like Short Message Services (SMS), Roaming, Unified messaging Services (UMS), Voice Messaging Services (VMS), Wireless Access Protocol (WAP) facility, Intelligent Network (IN) services etc.

(c) The details of cities planned to be covered in Maharashtra licensed service area, are as given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Details of places to be covered in Maharashtra Telecom Circle Licensed Service Area

1. Ahmednagar
2. Shrirampur
3. Kopergaon
4. Sangamner
5. Rahuri
6. Srigonda
7. Akola
8. Washim
9. Amaravati
10. Achalpur
11. Warud
12. Aurangabad
13. Sillod
14. Vaijapur
15. Kultabad
16. Paithan
17. Beed
18. Ambejogai
19. Parli
20. Bhandara
21. Gondia
22. Tumsar

23. Buldhana
24. Khamgaon
25. Malkapur
26. Chandrapur
27. Ballarpur
28. Dhule
29. Nandurbar
30. Shirpur
31. Dondicha
32. Gadchiroli
33. Desaiganj
34. Jalgaon
35. Bhusawal
36. Chalisgaon
37. Amelner
38. Erandol
39. Jalna
40. Ambed
41. Ambernath
42. Murbad
43. Virar
44. Vasai
45. Bhiwandi
46. Dhahanu
47. Tarapur
48. Palghar
49. Kolhapur
50. Ichalkaranji
51. Jaisinghpur
52. Gadhiglaaj
53. Bhudargad
54. Latur
55. Udgir
56. Ahmedpur
57. Nagpur
58. Umred
59. Butibori
60. Nanded
61. Degloor
62. Nasik
63. Malegaon
64. Manmad
65. Lasalgaon
66. Pimpalgaon
67. Ozar
68. Igatpuri
69. Osmanabad
70. Tuljapur
71. Parbhani
72. Hingoli
73. Shelu
74. Pune
75. Telegaon
76. Lonavala
77. Dehuroad
78. Chakan
79. Koregaon-Bhima
80. Koregaon-MIDC
81. Saswad
82. Urlikanjan
83. Manchar
84. Walchand Nagar

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 85. Baramati | 116. Pusad |
| 86. Daund | 117. Wani |
| 87. Alibag | 118. Digrus |
| 88. Khopoli | 119. Panjim |
| 89. Pen | 120. Mapusa |
| 90. Roha | 121. Madgaon |
| 91. Mahad | 122. Vasco |
| 92. Ratnagiri | 123. Ponda |
| 93. Chiplun | 124. Kulgaon |
| 94. Rajapur | 125. Wada |
| 95. Sangli | 126. Sahapur |
| 96. Miraj | 127. Mokhada |
| 97. Islampur | 128. Jawahar |
| 98. Vita | 129. Talasari |
| 99. Tasgaon | 130. Ulhasnagar |
| 100. Satara | 131. Margao |

Cellular Services

6427. SHRI P.D. ELANGO VAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to constitute a Committee to look after the effects, right and wrong influences of usage of mobile phones introduced by various private communication networks in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government are aware of fact that the cellular or mobile phones can be very easily intercepted and tapped; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the details of the investigation done so far in this regard and the ways and means to curb such atrocities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

101. Karad
102. Vai
103. Phaltan
104. Mahabaleshwar
105. Sawantwadi
106. Kankawali
107. Kudal
108. Solapur
109. Akluj
110. Pandharpur
111. Barsi
112. Wardha
113. Hingghat
114. Arvi
115. Yeotmal

(c) The cellular mobile telephones like other telephones can be intercepted.

(d) There is provision in the Licence Agreement for lawful interception of the cellular mobile telephones. The lawful interception is carried out by the authorised Government Agencies after obtaining due and proper approval to guard against any misuse.

Ultra High Frequency Equipment

6428. SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to lack of proper planning in the Telecom installation in Hubli in Karnataka Circle, 2, packages of 2 GHz 30 Channel Ultra High Frequency Equipment and Antenna worth Rs. 16.48 lakhs have been lying idle since 1996;

(b) if so, the reasons for not utilizing the equipment in any other Circle in the country;

(c) whether the Government have initiated any action against the erring officials for causing such a huge loss to the exchequer;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) No, Sir. The ultra high frequency equipment was diverted to Maharashtra Circle in December 1997 and commissioned in February, 1998.

(b) to (e) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

HIV/AIDS

6429. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest figures of HIV positive and full blow AIDS patients in the country, per million rate of existence of the infection, amongst women, children and men, State-wise;

(b) the number of persons died due to AIDS during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the expenditure incurred thereon during last three years till date;

(d) the progress made in developing a drug-treatment of the disease;

(e) whether any Indian drug company has come out with an AIDS drug at an affordable price, and has offered to supply the drug free of cost to at least 1,00,000 AIDS patients under Public Distribution Scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) There are estimated 3.97 million HIV infections in the country in age group of 15—49 years as per HIV Sentinel surveillance round 2001. State-wise estimates for HIV infections are not made.

Details indicating age and sex distribution of reported AIDS cases and AIDS deaths during last three years are given in the statement I-II.

(c) The expenditure incurred for prevention and control of HIV/AIDS during last three years is as follows:

	(Rs. in crores)	
	Budget Estimates	Expenditure
1999-2000	140.00	135.25
2000-2001	145.00	179.65
2001-2002	210.00	229.03

(d) Government provides funds to State AIDS Control Societies for treatment of opportunistic infections in HIV/AIDS patients in public sector hospitals free of cost. However, anti retroviral therapy is not provided under the programme due to prohibitive costs.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement I

*Statewise Age & Sex Distribution of reported number of AIDS cases during the 2001
(1st January to 31st December, 2001)*

S.No.	States	0-14		15-29		30-49		50+		Total		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	1	5	2	0	0	5	3	8
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1	3	296	103	175	116	34	4	506	226	732
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	2	0	2	3	22	0	1	0	27	3	30
5.	Bihar	0	0	8	4	31	6	4	0	43	10	53
6.	Chandigarh	13	3	26	8	93	26	17	3	149	40	189
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Delhi	0	0	79	11	140	12	102	14	321	37	358
10.	Goa	2	0	10	3	21	6	4	0	37	9	46
11.	Gujarat	15	8	187	53	447	118	37	12	686	191	877
12.	Haryana	2	0	38	10	58	14	18	1	116	25	141
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	44	7	0	0	44	7	51
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Karnataka	12	13	99	37	269	47	35	4	415	101	516
16.	Kerala	14	6	22	8	34	14	2	5	72	33	105
17.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Madhya Pradesh	1	11	22	13	66	18	8	0	97	42	139
19.	Maharashtra	63	37	552	399	1167	371	116	23	1898	830	2728
20.	Manipur	13	8	81	26	147	30	1	1	242	65	307
21.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	03	2	0	0	3	2	5
23.	Nagaland	4	3	38	42	38	4	2	0	82	49	131

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
24.	Orissa	0	0	8	5	12	2	1	0	21	7	28
25.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Punjab	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	2	4
27.	Rajasthan	2	2	36	12	64	15	4	1	106	30	136
28.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2
29.	Tamil Nadu	123	103	1123	740	3283	768	273	71	4802	1682	6484
30.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Uttar Pradesh	2	0	51	4	113	21	10	1	176	26	202
32.	Uttaranchal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
33.	West Bengal	36	14	184	46	306	65	12	5	538	130	668
34.	Ahmedabad M.C.	4	2	50	10	84	25	9	5	147	42	189
Total		309	213	2913	1539	6624	1689	691	151	10537	3592	14129

Statement II**AIDS Deaths**

S.No.	State/UT	1999	2000	2001
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	53
2.	Assam	-	1	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-
4.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-	7	2
5.	Bihar	5	7	1
6.	Chandigarh	-	13	29
7.	Punjab	-	-	-
8.	Delhi	-	24	27
9.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-
10.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2	-	-
11.	Goa	-	3	15

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Gujarat	12	-	20
13.	Haryana	-	5	-
14.	Himachal Pradesh	6	-	-
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-
16.	Karnataka	20	19	27
17.	Kerala	13	-	-
18.	Lakshadweep	4	-	-
19.	Madhya Pradesh	-	50	5
20.	Maharashtra	80	77	176
21.	Manipur	2	17	50
22.	Mizoram	-	7	-
23.	Meghalaya	1	-	-
24.	Nagaland	12	25	28
25.	Orissa	-	-	-
26.	Pondicherry	71	-	-
27.	Rajasthan	-	-	-
28.	Sikkim	1	-	-
29.	Tamil Nadu	-	119	249
30.	Tripura	-	-	-
31.	Uttar Pradesh	-	4	15
32.	West Bengal	-	-	68
	Total	229	378	765

Privatisation of Government Hospitals

6430. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to privatize the Government hospitals;

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

(c) whether the Government have assessed its likely impact on poor people; and

(d) if so, the arrangement made by the Government to provide free treatment to poor people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Medical Facility to CGHS Beneficiaries

6431. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:
SHRI TARLOCHAN SINGH TUR:
DR. S. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the CGHS beneficiaries who are permitted to take treatment in Private hospitals in Delhi particularly Indraprastha Apollo Hospital are being reimbursed as per old rates;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to approve the new rates of reimbursement applicable for the Indraprastha Apollo Hospital also; and

(d) if so, the time by which this will be made effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (d) Ceiling rates for various medical procedures/tests/investigations along with the list of private hospitals recognised under CGHS Delhi have been recently revised *vide* Deptt. of Health's O.M. dated 7.9.2001 read with O.Ms. dated 15.3.2002 and 6.5.2002, copies of which have already been circulated to all Ministries/Depts. of the Government of India.

CGHS beneficiaries were allowed to take treatment in 24 private hospitals recognised under CGHS Delhi as per Deptt. of Health's O.M. dated 18.9.96. In November, 2000, tenders were called for fresh recognition of private hospitals under CGHS Delhi on the basis of which 55 private hospitals/diagnostic centres were recognised *vide* Deptt. of Health's O.M. dated 7.9.2001.

As Sir Gangaram Hospital, New Delhi, Sunderlal Jain Hospital, New Delhi, Escorts Heart Institute & Research Centre, New Delhi, Indraprastha, Apollo Hospitals, New Delhi, Batra Hospital & Medical Research Centre, New Delhi and Dharmshila Cancer Hospital & Research Centre, New Delhi, did not agree to the revised rates alongwith the terms and conditions offered by the Government in the tender document for fresh recognition, the said hospitals could not be considered afresh for recognition and therefore were not included in the said O.M. dated 7.9.2001. However, *vide* orders dated 25.10.2001, it has been decided for the benefit of CGHS beneficiaries that shall be restricted as per the package deal rates given

in the Department of Health's earlier O.M. dated 18.9.96. Subsequently, Batra Hospital and Medical Research Centre, New Delhi, Dharmshila Cancer Hospital & Research Centre, New Delhi, Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, New Delhi and Sunderlal Jain Hospital, New Delhi had agreed to the revised ceiling rates of CGHS and signed the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) consequent upon which these hospitals have been recognised under CGHS *vide* Deptt. of Health's O.Ms. dated 15.3.2002 and 6.5.2002.

Eradication of Diseases

6432. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons died due to Malaria, Kala-azar, Japanese encephalities, Filaria and Dengue in various States during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government have a proposal to lay greater emphasis on controlling these diseases; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard in various States during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) Number of deaths due to Malaria, Kala-azar, Japanese Encephalitis (J.E.) and Dengue, State-wise, during the last three years as reported by the State Health Authorities is given in enclosed statement.

No death has been reported due to Filaria.

(b) and (c) For control of Malaria, Filaria, Dengue etc. National Anti Malaria Programme (NAMP) has been in operation in the country as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The Central Government provides assistance to the State in the form of drugs, insecticides and larvicides. In addition, an Enhanced Malaria Control Project (EMCP) with World Bank support in predominantly tribal areas of 8 States is being implemented for control of malaria since 1997. 100% Central Assistance is also being provided to North Eastern States for malaria control since December, 1994.

Strategies adopted for control of Malaria and other vector-borne diseases are:

- Early case detection and prompt treatment.
- Selective vector control.

- * Promotion of personal protection methods.
- * Early detection and containment of epidemics.
- * Information, Education and Communication towards personal prevention and community participation.
- * Institutional and Management Capacity Building, Trained Manpower Development efficient Management Information System (MIS).
- * Issuance of advance warning to States/UTs suggesting all the preventive and control measures.

National Filaria Control Programme (NFCP) has initiated a project in 1997 with single dose annual mass drug therapy with di-ethyl carbamazine (DEC) in 13 identified districts of 7 States namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Orissa, Tamilnadu and Kerala.

Statement

*Number of deaths due to Malaria reported during
1999, 2000 & 2001*

States/UTs	1999	2000	2001(P)
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	11	6	1
Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	14
Assam	111	43	122
Bihar	131	2	0
Chhattisgarh*	-	63	33
Goa	17	11	12
Gujarat	7	2	19
Haryana	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0
Jharkhand*	-	16	21
Karnataka	11	14	21

	1	2	3	4
Kerala		7	9	9
Madhya Pradesh		50	92	61
Maharashtra		46	40	45**
Manipur		8	0	5
Meghalaya		5	11	20
Mizoram		73	33	43
Nagaland		12	0	18
Orissa		399	467	281
Punjab		0	1	0
Rajasthan		0	10	36
Sikkim		0	0	0
Tamil Nadu		2	1	0
Tripura		11	6	9
Uttaranchal*		-	0	0
Uttar Pradesh		0	0	15
West Bengal		144	103	142
UNION TERRITORIES				
Andaman & Nicobar Islands		2	1	1
Chandigarh		0	0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli		0	0	0
Daman & Diu		0	0	0
Delhi		0	0	0
Lakshadweep		0	0	0
Pondicherry		0	0	0
Total		1048	931	928

* The state Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttaranchal were carved out from the state of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh respectively in the year 2000.

** In Maharashtra, 6 are confirmed deaths out of 45 suspected malaria deaths.

P : Provisional.

Number of deaths due to Kala-azar reported during 1999, 2000 & 2001

States	1999	2000	2001
Bihar	277	130	194
Delhi	9*	9*	1*
Sikkim	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	5	0	3
West Bengal	6	11	4
Jharkhand	0	0	0
Gujarat	0	0	0
Total	297	150	202

*Imported.

Number of deaths due to Dengue fever reported during 1999, 2000 and 2001

State	1999		2000		2001	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Delhi	168	2	180	2	322	3(**)
Haryana	3	0	2	0	260	5
Punjab	419	1	91	1	49	0
Karnataka	39	0	168	0	202	0
Maharashtra	59	12	66	3	54	2
Tamil Nadu	135	2	81	1	749	8
Uttar Pradesh	28	0	0	0	11	0
Gujarat	92	0	29	0	69	0
Rajasthan (*)	1	0	0	0	1452	35(*)
Orissa	0*	0	0	0	0	0
Kerala	0	0	0	0	41	0
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	5	0	1	0
Goa	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	944	17	622	7	3211	53

(*) Suspected cases/deaths.

(**) 142 cases and 2 deaths are from outside Delhi.

Number of deaths due to Japanese Encephalitis reported during 1999, 2000 & 2001

States	1999	2000	2001
Andhra Pradesh	203	72	4
Assam	2	69	200
Bihar	0	19	18
Delhi	0	0	0
Goa	2	3	1
Gujarat	0	0	0
Haryana	56	43	22
Karnataka	98	45	14
Kerala	4	2	5
Manipur	2	0	1
Maharashtra	0	0	0
Punjab	6	0	0
Tamil Nadu	5	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	275	253	160
West Bengal	27	50	21
Total	680	656	446

[*Translation*]**Special Scheme by KVIC**

6433. DR. M.P. JAISWAL:
SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN:

Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Khadi and Village Industries Commission has formulated and implemented any special scheme to promote Khadi and Gramodyog in Bihar and Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefore; and

(d) the role of KVIC so far in promoting Gramodyog (Village Industries) in Bihar and Jammu and Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is already implementing the Rural Employment Generation Programme throughout the country including Bihar and Jammu and Kashmir for setting up agro and rural industries. Under this scheme, the KVIC provides margin money assistance at the rate of 25% of the project cost upto Rs. 10 lakhs and for the projet above Rs. 10 lakhs and upto Rs. 25 lakhs, rate of margin money is 25% of Rs. 10 lakhs plus 10% on remaining cost of the project. In the case of SC/ST/OBC/

Women/Physically Handicapped/Ex-Servicemen and Minority Community beneficiary/institution and for hill border and tribal areas, North Eastern Region, Sikkim, Andaman & Nicobar Island, Lakshadweep, the margin money grant is 30% of the project cost upto Rs. 10 lakhs but above this amount and upto Rs. 25 lakhs it is 10% of the remaining cost of the project. Under this scheme, the beneficiary is required to contribute a minimum 10% of the project cost. In case of SC/ST and other disadvantaged sections, beneficiary's contribution is only 5% of the project cost. This scheme is being implemented through Public Sector banks, Regional Rural Banks etc. Moreover, the Government of India has announced a package for the development of Khadi and Village Industries sector on 14.5.2001. The package has been devised in accordance with the Government's prime objectives of creating more jobs in rural areas and empowering the women and backward classes in India. The main package *inter-alia* has a provision for a Rebate Policy for five years, option of Rebate and Market Development Assistance (MDA), Insurance cover the Khadi artisans, emphasis on improvement of Khadi products, creation of packaging and design facilities, measures to promote marketing, brand building, cluster development etc.

[English]

Telephone Connections In Haryana

6434. SHRIMATI KAILASHO DEVI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints regarding non functioning of telephones have been received in Haryana from January 1, 2001 to till date, district-wise;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to improve the telephone system;

(c) the number of applications are pending for telephone connection and the time by which the waiting list likely to be cleared; and

(d) the target to allot new connection during 2002-2003 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) Sir, Details of number of complaints regarding non-functioning of telephones received in Haryana from January 1, 2001 to till date, district-wise is in enclosed statement.

(b) Following steps are taken to improve the telephone system:

- (i) Upgradation of external plant.
- (ii) Use of 5 pair cable and 5 pair internal Distribution Point Box to reduce the length of drop wire.
- (iii) Computerisation of Fault Repair Service.
- (iv) More and more RLUs/RSUs are opened to reduce the Cable Network, hence reducing fault liability.
- (v) Monitoring of fault at higher level.

(c) Sir, as on 31.3.2002, waiting list is 75690. This will be cleared during 2002-03 subject to availability of equipment.

(d) Sir, during 2002-2003 there is a target to provide 1,55,000 land line telephones alongwith 8000 connections on Wireless in Local Loop and 68,000 Cellular Mobile Connections in Haryana.

Statement

District-wise details of complaints regarding non-functioning of Telephones in Haryana

Sl.No.	District	Number of complaints from January 1, 2001 to till date
1	2	3
1.	Ambala	180262
2.	Bhiwani	90535
3.	Faridabad	352915
4.	Fatehabad	28917
5.	Gurgaon	195007
6.	Hissar	87269
7.	Jhajjar	60388
8.	Jind	71481
9.	Kaithal	90314
10.	Karnal	171690

1	2	3
11.	Kurukshetra	80692
12.	Mohindergarh	23201
13.	Panchkula	21200
14.	Panipat	227606
15.	Rewari	30754
16.	Rohtak	120700
17.	Sirsa	64712
18.	Sonepat	95027
19.	Yamuna Nagar	96586
Total		2089256

Central Road Fund

6435. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government approves the proposals of different States under the Central Road Fund, for State, district and village roads of respective State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Proposals for improvement of State, district and village roads, recommended by State Governments are considered for accord of approval under the Central Road Fund, keeping in view the allocation for the respective States.

Post Offices in Gujarat

6436. SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY:
SHRI P.S. GADHAVI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices opened in Gujarat during the 2001-2002, district-wise;

(b) the number of branch post offices working at present in the State, district-wise;

(c) whether the Government propose to upgrade the branch post offices in Gujarat; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) The district-wise number of post offices opened in Gujarat during the year 2001-2002 is given in the Statement-I.

(b) The district-wise number of branch post offices working at present in the State is given in the Statement-II.

(c) and (d) The upgradation of branch post offices in Gujarat is subject to the fulfillment of prescribed norms and availability of requisite resources.

Statement I

District-wise number of Post Offices opened in Gujarat during the year 2001-2002

Sl.No.	Name of District	No. of Post Offices opened
1.	Banaskantha	1
2.	Sabarkantha	2
3.	Surat	3
4.	Bharuch	2
5.	Panchmahal	4
6.	Navsari	2
7.	Vadodara	1
8.	Valsad	3
Total		18

Statement II*[Translation]*

District-wise number of Branch Post Offices working at present in the State of Gujarat

Telephone Connections in Bihar

Sl.No.	Name of District	No. of Branch Post Offices
1.	Ahmedabad	349
2.	Banaskantha	420
3.	Gandhinagar	96
4.	Mahesana	319
5.	Patan	181
6.	Sabarkantha	525
7.	Amreli	312
8.	Bhavnagar	349
9.	Jamnagar	327
10.	Junagadh	386
11.	Kachchh	436
12.	Porbandar	81
13.	Rajkot	418
14.	Surendranagar	297
15.	Anand	182
16.	Bharuch	338
17.	Dahod	266
18.	Dang	52
19.	Kheda	299
20.	Narmada	110
21.	Navasari	241
22.	Panchmahal	252
23.	Surat	518
24.	Vadodara	558
25.	Valsad	245
	Total	7549

6437. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applicants on the waiting list for telephone connections in Saharsa, Madhepura and Supaul district of Bihar as on March 31, 2002 exchange-wise;

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to clear the abovesaid waiting lists;

(c) the targets fixed to allot telephone connections in Bihar particularly in the rural and urban areas under the district-Manager, Saharsa during the years 2000-2001 and 2001-2002, exchange-wise;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reasons for not achieving the success as per the fixed-targets and the action being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) The number of applicants on the waiting list in Saharsa, Madhepura and Supaul district are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) BSNL has planned to provide 2,01,000 new Telephone connections in Bihar through wired lined and Wireless in Local Loop during 2002-2003;

(c) and (d) The targets are fixed SSA-wise. The target for providing new telephone connection in Saharsa SSA was 9000 lines in 2000-01 and 8700 lines in 2001-02. The targets were achieved during both these years and the achievements were 9051 and 8750 respectively.

(e) Does not arise in view of (c) and (d) above.

Statement*Exchange-wise waiting list in Saharsa Madhepura & Supaul Districts*

Sl. No.	Name of Exchange	District	Waiting List
1	2	3	4
1.	Alam Nagar	Madhepura	90
2.	Behariganj	Madhepura	2
3.	Bhatni	Madhepura	35

1	2	3	4
4.	Chousa	Madhepura	73
5.	Falaut	Madhepura	5
6.	Gamharia	Madhepura	5
7.	Gangapur	Madhepura	37
8.	Ghailarh	Madhepura	3
9.	Gwalpara	Madhepura	68
10.	Jitapur	Madhepura	19
11.	Khara Budhma	Madhepura	3
12.	Kumarkhand	Madhepura	197
13.	Madhepura	Madhepura	3
14.	Mathahi	Madhepura	3
15.	Murliganj	Madhepura	8
16.	Puraini	Madhepura	20
17.	R Babhangama	Madhepura	5
18.	Ramnagar	Madhepura	2
19.	S Asthan	Madhepura	0
20.	Sahjadpur	Madhepura	2
21.	Shankerpur	Madhepura	142
22.	Uda Kishunganj	Madhepura	5
Sub Total			727
23.	Baijnathpur	Saharsa	78
24.	Baluaha	Saharsa	6
25.	Balwa Hat	Saharsa	14
26.	Bangaon	Saharsa	3
27.	Bhaptia	Saharsa	65
28.	Biratpur	Saharsa	9

1	2	3	4
29.	Dhabouli	Saharsa	20
30.	Golma	Saharsa	5
31.	Haripur	Saharsa	49
32.	Kapasia	Saharsa	12
33.	Kashnagar	Saharsa	70
34.	Mahishi	Saharsa	5
35.	Maina Rajhanpur	Saharsa	11
36.	Manguar	Saharsa	182
37.	Muarajpur	Saharsa	1
38.	Nauhata	Saharsa	26
39.	Panchgachhia	Saharsa	20
40.	Rahua Tulsiahi	Saharsa	12
41.	S Bakhtiarpur	Saharsa	129
42.	Saharsa	Saharsa	10
43.	Salakhua	Saharsa	12
44.	Saur Bazar	Saharsa	36
45.	Sonbersa Raj	Saharsa	148
46.	Telia Hat	Saharsa	7
Sub Total			930
47.	Balua Bazar	Supaul	62
48.	Bela Tehra	Supaul	4
49.	Bina Babhangama	Supaul	17
50.	Birpur	Supaul	0
51.	Chhatapur	Supaul	77
52.	Garh Baruari	Supaul	13
53.	Girdhar Patti	Supaul	27

1	2	3	4
54.	Hardi	Supaul	41
55.	Hariharpur	Supaul	12
56.	Jadia	Supaul	95
57.	Jiaram Raghopur	Supaul	63
58.	Karjan Bazar	Supaul	90
59.	Kishanpur	Supaul	44
60.	Lahemia	Supaul	57
61.	Pipra	Supaul	77
62.	Partapganj	Supaul	89
63.	Ratanpura	Supaul	41
64.	Saraigarh	Supaul	27
65.	Sukhpur	Supaul	77
66.	Supaul	Supaul	3
67.	Tribeniganj	Supaul	73
Sub Total			989
Grand Total			2646

[English]

Variation between ISD Rates and Internet Telephone Rates

6438. SHRI VINAY KUMAR SORAKE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a steep variation between ISD rates and internet telephony rates at present; and

(b) if so, whether the Government will endeavour to strike a correlation between ISD rates and internet telephony rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There may not be any need for correlation as International Long Distance Service and Internet Telephony Service have been classified as different services and both are open for full competition.

Encashment of Casual Leave

6439. SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of incurring an irregular expenditure of Rs. 38.50 lakh on encashment of casual leave in Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust as pointed out by the CAG in its Report No. 4 of 2002 in paragraph 9.12;

(b) if so, whether the matter has been examined by the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to regularise the encashment of casual leave in the Government employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK): (a) The C&AG's Report No. 4 of 2002 highlighting the expenditure of Rs. 38.50 lakh on encashment of casual leave in Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT) has been recently received in April, 2002.

(b) and (c) The matter has been examined in the Government. The JNPT is a high-tech Port with modern cargo handling facilities and its manpower requirement has been kept to the minimum. Therefore in order to persuade their employees to attend duty regularly, JNPT considered giving incentives to their employees by offering encashment of casual leave particularly in operational area which work continuously round the clock in three shifts. The Port Trust also considered the fact that the practice of encashment of Casual Leave was also existing in nearby organizations like Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd., City and Industrial Development Corpn. etc.

(d) The employees of JNPT are not Government employees. There is no provision for encashment of casual leave for Central Government employees.

Export of Hardware Items

6440. SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of hardware items has registered a setback during the past months;

(b) if so, the details thereof; indicating the item-wise figures, names of the countries where those have been exported and the value, item-wise, month-wise for the last two years;

(c) the reasons for the shortfall in the exports; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to encourage the growth of exports of hardware items in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): (a) to (c) The details of export of electronic hardware items during the past two years, month-wise, is enclosed as Statement-I. There has been an overall growth of 24% during the period April 2001-January 2002, over the corresponding period during 2000-2001. However, on a monthly basis, there have been variations which may be attributed to various commercial factors. Country-wise export of electronic hardware items during the period April 2001-January 2002 is enclosed as Statement-II. Top items of electronic hardware exports are enclosed as statement-III.

(d) Steps taken by the Government to promote the exports of hardware items is enclosed as statement-IV.

Statement I

Month-wise Comparison of Total Exports of Electronic Goods and Percentage growth during 2000-2001 to 2001-2002

(Value : Rs. in Lacs)

Year	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	Total (Apr-Jan)	February	March	Grand Total
2000-2001	22391.94	21920.28	24658.44	30170.96	35017.14	45520.73	54827.15	48391.20	46370.19	39056.44	373127.16	44843.00	59487.00	48040.00
2001-2002	46445.32	48165.00	45032.03	35153.56	46826.23	469676.33	35920.21	48449.67	42422.12	48322.38	463809.85			
%age Growth	(107.42)	(119.73)	(82.62)	(16.51)	(33.72)	(3.18)	-(34.48)	(0.12)	-(8.51)	(23.72)	(24.30)			

Source: DGICS

Statement II

Countrywise Export of Electronics Goods 2001-2002 (Source DGCIS)

(Rs. in Lacs)

S.No.	Country	Value
1	2	3
1.	United States of America	94888.04
2.	Malaysia	79752.17
3.	Singapore	49812.21
4.	Netherlands	34474.23
5.	Hong Kong	23036.61

1	2	3
6.	United Arab Emirates	18396.04
7.	United Kingdom	18011.82
8.	Germany	16317.15
9.	Japan	15627.15
10.	Bangladesh	10471.24
11.	Russia	8455.73
12.	China	6423.77
13.	Spain	6340.00
14.	Mauritius	6299.00

1	2	3	1	2	3
15.	France	5367.75	42.	Indonesia	680.86
16.	Italy	4923.34	43.	Korea Dem. Rep. of	668.82
17.	Belgium	4637.27	44.	New Zealand	659.18
18.	Nigeria	4586.52	45.	Philippines	640.74
19.	Turkey	3280.26	46.	Kenya	635.37
20.	Iraq	3215.12	47.	Israel	567.89
21.	Austria	2980.50	48.	Uganda	555.70
22.	Finland	2556.35	49.	Mexico	550.01
23.	Canada	2455.91	50.	Ireland	495.70
24.	Australia	2372.65	51.	Others	9446.58
25.	Thailand	2357.74		Total	463803.87
26.	Korea Republic of	2210.36	Statement III		
27.	Sri Lanka	2139.42	<i>Top Items of Export during 2000-2001</i>		
28.	Nepal	1849.50	S.No.	Item	<u>Value of Export</u>
29.	South Africa	1587.32			<u>Rs. Crore</u> <u>US\$ Million</u>
30.	Saudi Arabia	1550.06	1.	Head Stacks	811 176
31.	Chinese Taipei (Taiwan)	1476.35	2.	Optical Fibre Cable	321 70
32.	Switzerland	1448.67	3.	Colour Television	187 41
33.	Iran Islamic Rep. of	1439.62	4.	Floppy Diskettes	185 40
34.	Oman	1378.65	5.	UPS	184 40
35.	Egypt	1332.87	6.	CD Recordable	149 32
36.	Namibia	1182.49	7.	Semiconductor Devices	117 25
37.	Brazil	1122.27	8.	Medical Instruments	111 24
38.	Syrian Arab Republic	893.75	9.	Solar Cells/Modules	110 24
39.	Sweden	845.89	10.	Ferrites	107 23
40.	Kuwait	753.73	11.	Connectors	100 22
41.	Slovenia	726.55	12.	PCB	98 21
			13.	PA Systems	94 20

Statement IV**Steps taken by the Government to promote the Hardware Sector**

1. Export Promotion Capital Goods scheme (EPCG) has been rationalized and extended uniformly to all sectors without any threshold limit on payment of 5% duty.
2. Approvals for all foreign direct investment proposals relating to the Information Technology sector, with the exception of Business to consumer (B2C) e-commerce are under the automatic route.
3. Electronics Hardware Technology Park (EHTP) is implemented under the aegis of the Department of Information Technology, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, through a single window mechanism of the Inter-Ministerial Standing Committee (IMSC).
4. Supplies of Information Technology Agreement (ITA-1) Items in the Domestic Tariff Area (DTA) by EHTP/EQU/EPZ units shall be counted towards fulfillment of minimum Net Foreign Exchange Earning as a Percentage of exports (NFEP) and the minimum Export Performance (EP), provided that the item are manufactured in the unit and attract zero rate of basic customs duty. Positive NFEP is required to be achieved in 5 years instead of every year.
5. DTA access upto 50% of the FOB value of export is permitted for electronics hardware units under EQU/EPZ/EHTP schemes.
6. Accelerated depreciation norms extended to computers and computer peripheral to all units and capital goods of IT hardware units under Export Oriented schemes (EQU/EPZ/STP/EHTP). These shall stand depreciated to overall limit of 90% over a period of 3 years.
7. Special Economic Zones are being set up to enable hassle free manufacturing and trading for export purposes.
8. The Depreciation on Computers is allowed @ 60%.
9. In the Budget 2002-03, the peak rate of customs duty has been reduced from 35% to 30%.

Customs duty has been reduced on stepper motors for computers/printers from 5% to 0%, floppy diskette and unrecorded magnetic tape from 15% to 10%, ink cartridges/ribbon assembly/ribbon gear assembly/ribbon gear carriage for use in printers for computers from 25% to 5%, 56 items of capital goods for manufacture of semiconductors from 5% to 0%, 24 items of capital goods for manufacture of electronic components from 25-35% to 15%, tools/moulds/dies for electronics industry from 25% to 15% and on 46 items of raw materials for manufacture of electronic components from 25-35% to 5%.

*Customs duty on Computer and Peripherals continues to be @15% and all storage devices, integrated circuits, microprocessors, data display tubes and deflection components of colour monitors continue at 0%. The concessional rate of customs duty @5% for specific raw materials for the electronics industry (121 items) continues. Customs duty on Information Technology Agreement (ITA-1) items of WTO (IT and Telecom products) continues @15%, parts of Telecom continue @5%, parts, components and accessories of mobile handsets including cellular telephones continues at 0%.

10. The Central Excise duty structure was rationalised from multiple rates to single rate of 16% and single rate of Special Excise Duty (SED) @16%, in the Budget 2001-02, and continues.
11. Second hand capital goods upto 10 years are freely importable.
12. EQU/EPZ/EHTP units are eligible for Income Tax benefit on export profits, upto 2010, in terms of Sections 10A and 10B of the Income Tax Act.
13. Exemption of withholding tax on interest on External Commercial Borrowings (ECBs) is available to the IT sector.
14. DEPB rate will be same for a product whether exported as CBU or in CKD/SKD condition.
15. Threshold limit for obtaining "Export House" status reduced to Rs. 5 crores from Rs. 15 crores for Small Scale Industry, tiny sector, cottage sector, units located in North East States/Sikkim/J&K; exporters exporting to countries in Latin America/CIS/Sub Sahara Africa

and units having ISO 9000 (Series) status. The status holders are eligible for the following new/special facilities.

- * 100% retention of foreign exchange in Exchange Earners' Foreign Currency (EEFC) account;
 - * Enhancement in normal repatriation period from 180 days to 360 days.
16. Tax holiday under provisions of Section 80-IA (Infrastructure Status) has been extended to Internet Service Providers (ISPs) and Broadband Network providers.
17. With a view to give a boost to the manufacturing sector, it is proposed in the Budget announcements 2002-03, to allow a deduction of a further sum of 15% of the actual cost of such machinery or plant acquired and installed after 31.3.2002 in case of new industrial undertaking or substantial expansion by an existing industrial undertaking. The proposed amendment will take effect from 1.4.2003 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 2003-04 and subsequent years.
18. To encourage re-location of industries to India, plant and machineries would be permitted to be imported without a license, where the depreciated value of such relocating plants exceeds Rs. 50 crores.
19. To induce more investment for R&D activities, a weighted deduction of 125% on the sums paid to any university, college or an institution or a Scientific research association for the purposes of scientific, social or statistical research is available.
20. For reduction of transaction time for export/import clearance. Ministry of Civil Aviation has finalised the scheme of 'Known-Shippers' for doing away with the 24 hours cooling off period.
21. Two shifts have been introduced on week days and single shift on holidays at the Air Cargo Complexes at Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Delhi and Goa.
22. Information Technology Act 2000 dealing with Cyber Security, Cyber Crime and other information security related legal aspects is in place to encourage expansion of e-commerce through Internet.

Extradition of LTTE Chief

6441. SHRI SHANKAR PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:
SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:
SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM:
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:
SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have sought extradition of LTTE Chief from Sri Lanka;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) the stage at which the matter stands at present; and

(e) the reaction of Sri Lankan Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): (a) to (e) A formal request for the extradition of Shri V. Prabhakaran, leader of the LTTE was made to the Government of Sri Lanka in June 1995. The issue has been discussed since then with the Government of Sri Lanka from time to time and they have been made fully aware of our position. The Government of Sri Lanka have informed us that the request is receiving their due consideration and that the extradition, if agreed to, would have to await completion of trial and legal processes in Sri Lanka.

Telephone Connection in Bihar and Jharkhand

6442. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the existing norms for providing/registration of telephone connection in block, sub-division and district of level of Bihar and Jharkhand State;

(b) whether there is any provision to provide speedy telephone connection in Bihar and Jharkhand State;

(c) whether it is a fact that the criteria for providing telephone is not adequate in these States and telephone consumer are providing telephone connection after more than a year;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government to provide early telephone connection in these States block sub-division and district-level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) to (d) As per the present policy telephone connections, are provided on seniority basis in the waiting list under various categories subject to feasibility. Tatkal and OYT schemes are available for provision of speedy telephone connections. The delay occurs on account of paucity of exchange capacity and external plant capacity. A total of 7125 applications in Bihar and 1613 in Jharkhand are pending for more than one year due to technical not-feasibility.

(e) It has been planned to augment capacity of telephone exchanges and external plants as also to introduce the wireless in local loop (WLL) technology in non-feasible areas.

Transfer of Central Sponsored Schemes to State Governments

6443. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some centrally sponsored schemes have been transferred to the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the State Governments have been given the powers to decide the priority and implementation of the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) to (c) In pursuance of the decision taken in the meeting of the National Development Council (NDC) held in Feb, 1999, a committee of the NDC was set up on the transfer of Centrally Sponsored Schemes under the chairmanship of the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission with members from both the States and the Centre. The term of the committee is upto 30th June, 2002. However, the Schemes of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and Annapurna have been transferred to the States w.e.f. financial year 2002-03.

Four Lanning of NH-2 in West Bengal

6444. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether four lanning of NH-2 at Panagarh in West Bengal will be considered;

(b) if so, the time by which the work is likely to be completed; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The work is targeted for substantial completion by December, 2003.

(c) A four lane bypass to Panagarh town is proposed to be constructed.

Balance between the Tariff Fixed on STD/ISD

6445. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to maintain a balance between the tariff fixed on STD/ISD;

(b) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has issued a notification in that regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) to (c) As per the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997 as amended by TRAI (Amendment) Act, 2000, the power of fixing tariff for telecom services is mandated to the TRAI only. The process of tariff rebalancing for basic services was initiated by the TRAI in March, 1999. The TRAI has undertaken tariff rebalancing exercises in 3 phases. As intimated by TRAI, STD and ISD charges were sought to be reduced by 48% and 56% respectively over three phases. In the 3rd phase of tariff rebalancing exercise notified on 14.3.2002 (effective from 1.4.2002), TRAI have further lowered the ceilings for STD and ISD rates. Due to increase competition in both STD/ISD service markets, the tariffs have come down by 62% in case of STD and upto 40% in case of ISD compared to those notified by TRAI on 14.3.2002. Competition in both these services is

likely to intensify in the future, thus, putting further downward pressure.

Blast of Telephone Exchange

6446. SHRI GANTA SREENIVASA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Peoples' War Group Militants blasted a telephone exchange in Mallampalli in Warangal district in January, 2002;

(b) if so, whether any estimate of the loss has been made;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any culprits have since been identified and arrested?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The estimated loss is approximately Rs. 13 lakhs.

(d) No, Sir. The culprits have not been identified and arrested so far.

ASEAN and Space Application Technology

6447. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:
SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ten-nation ASEAN bloc is looking towards India for building expertise in the space application technology;

(b) if so, whether any formal agreement in this regard has been signed;

(c) if so, the main features thereof;

(d) whether India has agreed to provide expertise in the space application technology to SAARC countries; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES

AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) to (c) The matter of co-operation in Space Applications was discussed during the Third meeting of the ASEAN-India Working Group on Science & Technology at Bangalore held during March 4-5, 2002, under the Sub-Committee on Space Technology & Applications (SCOSA). India has offered to provide training to one participant from each of the ASEAN countries for a duration of 3 months in remote sensing and Geographical Information System (GIS).

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C.P. THAKUR): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences, Shillong, for the years 1994-95 to 1997-98 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences, Shillong, for the years 1994-95 to 1997-98.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 5627/2002]

(3) A copy of the Summary of the Findings of the Committee constituted to go into various aspects of Vitamin-A administration to children in Assam (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 5628/2002]

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956:
- (i) S.O. 326(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st March, 2002 regarding toll collection for ROB at level crossing No. 115/AA, near Dera Bassi on Ambala Kalka Section of Northern Railways Crossing (NH-22), District Patiala in the State of Punjab.
 - (ii) S.O. 250(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th February, 2002, omitting the National Highway No. 104 specified against serial No. 95 in the schedule.
 - (iii) S.O. 251(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th February, 2002, declaring the National Highway specified therein to be a National Highway.
 - (iv) S.O. 58(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th January, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for widening of National Highway No. 5 (Vijayawada-Visakhapatnam Section) in East Godavari district in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
 - (v) S.O. 59(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th January, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for widening of National Highway No. 5 (Vijayawada-Visakhapatnam Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
 - (vi) S.O. 60(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th January, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for four laning of National Highway No. 5 (Vijayawada-Visakhapatnam Section and Visakhapatnam to Bhubaneswar Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
 - (vii) S.O. 65(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th January, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for four laning of National Highway No. 6 (Panskura Bypass Section) in Midnapore district in the State of West Bengal.
 - (viii) S.O. 66(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th January, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for four laning of National Highway No. 5 (Bhubaneswar to Calcutta Section) in the State of Orissa.
 - (ix) S.O. 69(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th January, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for four laning of National Highway No. 60 (Raipur to Makrampur Section) in the State of West Bengal.
 - (x) S.O. 369(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd April, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for four laning Udaipur-Mangalwar-Chittorgarh Section of National Highway No. 76 and Bhilwara-Chittorgarh Section of National Highway No. 79 in the State of Rajasthan.
 - (xi) S.O. 224(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th February, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for widening of National Highway No. 5 (Madras-Visakhapatnam Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
 - (xii) S.O. 245(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th February, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for four laning of National Highway No. 5 (Madras-Visakhapatnam Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
 - (xiii) S.O. 246(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th February, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for four laning of National Highway No. 5 (Madras-Visakhapatnam Section) in Srikakulam district in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
 - (xiv) S.O. 248(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th February, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for four laning of National Highway No. 5 (Visakhapatnam-Bhubaneswar Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
 - (xv) S.O. 256(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th February, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for four laning of National Highway No. 5 (Visakhapatnam-Bhubaneswar Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
 - (xvi) S.O. 257(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th February, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for four laning of National Highway No. 5 (Vijayawada to Visakhapatnam and Visakhapatnam-Bhubaneswar Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
 - (xvii) S.O. 258(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th February, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for four laning of National Highway No. 2

- (Panagarh-Palsit Section) in the State of West Bengal.
- (xviii) S.O. 309(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th March, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for four laning of National Highway No. 2 (Panagarh-Palsit Section) in the State of West Bengal.
- (xix) S.O. 310(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th March, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for widening of National Highway No. 2 (Panagarh-Mainline Section) in the State of West Bengal.
- (xx) S.O. 337(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for four laning of National Highway No. 46 (Bargur Bypass only) in the State of Tamil Nadu between Krishnagiri-Ranipet section.
- (xxi) S.O. 336(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd April, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for four laning of National Highway No. 7 declared as National Highway No. 79A in the State of Rajasthan.
- (xxii) S.O. 367(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd April, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for four laning of State Highway No. 79 (Gulabpura to Station Nagar) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (xxiii) S.O. 368(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd April, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for four laning of State Highway No. 79 (Chittorgarh Bhilwara Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (xxiv) S.O. 385(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th April, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for four laning of State Highway No. 79 (Tehsil Vijaynagar, District Ajmer) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (xxv) S.O. 216(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th February, 2002 making certain amendment in the Notification No. S.O. 578 (E) dated the 19th June, 2000.
- (xxvi) S.O. 217 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th February, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for four laning of National Highway No. 7 (Hosur-Krishnagiri section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xxvii) S.O. 218 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th February, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for the purpose of building, maintenance, management and operation of four laning of National Highway No. 8 in the State of Gujarat.
- (xxviii) S.O. 218 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd February, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for the public purpose for four laning of Krishnagiri-Ranipet Section of National Highway No. 46 (Kulithigai to Agarancheri Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xxix) S.O. 229 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd February, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for the building of National Highway No. 8 (Udaipur-Ratanpur Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (xxx) S.O. 236 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th February, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for four laning of Krishnagiri-Ranipet Section of National Highway No. 46 in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xxxi) S.O. 237 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th February, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for four laning of National Highway No. 8 (Jaipur to Kishangarh section) in the state of Rajasthan.
- (xxxii) S.O. 238(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th February, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for four laning of National Highway No. 4 in the State of Tamil Nadu between Krishnagiri-Ranipet Section.
- (xxxiii) S.O. 239(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th February, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for four laning of National Highway No. 8 in the State of Maharashtra (Talasari-Manor section).
- (xxxiv) S.O. 261(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for four laning of National Highway No. 45 (Chengalpattu-Tindivanam Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xxxv) S.O. 262(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 2002 regarding appointment of competent authority to perform the function of such authority in respect of land acquisition (Katraj Bypass) on National Highway No. 4 in the State of Maharashtra.
- (xxxvi) S.O. 263(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for four laning of National Highway No. 46

(Krishnagiri-Ranipet Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.

- (xxxvii) S.O. 264(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 45 (Chengalpattu and Tindivanam section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xxxviii) S.O. 265(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for four laning of Chengalpattu and Tindivanam section on National Highway No. 45 in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xxxix) S.O. 266(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for four laning of National Highway No. 4 (Pune to Satara Section) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (xl) S.O. 193(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th February, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for public purpose of four laning of Khurda to Bhubneswar section on National Highway No. 5 in the State of Orissa.
- (xli) S.O. 161(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th February, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for widening of National Highway No. 5 (Vijayawada-Visakhapatnam Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xlii) S.O. 162(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th February, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for four laning of National Highway No. 5 (Ichapuram to Ganjam Section) in the State of Orissa.
- (xliii) S.O. 176(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th February, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for widening of National Highway No. 9 (Nandigama-Ibrahimpattam Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xliv) S.O. 191(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th February, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for widening of National Highway No. 5 (Visakhapatnam to Bhubneswar Section) in the State of Orissa.
- (xlv) S.O. 194(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th February, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for widening of National Highway No. 5 (Visakhapatnam to Bhubneswar Section) in the State of Orissa.

- (xlvi) S.O. 195(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th February, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for widening of National Highway No. 5 (Bhadrak to Kolkata Section) in the State of Orissa.
- (xlvii) S.O. 387(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th April, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for four laning of National Highway No. 46 and National Highway No. 4 in the District Vellore in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xlviii) S.O. 388(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th April, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for four laning of National Highway No. 46 in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xlix) S.O. 389(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th April, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for four laning of National Highway No. 7 (Hosur to Krishnagiri Section) Dharmapuri District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (i) S.O. 414(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th April, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for four laning of National Highway No. 76 (Udaipur-Mangalwar Section) in the State of Rajasthan.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT. 5629/2002]

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Orissa Administrative Tribunal (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of service of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members) Amendment Rules, 2002 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 289(E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th April, 2002 under sub-section (1) of section 37 of the Administrative Tribunal Act, 1985.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 5630/2002]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 23 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India

dated the 19th January, 2002 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 431 dated the 1st August, 2001.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 5631/2002]

- (2) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Hindustan Shipyard Limited and the Ministry of Shipping for the year 2002-2003.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 5632/2002]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Passports (Amendment) Rules, 2002 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 235(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th March, 2002 under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Passports Act, 1967.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 5633/2002]

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C.P. THAKUR): On behalf of Shri A. Raja, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Dental Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Dental Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 5634/2002]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Acharya Tulsi Regional Cancer Treatment and Research Institute, Bikaner, for the years 1999-2000 and 2000-2001, alongwith Audited accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Acharya Tulsi Regional Cancer Treatment and Research Institute, Bikaner, for the years 1999-2000 and 2000-2001.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See. No. LT. 5635/2002]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Indian Post Office (2nd Amendment) Rules, 2002 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 23 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th January, 2002 under sub-section (4) of section 74 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 5636/2002]

- (2) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Telecommunications Consultants India Limited and the Department of Telecommunications for the year 2002-2003.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 5637/2002]

- (3) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the MTNL and the Department of Telecommunications for the year 2002-2003.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 5638/2002]

12.02 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Ninth Report and Minutes

[English]

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Sambalpur): I beg to present the Ninth Report (Hindi and English versions) on action taken by Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in their Sixth & Seventh Reports (13th Lok Sabha) and Tenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table (2002-2003) and Minutes relating thereto.

[English]

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, please.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam): I would like to know whether Shri Omar Abdullah is still a Minister. There were reports that he had resigned.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): It is a strange question. He had laid the Paper on the Table of the House as a Minister and still the hon. Member does not understand this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now 'Zero Hour'. Shri Basu Deb Acharia.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: But he had announced his resignation. We would like to know the truth. The House is being taken for a ride. I would like to get a clarification from him. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have called Shri Basu Deb Acharia. I will call others also to speak one by one. If there is a notice from your side, I will call you also.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI LAKSHMAN SETH (Tamluk): The House should know as to why he has resigned and whether his resignation has been accepted. The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs is here and he should make a statement. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Port Blair Airport has been renamed as Vir Savarkar Airport. While renaming the Airport, our Home Minister compared Vir Savarkar with Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and other freedom fighters of our country. ...(*Interruptions*) We all know that Savarkar was kept in Cellular Jail. ...(*Interruptions*) He was there for ten years. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Sir, how can they dilute history? ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: ...*.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will see the record. If there is anything objectionable, it will be expunged.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: In 1911, he has stated:

"...my conversion to the constitutional line would bring back all those misled youth..."

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: If anything is found objectionable, it will be expunged from the proceedings.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: In 1911, he stated:

"...my conversion to the constitutional line would bring back all those misled young men in India and abroad who were once looking up to me as their guide."

...(*Interruptions*)...*. There was a suggestion that the Port Blair Airport should be named in the memory of the martyrs of our country. ...(*Interruptions*) I wrote to the Rashtrapatiji. ...(*Interruptions*) In reply to my letter, Rashtrapatiji has stated that the recommendations have already been forwarded to the Ministry of Home Affairs for appropriate action. ...(*Interruptions*) The recommendation was to rename the Port Blair Airport as Shaheed Smarak Airport. ...(*Interruptions*) This Government, without naming it as Shaheed Smarak Airport, has renamed it as Veer Savarkar Airport. ...(*Interruptions*) Sir, the Civil Aviation Minister is here. He may respond. ...(*Interruptions*)"

12.09 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Will you please take your seats?

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please resume your seats.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am on my legs.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please go to your seats.

...(*Interruptions*)

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please resume your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Amar Roy Pradhan, I am on my legs.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Ratnagiri): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, we will not tolerate the designation of Savarkar's memory in this House ...(Interruptions) He has shown disrespect to Savarkarji. He should apologise. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (Delhi Sadar): He has abused. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Geete, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Ashok Pradhan, will you please resume your seat?

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am on my legs.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, will you please allow me to conduct the House?

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Lal Muni Chaubey, I am on my legs.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Madan Lal Khurana, will you please hear me for a minute?

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Chaubey, will you please resume your seat?

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If any unparliamentary or defamatory expressions have gone on record, I will expunge it.

Now, Shri Basu Deb Acharia may please proceed.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, will you please resume your seat?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: How do you allow such things? ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have already told that if there are any unparliamentary or defamatory expressions, I will expunge that.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, you already had your say.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASH DEB ACHARIA: The Home Minister has compared Veer Savarkar with Netaji Subash Chandra Bose. ...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava please.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is this? Nobody is listening.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. Let them shout. Let them show their lung power.

...(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava to speak now.

...(Interruptions)

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

**Not recorded.

[*Translation*]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir.* ...(*Interruptions*)

Dr. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Bharat Ratna should be conferred upon the great freedom fighter Veer Savarkar. There has been no greater freedom fighter than Veer Savarkar in India. ...(*Interruptions*) By speaking against Veer Savarkar he has insulted all freedom fighters. ...(*Interruptions*) He has insulted Subhash Chandra Bose and Gandhiji. He must apologise to the House. ...(*Interruptions*) I am proud that airport at Andaman and Nicobar Islands has been named after Veer Savarkar. Those abusing Veer Savarkar, disgracing him. ...(*Interruptions*) They have insulted the freedom struggle. ...(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN): He must apologise. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Ashok Pradhan, you are a Minister now. Please taken your seat.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA (Mumbai North East): Sir, he should apologise. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): *why should we apologise. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Basu deb Acharia has insulted freedom fighter Veer Savarkar. He must apologise. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are interrupting me while I am speaking.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Hon'ble Achariaji has insulted Veer Savarkar. He should apologise. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN (Coochbehar): Do you even know how the freedom struggle was fought? ...(*Interruptions*) You want an apology from me. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Amar Roy Pradhan, will you resume your seat now?

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Sunil Khan, please resume your seat.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am on my legs. Do you not see it? Will you resume your seat?

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Geete, please tell him not to shout.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: This is for the first time, I am witnessing the insult of a freedom fighter in the House.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Anil Basu, please resume your seat.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are not many speakers. Of course, I told you that whatever defamatory, unparliamentary and derogatory remarks are there, I would be expunging it.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: It is a defamatory remark against a freedom fighter. ...(*Interruptions*) The issue itself is defamatory. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have not heard Shri Acharia.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: That is the problem. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I called Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava. Shri Bhargava, do you want to raise the matter?

...(*Interruptions*)

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Basu Deb Acharia ji has insulted Veer Savarkar. He must apologise. Freedom fighters should not be insulted in this House. Today we are here because of them. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Geete, don't you want the Zero Hour?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Freedom fighters should not be insulted in the House. Veer Savarkar should not be insulted like this. Acharia ji must apologise for this. Zero Hour is not more sacred than the freedom fighters. He should apologise first. Such an insult to freedom fighters can not be tolerated. You ask him to apologise. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: The Prime Minister should also apologise for the statement he made in Gwalior ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: They have insulted the freedom fighters. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is for the first time in Parliament that such a discussion is going on against a freedom fighter. Several people participated in the freedom struggle and made sacrifices. There can be differences of opinion in this regard. Except the Communists all types of people participated in the freedom struggle. We cannot be little those who sacrificed themselves in the freedom struggle. After independence, during the Chinese invasion, the Communist Party supported China. Today they are insulting the freedom fighters by saying such things. ...*(Interruptions)* Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg your pardon, it is not correct to grant permission to speak about such a great person. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Bhargava. What is this Shri Sahib Singh?

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is this? Mr. Girdhari Lal Bhargava.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do you want Zero Hour or not? Now that I have come, I will see the record. If there is anything defamatory, unparliamentary or derogatory, I will expunge it.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, no Members of this House has the right to insult any freedom fighter. Shri Acharia ji must apologise. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA (Junagarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you are not allowing us. But they are being allowed. I am standing.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Keep standing, what should I do? No one pays any heed. I had already said that I will expunge anything that is unparliamentary, derogatory or defamatory.

SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, these people have insulted a freedom fighter. They must apologise. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Calcutta North-West): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is the habit of the Communists....*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.00 p.m.

12.27 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.04 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Four Minutes Past
Fourteen of the Clock.*

[SHRI P.D. PANDIAN in the Chair]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up matters under rule 377.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

- (i) **Need to run trains between Kanpur/Allahabad and Mumbai via Kaushambi and Fatehpur, U.P.**

[*Translation*]

DR. ASHOK PATEL (Fatehpur): Sir, there are many trains running between Kanpur-Allahabad to Mumbai Central but not a single train pass through Kaushambi and Fatehpur District. As a result, the residents of Districts Kaushambi and Fatehpur have to catch the train from Kanpur and Allahabad to travel to Mumbai and onwards. It is not only wastage of time but the travellers have to pay huge amount on fare also.

So, it is requested that Government should run some trains via Kaushambi and Fatehpur out of several trains running to Mumbai and onwards so as problems faced by the passengers going to Mumbai or onwards are mitigated.

- (ii) **Need to solve acute drinking water problem in Ambala Parliamentary constituency, Haryana**

SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA (Ambala): Sir, as the intensity of heat is increasing, acute drinking water crisis has arisen in areas like Morni, Narayangarh and Sathong adjacent to Shivalik Hills in my Lok Sabha constituency Ambala (Haryana). Not to speak for irrigation of fields even drinking water problem become acute for the people. I request the Government to take action in this regard and the Minister of Water-Resources should give assurance for taking suitable action.

- (iii) **Need to accord sanction to the proposal of Government of Gujarat for declaring highway between Shyamalaji and Vapi as a National Highway.**

SHRI MANSINH PATEL (Mandvi): Sir, Gujarat Government had sent a proposal for conversion of Shyamalaji, Modasa, Godhra, Halot, Rajpipla and Vapi highway No. 5 into national highway many years ago but it is still pending with the Union Government. This Highway is 505 kilometer long and almost cent percent people of the area are living in an environment of poverty and illiteracy. If this highway is declared as a national highway, tribal people living around this highway would get a chance for development and the distance from Shyamalaji to Mumbai would be reduced and the traffic burden on the route from Gujarat to Mumbai could be lessened.

I urge upon the Government through this House to accord sanction to the proposal as early as possible.

[*English*]

- (iv) **Need to provide direct rail service between Delhi and Hoshiarpur, Punjab**

SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOUDHARY (Phillaur): Sir, it is a matter of great concern that there is no direct train from Delhi to Hoshiarpur or from Hoshiarpur to Delhi. At present, there are arrangements for two bogies from Hoshiarpur to Delhi, which are attached at Jalandhar City with the Jammu Mail which leaves Jalandhar City Railway Station at 2215 hours. These two bogies leave Hoshiarpur at 1800 hours and the passengers have to pass the time in the yard for three hours.

A train leaves Jalandhar City Railway Station at 4.20 bearing Train No. 4682 DN for Delhi via Saharanpur. This train can be originated from Hoshiarpur and leave Hoshiarpur at 4.20. This train reaches Jalandhar City Railway Station and starts on its back journey at 2315 hours. It can be terminated at Hoshiarpur Railway Station. The persons travelling in this train from Hoshiarpur to Jalandhar City can easily catch the Shatabdi Express, which leaves Jalandhar City Railway Station at 6.10.

Therefore, I urge the Railway Minister, through your honour, to look into the matter sympathetically and do the needful.

- (v) **Need to restore local Transmission Centre at Murshidabad, West Bengal**

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (Murshidabad): Sir, there is a Radio Transmission Centre at Murshidabad, which was established with the objective of nurturing and promoting local art and culture. The people of the area had the hope that this would give opportunity to local artists to perform folk music, songs and other cultural activities. But the objective was not fulfilled.

In January, 2002, this Transmission Centre suddenly stopped its morning transmission. Instead of working as a local transmission centre, it has merely become a relay centre. This has hurt the local artists and the culture loving people, who had high expectations. This decision of the transmission Centre had also resulted in blocking the benefit and exposure that the local artists and culture would have got from this channel.

I request the Union Government to ensure full-fledged restoration of this Transmission Centre to boost the Eastern Heritage of India and to fulfil the hopes and aspirations of the local population.

(vi) Need to facilitate early completion of Janjhavati Reservoir project in Andhra Pradesh

DR. D.V.G. SHANKAR RAO (Parvathipuram): Sir, the Janjhavati Reservoir Project is an on-going medium irrigation scheme proposed across Janjhavati river in my Parvatipuram parliamentary constituency in Andhra Pradesh.

Further, 24,640 acres is proposed to be irrigated benefiting 75 villages in five Mandals.

An inter-state agreement has been entered into by the Andhra Pradesh Government with the Orissa Government for utilising 50 per cent of yield, i.e., 4 TMC of water and to carry out the project works except the river gap portion until settlement of extent of submersion on Orissa territory. The scheme was started in 1976 and 95 per cent of work is completed except that river gap portion. The completion of project is delayed due to lack of clearance from the Orissa Government.

I, therefore, request the Government of India to take initiation by convening a meeting with the two State Governments to facilitate the early completion of the Project.

(vii) Need to ensure procurement of wheat and mustard by Government agencies in U.P., particularly in Jalesar Parliamentary constituency

[Translation]

PROF. S.P. SINGH BAGHEL (Jalesar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, though you I would like to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture that the major part of the crops in Uttar Pradesh have been cut, mended and thrashed, yet the support price of the wheat has been increased by the Government by ten rupees only and has been 620. On the other hand the prices of power water, pesticides and diesel have increased more in comparison to it. The support price of wheat should be fixed at least 750 per quintal. The wheat crop has been thrashed but no arrangements have been made for procurement of wheat by the Government in Atmadpur, Tundla, Jalesar, Sadabad and Nigholikalan of my Lok Sabha constituency and the Government employees are paying as Rs. 20 less per quintal in place of Rs. 620 by showing different kind of deduction and stating substandard of wheat. Similarly Indian Government have announced the support price of mustard at Rs. 1300 per

quintal, but I and the all members of Lok Sabha think that no arrangements have been made for procurement of mustard in entire Uttar Pradesh. It is requested to procure whole wheat and mustard of farmers at the support price by opening Government procurement centres.

(viii) Need for early conversion of rail line between Purna and Akola into broad gauge in Maharashtra

SHRI SHIVAJI MANE (Hingoli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the Railway Budget for the year 1999-2000, a provision had been made for the conversion of railway line into the broad gauge line between Purna and Akola under the southern central Railway, but two years have passed and still no action has been taken in this regard. A gurudwara of Panch Pyaras of Sikhs community is situated in this area where a Fair is to be organised in 2006 and many people from abroad will come to have a glimpse of it but they would have to change many trains. Many persons of North and South India are working in this region who are facing many problem due to the lack of direct train service. It will also reduce the distance by 450 Km. by connecting south India to north India with this train service. So, I would like to request the Government through this House that priority should be given for conversion of this railway line into broad gauge for the development of Marathwada Region.

(ix) Need to solve acute drinking water problem in Bundelkhand region, Uttar Pradesh

SHRI RAM SAJIVAN (Banda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there have been acute drinking water problem in drought and famine stricken Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh. All the small rivers and rivulets in hand pumps, wells, ponds and Chitrakut, Banda, Mahoba, Hamirpur, Lalitpur Jhansi and Jallon are dried up. In search of drinking water, people are migrating here and there leaving their homes. People are saving the lines of their live stocks by staying on the banks of rivers and nallah wherever water is available. People and Cattles are dying due to the scorching heat and heat strokes and drinking dirty water. The drinking water projects are lying pending for the last year. For installation of hand pumps share of money is being sought from the beneficiaries. Till the share is not deposited, hand pumps are not installed. There is a need to make available the heavy ring machine for breaking stones under the ground. It is a need to provide assistance for the construction of wells. So I would like to submit that there is need to solve acute drinking water problem through permanent and temporary measures.

- (x) **Need to release Rs. 3,600 crore to the Government of Tamil Nadu to overcome financial crisis**

[*English*]

SHRI M. CHINNASWAMY (Karur): Sir, I wish to bring to the notice of the Government, the request of the Government of Tamil Nadu to remove the 'Blanket Curbs' on borrowing from financial institutions and open market for developmental projects in Tamil Nadu.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has announced various welfare schemes for poor, downtrodden and socially weaker sections of the State. One of the schemes is waiver of interest on loans to the farmers to the tune of Rs. 311 crore. The State is reeling under severe drought. The State is in a severe financial crisis. The Government has requested for Rs. 3,600 crore as one-time 'Special package' to tide over the present financial crisis.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government through this House to come forward to release Rs. 3,600 crore immediately to Tamil Nadu to relieve the State from the present financial crisis.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister, may kindly convey the request of the Government of Tamil Nadu to the Government of India.

...(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): Sir, only the Chair can speak during Matters under Rule 377. The Members cannot read more than the approved text.

SHRI M. CHINNASAMY: No, Sir, my request is that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should convey it to the Prime Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He will convey.

- (xi) **Need to lay railway line between Bilaspur and Mandala in Chhattisgarh**

[*Translation*]

SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE (Bilaspur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government have completed the survey for laying the new railway line between Bilaspur and Mandala in Chhattisgarh state. Since approval has not been

granted, common man is disappointed for not starting the work. This survey report should be sent to planning commission and permission may be granted for laying to new railway line in the current budget session so as employment opportunities are available for the poor labourers and thousand of educated unemployed youths and they would get economic benefits also. The Railways would get transportation work of coal and grits which would increase the income of Chhattisgarh state and the people of Chhattisgarh would get transport facility.

I, therefore, request the Government to accord sanction for laying of railway line from Bilaspur to Mandala.

14.20 hrs.

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS OF PARLIAMENT (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: With the leave of the House I will take up Item no. 13 at the request of the Hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament Act, 1953, be taken into consideration."

Sir, all of us are aware that the Speaker of the House of People occupies a very prominent and important position in the parliamentary system. But, Sir, as a Speaker of the House he is not entitled to any pension under the Act, forget about the family pension to his widow or dependent family. His pension is only like a Member of Parliament. And so, this Bill is basically for giving family pension to a Speaker who dies in harness and again family pension, medical attendance and treatment and use of unfurnished residence without payment of licence fee for the remainder of life of the spouse. This is on the lines of a President dying in harness or Vice-President dying in harness.

I request the House to support and we can pass the Bill.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament Act, 1953, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think we can pass it without discussion.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Sir, we thank the hon. Minister for bringing this Bill. We also desire that it should be passed without any debate.

But, Sir, I just want to mention one thing, not relevant to this, and draw the attention of the hon. Minister through you to this aspect. This Parliament House is protected by the members of the Watch and Ward Service and others. If you go and see at the Vijay Chowk entrance of the building, you will kindly see that in the scorching sun, without any proper shade the security personnel are standing there from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. and I am afraid their security alertness may go. My desire, through you, to the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is to ensure that the Lok Sabha Secretariat provides a proper shade for them so that their security alertness should not go.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is different. We will take it up on some other day. We are on this Bill.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: We are supporting this Bill. There should not be any doubt about it. I draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to this fact. If no facility is given, they may faint in this severe heat.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Sir, I accept the suggestion. Anyhow, the House is not under the control of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is under the Speaker, Lok Sabha.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: You will have a new Speaker on Friday. So, we will request the Speaker in this regard.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: You kindly take it up as the first item.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: I will definitely take it up.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament Act, 1953, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

14.24 hrs.

AIRCRAFT (EXEMPTION FROM TAXES AND DUTIES ON FUEL AND LUBRICANTS) BILL

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to implement Agreements entered into by India with other countries in pursuance of the convention on International Civil Aviation opened for signatures at Chicago on the 7th December, 1944, be taken into consideration."

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Can you make a statement? If you want, you can make a statement.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Sir, I will make the statement after the discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to implement Agreements entered into by India with other countries in pursuance of the Convention on International Civil Aviation opened for signatures at Chicago on the 7th December, 1944, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Adhir Chowdhary to speak now.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY (Berhampore, West Bengal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister has introduced the Aircraft (Exemption from Taxes and Duties on Fuel and Lubricants) Bill, 2000. Actually the Bill was preceded by long legal wrangling between the Ministry of Law and the Ministry of Civil Aviation. Actually the Ministry of Law does not want the aviation turbine fuel to be declared as deemed export. On the other hand the Civil Aviation administration has always been arguing that the ATF be declared as deemed export so that the flag carrier could be exempted from paying sales tax.

Sir, this Bill seeks to enact a legislation, under article 253 read with Entry 14 of List I of Schedule VII to the Constitution, to exempt from all duties and taxes the fuels and lubricants uplifted by an aircraft registered in another State, operating international services to, from and through India.

Sir, as we know that under the international obligations, the International Civil Aviation Organisation has also adopted a resolution in December, 1993 so that an aircraft shall be exempted from all customs and other duties. Such duties and taxes shall include those levied by any taxing authority within a State, whether national or local.

My first reaction is that the first casualty of this enactment will be the State Governments. For the last 40 years, the State Governments had been enjoying the reimbursement facilities in so far as sales tax was concerned. The Central Government used to pay the sales tax which was supposed to be exempted for the foreign aircraft. But now, those facilities have been done away with by enacting this legislation. Since 1994, the exemptions were reimbursed to the States from Oil Pool Fund also.

What is most intriguing to note and which can be construed as an effrontery gesture of this Department is that those State Governments, who have been deprived of having the sales tax on ATF sold to those aircraft, have never been consulted before enacting the law. However, this law concerns those States and has a direct bearing so far as fiscal health of the States is concerned. However, no State Government has ever been taken into confidence before enacting this legislation. We know that all the State Governments in India have been suffering from financial crunch and this enactment will deliver a further fatal blow in so far as the fiscal health of the State Governments is concerned. So, I have a serious objection particularly in respect of this point and I would say that the Ministry should have taken into confidence all the concerned State Governments before the legislative document was prepared.

Sir, the title of the Bill is Aircraft (Exemption from Taxes and Duties on Fuel and Lubricants) Bill, 2000, but the contents of the Bill deal with only the foreign aircraft. May I ask the hon. Minister why the Government does not provide the same facility of exemption to the domestic carriers who are used to go abroad?

However, they have to pay sales tax on ATF sold to them. I think, this is in total contrast to the concept of allowing a level-playing field to all concerned as pursued by this Government. All the domestic carriers like the Jet Airlines, the Sahara Airlines and even the Indian Airlines have tried to persuade this Government to allow this exemption from sales tax because sales tax and other levies consequently add up to raising the price of fuel. The high level of domestic duties is not at par with the revenue earning potential of various sectors serviced by the Domestic airlines. Therefore, the plea of the private as well as the Government carriers, that have to fly abroad, for exemption from sales tax needs to be considered seriously.

Sir, we all know that air travel involves over-flying, stoppage in other countries for upliftment of fuel technical assistance, for maintenance and also for picking up passengers from those countries. This global phenomenon once spurred the international community to devise a template of freedom and in the later stages, in the year 1944, the Chicago Agreement was adopted. We know that at the seminal stage, the Chicago Agreement envisaged five freedoms. The third, fourth and the fifth freedoms, as was envisaged in the Chicago Agreement, have become a part and parcel of a bilateral agreement through which carrying of passengers between countries was ensured as it had a significant economic dimension.

Sir, the first and second freedoms as were declared through the Chicago Agreement concerned the right of over-flying and right to land for technical assistance. These were envisaged as fundamental rights for air transportation. It had become a part and parcel of a multi-lateral agreement. Therefore, it is of common knowledge that the privilege of over-flying across national territories without landing and the privilege to land for non-traffic purposes are internationally recognised. Here, I would like to raise a pertinent issue. Why has this Governments of are not been able to sort out the problem insofar as flying between India and Pakistan is concerned? It is clearly a semblance of violation of international law. We know that after the 11th September, the entire world stood aghast by the hijacking that wrought havoc and also left a traumatic effect not only on America but also on the people of the world. On that day the passenger planes were converted into fixed wing missiles by the

[Shri Adhir Chowdhary]

hijackers by sheer innovation. *...(Interruptions)* As far as hijacking is concerned, it is not a new phenomenon. We know that soon after the World War-II, the East European refugees had resorted to hijacking for fleeing the Communist countries. Therefore, it is not a new phenomenon for us. Therefore, to check this menace the international community had adopted a resolution in the Convention of Tokyo, Montreal, Hague.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Harin Pathak, you all look very happy. Why do you not make everybody in the House happy too?

SHRI VINOD KHANNA (Gurdaspur): Sir, the joy is because the hon. Member of Parliament is talking about some other issues. We are talking about this Bill and we need to pass this Bill. We do not need to talk about hijacking and about what is happening in Pakistan.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. Wherever the word aircraft is there, problems of aircraft will be debated here. That is the convention here.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not suggesting anything to anybody. I am just saying that that is the practice being followed here.

SHRI VINOD KHANNA: Sir, the hon. Member is wasting the time of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The word aircraft is there. It is something like answering a question of economics where you find just one word about economics.

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh): Sir, these are also very relevant issues relating to the Ministry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the hon. Member speak. We cannot teach a Member as to how he should speak. All are hon. Members.

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA (Mumbai North East): Hon. Chairman, Sir, Shrimati Jayaben Thakkar has a small problem here. During the debate on Railway Budget she had requested the hon. Railway Minister to provide a halt at Baroda for a super-fast train. She is suggesting now, that since all Mumbai-Delhi flights fly over Baroda, a halt must be provided at Baroda.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, you want a halt. Let the Minister take care of it.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY: Sir, Shri Rajesh Khanna has the privilege to elaborate on this issue. *...(Interruptions)*

SOME HON. MEMBERS : He is Vinod Khanna.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY: I am sorry, he is Shri Vinod Khanna. However, Shri Khanna is there.

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Sir, all flights from Mumbai to Srinagar are flying above his Constituency. So, he says a halt must be provided in his Constituency and the Minister must provide an airport there also.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): You are very lucky that Vinod Khanna Ji has interrupted in our case.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rajesh Khanna. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI VINOD KHANNA: I can understand your predicament, Sir, because you are on that side. People on that side forget their past Members.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Vinod Khanna and Shri Somaiya, you are asking for establishment of an airport. In my area, there are three airports but no plane. Tuticorin-no plane; Kayathar-no plane; and Salem-no plane.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY: Sir, why I wanted to draw the attention of the House to this issue is that the aircrafts that those hijackers used to demolish the twin towers did not belong to America?

About the Kandhar episode, we all are aware. That plane did not belong to India? So, my argument is this. What is the rationale behind embargo of Pak Airlines into India?

Actually, the provisions of this Bill are very limited. They are confined to a few issues. However, by seizing of this opportunity I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister, who is also our beloved brother, that now he is incharge of the most dynamic and most capital-intensive sector in India. So, we hope that he will also enlighten this issue to the Government. The issue is that on the one hand we are talking about the international agreement but on the other hand we are, willy-nilly,

violating the same international agreement. That is my argument which I wanted to put forth.

With these words, I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Everybody seems to be happy. What is the secret about it? Let us know.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava, would you also ask for halt in your Constituency?

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Sir, his village is about 27 kilometers away from the Jaipur Airport ...(Interruptions) So, he wants a small halt there. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava, while coming from Chennai to New Delhi whenever the weather is not good, the flight is automatically diverted to Jaipur. So, we have visited Jaipur so many times.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Bill is very small and our Honourable Minister Ji is dynamic and young and now he is in a position to do something and he, infact, has also done a lot. That is why, I and my party give thanks to him. Recently, he came to Jaipur and he told in Jaipur that an aircraft will go from Jaipur to Dubai via Delhi. So people of Delhi facilitated with travelling facility from Jaipur to Delhi. You have also talked about the travelling upto Mumbai. When I am delivering speech in his favour, giving thanks then definitely tomorrow. He will call me to his house and oblige me by providing two-three flights—I want this from him.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to say only this for the information of honourable Bhargava Ji, that flight is coming from Mumbai to Jaipur and from Jaipur to Delhi and without his act of doing praise, flight comes in the morning from Mumbai to Jaipur and go to Dubai from Jaipur via Delhi.

SHRI GIRDHARILAL BHARGAVA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am saying this thing because there is always fog in Delhi and that is why, flight can not land in Delhi. Honourable Minister has made provision of Rs. 174 crores for Jaipur and have made me the Chairman of Jaipur Airport. I have got the land vacated by facing the protest

of the people. Your Air strip is going to be approx. 1200 and all kinds of facilities are there. So, it is very necessary to make Jaipur as International Aerodrome. Aircraft cannot land in Delhi because of the fog, and Honourable Minister leave the flight in Jaipur and the has to stay in any Hotel or Circuit house and later on he comes to Delhi by Car. That is why, I am telling for your convenience that sometime you get caught in the fog. So, declare Jaipur city as International—This is my humble request to you. I told the people in my Election Manifesto that I will get make Jaipur as International Aerodrome, so please take care of me.

He has taken care of me five times. Therefore, I am requesting you for the sixth time. This is right that the whole journey of aeroplane was declared profitable and gave profit of Rs. 20 crores approx. You had declared about one thing in Jaipur and said that I cannot declare due to election. Hindus and Muslim bow their head in front of Khawaza Saheb in Ajmer so, you definitely give Aerodrome to Ajmer. By this, people will visit to Ajmer easily and they will have all facilities. You also take care of Ajmer and side by side giving International Airport to Jaipur because Raza Singh Ji is saying to me that there should be a talk about Ajmer. Ajmer is very famous place. Ajmer was the capital of Rajasthan at the time of the English. Jaipur became the capital of Rajasthan after Britishers.

The Bill came on 14th December, 1994. This Bill had been brought on behalf of that resolution which we passed. The aircraft of one country will go in the area of another country then things like fuel and custom will be tax-free. Same as the aircraft of our country will go in another country then during the flight, fuel and all other things will be tax-free. This was the reciprocal agreement in 1993. This is good thing that to follow the agreement is our duty. I would like to give thanks to you for bringing this Bill. This Bill is also essential because on the one hand foreign airlines are not paying sales tax and on the other hand, state Governments are putting sales tax. Foreign airlines are not paying to oil companies so oil companies have to pay to state Governments. So day by day, the balance of oil companies is increasing at the rate of approx. Rs. 20 crores per month. In this Bill, foreign airlines will not have to give sales-tax, custom and excise-duty on ATF and lubricants. There will be no effect of this Bill on Air India, Indian Airlines and other domestic airlines and they will have to pay all these taxes.

The fourth thing is that there is a provision in Air-service agreement with other countries under Chicago convention held in 1944 that both parties will have to

[Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava]

give this relaxation to each other's airlines. The fifth thing is that International Civil Aviation organisation, of which India is a founder member and it had passed a proposal in December 1993, in which there is a provision of such relaxations by all member countries. This is compulsory to make law for such relaxation by India. The subsidy which we got in 1974 was stopped from 1-12-94. Parliament has a right to make law on this issue. Parliament has a right under section 253 that it can make any law for the implementation of International agreement. So, you have introduced this Bill. Infact, you deserve thanks for this. So it is necessary to make this law, please give all relaxations for foreign airlines by issuing one notice under section 3. I am happy that different Governments have put different taxes for this. I want to pay much more thanks to Chander Babu Naidu. He has put only 4% salex tax. May be Delhi, Assam, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh or Rajasthan, all have put much more sales-tax. The flights which come on International Airport were facing problems so he did agreement in front of you. You give relaxation on that basis. They are asking for relaxation on the basis of first December, 1994 agreement. The aeroplanes of foreign airlines companies which came here gave this representation in front of you that he implements that agreement.

Honourable Minister has introduced this Bill to implement this agreement. I have to say only this that they have introduced this Bill in the Parliament and Parliament has the right to pass this Bill. Parliament should use its rights, under that agreement if aeroplanes move in between both countries, then no tax is to be put on them and if their aeroplanes come here then on the basis of that agreement, we should not take tax from them.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Parliament has the right to implement it under section 253 of the Constitution. If this agreement would not be implemented then there will be a loss of Rs. 20 crores daily. Maharashtra, Delhi, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and to some extent West Bengal and Karnataka are included in this. Oil companies which are paying, they had taken Rs. 700 crores, balance is not with them. I feel that Indian Government should make rules in this regard by amendment relaxation is to be given for International and domestic flights.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, once again I thank honourable Minister that he has introduced this Bill under section 253. Our Minister ji is young, he has worked for the country but he should travel by aeroplane instead of by Rail. When he will travel in the aeroplane only then he will come to know about the lackings. By his traveling, all facilities will be given in Indian Airlines. When he will

come to Jaipur then I will give great welcome to him. If he announces Jaipur as International airport then I will garland him otherwise it will cause me severe distress. Apart from this, I will praise him whole-heartily if announcement of Jaipur will be done today not tomorrow. As it is said—"Kaal Kare so Aaj Kar, Aaj Kare so Ab, Pal Me Parley Hoeyagi, Bahuri Karega Kab." Definitely, he will be oblige me for Ajmer. Simultaneously, he will take care of Rajasthan specially. Honourable Minister Ji is to know that I have to travel by bus for attending any marriage party because no flight is in the afternoon from Delhi to Jaipur and same way I have to come back from Jaipur to Delhi. My request is this that any air facility should be given in the afternoon from Jaipur to Delhi and from Delhi to Jaipur.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, honourable Minister Ji has done good work for bringing improvement in air services. To implement this agreement on the reciprocal basis, no tax is to be put on aeroplanes which come here and no tax is to be put on the aeroplanes in another country, make a provision under section 253 of the constitution. Parliament should pass this Bill, it is my request.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you gave me an opportunity to speak, many many thanks for this.

[English]

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. The Aircraft (Exemption from Taxes and Duties on Fuel and Lubricants) Bill has been brought forward to meet the international obligation of our country which we have found ourselves in 1944 Chicago Convention. It is proposed that a legislation may be enacted under article 253, read with entry 14 of the List 1 of the 7th Schedule to the Constitution, to exempt from all duties and taxes the fuel and lubricants uplifted by an aircraft registered in another State, operating international services to and from and through India.

With this Bill passed in the House, the international aircraft which are coming to our country will be given exemption to pay levy and taxes in our country. When this Bill was considered in the Standing Committee, it recommended for the Bill. It brought to the notice of the Government and also asked the Ministry of Civil Aviation about the loss of revenue which the State Government will have to face because of this Bill.

Already the financial position of the States is under constraint. Sir, more and more resources are going to be pulled out from the State Governments which would put the States' financial position in a very precarious condition.

With the passing of this Bill, the Sales Tax which is paid to the State Governments by the international aircraft would be exempted. The Standing Committee recommended that while this Bill should be enacted, the Ministry of Civil Aviation should take up this matter regarding loss of revenues to the States with the Ministry of Finance and find out some ways and means so that the loss of revenues can be compensated to the States. But that point has not been replied by the Ministry. They have not told how they are going to compensate the loss of revenue to the States.

Another point is that, at present, the international carriers are paying Sales Tax and other duties on ATF but now they are given exemption. But the national carrier has not been given this exemption. Now, they are not given level playing field. The national carriers—Air India and Indian Airlines—which would go abroad would not enjoy this exemption. I would say that they should also be given this exemption. Sir, if a national carrier goes abroad after taking ATF from here, that will make them less competitive as compared to international airlines. So, how is the Ministry of Civil Aviation going to ensure that Air India and Indian Airlines would have a level-playing field in regard to price of the Air Turbine Fuel? There would be difference of price which the international aircraft would have to pay and the Air India and Indian Airlines would have to pay for ATF.

Sir, very recently the CMD of Indian Airlines has given an interview to the print media wherein he said that because of the high prices of ATF, the Indian Airlines is losing its competitiveness and is also losing its revenue. So, I would like to know how the Ministry of Civil Aviation is going to take care of that. If our national carriers—Air India and Indian Airlines—are not given level-playing field in respect of ATF price, how will they compete in the international area and also in the domestic area?

14.58 hrs.

(SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV *in the Chair*)

Sir, it appears that in some of the very important areas, the Government, especially, the Ministry of Civil Aviation, has taken a very casual approach. Recently, the Finance Minister announced in his Budget Speech that four major airports at Mumbai, Delhi, Chennai and Kolkata would be disinvested and the disinvestment procedure has to be completed by 2003. Now, it is understood that the Cabinet has also given approval to this proposal. Now, if you go through the Airports Authority Act, you will find that there is no enabling provision for the Government to disinvest the airports in our

country. Without an enabling provision, how could the Cabinet give approval to such a proposal? How could they presume that Parliament would approve the whole proposal of the Government?

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: We have asked for a thirty year lease not for disinvestment.

[English]

SHRI ANIL BASU: Even if the proposal is for lease, in the Airports Authority Act, there is no such provision. There is no provision of enabling the Government to lease out the airports.

15.00 hrs.

There is no such provision. I am told recently the Law Ministry has also opined that without amending the Act the Government cannot go for leasing out of airports. This is a very peculiar situation. The Government has no power. Even the Cabinet is taking decisions on the same issue before consulting the Law Ministry. The whole thing is going on in such a fashion that everyone, including the Cabinet, is thinking that Parliament can be taken for a ride. Without having the law in their hands they are going for all these things like leasing out of airports.

Before leasing out the airports there are many areas where careful consideration is needed. There are security aspects and other aspects. Private parties will come, foreign companies also will come. So, before leasing out, there should be a threadbare discussion in the House. There should be a proper amendment to the Act. Without amending the Act and without having discussion in the House it was announced in the Budget Speech that it has to be completed by 2003. How will they do it? They have no power in their hand. There is no enabling provision which allows the Government to take this measure. This is the casual manner that we are seeing now-a-days in the functioning of this Government.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to two-three issues. About the acquisition of aircraft by Air India and Indian Airlines, he may make the position clear as to how the Government is going to do it, whether the aircraft is being taken on dry lease or wet lease, how the Government would meet the requirement of aircraft that is coming up in the near future because in addition to all the aircraft which are there with Air India, there is an urgent need for having more aircraft. So, you must tell the House what is the present status about

[Shri Anil Basu]

acquisition of the new aircraft which you are going to procure on dry lease or wet lease.

About the acquisition of fifty-seat aircraft specially for the north-eastern area, it was thought of long before that in this sector where huge subsidy is given small aircraft would be required to operate. It was also agreed by the Civil Aviation Ministry that fifty-seat aircraft would be acquired and priority would be given for this sector. In north-eastern areas and some other areas where passenger traffic is not more, but the necessity to connect them is very important, operating small aircraft is the proper thing. What is the present status of the acquisition of fifty-seat aircraft? Has it been given a go by or is it still on? This should be clearly spelt out in this House.

A number of bilateral agreements have been entered into by our country with hundreds of other countries. But, in those sectors we are not operating our flights. In the major routes where we are operating, our flights are not operating during prime time as in those routes we have sold the prime time to private operators through bilateral agreements. I would like to know why the Civil Aviation Ministry is selling the prime time like this. I am told that the prime time landing at Heathrow Airport has been sold out.

That was sold to an international private operator and it has made a huge profit out of that. So, through bilateral agreement, as regards landing time and take-off time, the prime times are being sold off to the private authorities without caring for the national interest of the country and the national carriers. That is detrimental to the interest of the national carriers. So, there is a lot of malfunctioning. I would rather say that there is a lot of lacuna in the functioning of the Ministry which should be streamlined.

When supporting this Bill, I would request the Minister to mention the steps he would be taking after the recommendation of the Standing Committee to prevent loss of revenue to the States which occur after the enactment of this Bill, and how he is going to compensate that loss. He may also reply regarding the level-playing fields of the Indian Airlines and the Air India which are operating abroad and on how they will be given a level-playing field compared to the other international carriers which are enjoying all such exemptions.

On other points also, I would request the hon. Minister to kindly enlighten me and the House.

With these words, I thank you, Sir.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Aircraft (Exemption from Taxes and Duties on Fuel and Lubricants) Bill has been brought by the Hon'ble Minister, I strangely support it. India has been implementing all the international agreements. It is necessary for our country to abide by the agreement that has been signed on 7 Dec, 1944 in Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation. We are bound by its terms and conditions. As such this bill should be welcomed.

Sir, International Aviation had passed a resolution in Dec. 1993. It has been stated therein that any aircraft registered in any country or taken on lease or chartered, would be exempted from excise duty when it flew from one state to other state or one country to other country and fills oil, turbine fuel and lubricant in that country.

Such provision have also been made in it.

Previously Air India and Indian Airlines were the only two airlines and only their aircrafts flew but now many other companies have started operating in the private sector and there is enough competition. Jet Airways, Sahara India and many other companies have come. They had represented then and civil aviation organisation had also submitted their representation. Representation from many other companies have also been received by the Ministry in which they have requested to exempt therefrom all duties taxes for the fuel and lubricants but the point at number one in entry No. 7 of schedule 14 under Article 203 is quite the opposite. This bill has been brought forward to enable the Government to exempt excise duty from the aircrafts using fuel. So I support the Bill.

Sir, in the aftermath of terrorists attacked on the twin towers in WTO on 11 September, 2001, all the airlines had submitted that there has been a recession in the civil aviation sector. All the tourists who had done advance reservation got it canceled after the attack. The civil aviation sector has been facing the most pitiable situation and the financial position is very precarious, so it is very necessary that Ministry of Civil Aviation takes up this matter in order to keep up the civil aviation trade and operate air journey from one country to the other to facilitate flying of aircrafts from one country to the other countries, from our country to other countries, from one place to other places within the country, it is very necessary to provide this concession. So, I support the bill.

Sir, through you, I would like to make a submission. The Hon'ble Member Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava had submitted that when Shahnawaz Hussain had paid a visit

to Ajmer many social and religious organisations and representatives of political parties had jointly urged him that an international airport is essential in Ajmer because dignitaries like the President of India, Prime Ministers, senior Ministers, political leaders and foreigners visit this place. It is therefore, very necessary to have an international airport at Ajmer. Sir, Rajasthan enjoys first position in the country from terrorism point of view, Jaipur comes in first position followed by Ajmer and Pushkar for this purpose. Many tourists visit this place from Bangladesh and other such countries. All the tourists coming from foreign countries have to alight at Delhi airport. From there they go to Jaipur and then in buses and cars go to Ajmer. This causes many problems for them. So Government should declare that an airport would be constructed in Ajmer. When we had made this submission, you had heard us patiently and said that you would do your best in this regard.

Sir, we had given representation earlier too with signatures of 150 members of almost all parties and requested the Civil Aviation Minister and Chief Minister hon'ble Bhairon Singh Ji Shakhawat and present Chief Minister hon'ble Ashok ji Gehlot had also requested that an airport should be constructed in Ajmer keeping in view the religious and international tourism importance of the place.

Sir, from tourist point of view Ajmer is the heart of not only Rajasthan but also of the whole country. The adjoining area is very famous. Pushkar as a pilgrim is called Pushkaraj, the king of pilgrims. Najirabad is a famous cantonment site. There is an industrial city at Beawar a centre of marble stones at Kishangarh. There are two CRPF cantonments and a big military establishment there. So if an airport is constructed in a central place like Ajmer, it would ensure department of Rajasthan will be gift from the centre for Rajasthan.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think you will also be sympathetic for this. You have given me a chance to express my views, so I express my gratitude. I would like to request the hon'ble Minister that I support the Bill which has been present here because it is necessary to abide by international agreements. We are lagging behind a lot in civil aviation sector. We would proceed ahead by constructing this type of small airports like the developing nations. Jaipur airport has been declared an international airport but attention has to be paid to expedite its construction work so that it is developed soon. There is a need to pay attention to airport expansion schemes in places like Kota and Udaipur. It is my submission, with these words, I conclude and express my thanks to you.

[English]

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN (Tirunelveli): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am happy to participate in the debate on the Aircraft (Exemption from Taxes and Duties on Fuel and Lubricants) Bill, 2000. I was thinking about three demands with regards to Tamil Nadu. The Bill is constitutional; and the Bill is well drafted. I take this opportunity to represent the whole of Tamil Nadu in three matters.

An airport was established at Tuticorin about ten year back, that is in 1992. But there is no air service to that airport. Whenever the President of India or the Prime Minister visits that place, the airport is operated. There is no resumption of air services for Colombo, and Maldives via Madurai. Madurai is an international city. It is a temple city. Everybody knows Madurai. This is the city which was burnt by Kannagi to uphold sanctity, fidelity and chastity. There is no night landing facilities at Salem Airport. There is an Airport at Salem in Tamil Nadu but there is no air service operated from there. There are three Airports established and started but there is no traffic. I do not know the reason for this. About the Salem Airport, the Government has written a letter on 23.1.2000 asking the Civil Aviation Ministry to provide night landing facilities at Salem Airport. But the Civil Aviation Ministry has turned down the request. So, I would again like to request the hon. Minister to reconsider that request.

So also, there should be the formation of a new Airport at Kanyakumari. We all know that we have rail link from Kashmir to Kanyakumari but there is no air link between Kanyakumari and Kashmir. Further, the report of the Collector of Kanyakumari about the feasibility and justification of the formation of a new airport at Kanyakumari has been sent to the Executive Director, Airports Authority of India, New Delhi, with remarks on 11.9.2001. I have given a copy of this reference to the hon. Minister in the morning itself. So, I think, he will be able to appreciate that.

Then, there must be a second, new International Airport at Chennai. A new project has been formulated with the aid of TIDCO. That has also been forwarded to the Government of India with a note. It says that the Government of India requested the Ministry concerned to accord in principle approval to the proposal of the Government of Tamil Nadu, to the Airports Authority of India's proposal for a long-term leasing out of Chennai airport. I think he would have received those letters also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please come to the provisions of the Bill.

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: Sir, we can take this opportunity to stress these points.

In my constituency, Tuticorin, there is an Airport. They try to operate air services. There is the Chambers of Commerce at Tuticorin. When I met Shri Sharad Yadav, when he was the hon. Minister of Civil Aviation, he said there is no traffic. Tuticorin is a place where imports and exports are taking place. It is a daily activity. So, they think if the Government operates air services, there will be enough air traffic. There should be new airports.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI (Salem): So is the case in respect of the Salem Airport. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: It is the same case in respect of Salem also. My friend Shri Selvaganpathy comes from that constituency. He has been elected from that constituency. He must come to Parliament from Salem.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI: The Airport is there at Salem but there is no air service. Why should there be an Airport at all without air service?

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: So, I take this opportunity to request the Government to establish all the three Airports which I have mentioned.

The Madurai Airport has to be upgraded to the level of international airports. From there, air service is being operated to Sri Lanka. From Trichy, the Government is operating air services to Sri Lanka. Mr. Minister, why do you not operate air service from Madurai to Dubai; from Madurai to Sharjah and to some other places? So, the Madurai should be upgraded to the level of an international airport.

Next, I saw a news item about 15 days back. It is, in fact, not a news item but it is an advertisement about a private airlines. We all know about that. I thought that somebody would raise it in the House during 'Zero Hour' about that matter. I thought that somebody would call the attention of the Government to that matter. Who is the owner of that airlines? There are a number of stories. In the advertisement, it is said that Dawood Ibrahim has no share in that airlines. Who are the shareholders/Who is the real owner? Who is the proxy owner? It must be known. I think it is the Jet Airlines which is operating its service from all the Indian Airports whether it pays the airport maintenance charges or not. We need to spend a lot of money to maintain the Airports. How is it that all the parties keep quiet about this Airlines? Why?
...*(Interruptions)*

The Opposition did not raise the matter. Nobody has raised this issue. A huge, quarter-page advertisement is there in all the newspapers like the *Times of India*, *The Hindu* etc. Who is the real owner? Who is the shareholder? As has been narrated in the advertisement, I want to know whether they are the shareholders. Who are the shareholders? I want to know about this.

I do not want to elaborate in detail about this. We are investigating privately. We are not going to leave it. This Parliament should have a right to know as to who is the owner and as to who is operating it. Jet Airways is operating in all sectors.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): There is a report that two Ministers have a share in that. Can you clarify that also?

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: Why do you not clarify all these things? You talked about Gujarat. You did not talk about this. For you, Gujarat is the only issue and all the other issues are non-issues. This is an economise issue. ...*(Interruptions)* When we start from Chennai, the departure time off Indian Airlines is 0640 hours and that of Jet Airways is 0700 hours. Why should there be neck to neck departure time? Sometimes we see that Indian Airlines aircraft is empty whereas the Jet Airways is full. The Government is wasting money. Either you adopt the Jet Airways or close the Indian Airlines. Do not have a via media policy. If you want to do a wrong thing, do it publicly. Do not encourage a wrongdoer because it is waste of money. I have been watching it for the last 15 days, right from the date of that advertisement, not a single leader of Parliament has raised that issue. Why have they not raised it? Who is the owner? There is something fishy about this matter. Why are you afraid of raising it? I found in that advertisement that Dawood Ibrahim has a share in it. I am not afraid of Dawood Ibrahim property, I would take part. There are no takers for his property. You give me some money, I would participate in the auction. ...*(Interruptions)* There is no word called 'fear' in my life. I do not fear. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. There are other Members to speak.

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: It is an important matter. Actually there should be a discussion under Rule 193 on this subject. Why do we not agree to a discussion under Rule 193 on this subject? Nobody raised this issue. Shri Dasmunsi, did you raise it?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Did you raise it, Shri Pandian?

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: Why are you asking me? You are from the principal Opposition. I would raise the issue when you recognise me as the principal Opposition.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: When you raise an important issue, the same was not admitted.

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: Parliament would like to know, every Member of Parliament would like to know, and I would like to know the affairs of Jet Airways. We should not leave it. Parliament is a place where there should be a frank and free discussion. Jet Airways would overtake Indian Airlines.

Now, I would like to take this opportunity to ventilate these suspicions and to ventilate the grievances of all the Opposition parties. ...*(Interruptions)* I am the first person on behalf of the Opposition, including the principal Opposition, to raise this issue.

I welcome the Bill. Bill is well drafted and commendable.

[Translation]

SHRI SUBODH MOHITE (Ramtek): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have fully read the aircraft Bill 2000.

15.25 hrs.

(SHRI P.H. PANDIAN in the chair)

I have noted down the points which the hon'ble Members have make. This is a very specific bill. This bill is connected with fuel and lubricants. In other words I would submit.

[English]

The Minister of Civil Aviation is a big Ministry.

[Translation]

I would like to submit that it is Shri Shahnawaz Hussain's baby bill.

[English]

compared to the size of the Ministry, this bill is a baby and this is a very small bill for a specific purpose and specific subject.

[Translation]

When I say this is a specific bill, related to specific subject, I am not saying any thing irrelevant and with full respect I would like to say that Parliament's time is

important and I do not want to speak any irrelevant matter. I would not like to say anything about the terrorism attack by Pakistan. I do not say that an international airport should be set up in my village. I would like to have a stoppage there but I would make my demand separately in this regard because this bill is not related to that. I do not touch the point of leasing of airport land. I would like to submit two things. I did not submit anything whether I support Shri Shahnawaz Hussain or not. I would give the facts and then conclude. I know Shri Shahnawaz Hussain. He is an engineer and I am also an engineer. I respect him as an engineer but specifically I would like to thank Shri Shahnawaz Hussain.

[English]

an engineer is a person who engineers a particular thing and finds out a solution which benefits both the parties.

SHRI ANIL BASU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Bill was introduced by Shri Sharad Yadav, but he has been shifted to some other Ministry now.

SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: But the Government is a continuous process.

SHRI ANIL BASU: He is only piloting the Bill to get it passed, but it was introduced by Shri Sharad Yadav, when he was the Minister of Civil Aviation.

SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Who introduced the Bill is immaterial, but who is getting the Bill passed is important because the Government is a continuous process.

[Translation]

I feel that for both, this Bill

[English]

it is a win-win situation both for the passengers and carriers.

[Translation]

I would like to say that not only in India, in the entire world, the modes of transport available....

[English]

there are three modes of transport. The first is road transport, the second is rail transport and the third is air transport.

[Shri Subodh Mohite]

[Translation]

Road and rail transports are at the domestic level or domestic modes of transports, but there is only one transport at the international level and that is only International air transport. This bill has been brought in the larger interest of the country, so I think Shri Shahnawaz Hussain especially for this. When I give thanks then I also justify it. This is my habit, because it becomes meaningless when thanks are given without reason. I would clarify the reason if for which I am giving thanks to him. One thing is that the benefits have been derived here,

[English]

there are two types of benefits derived from this Bill. The first is tangible benefits.

[Translation]

I want to say tangible benefits because in global area...

[English]

the world has become a village now and there are no boundaries between nations.

[Translation]

So benefit no one in tangible benefits is that Shri Shahnawaz Hussain has done the work of honouring the spirit of International Civil Aviation Organisation. Shri Shahnawaz Hussain has done the work of fulfilling the obligation of B-bilateral Air Service agreement.

[English]

This is a direct benefit to the carriers by virtue of lowering the cost of fuel.

[Translation]

Benefit of this obligation has been given in it. You know that in technical world.

[English]

the cost of service is determined by three elements. The first is fuel, the second is manpower and the third is fixed cost.

[Translation]

The Bill which was brought for fuel is meant for fuel and lubricants and we talk about salaries under manpower, which is the hottest issue today.

[English]

The fifth is, depreciation and interest which is the fixed cost.

[Translation]

This is tangible benefit and another is intangible benefit. Those are the biggest benefits. There is no loss of overall revenue, which we are generating.

[English]

The revenue would be generated by virtue of lowering the cost of fuel. I think that will go directly to the passengers by reducing the fare.

[Translation]

Because there is also a report of the Standing Committee. Second direct benefit is that increased frequency of the aircrafts will affect tourism. More and more tourists will come to our country, more and more investors will come here to invest and

[English]

thirdly, the frequency of the NRIs will definitely increase.

[Translation]

In these three activities, you will find that tourism and industry will increase and arrival and departure of NRIs will increase. Direct employment will be generated by this.

[English]

That is the primary dream of the Prime Minister.

[Translation]

Shri Shahnawaz Hussain is also going to fulfill the dreams of the Prime Minister, if I say this then it will not be an exaggeration.

[English]

The other grievance relates to sales tax charged by the State Government.

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I found two associate grievances in this Bill. I have also gone through the report of the Standing Committee. There are two grievances in that. Domestic carriers like Jet Airlines, Sahara or Indian

Airlines have said that they want concessions. That is why I would like to say that no injustice should be done to anyone. So, the Civil Aviation Ministry by taking a holistic view should separately consider this, as it has been recommended by the Standing Committee also.

[English]

I think that is not a major issue because it has to be analysed with the help of figures.

[Translation]

This is also important, but if you see in overall interest and do analysis and cost benefit then.

[English]

indirectly, we are generating the employment.

[Translation]

This is also not a big issue. I feel that by bringing this Bill, Honourable Minister has boosted the dignity and prestige of the country at international level. Benefit is given to all sectors of our economy, as I said that by giving benefit to tourism, industry and N.I.Rs.

[English]

I think, there will be an overall increase in the economy.

[Translation]

This Bill is very specific, and with its introduction, I support with proper justification. This Bill has been brought for long term and in larger interest. I conclude after giving thanks to the honourable Minister.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Bill which has been brought here, seems to have some discrepancies in it. While seeing at the very first time. Several Honourable members have expressed their views on this, but it seems that they have not gone through the Bill. It is said at the outset that an agreement or convention of International Civil Aviation was signed in the year 1944 for implementation of the agreements done by India with other countries in pursuance of the convention related to International Aviation called for signatures on 7th December, 1944 in Chicago. Upto 58 years, tax was received and paid concession was given, now the Bill has been brought for that. Subodh Mohit Ji was thanking profusely while expressing his views. ...*(Interruptions)* You listen to me,

I will give much more thanks than you. This is being done after 58 years the agreement was signed in 1944.

[English]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there was an agreement signed in 1944 and this Bill has come up after 58 years.

[Translation]

The basic question is as to what happened to that agreement upto 58 years. It seems that there is a trick in it. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT (Shajapur): You are saying by pointing to us. What happened in 58 years, you ask them. You were in Government for two years, you tell us whether you did something in this regard or ever moved even a single step or forwarded files when we are doing. You should not have any objection to give us thanks. You should give thanks.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I will thank but there is a trick in it and that I am telling. When the Bill has come it will be passed. Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat Ji was saying that he strongly supported this Bill. Members of BJP blindly support and we support after checking. We support after giving a thought to it. ...*(Interruptions)* That secret will have to be disclosed. I do not say that you are working badly or people worked properly before you. I want to disclose this secret and this is a charge against against you. Suppression of the facts is also an offence. It should be written in objects and reasons of the Bill that an agreement was signed in 1944 but could not be done due to these reasons in 58 years. Now we are showing much ability. There is manipulation in it, it will disclose that secret.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh Ji said that he has read this Bill thoroughly. The agreement was implemented in 1944. The Central Government used to pay to State Governments, the sales tax which was levied. Now this has been incorporated on the basis of this Bill. It is given to State Government from oil field account.

When an international agreement is made, Government are bound by that agreement and the same practice is continuing.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I am not saying whether this agreement was complied with or not before introducing this Bill? It has been complied with. Then what was the need of bringing forward this Bill?

[Shri Syed Shah Nawaz Hussain]

This shows that this Bill has been brought just to grab the shares of states. If it is so, then it is a very dangerous thing. Through this Bill, the Government are making a claim that they would implement this international agreement under item 14 of Article 253 and Schedule 7, so this Bill may be passed. In fact, this Bill is going to take away the rights of states. Through this Bill, share of the states will be taken away where as this Government say that the objective is to fulfil an obligation by implementing two international agreement under item 14 of Article 253 and Scheduled 7. It seems that there is some trick in it. This agreement is in vogue for last 58 years without this Bill.

Sir, now I put my second question; The Parliamentary Committee has recommended that the word 'aircraft' should be replaced by 'foreign aircraft' so that this agreement may be meant for foreign aircrafts but that recommendation was not accepted. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to why that recommendation was not accepted. The Parliamentary Committee also said that the Centre was meeting the shortage.

Now, how this bill be done. When the shares of the state will be stopped. The Central Government help up allocation to states in 1994. Hon. Minister said that shares of states are to be done away with, and therefore bringing forward this was very necessary. Their shares were stopped in 1994 much before this Bill was introduced. It has been said in the objects and reasons. This scheme is a part of the general policy for a cut and abolition of various assistances."

Sir, this has been stopped by the Central Government w.e.f. 1 Dec. 1994. When they have stopped States shares, what was the need of this Bill. When their shares where stopped without this Bill and the Bill for a cut was passed in 1994. Sir, you raised this matter with regard Jet Airlines. News appeared in newspapers that two ministers of this Government are the shareholders in it. ...*(Interruptions)* They are also claiming their taxes may be exempted. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Who are the Ministers? ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Sir, this portion may be expunged from the proceedings. Nowhere name of any Minister has appeared in newspapers. He has named a Minister, this is not a good thing, it may be expunged from the proceedings. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, if you have material, show it to the hon. Minister. Then, you can raise it. You cannot vaguely raise against the Minister. You can pin-point that to the Minister.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: There should not be a vague allegation. If you are not definite about a Minister, you cannot raise it. You must be definite about the name of the Minister. Then, you give a notice to the Minister and ask him to answer. Then, you can raise it. The Chair is not taking cognizance of it. I expunge that portion because you cannot make a vague allegation. What is the strength of the Ministry? It is about 80. I expunge that portion because it cannot be vague. It must be definite.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Shri Ramdas Athawale wants to know the facts. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot make sweeping allegations.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: He is asking a question. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: How can he put a question to the two Ministers. You name the Ministers. If you are not able to name a Minister, we have to expunge it. We have no other alternative.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, there is no allegation on my part. I am not making any allegation. Sir, I am concerned about it because he is a new Minister who is looking after this department. There are manipulations by making a conspiracy to implicate him. Therefore it is my duty to make him cautious and vigilant. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: A poet has rightly said—"Huye tum dost jisake, asman kyon dusman ho." The friendship he is showing towards me is putting me into more danger. ...*(Interruptions)*

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I shall not put the hon Minister in danger, rather I shall save him from danger. But I will disclose the secret only then everybody will become vigilant. I do not say that there is something secret about it. A question in this regard was raised in the House; It was meant for the Ministry of Law.

[English]

"The domestic carriers including Indian Airlines, Jet Airways and Sahara Airways have been seeking a similar benefit from the Government as the sales tax and other levy vary from 20 to 30 per cent over the price of fuel depending on the State Government."

[Translation]

Sir, now this secret has been made public. The quotation given by you has been put on a question there.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: When I was standing there, my speech was different. When I am sitting here, I am sitting here as an umpire. I cannot speak.

...(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Yes Sir, when you spoke as a Member from this side, you had raised that question. I am standing in support of that question raised by you. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

There are news reports regarding relations with the proprietor of jet airways. There is no discussion in the public in this regard. They have an apprehension that two Ministers of Government have shares in it. This is the cause of all complications and all this is going in it need to be clarified. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. Is there any mention of two Ministers in the advertisement? If there is any mention of two Ministers in the advertisement, then you can speak. Otherwise, you cannot refer to it.

...(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: It is there in a newspaper. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. Is it there in the advertisement?

...(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: It is there in the newspaper. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. I carefully went through the advertisement.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Mr. Chairperson, Sir, this is Aircraft Bill. If Raghuvansh Babu wants to raise any point, he can do so separately. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you find the names of the two Ministers, then you raise it. If you are not able to find the names of the two Ministers there, you cannot refer to it. With empty hands, you cannot level an allegation. You must have substance.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA: Mr. Chairman, Sir. Raghuvansh Ji cannot give wrong information to the House. ...(Interruptions) He cannot raise such an issue on the basis of newspaper reports. ...(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I am not mentioning anybody's name. I am enquiring about it.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you have any material, show it to me. Then, you can raise it. Without any material, you cannot level an allegation against a Minister.

...(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: That is the rule regarding personal allegation. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

I am not making any personal allegation.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is personal? Is a partnership personal or official matter? It is personal, it is not a Government partnership.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: There are such news in the newspapers and people are also talking about this. The Government should make a clarification

on this matter that no Minister of this Government is involved in it. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, he has no proof in this regard with him. Nothing of the sort has appeared in the newspapers. He is making such submissions without giving any reference.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already expunged that portion because you did not have any material in hand.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Please see the rule. Supporting material is required regarding the personal allegation. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

This is not a personal allegation. 100 crore people are talking about it, it is being discussed in the country as well as abroad. You cannot stop me from speaking on this issue in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, just a minute.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: You cannot prohibit me from raising this question of corruption. This is a question of corruption. Raising of this question of corruption should not be prohibited by the Chair. A Minister should not participate and should not involve in a corruption case. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Can you name the Minister?

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But you have not named him.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot say 'two Ministers'.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I have not named the Ministers. I have not made any personal allegation. Please see the rule. No personal allegation is made by me. ...*(Interruptions)* I have not mentioned the names of the Ministers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, if you want to make a personal allegation...

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I am not making a personal allegation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are not allowing me. If you want to make an allegation of corruption or malpractice against a Minister, for doing that, you need not show anything. You can simply rise up and say, 'look here, you are corrupt.' You should have some supportive material. Without any material, how can you allege corruption against the Minister?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Sabarkantha): Sir, he is quoting a news report; he is not saying that the Minister is corrupt. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Show me the report. Has he got that report in hand?

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, he has not shown any news report to me.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: You had raised that question from this side. I am following you. ...*(Interruptions)* I am following you and I am supporting you. You had raised that question already. ...*(Interruptions)*

As an Opposition Member, you had raised that question. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. Do not misquote the statement made by a Member from Tirunelveli.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: You had raised that question and from the Chair, you are prohibiting me from raising that question.

SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA: Sir, he is challenging your ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nobody can challenge the ruling of the Chair. He has not challenged the ruling.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA: He is misleading the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute. Why do you not hear me please?

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: This matter arose from the speech of Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh when he made an allegation about two Ministers in the Cabinet. How could he say that? He must pinpoint.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: He was only quoting newspaper reports. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Where is that newspaper report?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, my humble submission is that he was only saying that he had come across a newspaper report about this. He was only quoting the information from a newspaper report. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him show that newspaper report. He must be in possession of that newspaper. You must be in possession of a material to substantiate the charge. It is not an easy thing to get away with the charge.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Why are they taking cognizance of it if they are not involved? ...(Interruptions)

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Let them deny it. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not a question of involvement. I have already ruled that in the absence of any material with a Member he cannot level an allegation. I have already expunged that portion. Now, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, you please proceed further with your speech.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): Sir, he has not made any personal allegation. He has not pinpointed any person. A Member is entitled to make an allegation of a general character. No data or proof is required for that. He was only making a general allegation. ...(Interruptions) He did not pinpoint any person. ...(Interruptions) He was only making a general allegation. ...(Interruptions) It is admissible. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. While making an allegation against a Minister he said that he came across this in a newspaper report. He must show that report. Without having that newspaper report with him, how can he raise it?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Sir, he has made a general allegation. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is an allegation of corruption. I will tell you in a different way.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: He has not alleged anything against anybody. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute. When you make an allegation against a Minister, would you not have to substantiate what you say? Without having any material, how can one just stand up and say, 'look here, you are corrupt?' How can one say that?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Sir, he has not said that ...(Interruptions)

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: He has not mentioned any names. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: He said two Ministers. Now if you are not able to name the two Ministers, then you should drop those 'two Ministers' also.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY: Sir, do you want him to take the names? ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Even for that he must have a material with him. It is an allegation of corruption.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, with respect, I stand by your ruling. But I would also like to place on record that one distinguished Member from the AIADMK, once upon a time, pointed out irregularities against two Ministers in the Government of DMK without producing any documents and papers. So, that should also be expunged from the records.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That AIADMK Member named the Ministers and he also produced the case number and told the amount also. Please do not drag this issue. Please do not politicise it. That also has been expunged.

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM (Thanjavur): He did not give any proof. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: That had also been expunged. Now, I have given my ruling on this issue.

Shri Dasmunsi, you have made it very inconvenient for the Chair. You please go through the records and if there is anything, then you come and tell me.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, one distinguished Member from the AIADMK once referred to irregularities being committed by two Ministers in the DMK Government without producing any document. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: That Member named the Ministers. Here he has no courage to name the Minister.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: He has also not mentioned the name.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already expunged that portion.

SHRI C. KUPPUSAMI (Madras North): You expunge the other portion also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Which portion?

SHRI C. KUPPUSAMI: The portion mentioned by Shri Dasmunsi. I do not want to repeat it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, the portion levelling allegations without substance is expunged.

[Translation]

SHRI SAYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: I submit that Shri Raghuvanshji should continue.

[English]

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: That is only a personal allegation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If a Minister is corrupt, is he going to construct houses for himself or construct hospitals for the public? Corruption means, it is a personal allegation. It goes to the person. If a Minister accepts bribe, he does so not to promote a public cause.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Chairman Sir I was making my submission on the original question, on recommendations of the Standing Committee. But when you expressed your views as an honourable Member from your seat and challenged the opposition that why this question was not raised by the opposition,

I accepted the challenge and with the help of the information which I have received from various sources, I would like to submit something and raise that question. You must follow rules in that regard. If any rules are not followed. You may check it but when I express my views regarding corruption, please do not disturb me, because chair is the highest authority and it has to be neutral. It should not get itself involved in such matters. Therefore the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not attribute motive to the Chair. I am neutral when I pass a ruling. My views are different when I am standing there and addressing the Chair. Because I am occupying this Chair, I am neutral.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: That view is already recorded.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I am expressing the same views as a Member, I am not touching any new point. When you were speaking from your seat as a Member, you challenged the opposition but we are the people who do not take such challenges lightly. This matter is being raised everyday. You said. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Levelling of allegations is a double-edged weapon. So, be careful. Once applicable to you today, will apply to him tomorrow. Do not force me to pass any other ruling. It may be inconvenient for somebody today and it may be convenient for somebody else tomorrow.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: That is quite natural.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Opposition has been told not to raise any matter regarding Gujarat but the situation in the State is not being brought in control. You have challenged why opposition is not raising the matter regarding competition in Jet Airways. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA: You have nothing more to say why do you talk about Gujarat time and time again?

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: What are you talking about?

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, why are you diverting the attention of the House to some other issue?

[Translation]

SHRI PRAKASH MANI TRIPATHI (Deoria): You have nothing to speak. You have no other subject.

16.00 hrs.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: When Shri Pandian was on his seat, he challenged the opposition and asked as to why the opposition did not raise the matter of corruption in Jet Airways.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, that Member from Tirunelveli did not challenge the Opposition. He said so on behalf of the Opposition.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: He wanted to know from us on point of clarification and we had given them the required information, that is for what the House exists. I would draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister towards the fact that names of two politicians have been mentioned who are big bosses and quite influential. Even PMO remains under their influence, so the new ministers should be cautious otherwise they would enable them to get the duty exempted under some legislation and create trouble. We have this apprehension and that is why we have tried to make them cautious. If someone is aware he can save himself. The Government should clarify the situation. We have heard about a notification being issued.

I would like to submit that the Standing Committee has given its recommendation that government should compensate the losses of the state governments and so House should assure this. The question is of adding foreign aircraft in enacting formula, but 'foreign' word has not been added in it. In view of the domestic airways as jet airways owned by capitalists there may be a legislation. Which may cause losses to state governments rendering complete authority to capitalists including the Reliance Group housing business of 14,000 crore turbine fuel.

16.03 hrs.

[DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA in the Chair]

This is why all the capitalists are exploiting. So we have made the hon'ble Minister cautious that it is a department dealing sensitive issues and even a little carelessness causes air accidents. Even today and aircraft

fell in ocean in China. ...*(Interruptions)* There was danger to two aircrafts. So we should be cautious. There was a need for air-cargo in Patna. The matter also concerned with the interests of the State. This way there is loss of tax but it should be compensated and air-cargo should be built in Patna and Mujaffarpur airport should also be developed. We have written a letter to hon'ble Minister in this regard. Our Government is celebrating 2600th jubilee of Lord Mahavir. Lord Mahavir was born in Vaishali, therefore, Mujaffarpur airport should be named after him and also developed into an international airport.

[English]

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: Sir, I am on a point of clarification. About two years back when I made allegations against the two Ministers T.R. Baalu and Murasoli Maran. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM: Sir, he has no right to say it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri S.S. Palanimanickam, I have allowed him to raise his point. Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: Sir, as per the reply of a Parliamentary Question, during 1997, the income tax paid by Sun TV was Rs. 14 crore. ...*(Interruptions)*

In the year 1998, it again paid Rs. 14 crore. In the year 2000, it paid Rs. 14 crore. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Pandian, you have made your point.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: The company of another Minister has to pay Rs. 28 crore as arrears to the Indian Bank. I have given the number; and the case is pending before the Debt Recovery Tribunal at Chennai. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. This is not a related issue.

Shri Abdullakutty may speak on the Bill.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing you. I am not permitting you to speak. Please resume your seat.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: Sir, it is a fact. I got it through a parliamentary Question. Shri Yashwant Sinha has answered this question. It is a written statement.
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. No. This will not go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: It is not an unparliamentary Question. It is a Parliamentary Question. Shri Yashwant Sinha, the Finance Minister has answered it.
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. I am not allowing you.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Pandian, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Pandian, under what rule you are quoting this?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: It is all on record.
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. This will not go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will be expunged.

Shri Abdullakutty please.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not permitting you. Please take your seat. Please resume your seat. This will not go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Pandian, nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. How can you speak?

...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. How can you speak?

...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Pandian, you are one among the Panel of Chairmen, and you are also disturbing the House.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have not permitted you.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Abdullakutty says.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Pandian, you are in the Panel of Chairmen and you are also disturbing the House.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI A.P. ABDULLAKUTTY (Cannanore): I strongly support the Bill. At the same time, I have to point out one long-standing demand of the people of North Kerala for an airport at Kannur.

The Union Government had already accepted the need to have an airport there, in principle.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please come to the provisions of the Bill.

SHRI A.P. ABDULLAKUTTY: The Kerala Government had located the site and commenced land acquisition proceedings for taking over necessary land, out of 12,000 acres notified for this purpose. Action will have to be taken immediately in this respect. I request the Government to give sanction for a new airport at the earliest.

There are thousands of people employed in the Gulf countries who travel daily by air. Exhilmalai Naval Academy is very near the proposed site. Tourist attraction is also very high there. So, there is very scope for development of tourism.

The provisions contained in the Bill relate to an agreement entered into long before. We are committed to have it there. Hence, I support the Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Hon'ble Minister has brought aircraft (Exemption from Taxes and Duties on Fuel and Lubricants) Bill, 2000. This had been signed in Chicago on 7 December, 1944 then why has this bill been brought so late?

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: We had joined the Government.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: You have brought this bill but why did it take 58 years time for this. The bill has been brought with a view to strengthen the airport. But answer should be given to the question as why it has been after 58 years. You said yesterday that 1200 crores rupees had been spent on the acquisition of 19 aircraft and 1900 crore rupees had been spent on the acquisition of 12 aircraft. You propose to acquire 43 more aircrafts and which would incur 10 thousand crore rupees. For acquisition of 19 aircraft 1200 crore rupees are spent thus causing average cost of one aircraft at 85 crore rupees. So you declared that 10 thousand crore rupees would be spent. ...*(Interruptions)* his means the price of air-craft would be 224 or 225 crore rupees. These aircraft had been purchased in 1993-94. In eight years the price of aircraft has increased to two hundred crore rupees, Indian Airlines Committee had passed resolution. In this matter but how the price has grown so much is not known. This should also be inquired. We know that you belong to the Minority. You are administering the Civil Aviation Ministry in such a good manner. But you should also control the situation in Gujarat. ...*(Interruptions)*

Bhavna Ji would say that I see nothing except Gujarat. The Bill you have brought is very good. I support the Bill and also appreciate you. You must hold this portfolio. With these words I support the Bill.

SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not know whether he feels proud of being a person from minority or not. But my submission is that we are proud of his being the youngest Minister holding the charge of Civil Aviation. What do you talk of. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, good-discussion has been held on this issue but many members have tried to discuss other matters also. The discussion was on turbine fuel. As you know that we are bound with Chicago International Agreement signed in 1994. The Government was providing subsidy till December, 1994, but it had been discontinued. After that, subsidy was given from Oil Pool Account. I am happy that many States have reduced taxes in turbine fuel. Just now one of our friends said that Shri Chandra Babu Naidu has reduced taxes to 4%. In our country Travelling by aeroplane is very costly because that sales tax on air turbine fuel is very high. Many times people complain that fare from Delhi to Trivendrum, both side in Rs. 23,750 whereas fare for Dubai is Rs. 17,000. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: What are you talking? The fare is Rs. 26,000. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. He is not yielding.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: You are killing people. ...*(Interruptions)* The fare is more. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan, this is not the proper way. I am not permitting you. Please resume your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Bhavna Ji, Please sit down.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Honourable member is very senior. We have to learn from him but he is using such words. I was giving only references but he could not understand them. He is member of Legislative Assemblies and Parliament since long and that period is more than my age. I am saying that a foreign visit is cheaper. I am just making a reference. There may be nominal difference of fare. As what I had been told about Delhi-Cochin fare, a little bit difference can be there. I have been told that fare from Delhi to Cochin is Rs. 23,750 while fare from Delhi to Bangkok is Rs. 17,000.

Many members have expressed their views on this Bill. Fortunately, this is the first Bill which I am introducing as a Minister. This is my maiden Bill. I am introducing the Bill for the first time. You know that I do not have any experience as M.P., first time I become Minister and I have only that experience. I hope that all senior members will support us. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: I am really sorry.

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: As I said that earlier Government of India was providing subsidy, later on it was given from Oil-Pool Account. Loss has also been occurring even in Oil Pool. This Bill has been brought after that. The Standing Committee has given its suggestions and those suggestions have been sent to the Finance Ministry. We are bound with International agreement, that is why, we have brought this Bill. The total expenditure of a flight is about 30% and expenditure of A.T.F. in domestic flights is approx. 22%, the Excise duty thereof is 16%. We get Rs. 9,000 per Kilo litre oil in foreign countries on A.T.F., and in our country it is Rs. 18,500 per kilo litre which results in increase in fare. We can discuss this issue.

[Shri Syed Shahnawaz Hussain]

Our Honourable members have expressed their views on other issues alongwith this issue. Shri Pandian said that the flight does not come at his place. The Honourable member of Jaipur. Bhargava Ji has also expressed his views on this issue. But we have some compulsion. In the present circumstances the States Governments, are leaving tax on air turbine fuel. Raghuvansh Babu has said that this Bill relates to only foreign aircrafts, why it is being given so much importance. The Government is going to bring an amendment in this Bill. Foreign Aircraft Amendment will be included in this. I am going to bring this again after my speech. It would not be harmful for domestic aircraft. Even Nepal Airlines is not in a position to operate its flights from Patna, airport. The runway of that airport is so small that whenever Raghuvansh Babu goes there, I become worried. I keep on saying that land should be provided for renovating and extending the runway so that the journey could be made more comfortable and safe. Even I love Raghuvansh Babu very much. He comes from that constituency where Lord Mahavira symbol of peace, was born. But after the speech of Raghuvansh Babu starts unrest in the House. He hails from Vaishali and Vaishali is known as peaceful area in the world. He raised few points about this Bill.

Shri Adhir Ranjan Choudharyji has raised many good points in his speech. He said that Government is considering to bring A.T.F. under deemed export. The sales tax is not applicable on A.T.F. for International flights. The Government is considering to put it under deemed export. Shri Anil Basuji has raised such points, which are not related to this Bill. I was feeling that the Yesterday's question hour is continuing such issues have been raised. I want to assure the house and I want to appeal, through you, that the Government want to make air journey more comfortable and safe. But till its fare is higher, it will remain beyond the reach of the common man. Even today Air India spends approx. Rs. 90 crores every year on A.T.F. Indian Airlines, spends approx. Rs. 32 crores every year on A.T.F. Indian Airlines spends Rs. 128 crores on sales-tax. Total expenditure of Air India on A.T.F. is approx. Rs. 930 crores per year. Total expenditure of Indian Airlines on International flights is approx. Rs. 250 crores per year. Total expenditure of Indian flights is approx. Rs. 750 crores.

The rates of taxes are different in each state which should be uniform. The Government discussed it with Chief Ministers of several States. The discussion is going on over this issue. The Union Government is aware about this. First of all, I would like to thank Shri Chandra Babu Naidu that he reduced the tax by 4%. The Government is talking with Chief Ministers of other States that if they reduced the tax on air turbine fuel then we would be more benefitted. I would like to explain it in detail that

there is an 22% tax in Assam, and recently it has been reduced to 4% in Andhra Pradesh. Shri Raghuvansh Babu says that more flights are required for Bihar but there is a 26% tax. There is a 22% tax in Chandigarh, 20% in Delhi, 20% in Goa, 27% in Gujarat, 20% in Himachal Pradesh, 21% in Jammu-Kashmir and 25% in Karnataka. It is the highest in Kerala. Many friends of Kerala are sitting here. There is good airport in Cochin. It has been demanded to provide more International flights there. The Government has provided many flights there. The airport of Calicut has also been renovated. A flight has been introduced for the first time from Calicut for Haj Pilgrimage and it has given a good message for that area. When we went there in flight Boing-747-400 meant for Haj Pilgrimage for the first time, the friends of Muslim League and Congress were standing there for welcoming us because the 50 year's old demand has been fulfilled. There is Highest tax on A.T.F. which is 39%. The Government is discussing this issue. Chandra Babu Naidu has reduced the tax even though there are problems. The other should also do this irrespective of the Party which are in power there. We have to think about in broader perspective and to think how to make air journey more comfortable.

I would also like to give reply to some points raised by my other friends. I would not like to speak about the points which are not related to this Bill ...*(Interruptions)* There is a 24% tax in Tamil Nadu.

I hope that Shri Pandian will support us there and he will support us for reducing this tax. It's our constitutional responsibility, therefore the Government has brought this bill. I express my gratitude to all Honourable members who have participated in this discussion.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, I would like to make a suggestion to the hon. Minister. He is well acquainted with the situation in North Bengal. The three Airports at Cooch Behar, Balurghat and Malda are non-operational for the last ten years. And the new headquarters, Raiganj has also made an appeal for a new airport. The Minister is personally aware that unless there is a flight in the afternoon from Baghdogra to Delhi, it would be difficult for people of Bhutan, Sikkim and Bengal to negotiate with Delhi.

On these two aspects, I would appeal to the hon. Minister to find time to consider them and evaluate the situation. It would be of great help for tourism both in Sikkim and the international border areas of Sikkim, Bhutan, Bangladesh and the entire North-East.

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: This bill is not at all related to these things; I had said so earlier too. Shri Dasmunsi and I belong to the same State. I would consider the suggestion given by him. With this I thank Shri Subodh Mohite for taking part in session.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Mr. Chairman Sir, I would also like to ask a question.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: When he was replying, you were not there and he quoted your name also.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to implement Agreements entered into by India with other countries in pursuance of the Convention on International Civil Aviation opened for signatures at Chicago on the 7th December, 1944, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1—Short Title and Extent

[Translation]

Amendment Page 1 line 8 and 9—

'Aircraft (Exemption from taxes and duties on fuels and lubricants)

In place of Act 2000'

'Foreign Aircraft (Exemption from taxes and duties) be substituted.

(Shri Sayed Shahnawaz Hussain)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

[Translation]

Formula

Amendment—

Page 1, line 6—

In place of '91 year'

'53 year' be substituted.

(Shri Sayed Shahnawaz Hussain)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Preamble and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: I move the motion:

That the bill as amended, be passed.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.30 hrs.

SUGAR DEVELOPMENT FUND (AMENDMENT) BILL

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): I move the motion*—further

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Shanta Kumar]

"That the bill further to amend the Sugar Development Fund Act, 1982 be taken into consideration".

Mr. Chairman Sir, Sugar Development Fund is an important amendment bill which has been introduced in the House for consideration. There are three important points in the amendment bill. Most important thing is that there are huge stock of sugar in the country so it is necessary to export it. If sugar is not exported, the industries of the country will have to face crisis. If sugar industry is facing crisis, the farmers will not be provided suitable payment of the prices of their sugarcane. We made efforts and to gave some incentives. With this, export of sugar has started a little bit. On one hand we stopped import by imposing duty on it and on the other, we started its export. Only 12-13 lakh tonnes of sugar has been exported. We have not been able to do more than this. We have come to the House today to subsidize the expenditure on transportation of sugar export. The government would subsidize the sugar transportation expenditure from port to port so that export become easy. Most of the countries are subsidising their sugar in the market; so our sugar is unable to compete with theirs. For this we shall subsidize it after some changes so that export may be convenient.

Sir, through this bill, two more amendments have been brought in. We sanction loans from Sugar Development Fund for the purpose of modernisation and other things. In this context Govt. of India has taken an important decision that the ethanol prepared from molasses, would be mixed with 5% petrol. All the other formalities in this regard have been completed. It is necessary to strengthen sugar industry with increased byproduct production. Government has introduced amendment in the Bill with a view that sugar industry would be given loan from Sugar Development Fund so that the production of ethanol increases. If its production is increased it would be mixed with petrol. By this, on one hand sugar industry will get the benefit and on the other hand we would be able to benefit sugar industry by saving import of petrol to the tune of Rs. 80 thousand crores which would result in saving our foreign exchange.

The third matter is this that from the bagass available through sugar production, we can generate about 3500 megawatt of electricity. On one hand thould lead to reduction in expenditure on production of cogeneration electricity and on the other, it is eco-friendly on as well and is prepared exclusively from the waste, electricity is generated. So this amendment too has been introduced to the effect that loan can be sanctioned from Sugar Development Fund to sugar industry for generation of electricity.

Sir these three amendments have been introduced for triple purposes of strengthening sugar industry and increasing its viability, providing incentives for biproduction- and for the utilization of Sugar Development Fund. These amendments have been very important from the point of view of promoting the sugar industry and by increasing biproducts, we can strengthen our sugar industry.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Sugar Development Fund Act, 1982, be taken into consideration."

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA (Kolar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. I welcome the amendments and I congratulate the hon. Minister, Shri Shanta Kumar, for having brought these amendments, which are in the interest of the farmers and sugar producers.

It is one of the best things which the hon. Minister is doing. He is taking into consideration the interest of the farmers.

I welcome this Bill which is long overdue. It is an attempt on the part of the Government to provide relief to the sugar mills, more especially the sugar mills which are in the cooperative sector, which are facing a crisis in the wake of decontrol of the sugar industry.

Sir, the proposed new provisions in the Bill will go a long way in rewarding those sugar factories which contribute to power generation without any investment on the part of the Central Government. For example, in my State of Karnataka, there is a cooperative sugar factory at Jamkhandi. It has become the pioneer in power generation with bagasse as feedstock. The Jamkhandi sugar factory is already supplying about 4 MW power to the State supply grid. Like that, there is a factory at Davangere also. So, there are some sugar factories which contribute towards power generation.

Likewise, the proposal to reward the sugar factories engaged in the manufacture of anhydrous alcohol from molasses is laudable. When there is an acute energy crunch in the petroleum sector and much awareness about reducing the pollution, a new trend is developing to blend motor spirit with ethanol, which is a derivative of anhydrous alcohol. This new technique has been tried out in Brazil at commercial levels. Like India, Brazil has a large area under sugar-cane cultivation. Brazil is world's number one sugar producer. It has large quantities of bagasse to generate additional power and molasses to produce anhydrous alcohol. The Indian sugar industry can draw from the experience of the Brazilian sugar industry.

The last proposal to defray a part of the expenses borne on internal transshipment, transport of sugar for export is a welcome step in the present context of the present crisis faced by the Indian sugar industry on the export front. The world over, sugar prices have crashed but India is also saddled with huge stocks of sugar which have to be disposed of at the overseas markets even at lower margins. Towards this, whatever small help is provided to the sugar industry as subsidy on transport of sugar for export will go a long way.

The ultimate beneficiary of these reliefs granted to the sugar industry would be the sugar-cane growers whose dues for supply of sugarcane to factories can be settled without much delay. By giving these incentives to the sugar industry, the Government should also secure an assurance from the industry that it would settle all the dues of cane suppliers on a priority basis.

I would once again thank the hon. Minister for bringing forward this amendment to help the sugar producers. The Government should give more subsidy and facilities to protect the sugar industry and to encourage the domestic sugar industry in India. The Government has to keep in mind the welfare of the farmers.

Before concluding my speech, I want to make one point. The important point is that payment should be made properly. This is one of the most important amendments. I once again thank the hon. Minister for bringing forward this amendment.

[Translation]

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI (Jaunpur): Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to thank my friend in opposition and also hon'ble Minister through you because they have emphasized upon fulfilling a great need of the country by supporting the bill. For last some time, sugar had not been so sweet. Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat and some other states are sugarcane producing ones though in Gujarat the production of sugarcane is comparatively low. Maharashtra and U.P. are highest producers. Sugarcane is not only an agro product but I, being a representative from Uttar Pradesh can say that sugarcane is the lifeline of the farmers and their main source of income. Upto some years back, the farmers of Uttar Pradesh did not know of anyother source of income other than sugarcane. All the necessities of life as marriages, education and even construction work were accomplished with its production and its sale but the problem was that if sugarcane was sold in 1992, its payment was made in 1996. They had to wait for 4-5 years to get the price of the sugarcane. They used to sell their sugarcane but they were not paid the prices

and not allowed credit too on their earnings. They had to sell even their land in order to pay off their loans. Many a time, there were discussions in the house as regards their problems but nothing concrete came out. They had to mortgage their standing sugarcane crops. This issue has been contrary debated and discussed in the House and I have myself witnessed that special Half an Hour Discussion were also conducted in the House in 1982, when this fund had been established, its jurisdiction was limited to controlling the prices of sugar in the market and mill keeping to extend loans to revive and modernise the defunct sugar mills. The value of energy potential in sugarcane had not been given recognition till now and if ever it was, no constructive attitude had been there. In Brazil the production of ethanol from molasses had started very early. Not only it was produced for their own needs but exported too. But this had not been possible here. We only know that sugar, molasses and gur are produced from sugarcane. The whole of technology was limited to this. I would like to thank the hon'ble Minister attitude and trying to relate the production of sugarcane with the necessity of the country.

It is not only sugar because people are frightened of sugar these days. All our friends are fearful of sugar and went to use its alternative. They will not become fearful of sugar now. Sugar will not only sweeter, it would provide energy as well. Through ethanol we can properly use the molasses. Till now molasses was used to make alcohol only. It used to lie unused for the years. There was no value for it. But when today ethanol will be made and as hon. Minister has said we spend Rs. 80 thousand crores on petrol. If five percent of ethanol will be mixed in it, naturally it will not only have foreign exchange but we would create an alternative in the country. We all know that due to pressure of oil, we have to suffer too much. We come under pressure at national and international level due to pressure of oil. From it, emerges the efforts to find an alternative of oil. It will strengthen the nation.

What are the problems in Delhi today? The fares of three wheelers and buses went up at once. Those children who used to pay Rs. two for buses are paying Rs. five for going to school. Fares were raised because there was problem of environment. Today the deteriorating environment is a problem before the country. Because of the shortage of CNG buses fares went up because petrol and diesel vehicles adversely affects environment. The country is being polluted and to decrease it, a solution comes from the Bill. The petrol in which ethanol would be mixed would lessen the emission. The poisonous gas will lessen, it will help us to keep environment clean.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in sugar mills where sugarcane is crushed gives us bagasse. We cannot use it, but it is very rich. We can use it for energy. Often, the crusher

[Shri Chinmayanand Swami]

are run by conventional energy. Sugar mills can create energy through its use. This can give us 3500 MW of electricity. We have worked very much in non-conventional sources of energy. Many sources were looked into but we have such a big source intact with us. We did not know it. If bagasse is used for generating electricity, 3500 MW of electricity can be generated. We are generating only 212 MW of electricity from it which is very meager. Efforts have been made for more 245 MW, but due to resource crunch many units are not utilising it and we are not able to surge forward in the field of generation of electricity. Today there is financial crisis before sugar mills. In my constituency Jaunpur, there is a sugar mills. This mill is sick for years and runs only for 3-4 months. Farmers could not provide their full sugarcane to it. I pursued the Minister that mill gets money from sugar development fund so that the sugar mill can get of the present economic condition. If ethanol is made there. They can mobilise their own resources and modernization of mill can be done. This sugar development fund bill will give them protection.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I submit that one more thing be added to sugar development fund that like they get loans from sugar development fund for modernization for making ethanol and generating electricity, sugar development fund should also take the responsibility of know-how of ethanol, bagasse, only its research work. In addition, the responsibility of making this developed technology available to the farmers should be borne by this fund. From Ghaziabad to Meerut albert Dehradun, there are many crushers, who have bagasse. We cannot leave them aside. They can be used. Because of it, we can compete in the international market of sugar. The additional earning of sugar mills will have a impact over the production cost of sugar. Today in our godowns one crore metric Tons of sugar is lying. We are not taking it to market, because market cost of sugar is less while our cost of production is higher. You have done a right thing to decrease it. Those who went to export, if they get concession in Freight, certainly this sugar can compete in the international market. We have good quality of sugar but because of high cost, we cannot sell it in international market. This bill has given us relief in this regard.

This will give benefit to lakhs of farmers of the country. As you know 40% of the farmers of the country's economic development is based on sugarcane and sugar product. I understand that this Amendment Bill will be a boon for all those farmers. With these words, I while thanking you hon. Minister, support this Bill.

SHRI MEHBOOB ZAHEDI (Katwa): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I am happy that after so much of time this

amendment bill has been brought in the House. But through you I want to bring Hon. Minister's notice that too much of delay has been in bringing this amendment Bill. You know that suicides by farmers were hot issues in the House during some years past. These crops included cotton, sugarcanes and all three crops cultivated in south-India. I would like to tell that rice, wheat and sugar are produced in abundance in India. If we see the data of the production of sugar is 20 million tonnes in the country. During the last three years its production was so high that it reached to hundred Lac tones and you have no space to store it. This created such a situation its rate came down and the farmers went to open market to sell it Yet people below poverty line are not able to buy sugar. They have no ration-cards. Now ration cards has become a valuable thing. Not to speak of selling, sugar abroad there is no favourable condition in India to sell it. If we consider it with angle of export we will find that the cost of production in foreign country is 20 percent less than that of in India. When imported sugar is sold in India the farmers of our country have to suffer a lot.

Hon. Shri Shanta Kumar you may have remembered that the Government loans due from mills was four hundred and a half crore at the time of the then Minister of United Front Government. At that time Rs. 250 crore was given. Besides Government loan due from mill owner they have some other liabilities also. The farmers who were cultivating sugar-canes at that time were in very bad condition. I would like to tell you that I went to Rosara in Samastipur myself. An incident of firing happened there just in front of the gate of the mill and one farmer lost his life in this firing. The reason behind this incident was the arrears of farmers who had sold their sugar-canes to mill. Mill was not making payment to them. There were two kinds of loans due from mills-loans of institution and co-operatives and of creditors and due to this they were not in a position to make payments to farmers owing to this the farmers committed suicide.

If four steps are taken properly it might be possible. One thing is that payments should be made in time to farmers for their goods. Second thing is the rate of molasses should also be kept reasonable, if it is not done cultivation by farmers have already decreased and a number of mills have been closed. Mills in Ahamednagar and Plassey in Bengal have already been closed and there are a few remaining in U.P. are also in the time of closure.

[English]

I am not talking about remunerative prices

[Translation]

but if you give domestic prices to the farmers then production of sugarcane will increase and mills will also

progress. If you cannot increase the production of by-products then you cannot compete with foreign countries merely by producing sugar and can not save our mills also. We had raised an issue of power generation. Besides, you can produce industrial alcohol and ethanol and set up paper industry. I am proud to say that bamboo was used in paper industry of Bengal earlier and its production cost is less than Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and other States. It would be better if we will start this industry. We can concentrate an organic manure also. Now-a-days we are not concentrating on chemicals. We can produce particle boards, paper bags as we are against polythene. Thermacol can be produced in maximum quantity. It would be difficult to protect sugar industry if we do not make progress in this field.

Sir, various things have been written in this Bill but it has no meaning until they are implemented practically.

If by-products are developed then we will be able to repay all the debts. You will have to bear responsibility alongwith banks and other situations of sugar development funds. Government should come forward and give impetus to it by providing more funding to agriculture and other industries.

17.00 hrs.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit that if we do this, regional and down stream development would take place people would get employment, farmers, mill workers and agricultural labourers would get a change to progress. Our country would also make progress thereby. So I support this Bill but I want to say that it should not be remain only on the papers work should be done practically according to the amendment made in it. I would be the first person to congratulate honourable Shanta Kumar ji if he will work according to this. I once again congratulate you for this and conclude.

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV (Parbhani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this bill. I extend congratulation on my own behalf and on the behalf of my party to honourable Minister, Shri Shanta Kumar Ji who have introduced this Bill because it is the need of hour. I am elected from Maharashtra. I am agree to the speaker who has expressed his views before me. I want to tell that the whole economy of Maharashtra is based on sugar and sugar industry. Rural economy of Maharashtra is also based on sugar and sugar industry but unfortunately, of 140-145 sugar mills only 70 or 72 sugar mills are working. So I want to say that there is a need to think about the revival of sick sugar mills and a survey should be conducted in this regard as early as possible.

Sir, I support strongly Sugar Development Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2002, introduced by honourable Minister. While introducing this Bill, Honourable Minister had explained the object of this Bill in his speech. In this clause 21AA there is a provision for providing funds for power generation. A sugar industry has a capacity of atleast 350 m.w. power generation. This is a good suggestion if this funds utilised properly then sugar industry would become viable. Power shortage in the country can also be removed thereby, as out of the generated power sugar industry will consume as per its requirement and remaining surplus power will be sold to the Government. As a result, Government will get great relief in the field of electricity.

In clause 2(1)aaa of Sugar Development Fund it is written that funds would be given for industrial alcohol and Ethanol. I am of the view that if mills run, molasses will produce. There is a great problem of molasses like diesel and petrol in the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now you please conclude.

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have just now started to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only one hour has been allotted for this Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: I have not spoken even for one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I know that very well. We have to finish within one hour.

[Translation]

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, Maharashtra has maximum number of sugar mills so please give me more time to speak. It is written in last clause that transportation cost incurred on the sugar export would be met from Sugar Development Fund. In real terms if we want to protect sugar mills and do justice to come producers it is very revolutionary bill. This bill is very useful bill for the labour engaged with sugarcane cutting, employees and all other people related to sugar mills. They will get lots of relief from this bill. I would like to submit that sugarcane growers sweat to grow their crop but many times they had to burn their sugarcane themselves in the field. We should do something to avoid such situation. I have some suggestion in this regard.

There were 2600 crore rupees in Sugar Development Fund till 2001. Government propose to provide funds to

[Shri Suresh Ramrao Jadhav]

sugar mills but there should be a compulsion that the same rate would be given to farmers which would be fixed by sugar factory for the benefit of the farmers. In the same way labours engaged with sugarcane cutting should also be given payment in time. Similarly, there should be an arrangement of efficiency audit in every sugar mill. There should be a provision of efficiency audit in every sugar mill. There should be a provision of efficiency audit so that that people related to sugar mill can be benefited. There is a need to implement a justified code of conduct because there is no such rule or regulation in sugar mills which can provide justice to everyone. My submission is that there is a need to implement a code of conduct for the progress of sugar industry.

Budgetary support should also be given to it. If we are exporting sugar abroad then there is a need of budgetary support to improve quality of sugar and for its transportation. Funds should also be given for research from Sugar Development Fund. If every sugar factory utilizes sugar development fund properly for new technology in real terms then sugar industry of our country would become successful industry in the world in future.

I once again thank Shri Shanta Kumar ji that he has taken a revolutionary step by bringing Sugar Development Fund Bill. It would be useful for farmers, labourers, employees and sugar policy of the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Raghuvansh Babu we have to finish within 20 minutes and two-three Members are yet to speak and Minister has to give his reply also.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): All mills of our area are closed, how can we finish early.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have said this because you know the rules of the House.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, Hon'ble Minister has moved a motion to amend the Sugar Development Fund 1982. Swami Chinamayanand has left, Shri Jadhav was saying that it is a very scientific and revolutionary step. In some sugar mills, electricity is already being produced from bagasse. Therefore it is already scientific. ...*(Interruptions)* Hon'ble Minister it is a revolutionary Bill to benefit capitalists, please tell how it is a revolutionary step for sugarcane farmers. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: The Sugar Development Programme gets its funds from here.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: We must keep united for the benefit of farmers. In the past loan was given from S.D.F. in five cases, but the latest proposal

brought by hon'ble Minister, provided for sanctioning loans for the production of electricity from 'Khoi'. It is estimated that 3200 megawatt electricity can be generated from it. Alright, we support it. Then it was said that loan will be given for wine, cigarette and alcohol. What should be understood by it. But since it is for the expansion of the industry so we had approved it. But even the waste thus generated pollute the environment. When the waste is thrown into the rivers, it produces foul smell.

This too has been experimental that the waste materials generated after production of sugar can be used in manufacturing fertilizer, then why fertilizer has not been added to it? You are not aware? Members from your side were saying that it is a very revolutionary step. In Unjha Sugar Mill fertilizer are being demanded by the farmers, they too manufacture fertilizers from the wastage and that fertilizer is meant for the sugarcane and other crops. I suggest that the Hon'ble Minister should also consider this point and understand it completely that loan will be given from S.D.F. for using by-products. But he has explained about two by-products. One is Bagasse which is used for manufacturing wine, spirit or alcohol or ethanol, that he has explained but he has not explained that Bagasse can also be used for manufacturing fertilizer. My suggestion is that if it can be done by amending the rates then rules should be amended and the hon. Minister should consider the matter. It was said that many sugar mills in the country are on the verge of closure or closed down. But there are only 15 sugar-mills which have been closed down. Hon'ble Minister was kind enough and called the meeting twice. The Minister of state was also present and it was considered in the meetings as to how they should be revived, whether these sugar-mills are in Uttar-Pradesh or in Maharashtra. In other States too, this is a big problem. The farmers are facing difficulties there. If you go there the sugarcane farmers will ask you to get revive the mills at any cost. There is a provision in S.D.F. to modernise the old sugar mills of 1930-32 but it has been stated to rehabilitate the closed sugar mills by amending the rule 82.

[English]

"Revival of potentially viable sick sugar mills: The Government is considering to amend the Sugar Development Fund Rules, 1983, for the purpose of giving loans from SDF at a concessional rate of interest to the potentially viable sick sugar mills for their revival."

[Translation]

When will it be done, you have included it in the original report, I have read it and I am quoting but it should have been therein the Bill, if it is not there it means there will be amendment in the rule. It has been stated

there, when will it be amended. Since I am also concerned about the two sugar mills in my area. Motipur Sugar Mill is very famous. Now sugar technology mission has ended. An expert committee of sugar technology mission was constituted, it had examined both sugar mills. Their condition is very bad, they can be revived and rehabilitated. 1200 acres of valuable land is covered by these. There are some machines also, but they are old. Their crushing capacity is 1200 T.C.D. It was suggested that it should be extended, its crushing capacity should be increased. The experts says that the sugar mills having crushing capacity of less than 2500 tonne cannot be made viable or profitable. Now, the viability has been fixed at 5000 tonne. If the modern Sugar mill is having crushing capacity of 5000 tonne per day. Then only it is viable. Therefore there is provision in S.D.F. for modernisation towards expansion of crushing capacity, but there is no provision of concessional rate of interest for sick sugar Mills. There is a Gurau Sugar Mill, established in 1930, having a crushing capacity of 600 tonne. Hon. Minister had once convened a meeting. During a meeting Bihar Government had transferred it to IFCI for privatising and reviving since it is a corporation and comes under Public Sector. There was a question of privatisation but it had been agreed in the meeting that the sugar mill should be rehabilitated. But for last two years written formalities are being completed between FCI and state Government, they are criticising each other, the farmers are distressed. So you are requested to take some steps in this regard and amend the rules to rehabilitate those sugar mills. The Standing Committee has also recommended that in the interest of farmers those sugar mills should be rehabilitated. Labourers are also not having any work due to the closure of these mills and their dues are outstanding. If the farmers goes to other sugar mills for selling their sugarcane then he gets only half the price and then there is payment problem.

In 2001, a sum of rupees 242 crores of farmers was due towards sugar mills. It might have increased in 2002. So the payment problem of farmers should also be attended to.

Hon'ble members of Shiv Sena will come to know about the profits earned by the mill owners due to the hon. Minister. Earlier under P.D.S., A.P.L. people were getting sugar. The people of middle class or a bit higher than the B.P.L. lower middle class people used to take tea so they were getting P.D.S. sugar, which was usually two to three rupee per kilogram cheaper. But the hon'ble Minister has discontinued that and said that A.P.L. people will not get P.D.S. sugar. The Government have increased the quota of sugar to B.P.L. by 450-500 gms. I would like to say that you have stopped quota of sugar to the persons who used to have it earlier and increased the

quota for the people who cannot even purchase foodgrains. In beginning under PDS the quantity of levy sugar was 65%, which was reduced to 40% when pressurised by the lobby of sugar mill owners. Now it is only 10% Government will purchase the sugar from its exchequer, everybody knows the kind of irregularities take place, when sugar is purchased by the Government. So everything has been done to benefit the sugar mills. Nothing has been done to benefit consumers. Sugar mills were told to export the sugar so that money could be earned. In 1999-2000 we have imported 11 lakh tonnes of sugar. This year about 10 lakh tonnes have been exported. The quality has to be maintained for exporting the sugar. There is a provision for the sugar mill owners that they can get loans from S.D.F. and increase productivity. Sugar can only be exported if quality sugar is there.

Here sugar is manufactured only for sweets and boora makers only. It cannot be exported.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Raghuvansh Prasad Ji, now you conclude. You have taken too much time.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I'm just concluding. Even in sugar exports scam takes place.

[English]

"BSMA may suggest steps to check malpractice in sugar exports."

[Translation]

There is also scam in sugar exports".

[English]

Sir, Bombay Sugar Merchants Associations put forwarded a series of recommendations in the form of letters to the Central Government and the State Government in order to check the prevailing malpractices in the sugar export market.

[Translation]

You have been told that.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. I am going to call the next hon. Member to speak.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, I am concluding. The Government should take care of the interest of the farmers that farmers get their dues paid and alongwith it the production of sugar should be increased. A meeting should be convened to take decision for rehabilitating and promoting closed sugar Mills so that closed sugar mills would be reviewed.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are repeating the same thing. This is too much. You are in the Panel of Chaimen and you are behaving like this.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, you know, that different prices are there in different states. This will create many problems. Different prices are fixed in States like Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar. Hon'ble Minister should pay attention in this regard.

Although the Bill which has been presented in the House is not farmers oriented, but it should be passed, so that sugar mills could be renovated.

[English]

SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN (Nagapattinam): Hon. Chairman, Sir, we seek to amend the Sugar Development Fund Act of 1982. The control mechanism on sugar sales in the open market is liberal now. Market trends can make or mar the sugar industry of the country today. To sustain sugar production in a remunerative way and to protect the interests of agriculturists is the need of the hour. So, the relevance of this Sugar Development Fund is felt more now.

Apart from stabilisation of sugar prices, the Fund aims at developing sugar industry. The Fund will provide for inland freight thereby promoting sugar exports. The export of agro-products needs to be encouraged to give a boost to our agro-economy. Our able and dynamic Commerce Minister. Thiru Murasoli Maran in his recently announced Exim Policy has highlighted this. I feel his efforts and the steps like the amendment to Sugar Development Fund Act would provide conducive atmosphere to augment sugar production.

Sir, the Bill also aims at producing power from bagasse and step up ethanol and alcohol production, which would step up industrial production. When capacity remains to be 3500 MW, out of bagasse, we produce

only 220 MW which is very-very meagre. It is sad that we have been ignoring this all these years. At least from now on, we have to wake up to keep pace with modern world's industrial growth and power generation.

Care must be taken to avoid the misuse of liberal grant of loans, subsidies and other incentives given by the Government to the sugar industry. I would like to point out what happened in my constituency.

17.29 hrs.

[DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH *in the Chair*]

A sugar factory called thiru Aarooran Sugars was at Vadapathi Mangalam for a very long time. It was wound up and shifted elsewhere on the plea that it is not viable. But the fact is to the contrary, as the reports say. In order to avoid ploughing back the profit and to avail of incentives from the Government, the management of that sugar mill closed down that unit. The same is the case with the sugar unit in Nannilam Kollumangudi. Thousands of agricultural labourers and hundreds of factory workers and all their families face great hardship because of the closure of these units.

Hence, I urge upon the Government to ensure that no sugar mill is closed for any reasons. Some mills were facing financial crisis as the Government was not paying for levy sugar. The arrears remain in crores of rupees. Sugarcane growers are also affected by this. Now, crores of rupees accrued towards payment to the farmers for the sugarcane supplied to the mills.

Hence, this Bill must correct all the problems pertaining to sugar mills and farmers.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT (Nandurbar): Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on Sugar Development Fund Amendment Bill, 2002. I thank you giving me an opportunity to speak. It is known to the House that Sugar Mills in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh produce large quantity of sugar. All the hon'ble Members have said about the plight of sugarcane growers.

Sir, Hon'ble Member has presented this Bill for amending the Sugar Development Fund Act, 1982, for which I congratulate him. There is a need to revive sick sugar mills. I will suggest that although there is a provision to give loan of SDF to sick sugar mills, but sugar mills of Maharashtra have not got the benefit of that loan till date. So, I would like to draw the attention of Hon'ble

Minister in this regard. The amendment brought for production of dehydrated alcohol or production of ethanol from alcohol and to improve its life expecting will definitely benefit the mills. Saving the from the import of unrefined Less import of crude oil by promoting dehydrated alcohol, ethanol with motor fuel, will result in saving of foreign exchange, this is a very good thing, but only these sick sugar mills which are running with the loans of SDR will be permitted to manufacture Ethanol. 10-11 youths of Maharashtra are running Petro-chemical Units by establishing Private company. I want to know from Hon'ble Minister whether they will be benefitted from this Sugar Development Fund or not. Preparation of Ethanol from Alcohol has been mentioned in this amendment and sugar mills can also produce approximately 3500 MW of power, this is a good thing. But if everything mentioned here is implemented properly then on the one hand sick units will be benefitted, and on the other hand farmers will also be benefitted.

Sir, I thank Hon'ble Minister by not taking much time that the Sugar Development Fund Amendment Bill, which he has brought will benefit sugar mills. I also expect from Hon'ble Minister that it will benefit farmers also. I thank you that you gave me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI MANSINH PATEL (Mandvi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Hon'ble Minister Shri Shanta Kumar Ji has brought Sugar Development Fund Act, 1982 Amendment Bill. The objective of amendment is clear in itself. I on behalf of all sugarcane producing farmers and labourers express my gratitude towards him. These days sugar industry is becoming an important industry of this country. This country is leading in the field of sugar production. Hon'ble Minister has said a few things through this Bill which are clear in itself.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I also knew that more than 500 mills are under sugar industry in which more than 50% are in cooperative sector. During the last few years, Hon'ble Minister has formulated programmes for the development of Sugar Mills after discussing the issue with officers of cooperative Mills and other eminent persons of this industry and this Bill is a result thereof. I also express thanks to Hon'ble Prime Minister as the issue of Ethanol was lying pending for the last twenty years. He has made this provision to mix 5% Ethanol in Petroleum for prosperity of sugar industry and farmers. Further it can be increased from 10% to 24% like that of Brazil. I thank the Government for this revolutionary step. Sugar production has increased a lot after 1995 and this Government has taken good decision by imposing import duty, to stop import of sugar. I also knew that sugar rich countries are trying to export sugar by giving subsidy. You also said that many sugar mills are closed in Bihar.

All the reports as to how modification can be made in order to reduce the cost of production of these sugar mills has been covered in this Bill. Cooperative in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnataka are doing their work properly. 100 percent sugar industry in Gujarat comes under Cooperatives. A delegation of Gujarat had met Hon'ble Minister recently and that delegation also informed to Hon'ble Minister at that time and Hon'ble Minister himself is aware that sugar industry is facing a number of problems. 20% production in the country will be completed by August-September and godowns are filled with sugar produce and the whole produce of the entire year is also in godowns. 30% of sugar produced in Gujarat is lying out of godowns and due to monsoon, they are worried about the produce which is lying out of godowns. I had submitted to Hon'ble Minister that out of the unlimited quota of levy sugar which had been given to States, Gujarat has not taken it, whereas our produce is lying outside. So, I humbly request to give permission by extending extra release.

Efforts should be made to borrow loans from S.D.F. at lower interest and for more weeks for godown to store stocks for plant modification and Ethanol plant.

S.D.F. and N.C.D.C. make state Government guarantor while providing loans but in many states guarantors are not available. Arrangements should be made to provide direct loans to those sugar mills which are in sound condition hypothecating their assets under an agreement. The Bill you have introduced will benefit the farmers related to sugar mills, labourers and all other persons. I have such experience of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. There are a number of co-operative mills in Gujarat. They got good return in eight months. We can generate hundred percent electricity with co-generation plants but we have got success in generating only five percent. This point should be taken into consideration. The obligation of ethanol, co-generation and giving transport subsidy in export will be fulfilled only when we get loans from S.D.F. We will get success in this and the farmers of the country will also be benefitted. I am grateful to you for giving me time to speak.

[English]

DR. V. SAROJA (Rasipuram): Mr. Chairman Sir, I rise here to support this Bill. The Sugarcane Development Fund Act 1982 was enacted to provide for financing activities for the development of the sugar industry. I welcome the amendments that have been brought forward now. I would request the hon. Minister to include one more amendment by which minor irrigation programmes and projects can also be included. At the time of monsoon failure, the very pressing problem that an agriculturist,

[Shri V. Saroja]

particularly a sugarcane grower, faces is that he finds it very difficult to carry on without any water source. Most of the sugarcane growers in India cultivate lakhs of hectares of land.

Not only that, at the present juncture, only the sugarcane industry is generating job opportunities for agricultural labourers. In Tamil Nadu there are about 19 sugarcane industries in the cooperative sector and the private sector. Each industry is creating job opportunities to the tune of seven thousand employees directly and indirectly. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to consult the Rural Development Ministry to know whether the Sugarcane Development Fund can also be extended to help these poor agricultural labourers.

Sir, till 31st March, 2001, Rs. 2785.66 crore was collected and Rs. 2566 crore was transferred to the Sugar Development Fund out of which only Rs. 19.76 crore is earmarked for research and development. About 85 percent of the farmers of India live in the rural areas. Still, we have not learnt the technology from Brazil not only for agricultural production but also for the by-products, associated and allied industries. I would request the hon. Minister to have a special team for research and development work in consultation with Brazil and get the technology transferred to the soil of our rural sugarcane farmers.

Though we are contributing a substantial amount from Tamil Nadu to the Sugarcane Development Fund, in turn, we are getting a very meagre amount for our sugarcane growers. Please consider our request. Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has already written to the Government of India to have a blending unit of ethanol as fuel for automobile units in Tamil Nadu. We have all the infrastructural facilities. I appeal to you to kindly consider Tamil Nadu as number one State among the eight States that you propose to have the ethanol blending unit. It is because we have all the infrastructural facilities. We have the manpower and the aptitude to make use of this benefit so that the people of Tamil Nadu will be benefited.

In this Bill, it is given that 3500 MW of power can be generated by sugar industry alone using bagasse. Are we not interested and are we not focusing our attention to the fact that poverty is at the highest level? It is a very sorry state of affairs. Our direction and all our efforts should be focussed towards power generation because out of 3500 MW that can be produced, so far we have produced only 210 MW and we have proposed to generate 245 MW of power.

There is one more point to be noted. The cost of production from bagasse waste is relatively lesser than

that from conventional power projects. I am so much concerned about this power project. In most of the States, the industry is becoming sick due to interrupted electricity supply. And in those States which the Government of India proposes to have ethanol blending units, I appeal that electricity generated using bagasse, as a co-generation power project, can be distributed to other States as the first phase so that ethanol-blending unit and production of electricity can be linked, and the State Governments will be able to make use of these benefits so that the labourers, the farmers and the country as a whole will develop economically.

With these words, I conclude.

*SHRI M. DURAI (Vandavasi): Sir, I extend my support to this Bill and thank the Chair for this opportunity.

In our country, Tamil Nadu is one among the foremost states in sugar production. Sugarcane farmers form the backbone of sugar production in the country. But still the sugarcane cultivators in Tamil Nadu are undergoing innumerable problems for the past 20 months. This is due to the non-payment of arrears pending with the sugar mills to be paid for the sugarcane procured. Debt burden and poverty conditions have seriously terminated the sugarcane growers.

In Tamil Nadu sugar mills in the cooperative sector alone owe about Rs. 20 crore to the sugarcane agriculturists. The cultivators who have sweated and rendered their labour to grow sugarcane do not find their conditions pleasing and sweet. But they struggle hard as they could not get even the wages for the job they had done. As they could not get the payments from the sugar mills in time, the small farmers are forced to sell away their lands. They are struggling hard for their survival and life has become miserable. Poverty, debt burden and depression force them to the verge of committing suicide. Hence, I urge upon the Union Government to intervene and help the sugarcane cultivators to get the money due to them.

This fund may find ways to extend financial assistance either in the form of liberal loan or grants or subsidies to obviate the problems faced by the sugarcane farmers. Lakhs of sugarcane growers and agricultural labourers would be greatly benefited by the boost given to the sugar industry.

This fund seeks to concentrate on to increased power generation from bagasse and enhanced production of ethanol from mollasses which would contribute to our nation's economy while sustaining the growth of sugar industry. So it is a welcome move.

*English translation of speech originally delivered in Tamil.

On behalf of our founder leader Dr. S. Ramadoss and on behalf of Puttali Makkal Katchi I extend my wholehearted support to this Bill while reiterating my demand to make use of this fund to alleviate the problems faced by the sugarcane cultivators.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Sabarkantha): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I support the very idea of using bagasse for producing electricity. But I have my own strong reservations as to whether the sugar mills can produce electricity just because they have a by-product. There is a very big question-mark whether the sugar mills have that expertise to produce electricity. If they are that keen to get rid of or to generate income from the raw materials that they have, the best solution would be, the Federation should create a separate company to generate electricity and sell this by-product to them. They can then raise the capital from the market. On the one side, the Government is going in for privatisation and disinvestment and on the other side the Government is proposing to give them loan. I think the Minister should know that there are a large number of sugar co-operative mills which have not paid even the interest or the loan that they have taken from the respective Governments. I also have a doubt whether the money that is earned by selling raw materials or by generating electricity will really go to the sugar growers. There is a very big question mark on that. If they want to get rid of or if they want to generate income out of the by-product that they have, the best option available for the sugar factories is that they can set up a separate company to generate electricity and they can sell the by-product to them. If the Government is that keen to give money or loan, it should give it to that new company.

It is said in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, that 3,500 MW of power can be generated by the sugar factories with bagasse as the feedstock I have my own doubts about this potential. I have gone through the Infrastructure Development Report, which was prepared by Rakesh Mohan Committee. I do not remember to have read anywhere that such vast potential is available from this by-product and that so much of electricity could be generated from that. If that is not there, again I am very much doubtful. It is said that only about 212 MW generation capacity plants have been commissioned. I do not know at what level they are producing electricity. It would have been better if the Members were, at least, told about the cost-benefit ratio of producing electricity.

In Gujarat, we had a project for generating electricity through tidal wave. It has never taken place. It is one of the costliest projects that we ever had. We had to abandon that in between.

I do not know about it. I hope that in future, perhaps, we may not have to abandon the same sort of a project simply because it is costlier; we do not have the expertise and that it is not viable to produce electricity by using the bio-product, like bagasse, of sugar-cane.

The third point I would like to make is this. It is, of course, not mentioned here. But what I thought was that the sugarcane cutters, the labourers would be included in this Sugar Development Fund (Amendment) Bill. Mr. Minister, you have seen the plight of the sugarcane cutters. I want to bring to the notice of my friends from Maharashtra that there are thousands and thousands of labourers who come from Bhusawal and Dhulia to Gujarat. They live in appalling conditions. They are not even known by their names. They are known by the name *Koytha*, which is in instrument through which they cut sugarcane. Until the last few years, it was only Rs. 72 per tonne that was given to them. They start the work early morning, at five of the clock. There are no schools. There are no proper living conditions. There are no facilities provided to them. They are simply left to live in the open ground near the banks or canals. In fact, they have to do everything in the open. It is a small *kanthan, tadpatri* which is provided. It is a kind of a make-shift tent. They have to live in that condition. There is hardly any privacy. The children are not sent to schools by the factories. These factories are making a lot of profits.

What is the share of these labourers in this Fund? I would like to know whether the labourers are included in the Sugar Development Fund or not. There are thousands and thousands of labourers in Gujarat. The High Court has to pass a stricture. In fact, they have to set up a Commission to inquire into the labour conditions, the conditions of the sugarcane workers in Gujarat. A large chunk of the workers come from Maharashtra. So, where are they in this Sugar Development Fund?

This is all I wanted to say. I would request you to take note of this. Again, I express my strong reservations about the claim regarding production and generation of electricity through the sugar mills. I want to know whether that is going to be a viable one or not.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH: Mr. Chairman, here I am on my legs not to oppose the Bill introduced by the hon. Minister. I shall take very little time to conclude my speech and will take my seat.

Hon. Minister stated:

[Shri Lakshman Singh]

[English]

"The carry over stock of sugar as on 30.9.2001 was over 100 lakh tonnes. The holding costs of sugar at such high level adversely affect the viability of sugar factories. This, in turn, affects timely payment of cane price dues to the sugarcane growers."

[Translation]

You have expressed concern over sugarcane growers and sugar mills. There goes a saying. "better late than never." You expressed such concern earlier, you would not have lost your seats in Uttar Pradesh. By the way we welcome your this step.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, our colleague Jadhavji has termed it a revolutionary step and told that you have made export of 12 lacs of sugar, this will bring the oil bill down which has reached upto 80 thousand crore. I would like to give a suggestion that new mills, whether private or co-operative, have to give 15 percent of their production as levy. This levy to the Government by these mills can be given after obtaining release order from the sugar controller. As release orders are not given in time, the carry over stocks of mills go on increasing and hence increase their loss also. Owing to this the mills have to suffer a loss of Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 per quintal per month per bag. Therefore, it is necessary to either abolish the post of sugar controller or allow those mills to deposit the levy of sugar whenever they wish. You can start this scheme in those state like Madhya Pradesh which are not major producers of sugar.

18.00 hrs.

Mr. Chairman Sir, the production of sugar in Madhya Pradesh is 13 lac tonnes, out of this the demand of P.D.S. is 12,04,410 tonnes. Thus the difference comes to only 4 lac tonne or 95 thousand tonnes. If you allow to sell this sugar produced in our state without the permission of sugar Controller, our department of civil supply will sell this sugar of 1 lac or 95 thousand tonne in one month and mills will not have to suffer loss of carry over stocks.

Sir, in this regard, I have a complaint that I gave a notice of calling Attention Motion under Rule 197. I am sorry to say that I got no answer regarding this so far. I will not take much time. Thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL (Sangli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support 'Sugar Development Amendment Bill, 2002'. As it has been mentioned in the Bill to give transport incentive for export. I would like to point out that export was 272 dollar per tonne last year. The rate

decreased slowly and came up to 230 dollar and now it is at 205 dollar. As you have told to give transport subsidy of 10 dollar. Thus you will give a subsidy of 10 dollar per tonne. It will provide a little relief to them but international price is going down day-by-day in such a manner that they will suffer a heavy loss and sugar cane producing farmers will get no profit from it. Therefore, other facilities should be provided to sugar industry because sugar industry has given 20 thousand crore through sugar development fund to the country in the last 20 years.

Sir, at present there is a stock of 110 lacs tonne in our godowns. We met the hon. Prime Minister and requested that a buffer stock of 15 lac tonne of sugar should be kept. We had requested that we should have in our country a buffer stock of sugar on the lines of foodgrains. But there is no mention of this fact in this Bill. I would like to say that this point must be considered.

Sir, we have provided means to produce much more sugar in Maharashtra and in India during last five years and the production is maximum but farmers are getting no benefit from this. The rate of sugarcane and sugar is decreasing day-by-day. We have produced maximum quantity of sugar in Maharashtra but we are not getting buyer for that and the price is going down day-by-day.

Sir, we started production of ethanol in co-operative sugar factories in Maharashtra three months ago. But the Government are not cooperating. I request that for maximum consumption of it. Ministry of Sugar, Ministry of Petroleum should cooperate with each other. The demand is of 60 crore litres and we produce 3 crore litres ethanol in Maharashtra but even that amount is not distributed.

Mr. Chairman, the issue of providing funds for generation of electricity in the Bill is a good thing. The issue of co-generation mentioned in it is a good thing but out of eight demonstration projects taken up by India for co-generation, seven have been denied and have been closed and only one which is working is likely to be closed in near future. It calls for attention and there should be effort that more and more projects are taken up by Central Government. Therefore, it should be pursued so that 3500 MW electricity could be generated.

Sir, the proposals which we have brought are 10 years old. Besides these, we should start new projects also. We should incorporate other projects like making ethanol from bagasse and detergent too. They should be given facilities. We have also brought proposals for sugarcane development but they have not been sanctioned. Attention should be given to sanction them also. There are 30 sugar mills in Maharashtra for

rehabilitation which are closed. They should be given more and more fund for their rehabilitation. With these words I support this Bill.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Hon'ble Minister has brought forward this new Sugar Development Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2002 for making amendment in Sugar Development Fund Act, 1982. In India, sugarcane is produced in large quantity Shri Prakash Patil has just given good information in this regard. There are about 140-145 sugar mills in Maharashtra and many of them are being closed. So, the Hon'ble Minister has introduced this Bill under these circumstances. I would like to submit that the Hon'ble Minister is a very good person who delivers good. He is such a nice person who takes action and discharges his job very well. He is a very strong person and hence we are proud of him. Though he may be sitting on the other treasury benches.

He has schemes to sanction loans to strengthen and develop sugar mills. I want to ask what will be the rate of interest on that loan. I would like to submit that this loan should be interest free so that sugar mills can be run smoothly. This should be taken into consideration. In addition to it, farmers should get the same market price of sugarcane as fixed by sugar mills themselves and farmers shall be benefitted as well.

In the same way, the pay scale of the labourers who cut sugarcane have to be fixed. If you are giving loan to run sugar mills, attention has to be paid towards the labourers working in the mills. I would like to submit one more point. Most of the People of SC, ST Community working in sugarcane are engaged in sugarcane cutting, hence, they should also be given reservation benefit. Shri Vilka Patil also owns a sugar mill. I would like to submit that if the funds are given by the Government. There should be reservation for SC/ST people in those factories. I hope, when he replies to this debate, then he will express his views in this regard. Since he is yet to continue as the Minister, I would like to have a good reply from him. I support this Bill. There are farmers, labourers, sugar mills. There is no leader in Maharashtra who does not own a sugar mills. I am the only MP who has no sugar mills. There are about fourteen sugar mills in my constituency. They are working well. They have good people to run their mills. If you extend your cooperation, then it would prove to be fruit yielding. I support this bill.

SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir. I would like to thank all the hon'ble members. The House has supported the amendment bill and have even given important suggestions. It is beyond doubt that this is a very important industry and this is a agro based industry.

India is emerging today as the biggest producer and consumer of sugar in the world. Almost five crore farmers and other people depend on this industry.

It has been pointed out here that this bill has been delayed a bit. This is right that delayed introduction of Bill has caused problems. This applies to other things including ethanol. This should have been brought a bit earlier. I agree with you but the Government are aware of it. The Government are taking steps to make this industry self reliant.

Government have delicensed this. The compulsion of levy has been reduced from 60% to 10% in due course of time. Decision has been taken for future forward trading. Three exchanges have been identified and they have been given permissions, formalities are being completed and future trading in respect of sugar is on anvil. Stock holding limit has been done away with. There had been many such hindrance which have been removed. Very important steps have been taken for promoting export of sugar. Today, we have come up with an important measure in respect of by-product production. Government felt that there existed some problems in respect of sugar production. The stock of sugar had gone up. Sugar circle was broken. Earlier first two years, the production of sugar was abundant and for next two year the production of sugar was less but now circumstances have changed on account of the labour put in by the farmers, and people and the policies pursued by the Government and the circle has broken. For the 4th consecutive year our production is increasing and we are having a record production. So we had to plan new things as something needed to be done. Government had abolished quantitative sealing export. There was a condition in respect of Apida for registration, it too has been abolished. After that the adjustment and deterrent had been limited to 18 months. For indirect incentive export, DEPB benefit for 5% had been extended. After all this, the export which was 2 lakh 11 thousand metric tonne in December 2000 increased to 11 lac, 82 thousand tonne in 2001. In terms of value, the export of sugar worth 274 crore made last year has gone up to Rs. 1394 crore this year. However, it is not enough. We require for more export. Hence, it should be pondered over.

Some hon'ble Members have expressed their concern over sick and closed mills. Government is framing number of policies to strengthen sugar industry in order to deal with its problem. There are about 524 mills, 75 of them stands referred to BIFR, cooperative mills are 119 and closed mills are 99. It is a matter of concern Government can contemplate to revive these units. We are making efforts and in SDF rules of 1983.

[Shri Shanta Kumar]

[English]

The Government is considering to amend the SDF rules.

[Translation]

So that we can help potentially viable sick sugar mills. There is a package under which recommendation has been made for the revival of sick mills, which have got the potential to be revived. There is a proposal under consideration of the Government to help them by amending sugar development fund in order to revive the sick mills.

Some hon'ble members have given some suggestions. If we want quality sugar to be exported, then we would have to improve the quality of sugar. Many other facilities will have to be given too. We have extended certain facilities and continue to do so in future too, but the quality of our sugar in world market should be good. Keeping this in view, Government has decided that

[English]

sugar and sugar products shall be covered under the BIS Voluntary Certification Scheme to get ISI mark.

[Translation]

This is an important decision taken by the Government so that our sugar in world market is regarded as quality sugar and it gets an ISI mark.

One more important point has been made here that loan would be given for ethanol, but not for the alcohol. Alcohol is manufactured with molasses and it is made in distilleries. Therefore, there is no provision for providing loan from SDF for this purpose. With this amendment, no loan will be given to distilleries, where a distillery has been established, and if ethanol is to be produced, therein, and if the machinery is to be installed for ethanol and not alcohol, than the loan to be provided would be meant for manufacturing ethanol only.

I was referring to revival of old mills and I made a mention of Bihar. 15 sugar mills are closed in Bihar. If any such proposal is forwarded by Bihar Government, then it would be considered. No proposal of assistance has come to us from Bihar Government for getting assistance from SDF for reviving these 15 sick mills till date.

Hon'ble Swami Chinmayanand Ji has told that there should be some provision for technology and research.

There is already a provision of giving grant for research in this. As per the provision, we have already sanctioned Rs. 36 crores for 26 cases. Grant for Research has always been given and will continue to be given. I must make one thing clear that this loan is meant for sugar factory or unit related to it. It cannot be provided to any independent company as the funds available in sugar Development Fund is collected through a cess on sugar Industries. Therefore, this funds can be used only by sugar Industries and we will also use it for the same purpose.

Dr. V. Saroja suggested that Cane Development Loan etc. should also be available for irrigation. I would like to tell her that SDF has provisions for providing Cane Development Loan and also for irrigation facilities such as installing tubewells, borewells and lift irrigation. Loans are given for these purposes.

I would like to thank Hon'ble Members for participating in the discussion. So far the potential of 3500 MW power is concerned then I must make it clear that the generation cost of electricity by bagasse is around Rs. 2.5 to 3.5 crore per MW whereas it comes to around Rs. 4 to 5 crores, if generated through conventional methods. If we generate 3500 MW power from bagasse, which is cheaper, in comparison to conventional power then the country would save Rs. 4500 crores. There is a need of power in the country. There will be a need of one lakh MW power within the next ten years, out of that, sugar industry alone can produce 3500 MW of power.

He has said that this is a very good suggestion but this shouldn't be limited to papers only. I assure the Hon'ble Members that we wanted to bring amendment in the last session itself but paucity of time prevented us from doing so. Now, the Department has drawn up rules that will be needed all the once this Act comes into effect. We will start implementing on this very soon and sugar industry will get a new direction by this amendment. We will definitely move much ahead in this field, with these three things. As for the technology in the world, then I have to say that we have talked about mixing only 5% Ethanol, whereas 20% to 24% Ethanol is mixed in Brazil. Not only this, now sugar is a by-product there. They feel that when there is no demand of sugar in the world then ethanol can be prepared directly from the juice of sugarcane. This will indeed be very useful for the country like India, as it has to spend a huge amount of Rs. 80,000 crores for importing petroleum products in this country. If the production of sugarcane is increased, then much more foreign currency can be saved by adopting the technology for preparing ethanol directly from sugarcane juice and it will definitely enhance the viability of sugar industry.

Some Hon'ble Members have expressed concern that the farmers, who produces sugarcane do not get their payment in time. Government have taken a number of steps to ensure payment on time. Not only that we have also decided to treat their arrears as an arrear of land revenue. Their payments of dues have started on regular basis from the time we have taken this decision. This is a major decision in favour of farmers. I am of the opinion that unless the sugar Industries do not prosper, unless they sell their products and export it, they will not be in a position to pay their dues on time. The decision we have taken in this regard will definitely make the sugar industries healthier which will augment our export. Even the sugar industries will get boost by Ethanol.

Apart from this, I assure the hon. Members that the suggestions which have come will be taken care of, even though those are not directly related to it. I am thankful to the hon'ble Members of this House who unanimously supported this Bill.

My responsibility has further increased by the hon'ble Members' total support. Therefore, I promise them for its early implementation.

With these words, I once again thank you and all.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Sugar Development Fund Act, 1982, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill. The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long title were added to the Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we shall take up item No. 15—consideration of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Amendment Bill, 2001.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): It is twenty-five minutes past six. This bill be taken tomorrow, because everybody wants to speak on this. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA (Kolar): This is an important Bill, Sir. We have to have a detailed discussion on this.

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM (Thanjavur): Sir, it was decided by the Business Advisory Committee that the House will sit upto 8 p.m.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Sir, this is an important Bill. Detailed discussion is needed.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Sir, this Bill is a very important Bill. We need more time to discuss it.

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM: The Standing Committee has examined it and recommended it. ...(Interruptions) It was decided in the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: Sir, it can be taken up tomorrow morning.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, this is a very important Bill. Detailed discussion should be there in the House. We can take it up tomorrow.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): It is only 6.25 p.m. We can sit upto 8 p.m. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wait, there is another item of work. Secretary-General to lay the papers.

18.26 hrs.

**MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA
AND
BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA**

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2002 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 8th May, 2002."

2. Sir, I lay on the Table the Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2002, as passed by Rajya Sabha on the 8th May, 2002.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: You have expressed the feelings of the Business Advisory Committee. We are expressing our views. This is a very important Bill. It can be taken up tomorrow. We need to have a thorough discussion on this. This Bill required a detailed study.

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: Sir, let it be taken up tomorrow.

[Translation]

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT (Shajapur): Sir, please take item No. 15 and 16—General Insurance and Insurance simultaneously. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): No.

[English]

we have objection to it.

[Translation]

There will be separate discussion on both bills because both are important. They are related with delinking of subsidiaries hence should not be passed in hurry. There could be valuable suggestions from the hon'ble members. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: A debate of three hours duration is scheduled to be held on this Bill. But there is no consensus in this House. Meanwhile it has been decided to start discussion and it should be passed by tomorrow.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972, be taken into consideration."

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, hon. Member Shri Rupchand Pal may be allowed to speak today. We will speak tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Madhusudan Mistry.

18.27 hrs.

**GENERAL INSURANCE BUSINESS
(NATIONALISATION) AMENDMENT BILL**

[English]

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM (Thanjavur): Sir, as per the decision of the Business Advisory Committee, we can take up the Bill now. Otherwise we cannot complete the business in this Session.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI (Salem): The interests of the insurance workers are involved. ...*(Interruptions)* The Bills cannot be bulldozed in this fashion. These two Bills are very important Bills. We need more time to discuss this Bill.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Sabarkantha): Sir, we need time for preparing for the discussion.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Sir, this Bill concerns several lakhs of insurance employees.

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA (Kolar): Sir, we need more time. This can be taken up tomorrow.

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM: Sir, the Business Advisory Committee decided that the House would sit upto 8 p.m.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, this is a very important Bill. We have just got it and I have not prepared. So, I will speak tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rupchand Pal.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hoogly): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Amendment Bill has a long history. When it was first introduced, I had raised a serious objection to the discussion of the Bill on two counts. First, even before the Bill had been brought for the consideration of this House, by an Executive Order, the Government—I mean the Insurance Division of the Ministry of Finance—had started implementing the demerger process of the four subsidiaries of the holding company, General Insurance Corporation of India Limited—Oriental Insurance Company, National Insurance Company, United India Insurance Company and New India Assurance Company. This was a subject of serious criticism by the Committee on Subordinate Legislation of the other House, but that is a different story. I am not, right now, going into those issues.

Sir, when the Bill to open up the insurance sector was considered, I had opposed the Bill saying that this was a disastrous step by the Government of India in the name of reforms, in the name of liberalisation and that it would bring about serious consequences for our economy because it would lead to pre-nationalisation days when the public money was looted and the national savings were misused like anything. Very rightly, the insurance sector was nationalised and since then, this sector has contributed immensely, rather historically to the economic development of the nation. Even during the Ninth plan, no less than one lakh crores of rupees were made available for the infrastructure of this country and for various other planned development activities, but still, without listening to the sane voices of different sections of the society, the jurists, the economists, the trade unions and even the management of the insurance sector, they have brought this Bill. I had been associated with a Committee which examined the Bill at that time and I had been ultimately compelled to give my note of dissent, which some of the Members might have gone through. The management themselves had stated that this was not the right step in the national interest, not to speak of very many other important people.

This IRDA Bill still got passed because of the sheer arithmetic that was then obtaining in this House. Indian professionals in the insurance sector are far more superior to others who are operating in this sector in this country. In spite of a lack of a level playing field, in spite of the inconvenience that they have been put to, the life Insurance Corporation is performing well and is continuing

to grow with new policies and in new extended areas of operation.

Sir, the General Insurance Corporation, with all its subsidiaries, had not only been performing well but they could even be compared to be at par with some of the best in the world in terms of claim settlement, in terms of providing service to the people and even in terms of the quality of their products. But the Government has its own policies which, sometimes, put this organisation to serious difficulties. I would not like to go into those details at this point of time.

Sir, the Government, after having opened up the insurance sector, decided that the subsidiaries of the General Insurance Corporation should not be delinked and de-merged. Why is it so? I have been repeatedly asking this question. Merger has been the buzz word world-over now. The Tata group of industries got themselves merged with another entity; the one wing of the Reliance group of industries is getting itself merged with another wing. Big merger of companies are taking place all over the world. M/s Compaq got merged with M/s Hewlett Packard. So, there is merger of companies the world over. But here is a case when a merged entity, that has got the financial strength to compete in the new environment and can offer a steep competition to the private sector entities in the field, is being tried to be weakened by this Government because the private sector cannot compete with this public sector organisation. This is the most tragic part of it. The Government itself is weakening its own agency that has been serving the nation for the last several decades. This was never done before.

Sir, what is the argument of the Government? The argument is that the Government wants to have a re-insurer, an exclusive re-insurance company. Why is it necessary and what is a re-insurance company? The Government wants to have a re-insurance with foreign companies for larger risk management. In spite of performing the role of a re-insurer, the General Insurance Company can well continue as an insurance company. But it is not being allowed to do this.

Sir, we have various important Committees in our Parliament like the Committee on Public Undertakings and others. I had submitted to the Government, on the first occasion against the opening up of the insurance sector, a petition with signatures of around one crore and fifty lakhs people. That petition contained signatures of Ministers, of eminent leaders who are supporters of this Government and they subscribed to the view, as contained in that petition, that the insurance sector should not be opened up to private sector.

[Shri Rupchand Pal]

Sir, in the United States of America where there are 50 provinces and there are 50 laws, the entry of even friendly countries into the insurance sector is scrutinised by each of these provinces under their laws separately. But in our country we are inviting them and after they have come when it is seen that they cannot compete with our agencies, our own organisations, the Government is trying to weaken our organisations for their benefit. This is the most unfortunate part.

This is the most unfortunate part. The top management of GICI was asked to direct its subsidiaries to function independently from a given date and delink themselves from the authority of GICI. Ultimately, when the management did not agree to it, the wording was changed.

I would like to ask the Government whether the views of the GICI management were taken into account at any point of time in this regard. Did the Government seek the views of GICI on what should or should not be done with regard to re-insurance, with regard to insurance and its products, and how they all put together could offer better competition and better products. No. Our own professionals who have built up this insurance sector from the scratch, have no authority! How much money had the Government given them at that point of time? It was Rs. 5 crore as paid up capital and another small amount loan and it was repaid long back.

The Committee on Public Undertakings—whose Chairman is Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra, the Chief Whip of BJP—had after meeting the management, the trade unions and all related to this insurance industry, stated that they were of the unanimous opinion that this demerger should not take place as this would weaken the insurance sector. Still it is being done. To serve whose purpose? It is being said that re-insurance is a very complicated thing. Who does not know it? If re-insurance is a complicated thing, whose opinion has to be sought? Of a bureaucrat, who does not know anything about re-insurance? I am not referring to anyone. It is a very complex thing. It is a bureaucrat who is going the final opinion on the decision, and not the professionals who are respected the world over as insurance specialists. I have gone through any number of in-house journals where the Managing Directors and the Chairmen of all these organisations came out openly against this. If you have anything to say about the shortcomings, about the lacunae, about the improvements that are required there, they may be suggested.

The Government is undoing its own creations and weakening its own organisations to serve the purposes of some private agencies who might be exerting influence

on important quarters, after all these years, without any sanction of Parliament. It is an Act of Parliament. It is a denial of the rights of Parliament, denigration of the authority and honour of Parliament, that an Act of Parliament is being ignored.

The executive decisions have been taken without the approval of this august House. It was criticised by the Committee on Subordinate Legislation also. So, this Government owes an explanation to this Houses as to why did they do so. What was the hurry?

Sir, even after taking these executive decisions, for how long they had to wait to take up the nitty-gritties of the other related rules and all these things?

I am coming to a particular point. A body has been set up, just for coordination purposes, GIPSA. In the wake of liberalisation in the insurance sector, it was decided in the governing board of GIPSA that measures need to be taken to restructure, reengineer and to provide further competitive edge to our nationalised bodies. What steps have been taken?

Sir, the Malhotra Committee which initiated the discussion regarding the opening up of the insurance sector has categorically stated: "Before you open it up, you restructure." I want to know why did they not do it. They are asking their bodies to carry on the social obligations. But the private operators in the Insurance sector have no social obligations to fulfil.

I am giving one more example. It is about crop insurance. On the floor of this very august House, hon. Members have been repeatedly saying that in the face of natural calamities like floods, droughts etc., our farmers are suffering. Basically, ours is an agricultural country with more than 75 per cent of the people depending on agriculture and earning their livelihood from agriculture but the productivity is declining and the profitability is also declining. There is a decline in the investment in agriculture. There are many more allied and related problems coupled with the Government's wrong policy of opening up as per the dictates of the WTO.

Crop Insurance is one such major step which can, at least, partly save the farmers from the present distress and plight. But still now, the Government has no policy in this regard. It is being decided at the Government level. The whole burden is lying with GICI. They are just like post-offices. All these things, namely, how much amount is to be given, how it is to be done, who is to be covered and who is not to be covered, are decided at Union Government level. They face the brunt of criticism, and the whole obligation has to be borne by GICI only.

It is only now that we are learning that the Government has decided to set up a separate body for agriculture insurance. We welcome it. But there are so many other things to be done.

There are deficiencies in the system and if any one is to be held responsible for it, it is the Government itself.

Now, I come to the third-party motor vehicle insurance. It is one of the areas of grave concern. It is draining out the profits of General Insurance sector in a big way. If any one dies in an aircraft, the amount paid is Rs. 5 lakh; and if any one dies in a train accident, I think, it is Rs. 2 lakh. Here, I am reminded of an incident in Delhi. I could site a number of such incidents.

One NRI has suffered heavy loss and he was compensated for the road accident to the tune of Rs. 14 crore. If I am wrong, I can be corrected. This is one extreme example. What is the policy of the Government? Who will do the tariff fixation policy? Will the private insurance sector do it? They have no social obligation to fulfil. But they say that they will do it. What is our experience with regard to private sector banks? The stipulation was that the private sector banks are equally responsible to provide 18 per cent as private sector lending for agriculture. Have they done it? Some of us have repeatedly put this question to the Government. It says that we have examined it. What is happening to the foreign banks? They are not fulfilling any social obligation.

The new private sector insurance companies are just out to—I am using a hard word, please do not misunderstand me—cheat the people of this country, through the advertisements that they are making. People are attracted and it ultimately turns out to be something different. It is all right that people can go to the consumer court and all other things. They are covered by it. But the nationalised sector has been fulfilling the social obligation till now. But still they are being punished for no fault of theirs.

When the Finance Minister was just replying to the debate on the IRDA Bill, he had assured the House. What was his assurance? The first one was that the interest of the public sector would be thoroughly protected. ...(*Interruptions*) The assurance was that the interests of the workers and the employees would be fully protected. I remember the exact expression of his. He said that there would be no retrenchment.

Now, in the recent meeting with the employees' representatives, GIPSA has said something which is

nothing but asking them to take VRS, go home and sleep, as is being done elsewhere.

The professionals of this country are not being used by our public sector. There is poaching by the private sector, saying that you are such and such, you can join our company, and we will give you this and that. In one case I have heard that a very top professional of international repute in our country in the public sector insurance company was offered Rs. 2 crore annually. Our best professionals in the world have, through their hard labour and through their blood and sweat, built up this great institution which has contributed so immensely to the growth of our economy and are being ruined by you—sometimes by the demerger, sometimes by disincentives and sometimes by the steps which are actually making irrelevant the role of the top management, as I have illustrated. The Minister can refute, if I am wrong. The top management of GICI was never consulted till today on the issue of demerger.

But I can vouch that when we had asked the two management in the course of the deliberations when we had been examining them, they agreed that what we had said was hundred per cent correct. Our views were never taken into consideration. Is this the way our patriotic professionals should be treated? Is this the way our own institutions, built up by the sweat and labour of our employees, officers and our own men should be ruined to sub-serve the interest of some foreign private insurance company? It should not be allowed to happen.

We had appealed to our friends there when the Insurance Bill came. We appealed to the Congress friends also. We approached them. I remember, I had an occasion to discuss the matter with revered former Deputy-Leader of Congress, Late Shri Madhavrao Scindia. He had himself given some amendments and had asked for some queries. Today I remember him. He agreed with so many points that I raised in the presence of employees and others. My friends, even in the ruling BJP and their partners had agreed that what I had said was correct. Can you not take a position just like COPU? A Committee under the leadership of Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra, the Chief Whip of BJP had passed a unanimous Resolution that de-merger is not the right thing. It is not the right time, so it should not be pursued further. This we had stated. Even when the Bill was going to start, I remember our former Speaker. I approached him, rushed to him saying, 'these are the two reports of two important committees. You are the custodian of this House. You please resolve it'. He was kind enough to call the hon. Finance Minister, Shri Yashwant Sinha. It is not proper to say what happened in someone's chamber but he is no more. I want to pay my homage to him. He agreed

[Shri Rupchand Pal]

and called Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra also. I have great difference with Shri Vijay Malhotra but I paid my compliments to him because on that day he said, 'No, what I have said in my Committee, COPU, will prevail'. So, ultimately it was decided that the Bill should go for the scrutiny of the Standing Committee. The world over, every public sector undertaking is sought to be strengthened. You were asking the Indian Oil Corporation. You have the share of other public bodies although they are being forced to fight at a very high price. There is merger everywhere; in the Telecom sector, oil sector, steel sector and in many other areas, why not in the insurance sector? What is the harm? I may tell you that GIC can continue as one of the best re-insurer companies of the world even after performing its job as the insurance company. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Shall I conclude today or tomorrow?

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: I think it will be better for him to conclude today itself.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: I have four to five points to make. I will do it tomorrow.

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM: Sir, is it decided between the two Members? It is decided by the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Sir, let him conclude today itself. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Tomorrow, I will not take more than 15 minutes.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly conclude as your time is over.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: I will finish my speech tomorrow.

[English]

SHRI P.S. GADHAVI (Kutchh): But today you are speaking very well.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow on 9th May, 2002 at 11.00 a.m.

19.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, May 9, 2002/Vaisakha 19, 1924 (Saka).

© 2002 BY LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha
(Ninth Edition) and Printed by M/s. Jainco Art India, New Delhi.
