

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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Fourth Session
(Fourteenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 27, 2005/Vaisakha 7, 1927 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I am sorry that the Opposition Members are not here. I wish to take this opportunity of requesting them to come and participate in the discussion.

Now we will go to Question Hour.

Q. No. 441, Shri Hansraj G. Ahir—Not present

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir where have the Opposition Members gone? Members of opposition have not come shall we go that side.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Q.No. 442, Shrimati Anuradha Choudhary—Not present.

Mohd. Shahid—Not present.

11.01 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Diseases due to Unsafe Blood

*443. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Union Government is aware that the blood available in blood banks is not completely safe as the patients undergoing blood treatment can contract several diseases, as appeared in the Statement dated April 3, 2005;

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

(c) whether there are any guidelines for transfusion of blood to patients;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS) (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Government is committed to provide safe and quality blood to the citizens in the country. All licensed blood banks in the country screen every donated blood unit mandatorily for HIV, HBsAg, HCV, VDRL and Malarial parasite before it transfused to the patient. In spite of such stringent measures taken, pathogens (viruses, bacteria, parasites) are still transmitted through blood when blood is collected from the donor during the window period of infection.

In the blood banks, only one time screening procedure is undertaken for every donated unit of blood. If the donor is found to be reactive for any of the above five markers, the donor is advised and referred to the respective departments for further investigation for confirmation and management.

For elimination of transmission of infections like HIV, Hepatitis-B virus (HBV) and Hepatitis-C virus (HCV) through blood transfusion, all blood banks are required to collect blood from healthy and safe donors, preferably regular voluntary blood donors and screen every donated unit for transfusion transmissible infections.

Further, in order to ensure strict adherence to norms in the blood banks, the licenses of the blood banks are issued and renewed after due verification of the availability of requisite infrastructure with the blood banks as prescribed in Drug & Cosmetic Rules.

There are clear guidelines for appropriate use of blood released by NACO to all the State AIDS Control Societies for distribution to all blood banks and clinicians which cover transfusion of blood to the patients.

Workshops are being regularly conducted in every state on "Rational use of blood" for sensitization of the clinicians to use blood in an appropriate manner and thereby prevent misuse of blood.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Sir, blood saves life, provided it is safe. Blood curtails life provided it is unsafe. May I draw the attention of the hon. Minister as to whether blood is an organ consisting of living cells. So, the hon. Minister may kindly respond to this issue whether blood is transfused or blood is transplanted.

The second thing is that India has already earned the notoriety of having the second largest population of HIV/AIDS patients in the world. Moreover, no mention has been made in this Statement ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No, you cannot combine so many questions in one supplementary.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: The Statement has not mentioned the human form of mad cow diseases which also need to be screened.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a sudden inspiration.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: The cross-matching facilities need to be adopted rigorously between the donor and the recipient. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is a suggestion for action. Even then I leave it to the hon. Minister.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, what is his actual question?

MR. SPEAKER: His first question is whether you can give pure blood or not.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: I have already given the reply in the Statement.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Sir, I have not completed my question. Today, the House is empty.

MR. SPEAKER: That does not mean I will not be articulate and you are very articulate.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Sir, actually the fact is that the donated blood often gets activated in the recipient's body. Therefore, I would like to know whether cross-matching mechanism is sufficiently available in all the hospitals?

MR. SPEAKER: If you have understood, he is asking about cross-matching.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, the thing is that the hon. Member has put in a lot of questions.

MR. SPEAKER: You answer the first one.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, in 2002, the Government of India formed a National Blood Policy. In fact, that was formed after the intervention of the hon. Supreme Court of India on unsafe practices in the blood banks, which were rampant at that point of time. After that, now we have an Action Plan for blood safety in 2003 and we have safe blood transfusion practices for the safety of the patients.

So, the hon. Member has asked a couple of questions about blood transfusion and cross-matching.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: I have also asked about transplantation.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: No, blood can only be transfused. It cannot be transplanted. Organs can be transplanted. Blood is a liquid. It could only be transfused.

MR. SPEAKER: Maybe, future technology will research on that.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: If a donor wants to give it to a recipient, there is already cross-matching.

There is a window period, an incubation period which could be about ten, 20 or 30 days sometimes. I think the hon. Member wants to know whether the patient would be affected if blood were transfused during the window period. In our country, all the blood that is donated is being screened for five diseases: HIV, HBsAg or Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, VDRL syphilis and malarial parasites.

MR. SPEAKER: You have given it in the main answer.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: There is also a human form of mad cow disease. It is known that the imported blood materials were reported to have been contaminated. Therefore, it is a serious issue. The mad cow disease had already created furore throughout the world. That is why I wanted to know about this issue.

Coming to my second supplementary, already in his statement, the hon. Minister has replied that for the

rational use of blood, various measures have been taken up. Actually, segregation of blood components is vital for rational use of blood. I think, it is called apheresis, subject to correction. May I ask the hon. Minister what is the total requirement of blood per day in India and what is the share between the private and Government blood banks? The third part of my question is whether facilities are available for segregation of blood components in all the hospitals in India, especially in West Bengal.

Part (b) of my question is this.

MR. SPEAKER: No. This is question number four.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Part (b) of my question is whether the Government is taking any R&D initiative for producing synthetic blood.

MR. SPEAKER: Very good.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: The hon. Member has asked a very pertinent question about blood separation.

The country's requirement of blood today is approximately seven million units a year. Today, we have approximately about six million units a year. According to international regulations and WHO criteria, about 90 per cent of blood should be separated and only ten per cent should be given as whole blood but in our country 80 per cent is being given as whole blood and only 20 per cent is being separated as components. If this separation of components were to be done, the requirement would come down. The requirement today is seven million units. It would come down to four million or five million units if the components were separated. The Government is taking active steps to separate the blood components. Through NACO, we are funding 82 component separation units throughout the country, both in the Government as well as in the voluntary blood banks. It is a little expensive. Our idea is to cover the entire country for component separation.

For more rational use of blood, with the physicians and surgeons, we have conducted five workshops around the country so that they would have a rational use of blood and the patient does not use the blood rampantly, which does not serve much purpose.

Regarding synthetic blood, the Government has not taken any step till date but we would look into it. In fact, the hon. Member was telling me just a little while ago that in Japan they have synthetic blood. We would be looking at these avenues also.

MR. SPEAKER: Good.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: The hon. Member has also asked a question regarding the mad cow disease. This disease started in UK. It is called Variant Creutzfeldt Jacob Disease (VCJD) when it is transmitted from cows to humans. Otherwise, when it is in the cow or when it is transmitted from one cow to another, it is called mad cow disease. It is transmitted directly from the cattle to humans on consumption of meat which is not properly cooked but it is not transmitted from one human to another. We have not found that it is transmitted from one human to another. It comes only from cows to humans. So, we are looking at that also.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you.

Dr. Senthil.

DR. R. SENTHIL: Sir, the hon. Minister mentioned that they are doing investigations for five diseases in donors' bloods. Of all the diseases, the most important one is AIDS. At the moment, the test done to detect AIDS in donor is ELISA test. This test cannot detect AIDS in the first 12 weeks of infection. The ideal test is RTPCR. This test costs Rs. 3,800 as against Rs. 100 for ELISA. That is why, ELISA is practiced now. It may be possible that we are transfusing blood infected with AIDS virus.

Part-A of my question is this. Will the Government in a phased manner introduce RTPCR in all the blood banks in India? Part-B of my question is this. In Western world, a person is tested for ELISA. Blood is drawn and stored. Three months later again ELISA test is done on the donor. If that is negative, then only the blood will be given. What are the hon. Minister's comments on this?

MR. SPEAKER: It is between doctor and doctor. We are in dark, at least, I am in dark.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, the hon. Member had asked the question whether the Government could spend more on this RTPCR test. It is called nucleic acid testing and it is also called RTPCR test. On an average, this test costs about Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000 per test. I do to think, at this point of time, the Government could test all the seven million units of blood for a RTPCR test. So, we have HIV kits and we are going through testing with those kits and when the prices of this RTPCR test come down, then we can consider it.

He has also asked a pertinent question about the window period. Sometimes during the window period, diseases could be transmitted to the recipient and we would not know according to the current testing pattern. Since it is a costly affair, we will try to consider it in the future.

MR. SPEAKER: It seems that it is a technical matter.

We have another doctor, Dr. K.S. Manoj to ask a question.

DR. K.S. MANOJ: In the Statement the hon. Minister has said that the Government is committed to provide safe and quality blood to the citizens in the country. In order to achieve this, we should have enough number of blood banks in our country. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether, at least in all the districts in our country, do we have well-equipped blood banks. If it is not so, will the Minister consider setting up of well-equipped blood banks at least one in each district in the country?

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Currently, there are about 2,063 blood banks in the country and out of that NACO (National AIDS Control Organisation) supports 1,020 blood banks. There are approximately 603 districts in the country and till today we have a fully functioning high quality blood banks in approximately 580 districts. So, we just have to cover 20 more districts for having high quality Government blood banks. We are taking necessary steps to have at least one qualified high quality blood bank in each of all the districts of the country.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to tell the hon. Minister of Health and Family Welfare that in most of the hospital be it government hospital or CGHS hospitals blood bank facilities are available but patients from rural areas have to rush to cities in case of immediate need of blood as this facility does not exist in rural hospitals. So, I would like to ask hon. Minister—whether the Government propose to provide this facility in rural areas also.

[English]

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Under the National Rural Health Mission launched by the hon. Prime Minister recently, we have proposed to have these first referral units. It is in a Community Health Centre or called a

Taluka or block hospital. We are proposing to have blood storage capacity in these hospitals. To start with, we are going to have these blood storage capacities in 2000 Community Health Centres for emergency care. It is not going to be a breeding centre. It is going to be a storage centre. For that, we have modified our Drugs and Cosmetics Act a little bit to have the storage capacity for emergencies in the rural areas.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Mr Speaker, Sir, large number of people donate blood voluntarily and at several places professional donors also donate blood. Professional donors have been found suffering from various diseases but their blood is accepted in view of its shortage. I would like to ask the hon. Minister—whether the Government propose to take any action to check professional blood donors as also those large number of persons who are engaged in this trade.

I would like to cite an example of capital town, Patna based two-three important Government hospitals. Patients die due to lack of availability of adequate quantity of blood there. Making arrangements for blood in rural areas is a far cry, I would like to ask the hon. Minister—what steps the Government propose to take to make adequate units of blood available in big hospitals in the urban areas? I would like the hon. Minister to reply to these two important questions.

[English]

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, regarding the first part of the question of the hon. Member, I would like to inform that professional blood donation was banned from 1st January, 1998. Today no professional blood donation is allowed and only replacement donor or voluntary donor is allowed. So, today, there is no misuse of any professional blood donation. Also, at present, the donor of blood is being screened very actively and the history is taken and he goes through a stringent screening procedure. He is being given a questionnaire which is very strict. It is not that anybody who wants to donate is bled the blood. It is not the case. He goes through a process of screening. In the screening itself if he has some problems or some issues of typhoid or any disease, he is rejected immediately. There is no question of this blood donation being misused.

Pertaining to Patna, we agree that there is a minimal amount of blood banks, compared to the rest of the

country, in Bihar as a whole. We will take steps to increase the blood banks in Bihar.

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, in his Statement, the hon. Minister has said that all licensed blood banks screen every unit of blood donated for five parasites and he has also stated that these parasites are still transmitted through the blood collected from the donor during the window period. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether all these Government blood banks intend maintaining a register wherein the records of all donors and the recipients, wherein they could identify such donors as to who have given such blood containing, especially, HIV virus so that they could be separated and subjected to treatment later. This could be for both donors and recipients. Thank you.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, as I answered earlier, there is a window period for all diseases. The screening of the donors during the window period is a very costly affair. It costs about Rs. 2,000 per unit on an average to screen all the seven million units of blood. Blood banks should maintain a register of both recipients as well as donors. If at some point of time donor is a HIV positive case he could be identified. The rules were modified recently whereby the donor should be informed that he is having HIV status and that he has to go for voluntary counselling and test centre, which was not done earlier. About two years ago, that had also been done.

SHRI ALAKESH DAS: Sir, I am glad to know that Government is committed to provide recipients safe and quality blood. Restrictions have been imposed for giving licence to blood banks for screening for five parameters. But still, I am saying that the number of infections at the time of transfusion is increasing in our country. That is what the hon. Minister has said in his Statement. The blood banks have been requested to take blood from safe persons. In his Statement the hon. Minister has said that workshops are being regularly conducted in every State. Who are conducting these workshops? What is the method of conducting them? What amount of monetary fund has been kept aside by the Government for this purpose? What is the procedure being followed for awareness of this programme?

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, these workshops are being conducted by the National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) through their State AIDS Control Cells or Societies. Till today, five major regional workshops have been conducted mostly for the doctors. Nowadays, if a patient comes to the doctor with minimum bleeding,

then some of the doctors immediately prescribe a unit of blood to him, which is actually not required in this situation. There should be a rational use of blood, and it should be used only when necessary. The workshops have been conducted on behalf of NACO for the regional areas.

We are also insisting all the surgeons in the country to take-up the surgery procedure called the Minimal Access Surgery or Laproscopic Surgery more actively.

MR. SPEAKER: No, the question asked by the hon. Member was to know about the authorities conducting these workshops, and the place at which it is being held.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, NACO is conducting it.

MR. SPEAKER: How often is it being conducted? Where is it being conducted?

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, I will give a detailed answer regarding all these issues to the hon. Member.

MR. SPEAKER: Also inform the public about the same.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Yes, Sir.

[Translation]

Visit of Pakistan President to India

*444. ⁺SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pakistan President visited India recently;

(b) if so, the issues discussed;

(c) whether any bilateral agreements were signed on the occasion;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the gain likely to be accrued to India as a result of these agreements;

(e) whether Pakistan has agreed to disband the terrorist camps functioning from its territory;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether Pakistan Foreign Minister has again renewed the country's offer for withdrawal of Pakistan troops from Siachen;

(h) if so, the details of the matter discussed thereon; and

(i) the outcome thereof?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (i) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d) President of Pakistan, General Pervez Musharraf visited India from 16 to 18 April 2005. During the visit, Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh and President Musharraf, reviewed positively the progress in Pakistan-India relations, and took, *inter-alia*, the following decisions:

To pursue further measures to enhance interaction and cooperation across the LoC including agreed meeting points for divided families, trade, pilgrimages and cultural interaction;

To increase the frequency of the Srinagar-Muzaffarabad bus service and allow trucks to use this route to promote trade;

To operationalise additional routes including that between Poonch and Rawalakot;

Early start of the bus service between Amritsar and Lahore and to religious places such as Nankana Sahib;

To re-establish the Khokhrapar-Munnabao route by 1st January 2006;

To open the Consulates-General of the two countries in Mumbai and Karachi respectively before the end of the current year;

To endorse the decisions taken on the schedule of meetings later in the year, the agreements to be worked upon through these meetings, and the measures to be taken to alleviate the situation of prisoners.

To convene discussions on the issues of Sir Creek and Siachen through the existing institutional mechanisms immediately, with a view to expeditiously finding mutually acceptable solutions to both issues.

The Ministers of Petroleum and Natural Gas to meet in May 2005 to explore cooperation in the sector including on the issue of pipelines;

To enhance economic and commercial cooperation to bring greater prosperity to the two nations and the region.

To reactivate the Joint Commission as early as possible.

The Joint Business Council to meet soon.

(e) and (f) In the Joint Statement made during the visit of President Musharraf on April 18, 2005, both countries reaffirmed the commitments made in the Joint Press Statement of January 6, 2004. Pakistan had, in the Joint Statement of January 6, 2004 issued in Islamabad, stated, *inter alia*, that it would not permit any territory under Pakistan's control to be used to support terrorism in any manner.

(g) No, Sir;

(h) and (i) Does not apply.

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 444 Mr. Eknath Gaikwad. We have already had a complete statement from the hon. Prime Minister on this issue.

[Translation]

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, whether India has accorded Most Favoured Nation status to Pakistan with respect to trade relations and whether Pakistan has also reciprocated by according the status of Most Favoured Nation to India.

[English]

SHRI E. AHAMED: Sir, many matters were discussed during the discussions that the hon. Prime Minister had with the hon. President of Pakistan when he visited India. It included discussion on increase in trade and economic relationship between the two countries. This is one area, which will definitely be discussed during the discussions between the Ministers of the two countries. No particular

matter about the Most-Favoured-Nation (MFN) was mentioned, but generally all the gamut of relationships with respect to trade relations is already discussed.

Pakistan does not give MFN treatment to India. This issue has been taken up frequently with Pakistan, but Pakistan has given no positive reply to it. Therefore, this issue may also be taken up during our future discussions.

[Translation]

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD: Mr. Speaker Sir, United State of America had objected to gas pipeline from Iran to India *via* Pakistan. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the Government has taken any concrete decision in this regard.

[English]

SHRI E. AHAMED: Sir, we have agreed to discuss the matter. We have suggested to discuss the "energy corridor" through Pakistan, and we are seriously looking at a gas pipeline from Iran to India *via* Pakistan. However, we need to examine this issue in the overall context of the physical security of the pipeline, and ensure supplies. I will not be able to say anything more on this issue.

MR. SPEAKER: Shrimati Nivedita Mane—not present.

Shri Rewati Raman Singh.

[Translation]

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister—whether the Government have received any information regarding release of Prisoners of War, fishermen and of Indian civilian languishing in Pakistani jails. If so, the details thereof. Secondly, has any agreement been signed on withdrawal of Pakistani troops from Siachin.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: That is a totally different question. The Minister may reply to the first one.

SHRI E. AHAMED: Sir, there are two questions which were asked by the hon. Member.

MR. SPEAKER: You may answer the first one.

SHRI E. AHAMED: The first one is regarding the release of fishermen. There is a separate question on this in the list of questions. According to the information available from the Government of Gujarat, High Commissioner of India in Islamabad and other sources, the total number of Indian fishermen in Pakistani custody as of now is only about 305. This figure includes 14 Indian crew of two deep-sea fishing vessels detained in Pakistan in March, 2005 and nine fishermen from Tamil Nadu, who were reported missing since February, 2005 from Maharashtra coast. Most of these fishermen were arrested during January to April 16, 2005. Pakistan released 266 Indian fishermen on January 6, 2005; 534 fishermen (528 plus 6 Keralite fishermen returned from Oman) on March 22, 2005, and the fishermen were arrested between October, 2003 and February, 2005. This mechanism of a negotiation and discussion between Indian and Pakistan on the release of the fishermen are being continued, and Consulate services have also been made available to the Indian High Commission by Pakistan. It is an on-going process.

MR. SPEAKER: On the Siachen issue, the hon. Prime Minister has already made an exhaustive statement. It has been said that the discussion on Siachen will start.

[Translation]

MR. SALIM: The whole nation praises initiation of comprehensive dialogue between India and Pakistan. The visit of President Musharraf to India and our Prime Minister's talks with him is a positive step and people are now more hopeful of building of confidence through dialogue process. But I am of the view that the relationship built between both the countries has not been created by any individual, it is the outcome of efforts made during recent years. Last year, after UPA Government has come to power, I toured Pakistan on a non-official visit. I observed that there was apprehension in the mind of people at the time of meeting of Shri Natwar Singh and Kasoori Saheb that since the Government had changed circumstances may also chance but the steps taken by UPA Government reflect that it is the commitment of the Government to carry on the peace process ahead. And people of both countries want cordial relations between each other. Still I feel that people of both the countries are well ahead of the Government whereas both the Governments are lagging behind. Both the countries need to speed up the peace process. Hon. Prime Minister has said that it can't be achieved in a day as it is a gradual process. But people are desirous of establishing good ties. The Government is taking

measures to defuse the tension prevailing for decades and Pakistan has also reciprocated. In fact, Pakistan needs to take more initiative in this direction. Being a large country India is not afraid of Pakistan but Pakistan may be apprehensive about anything about its existence. I would like to ask whether the Government propose to accelerate or speed up the peace process? In view of demand of people of both the countries, there is a need to provide country specific visa and not city-specific visa. As throughout the world country specific visa is provided I would like to know whether the Government propose to provide country specific visa in place of city specific visa so that people can visit any place they desire to. We should open up new avenues, communication lines and ease travelling restriction between both the countries.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): Sir, I fully agree with the sentiment of the hon'ble Member and full efforts are being made by the Government to defuse tension prevailing for the last 57-58 years. This tension is getting defused and I also agree with him that in certain cases the people of both the countries are more eager to improve the relations than their respective Governments. Very cordial environment has evolved. It is reflected from the speech made by Musharraf Saheb in a programme held recently in Jakarta on the occasion of 50th anniversary of Bandung Conference. He did not say any such thing in course of his speech that can be regarded as objectionable on our part. The hon'ble Prime Minister himself had praised him for this. Cricket match was also held recently. Had we were in power three years back, the situation today would have been something else. Today the environment is changing. The Government are trying its best to fulfill the expectations of people. I want that this relationship should be further improved and it will certainly improve as I am fully confident that this House and the people of the country are with us. Our efforts are to further improve and strengthen this friendship. The Prime Minister and we all are making the same effort. The same efforts are being made from the other side of the border also. From the environment that is evolving on account of the visit of the people from the other side of the border it seems that the tension prevailing for last so many years will certainly be defused and I want that your well wishes should remain with us.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You have avoided the answer.

[Translation]

MD. SALIM: Sir, the hon'ble Minister should also tell about country specific visa.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: As far as it is concerned, we have given ample relaxation in that. For example new train is proposed to be launched from first January. If the present cordial environment is maintained, there is no reason why the thing that the hon'ble Member is telling will not get fulfilled.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Very good. Let us all hope that our two countries and the peoples come still nearer.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, efforts are being made to improve relationship with Pakistan which is a commendable thing.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: He is not in his seat, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Athawale, I am sorry, go to your seat.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, but presently the opposition is not here in the House.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You should have asked for my permission.

Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav.

[Translation]

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV: Sir, as the hon'ble Minister has submitted that there can not be two different opinion that the people of both the countries want to live in peace and harmony and the efforts being made in this direction are commendable. When hon'ble Musharraf Saheb was to visit India, prior to his visit the high level officers of Pakistan were continuously giving statement that Pakistan is not ready to accept LOC as the

international boundary. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister whether any such proposal was made by India in reply to which such statement was being given.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: Sir, when a talk was held in 1972 between Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Bhutto Saheb, it was said at that time that all the pending issues between both the countries would be settled and LOC would be honoured. There is no change in our stand toward that policy.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the friendship between India and Pakistan is improving and it is commendable thing. However, the root cause of dispute between us is Jammu and Kashmir. Our country got independence in 1947. At that time Jammu and Kashmir was neither in India nor in Pakistan. Thereafter the people of Jammu and Kashmir decided to accede to India. However, Pakistan attacked Jammu and Kashmir and captured some area of the State. Now the friendship between both the countries is improving. Jammu and Kashmir is the bone of contention between the two countries. I would like to demand that not even one inch of territory presently under the Pakistan occupation should be given to Pakistan. If the relationship is to be improved then the entire territory of the state should be with India. What is the stand of India in this regard?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Athawale, you have given your personal views. Mr. Minister, would you like to respond? Shri Athawale, that is your suggestion.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: My question is important.

MR. SPEAKER: You may ask Mr. Minister later on.

[English]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Sir, one of the important decisions taken during the visit of the President of Pakistan to India was to reactivate the Joint Commission and the Joint Business Council as early as possible. May I know from the hon. Minister as to which are the issues that are to be considered very urgently? For example, WTO. By 2006, this WTO Round is going to be completed. At that level, there are certain issues which need to be taken together as an area of common interest.

How the Government propose to work it out at the earliest?

Secondly, our business houses including CII, FICCI and others have been making certain demands that the trade level at both the Missions be augmented and elevated to such an important level where we can take up not only the traditional items of trade but also newer areas where our business houses and the Pakistani counterpart are also mutually interested. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: Sir, the Joint Commission between India and Pakistan was established in 1982, if I remember correctly. At that time, I was India's Ambassador to Pakistan—I may be out by few months. It had three meetings. But since 1989, it had not met. During the recent meeting between the Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan, a decision was taken to revive the Joint Commission and we intend to hold both the Joint Business Council and the Joint Commission at a very early date indeed because many things are pending. I think, in this atmosphere if the Joint Commission met, a lot of problems, which have stood still, will be moved.

Supreme Court's Suggestion for Population Control

*445. ⁺SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA:
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether the honourable Supreme Court has suggested to the Government for enactment of a law for population control;

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

(c) the concrete steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to control population;

(d) the names of the States which have achieved the targets of population control/growth rate;

(e) whether any proposal is under the consideration of the Government to reduce or withhold the financial assistance to those States which have not achieved the targets in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS) (a) to (f) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, has in its judgment dated 30th July, 2003, in the case of Javed & Others *versus* State of Haryana & Others in Writ Petition No. 302 of 2001, upheld the provisions of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994, debarring persons having more than two children from becoming Sarpanch or a Pach of a Gram Panchayat or member of Panchayat Samiti or Zila Parishad. The Hon'ble Court had stated that the rate of growth of population was alarming and posed a menace to be checked, and that no fault could be found with the State of Haryana for enacting such a legislation. It was for the others to emulate.

(b) The Union Government had already introduced the Constitution (79th Amendment) Bill in 1992, which aimed to disqualify a person having two or more children from election to either House of Parliament or State Legislature. This Bill has been pending in the Parliament for evolving consensus amongst political parties.

(c) The National Population Policy, 2000, adopted by Government affirms the commitment of Government towards voluntary and informed choice and consent of citizens while availing of reproductive health care services. The Policy is to address the unmet needs for contraception, health care infrastructure and health personnel, and to provide integrated service delivery for basic reproductive and child health care so as to bring the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) to replacement level by 2010 to achieve a stable population by 2045.

Various steps have been taken to stabilize the population of the country. These include adoption of National Population Policy (NPP), constitution of the National Commission on Population, registration of The National Population Stabilization Fund and constitution of an Empowered Action Group (EAG) for focused attention on 8 demographically weaker States. The Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Programme was launched by Government in 1997 for provision of comprehensive reproductive, maternal, child health and contraceptive services to the people.

The Government have recently launched the National Rural Health Mission throughout the country, with special

emphasis on 18 States *i.e.* Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Orissa, Meghalaya, Tripura, Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir for provision of comprehensive integrated primary healthcare services.

(d) The National Population Policy, 2000, aims at attainment of Total Fertility Rate of 2.1 by 2010. Nine States/Union Territories namely Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Goa, Nagaland, Delhi, Pondicherry, A & N Islands, Chandigarh and Mizoram have already achieved the desired Total Fertility Rate of 2.1 or less. Eleven other States and Union Territories *viz.* Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep, Daman and Diu and Sikkim have achieved Total Fertility Rate of less than 3.0.

(e) and (f) No, Sir. The goal of achieving population stabilization can be attained only through socio economic development and improved access to family welfare services, especially in the underserved areas of the country. Linking financial assistance to attainment of goal of Total Fertility Rate may lead to a compulsive and dysfunctional approach for various family planning procedures at field levels, which is against the spirit of National Population policy. However, under the Gadgil formula being used by Planning Commission for release of Central Assistance to States, weightage is given for performance in attaining the levels of Birth Rate (BR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR).

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in fact population increase is very dangerous for the country. The Government are also taking steps to control the population. The steps which are being taken by the Government whether it is health fair organised by the health department or other methods, the drugs which are being distributed are not effective. It is a fact that the population growth in backward states where there is lack of education is very high. In those developing countries the population growth rate is low where necessary information about population control is being disseminated through educational institutions. Population growth in India is also low in those states which are educationally forward. I would like to know from the Government and the hon'ble Minister whether the Government propose to make a provision for providing education in this regard through

schools and colleges from the beginning to the people of all the states of the country so that people may be enlightened of the family planning and also about the negative effects of population increase. Whether the Government propose to enact any law in this regard.

[English]

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, programme of population stabilisation is one of the most important programmes in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Population explosion in the country is the base of all the health issues in the country. India was the first country in the world to have the Family Planning Programme. It was started in 1951.

Since then, we have come a long way. In 2000, we had a National Population Policy whereby there were a lot of parameters as to how we could stabilize population in the forthcoming years. We had the target fixed to bring the total fertility rate below 2.1, on an average, by 2010 in the country and to stabilize population by 2045. As per the current trends, we have categorised some States as Empowered Action Group (EAG) States like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and the three new-found States. The population stabilization has not occurred as we wanted it. So, the Government is now very active in taking up this issue. In fact, this is one of my very personalised and ambitious programmes. I am personally going to all the EAG States, conducting National Seminars and Regional Seminars. Last week, I was in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh. We conducted a Regional Seminar on Rural Health as well as Population Stabilization. Hon. Governor and the hon. Chief Minister attended it along with a couple of Health Ministers of adjoining States. We are taking a very serious view of that. The UPA Government under the hon. Prime Minister is very active for educating as well as creating health care facilities because population control is directly related to the literacy rate. In some better performing States like Tamil Nadu and Kerala we see the literacy rate is high and the population rate is low. So, we have achieved the target of total fertility rate of below 2.1 in nine States including Tamil Nadu and Kerala. We are going to follow that example. Our measures are going to be totally voluntary. We are going ahead very closely and in a very focussed way. In the days to come, we are going to have numerous programmes of mainly creating awareness and then building up infrastructure.

[Translation]

SHRI RAḠHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had asked whether the Government propose to provide education regarding the population control by introducing it in the school or college curriculum.

[English]

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: It is rightly so. I would thank the hon. Member for raising this issue. About two months ago, we had a discussion with the HRD Ministry. In that meeting, we had wanted some parameters to be put up in the health curriculum at the school level itself whereby environment, public health issue, sanitation, cleanliness, physical fitness, HIV issue and also population issue should be brought into the curriculum. We are in the process of coordinating with the HRD Ministry at the school level itself.

[Translation]

SHRI SANDEEP DIKSHIT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, though you I would like to submit to the hon'ble Minister that the States like Harayana has taken certain steps under the Panchyati Raj system and the Supreme Court has also supported their move that the persons having more than two children cannot contest election. It has been found that social background and economic conditions play a great role is determining the family size *i.e.* number of children in a family. Second thing is that the State Governments and the Central Government fail to cater to the other requirements essential for making the family planning successful. Thirdly, it has been the experience to southern states of the country that the education and other such things stabilise the population growth. Keeping in view all these things, what is the stand of the Government regarding the laws formulated by Haryana Government. Such laws should not be enacted further because a large section of poor people will be out from the democratic process.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very good question.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: The National Population Policy 2000 clearly states that there is not going to be any coercion into the issue of population control or population stabilization. The policy of the UPA Government is also the same. Nobody is going to be coerced into any of these population stabilization

procedure. We are very clear on that. The eight States in the country have been following the two-child norm at the panchayat level.

But our policy is totally a voluntary policy. We are trying to control the population mainly through massive awareness about small family norms of spacing and marriage at an appropriate age including the increase in infrastructure through the Rural Health Mission, which was launched recently by the hon. Prime Minister. We are going to increase the infrastructure tremendously in the next seven years. This year, we are going to lay the foundation for all those procedures of projects about the infrastructure building.

Today, if someone wants to have sterilisation, there is not much place where he can go and have it done. So, under the Rural Health Mission, we are going to provide these areas. We are also going to supply a lot of condoms throughout the county to have these population stabilisation procedures.

SHRIMATI P. SATHEEDEVI: Sir, I do agree with the policy of the Government to population control and the two-child norm. But the recent statistics show that the female birth rate of our country, as a whole, is reduced considerably. Even in the highly literate States like Kerala, the female sex ration is reduced considerably. A good number of pre-natal diagnostic centres have started functioning even in the rural areas of Kerala, and the female infanticide has become very common there.

So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any stringent action has been taken against those diagnostic centres which are functioning in violation of the rules, and whether there is any measure being adopted in giving licences to such centres.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, the Government is very concerned about the declining sex ration in the country. It is very unfortunate that it is happening even in some of the well performing States. It is very sad to say that Punjab leads the country in the declining of sex ratio followed by Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi, which is the fourth in the country.

But Sir, the Government is actively taking a lot of steps in this regard. We have a pre-conception in the Pre-Natal Diagnostic Test Act (PNDT Act), hereby only the licensed persons could do these procedures. We are striving very actively.

In fact, in the last three months I had held two meetings of the Governing body of the PNDT Act, and we are taking a lot of steps. So, we are very concerned. We are now trying to have the retired police officials also to monitor them in the local States as a pilot project to enforce this strictly. But there are some practical problems also in enforcing this Act. But we are constantly on the job. I am also taking the advice of a lot of specialists all over the country.

So, the Government is very actively taking all steps to bring down this sex ratio.

[Translation]

DR. TUSHAR A. CHAUDHARY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Gujarat Government has recently passed a Bill which aims to disqualify a person, having more than two children from contesting election for Corporation and Panchayat. Through you, I would like to know whether the Central Government also propose to introduce such a Bill, if so, the reaction of the Government in regard there to?

[English]

DR. AMBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, initially I have clearly stated that the policy of the Government is only a voluntary one. There is no coercion. That is our policy.

MR. SPEAKER: Very good.

[Translation]

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I remember when I was the Minister the same data used to be given as has been provided today. I had suggested at that time also and it is on record that I do not agree with these bureaucratic data. Now, after the amendment in the constitution every one from Panchayat level to the members of Parliament have been constitutionally involved. Whether the hon'ble Minister will add disqualification clause in electoral roll for which there is no need to do considerable amendment in the constitution or any where. The Government should start it from the Parliament so that the members from Gram Panchayat to Parliament who do not fulfill the norms of family planning can be disqualified. I feel that it will solve the biggest problem that we are facing today. Will the hon'ble Minister pay attention towards this?

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: He has already said that the Government does not agree with that.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Is the Government considering it?

MR. SPEAKER: No. He has said that the Government do not agree with that. He has already made it very clear. If it had any relevance, I would have agreed with you.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN: Sir, recently Supreme Court has given a judgement. Earlier, in course of sterilization conducted by the doctor in rural areas in two-three cases women or men died due to infection. The Supreme Court took strong view of it and gave a judgement in which it instructed to formulate rules according to which a senior surgeon or MD should remain present at the time of such an operation and the team of doctors should be equipped with all the instruments and gadgets. Along with this it was also said that the number of operation conducted in hospital should not exceed the number of beds available in the hospital. Thus rule is fair, however, yesterday I have returned from my constituency where I talked to three four doctors. They informed that it is on account of the said rules that they are unable to make available MD doctors in interior villages and remote areas where even MBBS doctors do not prefer to visit. They are also unable to make available sufficient instruments. The requirements prescribed by the Supreme Court are not being fulfilled. It is on account of this that the doctors are afraid of going there and the sterilisation campaign for family planning have come to a hell. As per their graphs 15 operations were done in a day, however, today not even single doctor is ready to go there for operation. What alternative has been devised upon by the Government particularly when even a single doctor is not willing to go to interior areas. I would like to know as to what steps are proposed to be taken by the Government in the light of rules laid down for family planning operations and in wake of the judgement delivered by the Supreme Court and also in view of the fact that doctors do not prefer going in interior areas.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: A very important question!

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Firstly, a doctor will never voluntarily create harm or grievous hurt to any patient.

MR. SPEAKER: Hope so!

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: I could guarantee that, on behalf of all the doctors in the country.

MR. SPEAKER: I accept it.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Secondly, of late, we have been having a lot of interference from the judiciary into the functioning of at least our Ministry. This is one example which I would like to point out.

MR. SPEAKER: The main job is to file affidavits!

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Recently, the Supreme Court has issued an order stating that a gynaecologist who has already undergone a three-year training period, should again undergo a five-year training period to conduct the sterilization procedure. I do not think, anywhere in the world, we have this situation because a gynaecologist is already a trained person. He is a post-graduate doctor who has undergone a three year training period during which time, he would have done a lot of surgeries, he would have done a lot of vasectomies and a lot of sterilization procedure is the easiest procedure for a gynaecologist. To undergo a Five-year training period to do the sterilization procedure is not a very pragmatic view. We are going to bring this to the notice of the courts and take a view on this, because we do not accept this view. We are going to take it up in the courts. A gynaecologist is a trained person.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a good answer.

DR. SUJAN CHAKRABORTY: The question of population is a very serious one in the country and the Government obviously is taking it up probably in the right direction. I will impress upon one thing. Many steps are being taken in this respect, but this is basically not related to the Ministry of Health alone because the question of education in schools and colleges, the question of socio-economic development, etc. are involved which are very important. Probably, the population is more among the BPL families. All these issues should be taken up in a positive manner. May I ask the Minister whether he is planning to propose to the Planning Commission or whatever organisation that is prepared, to take up this issue in a Mission Mode covering all these aspects and

not just the incentives, for population control? What is the Government proposing to do in this respect?

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: My Prime Minister is very much concerned about the explosion of population in this country. He has been guiding us throughout our procedure. So, we have a National Commission on Population which was formed about 3-4 years ago. At that point of time, there were a lot of people who were involved in that commission. After our Government has taken over, we have reduced the size of this Commission. Previously it was with the Planning Commission and now, we have taken it over. The Health Ministry has been entrusted with the job of the National Commission on Population. This is headed by the hon. Prime Minister. We have the involvement of other Ministries such as HRD, Rural Development, etc. So, all these Ministries are concerned with this.

As per the guidance of our hon. Prime Minister, we are taking a very serious view on this. We are taking literally as a mission. There is one small statistics. If today's trend of population is left to itself, we will achieve the target of 2.1 total fertility rate only by 2017, whereas we should have achieved it by 2010. We propose to stabilise Indian population by 2045. But left to the current trend, by 2045 our population will increase to 180 crore, which I do not think India could bear it. so, we are very-very concerned about this. We are taking a lot of steps through procedure, including the National Rural Health Mission.

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: We all realise that the alarming rise in the population growth rate in the country is great problem. Individually, all the political parties feel that a lot more needs to be done. We appreciate the efforts of the Government in this respect, as per the answers given by the hon. Minister. Through you, I would just like to ask the Government, whether there is any way to bring a consensus among all the political parties on this. As the Minister has said, By 2045 our population will reach 180 crore, which is certainly not sustainable. So, is there any effort on the part of the Government to evolve a consensus among all the political parties so that we can work together on population stabilisation?

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: I am sure we would like to have a consensus with all the political parties. I am sure the hon. Prime Minister will lead the whole country on this issue. If we have a consensus, there is nothing like showing an example to the rest of the country that we are seriously concerned about this issue.

Dengue and Malaria Cases

*446. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Dengue and Malaria cases reported in the country during each of the last three years and till date, State-wise;

(b) whether there has been an increase in these cases as compared to the last two years;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the preventive measures taken/being taken to control Dengue and Malaria?

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

Statement

The number of Dengue and Malaria Cases, State-wise, as reported by the State Health authorities is given in the Annexures I & II.

The incidence of Malaria has been showing declining trend over the last two years. The total number of positive cases reported during the year 2002 were 1.84 million which declined to 1.74 million cases in the year 2004.

The incidence of Dengue has been variable during the last 2 years. Although the number of cases reported during the year 2003 were more than those during the year 2002, there has been decline in the number of Dengue Cases in 2004 as compared to those in 2003.

The variation in the occurrence of vector borne diseases like Malaria and Dengue is dependent on environmental conditions *viz.* temperature, rainfall, topography of the area and developmental activities resulting in mosquitogenic conditions.

The strategies for control of malaria includes surveillance, early diagnosis and prompt treatment of cases, sustainable vector control including indoor residual spray with insecticide treated bednets, use of larvivorous fish etc. besides training, Information, Education, Communication (IEC) to enlist community involvement. For malaria control, Government of India provides medicines,

insecticides and larvicides as per the approved policy. The programme is implemented and monitored by the State Health Authorities and operational costs are borne by the State Governments. North-Eastern States are being provided 100% support for the programme implementation including operational cost since December, 19994. State of Sikkim has been included as a part of the North-Eastern Region for such support since 2003. 1045 PHSs predominantly inhabited by tribals in 100 districts in eight States namely Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan are being provided additional support since December, 1997, including operational expenses under Enhanced Malaria Control Project (EMCP) with World Bank assistance.

Further, seven North-Eastern States, Jharkhand, Orissa & West Bengal have been included under Intensified Malaria Control Project (IMCP) funded by the

Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) to accelerate anti malaria activities e.g. early diagnosis & prompt treatment, promotion of insecticide treated bednets and behavior change communication through community participation.

The measures taken to control Dengue include:-

- Disease and Vector surveillance
- Case Management.
- Early reporting of cases.
- Vector control mainly through source reduction with community participation.
- IEC Campaign for community awareness and their active involvement in source reduction and personal protection measures.

Annexure I

Dengue Cases and Deaths

Sl. No	State	2002		2003		2004		2005	
		C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	61	3	95	5	230	1	0	0
2.	Bihar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Chandigarh	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Delhi	45	2	2882	35	606	3	0	0
5.	Goa	0	0	12	2	3	0	0	0
6.	Gujarat	40	0	249	9	117	4	0	0
7.	Haryana	3	0	95	4	25	0	0	0
8.	Karnataka	428	1	1226	7	291	2	14	0
9.	Kerala	219	2	3546	68	686	8	73	1
10.	Maharashtra	370	18	772	45	856	22	0	0
11.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0
12.	Punjab	27	2	848	13	52	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13.	Rajasthan	325	5	685	11	207	5	0	0
14.	Tamil Nadu	392	0	1600	8	1072	0	0	0
15.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	738	8	8	0	0	0
16.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0
17.	Pondicherry	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
18.	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total		1926	33	12754	215	4153	45	87	1

Annexure II
Malaria Situation

State/U.T.	2002		2003		2004*		2005@	
	Positive Cases	Pf Cases	Positive Cases	Pf Cases	Positive Cases	Pf Cases	Positive Cases	Pf Cases
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	38053	21416	35995	20864	33856	18104	3346	2032
Arunachal Pradesh	46431	7080	34810	5870	5487	738	NR	NR
Assam	89601	55825	76570	48668	43813	31168	NR	NR
Bihar	3683	1705	2652	1080	1720	304	8	3
Chhattisgarh	235434	170487	194419	144028	175579	134225	NR	NR
Goa	16818	3655	11370	1638	7839	1387	555	69
Gujarat	8296	16244	130744	31697	220630	65688	4577	2127
Haryana	936	41	4374	500	10008	168	70	11
Himachal Pradesh	176	0	133	7	126	7	1	0
Jammu and Kashmir	455	10	320	11	242	8	4	0
Jharkhand	126589	52892	118902	37482	73893	36189	NR	NR
Karnataka	132584	29702	100220	23560	80643	20374	9229	2099
Kerala	3360	375	2575	440	2985	375		
Madhya Pradesh	108818	31545	99708	31390	127123	49281	3943	2008
Maharashtra	45568	14634	62974	30340	69992	30019	5619	3010
Manipur	1268	601	2589	1168	2539	731	99	34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Meghalaya	17918	11095	18366	12338	16576	14220	NR	NR
Mizoram	7859	3932	7293	4167	7830	4170	NR	NR
Nagaland	3945	234	3370	277	2049	116	NR	NR
Orissa	473223	393547	421323	350619	372960	312978	NR	NR
Punjab	250	18	379	35	1630	21	10	2
Rajasthan	68627	5356	142738	16481	104218	7263	NR	NR
Sikkim	53	7	278	41	160	33	0	0
Tamil Nadu	34523	2520	43604	3758	41686	2800	6085	389
Tripura	13319	10863	13807	10800	16600	12391	933	744
Uttaranchal	1659	120	2350	265	1255	36	31	1
Uttar Pradesh	90199	2512	101411	2404	81142	1533	1265	50
West Bengal	194421	60726	233802	76864	220853	60262	6771	2448
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	865	158	753	148	679	119	NR	NR
Chandigarh	157	6	84	5	199	6	5	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	993	100	468	106	787	202	61	2
Daman and Diu	173	32	141	21	118	18	5	0
Delhi	694	6	839	27	521	1	NR	NR
Lakshadweep	8	0	6	0	2	0	0	0
Pondicherry	103	2	63	2	43	1	4	0
All India Total	1841229	897446	1869403	257101	1725783	804936	42621	15029

*Provisional

© Received till date

NR: Not Received

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: I would like to know from the Government the State-wise funds allocated by Global Funds to AIDS, Tuberculosis, Malaria and anti-malarial activities. I would also like to know the number of deaths reported due to Malaria in the country in the last three years.

SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI: There were 1.85 million cases registered in 2002 and in 2004, 1.74 million cases were registered in India. There has been a decline in the number of cases in India. I will pass on the other information to the hon. Member.

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: I would like to know whether any World Bank or external assistance is sought to control Dengue; if not, the details thereof.

MR. SPEAKER: You are asking, 'if not'. What is your question? You may put it again.

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: I would like to know whether any World Bank or external assistance is sought to control Dengue. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Have you received any assistance for controlling Dengue?

SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI: There is Global Fund for controlling Malaria. It is totally a national programme.

MR. SPEAKER: It will also look after Dengue. Is it so?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): It is totally a national vector-borne disease control programme which involves Malaria, Phylaria, Dengue, Japanese Encephalitis and Kala Azar. It is a part of the World Bank Project and we are getting funds for that.

Q. No.447, Shri Harin Pathak — Not present.

Setting up of Gateway Ports

*448. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of containers that flow into India are transshipped at neighbouring ports for want of adequate facilities in India which causes delays and raises transaction costs in India's International Trade;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to establish Gateway ports to cater to the container traffic; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d) It is estimated that about 40% of container cargo, either originating from or bound for destinations in, India is transshipped at ports outside India, mainly at Colombo, Singapore, Dubai and Salalah, which involves additional transaction costs for Indian trade. This is mainly due to inadequate volume of container cargo, lack of adequate draught and non-availability of state-of-the-art container handling facilities in most of the Indian ports. However, it has been decided to develop Jawaharlal Nehru Port on the west coast and Chennai Port on the east coast as Gateway Ports capable of receiving large size vessels. Mainline vessels have already started calling

at these ports. In addition, Cochin Port Trust has also signed a License Agreement with India Gateway Terminal Private Limited, a subsidiary of Dubai Ports International, Dubai, UAE for development and operation of International Container Transshipment Terminal at the Port. These measures will reduce the dependence of Indian trade on ports outside India for transshipment of container cargo to a large extent.

12.00 hrs.

SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Sir, it has been stated in the reply that the Government has decided to develop Jawaharlal Nehru Port on the west coast and Chennai Port on the east coast as Gateway Ports. Is there any action plan to speed up the implementation of this project? When will this project be completed?

MR. SPEAKER: Please give a brief reply.

SHRI T. R. BAALU: Sir, JNP is situated in Mumbai. It is one of the Gateway ports. The Chennai Port is also one of the Gateway Ports. The main issue is of receiving the bigger vessels and for receiving such vessels, the depth of the water should be more.

As far as Indian Ports are concerned, we have got 12 major ports and out of them, only these two Ports are to be developed as Gateway Ports. So, we are taking a lot of measures for deepening the port. For this purpose, the draught should be higher. It should be more than 12 Metres. I have advised all the Port Chairmen to go aggressively to see that not only the Port areas are deepened but also the channels.

So, for this purpose, I need the support of everybody, especially the hon. Prime Minister who is having a lot of pragmatic approach for each and every mode of transport. He is having pragmatic approach for civil aviation as well as for Railways.

MR. SPEAKER: It should also be for shipping.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: I need his support. I need not only his support but also the support of the entire Cabinet. It is because as far as Port Trusts are concerned, they are having money for maintenance and dredging operations. But here the question is of capital dredging. If the money which is available with the Port Trusts is spent for the capital dredging, there would not be any money left for any expansion project. Therefore, I need everybody's support, especially the hon. Prime Minister. Of course, we are going for new National Maritime Development Programme.

MR. SPEAKER: We can only join you in your prayer.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS*[Translation]***Land Line and Mobile Phone Service**

*441. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is facing any problem in providing land line and mobile phone service at Tehsil level in the Tribal and Naxalite affected areas;

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

(c) if not, the steps taken by the Government to provide land line and mobile service in the aforesaid areas;

(d) whether it has been decided by the Government that Telephone Exchanges would not be set up in places from where income receipt is low;

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

(f) whether the Government has formulated any time bound programme to make land line and mobile phone service available in the Rural, Tribal and Naxalite affected areas of the country; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. In some of the circles, Naxalite have burnt down/ completely damaged telephone exchanges and same could not be restored. However, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) is making efforts to provide services to these areas wherever law and order situation permits.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Not applicable in view of Para (d).

(f) Yes, Sir. Time bound plans have been made.

(g) BSNL has planned to provide 14 Lakhs and 1.27 Lakhs telephone connection in rural and tribal areas

respectively of the country on land line/WLL during the current financial year. BSNL has also planned expansion of its country-wide mobile network including the tribal dominated states such as Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Jharkhand, North East etc. by an additional capacity of 14 million lines to take the capacity to around 23 million by year end. These plans also include development of Naxalite affected areas wherever law and order situation permits.

In addition, the following activities have been undertaken by the Universal Service Obligation (USO) Fund in the rural areas:

- (i) Provision of subsidy support for Operation and maintenance of existing about 525000 Village Public Telephones (VPTs) in the villages identified as per Census 1991 to M/s BSNL and Six Private Basic Service Operators.
- (ii) Subsidy towards provision of VPTs in the remaining 66,822 uncovered villages in the country to BSNL:
- (iii) Subsidy support for replacement of 1,86,642 VPTs which were earlier working on Multi Access Radio Relay (MARR) technology and installed before 1.4.2002 to BSNL.
- (iv) Subsidy support for provision of 46,253 Rural Community Phones (RCPs) in those villages with population Exceeding 2,000 and without a Public Phone facility other than a VPT BSNL and Reliance Infocom Limited 24784 and 21459 numbers of RCPs respectively.
- (v) Subsidy support has been provided from USO Fund for about 90,00,000 rural household Direct Exchange Line (RDELs) installed in the country prior to 1.4.2002 as per rules.
- (vi) Subsidy support towards provision of individual Rural Household Direct Exchange Lines (RDELs) installed after 1.4.2005 in the eligible 1685 Short Distance Charging Areas (SDCAs) to M/s BSNL, M/s RIL, M/s TTL and M/s TTL (MH).
- (vii) Subsidy support shall also be provided for the rural DELs installed in the eligible 1685 SDCAs in the country during the period 1.4.2002 and 31.3.2005.

**Improving Health Care in Rural Areas
for Safe Motherhood**

*442. SHRIMATI ANURADHA CHOUDHARY:
MOHD. SHAHID:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to improve health care system in rural and backward areas to ensure safe motherhood;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is lack of coordination between Union and the State Governments in involving proper Schemes for the purpose;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government has made any assessment in this regard;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (g) Government of India have recently launched the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in order to improve the availability of and access to quality health care including services for Immunization and Safe Motherhood. The mission seeks to provide effective health care to rural population throughout the country with special focus on 18 States, which have weak public health indicators and/or weak infrastructure. These States are Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Mizoran, Meghalaya, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttaranchal and Uttar Pradesh. The Mission will operate over a period of seven years from 2005 to 2012.

The goals of the Mission include; Reduction in Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) in keeping with the stated National Health and Population Policy Goals; Universal access to public health services such as women's health, child health, water, sanitation & hygiene, immunization and nutrition; prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases, including locally endemic diseases; access to integrated

comprehensive primary healthcare; population Stabilization, gender and demographic balance; revitalise local health traditions and mainstream AYUSH and promotion of health life styles. In addition, the Mission stresses on decentralization and district planning and management of health programmes, community participation and ownership of assets.

The core strategies of the Mission include increasing public expenditure on health to 2-3% of GDP from the current level of 0.9 percent, reducing regional imbalances in health infrastructure, pooling resources, integration of organizational structures, optimization of health manpower, induction of management and financial personnel into district health systems and operationalising community health centers into functional hospitals in each block of the country.

The Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) programme of Government of India, which is being implemented in all State and Union Territories of the country, is a part of the NRHM. The RCH Programme aims at bringing down maternal mortality and improving safe motherhood. The services being provided as part of this programme include essential obstetric care; emergency obstetric care; Promotion of institutional deliveries; provision of referral transport through Panchayats; provision of drugs and equipment at first referral units; provision for appointment of contractual staff like additional Auxiliary Nurse and Midwife (ANM); staff nurses; doctors and anesthetists. Under the NRHM, the services provided under the RCH Programme will be strengthened through—

- Implementation of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) under which cash incentives are provided to pregnant women belonging to families Below Poverty Line (BPL) if they deliver at a health centre/ hospital.
- Appointment of Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) for every village with a population up to 1000. ASHA will facilitate in accessing health care services to the community and will have specific responsibility of mobilizing pregnant women for antenatal care, institutional delivery and post-natal checks and immunization to children.
- Operationalising 2000 Community Health Centres as First Referral Units (FRU) functioning for 24 hours for providing Emergency Obstetric and Child Health Services.

- Making 50% Primary Health Centers functional for providing 24-hours delivery services over next five years.
- Ensuring quality of services by implementing Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS) for Primary Healthcare Facilities.

Under the National Rural Health Mission, a Mission Steering Group under the Chairmanship of the Union Minister of Health & Family Welfare (MHFW) and comprising of Ministerial/Secretary level representatives of Planning Commission, Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, Human Resource Development and Health and Family Welfare Secretaries of four States and ten public health professionals nominated by the Prime Minister, has been constituted which will provide policy guidance and operational oversight at the National level.

At the State level, the State Mission will be led by the Chief Minister and will be co-chaired by the Health Minister with the State Health Secretary, as convenor and representation from related Departments, NGOs, private professionals etc. District health Missions are also proposed to be set up. With the setting up of the Mission Steering Groups at the National, State and District level, coordination is envisaged in the implementation of the NRMH.

Besides the State implementation plans prepared by the respective States are appraised by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India, which makes their development participatory. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) will be signed between the Central and State Governments for effective implementation of the NRHM including the Reproductive & Child Health Programme. A Management Information and Evaluation System (MIES) in the implementation of the programme is also proposed to be developed which will help in having close coordination at all levels. IEC Programmes are also being designed and implemented with the assistance by the State Governments.

Thus, coordination between the Central and State Governments in the implementation of various programme including programmes for safe motherhood, is in-built in the Mission.

Quacks Duping People

*447. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that quacks dupe the people by giving misleading advertisement of guaranteed treatment of various diseases;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to put a check on such quacks?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (c) The treatment of patients is only permitted by the qualified and Registered Medical Practitioners registered by various Medical Councils in the country constituted under the relevant laws for registration of medical practitioners qualified in various disciplines of medicines like Allopathy, Dental Sciences, Homoeopathy, Ayurveda, etc. The practice of medicine by unregistered practitioners is an offence under various Acts pertaining to registration of medical practitioners and action against the offenders is taken by the State Governments under the relevant laws. However, control over misleading advertisements of Drugs and Magic Remedies is exercised by the State Governments under the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954, under which it is prohibited to take part in publication of misleading advertisements relating to drugs or magic remedies for treatment of certain diseases and disorders.

A proposal to amend the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954, is under consideration of the Government with the objective of widening the scope of the Act and making penalties more stringent so as to enable deterrent action against the offenders, including quacks giving misleading advertisements related to various diseases.

Lack of Trained Personnel in Post Offices

*449. SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that a large number of post offices in the country are not functioning smoothly for want of trained personnel;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for modernisation of the existing post offices?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN): (a) All the Post Offices in the country are manned by trained personnel. The postal personnel responsible for the smooth running of the post offices are given induction training before their appointment. Upgradation of skills of the personnel is a continuous process and therefore in services training is also provided in various operational areas viz. Postal and Saving Bank Counter Operations, Customer Care, New Products and Services and Computer Operations.

(b) Question does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) There is a financial outlay of Rs. 836.27 crore for modernization and induction of technology in the post Offices. There is a target of computerization and networking of 7700 Post Offices during the 10th Five year Plan of which 2372 post offices have already been supplied with computers.

[English]

Shrinking of Glaciers of Himalayas

*450. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate number of glaciers in the Indian region of the Himalayas;

(b) whether the Glaciers in the Himalayan region are shrinking gradually;

(c) if so, whether the Government has conducted any study in this regard;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof;

(e) the details of the programmes launched as per the recommendations of Dr. Arunachalam Committee report;

(f) the extent to which such programmes have achieved their aims and objectives; and

(g) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent fast melting of glaciers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Indian Himalayan region contains about nine thousand glaciers.

(b) Yes Sir, the Glaciers in the Himalayan region are melting gradually. The studies carried out have indicated that Glaciers in Himalayan Region are passing through a phase of recession. It is a well established fact that glaciers in general recede or build up in response to various natural causes including variations in the microclimate of the region in which they are located. Presently, the earth's glaciers are passing through an interglacial phase whereby the ice bodies throughout the world are shrinking. The recession of glaciers is a natural process sensitive to climatic fluctuation. The factors known to cause enhancement in the rate of recession of the glaciers world over may be subnormal snowfall, global warming, less severe winter, or a combination of all of them induced by various natural and anthropogenic factors. The recession of Glaciers is a cyclic process and, presently we are in an interglacial phase of their recession.

(c) and (d) The studies carried out by Geological Survey of India in the Himalayan Region from the beginning of twentieth century, still continuing, have indicated that the majority of Glaciers in Himalayan Region are passing through a phase of recession which is a world-wide phenomenon. The rate of recession in different climatic Zones of the Himalaya is found to be different in different years. The rate of ice cave retreat in the Gangotri glacier during 1935, 1956, 1962, 1971, 1973 to 1977, 1990 and 1996 have been 10.15M for Larger ice caves, 27.33M, 30.84M and 28.33M, for three different categories of small ice caves respectively. The area vacated by these Glaciers studied by Geological Survey of India, however, has shown increase in the average rate of recession and since 1935 these Glaciers have lost an area of 0.57 S.Q.K.M Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology has conducted the study to monitor the shrinkage of Dokriani Bamak Glacier in Uttarkashi District of Uttaranchal. According to this study Dokriani Bamak Glacier is receding at an average rate of 17 meters per year and the glacier volume has reduced by 20% from 1962 to 1995 due to this shrinkage.

(e) and (f) The Department of Science & Technology initiated an R & D programme on Himalayan glaciology as per the recommendations of Dr. V.S. Arunachalam Committee. The programme is continuing since 1986-87. This programme envisages studies on understanding the behaviour of glaciers and their interaction with climate and hydrological system. Initially, 10 expeditions were taken to various Glaciers to collect multidisciplinary data for specific studies on geomorphology, geochronology, mass balance, sediment load and snow-melt runoff. During the last two decades such studies have been carried out on two major glaciers namely; Gangotri Glacier and Dokriani Bhamak Glacier. The broad areas of study carried out include remote sensing, Microwave remote sensing, isotopic and chemical studies, palaeo-climate/climate change, monitoring and modeling of melt runoff, microbial biodiversity and environmental quality studies. The programme has been very successful in generating valuable data and creating infrastructure facilities on Glacier site for their monitoring as also in imparting training to young researchers.

(g) The measures to reduce the recession of glaciers due to anthropogenic reasons include conservation activities such as afforestation, removal of garbage, restrictions on human interference on glaciers and promotion of sustainable eco-tourism.

[*Translation*]

Role of NGOs in Eradication of Diseases

*451. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU: Will the Minister HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a target has been fixed to eradicate leprosy from the country by December, 2005 but some States are finding it difficult to achieve this target;

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

(c) the details of the Government and Non-Governmental Organisations of National and International level working for the eradication of Leprosy, Malaria, Kala-azar and other diseases and contributing towards achieving the targets in this regard;

(d) the years-wise total amount allocated for the purpose to the Non-Governmental Organisations in the country by the Government during the last three years and the current year; and

(e) the details of the works done by the Government and Non-Governmental Organisations in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (e) The National Health Policy-2002 has set time bound goals in respect of a number of diseases including Leprosy and Kala-azar. The target for Elimination of Leprosy at the national level has been set as December 2005. This target is likely to be achieved at the national level. In fact, 23 States/UTs have already achieved the elimination level.

The Ministry implements National Disease Control Programmes in the case of Leprosy, T.B., Blindness, HIV/AIDS and Vector Borne Diseases (which includes Malaria and Kala-azar, filariasis, dengue and JE). In most of the disease control programmes like leprosy, TB, HIV/AIDS, there has been an increasing involvement of NGOs and other institution of civil society in addressing the disease burden status.

National Leprosy Eradication Programme:

Under the national level leprosy elimination programme, Central assistance to States is extended in terms of grant-in-aid, cash assistance and in kind. To NGOs and voluntary organizations financial assistance is in the form of grant-in-aid under the survey, education and treatment scheme. In the case of leprosy, there are 10 international NGOs working within the country and 25 national NGOs functioning under the SET scheme. The quantum of grants released to the National NGOs under the SET scheme during the last three years is given below:

Year	Grant released (Rs. in lakhs)
2002-03	99.40
2003-04	62.00
2004-05	127.75

To facilitate proper planning, implementation, monitoring and take timely corrective action, State level and District level societies have been set up in the country. To expand the outreach, the vertical structures have been integrated with the general health care system and IEC activities taken up on a massive scale. Training and effective monitoring are also essential components of the national Programme. The national NGOs are basically supplementing the efforts of the Government to Survey, Educate and Treat positive cases.

International NGOs provide technical support help in capacity building, training and referral services and in conducting re-constructive services for deformity cases.

Vector Borne Disease Control Programme:

Under this programme, the Central Government provides technical support, insecticides, larvicides, bednets etc. to States. The State Governments are responsible for infrastructure, programme implementation, logistics and monitoring. In NE States including Sikkim the Government of India also provides operational costs of programme implementation. The IMA has been playing a significant role in advocacy and training under the programme. The funds released to IMA for these activities during 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04 is as under:-

Year	Releases to Indian Medical Association (in Rupees)
2001-02	6,81,036
2002-03	19,85,286
2003-04	5,03,633

The Government of India has reviewed the guidelines for public private partnership in Vector Borne Disease Control Programme to increase the formal involvement of NGOs in the programme.

The steps taken by the Government for effective control of Malaria include:-

- (i) Early diagnosis and prompt treatment of malaria cases.
- (ii) Integrated vector control.
- (iii) Early detection and containment of malaria epidemic outbreaks.
- (iv) Information, Education and Communication (IEC) towards personal prevention and community participation.
- (v) Training and capacity building of Medical and Paramedical workers.
- (vi) Monitoring and Evaluation.
- (vii) Effective Management Information System.

For elimination of Kala-azar, steps being taken by the Government are:

- Early diagnosis and complete treatment through Primary Health Care System and periodic door to door case search.
- Interruption of transmission through vector control by DDT indoor spraying in affected areas.
- Health Education and Community participation.

[English]

National Maritime Development Programme

*452. SHRI JUAL ORAM:
SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched a National Maritime Development Programme;

(b) if so, the salient features of the programme;

(c) the fund earmarked for the Programme;

(d) whether the Government also proposes to mobilise resources for funding such Programmes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (c) The Government has taken up preparation of the National Maritime Development Programme which would include specific schemes and projects to be taken up over a period of next 10 years. The total investment in the proposed Programme is estimated to be Rs. 1,00,000 crores. The programme is proposed to be implemented through public private partnership. Public investments are planned primarily for creation of common user infrastructure facilities. Private investments are expected in the areas where operations are primarily commercial in nature.

Guidelines for Disabled Persons for Appearing in MBBS Exam.

*453. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

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

(a) whether the medical Council of Indian (MCI) has any methodology to enable disabled students to appear for the MBBS examination conducted by the AIIMS;

(b) if so, whether the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has asked the MCI and AIIMS to lay down methodology/guidelines for the benefit of disabled persons in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard; and

(d) the time by when necessary guidelines are likely to be issued?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (d) The Medical Council of India (MCI) had examined the matter for reservation for admission of persons with disabilities to medical courses and has provided for reservation of physically handicapped with the locomotory disorder of the lower limbs. These guidelines have been circulated to all the medical colleges. The AIIMS is also providing 3% reservation for admission to MBBS courses for orthopaedically handicapped persons. The visually handicapped and persons with hearing impairment have not been considered as corrected vision is an absolute necessity for study and practice of medicine. Likewise, the hearing impairment interferes with the rigours of training required during medical education.

The National Human Rights Commission had desired to consider and work out the modalities for examining blind students in the light of experience of AIIMS in the case of one Shri CSP Anka Toppo who was granted MBBS degree by AIIMS though he had become visually handicapped during his course of study and internship for MBBS at AIIMS. The MCI had constituted a Subcommittee which met on 24.1.2003 and discussed the various issues pertaining to visually handicapped persons to be examined, evaluated and awarded MBBS degree. The Committee was of the view that allowing the visually handicapped persons to practice medicine and prescribe drug may cause enormous harm to the public. In case of the person who becomes visually handicapped before appearing in the course and does not qualify first professional examination, he/she should be discharged from the course. In case of candidate who has passed the first/second professional examination and becomes blind in the final professional, he/she should still be discharged from the course as a visually handicapped

person is not in a position to pursue the medical course and complete the internship. These recommendations of the sub-committee duly approved by the General Body of the Council in its meeting held on 12.10.2004 were sent to the National Human Rights Commission *vide* MCI letter dated 17.1.2005 for their information. The sub-committee of MCI has also analysed the avenue of employment of MBBS candidates who became visually challenged after completion of their studies and has recommended that they may be accommodated in teaching, research and counseling.

Universal Service Obligation Fund

*454. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is delaying the release of funds to the Universal Service Obligation Fund which is adversely affecting rural telephone service;

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

(c) the details of the funds provided by the Government in the USO Fund during the last 2 years;

(d) the details of actual demand; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to provide adequate funds?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN): (a) to (c) Allocations have been released to the Universal Service obligation Fund (USOF) from the year 2002-03. During the last two years, following amounts were provided to the fund:-

Year	Amount Allocated (Rs. in crore)
2003-04	200.00
2004-05	1314.585

(d) The allocation of Rs. 200 crores and Rs. 1314.585 crores for the financial year 2003-04 and 2004-05 was against the demand of Rs. 200 crores and 2700 crores respectively.

(e) Statutory status has been given to the Universal Services Obligation Fund (USOF) by amending the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. The USOF is a non-lapsable fund and is deemed to have come into effect from 1.4.2002. The credits to the USOF, by way of Parliamentary approval, include the sums of money received from Telecom Service Providers towards Universal Service Obligation and any grants & loans made by the Central Government.

Health Manpower Planning

*455. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that unlike health services planning, the health manpower planning in the country has not been given adequate attention;

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

(c) whether there are massive inter-State differences in health indices, health care institutions and health manpower availability;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether there is a large gap in health manpower in Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and other States;

(f) if so, the current patient-doctor ratio at national level as well as in different States, State-wise; and

(g) the steps taken by the Union Government to bridge the patient-doctor gap?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS) (a) to (g) The National Health Policy-2002 while recognizing the need to increase access to decentralized public health system by establishing new infrastructure in deficient areas and upgrading infrastructure in existing institutions has also placed great emphasis on the need for health manpower planning both in terms of medical practitioners and paramedical staff. The policy lays special emphasis on education of health care professionals, need for specialists in public health and family medicine and increasing nursing personnel particularly improvement in the ratio of nurses *vis-a-vis* doctors/beds.

State-wise analysis shows that there are wide differences between states in respect of health indices. These differences among the states are on account of a number of factors which include *inter-alia* health infrastructure, access to health facilities, socio-economic status, levels of literacy etc. Availability of health manpower also significantly varies across the States. The doctor-patient ration varies from case to case depending upon various factors like the type of disease, nature of specialization, type of patient care required *viz.* indoor/outdoor. No statistics are being compiled about doctor-patient ratio. However, as per the figures obtained from the Medical Council of India, the allopathic Doctor-population ration at present works out to 1:1722. Even though according to MCI, there are sufficient number of doctors to take care of patients all over the country, gaps in rural areas in some states do exist. The states of Orissa and Uttar Pradesh are deficient.

Steps have been taken to bridge the gap in terms of availability of health infrastructure including medical practitioners and paramedical staff. As on 30.07.04, there are 229 medical colleges in the country with an annual capacity of 25,682 MBBS students which includes 120 medical college, 5 university colleges and 104 private colleges. This would further improve the doctor population ratio. With a view to removing regional imbalances and availability of tertiary health facilities and quality healthcare education, 6 AIIMS like institutions are being set up in the under-served areas of the country. The six States selected for setting up AIIMS like institutions include Orissa. Another 7 institutions in the States are being upgraded to that level by grant of a one time assistance. One of the institutions in Uttar Pradesh is proposed to be covered for the latter assistance of upgradation.

Diplomatic Mechanism to Save Indian Fishermen

*456. SHRI A.V. BELLARMIN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has evolved a viable diplomatic mechanism to help save the Indian fishermen unknowingly straying into the international waters and get arrested at the hands of some of our neighbouring countries;

(b) if so, the number of fishermen who have been released recently and the number still languishing in foreign jails country-wise; and

(c) the remedial steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to streamline the procedure in order to secure the releases of fishermen at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Government is constantly taking up the matter of arrested Indian fishermen for early release and repatriation with the Governments concerned through diplomatic channels and during the high level talks taking place from time to time.

(b) Pakistan has released 800 Indian fishermen in 2005 as on date: 266 fishermen on January 06 and 534 fishermen on March 22, 2005. Sri Lanka released all the Indian fishermen after the Tsunami tragedy. There are about 300 Indian fishermen in Pakistani jails. There are about 738 Indians in Bangladesh jails which may include some fishermen as well, in addition to 6 fishermen arrested in July 2004.

(c) The Governments of India and Pakistan have exchanged proposals for cooperation between Indian Coast Guards and Pakistan Maritime Security Agency, *inter-alia*, to deal with the issue of apprehended fishermen.

During the Foreign Secretary level talks held in New Delhi on June 27-28, 2004 it was agreed to release all the apprehended fishermen in each other's custody and to put in place a mechanism for the return of unintentionally transgressing fishermen and their boats from the high seas without apprehending them.

During the meeting between the foreign Ministers of the two countries in New Delhi on September 5-6, 2004, it was agreed to have a meeting of Indian Coast Guards and Pakistan Maritime Security Agency to, *inter-alia*, discuss the Memorandum of Understanding for establishing communication link between them and to set up a mechanism to deal with the issue of apprehended fishermen effectively and speedily.

Again, during the Foreign Secretary level talks held on December 27-28, 2004 at Islamabad it was agreed that immediate notification would be provided to the respective High Commissions through the Foreign Ministries of the arrested Indian/Pakistani Nationals, consular access would be given to all the civilian prisoners (including fishermen) held in each other's country within three months from the date of their arrest and repatriation would be done immediately after completion of sentence and nationality verification.

During the visit of External Affairs Minister to Pakistan from February 15-17, 2005, the issue of early release and repatriation of all the Indian fishermen along with their boats was again taken up. Government has also advised the coastal States/UTs and various fishery associations to sensitise the fishermen to confine fishing activities to Indian waters and to take steps so as not to inadvertently transgress into Pakistani waters leading to their arrest by Pakistani authorities.

In regard to Sri Lanka, the issue has been taken up at the highest levels by the Government of India. After the last visit of the President of Sri Lanka in November, 2004 it was decided to continue with the existing understandings on humane treatment and early releases of apprehended fishermen. Following a decision taken during the visit, an India-Sri Lanka Joint Working Group has also been constituted to deal with issues relating to straying fishermen, to work out modalities for prevention of use of force against them and early release of confiscated boat, and explore possibilities of working towards bilateral arrangements for licensed fishing. The first meeting of this Joint Working Group took place in New Delhi on April 21, 2005.

With Bangladesh, Government has taken up the matter of early consular access and release of Indian fishermen arrested in July 2004 through diplomatic channels. Bangladesh has assured that they would release the fishermen soon and the modalities are being worked out.

Research on Indian Herbs

*457. SHRI E. PONNUSWAMY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the WHO has issued any guidelines for conducting research on Indian herbs including Neem, Amalaki, Haldi, Harar, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware that some western countries are conducting massive research on Indian herbs and are getting them patented;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) and (b)

The World Health Organization has issued general guidelines for methodologies on research and evaluation of traditional medicines. The guidelines focus on safety and efficacy of traditional medicine and are intended to raise an answer of questions concerning evidence base. They apply to all traditional systems uniformly. The WHO has not issued guidelines for conducting research specific to Indian herbs.

(c) and (d) The traditional systems of medicine and drugs based on herbs are becoming increasingly popular all over the world. Patents have been granted for certain medicinal usages of some of the Indian Medicinal plants in Western countries. However, there is no specific information that some Western countries are conducting massive research on Indian herbs and are getting them patented.

(e) In order to prevent the mis-appropriation of traditional knowledge relating to Indian herbs, Government is implementing a project called "Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL). Under new project, the traditional knowledge about medicinal plants as described in the ancient literature is being transcribed in the five international languages, namely, English, German, French, Japanese and Spanish in a digital format. It is intended that the traditional Knowledge could be accessed and verified with a non-disclosure agreement by the international patent offices at the time of scrutinizing and rejecting the patent applications.

PC Suggestions on Infrastructure

*458. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has advocated the need for collective and concerted efforts between the Centre and State Governments to bridge the critical gaps in infrastructure;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which suggestions from the Planning Commission have been accepted by both Centre and state Governments; and

(d) the steps being taken to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Planning Commission has advocated the need for collective and concerted action between the Central and State Governments to bridge critical gaps in infrastructure. Various infrastructure development schemes have been launched from time to time, like: Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme APDRP; Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY), National Highway Development Programme (NHDP) and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY).

Recognising the need for a sharper focus, efforts have been intensified and the Central Government has now proposed in Union Budget (2005-06) several new infrastructure development initiatives, such as: Bharat Nirman, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) and National Urban Renewal Mission (NURM). Under these schemes, funds would be allocated by the Central Government and States would be encouraged to undertake necessary policy and/or institutional reforms. The Government has also set up a "Committee on Infrastructure" and another on "Rural Infrastructure" under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister to address all infrastructure related issues comprehensively.

Setting up of Second Administrative Reforms Commission

*459. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to set up another Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) to provide for a more accountable, transparent and responsive bureaucracy;

(b) if so, the composition and terms of reference of the new ARC;

(c) whether the new Commission would confine to the reforms in the Indian Administrative Services or the entire administrative machinery of the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Commission also proposes to examine the role of Panchayati Raj Institutions and local Governments;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether there is also a proposal to institutionalise the methods of external auditing of Government departments;

(h) if so, the details thereof;

(i) if not, the reasons therefor;

(j) whether the issue to involve Peoples' representatives and communities in Government programmes would also be considered by the Commission; and

(k) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHAURI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India has decided to set up an Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) to prepare a detailed blueprint for revamping the public administration system.

(b) to (k) The Commission will comprise a Chairperson, four Members and a Member Secretary. The Commission will be requested to look into the following areas:-

- (i) Organisational Structure of the Government of India
- (ii) Ethics in Governance
- (iii) Refurbishing of Personnel administration
- (iv) Strengthening of financial management systems
- (v) Steps to ensure effective administration at the State level
- (vi) Steps to ensure effective District Administration
- (vii) Local Self Government/Panchayati Raj Institutions
- (viii) Social Capital, Trust and Participative public service deliver
- (ix) Citizen-centric Administration
- (x) Promoting e-governance
- (xi) Issues of Federal Polity
- (xii) Crisis Management
- (xiii) Public Order.

The Government may, however, if needed, transmit to the Commission any other area/subject for its consideration and report.

The notification constituting the Commission giving its composition, terms of reference, the time frame for submitting its report etc. will be laid in the Parliament after it is issued.

AIDs Policy

*460. SHRI G.V. HARSHA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is working on the National AIDS Control Policy in order to achieve zero infection rate by the year 2007;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/to be taken by the Government to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. AMBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The National Aids Prevention and Control Policy envisages effective containment of the infection levels of HIV/AIDS in the general population in order to achieve zero level of new infection by 2007 which is interpreted as zero rate of growth of estimated HIV infection in the country. The National AIDS Control organization, Ministry of Health & FW, Government of India is working on achieving this goal through focus on thrust areas taken/ to be taken as follows:

- The Programme is being re-cast from a largely health sector, single disease programme to a truly multi-sectoral programme. Mainstreaming with other Ministry programmes to integrate HIV/AIDS prevention activities in the ongoing effort. National Council on AIDS is being formed under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister.
- In addition to high prevalence States, high priority is also being given to more populous states, now re-classified as highly vulnerable states instead of low prevalence states.
- Re-constitution of various bodies in the Government to provide effective leadership and guidance to the National AIDS Control Programme.

- Facilities for treatment of opportunistic infections provided in each medical college and district hospital.
- Prevention interventions to cover all the high-risk groups adopting multi-pronged strategy, being taken up.
- Extensive public awareness has been started so that within next six months whole country know about HIV/AIDS.
- Synergy with reproductive and child health care and TB control programme has been developed.
- Scaling up of the programme activities being done to provide atleast one Voluntary counseling and testing facility, Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission facility, Sexually Transmitted Disease clinic and Blood bank in each district of the country.
- Aggressive programming to promote condom use being adopted.
- Facilities for free ART services has been provided in 25 centres and additional 11 centres have been sanctioned to provide free ART services. Six Community Care Centres have been sanctioned.
- Stronger monitoring and evaluation system to track implementation of various activities under the programme being taken up.

[Translation]

Prevention of Liver Cancer

4745. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a cup of coffee has the potential to prevent liver cancer;

(b) whether the Government is aware of the findings to this effect by a research team led by Monami Inove of the National Cancer Center in Tokyo;

(c) if so, the details of findings; and

(d) the reaction of the medical fraternity in India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI

PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) According to the World Health Organization (WHO), a study conducted by National Cancer Centre, Tokyo, Japan on the association between coffee drinking and Hepato-Cellular Carcinoma (HCC) in a Japanese population has indicated that habitual coffee drinking may be associated with reduced risk of HCC. However, the reported association has to be replicated in studies in different settings and a biologically plausible explanation is required to be identified before drawing firm conclusion in this regard.

[English]

Telecom Facilities in Ladakh

4747. SHRI CHHEWANG THUPSTAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any demand from Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council (LAHDC), Leh and Kargil for installation of ENMAR Sets in remote areas of Ladakh for providing telecom facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has received request from Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council (LAHDC), Leh and Kargil for deployment of International Mobile Satellite (INMARSAT) terminals in remote areas of Ladakh for providing telephone facility as per details in the statement enclosed. BSNL has planned to provide Digital Satellite Phone Terminals (DSPTs) in 465 remote villages of Jammu and Kashmir including 92 remote villages of Ladakh area in accordance with the terms and conditions of the agreement signed between the office of the Universal Service Obligation (USO) Fund and BSNL.

Statement

List of Villages Received from LAHDC for Deployment of INMARSAT Terminal in District Leh

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Name of Village
1	2	3
1.	Nyoma	Khamak
2.		Karzak
3.		Samad Rakchen

1	2	3
4.		Tsaga
5.		Kuyul
6.		Anley
7.		Chumur
8.		Rongo
9.	Durbuk	Tangtse
10.		Safo Karavam
11.		Shayak
12.		Phobrang
13.		Mann
14.	Nobra	Tutuk
15.		Bogdang
16.		Khimi
17.		Kubod
18.		Largyab Yokma
19.		Udmaroo
20.		Charasa
21.		Panamik
22.		Tongstet
23.		Waris
24.	Khalsti	Dha
25.		Hanuyakma
26.		Dipling
27.		Phataksar
28.		Kanji
29.		Mangyu
30.		Nyerak
31.		Lamayuru
32.	Leh	Markha
33.		Sumdo Chhenmo

*[Translation]***Installation of Towers in Delhi and Mumbai**

4748. MOHD. MUKEEM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of towers installed by the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited in Delhi and Mumbai for providing telecommunication facilities and to streamline cellular services;

(b) the number of additional towers approved and population of both the cities likely to be brought under the purview;

(c) the time by which telephone facilities are likely to be provided through MCPC under new scheme to those places where telephone facilities cannot be provided through landline and the percentage of population of both the cities brought under the purview of telecommunication facilities;

(d) whether the Dolphin/Trump signals in Delhi are not functioning properly; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Sir, MTNL Delhi has installed 317 towers for its cellular mobile services (Dolphin and Trump) to cover Delhi and NCR towns, viz., Ghaziabad, Noida, Faridabad and Gurgon.

Similarly, MTNL, Mumbai has installed 332 towers for its mobile service to cover Mumbai, Thane Municipal Corporation, Navi Mumbai, Panvel City, Kalyan City and Dombivali City.

(b) It is proposed to provide additional 154 towers under MTNL, Delhi Unit and 128 towers in Mumbai Unit for better coverage commensurate with the total capacity of 8 lakhs connection being added.

(c) Satellite based MCPC technology is provided in hilly terrain in low traffic areas. Both units of MTNL are covered through wire line as well as wireless technology. The present tele-density of Delhi and Mumbai are 16.35 and 20.69 respectively.

(d) and (e) In some pockets, problem of poor signal has been noticed. To improve the services besides expansion of network, micro BTS in hotels, stations and other buildings have been installed.

Promotion of Inter-State Water Transport

4749. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering the need of promoting inter-State water transport in the country;

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

(c) the agreements arrived at the meeting of the Inter-State Water Transport Development Council held in Delhi recently?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) and (b): The Government has already declared three national waterways namely (i) the Ganga from Allahabad to Haldia passing through the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal, (ii) the Brahmaputra from Dhubri to Sadiya passing through the State of Assam and linking West Bengal through Indo-Bangladesh protocol routes and Sunderbans, and (iii) West Coast Canal in the State of Kerala. Basic infrastructural facilities namely navigational channel, navigational aids, and terminals are being provided in a phased manner by Inland Waterways Authority of India on these national waterways. Further, the following two inter-state river/canal systems are being considered for declaration as National Waterways.

(i) Kakinada-Pondicherry canals integrated with Godavari and Krishna Rivers linking the States of Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu and Union Territory of Pondicherry, and

(ii) East Coast Canal integrated with Brahmani River and Mahanadi delta linking the States of Orissa and West Bengal.

Government is also committed to promotion of coastal shipping as a viable mode of inter-state water transport. Towards this end, the following steps have already been taken:

(i) Coastal ships are exempted from light dues.

(ii) The vessel related charges for coastal vessels are not to exceed 60% of corresponding charges for other vessels. Similarly, cargo/container related charges for all coastal cargo/containers, other than thermal coal, POL including crude oil and iron ore & iron pellets are not to exceed 60% of normal cargo/container related charges.

(c) No such meeting has taken place in the recent past.

Tempering with Meters

4750. SHRI JAI PRAKASH (MOHANLAL GANJ): Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of PCO owners are tempering with the pulse rate of their meters causing loss to the telephone users; and

(b) if so, the mechanism available with the Government to tackle this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Sir, some complaints in this regard have been received in MTNL and BSNL.

(b) Following mechanisms are available to tackle the problem of tampering with meter pulse:

- * Periodic surprise checks by the staff;
- * PCO of the franchisee found to be violating guidelines can be closed by following due procedure;
- * Judicial proceedings under law can be initiated against the erring franchisee for cheating public;
- * Public can seek Redressal under Consumer Protection Act.

Deaths Due to Unsafe Abortions

4751. SHRI BHUPENDRASINH SOLANKI:
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:

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

(a) whether Government is aware that 20 thousand women die every year in the country due to unsafe abortions and this number is constantly on the rise;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to take any concrete measures to check this;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the time by which these measures will be taken and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) According to the Sample Registration System of the Registrar General of India for 1998, the Maternal Mortality Rate in the country is 407 per 1,00,000 live births and unsafe abortions account for about 8.9% of all maternal deaths in the country. Reliable estimates on the extent of unsafe abortions are not available. However, based on the above data of registrar General of India about 12,100 maternal deaths take place due to unsafe abortion.

(b) to (e) Under the ongoing Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Programme which has been under implementation in all States & UTs since 1997, efforts are being made to increase availability and accessibility to safe abortion services by providing MTP equipment and undertaking need-based training to assist states in making MTP facilities available at Primary Health Centre level. Funds are also being provided to the States for hiring services of private doctors trained in MTP techniques for visiting Primary Health Centres/Community Health Centers periodically. Information, education and communication and counseling services are also provided. These efforts will continue in the 2nd Phase of Reproductive and Child Health Programme during April 2005–2010.

To cut down the delays in approval of private MTP Clinics, the MTP Act-1971, has been amended as recently as December 2002, wherein the authority to approve clinics has been decentralized to the districts.

Manual Vacuum Aspiration (MVA), a simple and safe technique for termination of early pregnancy at PHC level has been made part of the programme. A Pilot Project on MVA technique is now being implemented in sixteen districts of eight selected states to study the feasibility for expanding the same to the rest of the country.

On the recommendation of ICMR, Drug Controller of India has permitted the use of Oral Abortion Pills for

termination of early pregnancies with the provision that these pills will be sold only on prescription of an expert (Gynaecologist) and used in hospitals/institutions with backup facilities for blood transfusion and MTP services.

Contraceptive services are being provided as part of the Family Welfare Programme free of cost to people in the reproductive age group.

Criteria for National Highways

4752. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria laid down by the Government for announcing National Highways and its link roads;

(b) whether there is imbalance in the construction of National Highways in various States of the country;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

(d) the details of the length of National Highways, State-wise;

(e) the steps taken by the Government to accelerate the construction works of Highways;

(f) whether the Government has received any proposal regarding the National Highways from Rajasthan;

(g) if so, the details thereof and by when the proposal would be cleared; and

(h) the National Highways notified for Rajasthan by the Government and the time by which entrustment order is likely to be issued in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The criteria for declaration of National Highways is enclosed as statement-I

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The details of State-wise length of National Highways in the country at present is at statement-II

(e) Appointment of separate Nodal Officer for expediting land acquisition and clearance of ROBs/RUBs

from railways, regular meeting with railways, termination of contractors who have poorly performed, regular review meetings with the contractors, consultants are some of the steps which have been taken for expediting the construction works of National Highways. In addition, quarterly meetings are held with State PWDs and corrective actions are taken to solve the bottlenecks and problem areas. An empowered Committee of Secretaries (COS) has been constituted to address Central-State issues and other problems impeding progress of works.

(f) and (g) In February 2004, the Ministry had declared 7457 kms of State Roads including 988 kms in Rajasthan as National Highways. Thereafter, the Government of Rajasthan has submitted 17 numbers of proposal for a length of 2715 kms for conversion of 17 state roads as National Highways. Due to financial and other constraints, at present, emphasis is being given for development of existing National Highways instead of declaring more roads as National Highways. The Rajasthan Government has been informed accordingly.

(h) In February, 2004, total six new National Highways were declared in the State of Rajasthan. All these National Highways except 5 km of NH-71B have been entrusted to State Government of Rajasthan *vide* Gazette Notification dated 29.10.2004.

Statement I

Criteria for Declaration of National Highways

1. Roads which run through the length and breadth of the country.

Statement II

State-wise Length of National Highways in the country

Sl. No.	Name of State	National Highway No.	Total Length (in km)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4, 5, 7, 9, 16, 18, 43, 63, 202, 205, 214, 214A, 219, 221 & 222	4472
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	52, 52A & 153	392
3.	Assam	31, 31B, 31C, 36, 37, 37A, 38, 39, 44, 51, 52, 52A, 52B, 53, 54, 61, 62, 151, 152, 153 & 154	2836

2. Roads connecting adjacent countries.
3. Roads connecting the National Capital with State Capital and roads connecting mutually the State Capitals.
4. Roads connecting major ports, large industrial centers for tourist centers.
5. Roads meeting very important strategic requirements.
6. Arterial roads which enable sizeable reduction in travel distance and achieve substantial economic growth thereby.
7. Roads which help opening up large tracts of backward area and hilly regions.
8. National Highways grid of 100 Km is achieved.
9. The road must be up to the standard laid down for State Highways—both in its technical requirements as well as the land requirements.
10. The road and right of way must be free of any type of encroachment and should be the property of the State Government.
11. The right of way required for the National Highways (preferably 45m, minimum 30m) must be available for acquiring, free of encroachments and the State Government would complete acquiring formalities within six months.

1	2	3	4
4.	Bihar	2, 19, 28, 28A, 28B, 30, 30A, 31, 57, 57A, 77, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 98, 99, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107 & 110	3537
5.	Chandigarh	21	24
6.	Chhattisgarh	6, 12A, 16, 43, 78, 111, 200, 202, 216, 217 & 221	2184
7.	Delhi	1, 2, 8, 10 & 24	72
8.	Goa	4A, 17, 17A & 17B	269
9.	Gujarat	6, 8, 8A, 8B, 8C, 8D, 8E, 14, 15, 59, 113 & NE-1	2871
10.	Haryana	1, 2, 8, 10, 21A, 22, 64, 65, 71, 71A, 71B, 72, 73 & 73A	1468
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1A, 20, 21, 21A, 22, 70, 72, 73A & 88	1208
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	1A, 1B & 1C	823
13.	Jharkhand	2, 6, 23, 31, 32, 33, 75, 78, 80, 98, 99 & 100	1805
14.	Karnataka	4, 4A, 7, 9, 13, 17, 48, 63, 67, 206, 207, 209, 212 & 218	3843
15.	Kerala	17, 47, 47A, 49, 208, 212, 213 & 220	1440
16.	Madhya Pradesh	3, 7, 12, 12A, 25, 26, 26A, 27, 59, 59A, 69, 75, 76, 78, 79, 86, 86A & 92	5200
17.	Maharashtra	3, 4, 4B, 4C, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 16, 17, 50, 69, 204, 211 & 222	4176
18.	Manipur	39, 53, 150 & 155	959
19.	Meghalaya	40, 44, 51 & 62	810
20.	Mizoram	44A, 54, 54A, 54B, 150 & 154	927
21.	Nagaland	36, 39, 61, 150 & 155	494
22.	Orissa	5, 5A, 6, 23, 42, 43, 60, 75, 200, 201, 203, 203A, 215, 217 & 224	3704
23.	Pondicherry	45A & 66	53
24.	Punjab	1, 1A, 10, 15, 20, 21, 22, 64, 70, 71, 72 & 95	1557
25.	Rajasthan	3, 8, 11, 11A, 11B, 12, 14, 15, 65, 71B, 76, 79, 79A, 89, 90, 112, 113, 114 & 116	5585
26.	Sikkim	31A	62
27.	Tamil Nadu	4, 5, 7, 7A, 45, 45B, 45C, 46, 47, 47B, 49, 66, 67, 68, 205, 207, 208, 209, 210, 219 & 220	4183
28.	Tripura	44 & 44A	
29.	Uttaranchal	58, 72, 72A, 73, 74, 87, 94, 108, 109, 119, 121, 123 & 125	1991

1	2	3	4
30.	Uttar Pradesh	2, 2A, 3, 7, 11, 12A, 19, 24, 24A, 25, 25A, 26, 27, 28, 28B, 28C, 29, 56, 56A, 56B, 58, 72A, 73, 74, 75, 76, 86, 87, 91, 91A, 92, 93, 96, 97 & 119	5599
31.	West Bengal	2, 6, 31, 31A, 31C, 32, 34, 35, 41, 55, 60, 60A, 80, 81 & 117	2325
32.	Andaman and Nicobar	223	300
Total			65569

[English]

Health Services in NE/Backward Areas

4753. SHRI RANEN BARMAN:
SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to provide proper health services in the North-Eastern States, tribal areas, hilly areas and backward areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of programmes to be implemented and the targets fixed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), which has been launched on 12th April 2005, is a national effort at ensuring effective healthcare through a range of interventions at individual, household, community, and most critically at the health system levels. The goal of the Mission is to improve the availability of and access to quality healthcare by people, specially those residing in rural areas including the poor, women and children. The Mission adopts synergistic approach by relating health to determinants of good health *i.e.* nutrition, sanitation, hygiene and safe drinking water.

The Mission seeks to provide effective healthcare to the poor, the vulnerable and to marginalized section of the society throughout the country with a special focus in 18 underserved states which also include 8 North Eastern states *viz.* Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura, Nagaland, Manipur, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh.

The Plan of action includes increasing public expenditure on health to 2-3% of GDP from the current level of 0.9% reducing regional imbalance in health infrastructure, optimization of health manpower, decentralization and district management of health programmes, community participation and ownership of assets, induction of management and financial personnel into district health system, integration of organizational structures and pooling of resources, and operationalizing community health centers into functional hospitals meeting Indian Public Standards in each Block of the country.

Digital Map of Delhi

4754. SHRI FRANCIS FANTHOM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had assigned the National Informatics Centre the task to prepare a digital map of Delhi to facilitate the development of the region;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by when this work will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The mapping of National Capital Territory of Delhi was initiated under the NORAD (Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation) programme. A feasibility study was conducted by an international team and a pilot project was taken up to carry out utility mapping for Delhi City. Subsequently, Delhi Government joined the project. Most of the utility agencies in Delhi are stake holders in this project.

(c) The mapping work has already been completed.

[*Translation*]

Telephone Facility with STD

4755. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:
SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE PATIL:
SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV:

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

(a) the number of talukas or tehsils possessing telephone facility with STD in Orissa, Maharashtra and Bihar as on date, separately;

(b) the number of talukas in each of the above States without these facilities; and

(c) the time by which STD facility is likely to be provided in such talukas' headquarters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Sir, all the talukas/tehsils in Orissa and Maharashtra are possessing telephone facility with STD. In Bihar, there is no concept of taluka/tehsil. However, all the 101 Subdivisions (which are below District level) are possessing telephone facility with STD.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

[*English*]

Community information Centres in Assam

4756. SHRI NARAYAN CHANDRA BORKATAKY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Community Information Centres in Assam;

(b) whether the Government has plans to increase the number of VSAT stations in Assam;

(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 (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Department of Information

Technology (DIT) has set up 219 Community Information Centres (CICs) providing connectivity through VSATs at Block Headquarters in Assam.

(b) to (d) At present there is no proposal to increase VSATs in Assam as CICs were set up in all the Block Headquarters existing at the time of initiation of project.

[*Translation*]

Development/Expansion of Telecom Works

4757. SHRI M. ANJAN KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the works undertaken for development, expansion and upgradation of telecom. services in rural and urban areas of Andhra Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that the above works are progressing at a snail's pace in the rural areas; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) The details of the works undertaken for development, expansion and upgradation of telecom services in rural and urban areas of Andhra Pradesh during the last three years is given in statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. However, for the faster development of telecom network in remote rural areas, the following steps have been taken:

(i) Large scale deployment of Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) network in rural areas to substitute the landline network.

(ii) Relaxation of the outdoor cable norms to 5 Kms against the earlier standard of 2.5 Kms for landline connectivity wherever such demand exists.

(iii) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) is deploying its mobile network in all the Highways, important towns, pilgrim centres and State highways in that order of priority, which gives incidental coverage to large parts of rural areas.

Statement

Details of the Works Undertaken for Development, Expansion and Upgradation of Telecom Services in Rural and Urban Areas of Andhra Pradesh during the last three years

Sl. No.	Work Item		Year 2002-03	Year 2003-04	Year 2004-05
I. DEVELOPMENT					
1.	New Telephone exchange	Urban	13	11	12
		Rural	141	65	24
		Total	154	76	36
2.	OFC (RKMs.)		3868	804	400
3.	VPT Provided	Rural	0	0	180
4.	Broadband	Urban	—	—	37 DSLAMs installed
5.	WLL (No. of BTSs Commissioned)		07	107	
II. EXPANSION					
Expansion of L/L Switches	Urban		24,186	(—) 137,973	21,248
	Rural		129,793	244,235	20,010
Expansion of WLL Capacity			3500	113,500	—
III. UPGRADATION					
1.	SBM to RSU Conversion		121	180	202
2.	C256 conversion to AN RAX		0	308 Boards	838 Boards

Note: OFC—Optical Fibre Cable

RKMS—Route Kilometers

BTS—Base Transmitting Station

L/L—Land Line

SBM—Single Base Module

RSU—Remote Switching Unit

AN RAX—Access Node Rural Automatic Exchange

Imbalance amongst States in Medical Education

4758. SHRI RAGHUVeer SINGH KOSHAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that there is

serious imbalance amongst States in the field of medical education, particularly with regard to number of medical colleges;

(b) if so, the details of Government and non-Government Medical Colleges in the country, at present, State-wise; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to remove the said imbalance amongst States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Information is given in the statement enclosed.

(c) As per the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, as amended and the Regulations made thereunder, it is for

the State Government to decide whether they need a medical college or not. The Central Government is giving permission for opening of new medical college based on the Essentiality Certificate given by the respective State Governments and availability of infrastructural facilities. However, under the scheme of Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna, Central Government has proposed to set up 6 (six) AIIMS-type institutions in under-served areas in terms of availability of medical infrastructure, high incidence of mortality and morbidity, inadequate facilities for super speciality services, and medical education.

Statement

Number of Medical Colleges in the Country State-wise as on 25.4.2005

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of Medical Colleges		Total
		Govt.	Private	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10	20	30
2.	Assam	3	—	3
3.	Bihar	6	2	8
4.	Chandigarh	1	—	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	—	2
6.	Delhi	5	—	5
7.	Goa	1	—	1
8.	Gujarat	8	5	13
9.	Haryana	1	2	3
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2	—	2
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	1	4
12.	Jharkhand	3	—	3
13.	Karnataka	4	27	31
14.	Kerala	6	8	14
15.	Madhya Pradesh	5	2	7
16.	Maharashtra	19	19	38
17.	Manipur	1	—	1
18.	Orissa	3	—	3
19.	Pondicherry	1	4	5
20.	Punjab	3	3	6
21.	Rajasthan	6	2	8
22.	Sikkim	1	—	1
23.	Tamilnadu	13	8	21
24.	Uttar Pradesh	9	3	12
25.	Uttaranchal	—	2	2
26.	West Bengal	9	—	9
	Total	125	108	233

*[English]***Anti-Cancer Drug for Treatment of Infertility**

4759. SHRI VIJAYENDRA PAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether anti-cancer drug Letrozole is banned for treatment of infertility;

(b) if so the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the clinics which are openly using the banned drugs for infertility and the action taken by the Government against such clinics?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The drug letrozole, has been approved as an oral anti-cancer drug for marketing. However, the use of the drug for the treatment of infertility has been published in the Medical Journals and its use by the Gynecologists. Such use of a drug by Medical Practitioners for an indication, not yet officially approved is considered as "Off-label use of drugs". Since Letrozole has not been approved for treatment of infertility, there is no question of banning it for the same.

(c) Question does not arise.

*[Translation]***Telephone Adalats in West Bengal**

4760. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which the telephone adalats were held in each district of West Bengal during the last two years;

(b) the number of cases received in these adalats during the last two years, year-wise;

(c) the number of cases disposed of, district-wise; and

(d) the details of concessions provided to the telephone subscribers and the rules laid down for holding telephone adalats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) to (d) The details are given in statement-I & II enclosed.

Statement I

*Details of the Telephone Adalats held during the last 2 years in West Bengal
Circle including Kolkata Telephone District*

Name of SSA	Date of holding of adalat	1.4.2003 to 31.3.2004			1.4.2004 to 31.3.2005			
		Number of cases received	Number of cases disposed	Details of relief given (in Rs.)	Date of holding of Adalat	Number of cases received	Number of cases disposed	Details of relief given (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Asansol	14/06, 06/03	4	4	0	16/12	10	10	0
Bankura	10/04, 15/07, 20/11	14	14	0	12/5, 18/11, 17/01	214	214	0
Berhampore	16/05, 21/11	81	81	146554	16/06, 17/11	16	16	20507
Calcutta (Rural)	17/06, 12/09, 22/11, 11/03	Nil	Nil	0	10/06, 13/09, 17/12, 21/03	50	50	0
Coochbehar	20/08, 09/03	2	2	0	8/7	2	2	6900
Jalpaiguri	23/06, 08/10	Nil	Nil	0	22/04, 21/10	20	20	2935
Kolkata Telephone District	23/04, 30/07, 08/08, 20/08, 22/08, 28/08, 24/03	173	136	300.00, 499 days rent rebate, 1647 call units	16/4, 21/4, 04/06, 16/12, 17/12, 17/01	88	83	926.81
Kharagpur	22/05, 19/11	25	25	0	14/07, 23/11, 25/02	151	151	3381

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Krishnanagar	24/06, 16/10, 25/03	54	54	0	28/05	11	11	0
Malda	04/04, 09/06, 11/11	26	26	30000	16/04	35	35	12000
Purulia	31/01	21	21	4450	25/02	42	42	6669
Raiganj	14/05, 17/07, 09/12	Nil	Nil	0	07/07, 26/08, 14/10, 07/12, 30/01, 20/03	28	28	0
Siliguri	19/04, 15/07, 17/10, 12/2	70	69	1079	21/04, 21/08, 15/01, 25/03	30	30	4504
Suri	13/06, 18/09, 21/11, 10/03	10	10	5478	27/05, 28/10, 16/10, 25/03	8	8	958
Gangtok	14/05, 17/07, 16/10, 18/12, 21/03	50	50	0	13/04, 27/08, 25/11	42	42	0

Statement II

No. 12-1/2001-(PG)
Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited
(A Government of India Enterprise)
10th floor, Chandralok Building
Janpath, New Delhi-110001

Dated: 22.6.2001

To
All Heads of Telecom Circles and Districts
Sub : Holding of Telephone Adalats.

References: 18-1/87-PG&I dated 11-6-87
18-1/87-PG&I dated 8-2-88
18-1/87-PG&I dated 17-9-89
18-1/87-PG&I dated 22-5-92
18-1/87-PG&I dated Oct., 96
2-2/2000 PEG (PG) dated 16-12-2001
2-2/2000-PG dated 9-2-2001
12-1/2001-PG dated 20-3-2001

In order to bring Department and aggrieved Customer face to face and settle the customer's problems on an appointed date, it was decided to form Telephone Adalats in Telecom Circles and Districts as an internal arrangement of the departments.

Scope

The scope of Telephone Adalat as per the earlier orders was to cover all problems relating to telephone services such as excess billing complaints, service complaints, non provision/delayed provision of telephone connections etc. Now the scope of Telephone Adalats shall cover all Telecom Services provided and billed by the respective Telecom Circles/Districts. Adalat headed by CGMs can also consider the cases of appeals against the decisions of the Adalat chaired by SSA head and the cases which are not individual and/or having a repercussion in whole of the Circle. The appeal shall be based on the facts presented before the SSA Adalat. Adalat headed by SSA heads can also consider cases of excess billing which have been rejected by them as Administrative heads. Cases more than three months old only be considered by Adalats.

Jurisdiction and Venue:

The Jurisdiction of Telephone Adalats conducted by CGM shall be his Telecom Circle/District. The jurisdiction of the Telephone Adalat conducted by SSA head shall be his SSA.

Committee:

Following will be the Constitution of the Committee.

(i) Adalat headed by CGM

- | | |
|--|----------|
| (a) CGM of Telecom Circle/Districts | Chairman |
| (b) Financial Advisor of Circle/District | Member |
| (c) Engineering Officer next to CGM in Circle Office | Member |
| (d) SR. DDG/DDGs nominated | One |

(ii) List of nominee from BSNL headquarter is mentioned in Annexure-I.

Frequency Date and Time:

CGMs are to hold Adalats once in three months and SSA heads are to hold Adalats once in two months. The Adalats should be conducted at regular interval. The date and time can be decided by the Chairman of the Adalats. In case of Metro Districts CGM can hold Adalat once in three months and Area GMs may hold the Adalat once in two months. In case of SSAs where more than one CGM is holding independent charge, then all such independent GMs will hold independent Adalats for their area once in two months.

Publicity:

The information of holding Adalats by CGM and SSA head may be given wide publicity through local News Paper and Electronic Media. Concerned MP and MLAs may be intimated in advance. A gap of atleast 30 days should be provided between the date of publication and date of Adalat. Last date to receipt of applications may be 15 days before the date of Adalat.

Decision Making:

The decision of the Adalat should be in speaking order. The Adalat conducted by CGM shall evaluate the quality of Adalat conducted by his subordinates.

Record Keeping:

Consolidated information about number of cases settled, amount of rebate given and other relevant information pertaining to whole Circle may be maintained in the Circle Office. This information may be kept in the Circle website so that customers or BSNL headquarter can have access and the credibility of Telecom Circle/District is improved. After each Circle level Adalat, the representative from BSNL HQ attending the Adalat shall give a brief (one paragraph) report through his Sr. DDG/DDG to Sr. DDG (PG) who shall maintain a record in his unit.

Sd/-
Sr. DDG (PG)

[English]

Indians in Bangladesh Jails

4761. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether nine Indians were arrested in Bangladesh on March 11, 2005 and they are currently lodged in jails;

(b) if so, the total number of Indians in Bangladesh jails as on April 1, 2005; and the grounds on which they have been arrested/imprisoned indicating the charges against them; and

(c) the steps so far taken to secure their release and facilitate their return to India at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Yes, Sir. Nine Indian nationals from Tripura were arrested on March 11, 2005 in Laksham, Comilla district of Bangladesh.

(b) The precise number of Indians in Bangladesh jails as on April 1, 2005 is not known since the Government of Bangladesh does not inform the High Commission of India in Dhaka about the arrests. However, according to available information, 738 Indian nationals were in Bangladeshi jails as on January 2004. Indians are generally arrested on charges of violating Bangladeshi immigration laws.

(c) The High Commission of India in Dhaka is in continual contact with the Bangladesh Foreign Ministry and other authorities to secure consular access as well as their early release and repatriation.

Pending Road Proposals

4762. SHRI K.C. SINGH "BABA": Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of proposals regarding construction of new National Highways and repair/renovation of existing Highways made by the NHA are pending for financial sanction of the Government.

(b) if so, the details of all such proposals pending will the Government and the reasons for delay in clearing these proposals; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to expedite the clearance of the said proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Deaths of Infants

4763. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that 20 babies die every minute according to the annual report of WHO as reported in the 'Hindustan Times' dated April 7, 2005;

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

(c) the position of India in this regard as per WHO;

(d) the reasons for the death of the infants as given by the WHO;

(e) the details of death toll in this regard; and

(f) the details of steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to stop such deaths among infants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (e) According to the publication "World Health Report, 2005" and "Facts and Figures from World Health Report- 2005" both published

by World Health Organization around 10.6 million children die globally before reaching the age of 5 years. Of these, 4.0 million die within 28 days of birth.

WHO, in the report under reference, have also indicated the neo natal mortality rate *i.e.* deaths of babies under 28 days, for India as 43 per 100 live births for the year 2000. This is in keeping with the estimates of the Registrar General of India for the same year which was 44 per 1000 live births. Based on this data, it is estimated that about 1.1 million babies in India die before the age of 28 days.

According to WHO, the major causes of deaths among children under 5 years of age are acute respiratory infections (19%), diarrhea (18%), malaria (8%), measles (4%), HIV/AIDS (3%) and neo-natal conditions mainly pre-term birth asphyxia and infections (37%).

(f) The child health is an integral part of the on-going Reproductive and Child Health programme of Government of India which is being implemented in all states since 1977. Under this programme, the major interventions focused on reducing deaths among infants and children are immunization against vaccine preventable diseases *i.e.* tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, measles and polio, with Hepatitis-B being taken up as a pilot project, control of deaths due to diarrhea, control of deaths due to acute respiratory infections, prophylaxis against vitamin-A deficiency and iron deficiency anemia, essential new born care, promotion of exclusive breastfeeding and appropriate complementary feeding practices. Integrated Management of neonatal and Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI) is recognised as a technically superior package and will be implemented in the country in a phased manner in the second phase of RCH II, which has stated in April, 2005.

[*Translation*]

Availability of Health Facilities

4764. PROF. CHANDER KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) The details of the medical care facilities proposed to be made available to every citizen for achieving the targets of 'Health for All' programme; and

(b) the status of medical care facilities available to citizens at present *vis-à-vis* the targets of 'Health for All' programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) According to the 1983 National Health Policy, the Government was committed to achieve the goal of 'Health of All' by 2000 AD through the universal provision of comprehensive primary healthcare services. Significant strides have been made in terms of the development of health infrastructure and achievement of select indicators like IMR, MMR, CBR, CDR etc. A decentralized public health system, ensuring a more equitable access to health services, vast network of infrastructure, increased facilities under the State Health System projects being implemented in selected States with World Bank assistance are all geared towards addressing the growing medical requirements. Further, with a view to removing regional imbalances and availability to tertiary health facilities and quality health care education, 6 AIIMS like institutions are being set up in the under-served areas of the country and another 7 institutions will be upgraded to that level.

[*English*]

Pending Proposals under National Family Benefit Scheme

4765. SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases under the National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) for Below Poverty Line (BPL) persons and the number of families sent by the Government of Orissa for approval by the Union Government since 2000 till date;

(b) whether all these cases have been cleared by the Union Government; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in granting approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the house.

Inspection of CGHS Hospitals and Diagnostic Centres

4766. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:
SHRI D.B. PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Standing Committee of the CGHS inspected the hospitals and diagnostic centres providing health care to the CGHS beneficiaries;

(b) if so, the findings of the inspection team alongwith the names of private hospitals and diagnostic centres found guilty for violating the norms; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against such hospitals and diagnostic centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Standing Committee made the following observations:

- (i) Some of the hospitals were found to be admitting CGHS patients for a period longer than what was required.
- (ii) Some of the hospitals were showing routine cases/elective surgery as emergency cases.

(iii) Hospitals were found performing procedures for which they were not authorised/recognised under CGHS.

(iv) The hospitals/diagnostic centers were overcharging the CGHS beneficiaries through intentional hiking of the bills, unrelated and irrelevant investigations, and sundries being charged over and above the ceiling of approved package rates under CGHS for various medical procedures/tests/investigations.

(v) The CGHS recognised Diagnostic centers were found performing investigations that were incorrect, irrelevant and not advised to the patient by the Government doctor.

The action taken against the CGHS recognised private hospitals/diagnostic centers that were found violating the norms of the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) entered into by the Director, CGHS with the Authorised Signatory of the recognised hospitals, is enclosed as statement.

Statement

S.No.	Name of Hospital/D. Centre	Action Taken
1	2	3
DELHI		
1.	North Point Hospital (P) Ltd.	CGHS has stopped referring the beneficiaries to the hospitals/diagnostic centres. Derecognised vide OM No. REC-24/2001-02/JD(M)/CGHS/DELHI/CGHS(P) dated 16.3.05
2.	NOIDA Medicare Center	
3.	Sri Ram Singh Hospital & Heart Institute	
4.	Saroj Hospital	
5.	R.B. Seth, Jessa Ram & Bros. Charitable Hospital	
6.	R.G. Stone Urological Research Institute	
7.	Millennium Bone Densitometry & Osteoporosis Research Center	
8.	Dr. Chopra's Bone Densitometry Center & Lab.	
9.	Millennium Hospital	

1	2	3
PUNE		
1.	N.M. Wadia Hospital.	Referral of CGHS beneficiaries stopped.
2.	Grant Medical Foundation Ruby Hall Clinic.	-do-
TRIVANDRUM		
1.	P.R.S. Hospital	Derecognised <i>vide</i> OM No.S.11011/25/2001-CGHS Desk-II/CGHS(P) dated 11.4.05.
HYDERABAD		
1.	Aware Hospital	Referral of CGHS beneficiaries stopped to this hospital.
2.	Sharavana Hospital	-do-
3.	Smt. Bhagwan Devi Hospital	-do-
4.	Konark Diagnostic Center	-do-
5.	Medicity Hospital	-do-
6.	Yashoda Super Speciality Hospital	-do-
7.	CDR hospital	-do-
8.	Apollo Hospital	-do-
MEERUT		
1.	The Yashlok Hospital & Nurshing Home	Referral of CGHS beneficiaries stopped.
2.	Tulsi Hospital	-do-
3.	Madhu Nursing Home	-do-

Zoning Atlas for Industrial Sites

4767. SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Zoning Atlas for industrial sites has been taken up in many districts;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including their names;

(c) whether Zoning Atlas will be extended to all the districts in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) The Zoning Atlas for Siting of Industries has been taken up for 142 Districts in the country at a scale of 1:2,50,000. A list of 142 Districts is enclosed as statement.

(c) and (d) In the 10th Five Year Plan it is proposed to cover 60 Districts in addition to above 142 Districts. The additional 60 Districts have to be selected after consulting the States.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement*List of Districts*

1. East Godavari
2. Medak
3. Rangareddy
4. Parakasham
5. Srikakulam
6. Chittoor
7. Kumool
8. Vizianagram
9. West Godawari
10. Nellore
11. Ananthapur
12. Guntur
13. Urban Kamrup
14. Rural Kamrup
15. Goalpara
16. Sibsagar
17. Dibrugarh
18. Goalaghat
19. Tinsukia
20. Nagoan
21. Cachar
22. Jorhat
23. East Singhbhum
24. West Singhbhum
25. Patna
26. Ranchi
27. Vaishali
28. Saran
29. Ara
30. Baghalpur
31. Muzaffarpur
32. Hazaribagh
33. Chatra
34. Raipur
35. Bilaspur
36. Panchmahals
37. Jamnagar
38. Junagadh
39. Porbandar
40. Amreli
41. Kutch
42. Kheda
43. Anand
44. Valsad
45. Navsari
46. Surat
47. Surendernagar
48. Bharuch
49. Narmada
50. Vadodara
51. Rajkot
52. Ahmedabad
53. Solan
54. Sirmour
55. Una
56. Bilaspur
57. Shimla
58. Kullu

59. Kangra
60. Kinnaur
61. Mandi
62. Chamba
63. Hamirpur
64. Lahaul
65. Spiti
66. Srinagar
67. Jammu
68. Anantnag
69. Puthwama
70. Mysore
71. Bangalore (Urban)
72. Bellary
73. Belgaon
74. Raichur
75. Mandya
76. Palakkad
77. Ernakulam
78. Kannur
79. Kasargod
80. Khozhikode
81. Malappuram
82. Chhindwara
83. Sagar
84. Dhar
85. Raisen
86. Indore
87. East Imphal
88. West Imphal
89. Thoubal
90. Bishnupur
91. Ratnagiri
92. Pune
93. Aurangabad
94. Ri-Bhoi
95. East Khasi Hills
96. East Garo Hills
97. West Garo Hills
98. Jaintia Hills
99. South Garo Hills
100. Sundergarh
101. Cuttack
102. Jagatsingpur
103. Sambalpur
104. Jaipur
105. Kendrapara
106. Deogarh
107. Jharsuguda
108. Puri
109. Keonjhar
110. Mayurbhanj
111. Ludhiana
112. Jalandhar
113. Kapurthala
114. Amritsar
115. Udaipur
116. Rajasmund
117. Alwar
118. Kota
119. Tiruvallur
120. Kancheepuram

121. Coimbatore
122. Vellore
123. Tuticorin
124. West Tripura
125. North Tripura
126. South Tripura
127. Dhalai
128. Ghaziabad
129. Bulandshahar
130. Meerut
131. Baghpat
132. Unnao
133. Moradabad
134. Muzaffarnagar
135. Bankura
136. Midnapore
137. Jalpaiguri
138. Hooghly
139. Bardhaman
140. 24 Paraganas South
141. Pondicherry
142. Goa

Transfer of Agro Meteoric Activities to ICAR

4768. DR. K. DHANARAJU: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that Indian Farmers are suffering for want of proper information from Meteorological Department regarding weather forecast;

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

(c) whether the Indian Meteorological Department is the nodal agency of the Union Government for all aspects of whether related matters;

(d) if so, whether the research work in this regard is being done by an institute controlled by Indian Council for Agricultural Research which results in the lack of coordination and also affects research findings related to agriculture;

(e) if so, whether there is any proposal to transfer the Agro meteoric activities handled by the IMD to the ICAR; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) In order to provide timely meteorological information to the farmers the India Meteorological Department (IMD) provides services to the farming community through its Regional, and State level forecasting offices and dedicated Agro meteorological Advisory Services. These advisories covering all the States are issued from a network of 20 Agromet. Advisory Service (AAS) units, and are disseminated through print media, radio and the Doordarshan in local languages. The forecasting offices issue Farmer Weather Bulletins, twice daily, and are disseminated through AIR in local languages in popular farming programmes. Agromet Advisory Bulletins, issued bi-weekly in consultation with State Agricultural Departments, contains very specific advisories on recommended agricultural operations in the context of the expected weather. IMD is upgrading its observational networks and forecasting systems to further improve these services.

In addition to these services being provided by IMD, the National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF) of the Department of Science & Technology (DST) is also providing agricultural advisories through agricultural universities. In order to extend the reach of these services, NCMRWF has been operating 83 Agro-advisory services (AAS) units in various agro climatic zones of the country. During this year they have been increased to 107.

(c) Yes, Sir. The India Meteorological Department is the National weather service of the country and the Principal Government agency in all matters relating to Meteorology, Seismology and allied subjects.

(d) Several research groups including ICAR laboratories engage in research in areas related to agro-

meteorology. IMD provides all inputs particularly data to these institutions and also coordinates with them in areas of mutual interest. In fact several ICAR centres are functioning as AAS Units of the NCMRWF under DST. NCMRWF works in collaboration with IMD on a daily basis.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise in view of (e) above.

[*Translation*]

Pesticides in Bottled Drinking Water

4769. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken notice of presence of pesticides in bottled drinking water of various brands;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the bureau of Indian Standards proposes to change the standards of test in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The Standards for

'packaged drinking water' and 'packaged mineral water' have been prescribed under PFA Rules, 1955.

The requirements for pesticide residues for 'packaged drinking water' has been revised vide notification GSR 554 (E) dated 18.7.2003 (w.e.f. 1.1.2004) as follows:

(i) Pesticide Residues considered individually:

Not more than 0.0001 mg/litre (The analysis shall be conducted by using internationally established test methods meeting the residue limits specified herein)

(ii) Total Pesticide Residues:

Not more than 0.0005 mg/litre (The analysis shall be conducted by using internationally established test methods meeting the residue limits specified herein).

The requirements for pesticide residues for 'packaged mineral water' has been prescribed as follows:

Pesticide Residues—Below Detectable Limits

(c) and (d) The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), New Delhi has now revised the standards on methods of residue analysis and categorized them in 16 different pesticides groups for 'packaged drinking water' and 'packaged mineral water'. The list of pesticides to be analysed in these products and the method of analysis prescribed for the same are enclosed as statement I & II. The methods now prescribed by BIS are internationally established test methods meeting the residue limits specified under PFA Rules 1955.

Statement I

(*Clause*)

Standards on Methods of Residue Analysis (Packaged Drinking Water)

Sl. No.	Name of Pesticide	Test Methods	
		USEPA	AOAC
1	2	3	4
1.	DDT (o,p & p,p- isomers of DDT, DDE & DDD)	508	990.06
2.	γ-HCH (Lindane)	508	990.06
3.	α, β & δ-HCH	508	990.06
4.	Endosulfan (α, β and Sulphate)	508	990.06

1	2	3	4
5.	Monocrotophos	8141A	—
6.	Ethion	1657A	—
7.	Chlorpyrifos	525.2, 8141A	—
8.	Phorate (Phorate and its oxygen analogue <i>i.e.</i> phorate sulphoxide and phorate sulphone)	8141A	—
9.	2, 4-D	515.1	—
10.	Butachlor	525.2, 8141A	—
11.	Isoproturon	532	—
12.	Alachor	525.2, 507	—
13.	Atrazine	525.2, 8141A	—
14.	Methyl Parathion (Methyl Parathion and its oxygen analogue <i>i.e.</i> methyl-paraoxon)	8141A	ISO 10695
15.	Malathion (Malathion and its oxygen analogue <i>i.e.</i> malaoxon)	8141A	
16.	Aldrin and dieldrin	525.2	990.06

Note: Test methods are for guidance and reference for testing laboratory. In case of two methods, USEPA method shall be the reference method.

Statement II

(Clause 6.3)

Standards on Methods of Residue Analysis (Mineral Water)

Sl. No.	Name of Pesticide	Test Methods	
		USEPA	AOAC
1	2	3	4
1.	DDT (o,p & p,p- isomers of DDT, DDE & DDD)	508	990.06
2.	γ -HCH (Lindane)	508	990.06
3.	α , β & δ -HCH	508	990.06
4.	Endosulfan (α , β and Sulphate)	508	990.06
5.	Monocrotophos	8141A	—
6.	Ethion	1657A	—
7.	Chlorpyrifos	525.2, 8141A	—

1	2	3	4
8.	Phorate (Phorate and its oxygen analogue <i>i.e.</i> phorate sulphoxide and phorate sulphone)	8141A	—
9.	2, 4-D	515.1	—
10.	Butachlor	525.2 8141A	—
11.	Isoproturon	532	—
12.	Alachor	525.2, 507	—
13.	Atrazine	525.2, 8141A	—
14.	Methyl Parathion (Methyl Parathion and its oxygen analogue <i>i.e.</i> methyl-paraoxon)	8141A	ISO 10695
15.	Malathion (Malathion and its oxygen analogue <i>i.e.</i> malaoxon)	8141A	
16.	Aldrin and dieldrin	525.2	990.06

Note: Test methods are for guidance and reference for testing laboratory. In case of two methods, USEPA method shall be the reference method.

**Filling up or Reservation Quota
for SCs/STs/OBCs**

4770. SHRI LALMANI PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position in regard to filling up of posts reserved for scheduled castes scheduled tribes and other backward classes in all categories of posts;

(b) whether reserved quota has been filled up completely with no backlog of vacancies;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the time by when reserved quota will be filled up completely;

(e) whether action is proposed to be taken against the officers responsible for not filling up the reserved posts;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS

AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHAURI):

(a) Representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Central Government Services (excluding sweepers) as on 1.1.2003 is 16.52 per cent and 6.46 per cent respectively. Information about representation of Other Backward Classes in Services is not centrally maintained.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Some posts reserved for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes remain vacant for reasons like non-availability of suitable candidates belonging to these categories etc.

(d) A Special Recruitment Drive has been launched to fill up the backlog of vacancies reserved for Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes in a time bound manner. However, it is not possible to state by when the reserved vacancies will be filled completely.

(e) to (g) Flouting of Government instructions including those relating to reservation policy for SCs, STs and OBCs amounts to misconduct making the delinquent official(s) liable to disciplinary action under the conduct rules.

[English]

Modernisation of Medical Colleges in Kerala

4771. SHRI P. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has submitted any proposal to the Union Government for the upgradation and strengthening of emergency facilities at medical colleges/hospitals of Thiruvananthapuram;

(b) if so, the action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Union Government is considering to provide financial assistance to various medical colleges in Kerala to improve the infrastructure facilities and modernization; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) An amount of Rs. 144.86 lakhs has been released for upgradation of Trauma Care facilities at Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram *vide* this Ministry's letter dated 21st March, 2005.

(c) and (d) Presently, there is no specific scheme to provide financial assistance to Medical Colleges for improving its infrastructure facilities etc.

Foreign Patients in Indian Hospitals

4772. SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY:
SHRI MUNSHI RAM:
PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:

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

(a) the average number of patients in the country per doctor;

(b) the number of foreign patients who came to India for medical treatment/surgery during each of the last three years, country-wise;

(c) whether this increased flow of foreign patients in Indian hospitals will not inflate the cost of medical treatment for Indian patients in those hospitals;

(d) if so, the manner in which their interest will be protected;

(e) the number of registered allopathic and homeopathic doctors as on date in the country separately;

(f) the number of doctors out of them practicing in the Primary Health Centres in the rural and hilly areas; and

(g) the number of new health centres opened in the rural areas by the Government in 2004-05?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The doctor-patient ratio varies from case to case depending upon various factors like the type of disease, nature of specialization, type of patient care required *viz.* Indoor/outdoor. No statistics are being compiled about doctor-patient ratio. However, as per the figures obtained from the Medical Council of India, the allopathic doctor-population ratio at present works out to 1:1722.

(b) The country-wise information regarding foreign patients coming to India for medical treatment/surgery is not maintained.

(c) and (d) Hospitals in India are increasingly modernizing their equipments and moving towards more effective provision of health services. As services extended to foreign tourists are not at the cost of Indian patients, interest of the latter group will be protected.

(e) There are registered 6,39,729 Allopathic and 2,01,484 Homeopathic medical practitioners.

(f) According to available information 21,974 doctors are posted in the Primary Health Centres.

(g) Available data indicates that 4962 Health Centres have been opened during April 2003 to Sept. 2004.

Assistance to Sri Lanka for Cancer Hospitals

4773. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has pledged a \$ 7.5 million grant assistance to Sri Lanka for building a state-of-the-art Cancer hospital in Colombo;

(b) if so, whether both the Government have signed any Memorandum of Understanding in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the amount sanctioned for this purpose so far; and

(e) the amount spent by the hospital so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (e) According to the Ministry of External Affairs, a net amount of US \$ 7.5 million has been announced for opening an India Cancer Centre at Colombo, Sri Lanka with technical expertise from Government of India. Details of the project are being worked out in consultation with Government of Sri Lanka and no amount has been sanctioned or no expenditure incurred for this purpose.

[*Translation*]

Jobs to Dependents

4774. SHRI MUNAWAR HASSAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names, designations and dates of demise of employees in various offices under control of Chief Post Master General, Delhi Circle whose dependents have not been provided jobs on compassionate ground by the department during the last three years till March 31, 2005;

(b) the names/addresses of persons eligible for appointment on compassionate ground along with the details of cases that have been accepted/rejected/yet to be decided for the said period, year-wise;

(c) whether the government accommodation is likely to be got vacated by taking a decision in the cases which have been rejected as also those awaiting a final decision; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) The names, designations and dates of demise of deceased employees in various offices under the control of the Chief Post Master General, Delhi Circle whose dependents have not been provided jobs on compassionate ground by the department during the last three years, year-wise and till March 31, 2005 are given in the enclosed statement-I to IV respectively.

(b) The names/addresses of the applicants for appointment on compassionate ground alongwith the details of cases that have been accepted/rejected/yet to be decided for the said period, year-wise are placed at statement-V to IX respectively.

(c) Yes, as per the instructions on the subject, the dependents of the deceased employee can be permitted to retain the government accommodation for a period of two years after the death of the employee whether the case is rejected or is awaiting a final decision.

(d) Eviction proceedings are going on in three cases.

Statement I

Details of Deceased employees whose Dependent's Case for Compassionate Appointment Considered during the Period of 1.1.2002 to 31.12.2002.

Sl. No.	Name of Deceased	Designation	Date of death
1	2	3	4
1.	Amrik Singh	PA	4.7.2001
2.	Rajinder Singh	SA	6.10.2001
3.	Rameshwar	SPM	6.1.2001
4.	Vijay Kumar II	SA	17.11.2001

1	2	3	4
5.	Vikram Ram	Chowkidar	25.3.2001
6.	Shyam Sunder Sharma	SPM	19.9.2001
7.	Mohar singh II	Mailman	31.10.2001
8.	Ramesh Chand	Postman	13.6.2001
9.	Jawahar Lal	Postman	2.5.2001
10.	Prem Singh	Packer	19.5.2001
11.	Madho Prasad	SA	29.8.2001
12.	Ram Babu Sharma I	SA	20.9.2001
13.	Mukesh Kumar	Postman	20.5.2001
14.	Smt Kallo Devi	Frash	22.5.2001
15.	Jaswant Singh IV	Mail Man	22.11.2001
16.	Mangtu Ram Sharma	SA	13.12.2001
17.	Karamveer Singh	Postman	16.8.2001
18.	Gyanender Kumar Rastogi	PA	26.12.2001
19.	Raj Kumar Sharma	DO (PLI)	10.3.2000
20.	Suraj Mal	Packer	19.1.2002
21.	Nathu Ram	Mail Man	13.11.2001
22.	Rajender Prasad Sharma	PA	25.1.2002
23.	Balbir Singh	Postman	19.4.2001
24.	Roshan Lal Goel	SPM	25.10.2001
25.	Mahesh Nand	SA	2.1.2002
26.	Gyasi Ram	Packer	28.6.2001
27.	Tara Chand-I	Mailman	26.12.2001
28.	Hardyal	Mailman	1.2.2002
29.	Raghubir Singh	PA	12.3.98
30.	Suresh Chander Gupta	Mailman	11.12.2001
31.	Rattan Singh	Mailman	17.11.2001
32.	Kamal Bakshi	UDC SBCO	25.4.2001
33.	Gopi Chand Rathi	Head Postman	3.8.2001

1	2	3	4
34.	Bhagwan Singh Khatri	SA	10.3.2002
35.	Sukhram	Head Mail Peon	17.5.2002
36.	Mohan Lal Sharma	Postman	29.3.2002
37.	Roshan Lal	Postman	20.12.2001
38.	Zile Singh	Postman	17.12.2000
39.	Vijay Kumar Sexena	LDC	6.12.98
40.	Tek Ram	Postman	3.1.2002
41.	Om Prakash	PA	1.2.2001
42.	Mehar Singh	Tech. Supervisor	25.3.2002
43.	Sadhu Ram	Postman	29.10.2001
44.	V.P. Singh II	PA	2.12.2001
45.	Umed Singh	Postman	27.6.2002
46.	Bani Singh	Mailman	6.2.2002
47.	Ishwar Chander Gupta	SA	24.2.2002
48.	Virender Kumar Gaur	PA	16.9.2001
49.	Om Prakash	Despatch Rider	6.7.2002
50.	Raghu Bir Singh	Postman	16.1.2001
51.	Birender Kumar Kaushik	PA	8.12.2001
52.	Shyam Lal	Packer	15.8.2002
53.	Satish Kumar	Postman	28.4.98

Statement II

Details of Deceased Employees whose Dependent's Case for Compassionate Appointment Considered during the period of 1.1.2003 to 31.12.2003

Sl.No.	Name of deceased	Designation	Date of death
1	2	3	4
1.	Dharam Chand	PA	1.4.2002
2.	Shiv Lal-III	SA	20.10.2002
3.	L.P. Yadav	ASPOs HQ	14.6.2002

1	2	3	4
4.	Puran Mal	Packer	4.1.2002
5.	Raj Roop	Packer	20.11.2002
6.	Tej Pal Sharma	Mailman	9.10.2002
7.	Beg Raj Singh	PA	28.12.2001
8.	Ramesh	Postman	14.10.97
9.	Brahma Prakash	Mail Man	11.9.2002
10.	Dalip Chand	PA	21.5.2000
11.	Charan Singh	PA	30.4.2002
12.	Lekh Raj Arya	Mail Man	9.12.2002
13.	Chander Bhan	Packer	16.8.2001
14.	Surender Pal Ghai	PA	14.10.2001
15.	Rumal Singh	ASRM	10.11.2002
16.	Sat Narayan-III	Mail Man	5.5.2002
17.	Cautam Prasad	PA	15.6.2002
18.	Ishwar Singh	Postman	5.5.2002
19.	Bhola Singh	PA	21.11.2002
20.	Krishan Kumar Sharma	Mailman	28.10.2002
21.	Harbans Lal	Postman	13.10.2000
22.	Shyam Singh	Driver	4.3.2003
23.	Prabhu Nath Rai	LDC	12.7.2002
24.	Jai Prakash Saxena	Sr. Accountant	14.12.2002
25.	Sardar Singh	SPM	1.12.2002
26.	Sri Ram	PA	20.10.2002
27.	Dhani Ram	SPM	14.2.2002
28.	Ashkaran	Mailman	24.10.2002
29.	Dharam Singh	Postman	2.2.2003
30.	Jai Veer Singh	Postman	25.2.2003
31.	jai Singh	Driver	4.7.98

1	2	3	4
32.	Chander Pal Singh-II	Mailman	14.6.2000
33.	Durga Devi	NTC Frash	26.12.2002
34.	Jai Bhagwan	Postman	23.2.2001
35.	Ram Avtar Singh	Postman	5.1.2003
36.	Dhani Ram-I	Mailman	10.1.2003
37.	Laxman Prasad	HRO	19.2.2002
38.	Jai Singh	Postman	4.11.2001
39.	Karan Singh	Postman	28.12.2002
40.	Kali Charan	Chowkidar	3.1.2003
41.	Prabhu Dayal	PA	12.4.2003
42.	Hukum Chand	PA	28.2.2003
43.	Devender Singh	Head Stg. Assistant	2.5.2003
44.	Shivaji Mehto	Mail Peon	13.7.2003
45.	Ramesh Kumar	Postman	23.10.2002
46.	Purshottam Lal	Stg. Asstt.	16.4.2003
47.	Bashir Ali	Stg. Asstt.	22.6.2003
48.	Chander Pal Sharma	PA	14.4.2003
49.	Suresh Chand-I	Mailman	17.2.2003
50.	Kapoor Singh	PA	15.1.2003
51.	Ganga Prasad	Postman	29.4.2002
52.	Ishwar Singh	Postman	10.1.98
53.	Jagdish Rai Sharma	SPM	20.12.2002
54.	Duli Chand	Mailman	5.7.2003
55.	Balbir Singh	Postman	29.5.2003
56.	Ishwar Singh	Stg. Postman	18.3.2003
57.	Som Nath	PA	7.4.99

Statement III

Details of Deceased Employees whose Dependent's Case for Compassionate Appointment Considered during the period of 1.1.2004 to 31.12.2004

Sl. No.	Name of deceased	Designation	Date of death
1	2	3	4
1.	Babu Lal Meena	Jr. Accountant	5.6.2001
2.	Anil Kumar-II	Mailman	17.6.2003
3.	Khazan Singh	Carpainter	28.10.2003
4.	Renuka Bhardwaj	PA	22.5.2002
5.	Jai Pal	Asstt. Meson	9.7.2003
6.	Satish Kumar Tyagi	Sr. Accountant	29.3.2003
7.	Ram Mehar Sharma	SPM	16.7.2003
8.	Lila Kishan Khanna	Stg. Asstt.	26.11.2003
9.	Surender Singh	PA	3.11.2003
10.	Giri Prasad	PA	13.8.2003
11.	Ram Singh	SA	7.10.96
12.	Ashok Kumar	Postman	19.6.2003
13.	Ram Kishan-II	Mailman	19.12.2003
14.	Jai Ram Meena	PA	5.1.2003
15.	Chander Pal Singh	PA	24.3.2002
16.	Balbir Singh	SA	2.11.2003
17.	Ram Kumar	PA	3.1.2004
18.	Satbir Vats	APM	29.12.2003
19.	Ravi Kumar	Mailman	6.9.2003
20.	Suti Prakash	Cleaner	27.1.2004
21.	J.S. Satija	PA	15.9.2003
22.	Ramesh	Safai Karamchari	9.11.2003
23.	Rajinder Kr. Bansal	Mailman	16.2.2004
24.	Umed Singh-I	Mailman	23.12.2003
25.	Bhagwan Dass	Packer	15.3.2004

1	2	3	4
26.	Krishan Lal-III	SA	26.3.2004
27.	Randhir Singh	Postman	26.5.2002
28.	Vijay Shankar	Office Asstt.	8.5.2004
29.	Gulshan Kumar Kapoor	ASPM	11.1.2004
30.	Gopal Rao	Sr. Acctt.	10.12.2003
31.	S. K. Berry	Sr. Acctt.	25.2.2004
32.	Shish Pal Singh	SA	25.7.2004
33.	Madan Mohan Kandpal	Sr. Acctt.	28.5.2000
34.	Daya Nand Pandey	Stg. Postman	2.5.2004
35.	Ram Phal Antle	Postman	26.12.2002
36.	Ved Prakash Bhardwaj	PA	9.11.2003
37.	Vijay Pal Singh	Postman	9.3.2003
38.	Ajit Kumar	Mailman	29.5.2004
39.	Khazan Singh	Sweeper	29.5.2004
40.	Radhey Shayam	Stg. Asstt.	10.5.2004
41.	Ved Prakash II	Stg. Asstt.	31.7.2004
42.	Chander Pal	PA	18.1.2003
43.	Markandey	Mailman	2.4.2004
44.	Mool Chand Saini	Mailman	30.7.2001
45.	Subhash Chand	Postman	19.6.2003
46.	Jagbir Singh	Postman	13.11.2003
47.	Raj Kumar-IV	Stg. Asstt.	8.11.2001

Statement IV

Details of Deceased Employees for the Period of 1.1.2005 to 31.3.2005 whose Cases will be considered against the Vacancies for the year 2005

Sl. No.	Name of deceased	Designation	Date of death
1	2	3	4
1.	Satish Chander Mishra	Waterman	11.10.2004
2.	Ferozi Lal	Safai Karmachari	21.4.2004

1	2	3	4
3.	Madan Mohan Shourie	Jr. Accounts Officer	23.10.2004
4.	Ram Kumar II	Postman	21.8.2004
5.	Hukam Chand	Gr. D	6.12.2003
6.	Brij Lal	PA	28.3.2004
7.	Braham Singh II	Stg. Asstt.	14.11.2004
8.	Hari Dev	PA	27.10.2004
9.	Ishwari Prasad	Mailman	13.2.2004
10.	Rajbir Singh	Stg. Postman	12.7.2004
11.	Kesar Devi	Farash	9.10.2004
12.	Radhey Shayam	Stg. Postman	17.4.2004
13.	Prem Raj	Postman	29.10.2003
14.	Man Singh I	Stg. Postman	14.4.2004
15.	Jai Gobind	Stg. Asstt.	10.1.2005
16.	Gangadhar Manjhi	Head Mail Peon	20.11.2004
17.	Babu Ram	Stg. Postman	21.4.2004

Statement V

Details of Names and Address of the Applicants whose Cases have been Accepted during the last 3 years till 31.3.2005

Sl.No.	Name of deceased/ Dependent	Designation	Date of Death	Address
1	2	3	4	5
2002				
1.	Banwari Lal Sharma (Kuldeep Gautam (Son))	PA	17.10.2001	Qtr no. 173 Sector 6 R.K. Puram ND-22
2.	Jai Om (Sahwanti Devi (Wife))	Packer	6.6.2001	VIII & PO Dhansa ND-73
2003				
1.	Nanka Ram (Chander Mohan (Son))	Packer	25.12.2002	H.N. 577 Gali No. 10, D Block Magol Puri Delhi-83
2.	Radha Mohan Mehto (Rajesh Kumar (Son))	Postman	20.5.1997	H. No. 62, Part-III Deep Enclave Vikas Nagar ND-110059

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Pawan Kumar (Vikrant Verma (Son))	Stg. Asstt.	3.6.2001	RZ-137, J Block Dharma Pura Colony Najafgarh ND-43
2004				
1.	Jitender Kumar (Smt. Shashi Bala (wife))	Mailman	12.11.2003	H. N. 1262 V & PO Jharsa Near High School Telephone Tower Gurgaon Hr.
2.	Hardwari Lal (Jitender Kumar (son))	Postman	27.7.2000	RZ-A 50 Arjun Park, Najafgarh ND-43.
3.	Rajesh Kumar-III (Smt. Alka Rani (wife))	Mailvan driver	30.8.2008	RZ-18 D/1 Gali No. 1 Main Sagar Pur ND-46

Statement VI

*Details of Names and Address of the Applicants whose Cases have been rejected
for the Period of 1.1.2002 to 31.12.2002*

Sl. No.	Name of the Applicant	Name of deceased	Designation	Date of death	Address as per available records
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Manpreet	Amrik Singh	PA	4.7.2001	WC-276.Sunder Puri ND-12
2.	Pawan Kumar	Rajinder Singh	SA	6.10.2001	Vill & PO Bhadara Distt. Sonipat Hr.
3.	Thanu Ram	Rameshwar	SPM	6.1.2001	Vill Neemkar, Tehsil Ballabgarh Faridabad, Haryana
4.	Sushil Kumar	Vikram Kumar II	SA	17.11.2001	D-171, Moti Bagh New Delhi- 110021
5.	Bijender Kumar	Vikram Ram	Chowkidar	25.3.2001	Q.No. 1799. GPO Compound Kashmiri Gate, Delhi-6
6.	Kapil Sharma	Shyam Sunder Sharma	SPM	19.9.2001	1013/62A, Shiv Mandir Gali No. 10, Mauj Pur Delhi-53.
7.	Vinod Kumar	Mohar Singh II	Mailman	31.10.2001	K-87 JJ Colony Wazir Pur, Delhi-52
8.	Mahinder Singh	Ramesh Chand	Postman	13.6.2001	C-6 Ambedkar Vihar, New Delhi-94
9.	Karamveer	Jawahar Lal	Postman	2.5.2001	2/81 Gali No. 7 Harizan Basti New Rohtak Road, Delhi-5
10.	Rajiv Ratan	Prem Singh	Packer	19.5.2001	H.No. 1/16 P & T Qtr. ND-3

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Rajesh Kumar	Madho Prasad	SA	29.8.2001	4350, Bhairon Street, New Sadak Delhi-110006
12.	Radhey Shyam	Ram Babu Sharma-I	SA	20.9.2001	C-542, Chhajipur Dhruv Gali Shahdara, Delhi-32.
13.	Suman	Mukesh Kumar	Postman	20.5.2001	H.No. 402 Ward No. 13 Vishwkarma Colony Gohana Sonipat, Haryana.
14.	Manohar Lal	Smt. Kalko Devi	Frash	22.5.2001	16/372 Kalyanpuri Delhi-92
15.	Amit Kumar	Jaswant Singh-IV	Mail Man	22.11.2001	H.No.. 208 Ward No.-9 Tateri Patti Bharbhania Aggarwal Mandi Distt. Bagpat, UP.
16.	Naresh Kumar	Mangtu Ram Sharma	SA	13.12.2001	RZK-55 Kamat Park Gali No. 6 A (Indira Park) Palam Colony Delhi.
17.	Manoj Kumar	Karamveer Singh	Postman	16.8.2001 Delhi-41.	C-2/21, Swam Park Mundka
18.	Saroj Rastogi	Gyanender Kumar Rastogi	PA	26.12.2001	73 Deepali Pritam Pura, Delhi-34
19.	Shashi Bala	Raj Kumar Sharma	DO (PLI)	10.3.2000	H.N.495 Bakhtawar Pur, Delhi-36.
20.	Pradeep Kumar	Suraj Mal	Packer	19.1.2002	Vill & PO Bhatgaon Distt. Sonipat Haryana.
21.	Bharat	Nathu Ram	Mailman	13.11.2001	H.No. 3408-9 Chowk Ramayya Ram Bazar Mori Gate, Delhi-6.
22.	Shailender Sharma	Rajender Prasad Sharma	PA	25.1.2002	H.No. 36 Friends Enclave Rajinder Park, Nangloii, Delhi-41
23.	Suresh Kumar	Balbir Singh	Postman	19.4.2001	D-96 JJ Colony, Wazirpur, Delhi
24.	Deepak Goyal	Roshan Lal Goel	SPM	25.10.2001	H.N. A-1/88, Hastal Road, Uttam Nagar, New Delhi-59.
25.	Sushil Kumar	Mahesh Nand	SA	2.1.2002	Flat No. 773, Sector-6 R.K. Puram New Delhi-22.
26.	Sanjeet	Gyasi Ram	Packer	28.6.2001	Vill. & PO Nahri, Distt. Sonipat Haryana
27.	Praveen Kumar	Tara Chand-I	Mailman	26.12.2001	Vill & PO Badshahpur, Distt. Gurgaon

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Sarla	Hardyal	Mailman	1.2.2002	C-92 Tagore Garden Extn. ND-27.
29.	Kishore Kumar	Raghubir Singh	PA	12.3.98	VPO Rajokari Pahari ND-38.
30.	Vikas Gupta	Suresh Chader Gupta	Mailman	11.12.2001	A-128 Shiv Mandir Marg Mandawali Fazalpur, Delhi-92.
31.	Nikhil	Rattan Singh	Mailman	17.11.2001	Vill Gharouli, PO Vasundhara Enclave, Delhi-96
32.	Deepankar	Kamal Baksi	UDC SBCO	25.4.2001	C-49 Nehru Vihar Near Timarpur Delhi-54.
33.	Azad Singh Rathi	Gopi Chand Rathi	Head Postman	3.8.2001	8/248, DDA Flats, Kalkaji ND-19.
34.	Vinod Khatri	Bhagwan Singh Khatri	SA	10.3.2002	H.N. 74/8, Pana Udyan Narela Delhi-40.
35.	Nawal Kishore	Sukhram	Head Mail Peon	17.5.2002	H.No. 161. Vill. Fatehpur Bori, New Delhi-30
36.	Sanjeev Sharma	Mohan Lal Sharma	Postman	29.3.2002	H.No.476. Ramaniwas, Indra Colony, Rohtak
37.	Naresh Kumar	Rohsan Lal	Postman	20.12.2001	Vill. Dadhavi PO Baroh Distt. Hamirpur (HP)
38.	Sanjeev Kumar	Zile Singh	Postman	17.12.2000	H.No.732, Navada Bazar, Nazafgarh, N.D.-43
39.	Arjun Saxena	Vijay Kumar Saxena	LDC	6.12.98	Flat No.33, Type-III, IT Colony. Uttari Pritampur, Delhi
40.	Anil Kumar	Tek Ram	Postman	3.1.2002	H.No.156, Chirag Delhi, New Delhi-17
41.	Pankaj Sharma	Om Prakash	PA	1.2.2001	Vill. Rundhi, Tehsil Palwal, Distt. Faridabad
42.	Krishan Kant	Mehar Singh	Tech. Supervisor	25.3.2002	H.No.B-175, Budh Nagar, Inderpuri, New Delhi-12
43.	Jogi Ram	Sadhu Ram	Postman	29.10.2001	H.No.142, Double Storey, Tilak Vihar, New Delhi-18
44.	Sanjeev Kumar	V.P. Singh II	PA	2.12.2001	H.No.9570, Tokri Walan, Azad Market, Delhi-110006.
45.	Raj Kumar	Umed Singh	Postman	27.6.2002	H.No.865/15, Phimi Road. Vill. Mundka, Nangloi, Delhi-41

1	2	3	4	5	6
46.	Anil Kumar	Bani Singh	Mailman	6.2.2002	Vill. Bapas Kidhai Post Pahari Thana Pataudi, Distt. Gurgaon (Haryana)
47.	Naveen Kumar	Ishwar Chander Gupta	SA	24.2.2002	H.No.202, Vill. Sanoth, Nerela, Delhi-110040
48.	Omwati	Virender Kumar Gaur	PA	16.9.2001	H.No.88, Vill Burari, Delhi-110084
49.	Rajesh Kumar	Om Prakash	Despatch Rider	6.7.2002	H.No.1/4649/38, New Modern Shahdara, Delhi-11002
50.	Sumitra	Raghu Bir Singh	Postman	16.1.2001	Vill. Hasanpuri PO Ujwa, New Delhi-110073
51.	Vijay Kumar Kaushik	Birender Kumar Kaushik	PA	8.12.2001	H.No.E46-A, Gali No. 17-A, Shad Nagar, Palam, N.D.-45
52.	Deepak	Shyam Lal	Packer	15.8.2002	H.No.B13-4, Kali Bari, P&T Colony, New Delhi-110008.
53.	Ajay Kumar	Satish Kumar	Postman	28.4.98	RZ-4A, Uttam Nagar, New Delhi-110059.

Statement VII

Details of names and address of the applicants whose cases have been rejected for the Period of 1.1.2003 to 31.12.2003

Sl. No.	Name of Applicant	Name of Deceased	Designation	Date of death	Address
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ashok Kumar	Dharam Chand	PA	1.4.2002	778/6 R.K. Puram ND-22
2.	Suresh Chand	Shiv Lal-III	SA	20.10.2002	Vill. Hazratpur, PO Dharpa BO distt. Bulandshahar, UP
3.	Sujata Yadav	L.P. Yadav	ASPOs HQ	14.6.2002	D-172, New Ashok Nagar, Delhi-110096.
4.	Virender Singh	Puran Mal	Packer	4.1.2002	Vill. Mundela Khurd, P.O. Mundela Kalan, Delhi-110073
5.	Yogesh Kumar	Raj Roop	Packer	20.11.2002	H. No. 277, Vill. Pochanpur Dhulsaras, New Delhi-45.
6.	Raj Rani	Tej Pal Sharma	Mailman	9.10.2002	A-196, Gali No. 2, Kamal Vihar Karawal Nagar, Delhi-45.

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Raj Kumari	Beg Raj Singh	PA	28.12.2001	H. No. 260. Phase-4 Shiv Vihar, Delhi-94
8.	Dharmender	Ramesh	Postman	14.10.97	A-829 Mangolpuri, Delhi-83
9.	Gajender Singh	Braham Prakash	Mailman	11.9.2002	H.N. 464. 21 Gali No. 3 Om Ngr Gurgaon, Haryana
10.	Mukesh Kumar	Dalip Chand	PA	21.5.2000	Q.N. 949, Block 21, Baba Khark Singh Marg, ND-1
11.	Devinder Singh	Charan Singh	PA	30.4.2002	Vill & PO Muna Mazra Distt. Jhajjar, Haryana
12.	Guru Datt Sharma	Lekh Raj Arya	Mailman	9.12.2002	Vill & PO Dhanoura. Distt. Ghaziabad
13.	Chhatar Singh	Chander Bhan	Packer	16.8.2001	R/O 60-B Humayun Pur, New Delhi-29
14.	Pankaj Kumar Ghai	Surender Pal Ghai	PA	14.10.2001	26 Radhey Shyam Park, Parwara Rd. Delhi-51
15.	Arvind Kumar Vimal	Rumal Singh	ASRM	10.11.2002	H.N. 1/3980, Bhagwanpur Khera Loni Rd., Shahdra Delhi-32
16.	Mukesh Kr. Bhatia	Sat Narayan-III	Mailman	5.5.2002	2541, Bara Chamarwada Tilak Bazar, Delhi-6
17.	Sanjay Kumar	Gautam Prasad	PA	15.6.2002	EPT-28 Dev Nagar, New Delhi-5
18.	Rani	Ishwar Chander	Postman	5.5.2002	C-2/397 Nand Nagari, Delhi-93
19.	Surender Singh	Bhola Singh	PA	21.11.2002	D-164, Moti Bagh, New Delhi-21
20.	Munni Devi	Krishan Kumar Sharma	Mailman	28.10.2002	H.N. 44/1 Guruwalan ki Dharamshala, Yamuna Bazar, Delhi-6
21.	Ravin Chitkara	Harbans Lal	Postman	13.10.2000	Vill & PO Kanouda The Bhadurgarh Distt. Jhajjar, Haryana
22.	Sunil Singh	Shyam Singh	Driver	4.3.2003	30/3 A Type-II P&T Qtrs. K.B. Marg, New Delhi
23.	Ajay Kumar	Prabhu Nath Rai	LDC	12.7.2002	D-526 Gali no. 13 Bhajan Pura, Delhi-53
24.	Samarth Saxen	Jai Prakash Saxena	Sr. Accountant	14.12.2002	A-27-F DDA Flats Munirka, New Delhi
25.	Devender Singh Solanki	Sardar Singh	SPM	1.12.2002	WZ-642, Palam Village, Badiyai, New Delhi-45.

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	Bijender Kumar	Sri Ram	PA	20.10.2002	Vill Garhi Wala PO Bindrouli Dist. Sonipat, Haryana
27.	Tilak Singh	Dhani Ram	SPM	14.2.2002	Kashni Sadan Muksia Market Karawal Nagar, Delhi-94
28.	Amit Kumar	Ashkaran	Mailman	24.10.2002	H.N. 1/4046 Ram Nagar Vistar Loni Rd. Shahdra ND-32
29.	Govind Ram	Dharam Singh	Postman	2.2.2003	Vil & PO Dhansa ND-73
30.	Vijay Kumar	Jai Veer Singh	Postman	25.2.2003	Vill & PO Ujwa ND-93
31.	Vikas Kumar Tejwal	Jai Singh	Driver	4.7.98	F-280 Ladosarai ND-30
32.	Pintoo Kumar	Chander Pal Singh-II	Mailman	14.6.2000	Vill Firozpur PO Fakharpur Distt. Bagpat, UP
33.	Rajesh Verma	Durga Devi	NTC Frash	26.12.2002	C-14 East Vinod Nagar, Delhi-91
34.	Rakesh	Jai Bhagwan	Postman	23.2.2001	Vill Kalwa, Jind
35.	Arun Kumar	Ram Avtar Singh	Postman	5.1.2003	Vill & PO Ujwa, Nd-73
36.	Arun Sharma	Dhani Ram-I	Mailman	10.1.2003	E-291 Gali No. 8/5 Subhash Vihar Bhajanpura, Dethi-53
37.	Sunil Kumar	Laxman Prasad	HRO	19.2.2002	Q.N. 331, Sarojini Nagar, ND-23
38.	Nimata	Jai Singh	Postman	4.11.2001	RZ-5 Hari Vihar, Karoula, ND-16
39.	Dharam Veer	Karan Singh	Postman	28.12.2002	Vil. Makdola PO Gadhi Hartaru Distt. Gurgaon
40.	Vinod Kumar	Kali Charan	Chowkidar	3.1.2003	4/12 C Type-I P&T Qtr. Kali Bari Marg ND-1
41.	Kishan Kumar	Prabhu Dayal	PA	12.4.2003	H.N. 219 Gali No. 3 Madan Puri Gurgaon
42.	Sanjiv Rana	Hukum Chand	PA	28.2.2003	271, Mungesh Pur Delhi-39
43.	Rakesh Kumar	Devender Singh	Head Stg. Assistart	2.5.2003	Meena Nagar PO Kosi Kalan Mathura
44.	Santosh Mehto	Shivaji Mehto	Mil Peon	13.7.2003	D-1 /20 A, Mansa Rampal, Uttam Nagar, Najafgarh Road, ND-59
45.	Seema	Ramesh Kumar	Postman	23.10.2002	A-79, Gali No. 15, Sanjeev Nagar Delhi-33

1	2	3	4	5	6
46.	Deepak Kumar	Purshottam Lal	Stg. Asstt.	16.4.2003	H.N. 2606 Gali No. 4, Shadipur, ND-8
47.	Shamshad Ali	Bashir Ali	Stg. Asstt.	22.6.2003	IX/4928 A/16 B Street No. 3 East Old Seelampur, Delhi-31.
48.	Ravinder Kumar Gaur	Chander Pal Sharma	PA	14.4.2003	477, East Badarpur, Shahdra, Delhi-32
49.	Tej Prakash	Suresh Chand-I	Mailman	17.2.2000	Makan No.104 C/2 Gali No. 11 Balbir Nagar, Shahdara, Delhi-32
50.	Yugpal	Kapoor Singh	PA	15.1.2003	Vill & PO Karontha Distt. Rohtak Haryana
51.	Surender Kumar Sharma	Ganga Prasad	Postman	29.4.2002	Plot No. 915 East Ara Bhiwari Aiwar Rajasthan
52.	Manoj Kumar	Ishwar Singh	Postman	10.1.98	Vill & PO Daulatpur, New Delhi-43
53.	Amit Paiwal	Jagdish Rai Sharma	SPM	20.12.2002	H.N. 7 Ward No. 22 Prabhu Nagar Mirch Mandi, Sonipat, Haryana
54.	Omprakash	Duli Chand	Mailman	5.7.2003	C-410, Nanak Chand Basti Mohan Gali, Kotia Mubarak Pur, ND-110003
55.	Parveen Kumar	Balbir Singh	Postman	29.5.2003	Vill & PO Prahlad Pur, Delhi-42
56.	Parveen Kumar	Ishwar Singh	Stg. Postman	18.3.2003	H.N. E-10, Pancham Ngr. Sonipat, Haryana
57.	Satyawati	Som Nath	PA	7.4.99	Vill Mandouli Tyagi Mkt. Nand Nagri Delhi-93

Statement VIII

Details of Names and Address of the Applicants whose cases have been Rejected for the Period of 1.1.2004 to 31.12.2004

Sl. No.	Name of Applicant	Name of Deceased	Designation	Date of death	Address
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ravi Kumar Meena	Babu Lal Meena	Jr. Accountant	5.6.2001	Vill Pawana The, Kot putli Distt. Jaipur Raj.
2.	Sita Rani	Anil Kumar-II	Mailman	17.6.2003	Vazirabad Vill. Street No. 6, Delhi-84
3.	Ashok Dev	Khazan Singh	Carpainter	28.10.2003	HPT-126 Sarojini Nagar, ND-23

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Dinesh Kumar	Renuka Bhardwaj	PA	22.5.2002	VII & PO Bhainsru Kalan Distt. Rohtak, Hr.
5.	Bir Singh	Jai Pal	Asstt. Meson	9.7.2003	B-42, JJ colony Matsal Uttam Nagar, ND-59
6.	Yogesh Chand Tyagi	Satish Kumar Tyagi	Sr. Accountant	29.3.2003	Fiat No. 501 Super Tech Plaza Plot No. 43-A Rajender Nagar sector 22, Sahibabad Ghaziabad UP
7.	Mangat Ram	Ram Mehar Sharma	SPM	16.7.2003	524 Gali No. 7 A Swatantra Nagar, Narela Delhi-40
8.	Renuka Khanna	Lila Kishan Khanna	Stg. Asstt.	26.11.2003	C-5, New Govindpura Delhi-110051
9.	Jagjeet Kaur	Surender Singh	PA	3.11.2003	H.N. A-45 Street No. 11 West Vinod Nagar Delhi-110098
10.	Sanjeev Kumar	Giri Prasad	PA	13.8.2003	98-A Jagdamba Colony Johripur Extn., Delhi-94
11.	Rahul Singh	Ram Singh	SA	7.10.96	Village Mohammad Pur PO Bagwat Ganj, Distt. Pratapgarh, UP
12.	Rekha	Ashok Kumar	Postman	19.6.2003	I-II/336, Medangir ND-60
13.	Ajay Kumar	Ram Kishan-II	Mailman	19.12.2003	H.N. 14/404 Triokpuri opposite Shiv Mandir Delhi-91
14.	Kishni Devi	Jai Ram Meena	PA	5.1.2003	H.N. RZP-59 Chanakya Place, Janakpuri, ND-59
15.	Deepak Thakur	Chander Pal Singh	PA	24.3.2002	9/126, Subhash Gali Vishwas Nagar, Delhi-32
16.	Devender Kumar	Balbir Singh	SA	2.11.2003	Vill & PO Nilouthi Delhi-41
17.	Saraswati	Ram Kumar	PA	3.1.2004	H.N. 193 Harsal Vill Uttam Nagar PO, ND-59
18.	Amit	Satbir Vats	APM	29.12.2003	H.N. 419, Vill Dundhera, Distt. Gurgaon, Hr.

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Varun Vardhan	Ravi Kumar	MailMan	6.9.2003	WZ-103/A Ph-I Uttam Nagar, New Delhi-59
20.	Manoj Kumar Sharma	Suti Prakash	Cleaner	27.1.2004	A-12/22 P&T Colony Janakpuri, ND
21.	Gulshan Satija	J.S. Satija	PA	15.9.2003	600 A/8 St. No. 2 Dayanand Nagar Bahadurgarh
22.	Raj Kumar	Rameesh	Safai Karamchari	9.11.2003	B-5/155, Nand Nagri Delhi-92
23.	Sachin Bansal	Rajinder Kr. Banjal	Mailman	16.2.2004	1495, Gali Arya Samaj Sita Ram Bazar, Delhi-6
24.	Brijender Singh	Umed Singh-I	Mailman	23.12.2003	Vill Mubarakpur PO Ranikhera Delhi-81
25.	Deepak Verma	Bhagwan Dass	Packer	15.3.2004	4110 Arya Pur Gali Jain Mandir Subzi Mandi, Old Delhi-54.
26.	Miss Payal	Krishan Lal-II	SA	26.3.2004	602 D/12 A Ward-3 Near Kali Mata Mandir Mehrouli ND-30.
27.	Naresh Kumar	Randhir Singh	Postman	26.5.2002	Khari Ku Jhajjar, Hr.
28.	Dheeraj Sharma	Vijay Shankar	Office Asstt.	8.5.2004	H-1/28 Sector 11 Rohini.
29.	Ram gopal Kapoor	Gulshan Kumar Kapoor	ASPM	11.1.2004	39/7 IInd Floor Near Water Tank Old Rajinder Nagar, ND-7
30.	Garima Telang	Gopal Rao	Sr. Acctt.	10.12.2003	L-57, Sector-12, Noida UP
31.	Pankaj Berry	S. K. Berry	Sr. Acctt.	25.2.2004	EPT-103 Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi-110023.
32.	Sudhir Rana	Shish Pal Singh	SA	25.7.2004	B-764/A Gali No. 3 Ashok Nagar, Delhi-93.
33.	Ankit Kandpal	Maden Mohan Kandpal	Sr. Acctt.	28.5.2000	C-2/209 Yamuna Vihar, Delhi.
34.	Vinod Kumar	Daya Nand Pandey	Stg. Postman	2.5.2004	229/9-C Gali No. 22 Railway Colony Mandawali Fazalpur, Delhi-93

1	2	3	4	5	6
35.	Surinder	Ram Phal Antle	Postman	26.12.2002	VIII Kherwa Bahadurgarh
36.	Yoginder Kr. Bhardwaj	Ved Prakash Bhardwaj	PA	9.11.2003	H.N. 372-B Chirag Delhi, ND-17
37.	Santhosh Devi	Vijay Pal Singh	Postman	9.3.2003	C-31 Vishal Colony ND-41
38.	Yashoda Rani	Ajit Kumar	Mailman	29.5.2004	A-83 Badli Extn. Delhi-40
39.	Lajja Devi	Khazan Singh	Sweeper	29.5.2004	1-15 CID Colony Jor Bagh, ND-3
40.	Rajesh Kumar	Radhey Shayam	Stg. Asstt.	10.5.2004	WZ-470. IInd Floor MS Block, Hari Nagar, ND.
41.	Raj Kumari	Ved Prakash II	Stg. Asstt.	31.7.2004	C-141, JJ Colony Shakar Pur, ND-34
42.	Ravinder Sehrawat	Chander Pal	PA	18.1.2003	VIII & PO Amber HAI ND-45
43.	Ashwani Kumar	Markandey	Mailman	2.4.2004	B-7/4 P&T Qtr. Janakpuri ND-58
44.	Harish Chand Saini	Mool Chand Saini	Mailman	30.7.2001	Ward No. 16 Mjhi Sahab Ka Bagh Khetri Distt. Jhunjhunu, Raj.

Statement IX*Details of Names and Address of the Applicants whose cases are yet to be considered*

Sl. No.	Name of Applicant	Name of Deceased	Designation	Date of death	Address
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Uma Mishra	Satish Chander Mishra	Waterman	11.10.2004	Qtr. Menia-I P&T Colony Dev Nagar, Delhi.
2.	Ashok Kumar	Ferozi Lal	Safai Karmachari	21.4.2004	F-548, Dakshinpuri, ND-62
3.	Vishal Shourie	Madan Mohan Shourie	Jr. Accounts Officer	23.10.2004	48/3B/1 Gali No. 14 East Azad Nagar, Delhi-51
4.	Manoj Kumar	Ram Kumar II	Postman	21.8.2004	D-44 A Gali No. 8 Mandawali Unsil pur, Delhi-92

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Ashok Kumar	Hukam Chand	Gr. D	6.12.2003	Vill. Pandwala Khurd PO Najaf Garh, ND-43
6.	Ashwani Kumar	Brij Lal	PA	28.3.2004	513 Gram Sabha Colony Pooth Kalan, Delhi-41
7.	Ashok Kumar	Braham Singh II	Stg. Asstt.	14.11.2004	C-141 Gali No. 11, Kanti Nagar, Extn. Delhi-51
8.	Rahul Dev	Hari Dev	PA	27.10.2004	S-205 Shakr Pur Gali No. 2 Delhi-92
9.	Asha Devi	Ishwari Prasad	Mailman	13.2.2004	H.N. 30 B Nangloi Extn. No. 2 Delhi-41
10.	Vijay Kumar	Rajbir Singh	Stg. Postman	12.7.2004	N-770 Mangolpuri, Delhi-83
11.	Govind Ram	Kesar Devi	Farash	9.10.2004	F-7, DDA Flat, New Ranjit Nagar, ND-8
12.	Ravinder Kumar	Radhey Shayam	Stg. Postman	17.4.2004	Vill & PO Rawta, ND-73
13.	Pramod Kumar	Prem Raj	Postman	29.10.2003	Vill Shahbad Mohammad Pur, ND-61
14.	Madan Lal	Man Singh I	Stg. Postman	14.4.2004	H.N. 412 Vill & PO Ranikhera Delhi-81
15.	Yogesh Kumar Sharma	Jai Gobind	Stg. Asstt.	10.1.2005	31/2 Tukhmir Pur Ext, Delhi-94
16.	Shashikant Majhi	Gangadhar Manjhi	Head Mail Peon	20.11.2004	Q No. 752 R.K. Puram Sector VI, ND-22
17.	Sunil Kumar	Babu Ram	Stg. Postman	21.4.2004	1/532 Patti Mehra Ghas Madi Barout Vill, Janpad, Baghpat.
18.	Smt. Sheela Kashyap	Subhash Chand	Postman	19.6.2003	Pocket A-3 100 E LIG Flat Mayur Vihar, Phase-III, Delhi-96
19.	Smt. Santosh	Jagbir Singh	Postman	13.11.2003	Vill Kair Najafgarh, New Delhi-43.
20.	Smt. Shashi Bala	Raj Kumar-IV	Stg. Asstt.	8.11.2001	41, Mangal Puri Kanker khera Meerut Cantt.

Four-Laning of National Highway Number-3

4775. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering any action plan for four-laning of National Highway Number-3, known as Agra-Mumbai Highway between Gwalior and Devas;

(b) if so, the outlines of the above action plan;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

[English]

(d) whether the Government also proposes to construct a by-pass for Shajapur city falling on National Highway Number 3, a bridge on Lakhunder river between Shajapur and Makshi and a railway overbridge on Makshi railway crossing; and

(e) if so, by when and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) The present traffic in Gwalior-Dewas section of NH-3 is inadequate for four laning in the entire stretch.

(d) and (e) The State Government was requested to submit proposals for Shajapur Bypass from km 507/4 to km 517/4 alongwith bridge on Lakhunder river at Km 521/6, 10 and bridge on Kalisindh river at km 483/10 on BOT basis. The proposals are yet to be received. The construction of the proposed R.O.B. at Maksi is to be taken up in the Annual Plan 2005-06, depending on the *inter-se* priority and availability of funds. It is too early to indicate any timeframe for these works.

Construction of Overbridge on NH-8

4776. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has started construction of an overbridge from Vapi to Kamrej on National Highway 8 in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the construction works is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir; between Vapi (km 365) and Kamrej (km 248) on National Highway-8, four flyovers and nine under-passes have been constructed. The details of the flyovers and underpasses is enclosed as statement.

Statement

Details of Flyovers and Under-passes Constructed between Vapi (Km. 365) and Kamrej (Km 248) on NH-8 in Gujarat

S.No.	Name of flyover/ underpass	Location/Chainage in km of NH-8	Status as on date
1.	Vapi Flyover	364.694	Completed
2.	Galaxy Flyover	363.410	Completed
3.	Pardi Underpass	346.713	Completed
4.	Vallabh Ashram Underpass	344.380	Completed
5.	Dharampur flyover	337.415	Completed
6.	Dungri Underpass	325.770	Completed
7.	Waghaldhara Underpass	319.800	Completed
8.	Chikhli Underpass	311.985	Completed
9.	Khadsupa Underpass	293.140	Completed
10.	Navsari flyover	285.191	Completed
11.	Puma Underpass	282.252	Completed
12.	Ranodra Underpass	272.450	Completed
13.	Palsana Underpass	269.450	Completed

BSNL Facility in West Bengal

4777. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the BSNL facility is available in all the districts of Paschim Medinipore and Purba Medinipore of West Bengal;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and by when all the districts of these areas are likely to be covered by the BSNL facility;

(d) the total number of SIM cards provided in these areas;

(e) whether the Government is contemplating to enhance WLL facility in urban areas of these districts; and

(f) if so, by when the said facility is likely to commence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) facility is available in all District Head Quarters, Sub-Divisional Headquarters, Gram Panchayats of Paschim Medinipore and Purba Medinipore area of West Bengal through 182 Telephone Exchanges, 35 Mobile Radio Stations and 18 WLL Radio Stations (Wireless in Local Loop).

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) & (b) above.

(d) A total of 35000 SIM Cards has so far been provided in the above areas.

(e) and (f) WLL services have been planned at Egra, Contai, Panskura, Tamluk, Chandrakona Town, Ghatal, Midnapore and Balichak and the services are likely to be available during 2005-06.

[Translation]

Allotment of Telephone Connections

4778. SHRIMATI KALPNA RAMESH NARHIRE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new telephone connections allotted in the country during the period from April, 2004 to December, 2004;

(b) the number of mobile phones out of them;

(c) the number out of these phones allotted in the rural areas; and

(d) the name of the company whose share has been maximum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Total telephone connections provided in the country from April, 2004 to December, 2004 are 1,63,52,229 by Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and Private Operators.

(b) Out of these, 1,40,86,918 are Mobile telephones.

(c) 7,65,216 phones have been provided in rural areas during this period.

(d) BSNL is the main company whose share has been the highest at 22.87% of total telephones.

By-Pass Roads on National Highways

4779. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to construct by-pass roads linking Jaipur-Ajmer road (NH-8) to Jaipur-Tonk road (NH-12), Tonk-Jaipur road (NH-12) to Jaipur-Agra road (NH-11) and Agra-Jaipur road (NH-11) to Jaipur-Delhi road (NH-8); and

(b) if so, the time by which the Government proposes to accord sanction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) There is no proposal to construct these roads.

(b) Does not arise.

**Credibility of Advertisements Pertaining
to Diseases**

4780. SHRI GAURISHANKER CHATURBHUIJ BISEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that though various media advertisements claims are being made to cure incurable diseases like Cancer, AIDS, Epilepsy, Migraine though indigenous and other methods of treatment;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to constitute a Government machinery to check the credibility of such advertisements;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has taken action against the persons who dupe people by giving misleading advertisements; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) The publication of any advertisement relating to drugs or magic remedies for treatment of diseases like cancer, AIDS, epilepsy is an offence under the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954, administered by the State Governments.

(d) and (e) Action in specific cases are taken by the State Governments as provided under the law. Details of actions taken by the State Governments under the Act is not maintained centrally.

Vacant Posts

4781. SHRI TEK LAL MAHTO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts filled in the various circles of Department of Posts and Telecommunications during the last three years along with the number of posts lying vacant as on date, category-wise;

(b) the details of posts lying vacant particularly in Jharkhand State, department-wise; and

(c) the time by when these vacant posts are likely to be filled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD):

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS

(a) Details of the number of posts filled in various circles of Department of Posts during the last three years and the numbers of posts lying vacant are as under:

No. of Posts filled in year-wise and category-wise

Year	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	Total
2002	48	442	2467	382	3339
2003	12	399	2336	199	2946
2004	117	249	1980	117	2463

No. of Posts vacant in different categories

Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	Total
80	316	13495	2864	16755

(b) Details of posts lying vacant in Jharkhand Postal Circle are as follows:

Group	Number of posts lying vacant
A	2
B	4
C	85
D	19

(c) Filling up of the vacancies by direct recruitment and by promotion is an on-going exercise. Promotional vacancies are filled up as and when these vacancies arise. According to the existing instructions, direct recruitment vacancies can be filled up to the extent of 1/3rd of the direct recruitment vacancies arising in the year subject to a further ceiling that this does not exceed 1% of the total sanctioned strength of the Department.

DEPARTMENT OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS

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

[English]

Inflated MTNL Bills

4782. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding inflated bills sent by the MTNL;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to inquire into the matter and refund the excess money charged from the consumers of the MTNL; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The excess billing complaints received from customers are approximately 0.12% of the bills issued

which is very near to the norms prescribed by TRAI (*i.e.* 0.1%).

(c) and (d) No Sir, however, MTNL is having a system of analyzing the excess billing complaints and refunds are being given in genuine cases.

AIDS by Foreign Sex Workers

4783. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the AIDS virus is being spread by foreign sex workers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) As per information available in National AIDS Control Organisation, there has been no reported case of spreading of HIV virus by foreign sex workers in India.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Indian Science Award

4784. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scientists awarded with Indian Science Award by the Government during the last ten years;

(b) the criteria followed by the Government for selection of this award; and

(c) the other details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) The India

Science Award has been instituted recently and the first recipient of this prestigious award is Professor C.N.R. Rao. It is envisaged to be the highest and most prestigious national recognition for outstanding contribution to Science. It will cover all areas of research in science including engineering, medicine and agriculture. The award amount is Rs. 25 lakhs. The Award will be given to a scientist, without any age limit, for major contributions(s) of a path-breaking nature and based on work primarily done in India. The primary and essential criterion should be demonstrated and widely accepted Excellence in Science. The work should have opened a new window of opportunity in the field and must have exceptional originality and demonstrate deep insight of the subject, and not be just voluminous work of an imitative or repetitive nature.

**Lack of Medical Treatment for
Psychiatric Disorders**

4785. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:

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

(a) whether a number of persons are suffering from psychiatric disorders due to lack of medical facilities and medicines;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to provide medical facilities and medicines to such patients; and

(d) the extent of success achieved by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) It is estimated that about 5% of the population suffers from various psychological disorders such as depression, neurotic, stress related and adjustment disorders. About 1% of the population suffers from a serious mental disorder such as psychotic disorders and 0.5% of the population may be in need of active treatment for a serious mental disorder. However, data relating to the number of persons suffering from mental illness, state-wise is not centrally maintained.

(c) and (d) The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments in promoting mental health care. Efforts of the Government now are to diagnose the mentally ill patients at the early stage and treat them through the general health care delivery system. Adequate medical facilities are available to treat the mentally ill patients. In order to provide increased access and better quality of mental health care, the Government's National Mental Health Programme during the Tenth Five-Year Plan envisages to expand District Mental Health Programme to cover 100 districts in the country, strengthen the 37 Government mental health institutes and also psychiatric wings of 75 medical colleges, undertake IEC activities and research and training. So far 94 districts have been covered under the District Mental Health Programme; funds have been released for upgradation of psychiatric wings of 9 medical colleges and strengthening of one mental health institute. Further, funds have also been released for undertaking research and I.E.C. activities.

[English]

Making AIIMS an Autonomous Body

4786. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA:
SHRI S.D MANDLIK:
SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to make the AIIMS an autonomous body outside the Administrative control of the Government;

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

(c) whether the functioning of AIIMS as a regular hospital has adversely affected the research work for which the Institute was set up; and

(d) if so, the steps Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) All India Institute of Medical Sciences is an autonomous body set up under an Act of Parliament. AIIMS is administered through its bodies as per the provisions of the Act and enjoys full

autonomy in patient care, teaching, research and administrative matters. The institute is however, accountable to the Government/legislature, as it is completely funded by the Government.

(c) and (d) The institute has been carrying out research on topics of national importance since its inception. The institute deals with extra-mural research projects funded by various national and international agencies like DST, CSIR, ICMR, WHO, etc. In spite of heavy patient load, the AIIMS is carrying out excellent research and publishing the results in national and international journals, which are peer reviewed. Since the patient care services and research activities are inter-related, the research work cannot be isolated from the work relating to clinical care. However, in order to reduce the inflow of patients coming to AIIMS from outside, the Government is setting up six AIIMS like institutions under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana in other parts of the country.

Alleged Irregularities in Central Research Institute of Homoeopathy

4787. SHRI CHENGARA SURENDRAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the alleged corruption, misappropriation of funds irregularities in appointments in the Central Research Institute of Homoeopathy located at Kottayam in Kerala;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made into the matter;

(c) if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Two complaints regarding alleged misappropriation of funds and irregularities in appointments in the Central Research Institute (H), Kottayam, Kerala had been received. While one of the complaints withdraw the complaint at a later stage saying that the allegations were devoid of any substance and were based on hearsay, the other did not respond to a letter sent to him to furnish material evidence. On enquiry, the allegations could not be substantiated.

(d) Does not arise.

Earthquake in Indonesia

4788. SHRI P.C. THOMAS:

SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN:

Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that a powerful earthquake similar to the one that occurred in December, 2004, hit the coast of Indonesia recently;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any preventive measures in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) An earthquake of 8.3 Magnitude Strength occurred on 28 March, 2005 at 21.40 Hours IST with its epicenter off west coast of Sumatra Island, Indonesia.

(c) and (d) Considering the large magnitude and the location of the epicenter of the earthquake, India Meteorological Department has informed about the possibility of Tsunami to the Ministry of Home Affairs. After ascertaining that no unusual sea conditions are reported from Port Blair and Chennai offices of India Meteorological Department the advice was withdrawn after about four hours. The advice was issued to ensure that no loss of life occurs.

Toll Charges

4789. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH LIBRA:

SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some overbridges of NHAI in Haryana/Punjab are open to use on payment of toll charges;

(b) if so, the location point at which toll is collected alongwith rate of toll charges at each location/point;

(c) the basis on which the toll tax has been calculated; and

(d) the collections during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No toll charges are being collected by NHAJ specifically for any overbridge in the states of Punjab and Haryana. However, user fee is being collected

by NHAJ in Punjab and Haryana for completed four-lane stretches, which includes overbridges also.

(b) Locations at which toll is being collected alongwith rate of toll charges for these completed four lane stretches are enclosed as statement-I

(c) The toll tax on completed four-lane stretches is being collected as per the National Highways (Collection of Fee by any person for the use of section of National Highways/permanent bridge/temporary bridge on National Highways) Rules 1997.

(d) The amount of toll collections during last three years, year-wise, is given at statement-II

Statement I

Locations at which toll is being collected alongwith rate of toll charges at each location for completed four-lane stretches

Sl. No.	Particulars of Vehicles	Location & Rates of fee being charged per trip (in Rs.)				
		At Km	At Km	At Km	At Km	At Km
		132.4 of NH-1 at Kamal (for the reach from km 96.0 to 206.0)	213.3 of NH-1 at Sambhu (for the reach from km 206.0 to 272.0)	296.3 of NH-1 at Dohara (for the reach from km 272.0 to 372.0)	72 of NH-2 at Srinagar (for the reach from km 18.8 to 108.9)	61 of NH-8 at Bilaspur (for the reach from km 42.0 to 162.50)
1.	Car, Jeep & Van	50	30	45	35	55
2.	Light Commercial Vehicles (LCV)	90	55	80	60	100
3.	Bus & Truck	175	105	160	125	160
4.	Heavy Construction machinery and earth moving equipment	375	225	340	125	160
	No. of ROB/Grade Separator/Flyover falling in the reach	8	1	2	1	2

Statement II*The amount of toll collections during last three years, year wise*

Sl. No.	Location & the amount of toll charges collected year-wise (Rs. in crores)				
	At Km	At Km	At Km	At Km	At Km 61
	132.4 of NH-1 at Karnal (for the reach from km 96.0 to 206.0)	213.3 of NH-1 at Sambhu (for the reach from km 206.0 to 272.0)	296.3 of NH-1 at Dohara (for the reach from km 272.0 to 327.0)	72 of NH-2 at Srinagar (for the reach from km 18.8 to 108.9)	of NH-8 at Bilaspur (for the reach from km 42.0 to 162.50)
2002-03	38.93	14.45	17.07	10.09	35.67
2003-04	49.23	17.31	23.03	16.77	39.25
2004-05	52.75	18.96	25.56	17.21	41.50

*[Translation]***Reservation of SCs/STs in Public Sectors/
Private Co.**

4790. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide reservation for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in those public sector companies and private companies where the Government hold is for namesake, only;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the requests received by the Government from the hon. Members of Parliament in this regard during the last three years, till date; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHAURI):

(a) to (c) While disinvesting the public sector undertakings, the Government enters into transaction agreements, viz. share holder agreement/share purchase agreement with the prospective strategic partner. Protection of the interests of the employees is an integral part of these agreements and appropriate provisions are made in these agreements. The strategic partner, through recitals in these agreements, recognizes that the Government in relation to its employment policies follows certain principles for the benefit of the members of the scheduled castes/scheduled tribes, physically handicapped persons and other socially disadvantaged categories of the society. The strategic partner also undertakes that it shall use its best efforts to cause the company to provide adequate job opportunities for such persons. Further, in the event of any reduction in the strength of the employees of the company, the strategic partner is expected to make efforts to ensure that the physically handicapped persons, scheduled castes/scheduled tribes are retrenched at the end.

(d) Representations have been received from some Members of Parliament requesting introduction of reservation in private sector and disinvested public sector undertakings.

(e) As given in reply to parts (a), (b) and (c).

*[English]***Doctor-Patient Ratio**

4791. DR. R. SENTHIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the current Doctor-Patient ratio in the country, State-wise;

(b) the Doctor-Patient ratio as suggested by the WHO;

(c) the measures contemplated by the government to achieve this ratio;

(d) the measures planned to achieve uniform Doctor-Patient ratio throughout the country; and

(e) the ratio of population MBBS seats, available in the Medical Colleges, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) The doctor-Patient ratio varies from case to case depending upon various factors like the type of disease, nature of specialization, type of patient care required *viz.* indoor/outdoor. However, as per the figures obtained from the Medical Council of India, the allopathic doctor-population ratio at present works out to 1:1722.

Apart from this, there are about 6,94,712 registered Medical Practitioners of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy. Taken together, the Doctor-Population ratio comes to more than 128 per lac population (1:781). In addition, there are 233 Medical Colleges with annual intake of 26,192 students as on 25.4.2005. According to the Medical Council of India, there are sufficient number of doctors to take care of services all over the country including rural areas.

(e) Statement giving state-wise total number of MBBS seats as on 25.4.2005 is enclosed.

Statement*Number of Medical Colleges in the Country State-wise as on 25.4.2005*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of Medical Colleges		Total	Total number of seats
		Govt.	Private		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10	20	30	3825
2.	Assam	3	—	3	391
3.	Bihar	6	2	8	510
4.	Chandigarh	1	—	1	50
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	—	2	200
6.	Delhi	5	—	5	560
7.	Goa	1	—	1	100
8.	Gujarat	8	5	13	1625
9.	Haryana	1	2	3	350
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2	—	2	115
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	1	4	350
12.	Jharkhand	3	—	3	190

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Karnataka	4	27	31	3905
14.	Kerala	6	8	14	1600
15.	Madhya Pradesh	5	2	7	820
16.	Maharashtra	19	19	38	4260
17.	Manipur	1	—	1	100
18.	Orissa	3	—	3	364
19.	Pondicherry	1	4	5	475
20.	Punjab	3	3	6	520
21.	Rajasthan	6	2	8	800
22.	Sikkim	1	—	1	50
23.	Tamilnadu	13	8	21	2415
24.	Uttar Pradesh	9	3	12	1262
25.	Uttaranchal	—	2	2	200
26.	West Bengal	9	—	9	1105
Total		125	108	233	26192
Govt. Colleges		—	120		
University Colleges		—	5		
Private Colleges		—	108		
Total			233		

International Norms for Development of Ports

4792. SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are any international norms for the development of ports and the construction of new ports;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the number of existing minor ports that can be developed according to such international norms?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T. R. BAALU): (a) There are no universally accepted norms.

- (b) and (c) Do not arise.

Computerisation of Post Offices

4793. SHRI RAVICHANDRAN SIPPIPARAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has undertaken the work relating to computerisation of all postal activities connectivity of post offices through computers across the country; and

(b) if so, the time-frame by which all the post offices are likely to be computerised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Yes, Sir. The work relating

to computerization and connectivity of post offices across the country has been initiated by the Department of Posts.

(b) The work relating to computerization and connectivity of all Head Post Offices and large Sub Post Offices across the country numbering about 7700 is expected to be completed by the end of the current Tenth Five Year Plan period. Till date 2372 Post offices have been provided with computers. 5328 Post Offices are proposed for computerization in 2005-2006 and 2006-2007. The remaining departmental post offices may be taken up for computerization in a phased manner in the future five-year plans depending upon the traffic of the Post offices, availability of funds and required approvals.

Automatic and Modern Telephone Exchanges

4794. SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of automatic and modern telephone exchanges set up on Andhra Pradesh during the last 2 years year-wise and location-wise; and

(b) the details of such exchanges proposed to be set up in Andhra Pradesh, location-wise, during the year 2005-06?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Sir, the details of automatic and modern telephone exchanges set up in Andhra Pradesh during last two years, year-wise and location-wise enclosed as statement-I.

(b) The details of telephone exchanges proposed to be set up in Andhra Pradesh during 2005-2006 are enclosed as statement-II.

Statement I

Details of Telephone Exchanges opened during 2003-2004

S.No.	Name of the Exchange (Location)	Capacity	Type/Tech.	SSA	District
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Dharmavaram, B. Street	2000	MBM RSU	Anantpur	Anantpur
2.	Prasanthinilayam	488	MBM(XL)RSU	Anantpur	Anantpur
3.	Tirupathi, Balaji Colony	2000	OCB RSU	Chittoor	Chittoor
4.	Cheldiganipalli	32	TDMAPMP	Chittoor	Chittoor
5.	Gonemakulapalli	32	TDMAPMP	Chittoor	Chittoor
6.	Cuddapah, Chermumiyapet	1000	MBM (XL)RS	Cuddapah	Cuddapah
7.	Rayavaram	152	C256P B	Cuddapah	Cuddapah
8.	Kothapalem	32	TDMAPMP	Guntur	Guntur
9.	Cheekateegalapalem	32	TDMAPMP	Guntur	Guntur
10.	Kothacheruvu	64	TDMAPMP	Guntur	Guntur
11.	Sivapuram	32	TDMAPMP	Guntur	Guntur
12.	Dodleru	184	C256P A	Guntur	Guntur
13.	Sirigiripadu	152	C256P B	Guntur	Guntur

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Hyderabad, Hydernagar	1700	OCB RSU	Hyderabad	Hyderabad
15.	Hyderabad, Boduppal	1600	EWSD RSU	Hyderabad	Hyderabad
16.	Hyderabad, Nagaram	2000	5ESS RSU	Hyderabad	Hyderabad
17.	Annojiguda	248	ANRAX	Hyderabad	Hyderabad
18.	Aushapur	248	ANRAX	Hyderabad	Hyderabad
19.	Pragathiresorts	152	C256P B	Hyderabad	Hyderabad
20.	Himmatnagar	32	TDMAPMP	Karimnagar	Karimnagar
21.	Kanagarthy	64	TDMAPMP	Karimnagar	Karimnagar
22.	Kondagalla	32	TDMAPMP	Karimnagar	Karimnagar
23.	Pothireddipally	32	TDMAPMP	Karimnagar	Karimnagar
24.	Ambaripet	152	C256P B	Karimnagar	Karimnagar
25.	Cheerlavancha	152	C256P B	Karimnagar	Karimnagar
26.	Gopulapur	152	C256P B	Karimnagar	Karimnagar
27.	Nagaram	152	C256P B	Karimnagar	Karimnagar
28.	Jillela	152	C256P B	Karimnagar	Karimnagar
29.	Karimnagar, K. Rampur	2000	MBM (XL)RS	Karimnagar	Karimnagar
30.	Vellulla (Bandalingapur)	152	C256P B	Karimnagar	Karimnagar
31.	Rudramkota	32	TDMAPMP	Khammam	Khammam
32.	Allinagar	32	TDMAPMP	Khammam	Khammam
33.	Chilukuru	32	TDMAPMP	Khammam	Khammam
34.	Kambampadu	64	TDMAPMP	Khammam	Khammam
35.	Rayanapeta	64	TDMAPMP	Khammam	Khammam
36.	Perikisingaram	32	TDMAPMP	Khammam	Khammam
37.	Bethalapadu	32	TDMAPMP	Khammam	Khammam
38.	Usirkayalipalli	32	TDMAPMP	Khammam	Khammam
39.	Gatekarepalli	32	TDMAPMP	Khammam	Khammam
40.	Pinjaramadugu	32	TDMAPMP	Khammam	Khammam
41.	Edurumondi	32	TDMAPMP	Krishna	Krishna
42.	Iralli	32	TDMAPMP	Krishna	Krishna

1	2	3	4	5	6
43.	Adoni-Aas College RD	2000	MBM RSU	Kurnool	Kurnool
44.	Devarabanda	152	C256P B	Kurnool	Kurnool
45.	Pesalabanda	152	C256P B	Kurnool	Kurnool
46.	Neelampadu	152	C256P B	Kurnool	Kurnool
47.	Tirumaladevunigutta	2000	MBM (XL)RS	Mahabubnagar	Mahabubnagar
48.	Vasanthapur	32	TDMAPMP	Mahabubnagar	Mahabubnagar
49.	Balabhadraipalli	32	TDMAPMP	Mahabubnagar	Mahabubnagar
50.	Miryalguda, H.B. Colony	2000	MBM RSU	Nalgonda	Nalgonda
51.	Ipparthy	152	C256P B	Nalgonda	Nalgonda
52.	Peddakondur	152	C256P B	Nalgonda	Nalgonda
53.	Kondamadugu	360	SBM	Nalgonda	Nalgonda
54.	Nellore, M/W Bldg.	2000	OCB RSU	Nellore	Nellore
55.	Aravillipadu	32	TDMAPMP	Prakasam	Prakasam
56.	Chanduru	32	TDMAPMP	Prakasam	Prakasam
57.	Tallur(R)	152	C256P B	Prakasam	Prakasam
58.	Mundlapadu	152	C256P B	Prakasam	Prakasam
59.	Pedaalavalapadu	152	C256P B	Prakasam	Prakasam
60.	Chandavaram	32	TDMAPMP	Prakasam	Prakasam
61.	Gidipatipally	184	C256P C	Prakasam	Prakasam
62.	Guravajipeta	184	C256P C	Prakasam	Prakasam
63.	Polepalli	32	TDMAPMP	Prakasam	Prakasam
64.	Kotipalli	488	MBM RSU	Hyderabad	Rangareddy
65.	Adapaka	152	C256P B	Srikakulam	Srikakulam
66.	J. Naidupeta	32	TDMAPMP	Vizianagaram	Vizianagaram
67.	Narasimhunipeta	32	TDMAPMP	Vizianagaram	Vizianagaram
68.	Gopalpur	32	TDMAPMP	Warangal	Warangal
69.	Madathapally	32	TDMAPMP	Warangal	Warangal
70.	P. Singaram	32	TDMAPMP	Warangal	Warangal
71.	Varikole	32	TDMAPMP	Warangal	Warangal

1	2	3	4	5	6
72.	Yelkurthy	152	C256P B	Warangal	Warangal
73.	Idppaguda	184	C256P C	Warangal	Warangal
74.	Tarigoppula	152	C256P B	Warangal	Warangal
75.	Mallikudurla	184	C256P C	Warangal	Warangal
76.	Eluru, Sriramnagar	500	E10B RLU	West Godavari	West Godavari

Details of Telephone Exchanges opened during 2004-05

S. No.	Name of the Exchange (Location)	Capacity	Type/Tech.	SSA	District
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Mahal	744	ANRAX	Chittoor	Chittoor
2.	Rajahmundry, RR Nagar	480	DLC	East Godavari	East Godavari
3.	Rajahmundry, Kilar Mansions	480	DLC	East Godavari	East Godavari
4.	Adigoppula	184	C256P A	Guntur	Guntur
5.	Pedakodamagundla	152	C256P B	Guntur	Guntur
6.	HD, Hubsiguda	1800	EWSD RSU	Hyderabad	Hyderabad
7.	HD, J.H/Indian IMM. Ltd.	480	DLC	Hyderabad	Hyderabad
8.	H.D./J.H/MCR HRD INST	480	DLC	Hyderabad	Hyderabad
9.	HD,SD/CTC	480	DLC	Hyderabad	Hyderabad
10.	HD,SD/RR Nagar	480	DLC	Hyderabad	Hyderabad
11.	HD,TB/Templeton	480	DLC	Hyderabad	Hyderabad
12.	HD,SD/Vishal Towers	480	DLC	Hyderabad	Hyderabad
13.	HD.JH/Excel Media	480	DLC	Hyderabad	Hyderabad
14.	HD.J.H/APSP	480	DLC	Hyderabad	Hyderabad
15.	Hyderabad, HASMATPET	2000	OCB RSU	Hyderabad	Hyderabad
16.	Police Academy	480	DLC	Hyderabad	Hyderabad
17.	Reddy Labs	480	DLC	Hyderabad	Hyderabad
18.	SBI	480	DLC	Hyderabad	Hyderabad
19.	KAA, Maruthinagar	480	DLC	Karimnagar	Karimnagar

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	KAA, Subashnagar	480	DLC	Karimnagar	Karimnagar
21.	Gundala	152	C256P B	Khammam	Khammam
22.	VJ, Bhavanipuram-II	480	DLC	Krishna	Krishna
23.	Ibrahimpattam	480	DLC	Krishna	Krishna
24.	NDL, Sreenivasan	2000	MBM (XL)RSU	Kumool	Kumool
25.	Madgul	152	C256P B	Mahabubnagar	Mahabubnagar
26.	Nandiwaddeman	64	TDMAPMP	Mahabubnagar	Mahabubnagar
27.	Veerareddyalli	184	C256P A	Medak	Medak
28.	MDC, Vandana Complex	600	MBM (XL)RSU	Hyderabad	Rangareddy
29.	Dandumailaram	152	C256P B	Hyderabad	Rangareddy
30.	Gundlapochampally	248	ANRAX	Hyderabad	Rangareddy
31.	SKM, Collectorate	480	DLC	Srikakulam	Srikakulam
32.	G.K. Veedhi (R.V. Nagar)	152	C256P B	Visakhapatnam	Visakhapatnam
33.	VZM, VUDA Colony	480	DLC	Vizianagaram	Vizianagaram
34.	Munjeru	480	DLC	Vizianagaram	Vizianagaram
35.	Parimela Colony	480	DLC	Warangal	Warangal
36.	Kokkirapadu	480	DLC	West Godavari	West Godavari

Statement II

List of Exchanges proposed to be set up in Andhra Pradesh during 2005-06

S.No.	Name of the Exchange (Location)	Capacity	Type/Tech.	SSA	District
1.	Hydershah Kot	1000L	EWSD	Hyderabad	Hyderabad
2.	Banjara Hills Rd No. 12	3000L	EWSD	Hyderabad	Hyderabad
3.	Balaji Nagar-Cantonment	1000L	OCB	Hyderabad	Hyderabad
4.	Moosapet-Erragadda	1000L	OCB	Hyderabad	Hyderabad
5.	VM-Vepagunta	1000L	EWSD	Visakhapatnam	Visakhapatnam
6.	VM-Sriharipuram	1000L	EWSD	Visakhapatnam	Visakhapatnam

Targets under PMRY and REGP

4795. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware of the fact that achievements under the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) and REGP have fallen short of the targets for 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05;

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

(c) the steps taken to improve the performance of these schemes;

(d) whether the Union Government proposes to establish a National Bank for self-employment; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) to (c) Targets and achievements under the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) and Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) for the years 2002-03 and 2003-04 are as under:

Year	PMRY (number of self-employment units, in lakh)		REGP (employment, in lakh persons)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2002-03	2.20	2.28	4.00	3.61
2003-04	2.20	2.60	5.00	4.71
2004-05	2.50	*	5.25	*

*Note: Figures of achievement during 2004-05 are not yet fully available.

State-wise details of targets and achievements under PMRY and REGP for 2002-03 and 2003-04 are given in statement-I and II respectively.

Under the PMRY, targets have been achieved in terms of self-employment cases/units which were sanctioned loans by banks. During 2002-03 and 2003-04, the number of units disbursed loans was, however, 1.90 lakh and 2.16 lakh respectively. The slight shortfall in terms of disbursement of loans by banks in sanctioned cases was due generally to non-fulfillment of the requirements specified by the banks by the applicants, delay/difficulty in the applicants obtaining necessary approval/clearance for undertaking the activity from the State/UT Government agencies concerned, delay in allotment of shed, power connection, water supply, etc.,

by the State/UT agencies, family members of the applicants being found defaulters of bank loans, etc. Targets under the REGP have also been largely achieved. There is also an increase in the achievement in 2003-04 as compared with that in 2002-03 under both the Schemes.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The present banking infrastructure is considered adequate to address the need for the self-employment programmes of the Government.

Statement I

*State-wise targets and achievements under PMRY
(as reported by the Reserve Bank of India)*

(number of Self-employment units)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2002-2003		2003-04	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Haryana	4600	8290	4050	8386
2.	Himachal Pradesh	2700	2453	3200	3028

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	1400	763	1150	792
4.	Punjab	4000	8644	4100	8405
5.	Rajasthan	8300	14613	8100	15582
6.	Chandigarh	300	61	300	99
7.	Delhi	4600	698	4400	1107
8.	Assam	6900	5299	6600	7336
9.	Manipur	1300	670	1200	595
10.	Meghalaya	300	331	350	447
11.	Nagaland	250	109	300	68
12.	Tripura	700	1466	800	2477
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	150	336	200	685
14.	Mizoram	250	328	200	788
15.	Sikkim	50	29	100	31
16.	Bihar	18100	9495	14400	11378
17.	Jharkhand	2900	4980	5350	5460
18.	Orissa	6850	8225	6600	11508
19.	West Bengal	21100	2938	20000	3574
20.	Andaman and Nicobar	75	158	100	189
21.	Madhya Pradesh	14300	22216	11750	25957
22.	Chhattisgarh	2250	4401	4600	3993
23.	Uttar Pradesh	25450	43825	22950	44684
24.	Uttaranchal	925	5036	1800	5699
25.	Gujarat	7950	7701	8650	7192
26.	Maharashtra	22150	20489	22800	20908
27.	Daman and Diu	50	2	50	4
28.	Goa	500	300	400	125
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50	10	50	0
30.	Andhra Pradesh	17900	15788	18400	23174
31.	Karnataka	10500	12223	10800	15214

1	2	3	4	5	6
32.	Kerala	15250	12640	16250	17070
33.	Tamilnadu	17400	12061	19350	13111
34.	Lakshadweep	50	10	50	17
35.	Pondicherry	450	297	600	352

Statement II*State-wise targets and achievements under REGP*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Employment, in number of persons			
		2002-03		2003-04	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Chandigarh	1065	7	52	1572
2.	Delhi	525	293	700	656
3.	Haryana	11040	15964	13350	12577
4.	Himachal Pradesh	9660	11644	11700	11005
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	9795	3129	12300	11565
6.	Punjab	20820	31461	24950	23581
7.	Rajasthan	31815	43040	41550	39202
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	600	1392	1531	721
9.	Bihar	19485	1965	24360	23000
10.	Jharkhand	7845	9398	13300	12486
11.	Orissa	11385	2816	18150	17101
12.	West Bengal	36045	22531	47700	45047
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	975	806	1350	1258
14.	Assam	21000	7003	27350	25809
15.	Manipur	1050	2196	2415	1380
16.	Meghalaya	1515	2515	7600	7185
17.	Mizoram	1650	3970	2350	2221
18.	Nagaland	1800	981	4700	4429

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Tripura	1680	2021	5150	4852
20.	Sikkim	90	120	1650	1572
21.	Andhra Pradesh	19065	34500	23700	22358
22.	Karnataka	17490	29648	24350	22906
23.	Kerala	18675	21394	22550	21305
24.	Lakshadweep	30	0	50	47
25.	Pondicherry	120	5	200	192
26.	Tamilnadu	17325	11017	22200	20964
27.	Goa	2850	3556	8600	8084
28.	Gujarat	7935	1717	13050	12276
29.	Maharashtra	22770	28182	38661	36335
30.	Chhattisgarh	7380	7254	9950	9364
31.	Madhya Pradesh	17700	10947	20550	19372
32.	Uttaranchal	9750	6881	12500	11791
33.	Uttar Pradesh	32310	42652	41600	39310

[Translation]

Installation of BTS in Mobile Towers

4796. SHRI KAILASH BAITHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to instal BTS in the mobile tower established at the Bagha Telecommunications centre in Bihar;

(b) if so, by when the BTS is likely to be installed and the increase in area of coverage after its installation, district-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to instal BTS in various mobile towers and provide Telecom service in those areas of Bihar, thereto not covered by either landline or mobile service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) Bharat Sanchar

Nigam Ltd. (BSNL) proposes to install a BTS a Bagha Telephone Exchange by November 2005, which would provide coverage of around 5 Kms. subject to terrain conditions.

(c) As per terms and conditions of Cellular Mobile Telephone Service (CMTS) and Unified Access Services Licence Agreement, the choice of District headquarters/towns to be covered and further expansion beyond 50% District Headquarters/towns shall lie with the licenses depending on their business decision. Further, there is no requirement of mandatory coverage of rural areas.

As on 28.2.2005, the total number of mobile phones provided by mobile service providers in Bihar Telecom Circle are 10,90,858 out of which BSNL's mobile subscriber base is 4,04,500. Further BSNL is augmenting its mobile network capacity in Bihar Telecom Circle by additional 5.5 Lakhs during current year. In addition to above, the private mobile service providers would also enhance the existing capacity of their mobile network during the current year as per their business plans.

Emphasis on Medical Research in AIIMS

4797. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:
SHRI D. VITTAL RAO:

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

(a) whether the All India Institute of Medical Sciences has failed to emphasise on medical research, one of its major objectives primarily due to lack of funds and infrastructure as reported in the 'Hindu' Dated March 17, 2005;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to focus more on research;

(d) the amount of funds allocated to the Institute every year for research work;

(e) whether the allocated amount is sufficient for the various research projects of the institute;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor;

(g) whether the doctors of AIIMS go abroad on the pretext of study;

(h) if so, the details thereof during the last five years; and

(i) the number of doctors who returned after completion of their so called study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (f) All India Institute of Medical Sciences is a premier institute set up under an Act of Parliament. The institute has been engaged in research on topics of national importance since its inception. The research projects are funded by various national and international agencies and these researches are published in national and international journals which are peer reviewed. The normal grant to the institute is utilized both for the research activities and patient care related activities. In addition, the institute also receives research grants from other government organizations and non-government agencies. The extra-mural funds received have increased over the years from Rs. 9.86 crore (1994-95) to Rs. 20.38 crore (2003-04).

For the year 2004-05, AIIMS has received a sum of Rs. 32.57 crore from the various national and international funding agencies.

(g) to (i) It is not true that AIIMS faculty members go abroad on the pretext of study. No faculty members have been permitted to go abroad for study. However, faculty members of the institute are permitted to avail fellowship/training abroad in accordance with the guidelines framed by the Governing Body of the institute. During the last five years, 112 faculty members were permitted to avail the fellowship/training abroad. On completion of the term of the approved period of fellowship/training, all the faculty members have returned and resumed their duties.

[English]

Cases under CBI Investigation

4798. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases under CBI investigation which has been forwarded either by the State Governments or by the Central Government; and

(b) the details of the nature of such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHAURI): (a) and (b) At present CBI is investigating 87 such cases referred by the State Governments/Central Government. The broad nature of these cases is as follows:

- (1) Offences affecting human body such as murder, abetment to suicide, attempt to murder, abduction, kidnapping, rape & sexual exploitation etc.;
- (2) Offences against property such as extortion, theft, dacoity and cheating etc.;
- (3) Offences relating to documents such as forgery and counterfeit currency;
- (4) Offences under the Prevention of Corruption Act; and
- (5) Offences relating to Arms etc.

Slow Pace of Works by NHAI

4799. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India has slowed down the conversion of two lane into four-lane works on Sira-Hariyur-Chitradurga-Davangere-Harihar-Haveri project;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and by when the Government proposes to impart the required momentum to the project;

(c) the original period of completion of this project;

(d) the time by which this work is likely to be completed;

(e) whether the routine has been disturbed because of slow pace of said project; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, some delays are likely due to problems associated with land acquisition and slow progress by contractor.

(c) The date of completion of the project as per contract was August, 2004.

(d) The work is likely to be completed by March, 2006.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

SAARC High Economic Council

4800. SHRI LAKSHMAN SETH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has suggested setting up of SAARC High Economic Council with the Finance and Commerce Ministers of member countries;

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

(c) the response of the member countries in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) At the 25th Session of the Council of Ministers of SAARC held on July 20-21, 2004, at Islamabad, the External Affairs Minister made a proposal for the setting up of a SAARC High Economic Council to promote ideas and initiatives related to regional economic integration. The Council of Ministers decided to refer this proposal to the existing SAARC mechanisms of Meetings of Finance and Commerce Ministers as well as SAARCFINANCE for consideration.

(c) The 4th SAARC Commerce Ministers Meeting, held in Islamabad on November 22-23, 2004 conveyed approval for Member States to send their comments on the proposal to the SAARC Secretariat for consideration during the subsequent Thirteenth Meeting of the Committee on Economic Cooperation to be held in Bangladesh. In view of the importance of a SAARC High Economic Council in deliberating policy issues, we sought to include this issue for discussion at the 13th SAARC Summit, which has been postponed. Individual countries have not conveyed any specific response to the proposal.

Shortage of Medicines

4801. SHRI SUBRATA BOSE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that there is acute shortage and non-availability of some life saving drugs as well as essential medicines in Central Government hospitals in Delhi;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure adequate availability of medicines in the hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Generally, there is no shortage of medicines in Central Government Hospitals in Delhi, namely, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, Safdarjung Hospital, Lady Hardinge Medical College and Sucheta Kriplani Hospital. In these hospitals, medicines according to formulary are distributed free of cost to patients as per the existing policy. In case of non-availability of essential and life saving medicines, the same are also procured and supplied to poor patients free of cost.

In the All India Institute of Medical Science (AIIMS) also all life saving emergency medicines and surgical items as per Institute's formulary, are issued to all patients irrespective of their social and economic status. Certain essential drugs which are stocked in the Institute in limited quantity are issued only to those patients who cannot afford to buy such medicines. The patients admitted in private wards are however, required to buy the medicines (other than life saving/emergency medicines) themselves. Further, costly medicines and essential drugs (such as anti-cancer drugs, higher antibiotics) nutritional supplement and high cost of surgical disposable etc. are required to be procured by the patients from their sources. For poor and indigent patient there is a provision for financial help from Hospital Poor Patient's Fund and National Illness Assistance Fund etc.

Committee for Investigating Diseases

4802. SHRI D. VITTAL RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is preparing any agenda to meet the emerging medical needs of the country;

(b) if so, the details of the agenda;

(c) whether the Government has formed any committee to investigate the diseases such as AIDS and SARS in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the committee has discussed about the reasons of spread of AIDS and SARS in the country;

(f) if so, the details of the discussions;

(g) the outcome thereof; and

(h) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) To meet the growing medical requirements, effectively strengthen the health care delivery system and arrest the onslaught of communicable and non-communicable diseases, a national rural health mission has been launched.

(c) to (h) The diseases AIDS and SARS are strictly no comparable. Outbreak of SARS was a limited

phenomenon where India was involved to a limited extent due to international tourist traffic. At that time of outbreak a high level Centre-State Joint Committee was put in place for close monitoring of the situation and providing technical assistance to State Governments. Mandatory screening was introduced in 12 ports and 21 Air Ports in the country for all persons disembarking in India. Health care facilities at such Airports and Ports was strengthened by opening health counters for purposes of screening, by deploying additional doctors and evolving a standard operating protocol with facilities for direct referral to identified hospitals. The situation was monitored on a daily basis and three probable cases of SARS were reported all of which were imported from affected countries.

As regards, AIDS there is a continuing National Programme under implementation for control of AIDS. The National AIDS Control Organization conducts HIV sentinel surveillance annually in designated sentinel sites to track the progression of HIV epidemic in the country. The entire programme including surveillance activity under AIDS is to be evaluated by an independent agency.

Recommendations of Dr. Alagh Committee

4803. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the committee appointed under the chairmanship of Dr. Y.K. Alagh to examine and recommend reforms in the civil services examination has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations of the committee;

(c) whether the recommendations of the committee have been accepted by the Government;

(d) if so, by when the recommendations will be implemented; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHAURI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendations of the Committee *inter alia* pertain to the eligibility parameters of candidates appearing for Civil Services, schemes of Preliminary and Main Examinations, Personality Testing allocation of Services and post-induction issues of training and management of services.

(c) to (e) The Government has decided to set up an Administrative Reforms Commission to prepare a detailed blue print for revamping the public administration System. The Commission, while finalising its recommendations, shall take into account recommendations made in the past by the Various Committees including Alagh Committee.

[Translation]

Reduction in Access Deficit Charges

4804. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHAWAHA:
MOHD. SHAHID:

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

(a) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India proposes to reconsider to make a further reduction in Access Deficit Charges (ADC) as reported in the Hindi daily *Hindustan* dated March 20, 2005;

(b) if so, whether negotiations have been held with private operators under the said scheme;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof;

(d) the likely impact on rural communication expansion schemes;

(e) whether the Government provides funds to private sector companies in the form of ADC each year under the licensing condition; and

(f) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) to (d) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has floated a consultation paper on Interconnection Usage Charge Review on 17th March, 2005, seeking comments of all the stake holders on the issues including the justification and the amount of Access Deficit Charge (ADC) and methodology of collecting ADC.

The process normally followed include seeking of comments in writing and holding open house sessions wherein discussions with stakeholders takes place. As the process of consultation & decision thereafter is not yet over, it is not possible to comment on the likely impact on rural communication expansion scheme.

(e) No Sir.

(f) Does not arise in view of (e) above.

[English]

Cadaver Bone Banks

4805. DR. M. JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries where the facilities of cadaver bone bank are available;

(b) whether these facilities are also available in India;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, whether the Government proposes to set up such cadaver bone banks in India; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Organ Retrieval Baking Organization (ORBO) at All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi has informed that the facilities of cadaver bone bank are available in every advanced country.

(b) and (c) This facility is available in India at AIIMS New Delhi. ORBO has established country's first Cadaver Bone Bank in association with Department of Orthopedics at AIIMS, New Delhi. ORBO maintains donor registry of Cadaver Bone Donation as well as co-ordinates the entire process of donation and transplantation of bones.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Cell Phone Virus

4806. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that cell phone virus is spreading in various countries and may also affect India soon.

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to safeguard the interests of the cell phone users?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) Department of Telecommunications (DOT) has come to know only through internet/media reports that cell phone virus has spread in some countries like USA, Philippines and China. A mobile phone virus called "Cabir", which affects the high end mobile phone through blue tooth technology and makes the phone useless by draining its battery quickly, is spreading from its origin in the United States. However, in India, no specific case has been reported in this regard.

(c) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) have taken some preventive steps to protect the mobile networks and cell phone from viruses, which spread through network. However, the same may not be effective in cases such as the virus "Cabir", which spreads through blue tooth technology/infra red access of phones. For protecting the mobile phones from such viruses, individual can prevent by protecting their phones with passwords and avoiding any unknown incoming applications.

Control/Prevention of HIV/AIDS

4807. SHRI HITEN BARMAN:
YOGI ADITYA NATH:
SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA:
SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD:

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

(a) whether the Government has failed to check the increasing number of HIV/AIDS patients in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any scheme had been formulated by the Government to control AIDS during the last three years;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the funds allocated by the Government during the current year to meet the expenditure likely to be incurred on the prevention of AIDS, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) No Sir. In order to prevent and control the spread of HIV/AIDS in India, Govt. of India has launched a comprehensive National AIDS Control Programme Phase-II, currently under implementation throughout the country as a centrally sponsored scheme, which started in the 1999. The programme has following components:

- Preventive interventions for high-risk populations through targeted interventions adopting a multi-pronged strategy including peer counseling and behaviour change communication.
- Preventive interventions for the general population through programme for blood safety, voluntary counseling and testing services, Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission (PPTCT), Information Education and Communication (IEC).
- Provision of low cost care and support services by providing community care Centers, treatment of opportunistic infections in all the medical colleges and districts hospitals and prevention of occupational exposure to the health services providers.
- Collaborative efforts to promote inter-sectoral programme activities including workplace interventions and public-private partnerships.
- Build technical and managerial capacities for programme implementation through Surveillance, Training, Monitoring and Evaluation, Technical Resource Groups, operational research and Programme management.

(e) Rs. 533 cores has been allocated in the Budget Estimate for current year 2005-2006.

[Translation]

Development of Nuclear Weapons by Pakistan

4808. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN:
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased so state:

(a) whether Pakistan has been clandestinely developing nuclear weapons;

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

(c) whether this matter has been raised by India at various international fora and the Government also drew the attention of the US and other powers towards it; and

(d) if so, the response of these countries thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) It is well known that for more than three decades, Pakistan has actively pursued a clandestine nuclear weapons programme. The problem of clandestine acquisition of nuclear weapons technologies by Pakistan is a matter of deep concern. In its interactions with key interlocutors, including the US, India has consistently shared its concerns regarding the adverse effect of such developments on India's security. The Government carefully monitors all such developments which have a bearing on our security and is committed to taking all necessary steps to safeguard the nation's security.

Four Laning of Kishanganj-Purnia Road

4809. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of four laning road between Kishanganj and Purnia in Bihar under the Golden Quadrilateral Scheme has come to a standstill for the last several months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the National Highways Authority of India has decided to black list the companies engaged in the construction work of the said road; and

(d) if so, the estimated cost of the said road and the funds allocated therefor alongwith the funds spent thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Purnia-Kishanganj Section of NH-31 in Bihar is a part of East West Corridor and the progress of four laning works in this stretch is slow.

There are two construction agencies involved with the four laning works in the above mentioned stretch who have been declared as poor performers and therefore, no further work is being awarded to them by National Highways Authority of India.

(d) The awarded cost of civil works for four laning of Purnia-Kishanganj Section is Rs. 291.63 Crores out of which an amount of Rs. 166.07 Crores has already been spent.

[English]

Counselling/Testing Centres for HIV/AIDS

4810. SHRI D.P. SAROJ:
SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:

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

(a) whether the voluntary counselling and testing centres are in existence in each district in the country for HIV/AIDS;

(b) if so, whether the Government has any proposal to extend financial support to these voluntary counselling/testing centres to seek HIV/AIDS related information and services;

(c) if so, the number of centres to be supported; and

(d) the details of the expenditure in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) All the districts in high prevalence States have Voluntary Counseling & Testing Centres (VCTC) facilities. Some of the districts in high prevalence State have VCTC even at sub district level. In low prevalence States, 117 districts are still in the process of establishing VCT Centres.

(b) The financial support is provided to VCT Centres as per the NACO guidelines (copy of guidelines for financial support to VCTC is enclosed as statement).

(c) A total of 752 centres are being supported by NACO. Out of these, 84 centers have been established by Inter-sectoral partners and rest (668) are being managed by State AIDS Control Societies.

(d) A total expenditure of Rs. 22.45 crores has incurred on VCTC services in the country during 2004-05.

Statement

Financial support for VCTC

NACO supports each VCTC as follows:

1. Consolidated salary for one laboratory technician (contractual basis): Rs. 6,500/- per month.
2. Consolidated salary for two counsellors @ Rs. 6,500/- per month): Rs. 13,000/-
3. Consumables, reagents, transportation of samples to state reference laboratories Rs. 52,500/- (per annum)
4. Charges for the test, a token of Rs. 10/- (Rupees ten only) should be charged from the person undergoing the test. This fee will cover the complete set of HIV test, required *i.e.*, 3 ELISA/ Rapid tests. However, the Medical superintendent/Head of Institution is empowered to waive these charges as per his/her discretion. This money may be utilized for the maintenance and upkeep of the VCTC and need not be refunded to SACS.
5. Contingency for furniture and refurbishing of VCTC Rs. 24,000/- (a one time grant)

India as Drug Smuggling Route

4811. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India is being used as a drug smuggling route by some countries;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Indigenous Systems of Medicine

4812. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative status of formulation of drugs, extending research facility and education in various systems of medicines including allopathic and indigenous ayurvedic system; and

(b) the details of policy, action plan and programme chalked out to develop indigenous systems of medicine and make them useful for the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The principal legislation which regulates drugs of Allopathy, Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy is the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940. There is a separate chapter in the Act that deals with Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani Drugs. The drugs of Allopathy and Ayurveda are prepared in accordance with the provisions of respective Pharmacopoeias and Formularies. The education of Allopathy is regulated in accordance with the provisions of the Medical Council of India (MCI) Act, 1956 whereas the education of Ayurveda is regulated by the Indian Medicine Central Council (IMCC) Act, 1970. The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) deals with the research in Allopathy whereas the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda & Siddha (CCRAS) is the nodal agency to undertake and coordinate research in Ayurveda.

(b) The National Policy on Indian Systems of Medicine & Homoeopathy calls for promotion of holistic health, availability of raw drugs, integration of Indian Systems of Medicines & Homoeopathy (ISM&H) with the national health care delivery system, improvement of ISM&H infrastructure, standardization of ISM&H drugs, full opportunity of growth and development of ISM&H, etc.

Government have introduced a number of Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes to develop the indigenous systems of medicine. Under these schemes, financial support is given for strengthening of educational infrastructure, cultivation of medicinal plants, research & development, standardization and quality control of drugs, mainstreaming of ISM&H, supply of essential drugs to dispensaries in rural and backward areas, strengthening of pharmacies and drug testing laboratories, etc.

*[English]***Eradication of Blindness**

4813. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the cases of blindness in females and males in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) the percentage of natural blindness and blindness developed later in the country;

(c) the main reasons for blindness;

(d) the level of donors of eyes in the country as on date; and

(e) the major steps being taken to eradicate blindness in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) As per the national survey on blindness (2001-02 prevalence of blindness in males was estimated to be 0.91% and in females 1.29%. Estimated number of male and female blind persons by State is enclosed as statement.

(b) Most of the cases of blindness occurs during life-time. Congenital blindness is extremely rare.

(c) The main causes of blindness are—Cataract, Uncomplicated Refractive Errors, Corneal Opacity, Glaucoma, Posterior Segment Disorders, Posterior Capsular Opacification after IOL surgery, etc.

(d) Latest figure of corneal collection is about 25,000 per year.

(e) The following steps are being taken for the control of blindness:

1. Decentralization of the implementation of the scheme through District Blindness Control Society.
2. Involvement of voluntary organization in various eye care activities.
3. To make eye care comprehensive, besides cataract surgery, treatment will be provided free of cost to the poor patients for other Eye disorders also through government as well as qualified non-government organizations.
4. Screening of school children for identification of Refractive Errors and provision of free spectacles to the poor and needy.
5. By creating awareness among the masses about the free Eye care available in various Eye care facilities.

Statement*Estimated Population of Male and Female blind persons in India*

S.No.	State/UT	Estimate Population 2004	Estimated Population of Male Blinds	Estimated Population of Female Blinds
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	10069917	44902	66250
2.	Himachal Pradesh	6077248	27098	39982
3.	Punjab	24289296	108306	159799
4.	Chandigarh	900914	4017	5927
5.	Uttaranchal	8479562	37810	55787
6.	Haryana	21082989	94009	138705

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Delhi	13782976	61458	90678
8.	Rajasthan	56473122	251814	371537
9.	Uttar Pradesh	166052859	740430	1092462
10.	Bihar	82878796	369557	545260
11.	Sikkim	540493	2410	3556
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	1091117	4865	7178
13.	Nagaland	1988636	8867	13083
14.	Manipur	2388634	10651	15715
15.	Mizoram	891058	3973	5862
16.	Tripura	3191168	14229	20995
17.	Meghalaya	2306069	10283	15172
18.	Assam	26638407	118781	175254
19.	West Bengal	80221171	357706	527775
20.	Jharkhand	26909428	119989	177037
21.	Orissa	36706920	163676	241495
22.	Chhattisgarh	20795956	92729	136817
23.	Madhya Pradesh	60385118	269257	397274
24.	Gujarat	50596992	225612	332878
25.	Daman and Diu	158059	705	1040
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	220451	983	1450
27.	Maharashtra	96752247	431418	636533
28.	Andhra Pradesh	75727541	337669	498211
29.	Karnataka	52733958	235141	346937
30.	Goa	1343998	5993	8842
31.	Lakshadweep	60595	270	399
32.	Kerala	31838619	141968	209466
33.	Tamil Nadu	62110839	276952	408627
34.	Pondicherry	973829	4342	6407
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	356265	1589	2344
Total		1027015247	4579461	6756733

Defective Test Kits for AIDS

4814. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the equipment worth Rs. 57.64 lakh and Rs. 60.87 lakh purchased during Phase-I and II of the National AIDS Control Programme are lying unutilized.

(b) whether HIV (ELISA) test kits worth Rs. 60.85 lakh and supplied to States AIDS Control Societies were found to be defective; and

(c) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) During Phase-I of National AIDS Control Project, NACO had engaged the services of DGS&D and WHO for procurement support services. The details of uninstalled equipment worth Rs. 51.64 lakhs during phase-I are:

Sl. No.	Item	Ordered Qty.	Qty. supplied	Qty. installed
1.	Water bath	299 nos.	299 nos.	154 nos.
2.	Hot air oven	372 nos.	252 nos.	85 nos.
3.	Incubator	299 nos.	100 nos.	10 nos.
4.	Distilled water still	102 nos.	100 nos.	47 nos.

During Phase-II of National AIDS Control project, NACO had engaged the services of NTPC for procurement

support services. The current position of uninstalled equipment worth Rs. 60.87 lakhs during Phase-II is:

Sl. No.	Item	Ordered Qty.	Qty. supplied	-Qty. installed
1.	Refrigerated water bath	42 nos.	42 nos.	42 nos.
2.	Micropipettes	42 nos.	42 nos.	42 nos.
3.	Laminar flow bench	42 nos.	42 nos.	33 nos.
4.	Deep freezers (—80°C)	42 nos.	42 nos.	38 nos.
5.	Deep freezers (—40°C)	42 nos.	42 nos.	38 nos.

(b) HIV (ELISA) test kits supplied to some AIDS Control Societies were reported defective. Therefore, NTPC, who were the procurement support agent for NACO arranged replacement to an extent of 232 defective kits from the supplier. Matter being disputed by the supplier, it is under legal examination. NACO would take appropriate action against the defaulting supplier in consultation with legal experts.

(c) (1) Regarding supplies through DGS&D during Phase-I, since the delivery/installation were not completed, NACO instructed DGS&D to take suitable action as per the provisions of the contracts against the supplier including termination of contracts and blacklisting of the supplier.

- (2) DGS&D has confirmed that for the failure to fulfill contractual obligations, they have encashed Performance Bank Guarantees submitted by the supplier towards all four contracts worth Rs. 11,66,374.60. Further action against the defaulting supplier would be taken by NACO at their level in consultation with legal experts.
- (3) For equipment procured through NTPC during Phase-II, position is:

(a) Laminar Flow Bench:

Only 9 nos. are not installed due to non-readiness of the sites. They are being installed as soon as sites are ready.

(b) Deep freezers (-80°C & -40°C):

Only 4 nos. each are not installed. Action is initiated to get them installed through another company as the contract on the supplier has been terminated on account of non-conformance to the technical specifications. The bank guarantees have been encashed.

[Translation]

Condition of NH-3

4815. SHRI DEVIDAS PINGLE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highways No. 3 has been in bad shape due to insufficient width and landsliding in the Kasaraghat area between Mumbai and Nasik and also due to sub-standard construction undertaken in comparison to general standards of National Highway;

(b) whether due to rainfall and landsliding, traffic is held up frequently on this stretch for hours together;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the action taken or likely to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) The National Highway No. 3 has been constructed as a two lane facility, as per the norms of the IRC, Ministry and as per standard

construction practices being generally followed on National Highways. However, during the last rainy season landslides have occurred in the month of August, 2004 causing damages to the roads in isolated stretches in the Kasaraghat area. Traffic was held up for a few hours on some days. Landslide debris on the road were removed and the damaged portion was repaired to bring the road to traffic worthy condition. Both the landslide and traffic hold-up are not the regular features.

(d) National Highways No. 3 (Vadape-Gonde section) is proposed for widening to four lane under National Highways Development Project Phase-III (NHDP-III) by constructing additional two-lanes along a new alignment in the Ghat area on B.O.T basis. The process of award is in progress. Ministry has also sanctioned three estimates for rehabilitation, strengthening and protection works in the Ghat area upto Nashik amounting to Rs. 5.09 crores to ensure the traffic worthiness.

[English]

Integrated Infrastructure Development Centre

4816. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States which have set up Integrated Infrastructure Development (IID) Centre as on March 30, 2005;

(b) the problems being faced by the remaining States in setting up IID Centres; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) As on March 30, 2005, the Government has sanctioned the setting up of 87 Integrated Infrastructural Development (IID) Centres in various States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh and Union Territory of Pondicherry.

(b) and (c) The IID Centre Scheme is demand-driven. The proposals for setting up new IID Centres or upgradation of existing Centres have to be sent by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations or Non-

government organisations (NGO) with sound financial position. No proposal for setting up IID Centres in the States other than those mentioned in reply at (a) above has been received so far or is pending with the Government. The Scheme and its details have been sent to all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations and widely disseminated among Small Scale Industries. Associations through the website of the Small Industries Development Organisation. In various fora, the States/UTs are advised to take advantage of the IID Scheme. Under the Scheme, Central Government provides 40% of the approved cost as grant (subject to a maximum of Rs. 2 crore) in general category States and 80% of the cost (subject to a maximum of Rs. 4 crore) in States in the North Eastern Region, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal.

Charge-Sheeted Officials on Official Duties

4817. SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV:
SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MAHATO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that a number of All India Services Officers charge-sheeted for corruption and facing trial before Criminal Courts are continuing to discharge official duties;

(b) if so, their number, Services-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has any policy to keep such officers away from their official duties;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHAURI): (a) and (b) 16 IAS officers and 8 IPS officers charges sheeted for corruption and facing trial before criminal courts continue to discharge their official duties in the state. Services-wise and state-wise list is enclosed as statement.

(c) to (e) Rule 3 of the All India Services (Discipline & Appeal) Rules, 1969 provide for suspension of an officer against whom departmental/criminal proceedings are pending/contemplated or criminal cases are under

investigation or trial. Decision in this regard is taken by the concerned State Governmental/Central Government where the officer is serving taking into account the facts and circumstances of each case.

Statement

Cadre	IAS	IPS	IFS
AGMUT	4	2	—
Andhra Pradesh	2	—	—
Bihar	—	2	—
Haryana	1	1	—
Himachal Pradesh	—	1	—
Jharkhand	1	1	—
Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—
Karnataka	1	—	—
Kerala	1	—	—
Maharashtra	—	1	—
Manipur-Tripura	1	—	—
Orissa	3	—	—
Punjab	2	—	—

ARV Treatment Plan

4818. SHRI LONAPPAN NAMBADAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government procures the ARV drug for the free ARV Treatment Plan;

(b) if so, the name of the procurement agency acting on behalf of the Government and who pays the details of the agency which pays money for the drugs procurement alongwith the list of suppliers of ARV drugs under the plan;

(c) the list of ARV drugs given under the free ARV Treatment Plan; and

(d) the number of times the drug has been procured under the ARV treatment Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation Ltd. Agency has been asked by National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) to procure drugs on its behalf. The agency is paid procurement fee by NACO. The list of suppliers approved at present are Emcure, Arovindo, Hetero, Cipla and Raanbaxy.

(c) Stavudine, Zidovudine, Lamivudine, Nevirapine and Efavirenz.

(d) WHO initially procured the durgs for NACO in the month of March/April, 2004 and October, 2004 and after that HSCC is procuring the durgs for the year 2005-06.

Schemes for Disabled Persons

4819. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that Government grants meant for the disabled persons are not being properly managed as indicated by the Convenor of National Centre for Promotion of Employment for Disabled People;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the reasons for the poor condition of disabled persons in the country;

(d) the details of Schemes presently available for the disabled persons for their employment and betterment; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to run these schemes effectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHAURI): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

[Translation]

Preparation of Dossiers

4820. DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether dossiers on the character and conduct of senior officers of the Government are prepared;

(b) if so, the rules thereof;

(c) the purpose for which these are prepared;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any review of rules regarding preparation of such dossiers;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHAURI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. 'The All India Services (Confidential Rolls) Rules, 1970' and the 'Brochure on Preparation and Maintenance of Confidential Reports' and instructions issued thereunder provide for writing of confidential report by Reporting/Reviewing/Accepting Authorities on the character and conduct of senior officers of the Government.

(c) Annual Confidential Report dossiers on officers are prepared for the purpose of taking note of the strengths as well as shortcoming of officers.

(d) and (e) Review of these matters is a continuous exercise. The Government takes into account the experience gained, the issues that have arisen from time to time, suggestions and recommendations from various sources including expert Committees etc. before taking a view in the matter.

(f) Does no arise.

[English]

HIV Cases

4821. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that there is a rise in the number of HIV infection cases;

(b) if so, the details of the HIV cases during the last three years and till date State-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Indian epidemic has been showing a shift towards rural areas;

(d) whether the Government has noticed the urban-rural differential in HIV prevalence amongst pregnant women; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to check spread of the virus moving beyond the traditional high risk groups?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. A statement-I indicating estimated number of HIV infections State-wise during year 2001, 2002 and 2003, is enclosed.

(c) and (d) During 2003, National AIDS Control Organization has conducted an annual round of HIV sentinel surveillance in 271 ante-natal sites in the country. During this round, an additional sub-set of 400 samples was collected from the Community Health Centres in the same district where the ante-natal site was located. This was done to compare the HIV prevalence in rural and urban populations in the same district. The position indicating State-wise HIV prevalence among urban and rural areas is enclosed as statement-II.

(e) In order to prevent and control the spread of HIV/AIDS in India, Government of India has launched a comprehensive National AIDS Control Programme,

currently under implementation throughout the country as a centrally sponsored scheme under following components:

- Preventive interventions for high-risk populations through targeted interventions adopting a multi-pronged strategy including peer counseling and behaviour change communication.
- Preventive interventions for the general population through programmes for blood safety, voluntary counseling and testing services, Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission (PPTCT), Information Education and Communication (IEC). Provision of low cost care and support services by providing community care services, treatment of opportunistic infections and prevention of occupational exposure.
- Collaborative efforts to promote inter-sectoral programme activities including workplace interventions and public-private partnerships.
- Build technical and managerial capacities for programme implementation through Surveillance, Training, Monitoring and Evaluation, Technical Resource Groups, operational research and programme management.

Statement I

State-wise estimated number of HIV infections—2001, 2002 & 2003

S.No.	State/UT	2001	2002	2003
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	694160	986905	1058563
2.	Karnataka	359167	377972	574339
3.	Maharashtra	796011	685569	1083585
4.	Manipur	40393	31561	27100
5.	Nagaland	7740	7323	14610
6.	Tamil Nadu	453491	503168	479802
7.	Goa	8238	8896	8580
8.	Gujarat	127631	99854	159113

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Pondicherry	1988	2020	1430
10.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	381	91	1564
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	1918	1955	2479
12.	Assam	36875	37286	53420
13.	Bihar	25674	74229	134291
14.	Chandigarh	5226	1317	5563
15.	Chhattisgarh	23452	27473	111825
16.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	136	135	484
17.	Daman and Diu	125	208	356
18.	Delhi	29022	37129	42465
19.	Haryana	21880	25129	40606
20.	Himachal Pradesh	7070	3674	10375
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	7669	17742	25639
22.	Jharkhand	7415	47316	51295
23.	Kerala	21909	46067	72809
24.	Lakshadweep	178	181	159
25.	Madhya Pradesh	54716	97288	136476
26.	Meghalaya	3848	1213	3446
27.	Mizoram	2893	2889	15444
28.	Orissa	30829	14934	81117
29.	Punjab	25537	63516	62708
30.	Rajasthan	111621	192451	181801
31.	Sikkim	696	226	898
32.	Tripura	2839	5036	4020
33.	Uttar Pradesh	270064	276121	307612
34.	Uttaranchal	15024	16189	16812
35.	West Bengal	116892	124593	291108

Statement II*HIV Prevalence levels State wise—2003*

S.No.	Name of State/UT	Number of sites in 2003	HIV Prev. ANC Urban	HIV Prev. ANC Rural
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	ANC 14	1.25	0.75
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	ANC 2	0.38	0.00
3.	Assam	ANC 4	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	ANC 7	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	ANC 5	1.00	0.00
6.	Delhi	ANC 4	0.13	0.00
7.	Goa	ANC 2	0.50	0.19
8.	Gujarat	ANC 8	0.40	0.00
9.	Haryana	ANC 4	0.25	0.33
10.	Himachal Pradesh	ANC 7	0.00	0.50
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	ANC 3	0.00	0.00
12.	Jharkhand	ANC 6	0.00	0.00
13.	Karnataka	ANC 10	1.25	1.00
14.	Kerala	ANC 4	0.33	0.00
15.	Madhya Pradesh	ANC 13	0.00	0.00
16.	Maharashtra	ANC 14	1.25	0.00
17.	Manipur	ANC 10	1.25	0.40
18.	Meghalaya	ANC 2	0.00	0.00
19.	Mizoram	ANC 3	1.38	0.00
20.	Nagaland	ANC 4	1.25	1.20
21.	Orissa	ANC 4	0.00	—
22.	Punjab	ANC 4	0.00	0.13
23.	Rajasthan	ANC 6	0.13	0.12
24.	Sikkim	ANC 2	0.13	0.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	ANC 10	0.75	0.50

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Tripura	ANC 1	0.00	—
27.	Uttar Pradesh	ANC 17	0.00	0.00
28.	Uttaranchal	ANC 3	0.00	0.00
29.	West Bengal	ANC 9	0.50	0.50
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	ANC 3	0.50	0.25
31.	Chandigarh	ANC 1	0.50	NA
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	ANC 1	0.13	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	ANC 2	0.50	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	ANC	0.00	0.00
35.	Pondicherry	ANC 2	0.13	0.14

*[Transliteration]***4-Laning of Stretch on N.H.-11**

4822. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the time by when the National Highways Authority of India is likely to acquire the stretch 42/500 Km. to 228/0 Km. stretch of National Highway No.-11 to make it four lane;

(b) the time by which the order is likely to be issued to the concerned firm; and

(c) the time by which the Government is likely to give clearance to the proposal of the Rajasthan Government for timely renovation of this stretch of NH-11?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) It is proposed to take up 4-laning of Agra-Jaipur Section of National Highway-11 on Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phase-III A. The letter of acceptance has been issued to the firm for civil work on Bharatpur-Jaipur Section; the work is likely to be started soon. The bids for construction have been invited for Agra-Bharatpur Section.

*[English]***Enhancement in Pension of Factory Workers**

4823. SHRI K. SUBBARAYAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state;

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to enhance the minimum pension of workers who attain normal superannuation and those who seek voluntary retirement from factories; and

(b) if so, by when this enhancement is likely to be given effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHAURI): (a) and (b) There is no proposal with the Government to enhance the minimum pension of subscribers to Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995.

Adulteration in Food Products

4824. SHRI D.B. PATIL:
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN":

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

(a) whether the incidents of adulteration/contamination of milk, tea, fruits, vegetables, coffee, medicines etc. have come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, whether such incidents are continuously increasing;

(c) if so, the reactions of the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Union Government has enacted any law to initiate action against persons selling adulterated food items; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (e) No specific incidents of adulteration/contamination in milk, tea, fruits, vegetables and coffee etc. have come to notice of the Government. However, routine cases of food adulteration are reported by the Food (Health) Authorities of the States/UTs from time to time through their Annual Reports and such incidents are approximately the same as per the latest data made available by different States/UTs so far.

The Central Government has enacted the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 and Rules 1955 framed thereunder to prevent adulteration in food stuffs and to save consumers from frauds and deception. The standards of various food articles have been prescribed in Appendix-B of the PFA Rules, 1955. Food Articles sold in the market are required to conform the specifications laid down under PFA Rules, 1955. The implementation of the PFA Act, 1954 and Rules, 1955 is entrusted with the Food (Health) Authorities of the States/UTs. The enforcement Staff of the States/UTs draw random samples of various food articles including milk, tea, processed fruit/vegetables, coffee etc. for analysis. Action is taken against the offenders under the provisions of the PFA Act, 1954 and Rules framed thereunder where the samples of food articles are not found conforming of PFA standards.

Request for Grant-in-Aid

4825. SHRI M. SHIVANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has requested for grant-in-aid from Japan International Co-operative Agency for the project, improvement of Mother

Child Health Programme of Bangalore Medical College and attached teaching hospitals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this request is pending for the last five years; and

(d) if so, by when Union Government is likely to clear the said request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The proposal seeking financial assistance of Rs. 60.00 crore from Japan International Cooperation Agency for improvement of 'Mother and Child Health Programme' for Bangalore Medical College, Bangalore and attached teaching hospitals was posed to the Government of Japan in May, 2001 for necessary funding. However, Government of Japan has not adopted the project for funding support.

Tele-Density in A.P.

4826. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of tele-density in rural and urban areas of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the number of Village Public Telephones (VPTs) in the State of Andhra Pradesh, district-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to increase telephone service in the rural areas of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) In Andhra Pradesh, the percentage of tele-density in rural areas is 2.38 and that in urban areas is 28.84 as on 28.2.2005.

(b) The total number of Village Public Telephones (VPTs) in Andhra Pradesh is 24989 as on 31.3.2005 and the district-wise details are given in the statement enclosed.

(c) The following steps are taken by BSNL to increase telephone service in rural areas of the state:

(i) It is planned to add 2.2 lakh WLL lines of CDMA technology during the current year to clear the scattered demand including in the rural areas.

- (ii) It is planned to add 9 lakh Mobile phone connections in the state by which many villages will also be covered in the state.
- (iii) Relaxation of the outdoor cable from 2.5 kms to 5.0 kms for Landline Exchanges has been given.
- (iv) Mobile network in all the highways, important towns; pilgrim centers and State Highways are deployed to give coverage to more areas.

In addition to the efforts made by BSNL, the demand for telephones is also met by the private operators. Further, financial support is provided to the telecom operators through the mechanism of Universal Service Obligation Fund (USO Fund) to encourage them, *inter alia*, to provide phones in rural areas.

Statement

Status of Village Public Telephones in A.P. Circle as on 31.3.2005

S.No.	Name of the District	Number of Village Public Telephones (VPTs)
1	2	3
1.	Adilabad	1083
2.	Anantapur	1010
3.	Chittoor	1441
4.	Cuddapah	989
5.	East Godavari	1020
6.	Guntur	1019
7.	Karimnagar	1088
8.	Khammam	911
9.	Krishna	1065
10.	Kurnool	952
11.	Mahabubnagar	1465
12.	Medak	1173
13.	Nalgonda	1142
14.	Nellore	1149

1	2	3
15.	Nizamabad	737
16.	Prakasaivi	1050
17.	Ranga Reddy	914
18.	Srikakulam	1448
19.	Visakhapatnam	956
20.	Vizianagaram	1224
21.	Warangal	716
22.	West Godavari	1029
23.	Hyderabad	0
Total		23581

In addition to the above, 1408 VPTs have been provided by private operators to which district-wise break up is not available.

[*Translation*]

Development of National Highways in Maharashtra

4827. SHRIMATI RUPATAI D. PATIL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an amount to the tune of Rs. 5200 crore has been announced for the development of seven national highways of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the names of national highways included therein;

(c) whether 120 km. long stretch of National Highway No. 9 from Sholapur to Umruga border is also included; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Government has recently announced some projects in Maharashtra under National Highway Development Project Phase-III on Build, Operate & Transfer (BOT) basis for 11 stretches on six National Highways (NH No. 3, 4, 6, 9, 17 and 50) for total length of 959 kms.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The selections of projects on BOT basis are based on the potential viability assessed on the basis of traffic intensity *vis-a-vis* project cost etc.

[English]

Compact Automatic Weather Stations

4828. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Space Research Organisation has developed compact automatic weather stations;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the cost of the project and their installation;

(c) whether the accuracy of whether forecasts has been verified;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the benefits likely to be derived therefrom in comparison to previous system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The ISRO-Industry jointly developed Automatic Weather Station (AWS), is capable of collecting weather related data such as surface pressure, temperature, humidity, rainfall, wind speed etc., and transmitting them through data relay transponders of INSAT/KALPANA Satellites. The cost of an AWS system is estimated to be around Rs. 2 lakhs and could vary depending on the installation cost at various sites.

(c) and (d) The level of accuracy of various meteorological parameters measures from the Automatic Weather Stations meets the user requirements.

(e) Compared to the existing sparse distribution of weather stations, the planned deployment of AWS throughout the country with real-time connectivity to central modeling facility will provide improved inputs to weather models.

Investigation of Corruption Cases by CVC

4829. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has decided to investigate corruption cases itself involving senior Government officials;

(b) if so, the reasons for taking such a decision;

(c) whether it is also a fact that CVOs posted in various departments/offices are not achieving the desired results in serious corruption cases; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHAURI): (a) and (b) The Central Vigilance Commission has stated that it has decided that it would invoke sections-8 and 11 of CVC Act, 2003 to conduct an inquiry on its own in such cases where there is undue delay in handling of complaints of serious nature against senior government officials.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Allocation/Utilisation of Funds

4830. SHRI RUPCHAND MURMU:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated/released and utilised by States under the National Highways during 2003-2004 and 2004-2005 till date, State-wise;

(b) whether the funds have been fully utilised by each of these States;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) A statement showing-wise allocation/release and utilisation of funds on National Highways is enclosed.

(b) to (d) While the funds allocated have been fully utilised by some States, there have been under-utilisation of funds by other States as per details given in Annexure. Under-utilisation of allocated funds by these States is attributable to various reasons like delay in award of

works, slow progress of work on account of problems relating to land acquisition, shifting of utilities such as, removal of religious structures/relocation and rehabilitation of villages, law and order problems, environment clearance etc.

Statement

State-wise allocation and utilisation of funds on National Highways during 2003-04 and 2004-05

Sl.No.	Name of State/UTs	Development of National Highways				Maintenance & Repairs			
		2003-04		2004-05		2003-04		2004-05	
		Allocation	Utilisation	Allocation	Utilisation (upto 28-02-2005)	Allocation	Utilisation	Allocation	Utilisation (upto 28-2-2005)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	110.51	110.13	96.74	77.47	37.42	35.39	33.64	21.64
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.10	4.05	6.00	5.09	0.31	0.16	0.60	0.15
3.	Assam	108.00	107.83	71.01	47.31	23.27	22.37	28.98	6.50
4.	Bihar	83.07	78.09	79.51	35.55	29.48	36.52	49.14	29.99
5.	Chandigarh	1.50	1.72	2.00	0.47	0.28	0.31	0.56	0.43
6.	Chhattisgarh	46.00	42.39	51.26	14.75	15.35	17.43	26.05	12.41
7.	Delhi	10.00	13.39	6.00	0.52	0.42	0.00	0.73	0.06
8.	Goa	24.00	23.18	5.00	3.34	5.03	5.01	2.67	0.83
9.	Gujarat	72.00	68.55	84.35	35.81	22.47	20.88	34.69	18.68
10.	Haryana	52.50	53.66	53.00	33.53	11.19	11.66	11.26	4.05
11.	Himachal Pradesh	32.00	27.78	45.00	32.92	13.45	10.77	17.15	9.99
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.46	0.43	0.00
13.	Jharkhand	36.70	33.00	35.00	4.68	15.46	13.66	19.78	7.74
14.	Karnataka	150.35	158.46	80.60	40.00	38.73	39.35	35.82	15.00
15.	Kerala	99.86	96.65	75.69	40.00	20.81	23.66	18.16	10.19
16.	Madhya Pradesh	81.00	79.47	91.90	61.74	57.50	68.80	62.37	44.81
17.	Maharashtra	127.80	117.69	122.98	44.43	49.85	48.71	46.53	21.11
18.	Manipur	16.01	15.16	11.57	5.37	6.96	7.33	8.33	2.07
19.	Meghalaya	40.00	35.92	25.93	13.82	9.41	9.20	12.46	5.55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20.	Mizoram	31.00	31.00	22.00	17.25	5.55	5.54	5.43	2.67
21.	Nagaland	11.50	11.48	14.00	8.61	1.98	1.97	3.77	0.75
22.	Orissa	69.97	69.97	78.80	38.71	42.51	40.53	40.12	19.31
23.	Pondicherry	2.20	2.20	3.00	1.40	0.83	0.84	0.79	0.25
24.	Punjab	51.00	50.99	46.79	36.92	20.09	18.80	19.39	13.90
25.	Rajasthan	48.00	46.44	92.72	34.90	27.93	25.81	50.97	36.95
26.	Tamil Nadu	89.04	80.79	91.55	55.15	41.36	31.11	34.01	21.83
27.	Uttar Pradesh	104.00	103.70	152.43	150.00	55.68	55.19	51.73	30.00
28.	Uttaranchal	20.10	18.88	25.44	21.02	3.66	2.62	13.34	3.67
29.	West Bengal	98.00	69.79	101.60	36.20	23.57	27.07	22.31	9.60

Note: The allocation for development of National Highways includes allocation under National Highways (Original) [NH(O)], funds from permanent Bridge Fee Fund (PBFF) and funds of Externally Aided Projects (EAP).

ICMR Study

4831. SHRI RAM CHANDRA DOME: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ICMR has conducted any study on the workers of the stone/granite, mines and crushing industries regarding dust caused pollution and diseases;

(b) if so, the findings of the study; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to implement the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) ICMR's institute Desert Medicine Research Centre (DMRC), Jodhpur has conducted two studies on workers of sand stone quarries of Jodhpur district. The first study revealed high prevalence of silicosis and tuberculosis of lungs among sandstone quarry workers of Jodhpur district. The subsequent study established that dry mechanical drilling was the most important source of generation of the dust and wet drilling is the safer method of drilling to avoid generation of air born dust.

Similar studies by ICMR's institute National Institute of Occupational Health, Ahmedabad and its Regional

Occupational Health Centre, Kolkata were conducted among Quartz stone crushers in Gujarat and Basalt stone crushers in Birbhum district of West Bengal, respectively. These studies have shown the prevalence of silicosis in workers of Gujarat and prevalence of pneumoconiosis in the workers of West Bengal due to dust caused pollution.

(c) Since all the studies mentioned above have shown that wet drilling and crushing reduce the respirable dust levels. This information was disseminated in a workshop involving owners of factories, workers, factory inspectorate and local administration. During the study and due to subsequent interventions, most of the dry drilling units have been converted into wet drilling units.

Widening of N.H.-52

4832. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposal finalized during 10th plan for widening, strengthening and repair of NH-52, its sectoral outlay annual allocation and achievement made up to March, 2005 in each sector showing total Km. widened, IRQP completed;

(b) the list of proposals as well as DPR submitted by each of the implementing wing of BRO, viz, DANTAK, VORTOK, UDAYAK and pending clearance by the Ministry;

(c) by when these are likely to be cleared; and

(d) the target-set as well as allocation made for the remaining years of 10th plan in the entire length from

Baihata to Rupai *via* Pasighat and Dirak including the by-pass at North Lakhimpur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) During the 10th Plan, so far, widening/strengthening/improvement of riding quality of NH-52 has been completed in a length of 33 km., 13 km. and 169 km. respectively. The sector-wise allocations made and funds utilized up to March 2005 are given below:

Sector	Allocation (Rs. in crore)	Fund utilized (Rs. in crore)
Baihatacharali to Thelamara (km 0 to 113)	15.21	15.21
Thelamara to Akajan (km 113 to 440)	23.48	23.48
Akajan to Rupai (km 440-876)	62.81	62.81

(b) and (c) No proposal/Detailed Project Report (DPR) has been received from the implementing wing of BRO viz., DANTAK, VORTOK, UDAYAK.

(d) The allocation for the remaining period of 10th plan is yet to be finalized. At present, there is no proposal for construction of North Lakhimpur by-pass.

[*Translation*]

Telephone Exchanges in Haryana and U.P.

4833. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:
DR. RAJESH MISHRA:

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

(a) the district-wise number of telephone exchanges operating in Haryana and Uttar Pradesh at present and the installed capacity thereof;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up new telephone exchanges and enhance the installed capacity of the existing exchanges during the year 2005-06;

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

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

(e) the places where telephone exchange buildings have been constructed in the States and being used at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Sir, the district-wise number of telephone exchanges and installed capacity thereof in Haryana, Uttar Pradesh (East) and Uttar Pradesh (West) are enclosed as statement I (a), I(b), I(c) respectively.

(b) The Government proposes to set up new telephone exchanges in Uttar Pradesh (East and West). However, there is no proposal to enhance the capacity of the exchanges during the year 2005-06 in the state.

In Haryana, there is no proposal to set up new telephone exchanges during the year 2005-06. However, there is a proposal to enhance the capacity of exchanges in the state.

(c) The details are enclosed as statement-II and III.

(d) The estimated expenditure is as follows:

For Haryana	— Rs. 52.72 crores
For Uttar Pradesh (East)	— Rs. 3.02 crores
For Uttar Pradesh (West)	— Rs. 1.52 crores

(e) The details of places where telephone exchanges buildings have been constructed and being used at present in Haryana, Uttar Pradesh (East) and Uttar Pradesh (West) are given in statement IV(a) IV(b) and IV(c) respectively.

Statement I(a)*Details of Telephone Exchanges and installed capacity in Haryana*

S.No.	Name of Distt.	No. of Telephone Exchanges	Equipped Capacity
1.	Ambala	81	125112
2.	Yamuna Nagar	72	93786
3.	Panchkula	24	25372
4.	Faridabad	44	171852
5.	Gurgaon	69	175636
6.	Hisar	71	90574
7.	Faridabad	46	41384
8.	Sirsa	76	77080
9.	Jind	79	74738
10.	Kaithal	35	44528
11.	Karnal	52	97568
12.	Kurukshetra	49	72208
13.	Panipat	26	74900
14.	Rawari	35	43468
15.	Mahendergarh	31	32268
16.	Rohtak	53	80408
17.	Bhiwani	76	63472
18.	Jajjhar	35	49336
19.	Sonepat	72	105000
Total		1026	1538690

Statement I(b)*Details of Telephone Exchanges and installed Capacity in UP (E)*

S.No.	Name of Distt.	No. of Telephone Exchanges	Equipped Capacity
1	2	3	4
1.	Allahabad	101	162522
2.	Kaushambi	12	6166

1	2	3	4
3.	Azamgarh	77	13580
4.	Barabanki	73	46204
5.	Ballia	46	36900
6.	Banda	75	26552
7.	Chitrakoot	28	10536
8.	Bahraich	55	34004
9.	Shrawasti	10	5032
10.	Basti	28	23768
11.	Sant Kabir Nagar	19	7586
12.	Siddharth Nagar	29	14416
13.	Deoria	43	35792
14.	Kushi Nagar	36	25756
15.	Auraiya	23	18336
16.	Etawah	22	26160
17.	Farrukhabad	28	30460
18.	Kannauj	27	20616
19.	Fatehpur	49	26888
20.	Ambedkar Nagar	34	21948
21.	Faizabad	41	37988
22.	Balrampur	19	14168
23.	Gonda	47	34660
24.	Gorakhpur	59	105655
25.	Maharajganj	29	22468
26.	Ghazipur	46	25722
27.	Hardoi	43	28088
28.	Hamirpur	36	21176
29.	Mahoba	12	9808
30.	Jhansi	47	63156
31.	Lalitpur	27	12756

1	2	3	4
32.	Jaunpur	68	55068
33.	Kanpur	77	219940
34.	Kanpur Dehat	49	29584
35.	Lakhimpur	103	55848
36.	Lucknow	97	311882
37.	Mau	43	49664
38.	Mainpuri	41	40104
39.	Mirzapur	45	39580
40.	Sonebhadra	33	36980
41.	Jalaun	44	25532
42.	Pratapgarh	62	36360
43.	Raebareli	63	45942
44.	Shahjahanpur	43	37404
45.	Sitapur	64	41448
46.	Sultanpur	77	49716
47.	Unnao	69	42452
48.	Chandauli	26	20760
49.	Sant Ravidas Nagar	28	28176
50.	Varanasi	57	162840
Total		2310	2298147

Statement I(c)

Details of Telephone Exchanges and installed capacity in UP (W)

S.No.	Name of Distt.	No. of Telephone Exchanges	Equipped Capacity
1	2	3	4
1.	Agra	81	170052
2.	Aligarh	48	71,128
3.	Badaun	46	34,092

1	2	3	4
4.	Baghpat	21	36,464
5.	Bareilly	78	105,284
6.	Bijnore	68	86,768
7.	Bulandshahar	52	73,120
8.	Etah	44	39,052
9.	Firozabad	15	29,632
10.	GB Nagar	36	160,520
11.	Ghaziabad	68	268,304
12.	Hathras	22	20,744
13.	JP Nagar	34	36,176
14.	Mathura	60	82,788
15.	Meerut	48	152,004
16.	Moradabad	49	95,476
17.	Muzaffarnagar	70	117,516
18.	Pilibhit	35	24,588
19.	Rampur	32	44,352
20.	Saharanpur	48	103,320
Total		955	1,751,380

Statement II

The details of new telephone exchanges proposed to be set up during year 2005-06

Sl.No.	Districts	Name of Stations
1	2	3
I. UP (East)		
1.	Sultanpur	Dhema
2.	Sultanpur	Kalyanpur
3.	Sultanpur	Bishesharganj
4.	Sultanpur	Chanduaki

1	2	3
5.	Sultanpur	Nandmahar
6.	Sultanpur	Shadipur
II. UP (West)		
1.	Ghaziabad	Chiranjeev Vihar
2.	Ghaziabad	Shalimar Garden
3.	Ghaziabad	Brij Vihar
4.	Meerut	Baghpat Road
III. Haryana		Nil

Statement III

Details of capacity enhancement programme during year 2005-06

1. UP (East)	—	Nil
2. UP (West)	—	Nil
3. Haryana	—	

Name of SSA	Name of Exchange	Capacity Expansion Programme
1	2	3
Ambala	Babyal	500
	P/Vihar	500
	HSR/RD	500
	Mustafabad	500
	Kalka	1000
	Raiwali	500
	Kaulan	1000
	Kesri	500
Jind	Jind	5000
	Jansui	500
Faridabad	Faridabad	4000
	Hasanpur	500
	Hodal	500

1	2	3
Rohtak	Rohtak	2000
Rewari	Nasibpur	1000
	Mandi Atteli	1000
	Mohindergarh	1000
	Kanina	500
	Rewari Jhajjar Chowk	1000
	Rewari Sec-4	2000
	Dharuhera	500
	Jonawas	500
	Nandrampur Bass	500
	Garhi Bolni	500
Karnal	Bikaner	500
	Karnawas	500
	Raliawas	500
	Cheeka	500
Sonepat	Baba Ladana	512
	Sonepat	1000
	Hulleri	500
	Mehnidpur	500
	Malikpur	500
Total		31012

Statement IV(a)

Places where telephone exchange buildings have been constructed and used in Haryana

Sl.No.	SSA	Place
1	2	3
1.	Ambala	E-10 B Ambala Cantt
2.		E-10 B Ambala city
3.		

1	2	3	1	2	3
4.		HSR RD Ambala city	10.		GRG Sec 37
5.		RLU Ambala city	11.		Sohma
6.		Barara	12.		South city
7.		Bilaspur	13.		Sushant Lok
8.		Chhachhrauli	14.		Nuh
9.		Sadhaura	15.		Main Exch.
10.		Kalka	1.	Jind	Patiala Chowk
11.		Naraingarh	2.		Kharakram ji
12.		E-10 B Yamunanagar	3.		Julana
13.		1/Area Yamunagar	4.		Kinana
1.	Faridabad	Anaj Mandi	5.		Narwana
2.		Badarpur	6.		Safidon
3.		Bafabgarh	7.		Main Exch.
4.		Nehruground	1.	Sonepat	Gohana
5.		FBD-Sec 23	2.		Khanpur
6.		FBD Sec 15A	3.		Murthal
7.		Palwal	4.		Ganaur
8.		Bamnikhera	5.		Kharkhoda
9.		Hathin	6.		Kundli
1.	Gurgaon	Ferozepur Zirka	1.	Hissar	Main Exch HSR
2.		Nagina	2.		Sat Road HSR
3.		Pinagwan	3.		Adampur Mandi
4.		Punhana	4.		Barwala
5.		DLF main	5.		Uklana
6.		GRG Main	6.		Abubsahir
7.		Heli Mandi	7.		Dabwali
8.		Palam Vihar	8.		Dabwali RSU-CXL
9.		GRG Sec 18	9.		Elanabad

1	2	3	1	2	3
10.		Rania	3.		Mandiateli
11.		Srijiwan Nagar	4.		Narnaul
12.		Bhattu	5.		Dahina
13.		Bhuna	6.		Dharuhera
14.		Fatehabad	7.		Guruwara
15.		Hansi	8.		Kund
16.		Kalanwali	9.		Rewari JJR Chk
17.		Odhan	10.		Rewari Nul Chk
18.		Ratia	11.		Bawal
19.		Sikanderpur	1.	Rohtak	RTK-Main
20.		Sirsa	2.		Bahadurgarh
21.		Hindalwala	3.		Bhawanikhera
22.		Jakhal	4.		Biran
23.		Kullanh	5.		Bhiwani
24.		Tohana	6.		Bapora
1.	Kamal	Chika	7.		Jui
2.		Gharaunda	8.		Bond Kalan
3.		Kaithal	9.		Charkhi Dadri
4.		Kaithal Pehova Chk	10.		Beri
5.		Kamal Main	11.		Jhajjar
6.		Ismailabad	12.		Kalanaur
7.		Kurukshetra	13.		Badhra
8.		Ladwa	14.		Digawa
9.		Shahbad	15.		Loharu
10.		Nilokheri	16.		Madina
11.		Trauri	17.		Meham
12.		Panipat Main	18.		RTK-Sec 2
13.		Panipat m/town	19.		RTK Anaj Mandi
14.		Samalkha	20.		Sampla
15.		Pehowa	21.		Behal
1.	Rewari	Akoda	22.		Tosham
2.		Mahindergarh			

Statement IV(b)

Places where Telephone Exchange buildings have been constructed and used in UP(E)

Sl.No.	SSA	Place
1	2	3
1.	Allahabad	1. Handia 2. Manjhanpur 3. Bisara 4. Shankargarh 5. Bara 6. Lal Gopalganj 7. Meja 8. Karchhana 9. Sirathu 10. Phaphamau 11. Civil Lines Allahabad
2.	Azamgarh	1. Jeanpur 2. Kandhrapur 3. Nanijore 4. Amuwari 5. Bardeeha 6. Ramgarh 7. Chapra Sultanpur 8. Kaptanganj 9. Koilsa 10. Harriya 11. Phoolpur 12. Lahideeh 13. Lalganj 14. Devgoun 15. Mehnagar

1	2	3
		16. Mubarakpur 17. Jahanaganj 18. C-DOT 19. Microwave 20. Maharajganj 21. Bardah 22. Faiha 23. Sanjarpur 24. Nirambad
3.	Bahraich	1. Jamunaha 2. Bhuja 3. Bhanga 4. Mahasi 5. Jaitapur Bazar 6. Behra 7. Nouqla 8. Naupara 9. Babaganj 10. Imamganj 11. Mahera 12. Mihinpurwa 13. Srawasti 14. Ekona 15. Payagapur 16. Risia 17. Kaiserganj 18. Rukunapur 19. Jarwalroad 20. Jarwal Kasba

1	2	3	1	2	3
		21. Fakarpur			1. Sadargunj
		22. Huzurpur			2. Satrikh
		23. Wazirganj			3. Tera
		24. Bhauch			4. Saddipur
4. Ballia		1. Attarasua			5. Udhauli
		2. Athilapur			6. Zakariya
		3. Baijalpur			7. Badanpur
		4. (A) Balia C-DOT			8. Baddupur
		(B) Balia OCB			9. Bishunpur
		5. Bansdih			10. Fatehpur
		6. Maniyar			11. Hetmapur
		7. Nagra			12. Kursi
		8. Pradhanpur			13. Madadewa
		9. Pur			14. Mohd. Pur
		10. Rasra			15. Khala
5. Banda		1. Manikpur			16. Ramnagar
		2. Karwi			17. Ranibazar
		3. Bharatkoop			18. Sihali
		4. Atarra			19. Suratganj
		5. Mardanaka Banda			20. Tilokpur
		6. Indiranagar			21. Tilwari
		7. Baberu			22. Bhilwal
		8. Khaptiha			23. Haidergarh
6. Barabanki		1. Barabanki			24. Kothi
		2. Barabanki Old Bldg.			25. Sidhaur
		3. Barethi			26. Subeha
		4. Bhanmau			27. Allabad
		5. Jhangirabad			28. Dariyabad
		6. Kola			29. Kullapur

1	2	3	1	2	3
		30. lehauli			8. Ravindra Nagar
		31. Khajuri			9. Sakhopar
		32. Maugaurpur			10. Sukrauli Bazar
		33. Mehmoodabad			11. Mathauli Bazar
		34. Puredalai			12. Sonhaura Ramnagar
		35. Ramsnehighat			13. Bariyarpur
		36. Rudauli			14. Hata M/W Repeater
		37. Saadatganj	9. Etawah		1. Etawah
		38. Saidkhanpur Sarai			2. Auraiya
		39. Barai Sirauligauspur			3. Jaswant Nagar
7. Basti		1. Dumariaganj			4. Saifai
		2. Itwa	10. Faizabad		1. Baskhari
		3. Barni			2. Garhwal
		4. Shohratgarh			3. Tanda
		5. Siddharth Nagar			4. Akbarpur
		6. Bansi			5. Gosainganj
		7. Tilauli			6. Maya
		8. Basti			7. Bikapur
		9. Captainganj			8. Milkipur
		10. Babhnan			9. Ayodhya
		11. Khalilabad	11. Farrukhabad		10. Faizabad
		12. Vishvanathpur			1. Kaimganj
8. Deoria		1. Deoria C-DOT			2. Chhibramau
		2. Deoria OCB			3. Gursahaiganj
		3. Bhatani Dadan			4. Farrukhabad
		4. Ram Laxam			5. Siroli
		5. Salempur	12. Fatehpur		6. Fatehgarh
		6. Bhatani			1. Fatehpur
		7. Padrauna C-DOT			2. Khaga
					3. Bindki

1	2	3
13. Ghazipur		1. Barsara 2. Ghazipur 3. Jakhania 4. Khardiha 5. Mainpuri 6. Mohammadabad 7. Nandganj 8. Raipur
14. Gonda		1. Gonda 2. Balrampur 3. Tulsipur 4. Utraula 5. Tarabganj 6. Arya Nagar 7. Bankatwa
15. Gorakhpur		1. Gorakhpur 2. Raptinagar 3. Bansaon 4. Anandnagar 5. Mahrajganj
16. Hamirpur		1. Kurara 2. Hamirpur 3. Chauni 4. Biwar 5. Ragaul 6. Iccauli 7. Imiliya 8. Rath 9. Gohaud

1	2	3
		10. Charleari 11. Kulphar 12. Mahobe
17. Hardoi		1. Shahabad 2. Bilgram 3. Sandila 4. Kachchauna 5. Harpalpur 6. Behtagokul 7. Civil Line Xge Hardoi 8. Lucknow Road Xge Hardoi
18. Jaunpur		1. Jaunpur Main 2. Jaunpur Kty. 3. Shahganj 4. PU Exch 5. Mariahu 6. Badlapur 7. Sigramau 8. Sitamsarai 9. Shekhupur 10. Ghanshyampur 11. Sathariya 12. Barethi 13. Kachagon 14. Tarti 14. Muqrabadshahpur
19. Jhansi		1. Gwalior Road Jhansi 2. Lalitpur Road Jhansi

1	2	3
		3. Pichhore, Kanpur Road Jhansi
		4. Moth
		5. Chirgaon
		6. Hati
		7. Mauranipur
		8. Lalitpur
		9. Talbehat
		10. Vijaypura
		11. Jakhaura
		12. Mehrauni
		13. Dailwari
		14. Bansi
		15. Pali
		16. Madawara
20. Kanpur		1. Door Sanchar Bhawan
		2. CTO Building
		3. Coaxial Building
		4. Telephone Bhawan
		5. Benazhabar Exchange
		6. Lakhanpur Exchange
		7. Kalyanpur Exhchange
		8. Naramau Exchange
		9. Microwave Sarvodyanagar
		10. Lajpat nagar
		11. Ratan Lal Nagar
		12. Panki Power House
		13. Panki Industrial Area
		14. Yashoda Nagar

1	2	3
		15. Shyamnagar
		16. Krishna Nagar
		17. Jaj Mau
		18. Chakeri
		19. Rooma
		20. Maharajpur
		21. Sirsaul
		22. Akberpur
		23. Bhauti
		24. Bidhnoo
		25. Chaubey Pur
		26. Bilthaur
		27. Derapur
		28. Ghatampur
		29. Hansemaw
		30. Jainpur
		31. Jhijnhak
		32. Kairzar
		33. Mandhana
		34. Narwal
		35. Pukharayan
		36. Rania
		37. Rasoolabad
		38. Rooru
		39. Sachendi
		40. Shiv Raj Pur
		41. Sikandara
		42. Uttri Pooa
		43. Kaka Deo

1	2	3	1	2	3
		44. Mati	23. Mainpur		1. Mainpuri OCB (New Bldg)
		45. DTO Cantt. Kanpur			2. Mainpuri RSU (Old Bldg)
		46. Saketnagar			1. Shikohabad
21. Lakhimpur		1. Keerat Nagar			2. Sirsaganj
		2. Civil Lines Lakhimpur			3. Karhal
		3. Hidayat Nagar	24. Mau		1. Adari
		4. Dhanrahra			2. Ailakh
		5. Nighasan			3. Amila
		6. Palia			4. Atarsawan
		7. Sampumanagar			5. Badhua Godem
		8. Mohammadi			6. Bojhi
		9. J. B. Ganj			7. Chakara
22. Lucknow		1. Alambagh			8. Chiraikot
		2. Transportnagar			9. Doharighat
		3. Banthara			10. Dubari
		4. Rajajipuram			11. Ghosi
		5. Badhewan			12. Haldharpur
		6. Mohanlal Ganj			13. Kalyanpur
		7. Malihabad			14. Kopaganj
		8. Itaunja			15. Kurthizafarpur
		9. Kaiserbagh			16. Kushmaur
		10. Talkatora			17. Madhuban
		11. Dilkusha			18. Aaryadpur
		12. Mahanagar			19. Mau Civil Lines
		13. Aliganj			20. Mourbojj
		14. Gomatinagar			21. Mohammadabad
		15. Viramkhand			22. Nadwasarai
		16. Vibhulikhand			23. Pipridih
		17. Indiranagar			

1	2	3
		24. Piparasath
		25. Ranipur
		26. Ratanpura
		27. Shahadatpura
		28. Semari Jalalpur
		29. Sipah
		30. Saggichauri
		31. Sultanpur
		32. Surajpur
25. Mirzapur	1. Angarh	
	2. Fataha (T/E Bldg)	
	3. Fataha (M/W Bldg)	
	4. Garpura	
	5. Lalganj	
	6. Hatia	
	7. Patihara	
	8. Bahuti	
	9. Manihar	
	10. Rajgarh	
	11. Ahraura	
	12. Chawkia	
	13. Chunae	
	14. Robertsganj	
	15. Churk	
	16. Chopan	
	17. Dala	
	18. Shaktinagar	
	19. Rihandnagar	
	20. Pipari (M/W)	

1	2	3
		21. Dudhhi
		22. Seekharh
26. Orai		1. Kalpi
		2. Jalaun
		3. Kuthond
		4. Konch
		5. Orai
27. Pratapgarh		1. Paratapgarh
		2. Kunda
		3. Lalganj
		4. Antoo
28. Raebareli		1. Feroz Gandhi Nagar
		2. Devendapur, Amawan Road
		1. HPO Compound
		2. Salon
		3. Tilo
		4. Dalmau
		5. Jais
		6. Lalganj
29. Shahjahanpur		1. Tihar
		2. Powayan
		3. Rosa
		4. Shahjahanpur
		5. Sindhauli
30. Sitapur		1. Sitapur
		2. Mishrikh
		1. Mohali
		2. Sidhauli
		3. Mahmoodabad

1	2	3
		4. Laharpur
		5. Neemsar
31. Sultanpur	1. Sultanpur	
	2. Amethi	
	3. Musafirkhana	
	4. Jagdishpur Indl. Area	
	5. Gauriganj	
	6. Ramganj	
	7. Hanumanganj	
	8. Rawania	
	9. Kaipur	
32. Unnao	1. Civil Line	
	2. Shukdaganj	
	3. Hasanganj	
	4. Purwa	
	5. Bighapur	
	6. Nawalganj	
	7. Indl. Area	
	8. Safipur	
	9. P.D. Nagar	
33. Varanasi	1. Beniya Bagh	
	2. Cantt.	
	1. Pahariya II	
	2. Pahariya I	
	3. Shivpur	
	4. Shivpurwa	
	5. Durgakund	
	6. Lalpur	
	7. DLW Varanasi	

1	2	3
		8. Hartirath
		9. M.A. Road
		10. Ashok Vihar Paharia phase-I
		11. Sanjai Gandhi Nagar
		12. Kabir Nagar Durgakund
		13. Tikri
		14. Rajatalab
		15. Gopiganj Town
		16. Bhadohi
		17. Gyanpur Town
		18. Khamaria
		19. Chakia
		20. Chandauli
		21. Mughal Sarai
		22. Naugarh
		23. Ramnagar (I)
		24. Sakaldiha
		25. Vishnupurwa

Statement IV(c)

Sl.No.	SSA	Place
1	2	3
1.	Noida	1. Sector-19
		2. Sector-62
		3. Sector-39
		4. Sector-58
		5. Sector-24

1	2	3	1	2	3
		6. NEPZ			4. Sikandrabad
		7. Suraj pur			5. Satalite Sikandrabad
		8. Kasna			6. Debai
		9. Tilpatta			7. Jahangirabad
		10. Delta			8. Narora
		11. Dadri	4.	Pilibhit	1. Old TE Pilibhit
2.	Ghaziabad	1. Rajnagar			2. New TE Pilibhit
		2. Nehru Nagar			3. Puranpur
		3. Sanjay Nagar			4. Bisalpur
		4. Govindpuram	5.	Rampur	5. Itgaon
		5. Nandgram			1. Civil Line Rampur
		6. Patel Nagar			2. City Exchange
		7. Pratap Vihar			3. Malik
		8. Indrapuram			4. Sahabad
		9. Vasundhra			5. Tanda
		10. Kaushambi			6. Swar
		11. Rajenderanagar	6.	Aligarh	7. Kerni
		12. Shahdra East			8. Bilaspur
		13. Modinagar			1. Civil line
		14. Muradnagar			2. Talanagri
		15. Loni			3. Bhukrawali
		16. Pilkhuwa			4. Nai Ka Nagla (Hathras)
		17. Hapur old Exch.			5. Mathura Road Hathras
		18. Garh	7.	Mathura	6. Sasni
		19. Hapur New Exch.			7. Gabhana
3.	Bulandshahar	1. Bhoor			1. Chatta
		2. Motibagh			2. Chetanya Vihar
		3. Khurja			3. Goverdhan
					4. Kosi
					5. Dampier Nagar
					6. Radha puram

1	2	3	1	2	3
		7. Sadabad			7. Kailsa
		8. Town ship			8. Pakbara
		9. Vrindavan			9. Sonakpur
8. Bareilly	1. T.P. Nagar		12. Etah		1. Etah
	2. Pitambarpur				2. Kasganj
	3. IFFCO				3. Jalesar
	4. Richna		13. Bijnore		1. TE Building Meerut Road
	5. Baheri				2. Nazibabad
	6. Choupla		14. Agra		1. Taxbhavan Agra
	7. Rajendra Nagar				2. Foundary Nagar
	8. CTO Compound				3. Sanjay Place
9. Saharanpur	1. Gurudwara Road				4. Transport Nagar
	2. Mission Compound				5. Taj Nagri Exch. (Qtr)
	3. Taharpur				6. Tora
	4. Behat				7. Bodla
	5. Deoband				8. Samsabad
	6. Jandhera				9. Sikandra
	7. Talheri Bujurg				10. Suhagnari FZB
	8. Fandpuri				11. Nai Basti FZB
	9. Gangoh				12. Tundla
10. Badaun	1. Badaun				13. Shaganj
	2. Ujhani				14. Achnera
11. Moradabad	1. Civil line				15. Microvae Compound FZB
	2. Chandausi				16. OTO COMP Agra
	3. Sambhal				1. Doghat (BPT)
	4. Amroha		15. Meerut		2. Aminagar Sarai (BPT)
	5. Gajraula				3. Khekra (BPT)
	6. Bilari				

1	2	3
		4. Baghpat
		5. Baraut
		6. Sardhana (Meerut)
		7. Brahampuri
		8. Udyogpuram
		9. Ghantaghar
		10. Shradhapuri New Exch.
		11. Shradhapuri old exch.
		12. Boundary road
		13. Shastrinagar
		14. Pallavpuram
		15. Ganganagar
		16. RSU GPO
		17. Mawana
		18. Pariksitgarh
		19. Falawda
		20. Kithore
		21. Hastinapur
		22. Khakhauda
16. Muzaffarnagar		1. Patel Nagar
		2. Almaspur
		3. Khatauli
		4. Shamli
		5. Kairana
		6. Unn
		7. Babri
		8. Jhinhana
		9. Mohd. pur Rai Singh

1	2	3
		10. Nirmana
		11. Sisauli
		12. Ghatiyani
		13. Ratanpuri
		14. Thanabhawan
		15. Lank
		16. Kaharad
		17. Hasnpur Lohari
		18. Jasoi
		19. Garhi Abdulla
		20. Sota
		21. Dungar

[English]

Construction of Coastal Highway

4834. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Government of Gurajat for construction of coastal Highway in Gujarat particularly in Saurashtra Kutch region; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development & maintenance of National Highways. NH-8A & NH-8A Ext. and NH-8E & NH-8E Ext. are passing through coastal area of Kutch and Saurashtra region respectively. The following works have been sanctioned for improvement of these National Highways from 1999-2000 to 2004-05 under various schemes depending upon the condition of the road, traffic volume, *inter-se* priority and availability of funds:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	NH-8A		NH-8A Ext.		NH-8E		NH-8E Ext.	
	Nos.	Sanctioned Cost	Nos.	Sanctioned Cost	Nos.	Sanctioned Cost	Nos.	Sanctioned Cost
2000-01	2	15.44	5	10.68	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2001-02	6	81.74	1	1.73	7	22.25	Nil	Nil
2002-03	2	5.09	6	11.25	10	30.58	Nil	Nil
2003-04	3	11.40	2	6.49	3	13.85	Nil	Nil
2004-05	2	1.11	9	32.55	11	24.17	3	10.24

*[Translation]***Construction Work in Safdarjung Hospital**

4835. DR. CHINTA MOHAN:
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

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

(a) whether the number of patients visiting Safdarjung Hospital for treatment is estimated at 6000 per day;

(b) if not, the actual number thereof;

(c) whether size of the building is very small keeping in view the large number of patients visiting the hospital;

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

(e) whether the construction works had started during the past year for expansion of the building so as to remove the scarcity of space;

(f) if so, the date on which these construction works were started and the time by when the construction works were targeted to be completed; and

(g) the reasons for non-completion of the construction works?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (g) Yes, Sir. The average number of daily attendance of outdoor patients in the Safdarjung Hospital during the year 2004 is 6032. In

addition to the existing space for treating OPD patients is adequate. However, Right and Left wings of the OPD Phase-III were taken up in order to accommodate the OPD functioning in different areas of the hospital under one roof. The construction work of Right and Left wing of OPD Phase-III were started in May 2000. The building is fully constructed. However, CPWD has not yet handed over the building due to clearance for occupation from statutory departments.

Medical Facilities for Common People

4836. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN":
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

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

(a) whether any schemes is being formulated by the Government for providing medical facilities to common people in the country on the lines of the dispensaries run under the CGHS;

(b) if so, the salient features of the said scheme;

(c) the time by which it will be implemented in the country; and

(d) the sources from which likely expenditure under the scheme will be mobilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

[English]

**Foreign Co-Operation/Collaboration in
the Field of IT**

4837. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Russia and China have shown keen interest for co-operation and collaboration in IT sector with India;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the road map chalked out by both the countries in this regard; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Department of Information Technology has a Working Group on Technology with Russia for bilateral cooperation in the IT sector wherein Russia has desired India's support for development of their IT sector such as development of Software Technology Parks etc. However, no road map has been chalked out by both the countries so far.

An MoU has been signed between India and China for bilateral cooperation in IT sector in July 2000. However, there has not been much initiative taken from the Chinese side in this regard.

[Translation]

New Science & Technology Policy

4838. SHRI AJIT JOGI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is formulating any new national policy with regard to Science and Technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the policy is likely to be announced;

(d) whether the Government has decided to bring about any change in the functioning of various Scientific

and Research laboratories including C.M.I in different parts of the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (e) The Government of India have already announced a new Science and Technology Policy 2003 (STP-2003). It was announced by the Hon'ble Prime Minister during the Indian Science Congress at Bangalore in January, 2003. It was also laid in both Houses of the Parliament.

The new Policy presents Science and Technology with a human face and emphasizes new realities like facing open, global competition; need for examining social, economic and environmental consequences of S&T; and, aggressive international benchmarking and innovation. It advocates strong support for basic research, emphasizes manpower build-up and retention as important challenges and advocates dynamism in S&T governance, through the participation of scientists and technology to meet the speed of developments in S&T.

The Government of India is putting in considerable effort to strengthen the research infrastructure of Scientific and Research Laboratories and grant them autonomy and flexibility in their functioning so that an ambience for truly creative work is encouraged.

[English]

New Policy for Opening of Post Offices

4839. PROF. M. RAMADASS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the new policy of the Government for opening of Post Offices in the country;

(b) whether there is a proposal for setting up of an independent regulatory authority for the Postal Department;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has evolved a contributory pension scheme to encourage the department employees to become franchisees of the department; and

(e) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) The policy initiatives under the 10th Plan require the Department to rationalise the network to optimise resources, open new post offices by redeployment of existing manpower, and to explore more cost-effective options for increasing access to postal facilities.

(b) and (c) This is one of the issues included in the policy imperatives under the 10th Plan. Details have not been firmed up.

(d) No, Sir. No contributory pension scheme has been evolved to encourage the Department's employees to become franchisees of the Department.

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

Retrospective Adoption of Post Based Roster Policy

4840. SHRI VIRCHANDRA PASWAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 3112 dated March 23, 2005 and state:

(a) the reasons for following post based roster policy retrospectively with effect from 1.7.87 against the vacancies of regular Under Secretaries in CSS for 1987 and onwards whereas this policy was effective from the date of issue of orders *i.e.* 2.7.1997;

(b) the names and details of excess representation of SCs in the grade of regular Under Secretaries of CSS of select lists as on 1.7.87 till date;

(c) the details of representation of all categories including names in the grade of regular Under Secretaries as on 1st July 1985 till date;

(d) whether the shortfall in representation of ST officers is filled up by the officers belonging to General Category/Scheduled Castes or otherwise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHAURI):

(a) In pursuance of Hon'ble Supreme Court's Judgement in the case of R.K. Sabharwal *Vs.* State of Punjab, post based rosters have been introduced in place of vacancy based rosters *vide* DOP&T instructions dated 2.7.1997. These instructions have been made effective from the date of issue. It was laid down in these instructions that where selections have already been finalized, they need not be disturbed and in other cases, recruitment may be withheld till the revised rosters are brought into operation and recruitment effected in accordance with these instructions. Due to protracted litigation over the issue of *inter se* seniority between the Direct Recruit (DR) and Promotee Section Officers, the Select List of Grade I (Under Secretary) of CSS for the years 1987 and onwards could not be prepared in time. Finally, in pursuance of Hon'ble Supreme Court's judgement, the common seniority list of Section Officers was issued in December, 1997. Thereafter, the proposal for finalisation of Select Lists of Grade-I (Under Secretary) for the years 1987 and 1988 was sent to UPSC. Since by that time, the post based rosters had come into effect, the reservations for SC/ST were determined on the basis of post based rosters as per instructions contained in DOP&T O.M. dated 2.7.1997. The same procedure was adopted for the subsequent Select List of Grade-I (Under Secretary) of CSS.

(b) and (c) Upto the Grade-I Select List for the year 1986, reservations for the SC/ST have been determined on the basis of vacancy based roster and the unfilled vacancies reserved for STs were being exchanged for SCs and *vice-versa* as per the Government's instructions. However, in the case of R.K. Sabharwal, the Supreme Court held that after the representations of persons belonging to reserved categories reaches the prescribed percentages of reservation, the vacancies released by retirement, resignation, promotion etc. of the persons belonging to the general and reserved categories are to be filled by appointment of persons from the respective category so that prescribed percentage of reservation is maintained. At the initial constitution of the post based rosters for Select List 1987, it was found that the representation of Under Secretaries belonging to SC category was in excess of the prescribed quota. As such, in accordance with the instructions dated 2.7.1997, to operate the roster following the principle of replacement, the vacancies were filled by appointment of persons belonging to the category to which the relevant roster point belonged. Since the SC Officers in position were already in excess of the prescribed quota, no post was reserved for the SC in the Grade-I Select Lists for the

years 1987, 1988, 1989 & 1990. In Select Lists of Grade I for the years 1991 to 1996, 100 SC officers have been included against the posts reserved for that category.

(d) and (e) As per the DOP&T instructions dated 2.7.1997 issued in pursuance of Hon'ble Supreme Court's judgement in the case of R.K. Sabharwal *vs.* State of Punjab the vacancies released by retirement/resignation/promotion etc. of the persons belonging to general and reserved categories are to be filled by appointment of persons from the respective category so that the prescribed percentage of reservation is maintained. While the officers of General category and the Scheduled Castes were adequately available, there was a shortfall in the representation of ST Officers as adequate number of ST Officers in the feeder grade were not available for promotion even in the extended zone of consideration. The unfilled ST vacancies have to be filled from amongst ST Officers in future Select Lists.

CBI Raids

4841. SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD:
KUNWAR MANVENDRA SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of raids conducted by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) in the country during the month of March, 2005;

(b) the details of individual, companies etc., whose premises were raided, State-wise;

(c) the amount of unaccounted wealth unearthed during the raids, State-wise; and

(d) the number of court cases filled in connection therewith so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHAURI): (a) to (d) No large scale raids were conducted by CBI during the month of March, 2005 as a part of any special drive. However, in the cases under investigation in various branches of CBI searches are conducted as a part of investigation for time to time depending on the facts and circumstances of individual cases. It will not be in the interest of investigation of such cases to disclose the details of such raids.

Credit Guarantee Scheme

4842. KUNWAR MANVENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received during 2004 and 2005 till date under the Credit Guarantee Scheme to provide loan and guarantee to the entrepreneurs for setting up small and medium scale industries in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the number of applications sanctioned so far, district-wise; and

(c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken for time-bound clearance of such applications?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) The number of applications received from the Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) under the Credit Guarantee Scheme for providing guarantee cover on loans extended to small scale industries in Uttar Pradesh during 2004 and 2005 (upto 21st April, 2005) are 1824 and 501 respectively.

(b) The district-wise number of applications approved since inception of the Scheme and upto 21st April, 2005 under the Scheme in Uttar Pradesh is enclosed as statement.

(c) The operations of the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Small Industries (CGTSI), the implementing agency of the Credit Guarantee Scheme, are computerised and decisions on the eligible applications received from the MLIs for guarantee cover under the Scheme are taken by the CGTSI within a maximum period of two working days.

Statement

District-wise Number of Guarantees Approved under the Credit Guarantee scheme in Uttar Pradesh (As on 21st April 2005)

S.No.	Name of the District	Number of applications approved
1	2	3
1.	Agra	265
2.	Aligarh	57
3.	Allahabad	22
4.	Azamgarh	349

1	2	3
5.	Bagpat	108
6.	Bahraich	3
7.	Ballia	35
8.	Banda	22
9.	Barabanki	11
10.	Bareilly	71
11.	Basti	28
12.	Bijnor	103
13.	Budaun	2
14.	Bulandshahar	69
15.	Chandauli	4
16.	Deoria	76
17.	Etah	7
18.	Etawah	25
19.	Faizabad	28
20.	Farrukhabad	37
21.	Fatehpur	7
22.	Firozabad	41
23.	Gautam Buddha Nagar	9
24.	Ghaziabad	132
25.	Ghazipur	37
26.	Gonda	3
27.	Gorakhpur	49
28.	Hamirpur	7
29.	Hardoi	11
30.	Hathras	16
31.	Jalaun	16
32.	Jaunpur	31
33.	Jhansi	47

1	2	3
34.	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	9
35.	Kanpur Dehat	14
36.	Kanpur Nagar	238
37.	Kaushambi	1
38.	Kheri	9
39.	Lalitpur	1
40.	Lucknow	46
41.	Maharajanj	5
42.	Mainpuri	11
43.	Mathura	9
44.	Mau	38
45.	Meerut	80
46.	Mirzapur	170
47.	Moradabad	77
48.	Muzaffarnagar	358
49.	Pilibhit	6
50.	Pratapgarh	2
51.	Raebareli	11
52.	Rampur	31
53.	Saharanpur	3607
54.	Sant Ravidas Nagar	20
55.	Shahjahanpur	11
56.	Siddharthanagar	2
57.	Sitapur	15
58.	Sonbhadra	78
59.	Sultanpur	5
60.	Unnao	62
61.	Varanasi	384
Total		7028

Employment Opportunities in IT Sector

4843. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) the number of students studying IT and related subjects and the number out of them absorbed in jobs;

(b) the details of steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to make IT and related services field more employment oriented; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure the participation of the unemployed youths of the rural and remote rural areas in the field of information technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) The maximum sanctioned intake of All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) approved degree and diploma courses in Computer Science and Information Technology for the academic session 2004-05 is 1,40,112 and 36,347 respectively and the number of IT professionals entering the workforce is about 94,000 during 2004-05.

(b) and (c) The steps taken by Government to make IT and related services field more employment oriented are:

- Several fiscal measures to attract foreign direct investment, cut in peak rate of custom duty, 0% excise duty on computers, tax holidays under Income Tax Act, incentives to induce more investment for R&D activities, setting up of Special Economic Zones, Software Technology Parks, Biotechnology Parks, etc.
- Courses on IT Enabled Services (ITeS)/Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) have been introduced in the North East region and in the State of Jammu & Kashmir.
- Information Security Education and Awareness Programme to develop skilled manpower in the area of information security has also been initiated.
- Government has also set up Community Information Centres (CICs) in the hilly and far

flung areas of the country for social economic development of these regions.

- There is a plan to facilitate establishment of Common Service Centres (CSCs) in the rural areas across the country. Guidelines have been prepared to promote establishment of CSCs through appropriate public private partnerships.
- The All India Board of Information Technology (AIB-TE) have been constituted to formulate model course curriculum keeping in view the requirement of IT industry which is reviewed from time to time.

Withdrawal of Toll Tax

4844. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has proposed to withdraw toll tax on National Highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantum of toll tax collected during the last three years; and

(d) the details of the likely revenue loss to the Union Government after the withdrawal of toll tax?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Details of toll tax collected during the years 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05 (upto Jan. 2005) are as follows:

Sl.No.	Year	Amount (Rs. in Crore)
1.	2002-2003	331.61
2.	2003-2004	443.33
3.	2004-2005 (upto Jan. 2005)	424.91

(d) Does not arise.

Clearance for the Drugs

4845. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that one of the largest multinational drug company in the country, *i.e.*, Glaxo Smithkline is planning to sell in India drugs that are off patents globally;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any clearance has been given by the Licensing Authority; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) M/s. Glaxo Smithkline has not approached the office of the Drugs Controller General (India) for any permission to market drugs that are off-patent globally, for sale in India.

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

Promotion of Amchi System of Medicine

4846. SHRI CHHEWANG THUPSTAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that Sowa-e-Rigpa, the traditional Amchi System of Medicine is very effectively serving the people in Ladakh and other trans-Himalyan States and supplementing the Health-Service initiatives in remote areas;

(b) if so, the incentives being provided for the same in Ladakh region of J & K and other trans-Himalyan States of Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Sikkim, Darjeeling and Arunachal Pradesh by the Union Government;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to recognize this traditional system as an Indian system of Medicine to promote the same;

(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 (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (e) According to ICMR, Amchi, also identified by the name "Sowa Rigpa" is supposed to be contributing to the health care system of remote mountainous communities in the Himalayas & Tibetan Plateau. However, this system is neither recognised by the Central Government nor is there any proposal to recognize the same.

Exemption to CGHS Beneficiaries

4847. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal is under the consideration to exempt CGHS beneficiaries, suffering from choric diseases like Hypertension, diabetes, asthma, etc. from paying admission fee of Rs 100 per month and waiving of six months conditions for attending one of the general fitness classes in Moraji Desai Rashtriya Yoga Sansthan, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by when the Government would announce its decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) There is no scheme or proposal in hand to exempt from admission fee for attending Yoga classes in the Moraji Desai Rashtriya Yoga Sansthan, New Delhi.

[Translation]

Funds Provided for Repair and Maintenance of NHs

4848. SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that National Highways in Gujarat, Bihar and West Bengal are in dilapidated condition resulting in accidents and problems in the movement of traffic;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the year-wise details of funds provided for the repair and maintenance of national highways during the last two years till date, State-wise; and

(d) the action taken by the Government to improve the condition of National Highways alongwith the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Development and maintenance of National Highways is a continuous process and efforts are made to keep the National Highways in traffic worthy condition depending upon *inter-se* priority and the available resources. Generally the National Highways in these states are in traffic worthy conditions except for some stretches in Bihar badly damaged due to the heavy rains and floods during the last year.

(c) Year-wise allocation of funds for repair and maintenance of National Highways during the last two years and current year 2005-06 is given as under:

(Rs. in Crores)

State	Allocation		
	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Gujarat	81.75	103.14	30.48
Bihar	40.33	57.39	31.94
West Bengal	35.00	36.16	24.10

(d) The National Highways are being improved in a phased manner depending upon the conditions of the road, volume and availability of funds. The following length of various National Highways in Gujarat, Bihar and West Bengal have been improved by widening to 4-lane, widening to 2-lane, improvement of riding quality, strengthening and providing paved side shoulders under various schemes from 1999-2000 to 2004-05;

(Length in kms.)

State	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005
Gujarat	341	385	526	353	324	353
Bihar	446	292	629	397	233	335
West Bengal	63	158	265	381	229	301

[English]

Progress of Projects

4849. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highway Development project will be completed during 2005;

(b) if so, the total central projects which are in various stages of completion in the year 2005;

(c) whether 417 km NH of 4/6 lanes would be added to state infrastructure when these projects will be completed; and

(d) if so, the number of projects so far completed and the number of projects under completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Phase-I of the National Highways Development Projects is likely to be substantially completed by December 2005. Phase-I mainly consists of the Golden Quadrilateral (GQ) connecting the four major cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata. At present there are 60 projects at various states under the GQ.

(c) No, Sir. Actually 5846 km length of NH of 4/6 lanes would be added when GQ will be completed.

(d) Under GQ, so far 68 projects have been completed and 60 projects are under progress.

**National Electronics/IT Hardware
Manufacturing policy**

4850. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the draft paper on National Electronics/IT Hardware Manufacturing Policy was formulated after wide ranging consultations with Industry and other stake holders;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said policy has since been finalized;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether this policy has the approval of Manufacturing Sector Competitiveness Council;

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

(g) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to boost the hardware sector to generate substantial revenue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The salient features as proposed in the draft paper are given in statement-I enclosed.

(c) to (f) The recommendations pertaining to fiscal measures made in the draft paper have been acted upon. The promotional and other measures contained in the draft paper are also applicable to other manufacturing sectors. The draft paper has been referred to the National Manufacturing Competitive Council (NMCC) set up to promote the manufacturing in India and to provide a continuing forum for policy dialogue on this subject. The NMCC has constituted a sub-group on IT Hardware sector. The said sub-group is having discussions with the stakeholders.

(g) Steps taken by Government to boost the hardware sector are given in statement-II enclosed.

Statement I

Salient Features of the Draft Paper on "National Electronics/IT Hardware Manufacturing Policy"

Vision

To make India one of the key players in the global electronics/IT hardware manufacturing sector and integrate with the global value-added-chain.

Objectives

- (a) Spurring the Domestic demand
- (b) Making Indian Electronics/IT Hardware Sector globally competitive
- (c) Facilitating the industry for addressing global markets
- (d) Facilitate formation of catalysts for growth of the industry
- (e) Positioning India in the global value-added-chain.
- (f) Focus on value-added products
- (g) Reducing dependence on Imports
- (h) Help businesses realise full potential in creating wealth.

The proposed strategy for supporting/encouraging Electronics/IT hardware manufacturing in the country pertains to the following:

1. Tariff Policy
2. Issues related to EXIM Policy
3. Setting up of Hardware Manufacturing Cluster Parks (HMCP)
4. Encouragement to sourcing of locally manufactured products
5. Upgradation of general infrastructure
6. Reduction in transaction time
7. Supporting R&D
8. Marketing 'Made In India'
9. Encouraging relocation of manufacturing plants to India

10. Inviting large EMS (Electronics Manufacturing Service) companies to set up/augment Indian operations
11. Development of Semiconductor Industry
12. Looking Beyond The Domestic Market
13. HRD in VLSI Design and Embedded Software.
14. Amending Labour Laws
15. Patenting
16. Quality Certification
17. Removal of mandatory Customs Bonding for Electronics and IT units
18. Enhancing rate of depreciation on computers
19. Dispensing with Procurement/Rewarehousing Certificates

Statement II

Steps taken by the Government to boost the Hardware Sector

1. National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP) of the Government emphasises on energizing and sustaining the growth of manufacturing including IT Hardware.
2. Approvals for all foreign direct investment upto 100% in the Hardware manufacturing sector are under the automatic route.
3. The Depreciation on Computers is allowed @ 60%
4. Peak rate of customs duty has been reduced from 20% to 15%. Customs duty on project imports with investment of at least Rs. 5 crores in plants and machinery is @ 10%. Customs duty on ITA-1 items (217 items) has been abolished from 1.3.2005 Customs duty on Metals (ferrous & Non-ferrous), chemicals and plastics has been reduced from 15% to 10%. All goods required in the manufacture of ITA-1 items have been exempted from customs duty subject to Actual user condition. Customs duty on specified electronic components has been exempted except Deflection parts, Air cored & ferrite cored transformers, RF/IF coils and Loudspeakers (cone type). An additional duty of 4% has been imposed on items bound by IT Agreement (except IT Software) and their inputs, raw materials, parts, capital goods covered under various customs notifications. Specified capital goods required in the manufacture of capacitors, electronic fuses, TDM, DC micromotors, PCBs Relays, Switches have been exempted from customs duty. Customs Duty on specified raw materials/inputs used for manufacture of electronic components or optical fibres/cables is @ 0%. Customs duty on specified capital goods used for manufacture of electronic goods is @ 0%. Specified infrastructure equipment for basic cellular/internet, V-SAT, radio paging and public mobile radio trunked services and parts of such equipment are exempted from basic customs duty. Customs duty exemption to mobile switching centres presently available to cellular mobile telephone service providers has been extended to imports by universal access service providers. Customs duty on cellphones, parts of Set Top Box continues at 0%. Laptops brought as part of baggage are exempted from customs duty. Customs duty on passenger baggage has been reduced from 40% to 35%.
5. Excise duty on computers is @ 0%. Pre-loaded software on PCs, Audio CDs, Recorded VCDs and DVDs, Cellular Phones, Radio trunking terminals, Portable receivers for calling, alerting or paging; parts, components and accessories of mobile handsets including cellular phones, Set-Top Box remain exempted from excise duty.
6. Export Promotion Capital Goods scheme (EPCG) allows capital goods on payment of 5% customs duty. Import of second hand capital goods and import of capital goods for pre-production and post-production facilities are permitted under the scheme. Import of spares is also permitted to facilitate upgradation of existing plant and machinery. The export obligation under EPCG Scheme can also be fulfilled by the supply of Information Technology Agreement (ITA-1) items to the DTA provided the realization is in free foreign exchange.
7. Supplies of Information on Technology Agreement (ITA-1) items and notified zero duty telecom/electronic items in the Domestic Tariff Area (DTA) by Electronics Hardware Technology

- Park (EHTP)/Export Oriented Unit (EOU) units are counted for the purpose of fulfillment of positive Net Foreign Exchange Earnings (NFE).
8. Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are being set up to enable hassle free manufacturing and trading for export purposes. Sales from Domestic Tariff Area (DTA) to SEZs are being treated as physical export. This entitles domestic suppliers to Drawback/DEPB benefits, CST exemption and Service Tax exemption.
 9. 100% depreciation is available to computers and computer peripherals over a period of 5 years for EOU/EHTP units.
 10. Customs clearances are based on self-assessment and selective examination.
 11. Second hand capital goods are freely importable.
 12. EOU/EHTP units have been exempted from Service Tax in proportion to their exported goods and services.
 13. EOU/EHTP units are eligible for Income Tax exemption on export profits, upto 2010, in terms of Sections 10A and 10B of the Income Tax Act.
 14. 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 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.
 15. All Star Export House (including Status Holders) which have achieved a minimum export turnover in free foreign exchange of Rs. 10 crore in the previous licencing year are entitled for a duty credit based on incremental exports substantially higher than the general annual export target fixed.

16. To encourage re-location of industries to India, plant and machineries is permitted for import without a licence provided the depreciated value of such relocating plant exceeds Rs. 25 crore.
17. To induce more investment for Research and Development activities, a weighted deduction of 150% 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 available.

[Translation]

Assistance for Various Health Schemes

4851. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides financial assistance for various schemes *i.e.*, Health Sector Disaster Management, Assistance to State for Capacity Building, No Tobacco Campaign, Integrated Disease Monitoring Programme, National Sickness Assistance Programme, assistance to the poor for getting treatment in hospital, assistance to the poor for essential long term and expensive treatment; and

(b) if so, the year-wise, State-wise and scheme-wise details of the assistance during the Tenth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government provides financial assistance under the plan schemes *viz.* Health Sector Disaster Management, Assistance to States for capacity Building, Tobacco Free Initiatives, Integrated Diseases Surveillance Programme and under non-plan schemes *viz.* Health Minister's Discretionary Grant to the poor and Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi. Under Health Minister's Discretionary Grant to the poor, financial assistance is provided to the poor and needy patients to defray a part of expenditure on hospitalization for undergoing major surgical interventions and treatment of major diseases while under the Rashtriya Arogya, financial assistance is extended to persons below poverty line suffering from major life threatening disease, to receive medical treatment at any of the super speciality hospitals/institutes or other Government hospitals. Year-wise, state-wise and scheme-wise financial assistance for Assistance to State for capacity Building, Integrated Diseases Surveillance Programme and Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi during the Tenth Five Year Plan is enclosed as Statement-I, II & III.

Statement I*Assistance to States for Capacity Building
State-wise releases made during the Tenth Five Year Plan*

Sl.No.	State/UTs	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1.	Assam	150.00		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh			30.00
3.	Andhra Pradesh		300.00	
4.	Bihar		150.00	
5.	Chhattisgarh	109.00		
6.	Chandigarh			86.00
7.	Daman & Diu			106.00
8.	Gujarat	150.00	146.00	
9.	Goa	142.00		
10.	Haryana		150.00	150.00
11.	Himachal Pradesh	147.00		
12.	Jammu and Kashmir			75.04
13.	Kerala	142.00		144.86
14.	Karnataka	136.50	150.00	
15.	Madhya Pradesh		150.00	300.00
16.	Maharashtra			129.00
17.	Mizoram			
18.	Manipur	149.92		112.76
19.	Nagaland	144.00		283.52
20.	Orissa		150.00	
21.	Pondicherry			296.50
22.	Rajasthan		116.80	
23.	Sikkim			150.00
24.	Tripura			
25.	Tamil Nadu		443.00	150.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh			300.00
27.	Uttaranchal	300.00	150.00	

.Statement II*Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi**State-wise releases made during the Tenth Five Year Plan*

				(Rs. in lakhs)
Sl.No.	State/UTs	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	50.00		50.00
2.	Chhattisgarh			205.00
3.	Delhi	40.00	50.00	25.00
4.	Goa			90.00
5.	Jammu-Kashmir		24.00	
6.	Jharkhand	150.00	50.00	
7.	Karnataka			100.00
8.	Kerala		100.00	
9.	Lakshadweep		50.00	
10.	Pondicherry			25.00
11.	Rajasthan	100.00	101.00	
12.	Uttaranchal		25.00	

Statement III*Grant-in-aid released to States under IDSP during 2004-05*

(Rs. in Lakh)

State	Amount
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	286.64
Himachal Pradesh	119.02
Karnataka	311.42
Madhya Pradesh	397.90
Maharashtra	424.97
Uttaranchal	99.71
Tamil Nadu	409.81

1	2
Kerala	156.40
Mizoram	117.24
Goa*	4.60
Gujarat*	27.60
Orissa*	18.20
Haryana*	23.00
Total	2396.51

*Only for districts covered under NSPCD.

*[English]***Eradication of Diseases**

4852. SHRI RANEN BARMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Leprosy, Malaria, Polio, T.B., Cancer etc. have been eradicated in the country.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the amount spent on eradication of the above diseases in the country during the last three years and till date, State-wise; and

(e) the details of amount of funds earmarked for the purpose during 2004-2005?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Leprosy, Malaria, Polio, T.B., Cancer etc. have not yet been eradicated in the country, The position diseases-wise is as follows:

- (i) Leprosy: Under the National Leprosy Eradication Programme, the goal is to achieve national elimination of leprosy by December, 2005, which means to bring down the prevalence rate to below 1 case per 10,000 population. At present the prevalence rate in the country is 1.45 and the country is all set to achieve the elimination status by December 2005.
- (ii) Malaria: In the case of Malaria, a vector borne disease, eradication in the strict sense is not technically feasible. The National Health Policy, 2002 has set as its goal reduction in mortality rate by 50% by 2010.
- (iii) Polio: In the year 2004, 136 polio cases were reported in the country. In the year 2005 from 1st of January upto 14th March, 2005, 14 cases have been reported. Government has taken several immunization rounds to eradicate polio.
- (iv) TB: TB is a major public health problem in the country. About 18 lakhs new TB cases are occurring every year. It is estimated that about 4 lakh people die of TB every year in the country. In the case of TB as in the case of Malaria, the goal as per National Health Policy, 2002 is to reduce mortality by 50% by 2010.

To control the disease, Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP), widely known as DOTS, a WHO recommended strategy is being

implemented since year 1997 in a phased manner. This has its objective achieving a cure rate of 85% of new sputum positive cases and to detect at least 70% of such cases.

(v) Cancer: As regards Cancer, it is estimated that there are about 25 lakh cancer patients at any point of time in the country. There are 7-9 lakh new cancer patients every year. Cancer is one of the non-communicable diseases which cannot be eradicated.

(d) and (e) The requisite information is being collected.

Entrepreneurship Development Programmes

4853. SHRI NARAYAN CHANDRA BORKATAKY: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Entrepreneurship Development Programmes organized in Assam during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government has taken steps to encourage women entrepreneurs in N-E States;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) The number of Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDPs) conducted in Assam during the last three financial years is given below:

Sl.No.	Year	Number of EDPs conducted in Assam	Number of participants
1.	2002-03	28	849
2.	2003-04	30	865
3.	2004-05	41	1066

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) During 2004-05, 11 EDPs were conducted in Assam exclusively for women, in which 389 women entrepreneurs participated. Under the Trade Related

Entrepreneurship Assistance for Development (TREAD) Scheme, an amount of Rs. 8.65 lakh has been sanctioned and released to the Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship, Guwahati for conducting training of and studies on women entrepreneurs of Assam, to assist them in setting up small scale units/income generating activities.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Free Medical Facilities to Senior Citizens

4854. SHRI RAGHUVVEER SINGH KOSHAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to have a nationwide policy for providing free medical facilities to the senior citizens;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the age limit prescribed for treating a person as a senior citizen;

(d) the number of States in which free medical treatment facilities has already been provided to the senior citizens; and

(e) the criteria laid down for providing free medical facilities to senior citizens and the maximum amount received in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) At present, there is no such proposal.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

[English]

Malaria Research Centre

4855. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has a proposal to set up Malaria Research Centre in every State particularly in Malaria prone areas;

(b) if so, the number of such Malaria Research Centres set up in the country, State-wise;

(c) the efforts made by the Government to eradicate Malaria from the Malaria prone areas in the country; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The Indian Council of Medical Research established Malaria Research Centre (MRC) in year 1997 to provide technical support to the National Programme. At present, there is one Malaria Research Centre (MRC) at Head Quarter in Delhi and 12 Integrated Diseases Vector Control (IDVC) units in different parts of the country. There is no proposal for setting up Malaria Research Centre in every State.

(c) and (d) Government is implementing National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme in the entire country which also includes malaria. The Programme has inter-alia components like early diagnosis & prompt treatment of malaria cases, integrated vector control, information, education communication for generating awareness, capacity building, by training of health care workers, NGOs on prevention and control activities in Malaria, monitoring & evaluation through management information system. Under the programme, the Government, apart from providing financial assistance, provides commodities support like anti-malarial drugs. Insecticides and larvicides to the States. For effective control of the disease burden in the malaria prone areas, intensive malaria control measures are being implemented in the endemic States. Seven North-Eastern States and Sikkim are being given 100% assistance in this regard. Hundred hard core malaria & predominantly tribal districts of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Rajasthan have been include under Enhanced Malaria Control Project (EMCP) for additional inputs to intensify anti-malaria activities. 94 districts of ten States including 65 districts of seven North-Eastern States, Seven districts of Jharkhand States, 6 districts of West Bengal and 16 districts of Orissa have been included under intensified malaria control project funded by the Global Fund for Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATMP) which is to be implemented from 2005-06 for a period of five years.

**Printing on Soft Drinks Bottles Extent of
Pesticides Residues**

4856. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:

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

(a) whether there was large scale campaign against bottling plant of multinational soft drinks giants Coca cola at Kaladera in Rajasthan demanding ban on the sale of soft drinks while applauding a recent judgement of the Rajasthan High Court asking Cola manufacturers to print on the bottles the extent of pesticides residues in the beverage;

(b) if so, whether the Supreme Court has also upheld High Court's verdict and had directed soft drinks giants to approach High Court and seek clarification;

(c) if so, the latest position in this regard;

(d) whether the Union Government has taken up this issue; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Allocation of Coal Blocks

4857. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received requests for allocation of coal blocks from State Electricity Boards especially from Maharashtra State Electricity Board;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of coal blocks allocated to the State Electricity Boards so far, State-wise;

(d) whether some private companies from Maharashtra have also sought allotment of coal blocks; and

(e) if so, the coal blocks allocated to these companies so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Government have received requests from West Bengal State Electricity Board, Punjab State Electricity Board, Chhattisgarh State Electricity Board, Jharkhand State Electricity Board, Gujarat Electricity Board, Maharashtra State Electricity Board and other State Power Utilities for allocation of coal blocks. Details of coal blocks allocated to various State Electricity Boards and State Power Utilities are as follows:

State	State Electricity Board/ State Power Utilities	Coal blocks allocated
West Bengal	West Bengal State Electricity Board West Bengal Power Development Corporation Ltd.	Tara (East) Tara (West) Gangaramchak, Barjora, Gangaramchak- Bhadulia Pachwara (North)
Punjab	Punjab State Electricity Board	Pachwara (Central)
Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh State Electricity Board	Gidhmuri, Paturia
Jharkhand	Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Ltd.	Badam
Karnataka	Karnataka Power Corpn. Ltd.	Baranji I-IV, Kiloni, Manora Deep

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Names of private companies from Maharashtra to whom coal blocks have been

allocated are given below:

S.No.	Name of the Company	Blocks allocated
1.	M/s. Central Collieries Company Ltd.	Taki-Jena Bellora (South), Maharashtra
2.	M/s. B.S. Ispat	Marki-Mangli-I, Maharashtra
3.	M/s. Shree Baidyanath Ayurved Bhawan Ltd.	Bhandak (W) Maharashtra
4.	M/s. Fieldmining & Ispat Ltd.	Chinora, Maharashtra
5.	M/s. Fieldmining & Ispat Ltd.	Warora (West) Southern Part, Maharashtra
6.	M/s. Gondwana Ispat Ltd.	Majra, Maharashtra
7.	M/s. Sunflag Iron Steel Ltd.	Belgaon, Maharashtra

Integrated Disease Monitoring Project

4858. SHRIMATI ANURADHA CHOUDHARY:
SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHAWAHA:
PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:
MOHD. SHAHID:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched an Integrated Disease Monitoring Project to look after health of the people under the Tenth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether this project has been introduced through State and District Monitoring Units;

(c) if so, the details of districts selected for the first phase, State-wise;

(d) the year in which the first phase of this project had been launched;

(e) the year-wise total amount spent thereon so far;

(f) the total amount estimated to be spent thereon during the year 2005-2006;

(g) the number of persons benefited from this project so far;

(h) whether the upgradation of laboratories at State and District level has been included in this project; and

(i) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Sir. Integrated Disease Surveillance Project was launched on 8th November 2004 with the objective of establishing a decentralized State based system of surveillance for communicable and Non-communicable diseases for timely and effective public health action.

(b) State Surveillance Committees and District Surveillance Committees are being constituted to monitor diseases surveillance activities. The project would be implemented by State Surveillance units and District Surveillance units.

(c) In Phase-I, all districts of 9 States, namely Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Uttaranchal, Tamil Nadu, Mizoram and Kerala have been selected.

(d) First phase of the project was launched in the year 2004-2005.

(e) An amount of Rs. 25.06 crore was released to the States during the year 2004-05.

(f) Rs. 88 crore have been allocated for this Project during the year 2005-06.

(g) The project aims at development of the system for disease surveillance to identify disease outbreaks at an early stage to reduce incidence of diseases. In this way, entire population would be benefited by the scheme.

(h) Yes, Sir.

(i) Public health laboratories at peripheral, district and State level will be strengthened by improvement in infrastructure, supply of equipment and consumables required for laboratory test, training of personnel and improving the quality of the services.

[English]

Replacement of Outdated Telephone Exchanges

4859. DR. K. DHANARAJU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that Telephone Exchanges of Villupuram District under Cuddalore Telecom District of Tamil Nadu are outdated resulting in poor service;

(b) if so, the steps the Government proposes to take to replace the old telephone exchanges with the new ones; and

(c) the time by when these old telephone exchanges are likely to be replaced and the allocation made therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) No, Sir. All the telephone exchanges in Villupuram district of Cuddalore SSA (Tamil Nadu) are digital electronic exchanges of C-DOT technology.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

[Translation]

Use of Iodised Salt

4860. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India lags far behind the other countries of the World in the matter of use of iodised salt;

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

(c) the concrete measures being taken by the Government to encourage the use of iodised salt?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) As per National Family Health Survey 1999, about 49% of the household were consuming adequately iodised salt whereas 21.6% of the households were consuming iodised salt inadequately. The percentage of households consuming non-iodised salt was found to be 28.4%.

(c) In order to prevent and control the problem of Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDDs), the Government is implementing National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme in the country. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is providing financial assistance for establishment of IDD Control Cell and IDD Monitoring Laboratory to the States/UTs for effective implementation of National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme. In order to increase the consumption of iodised salt, the Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities have been intensified in all the States/UTs through Prasar Bharati, All India Radio, Song & Drama Division, Directorate of Field Publicity and Directorate of Advertisement and Visual Publicity (DAVP) besides allocation of fund to the State Governments for health education and the State level. Office of the Salt Commissioner, functioning under the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion in the Government of India, is engaged in the planning of production and distribution of iodised salt to meet the required demand in the country.

Appointments on Compassionate Grounds

4861. SHRI MUNAWAR HASSAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2362 dated 15.12.2004 and state:

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, by when appointments on compassionate grounds are likely to be offered to the dependents of the deceased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) The requisite information asked vide Unstarred Question No. 2362 dated

15.12.2004 has already been collected and furnished and a copy of the same is enclosed as statement.

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) & (b) above.

Statement

Fulfillment: 13.3.2005

Question No. & date	Subject	Promise made	When and how fulfilled	Reasons for delay
1	2	3	4	5
USQ No. 2362 Dated 15.12.2004 by Shri Munawar Hassan	Pending Cases. (a) the state-wise number of applications as on November 30, 2004 who have applied in the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited. Postal Wing and the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited as dependents of deceased persons: (b) whether their cases are still lying Pending: and (c) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to dispose of the pending cases expeditiously?	(a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.	Information has been received from BSNL. Postal Wing and MTNL and based on the information received reply is given as under: (a) The information regarding number of applicants as on November 30, 2004 who have applied in the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited. Postal Wing and the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited as dependents of deceased persons is given in Annexure-I, II & III respectively (b) Yes, Sir. BSNL : 2371 cases are pending Postal Wing : 2767 cases are pending MTNL : 675 cases are pending (c) BSNL: Most of the cases have already been considered. Presently 642 cases of approved candidates and 1729 unconsidered cases are pending due to non-availability of vacancy under the Compassionate Ground Appointment. 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 BSNL. Compassionate appointment can be made up to maximum of 50% of vacancies arising in within a year under direct recruitment quota in Group C & D posts. Disposal of pending cases is being done progressively keeping in view the availability of vacant posts in Compassionate Ground Appointment quota through annual establishment review.	Information collected from BSNL. Postal Wing and MTNL.

1	2	3	4	5
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Postal Wing: The cases of applicants for compassionate Appointment are considered by Circle. Relaxation Committee depending on the availability of vacancies for the purpose and keeping in view the instructions of the nodal department, the Department of Personnel & Training. Such appointments are being provided against 5% of direct recruitment vacancies as approved by the Screening Committee. The circle relaxation committee of respective Circle meets regularly to consider the pending cases and after an objective assessment of all the candidates and taking into consideration the availability of vacancies only the most deserving cases in which the family is found to be in most indigent condition are given appointment.

MTNL: The Board of Directors of MTNL has decided to impose a ban on all types of recruitment except in Key area where posts have to be manned by professionally qualified personal.

Annexure I

Figures for Compassionate Ground Appointment in BSNL (w.e.f. 1.10.2000 to 30.11.2004)

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	No. of application received	No. of application pending
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	07	05
2.	Andhra Pradesh	655	143
3.	Assam	163	91
4.	Bihar	239	143
5.	Chhattisgarh	72	50
6.	Gujarat	509	54
7.	Haryana	145	18
8.	Himachal Pradesh	70	07

1	2	3	4
9.	Jammu-Kashmir	34	11
10.	Karnataka	680	84
11.	Kerala	256	88
12.	Madhya Pradesh	246	127
13.	Maharashtra	873	235
14.	North East-I	67	27
15.	North East-II	40	00
16.	Punjab	205	64
17.	Orissa	131	63
18.	Rajasthan	364	62
19.	Tamil Nadu	493	138
20.	Uttar Pradesh (W)	276	163
21.	Uttar Pradesh (E)	383	267
22.	Jharkhand	83	58

1	2	3	4
23.	Uttaranchal	104	17
24.	Chennai Telephones	227	89
25.	West Bengal	326	151
26.	Kolkata Telephones	349	195
27.	Northern Telecom Region	119	21
Total		7116	2371

Annexure II*Figures for Compassionate Ground Appointment
in Postal Wing*

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	No. of application received	No. of application pending
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam	40	40
2.	Andhra Pradesh	282	282
3.	Bihar	247	247
4.	Chhattisgarh	50	50
5.	Delhi	98	98
6.	Gujarat	111	111
7.	Haryana	52	52
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4	4
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	21	21
10.	Jharkhand	43	43
11.	Karnataka	101	101
12.	Kerala	35	35
13.	Madhya Pradesh	32	32
14.	Maharashtra	351	351
15.	North-East	25	25

1	2	3	4
16.	Orissa	28	28
17.	Punjab	72	72
18.	Rajasthan	62	62
19.	Tamil Nadu	343	343
20.	Uttar Pradesh	143	143
21.	Uttaranchal	86	86
22.	West Bengal	534	534
23.	Directorate	7	7
Total		2767	2767

Annexure III*Figures for Compassionate Ground Appointment in
MTNL (w.e.f. August, 1998 to 30.11.2004)*

S.No.	Name of Circle	No. of application received	No. of application pending
1.	Delhi	932	423
2.	Mumbai	1214	252
Total		2146	675

*[English]***Nuclear Power Generation**

4862. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI ANIRUDH PRASAD ALIAS SADHU
YADAV:
SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to enhance Nuclear Power Generation in the country;

(b) whether foreign private companies would be invited for Nuclear Power Generation in the Country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Department has been striving at enhancement of the nuclear power generation in the country.

(b) The Atomic Energy Act 1962 allows setting up of nuclear power plants only by Government or Government Companies in which not less than 51% of equity is held by the Central Government. There is no proposal currently under consideration of the Government for allowing private sector to set up nuclear power plants.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Acquisition of Land for NHs

4863. SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA:
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether land has been acquired by the Government for new national highways 28B, 57A and A10 in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) by when farmers are likely to be paid compensation for the land acquired;

(d) the details of the progress of works on these new highway; and

(e) the amount spent on them, highway-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) The National Highways No. 28B, 57A and 110 (presumably mistyped as A10) were the State roads, prior to declaration as National Highways. At present no acquisition of land is in process on these newly declared National Highways.

(d) and (e) NH-57A is identified for upgradation under National Highways Development Project (Phase-III) to be implemented by National Highways Authority of India on

'Build, Operate and Transfer' basis and preparation of its Detailed Project Report is under progress. Provision for preparation of Detailed Project Report for other National Highways (28B and 110) has been proposed in the current Annual Plan 2005-06. The National Highways are being maintained in traffic worthy condition for which the funds are allocated to the State as a whole and not National Highways-wise.

Vacancies in MTNL

4864. MOHD. MUKEEM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies in the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited as on March 31, 2005;

(b) the extent of decrease in the earnings of the Nigam due to shortage of trained manpower;

(c) whether the shortage of trained manpower in Delhi and Mumbai causes inconvenience to the consumers and render the service of MTNL unsatisfactory; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to fill the vacancies in the MTNL at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) The number of vacancies in MTNL is 1783.

(b) Reduction in revenue is because of various reasons such as, reduction in tariff, ADC, etc. and not attributable to shortage of trained manpower. In fact, the MTNL has embarked upon VRS to reduce the staff cost.

(c) No, Sir. Existing manpower is being trained and retrained for taking up new challenges.

(d) MTNL has its own policy to fill up the vacancies as per need through open competitive examination and departmental promotional examination.

[*English*]

Funds to Telecom Sector

4865. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked for the development of Communication system in various States in the country during the Tenth Five Year Plan period and the details of amount spent so far, State-wise and year-wise; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the Communication system in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) The outlays and the amount spent for the development of Communication system by BSNL in various States in the country during the Tenth Five Year Plan period is given in statement-I and statement-II respectively.

(b) To improve the communication system in the country, several policy and regulatory initiatives have been taken. A radically forward-looking Telecom Policy-1999 is in the process of implementation. The Policy encourages convergence between telecom, information technology and media. As per the policy, initiatives have been taken to

ensure level playing field for all the operators and attract private investment. For providing rural telephony, a non-lapsable Universal Service Obligation Fund has been created to support the telecom operators providing their services in rural areas. An amount of Rs. 1814.50 crore has been provided through this fund during 2002-03 to 2004-05. To encourage broadband connectivity in the country at a faster pace, Broadband Policy has been announced in October, 2004 which is under implementation. Efforts are also on to meet the spectrum requirement of the fast expanding wireless telephony. The telecom sector now is open for free competition and as a result, tariffs have drastically declined during the last few years, benefiting the consumers at large.

Today, all the Telephone Exchanges are digital electronic and are connected on reliable media. Internet connectivity has been provided in all the district headquarters. Further, of the 6.07 lakh villages in the country, 5.31 lakh have been provided Village Public Telephones as on 31.3.2005.

Statement I

State-wise/Year-wise Outlays during the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) for Capital Works by BSNL & MTNL

(Rupees in crores)

S.No.	Name of State	Year		
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	11.67	13.85	18.21
2.	Andhra Pradesh	873.70	492.35	742.57
3.	Assam	135.81	180.66	205.47
4.	Bihar	404.22	322.20	393.12
5.	Chhattisgarh	112.81	116.44	75.24
6.	Gujarat	993.20	671.23	326.42
7.	Haryana	313.28	306.24	300.15
8.	Himachal Pradesh	110.43	113.86	162.72
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	112.97	126.06	155.85
10.	Jharkhand	242.37	130.43	167.08

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Karnataka	604.14	619.71	840.46
12.	Kerala	787.22	977.69	859.02
13.	Madhya Pradesh	392.79	368.59	248.67
14.	Maharashtra	1192.94	958.46	549.41
15.	North East	130.23	151.55	165.65
16.	Orissa	232.14	192.22	267.84
17.	Punjab	587.67	481.76	434.86
18.	Rajasthan	463.89	480.83	502.47
19.	Tamil Nadu	906.79	655.39	977.08
20.	Uttar Pradesh	907.81	734.94	900.97
21.	Uttaranchal	124.64	89.14	106.81
22.	West Bengal	637.60	558.93	840.84
23.	Others*	1540.68	1865.46	2409.09
Total		11819.00	10608.00	11650.00

*Others include Project Circles, Maintenance Regions, Training Centres, Telecom Factories etc.
Note: The outlay for Tenth Five Year Plan for MTNL (Delhi & Mumbai) is Rs. 11955.46 crore.

Statement II

State-wise/Year-wise Funds spent during the Tenth Five Year Plan for Capital Works by BSNL & MTNL

(Rupees in crore)

S.No.	Name of State	Year		
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	13.36	7.62	7.44
2.	Andhra Pradesh	993.35	367.83	266.82
3.	Assam	195.54	163.51	121.58
4.	Bihar	486.14	159.28	194.52
5.	Chhattisgarh	126.12	78.90	38.51
6.	Gujarat	896.19	337.21	173.43

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Haryana	309.74	190.24	186.22
8.	Himachal Pradesh	179.51	79.90	55.28
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	144.25	82.53	74.07
10.	Jharkhand	265.88	103.52	61.22
11.	Karnataka	785.08	309.26	296.95
12.	Kerala	670.59	565.81	522.68
13.	Madhya Pradesh	466.69	222.39	183.79
14.	Maharashtra	1149.18	681.41	408.72
15.	North East	132.89	156.39	82.25
16.	Orissa	361.60	155.13	139.82
17.	Punjab	572.89	268.22	418.53
18.	Rajasthan	503.01	347.10	223.36
19.	Tamil Nadu	971.08	438.22	504.78
20.	Uttar Pradesh	1237.20	633.24	427.98
21.	Uttaranchal	174.01	83.26	58.53
22.	West Bengal	596.63	461.43	477.97
23.	Others*	826.19	644.77	1123.05
24.	MTNL (Delhi & Mumbai)	1053.91	965.91	950.00
Total:		13111.03	7503.08***	6997.50**

*Others includes Project Circles, Maintenance Regions, Training Centres, Telecom Factories etc.

**The figures are provisional. Accounts are yet to be finalised.

***Due to adjustments from Work in Progress and Inventories, the net increase in Fixed Assets during the year 2003-04 was Rs. 9947.22 crore.

Development of Roads and Highways

4866. SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:
SHRI S.D. MANDLIK:
SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India has recommended development of Roads and Highways to the Government;

(b) if so, the details in this regard, Road and Highways-wise;

(c) whether the recommendation has been considered by the Government;

(d) if not, the reasons for delay; and

(e) the time by which it is likely to be considered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Do Not arise.

Coir Industry

4867. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to revamp the coir industry as a priority sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The Coir Board, a statutory organisation set up under the Coir Industry Act, 1953, has been implementing various schemes aimed at research and development, technology upgradation, market promotion, skill development, infrastructure development, etc., which are aimed at sustainable development of the coir industry.

High Speed Elevated Roadway Corridor

4868. SHRIMATI KALPNA RAMESH NARHIRE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of the Government to construct a high speed elevated roadway corridor connecting the densely populated Western and Eastern suburbs of Mumbai;

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

(c) the stage at which the proposal stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No, Sir. This Ministry is primarily responsible for the development and maintenance of

National Highways (NHs) and the above mentioned roadway corridor does not fall on National Highway. Further, no such proposal has been received from the State Government of Maharashtra.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Pending Applications of PCOs in Orissa

4869. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:
SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:

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

(a) whether a large number of applications as on date are lying pending for installation of PCOs in each district of Orissa;

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

(c) the number of PCOs functioning in the State as on date, district-wise;

(d) the criteria for allotment of PCO booth; and

(e) by when the pending applications are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) In BSNL, 146 application are pending for installation of PCOs in Orissa and the district-wise details are given in the statement

(c) 31733 BSNL PCOs are working in Orissa State as on 31.3.2005. District-wise details are given in the statement.

(d) In BSNL, all applicants of the age of 18 years and above are eligible for allotment of PCOs. The connections are provided as per their registration subject to technical feasibility.

(e) BSNL proposes to clear the pending applications by March, 2006 since these are presently technically non-feasible.

Statement*District-wise details of working/pending PCOs in Orissa*

Name of Distt.	Number of PCOs working (as on 31.3.2005)		Applications pending for allotment of PCOs (as on 31.3.2005)
	Local	STD/ISD	
Balasore	930	2829	18
Baripada	224	705	9
Ganjam	537	3083	10
Phulbani	31	387	7
Bolangir	227	586	6
Kalahandi	6	427	32
Puri	2643	5039	5
Cuttack	2497	4236	28
Dhenkanal	141	1682	4
Koraput	120	1289	6
Sundergarh	807	1345	5
Sambalpur	535	1427	18
Total	8698	23035	146

4-Laning in Rajasthan

4870. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) by when the Government is likely to acquire land to construct four lanes on section 42/500 to 228/0 kilometre of the National Highway Number 11 in Rajasthan and start construction work thereon; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) It is proposed to take up 4-laning of Agra-Jaipur Section of National Highway-11 on Built, Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phase III A. The letter of acceptance has been issued to firm for civil work on Bharatpur-Jaipur Section; the work is likely to

be started soon. The bids for construction have been invited for Agra-Bharatpur Section. Steps are being taken for acquisition of land for the stretch as per the provisions of National Highways Act 1956.

Task Force for Rectification of Fault

4871. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telephone fault rate in Mumbai is 6.2% while it is double that figure in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken a decision to constitute a task force for rectification of telephone faults in the urban and rural areas in every State or to make review regarding the said faults;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the total number of applicants placed on waiting list in each State in the country as on March 31, 2005;

(e) whether telephone connections under the discretionary quota were provided to certain applicants placed on waiting list during the last three years and the current years;

(f) if so, the State-wise number of the telephone connections thus provided;

(g) the time taken in allotting telephone connections under the said discretionary quota; and

(h) the effective steps taken to simplify the telephone allotment procedure and clear the waiting list?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) No, Sir. The fault rate of MTNL Mumbai and Delhi is 9.04% and 8.8% respectively for March, 2005.

(b) No such task force is in place in MTNL and BSNL. Senior officers are personally monitoring the complaints of phone services on regular basis at SSA level and circle/unit level.

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

(d) The state-wise information on waiting list in the country as on 31.3.2005 is given in statement - I for BSNL license area. There is no waiting list in MTNL area.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. State-wise details are given in statement -II

(g) Usually telephone connections under the discretionary quota are provided within 30 days subject to technical feasibility.

(h) The steps taken towards simplification of the telephone allotment procedure and clear the waiting list are given in statement-III.

Statement I

State-wise waiting list for new Telephone Connections

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Waiting list for fixed phones as on 31.03.2005
1	2	3
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	449
2.	Andhra Pradesh	33965
3.	Assam	24554
4.	Bihar	96871
5.	Chhattisgarh	2809
6.	Gujarat including Daman, Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli	57328
7.	Haryana	68448
8.	Himachal Pradesh	45207
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	67714
10.	Jharkhand	9992
11.	Karnataka	85039
12.	Kerala including Lakshadweep	357004

1	2	3
13.	Madhya Pradesh	10059
14.	Maharashtra including Goa	151135
15.	NE-I (Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura)	4377
16.	NE-II (Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland)	4442
17.	Orissa	22894
18.	Punjab including Chandigarh	44887
19.	Rajasthan	137814
20.	Tamil Nadu including Chennai	100639
21.	Uttaranchal	4700
22.	Uttar Pradesh	159666
23.	West Bengal including Kolkata	130056

Statement II*Telephone Connections provided under Discretionary Quota (M.P. Quota & TCHQ Quota)*

Sl.No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	2002	2003	2004	2005 (upto 31.03.05)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1672	849	339	37
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	19	0
4.	Assam	490	251	221	68
5.	Bihar	2684	4021	3016	539
6.	Chhattisgarh	310	35	6	1
7.	Goa	140	71	14	1
8.	Gujarat including Daman, Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1578	673	428	49
9.	Haryana	5689	3371	3971	487
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1310	1103	492	189
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	954	727	770	2
12.	Jharkhand	241	236	64	19

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Karnataka	1782	1168	761	48
14.	Kerala including Lakshadweep	7375	6224	7712	743
15.	Madhya Pradesh	398	262	117	20
16.	Maharashtra excluding Mumbai	3472	3471	3620	838
17.	Manipur	320	302	435	132
18.	Meghalaya	7	0	0	0
19.	Mizoram	62	0	0	0
20.	Nagaland	0	0	2	0
21.	Orissa	1073	588	674	200
22.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0
23.	Punjab including Chandigarh	1774	1388	607	33
24.	Rajasthan	3546	2360	2065	136
25.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
26.	Tamil Nadu including Chennai	1998	1876	2378	430
27.	Tripura	130	80	17	3
28.	Uttar Pradesh	5124	3291	1873	100
29.	Uttaranchal	195	205	264	25
30.	West Bengal including Kolkata	2452	1424	1032	22
Total		44726	33976	30897	4122

Statement III

The steps taken towards simplification of the telephone allotment procedure and clear the waiting list are as under:

- (i) Commercial activities are being computerized progressively to expedite generation and transmission of OBs.
- (ii) Consent from the subscribers for providing telephone connection on WLL system if the area is technically non-feasible on underground cable has been incorporated in the application form itself to cut short delay.

(iii) Non-feasible areas are being made feasible by laying underground cables.

(iv) WLL systems/Tower are being installed to cover new areas.

(v) Fixed wireless terminals are being procured to provide connections in area where WLL signals are available.

[English]

Traffic at Ports

4E72. SHRI JUAL ORAM: Will the Minister of, SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total volume of traffic handled by various major ports till the end of March, 2005;

(b) the target set for handling traffic by different ports for 2004-05;

(c) whether some major ports and particularly Paradeep Port could not handle the traffic fixed for the year, and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) and (b) The port-wise total volume of traffic handled by various major ports till the end of March, 2005 and target set for handling traffic by different Major Ports during 2004-05 are given below:

(In Million Tonnes)

Ports	Total annual traffic handled till the end of March, 2005	Annual target 2004-05
Kolkata	46.16	43.36
Paradeep	30.10	27.49
Visakhapatnam	50.15	49.56
Ennore	9.48	11.89
Chennai	43.81	39.18
Tuticorin	15.81	14.20
Cochin	14.10	14.06
New Mangalore	33.90	27.77
Mormugao	30.66	28.78
Mumbai	35.13	31.00
Jawaharlal Nehru	32.95	32.20
Kandla	41.54	42.31
Total	383.79	361.80

(c) and (d) All the major ports except Ennore and Kandla achieved the target set for the year during 2004-

05. The main factor for shortfall in traffic against target in respect of Ennore Port was due to decline in thermal coal traffic on account of less nomination by Tamil Nadu Electricity Board (TNEB). Similarly, in respect of Kandla Port, it was due to decline in crude oil traffic resulting from lesser nomination of crude oil tankers by Indian Oil Corporation. Paradip Port has exceeded the target.

[Translation]

Delay in Delivery of Money Orders

4873. SHRI M. ANJAN KUMAR YADAV:
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

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

(a) whether the Government conducts inquiry into cases of complaints received regarding delay in the delivery of money order;

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

(c) the number of employees found guilty in this regard;

(d) whether the disciplinary proceedings have been completed in these matters; and

(e) if so, the number of employees against whom charges has been proved and punishment meted out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are given in the statement enclosed.

(c) 243 employees have been found guilty in this regard.

(d) Disciplinary proceedings have been completed in 177 cases. They are under process in the remaining 66 cases.

(e) The charges have been proved in respect of 171 employees and punishment meted out to them.

Statement**State-wise Complaints received regarding delay in the Delivery of Money Orders**

Name of State	No. of complaints regarding delay
Assam	2206
Andhra Pradesh	2158
Arunachal Pradesh	82
Bihar	488
Chhattisgarh	34
Delhi	0
Gujarat	0
Haryana	3343
Himachal Pradesh	5488
Jammu & Kashmir	179
Jharkhand	12
Karnataka	1044
Kerala	6663
Madhya Pradesh	410
Maharashtra	0
Manipur	201
Meghalaya	151
Mizoram	47
Nagaland	153
Orissa	3613
Punjab	0
Rajasthan	95
Sikkim	387
Tamil Nadu	3142
Tripura	160
Uttar Pradesh	8292
Uttaranchal	7
West Bengal	26538
Total	64893

[English]**Estimates of Poverty and Unemployment**

4874. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission estimates the incidence of poverty, unemployment, labour force and employment in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the year in which last survey was conducted by the Planning Commission;

(c) the criteria fixed for conducting such survey in the country; and

(d) the reasons for not conducting the survey beyond 1999-2000?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Planning Commission estimates the incidence of poverty, labour force, work force and unemployment on the basis of quinquennial rounds of large sample surveys on 'Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment and Unemployment' conducted by NSSO, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation in the country.

(b) The latest large sample survey on 'Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment and Unemployment' was conducted during 1999-2000 (NSS 55th Round). The estimates of persons living below the poverty line for 1999-2000 (NSS 55th Round) are as follows:

Percentage and number of poor

Year	Poverty ratio			Number of poor (Million)		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1999-2000	27.1	23.6	26.1	193.2	67.0	260.2

The number of persons employed per 1000 persons according to usual status and current weekly status as per the survey conducted during July 1999-June 2000 (55th round) were as given below:

Sector	Usual Status		Weekly Status	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Rural	522	231	510	253
Urban	513	117	509	128

The number of persons unemployed per 1000 persons according to usual status and current weekly status as per the survey conducted during July 1999-June 2000- (55th round) were as given below:

Sector	Usual Status		Weekly Status	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Rural	21	15	39	37
Urban	48	71	56	73

(c) The official estimates of poverty are based on the Report of the Expert Group on 'Estimation on Proportion and Number of Poor' (Lakadwala Committee) which recommends that such estimates should be based only on the large sample surveys conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation approximately once in every five years. The sample size of such surveys are about 120000 households.

(d) The latest large sample survey was conducted in the 55th round (1999-2000) for which results are available. The next quinquennial round that is 61st round (July 2004-June 2005) of large sample survey on consumer expenditure and employment and unemployment is being conducting by the NSSO. The fieldwork for the 61st round survey is currently under progress and NSS survey results may be available one year after the fieldwork is over.

Initiatives for Safe-Motherhood

4875. SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO:
SHRI RAMSEVAK SINGH:
SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHAWAHA:
PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:
SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI:

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

(a) the initiatives taken by the Government for safe-motherhood;

(b) the details of child/infant and women mortality rates in the country including the Anemic rate of pregnant women among below poverty line, State-wise;

(c) the details of women and child health programmes launched, the amount allocated and spent on each programme by the Government during the last two years, State-wise;

(d) the details of success achieved by this programme, State-wise;

(e) whether a single Primary Health Centre could provide medical facilities at Tehsil/Block level for the rural people and especially mother and infant;

(f) if not, whether there is a proposal to open Primary Health Centres for every five thousand population and one hospital for fifty thousand population;

(g) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(h) the steps taken to provide sufficient nurses, midwives and adequate medicines in rural hospitals on regular basis, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) The State-wise Infant Mortality Rate and Child (Years, 0-4 years) Mortality Rates as estimated by the Sample Registration System of the Registrar General of India for the years 1999 and 2002 are enclosed as Statement-I. The latest estimates for Maternal Mortality Rates as estimated by the Registrar General of India for the year 1998 as are enclosed Statement-II. These rates are not separately available for the population below poverty line. The prevalence of anemia among pregnant women as estimated under the National Family Health Survey—II in 1998-99 based on the Standard of Living Index is enclosed as Statement-III.

For bringing down infant, child and maternal mortality rates, various interventions are being implemented as part of the Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Programme in all districts of the country. For reducing child and infant mortality, the interventions include immunization against six vaccine preventable diseases, control of deaths due to diarrhoeal diseases, control of deaths due to Acute Respiratory Infections, eradication of polio, prophylaxis against blindness due to Vitamin A deficiency and essential newborn care.

The interventions for reducing maternal mortality and improving safe motherhood include essential obstetric care; emergency obstetric care; provision of referral transport through Panchayats, provision of drugs and equipment at first referral units; provision of contractual staff like additional Auxiliary Nurse and Mid-wives; staff nurses, doctors and anaesthetists. Funds are also being provided for schemes like 24 hours delivery services at primary health centres and community health centres. The implementation of these interventions will be further strengthened during the second phase of RCH Programme.

The State-wise release of funds and expenditure during 2003-04 and 2004-05 under this Programme is enclosed as Statement-IV.

The estimates of infant and child (0-4 years) and 1999 and 2002 as detailed in Statement-I indicate that infant mortality had declined from 70 to 63 per 1000 live births while child (0-4 years). Mortality has declined from 24 to 17.8 per 1000 live births during this period. A comparison of the State-wise improvement in ante-natal check up, institutional delivery and safe delivery rates based on the district RCH surveys carried out in 1998-99 and 2002-2003 are given as Statement-V. The results indicate that the institutional delivery rates have increased from 34% to 39.8% and safe delivery rate had increased from 42% to 54% during the same period.

(e) to (h) Primary Health Centre (PHC) is the first contact point between village community and the Medical Officer. One PHC covers a population of 20000 in hilly/tribal areas and 30000 in plain areas. Manned by a

Medical Officer and 14 other staff, it acts as a referral unit for 6 Sub-Centres and has 4-6 beds for patients. It performs curative, preventive, promotive and family welfare services. These are established and maintained by the State Governments under the Minimum Needs Programme/Basic Minimum Services Programme. One doctor/medical officer at PHC is not enough for providing 24 hours services.

There is no proposal to open PHC for every five thousand population and one hospital for fifty thousand population. However, there is a sub centre which is the first peripheral contact point between community and health care delivery system. One sub centre covers a population of 3000 in hilly/tribal areas and 5000 in plain areas. A sub centre is manned by one female health worker (ANM) and one Male Health Worker (MPW). One Lady Health Visitor (LHV) for six sub-centres is provided for supervision. Moreover, there are Community Health Centres (CHCs) manned by four specialists *i.e.*, Surgeon, Physician, Gynecologist and pediatrician and supported by 21 paramedical and other staff. A CHC has 30 indoor beds with one OT, X ray facility, a labour room and laboratory facility. It serves as a referral centre for 4 PHCs and covers a population of 80000 in tribal/hilly areas and 120000 in plain areas. The existing State-wise manpower position of ANMs, Nurse/Midwives and PHC staff is enclosed as Statement-VI. States are advised from time to time to fill up the gaps in the manpower. Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) also strengthening of the Sub Centres, Primary Centres/Community Health Centres is one of the important strategic interventions.

Statement I

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

Sl.No.	States	Infant Mortality		Child (0-4 yrs) Mortality	
		1999	2002	1999	2002
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	66	62	16.6	15.4
2.	Assam	76	70	24.2	22.7
3.	Bihar	63	61	20.6	17.2
4.	Chhattisgarh	78	73	NA	NA

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Gujarat	63	60	17.9	18.4
6.	Haryana	68	62	19.6	17.5
7.	Jharkhand	71	51	NA	NA
8.	Karnataka	58	55	15.4	14.8
9.	Kerala	14	10	3.5	2.2
10.	Madhya Pradesh	90	85	30.4	25.9
11.	Maharashtra	48	45	11.5	10.4
12.	Orissa	97	87	27.4	24.6
13.	Punjab	53	51	14.5	14.8
14.	Rajasthan	81	78	24.9	22.3
15.	Tamil Nadu	52	44	13.2	10.6
16.	Uttar Pradesh	84	80	28.1	24.5
17.	West Bengal	52	49	13.9	12.4
18.	Himachal Pradesh	62	52	13.0	14.4
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	52	45	NA	NA
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	43	37	NA	NA
21.	Delhi	31	30	NA	NA
22.	Goa	21	17	NA	NA
23.	Manipur	25	14	NA	NA
24.	Meghalaya	56	61	NA	NA
25.	Mizoram	19	14	NA	NA
26.	Nagaland	NA	NA	NA	NA
27.	Sikkim	49	34	NA	NA
28.	Tripura	42	34	NA	NA
29.	Uttaranchal	52	41	NA	NA
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25	15	NA	NA
31.	Chandigarh	28	21	NA	NA
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	56	56	NA	NA
33.	Daman and Diu	35	42	NA	NA
34.	Lakshadweep	32	25	NA	NA
35.	Pondicherry	22	22	NA	NA
	All India	70	63	20.4	17.8

Source: Sample Registration System, Registrar General, India

Statement II*Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,00,000 live births)**India and Bigger States*

	1997	1998
	1	2
India	408	407
Andhra Pradesh	154	159
Assam	401	409
Bihar	451	452
Gujarat	29	28
Haryana	105	103
Karnataka	195	195
Kerala	195	198

	1	2
Madhya Pradesh	498	498
Maharashtra	135	135
Orissa	361	367
Punjab	196	199
Rajasthan	677	670
Tamil Nadu	76	79
Uttar Pradesh	707	707
West Bengal	264	266

Source; SRS

Registrar General's Office has discontinued the release of this data beyond 1998.

The estimates for the smaller states and UTs have not been presented by RGI due to small sample size.

Statement III*Anaemia among Ever Married Women, Pregnant Women*

Sl.No.	India/State/Union Territory	% of Pregnant Women with Anaemia	By Standard of Living Index		
			Total	Low	Medium
1	2	3	4	5	6
	India	49.7	60.2	50.3	41.9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	41.8	55.6	48.2	42
2.	Assam	62.3	73.1	66.8	66.4
3.	Bihar	49.8	68.9	59.5	50.3
4.	Chhattisgarh	68.3	75.9	65.5	64
5.	Gujarat	47.4	57.2	46.8	38.5
6.	Haryana	55.5	53.5	48.5	43.9
7.	Jharkhand	64	78.6	66.7	56.9
8.	Karnataka	48.6	51.3	41.2	32.6

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Kerala	20.3	28.1	23	19.2
10.	Madhya Pradesh	53.8	62.2	53.1	44.2
11.	Maharashtra	52.6	51.8	49.4	42.7
12.	Orissa	60.5	68	61.1	44.3
13.	Punjab	37.1	53.4	46.5	37.6
14.	Rajasthan	51.4	53.1	48.9	43.4
15.	Tamil Nadu	57.1	65.1	52.6	46.9
16.	Uttar Pradesh	46	53	49.1	42.2
17.	West Bengal	56.9	67.9	59.1	57.2
18.	Arunachal Pradesh	49.2	65.4	63.6	54.5
19.	Delhi	44.7	42.9	49.2	36.6
20.	Goa	35	44.5	39.9	30.8
21.	Himachal Pradesh	31.8	34.4	41.4	40.5
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	56.3	63.7	59.9	54.1
23.	Manipur	36.7	31.9	26.4	28.8
24.	Meghalaya	58.6	64.6	63.1	56
25.	Mizoram	45.7	61	49.4	34.3
26.	Nagaland	38.2	51.7	33.9	34.1
27.	Sikkim	47.6	65.8	62	55.7
28.	Tripura	53.6	64	57.7	47.1
29.	Uttaranchal	49.8	49.7	50.4	36.6

Source: National Family Health Survey-II (1998-99)

Statement IV*RCH Programme Status of Funds Released and Reported Expenditure*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	2003-04		2004-05		Total	
		Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,343.71	1,604.64	2,708.91	1,646.60	6,052.62	3,251.24
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	145.26	198.21	262.04	143.65	407.30	341.86

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	1,462.95	465.13	2,089.12	496.28	3,552.07	961.41
4.	Bihar	3,731.31	2,705.27	2,242.99	0.00	5,974.30	2,705.27
5.	Jharkhand	1,003.11	6.47	1,011.69	25.49	2,014.80	31.96
6.	Goa	16.67	13.55	10.91	0.67	27.58	14.23
7.	Gujarat	1,742.49	2,544.74	8,347.59	373.00	10,090.08	2,917.74
8.	Haryana	2,177.80	1,347.83	1,758.24	581.82	3,936.04	1,929.66
9.	Himachal Pradesh	665.90	370.23	440.16	159.52	1,106.05	529.75
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	206.20	354.02	168.92	29.65	375.12	383.68
11.	Karnataka	827.02	1,442.28	770.01	1,043.23	1597.03	2,485.51
12.	Kerala	891.95	860.49	522.04	270.86	1,413.99	1,131.36
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2,517.87	3,030.55	3,653.48	125.55	6,171.35	3,156.11
14.	Chhattisgarh	1,305.46	779.49	1,007.88	1,046.34	2,313.33	1,825.82
15.	Maharashtra	3,472.98	1,552.87	2,665.77	450.99	6,138.75	2,003.86
16.	Manipur	434.24	354.97	159.49	0.00	593.73	354.97
17.	Meghalaya	78.79	37.94	0.20	24.00	78.99	61.93
18.	Mizoram	335.18	309.30	465.75	195.88	800.92	505.18
19.	Nagaland	253.43	234.83	762.05	0.00	1,015.48	234.83
20.	Orissa	954.70	534.15	1,076.13	157.67	2,030.83	691.84
21.	Punjab	376.52	499.18	415.48	11.61	792.00	510.80
22.	Rajasthan	4,119.19	3,279.44	2,283.60	1,075.12	6,402.79	4,354.56
23.	Sikkim	15.10	60.55	306.81	75.41	321.92	135.97
24.	Tamil Nadu	1,220.86	937.01	1,150.77	0.00	2,371.63	937.01
25.	Tripura	78.61	92.98	4.79	5	83.40	98.11
26.	Uttar Pradesh	12,525.56	11,237.42	8,778.12	2,725.19	21,303.68	13,962.61
27.	Uttaranchal	703.83	623.18	217.46	161.49	921.28	784.67
28.	West Bengal	3,278.19	2,633.23	2,299.88	490.32	5,578.07	3,123.55
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	26.43	14.03	17.75	0.00	44.18	14.03
30.	Chandigarh	19.11	22.29	14.31	0.29	33.42	22.58
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9.66	16.89	3.70	2.89	13.36	19.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	Daman and Diu	7.31	6.59	12.33	4.83	19.64	11.42
33.	Delhi	770.61	521.18	790.72	57.31	1,561.33	578.49
34.	Lakshadweep	10.24	7.85	5.76	3.52	16.00	11.37
35.	Pondicherry	25.78	21.14	77.33	4.50	103.11	25.64
Total		48,754.01	38,719.93	46,502.18	11,388.88	95,256.19	50,108.81

Statement V*Maternal Health Indicators—Rapid Household Survey, 1998-99 and 2002-03 (Based on 50% of Data Round 1)*

Sl. No.	State/UT/ Agency	Three or more Antenatal check-up		Total Institutional Delivery		Safe Delivery	
		RCH-I (98-99)	RCH-II (2002-03)	RCH-I (1998-99)	RCH-II (2002-03)	RCH-I (1998-99)	RCH-II (2002-03)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	All India	44.2	44.5	34.0	39.8	40.2	54.0
I.	Major States (Population > 20 million)						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	87.5	77.8	50.6	58.9	59.8	75.6
2.	Assam	29.2	42.7	23.8	26.0	31.9	35.9
3.	Bihar	17.1	18.2	14.9	20.5	19.0	30.1
4.	Chhattisgarh		38.6		19.1		40.4
5.	Gujarat	55.0	55.4	46.1	57.7	55.9	76.5
6.	Haryana	41.3	40.8	25.7	31.5	32.7	55.8
7.	Jharkhand		30.1		21.5		30.6
8.	Karnataka	78.0	71.6	50.0	55.5	59.9	70.7
9.	Kerala	98.3	81.8	97.0	96.3	97.4	97.8
10.	Madhya Pradesh	28.0	31.6	21.5	30.3	27.5	47.2
11.	Maharashtra	65.8	62.3	57.1	60.1	61.2	73.3
12.	Orissa	43.7	39.1	23.4	31.5	32.7	46.7
13.	Punjab	56.4	58.6	40.5	46.2	54.7	85.9
14.	Rajasthan	28.3	27.3	22.5	28.3	33.4	46.3
15.	Tamil Nadu	94.2	84.1	78.8	88.8	82.4	92.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Uttar Pradesh	19.6	23.7	16.2	22.9	20.8	33.6
17.	West Bengal	55.4	58.4	38.9	49.4	45.6	66.8
II. Smaller States/U.T.s (Population < 20 million)							
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.6	41.5	26.3	37.3	28.1	43.1
2.	Delhi	77.2	62.1	70.0	42.4	73.7	69.7
3.	Goa (North)	95.2	76.0	93.7	90.9	95.1	96.4
4.	Himachal Pradesh	57.2	67.0	31.7	45.9	36.3	68.4
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	40.4	63.5	44.4	56.1	46.8	78.1
6.	Manipur	48.5	37.5	34.1	26.2	49.9	54.0
7.	Meghalaya	33.5	38.9	33.4	21.6	35.6	33.1
8.	Mizoram	66.6	48.4	58.9	57.4	62.9	70.4
9.	Nagaland	21.7	21.6	13.4	9.1	25.1	36.8
10.	Sikkim	40.6	58.5	32.3	57.5	36.7	60.0
11.	Tripura	51.0	61.0	46.1	76.6	48.3	88.7
12.	Uttaranchal		27.1		25.0		45.7
III. Union Territories							
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	92.3		68.4		71.3	
2.	Chandigarh	73.0		67.7		71.2	
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	74.6		25.9		27.6	
4.	Daman and Diu (Daman)	80.7	78.4	63.2	82.6	70.6	89.2
5.	Lakshadweep	98.3	95.6	71.3	79.9	74.1	97.1
6.	Pondicherry	95.8	71.4	92.2	91.2	93.4	97.1

Statement VI*Multipurpose Worker [Female]/ANM*

(As on Sept. 2004)

No.	State/UT	Health Worker [Female]/ANM				
		Required@ [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14012	14077	13740	337	272
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	454	454	454	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Assam	5719	5719	5719	0	0
4.	Bihar	11985	NA	NA	NA	NA
5.	Chhattisgarh	4334	4130	3667	463	667
6.	Goa	191	196	179	17	12
7.	Gujarat	8344	7274	6650	624	1694
8.	Haryana	2841	2841	2818	23	23
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2505	2210	1790	420	715
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2213	1964	1588	376	625
11.	Jharkhand	5023	NA	NA	NA	NA
12.	Karnataka	9822	9986	8635	1351	1187
13.	Kerala	6027	6331	6331	0	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10029	10029	9560	469	469
15.	Maharashtra	11507	11032	10699	333	808
16.	Manipur	492	463	463	0	29
17.	Meghalaya	496	496	496	0	0
18.	Mizoram	408	388	385	3	23
19.	Nagaland	481	342	342	0	139
20.	Orissa	7209	7121	6768	353	441
21.	Punjab	3336	3982	3667	315	*
22.	Rajasthan	11601	12271	12013	258	*
23.	Sikkim	171	267	266	1	*
24.	Tamil Nadu	10062	10343	10070	273	*
25.	Tripura	612	525	561	*	51
26.	Uttaranchal	1754	1933	1902	31	*
27.	Uttar Pradesh	22217	21682	20646	1036	1571
28.	West Bengal	11529	10356	9070	1286	2459
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	127	127	127	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	13	13	13	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	44	38	38	0	6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32.	Daman and Diu	24	24	24	0	0
33.	Delhi	50	102	89	13	*
34.	Lakshadweep	18	22	22	0	*
35.	Pondicherry	114	114	114	0	0
All India		165764	146852	138906	7982	11191

Note: Figures are provisional.

NA: Not Available.

*Surplus

•One per each Sub Centre and Primary Health Centre.

Nurse Midwife

(As on Sept., 2004)

S.No.	State/UT	Nurse Midwife				
		Required [•] [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2617	2309	2053	256	564
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	295	105	105	0	190
3.	Assam	1310	424	424	0	886
4.	Bihar	2355	NA	NA	NA	NA
5.	Chhattisgarh	1328	463	310	153	1018
6.	Goa	54	129	119	10	*
7.	Gujarat	2967	2769	1453	1316	1514
8.	Haryana	912	1530	1160	370	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	900	1540	1259	281	*
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	824	244	68	176	756
11.	Jharkhand	890	NA	NA	NA	NA
12.	Karnataka	3450	3229	3100	129	350
13.	Kerala	1738	1544	1424	120	314
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2783	NA	NA	NA	NA
15.	Maharashtra	4454	2766	2575	191	1879
16.	Manipur	184	83	62	21	122

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	Meghalaya	256	256	256	0	0
18.	Mizoram	141	133	133	0	8
19.	Nagaland	234	520	520	0	*
20.	Orissa	2899	657	637	20	2262
21.	Punjab	1303	750	673	77	630
22.	Rajasthan	3761	11201	10494	707	*
23.	Sikkim	52	120	41	79	11
24.	Tamil Nadu	1625	167	167	0	1458
25.	Tripura	136	125	268	*	*
26.	Uttaranchal	481	108	92	16	389
27.	Uttar Pradesh	5698	NA	NA	NA	NA
28.	West Bengal	1838	1901	1497	422	359
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	48	108	108	0	*
30.	Chandigarh	7	2	2	0	5
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13	13	18	5	*
32.	Daman and Diu	10	9	9	0	1
33.	Delhi	8	17	16	1	*
34.	Lakshadweep	25	19	19	0	6
35.	Pondicherry	67	96	95	1	*
All India		45663	33347	29139	4351	12722

Note: Figures are provisional.

NA: Not Available.

*Surplus

• One per each Primary Health Centre and Community Health Centre

Health Worker [Male]/MPW [M]

(As on Sept. 2004)

S.No.	State/UT	Health Worker [Male]				
		Required@ [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12522	7340	6327	1013	6195
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	376	23	23	0	353

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Assam	5109	638	320	318	4789
4.	Bihar	10337	NA	NA	NA	NA
5.	Chhattisgarh	3818	3551	2940	611	878
6.	Goa	172	150	125	25	47
7.	Gujarat	7274	5405	2389	3016	4885
8.	Haryana	2433	2132	1750	382	683
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2067	2005	1286	719	781
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1879	381	377	4	1502
11.	Jharkhand	4462	NA	NA	NA	NA
12.	Karnataka	8143	5853	3188	2665	4955
13.	Kerala	5094	3457	3273	184	1821
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8835	7726	6978	748	1857
15.	Maharashtra	9727	7909	6270	1639	3457
16.	Manipur	420	290	290	0	130
17.	Meghalaya	401	401	401	0	0
18.	Mizoram	351	382	351	31	0
19.	Nagaland	394	276	300	*	94
20.	Orissa	5927	4911	3392	1519	2535
21.	Punjab	2852	2977	1802	1175	1050
22.	Rajasthan	9926	3968	2528	1440	7398
23.	Sikkim	147	147	158	*	*
24.	Tamil Nadu	8682	4557	3727	830	4955
25.	Tripura	539	562	326	236	213
26.	Uttaranchal	1525	771	616	155	909
27.	Uttar Pradesh	18577	9080	5732	3348	12845
28.	West Bengal	10356	8126	5603	2523	4753
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	107	26	0	26	107
30.	Chandigarh	13	8	8	0	5
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	38	38	38	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32.	Daman and Diu	21	17	17	0	4
33.	Delhi	42	200	192	8	*
34.	Lakshadweep	14	0	0	0	14
35.	Pondicherry	75	32	29	3	46
All India		142655	83339	60756	22618	67261

Note: Figures are provisional.
 NA: Not Available.
 *Surplus
 •One per each Sub Centre

Health Assistants [Female]/LHV

(As on Sept. 2004)

S.No.	State/UT	Health Assistant [Female]				
		Required® [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1490	1614	1564	50	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	78	16	16	0	62
3.	Assam	610	557	411	146	199
4.	Bihar	1648	NA	NA	NA	NA
5.	Chhattisgarh	516	516	734	*	*
6.	Goa	19	18	11	7	8
7.	Gujarat	1070	1227	952	275	118
8.	Haryana	408	539	289	250	119
9.	Himachal Pradesh	438	348	268	80	170
10.	Jammu-Kashmir	334	120	62	58	272
11.	Jharkhand	561	NA	NA	NA	NA
12.	Karnataka	1679	1209	1170	30	509
13.	Kerala	933	830	830	0	103
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1194	1914	1786	128	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	Maharashtra	1780	2945	2666	279	*
16.	Manipur	72	72	48	24	24
17.	Meghalaya	95	95	95	0	0
18.	Mizoram	57	89	78	11	*
19.	Nagaland	87	15	15	0	72
20.	Orissa	1282	1023	998	25	284
21.	Punjab	484	738	668	70	*
22.	Rajasthan	1675	1146	1136	10	539
23.	Sikkim	24	24	21	3	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	1380	1608	1153	455	227
25.	Tripura	73	18	23	*	50
26.	Uttaranchal	229	201	197	4	32
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3640	3674	3267	407	373
28.	West Bengal	1173	1726	1227	499	*
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20	20	20	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	1	1	0	*
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	7	7	0	*
32.	Daman and Diu	3	3	3	0	0
33.	Delhi	8	52	48	4	*
34.	Lakshadweep	4	0	0	0	4
35.	Pondicherry	39	14	9	5	30
All India		23109	22379	19773	2829	3198

Note: Figures are provisional.

NA: Not Available.

*Surplus

•One per each Primary Health Centre.

Health Assistant [Male]

(As on Sept. 2004)

S.No.	State/UT	Health Assistant [Male]				
		Required [®] [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1490	2162	1814	348	•
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	78	26	26	0	52
3.	Assam	610	175	175	0	435
4.	Bihar	1648	NA	NA	NA	NA
5.	Chhattisgarh	516	3551	2940	611	•
6.	Goa	19	22	15	7	4
7.	Gujarat	1070	1265	616	649	454
8.	Haryana	408	212	155	57	253
9.	Himachal Pradesh	438	413	361	52	77
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	334	334	334	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	561	NA	NA	NA	NA
12.	Karnataka	1679	1302	837	465	842
13.	Kerala	933	802	784	18	149
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1194	NA	NA	NA	NA
15.	Maharashtra	1780	2742	1910	832	•
16.	Manipur	72	68	40	28	32
17.	Meghalaya	95	95	95	0	0
18.	Mizoram	57	86	75	11	•
19.	Nagaland	87	15	15	0	72
20.	Orissa	1282	176	168	8	1114
21.	Punjab	484	832	792	40	•
22.	Rajasthan	1675	938	714	224	961
23.	Sikkim	24	0	0	0	24
24.	Tamil Nadu	1380	3656	3005	651	•
25.	Tripura	73	154	119	35	•

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26.	Uttaranchal	229	552	417	135	*
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3640	5712	4061	1651	*
28.	West Bengal	1173	1496	550	946	623
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20	0	0	0	20
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	6	3	3	3
32.	Daman and Diu	3	3	3	0	0
33.	Delhi	8	48	41	7	*
34.	Lakshadweep	4	4	4	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	39	22	17	5	22
All India		23109	26869	20086	6783	5137

Note: Figures are provisional.

NA: Not Available.

*Surplus

*One per each Primary Health Centre.

Doctors at PHCs

S.No.	State/UT	Doctors at Primary Health Centres				
		Required* [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1490	2497	2137	360	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	78	78	78	0	0
3.	Assam	610	610	610	0	0
4.	Bihar	1648	NA	NA	NA	NA
5.	Chhattisgarh	516	873	817	56	*
6.	Goa	19	59	53	3	*
7.	Gujarat	1070	1070	912	158	158
8.	Haryana	408	862	862	0	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	438	354	457	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	334	668	643	25	*
11.	Jharkhand	561	NA	NA	NA	NA
12.	Karnataka	1679	2237	2062	175	*
13.	Kerala	933	1152	1152	0	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1194	1194	947	247	247
15.	Maharashtra	1780	3157	3158	*	*
16.	Manipur	72	95	67	28	5
17.	Meghalaya	95	113	103	10	*
18.	Mizoram	57	47	47	0	10
19.	Nagaland	87	53	53	0	34
20.	Orissa	1282	1353	1353	0	*
21.	Punjab	484	484	424	60	60
22.	Rajasthan	1675	1510	1311	199	364
23.	Sikkim	24	48	38	10	*
24.	Tamil Nadu	1380	2895	2263	632	*
25.	Tripura	73	161	150	11	*
26.	Uttaranchal	229	1304	840	464	*
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3640	NA	NA	NA	NA
28.	West Bengal	1173	1560	1319	241	*
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20	36	36	0	*
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	6	6	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	3	3	3	0	0
33.	Delhi	8	6	6	0	2
34.	Lakshadweep	4	4	4	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	39	63	63	0	*
All India		23109	24549	21974	2679	880

Note: Figures are provisional.

NA: Not Available.

*Surplus

*One per each Primary Health Centre.

*[Translation]***Expert Group on AIDS**

4876. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the report submitted by the Expert Group constituted for finding out the actual numbers of AIDS patients in the country and the criteria fixed by the Government for providing relief to the States highly prone to this disease;

(b) the names of the States in the country where action plan has been formulated for providing information to affected people and children by setting up a special centre in districts for the treatment of this disease and checking the same; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) The total number of persons infected by HIV is estimated on annual basis of ICMR in collaboration with National Institute of Health & Family Welfare, Delhi. No Expert Group has been constituted by National AIDS Control Organization for finding out the actual number of AIDS patients in the country. However, the Government of India is planning to conduct review-cum-assessment of all activities under National AIDS Control Programme including the process of surveillance and estimation by an independent agency.

The provision of funds for implementation of various activities under the National AIDS Control Programme in all States including States highly prone to this disease is based on the annual action plan prepared by all the States. After in-depth discussion with the Project Director and other officials of the State AIDS Control Societies, the National AIDS Control Organization approves these States action plans. District-wise plan is done by the States AIDS Control Societies as National AIDS Control Programme is being implemented as a decontrolled Programme.

As per the physical targets for National AIDS Control Programme Phase II, National AIDS Control Organization has instructed the States/UTs to establish atleast one Voluntary Counselling and Testing Centres (VCTCs), one Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) clinic, one Prevents of Parent to Child Transmission Centers and one Blood Bank in each of the district of the country.

*[English]***Loss of Registered Letters by Postal Department**

4877. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:

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

(a) the number of registered letters lost by the Postal Department during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the amount of compensation paid for the loss of registered letters;

(c) whether the Government has made any enquiry in this regard;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent the loss of registered articles by the Postal Department; and

(g) the achievement made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) The number of registered letters lost during the last three years is as follow:

Year	No. of registered letters lost
2002	3608
2003	2953
2004	1676

(b) The amount of compensation paid for the loss of registered letters is as follows:

Year	Amount (in rupees)
2002	35262
2003	55852
2004	33277

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Department is able to identify reasons for the loss of registered letters and is able to take corrective action.

(e) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

(f) The Department has well laid down procedures for handling of registered letters to ensure their safety. The booking and delivery of registered letters is recorded and signature of the addressee is taken on delivery. The Department regularly carries out checks through various squads to ensure that the procedure in respect of registered letters is followed diligently. It keeps close watch on the instances of reported losses of registered letters and takes corrective and preventive action to guard against loss of registered articles.

(g) The number of cases of loss of registered letters is negligible if the traffic handled by the Department is taken into account as the proportion of loss cases vis-a-vis traffic is 0.0016%. Even this number has come down over the last three years as revealed in para (a) above.

Lack of Emergency Services in CGHS Dispensaries

4878. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the lack of emergency services in CGHS dispensaries in Delhi including Sector-IV of R.K. Puram;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether representations have been received by the Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The emergency services under CGHS Delhi have been redistributed/reallocated keeping in view that a large number of private hospitals have been recognised under CGHS Delhi apart from various Government Hospitals which are located in different parts of Delhi where the CGHS beneficiaries can take treatment in emergency condition. The emergency service at the CGHS dispensary, Sector-IV,

R.K. Puram, that was temporarily suspended due to administrative exigencies has since been resumed with effect from 15.4.2005.

(c) to (e) As per available records, no representation on the above issue has been received in the CGHS Directorate. However, the issue captioned "CGHS services affected in R.K. Puram" appeared as a news-item in the Hindustan Times dated 24.2.2005, to which the CGHS Directorate sent its response to the newspaper concerned.

Norms for Private Hospitals and Diagnostic Centres

4879. SHRI P.C. THOMAS:
SHRI E. PONNUSWAMY:
SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA:

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

(a) the number of private hospitals, diagnostic centres and nursing homes registered with the Indian Medical Council and the State Medical Council, State-wise;

(b) the details of schemes of assistance to private hospitals and diagnostic centres providing services for the poor;

(c) whether the Government has set up any norms for private hospitals, diagnostic centres and nursing homes for providing services to the poor;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the norms are being followed properly by private hospitals, diagnostic centres and nursing homes for providing services to the poor;

(f) if not, the details of private hospitals, diagnostic centres and nursing homes violating the norms and action taken thereon;

(g) whether the Government has any mechanism to check and ensure that the norms are not being violated; and

(h) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to enforce the condition laid down therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI

PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (h) It is mandatory for all Medical Practitioners, including the private practitioners, to register with respective State Council/Indian Medical Council before they can practice medicine. Besides, Health being a State subject under the Constitution of India, it is for the State Governments to maintain details of the private hospitals, diagnostic centres and nursing homes registered in their respective States and to regulate their functioning. Therefore, information as regard to whether these norms are being following properly or not by the private hospitals, diagnostic centres and nursing homes is not maintained Centrally.

Modern Telecom Infrastructure

4880. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the focus of Tenth Five Year Plan is to build a modern and efficient telecom infrastructure to provide world class telecommunication facilities at affordable rates;

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to achieve the goal; and

(c) the extent to which the Government has been able to achieve the goal during the first three years of the Tenth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the Tenth Plan, the radically forward-looking Telecom Policy-1999 is in the process of implementation. It encourages convergence between telecom, information technology and media. For providing rural telephony, a non-lapsable Universal Service Obligation Fund has been created during the Plan to support the telecom operators in rural areas. An amount of Rs. 1814.50 crore has been provided for rural telephony through this fund during 2002-03 to 2004-05. To encourage broadband connectivity in the country at a faster pace, Broadband Policy has been announced in October, 2004 which is under implementation. Efforts are also on to meet the spectrum requirement of the fast expanding wireless telephony. The telecom sector now is open for unrestricted entry except for mobile telephony and the increasing competition has resulted in drastic reduction in telecom traffics, benefiting the consumers at large.

Today, all the telephone Exchanges are digital electronic and are connected on reliable media. Internet connectivity has been provided in all the district headquarters. Further, of the 6.07 lakh villages in the country, 5.31 lakh have been provided Village Public Telephones as on 31.3.2005.

(c) As against the target of providing 650 Lakh additional phones during the 10th Plan period (2002-2007) to achieve a teledensity target of 9.91%, 534.45 Lakh phones have been provided during April, 2002 to March 31, 2005. As such, a teledensity of 9.10% has already been achieved.

Condition of NHs in Karnataka

4881. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that some of the NHs passing through Karnataka are damaged and require immediate attention;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of funds required and the allocation made by the Centre during the last three years for the said purpose;

(d) the time by when all the damaged National Highways are likely to be reconstructed or upgraded;

(e) the funds allocated for construction of new NHs during the Ninth Five Year Plan to Karnataka; year-wise;

(f) the details of funds utilized during the above period; and

(g) the details of funds allocated for Road Safety Programme on NHs in Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (g) The development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) is a continuous process and efforts are being made to keep the National Highways in traffic worthy condition within the available resources. Ordinary repair work is taken up on day-to-day basis and damages due to rains/floods are attended immediately after rains. Funds for development and maintenance of NHs are allocated State-wise and not

NH-wise. The funds required for construction of New NHs and Road Safety Programme on NHs Karnataka are met out of the funds allocated for NHs in Karnataka State.

The details of allocation and utilization of funds for NHs in Karnataka State during the last three years are enclosed as statement.

Statement

Details of Allocation and utilisation of Funds for NHs in Karnataka during the last three years

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Development		Maintenance & Repair	
	Allotment	Expenditure	Allotment	Expenditure
2002-2003	89.66	94.52	45.82	45.12
2003-2004	150.35	150.35	38.73	38.73
2004-2005	76.905	76.905	35.12	36.00

Reduction in the Penalty for Delayed Payments

4882. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reduced the rate of interest and penalty for delayed payments for all new unified access licensees including basic companies migrating to UASL, NLD and ILD players;

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

(c) the Quantum of revenue loss suffered as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The existing licenses had provided for interest to be levied at a rate five percent above the prime-lending rate (PLR) of State Bank of India (SBI) prevailing on the day a payment became due. The rate has now been fixed at two percent above the PLR of SBI existing at the beginning of the concerned financial year. The penalty has similarly been reduced from 15% of the amount of licenses fee short-paid for a financial year, to 50% thereof. The changes, which apply to dues becoming payable for periods from first April, 2005 onwards, have made the

provisions not only more acceptable but also easier to administer.

(c) The differential amount of interest and penalty cannot be termed as a revenue loss except in a hypothetical sense since, unlike license fee, interest and penalty are not regular source of revenue and the reduced rates will get attracted only if some of the licensees fail to pay their dues, that become payable for periods from 1.4.2005 onwards, as prescribed.

[Translation]

Special Road Package for North Eastern Region

4883. SHRI RAJNARAYAN BUDHOLIA:
SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to give a special package to north eastern region for construction of roads;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the length of road likely to be constructed in north eastern region based on the special package; and

(d) the time by which the work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) This Ministry has formulated a programme, namely "Special Accelerated Road Development Programme in the North Eastern Region" which envisages improvement of certain roads and the connectivity of State capitals with atleast 2-lane National Highway and District Headquarters with 2-lane National Highway through improved State roads.

(c) and (d) Since the above programme is yet to be finalised, it is difficult to indicate these details at this stage.

[English]

Assistance for Revised National T.B. Control Programme

4884. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any assistance from Denmark for revised National T.B. Control Programme;

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

(c) the terms and conditions of the said foreign assistance; and

(d) the number of persons benefited by the said programme till date in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) is being implemented in the State of Orissa with Assistance from Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA). The details are as under:

Project	Provision	Expenditure
DANTB-Phase I (1997-2003)	Rs. 31.95 crores	Rs. 29.05 Crores
DANTB-Phase-II (Dec. 2003 to (2005)	Rs. 13.48 Crores (till December, 2004)	Rs. 3.54 Crores

(c) Grant assistance is given by the DANIDA for implementation of the RNTCP in the State of Orissa. Commodity assistance in the form of anti-TB drugs, binocular microscopes, laboratory equipments, vehicles etc. are provided directly by the donor agency to the State. The cash assistance for undertaking various activities such as civil works for upgrading of laboratories, laboratory consumables, training, IEC activities, contractual appointment of essential staff etc. is transmitted to the State TB Society through the Centre.

(d) The benefits of the RNTCP have been made available to the entire 3.8 million population of the State of Orissa.

Grant in aid for Eradication of Diseases

4885. SHRI E. PONNUSWAMY:
SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA:

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

(a) the grant in aid provided by the Government for eradication of blindness, polio and leprosy during each of the last three years till March 31, 2005, State-wise;

(b) whether any agency has been set up to review the working of the organisations involved therein;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the cases of said diseases, State-wise during each of the last three years and uptill now;

(e) the details of the cases of misappropriation of funds reported; and

(f) the action taken/proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The details of the funds released to States and UTs under NPCB is enclosed as Statement I, Polio at Statement-II, and Leprosy Statement-III.

(b) and (c) For reviewing the working of the National Programme for Control of Blindness (Statement IV). For reviewing the working of Polio Programme and Leprosy Programme the mechanism can be seen at Statement-V & VI respectively.

(d) No. of Polio cases reported in the country in the last three years can be seen at Statement-VII and the State-wise details of new cases of Leprosy detected during last three years can be seen at Statement-VIII.

(e) and (f) Under National Programme for Control of

Blindness and National Leprosy Eradication Programme no case of misappropriation of funds has been reported. However, under the Polio Eradication programme one case of financial irregularity by some officials of Rajasthan Govt. in implementation of Pulse Polio Immunization was investigated and action taken by CBI as per law.

Statement I

National Programme for Control of Blindness

The details of Cash Grants released to States/UTs

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005
1	2	3	4	5
Major States				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	734.36	350.92	288.19
2.	Bihar	132.80	230.12	55.38
3.	Chhattisgarh	107.80	126.00	242.28
4.	Goa	5.00	18.25	18.50
5.	Gujarat	169.08	294.07	353.97
6.	Haryana	13.01	87.76	112.71
7.	Himachal Pradesh	31.22	76.25	11.36
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	34.14	69.25	149.26
9.	Jharkhand	84.13	138.75	168.43
10.	Karnataka	351.43	431.89	493.96
11.	Kerala	103.12	177.98	179.71
12.	Madhya Pradesh	540.70	401.82	846.20
13.	Maharashtra	393.00	419.50	318.93
14.	Orissa	292.80	263.25	275.86
15.	Punjab	64.14	113.50	11.43
16.	Rajasthan	430.40	253.75	586.07
17.	Tamil Nadu	1501.91	1432.55	1293.36
18.	Uttar Pradesh	878.51	774.83	774.92

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Uttaranchal	100.00	97.50	108.10
20.	West Bengal	222.57	318.75	49.46
	Total	6190.12	6076.69	6338.08
North Eastern States				
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.12	14.63	41.72
2.	Assam	35.62	99.50	28.49
3.	Manipur	15.85	25.15	8.60
4.	Meghalaya	15.84	18.90	37.60
5.	Mizoram	27.67	17.38	9.28
6.	Nagaland	20.62	14.50	8.50
7.	Sikkim	20.24	9.25	4.84
8.	Tripura	27.51	42.50	11.90
	Total	177.47	241.81	150.93
UTs				
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1.50	6.50	5.89
2.	Chandigarh	6.50	9.38	11.43
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.00	5.50	1.05
4.	Daman and Diu	4.00	5.50	6.05
5.	Delhi	21.34	32.77	46.11
6.	Lakshadweep	1.50	5.50	4.02
7.	Pondicherry	1.50	7.88	8.02
	Total	39.34	73.03	82.57
	Grand Total	6406.93	6391.53	6571.58

Statement II

Funds Sanctioned/Released to States and Expenditure Reported towards Operational Expenses for Pulse Polio Immunization

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2002-2003 Sanctioned	2003-2004 Sanctioned	2004-2005 Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7.36	15.18	21.88
2.	Andhra Pradesh	720.91	802.72	1523.91

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	34.04	38.36	57.41
4.	Assam	312.89	482.31	943.30
5.	Bihar	2388.11	3707.93	3345.36
6.	Chandigarh	8.59	9.97	14.37
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.64	3.04	4.40
8.	Daman and Diu	2.09	2.22	3.24
9.	Delhi	338.97	516.23	489.50
10.	Gujarat	500.35	1586.78	1117.02
11.	Goa	9.26	10.37	14.97
12.	Haryana	496.73	852.53	610.59
13.	Himachal Pradesh	71.33	108.30	156.09
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	164.04	180.57	260.09
15.	Karnataka	488.05	531.65	1015.83
16.	Kerala	201.27	220.07	316.91
17.	Lakshadweep	1.55	2.95	4.27
18.	Madhya Pradesh	702.07	1811.35	1459.46
19.	Maharashtra	926.14	885.33	1627.20
20.	Manipur	59.70	66.13	98.96
21.	Meghalaya	64.40	74.27	111.13
22.	Mizoram	22.23	24.35	36.44
23.	Nagaland	41.60	50.01	74.84
24.	Orissa	327.76	356.34	513.33
25.	Pondicherry	8.54	9.17	13.29
26.	Punjab	249.77	271.76	391.33
27.	Rajasthan	757.09	2439.91	1653.38
28.	Sikkim	13.68	14.39	21.54
29.	Tamil Nadu	515.70	561.29	808.14
30.	Tripura	70.35	76.58	114.59
31.	Uttar Pradesh	4871.18	10675.69	10877.36

1	2	3	4	5
32.	West Bengal	749.09	1985.97	2004.03
33.	Uttaranchal	132.80	301.63	326.37
34.	Chhattisgarh	223.99	244.38	351.93
35.	Jharkhand	431.33	1026.87	841.65
Total		15915.61	29946.61	31224.10

#provisional figures as the states are yet to report.

Statement III

Details of Amount Spent under NLEP State-wise

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	2002-2003 Assistance Released	2003-2004 Assistance Released	2004-2005 Assistance Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	179.22	174.80	215.81
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	115.96	72.75	60.32
3.	Assam	97.48	93.28	3.57
4.	Bihar	855.85	413.77	523.52
5.	Chhattisgarh	354.41	305.60	311.31
6.	Goa	8.10	7.53	1.75
7.	Gujarat	99.65	88.21	139.77
8.	Haryana	43.89	2.16	25.05
9.	Himachal Pradesh	30.45	36.15	37.20
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	96.39	21.90	3.90
11.	Jharkhand	257.46	147.60	376.83
12.	Karnataka	122.66	70.46	75.81
13.	Kerala	69.36	15.00	14.25
14.	Madhya Pradesh	676.61	225.91	304.96
15.	Maharashtra	263.14	83.01	327.37

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Manipur	101.25	65.50	14.03
17.	Meghalaya	46.24	1.99	1.17
18.	Mizoram	76.50	22.50	30.00
19.	Nagaland	112.44	83.00	83.53
20.	Orissa	478.63	403.22	351.49
21.	Punjab	40.27	25.19	37.06
22.	Rajasthan	52.32	23.42	90.68
23.	Sikkim	39.36	23.54	14.55
24.	Tamil Nadu	240.63	230.02	52.64
25.	Tripura	33.60	8.50	31.86
26.	Uttaranchal	120.01	43.78	13.50
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1508.04	1168.93	356.07
28.	West Bengal	599.55	412.47	185.88
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20.22	0.50	1.39
30.	Chandigarh	10.13	10.50	2.49
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6.00	6.00	2.27
32.	Daman and Diu	14.50	9.50	4.00
33.	Delhi	93.42	100.50	64.12
34.	Lakshadweep	7.26	5.50	0.58
35.	Pondicherry	6.00	0.35	1.85
Total		6877.00	4403.04	3760.58

Statement includes the expenditure of GIA, Cash Assistance & Drugs (MDT)

Note: No expenditure have been incurred during 2005-06 till date.

Statement IV

Under National Programme for Control of Blindness review of the programme is done at three levels *i.e.* District, State and Central. During the District level review meetings State Govt. officials participate. At the State level review meeting one of the officers of National Programme of Control Blindness participate and at Central level quarterly State Programme Officer's review-meeting is held to review the Physical and Financial targets.

Statement V

Under Pulse Polio Programme, National Polio Surveillance Unit has been set up for monitoring and review the progress and to provide technical and logistic support. Field units have been set up in districts and states to assist the districts administration in implementing the programme and detection of areas where poliovirus circulation is going on. This help to measure the progress in polio eradication programme and help to target immunization activity appropriately.

Statement VI

The NLEP is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme and is being implemented by all the States and UTs.

The following mechanism has been set-up for regular review of the Scheme:

- (i) The states are submitting Monthly Progress Reports to the Central Leprosy Division.
- (ii) State coordinators have been placed in priority states for monitoring & review of the programme.

(iii) Quarterly review meetings of above cited State Coordinators along-with State Technical Support Coordinators are held by the Central Leprosy Division at Delhi in which representatives of the WHO and ILEP also participate. The State Leprosy Officers from priority states participate in alternate meetings.

(iv) Annual Review meeting are held by the Central Leprosy Division in which all States participate.

Statement VII*Polio Cases from 2003 to 2005*

(upto 15th April, 2005)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Wild Poliovirus		
		2003	2004	2005
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21	1	0
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
4.	Assam	1	0	0
5.	Bihar	18	41	6
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	3	2	1
11.	Goa	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	3	0	0
13.	Haryana	3	2	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Jharkhand	1	0	1
17.	Karnataka	36	1	0
18.	Kerala	0	0	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	11	0	0
21.	Maharashtra	3	3	0
22.	Manipur	0	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0
26.	Orissa	2	0	0
27.	Pondicherry	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	1	0	0
29.	Rajasthan	4	0	0
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	2	1	0
32.	Tripura	0	0	0
33.	Uttaranchal	0	1	1
34.	Uttar Pradesh	88	82	4
35.	West Bengal	28	2	0
Total		225	136	13

Statement VIII*State-wise New Case Detected during the last three years*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05 (P)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	39115	31816	18751
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	126	104	66
3.	Assam	1570	1331	1118

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Bihar	94561	65019	40395
5.	Chhattisgarh	18468	15385	13110
6.	Goa	294	320	268
7.	Gujarat	11564	10229	6900
8.	Haryana	718	643	407
9.	Himachal Pradesh	280	308	228
10.	Jharkhand	26982	17719	19131
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	572	356	262
12.	Karnataka	13071	10598	7315
13.	Kerala	2512	1891	1398
14.	Madhya Pradesh	16570	12699	7058
15.	Maharashtra	48549	44192	32618
16.	Manipur	108	53	36
17.	Meghalaya	78	17	27
18.	Mizoram	23	18	18
19.	Nagaland	58	55	47
20.	Orissa	38349	21201	20595
21.	Punjab	1356	1345	1075
22.	Rajasthan	2212	2000	1157
23.	Sikkim	46	47	37
24.	Tamil Nadu	24767	16051	10493
25.	Tripura	80	93	60
26.	Uttar Pradesh	90586	80072	44399
27.	Uttaranchal	2246	1917	1280
28.	West Bengal	32243	25050	19465
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	60	55	48
30.	Chandigarh	323	346	268
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	268	616	195
32.	Daman and Diu	18	5	2

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Delhi	5975	5362	3837
34.	Lakshadweep	27	4	3
35.	Pondicherry	225	226	106
Total		476000	367143	252173

P-Provisional

Increase in Sale of Personal Computers

4886. SHRI D. VITTAL RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sale of Personal Computers had increased in 2004;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the revenue earned by the Government thereby;

(d) the estimated demand of Personal Computers in 2005; and

(e) the likely revenue to be generated in 2005 thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) to (e) The sale of Personal Computers during 2002-2003 was 22,93,643 Nos., which increased to 30,35,591 Nos. during 2003-04. The sale of Personal Computers is estimated to be 4 million Nos. during 2004-05, representing a growth of 31.8% over 2003-04. The value of PC sales during 2002-03 and 2003-04 was Rs. 6,292 crore and Rs. 6,982 Crore, respectively. The sale of personal computers is expected to grow to 5.2 million units during 2005-06 valued at Rs. 11,960 Crore approx.

Recovery of Dues

4887. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Posts hires coaches from the Indian railways for carriage of mails;

(b) if so, whether the bills for haulage charges submitted by the Railways have been paid without scrutiny and verification.

(c) if so, the number of cases which has come to the notice of the Government in which train services remained suspended and payment of that period made to Railways; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to recover the excess amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The bills for haulage charges submitted by Indian Railways are paid after due scrutiny and verification.

(c) One instance relating to excess payment of haulage charges by Assam Circle to the Railways for the period from 1.10.2002 to 31.3.2003 come to notice.

(d) The excess payment of haulage charges has been recovered from the Railways from the next bill for the period from 1.4.2003 to 30.9.2003.

[Translation]

Opening of Post Offices

4888. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branch post offices and sub-post offices in the country, particularly in Uttar Pradesh, district-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to open branch post offices in the country, particularly in the rural areas of Uttar Pradesh;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the target has been fixed for this purpose in the Tenth Five Year Plan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) There are 1,27,119 branch Post Offices and 27,708 Sub Post Offices in the country as on 31.3.2004 of which 14753 Branch Post Offices and 2464 Sub Post Offices are in Uttar Pradesh. District-wise break-up of Department Sub Post Offices and Extra Department Branch Post Offices in Uttar Pradesh are given in the statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) Branch Post Offices are opened subject to compliance of distance, population and income norms. This is an ongoing process.

(d) and (e) No specific target have been fixed for the last three years of the Tenth Plan. Opening of Post Offices will continue to be subject to compliance of the prescribed norms.

Statement

District-wise Number of Sub-Post Offices & Branch Post Offices in Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of District	Sub POs	Branch POs
1	2	3	4
1.	S.R. Dass Nagar	13	88
2.	Agra	89	254
3.	Aligarh	59	237
4.	Allahabad	112	430
5.	Ambedkar Nagar	31	285
6.	Auraiya	18	131
7.	Azamgarh	44	354
8.	Bagpat	17	116
9.	Bahraich	30	364
10.	Ballia	46	292

1	2	3	4
11.	Balrampur	15	163
12.	Banda	17	190
13.	Barabanki	39	319
14.	Bareilly	52	223
15.	Basti	47	424
16.	Bijnor	43	252
17.	Budaun	31	288
18.	Bulandsahar	41	252
19.	Chandauli	19	158
20.	Deoria	31	243
21.	Etah	27	272
22.	Etawah	24	146
23.	Faizabad	55	321
24.	Farukhabad	35	114
25.	Fatehpur	28	220
26.	Firozabad	19	129
27.	G.B. Nagar	8	60
28.	Gautam Budha Nagar	13	39
29.	Ghaziabad	54	152
30.	Ghazipur	50	320
31.	Gonda	39	302
32.	Gorakhpur	60	335
33.	Hamirpur	14	125
34.	Hardoi	35	291
35.	Jalaun	25	217
36.	Jaunpur	53	361
37.	Jhansi	36	172
38.	JP Nagar	14	90
39.	Kannauj	21	123

1	2	3	4
40.	Kanpur (Dehat)	23	279
41.	Kanpur City	94	76
42.	Kheri	31	350
43.	Kushinagar	20	203
44.	Lalitpur	14	138
45.	Lucknow	126	149
46.	Maharajganj	12	197
47.	Mahoba	9	75
48.	Mainpuri	21	145
49.	Mathura	51	187
50.	Mau	23	179
51.	Meerut	64	189
52.	Mirzapur	24	167
53.	M' Maya Nagar (Hathras)	14	163
54.	Muradabad	42	201
55.	Muzaffarnagar	49	252
56.	Paratapgarh	42	304
57.	Pilibhit	14	126
58.	Raebareilly	52	378
59.	Rampur	21	104
60.	Saharanpur	44	165
61.	Sahu M. Ngr. (Chitrakut)	7	71
62.	Shajahanpur	33	269
63.	Sidharth Nagar	14	194
64.	Sitapur	40	375
65.	Sonbhadra	23	120
66.	Sultanpur	48	437
67.	Unnao	22	245
68.	Varanasi (East)	38	66
69.	Varanasi (West)	45	97
Total		2464	14753

*[English]***Garuda Mobile Service**

4889. DR. M. JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to wind up 'Garuda' mobile service because of its poor response from the subscribers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken by the Government to enhance and upgrade its operational efficiency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Garuda Service of MTNL is functioning satisfactorily.

(c) In Delhi and Mumbai, DMA 2000 IX type network of 400K capacity each is in advanced stage of installation, which provides not only full mobility with better coverage but also provide high speed data, access to internet, gaming etc.

Dental Colleges

4890. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dental colleges in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to establish more dental colleges in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with criteria prescribed for the same;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to improve the facilities in the dental colleges;

(e) whether the Government is aware that dental related diseases are on the rise among the masses in the country; and

(f) if so, the steps taken by the Government to create awareness among the people against dental diseases and provide affordable dental treatment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) There are 190 Dental Colleges in the Country at present. State-wise break-up is enclosed as statement.

(b) and (c) Establishment of new dental colleges in the Country is governed by the provisions of Dentists Act, 1948 and the regulations made thereunder, according to which an applicant fulfilling the criteria prescribed by the Dental Council of India (DCI) may be permitted by the Central Government to set up a new dental college.

(d) Dental Colleges are established with prior permission of the Central Government, renewed every year till recognition, on the basis of the recommendations of DCI made after due inspection of physical infrastructure and facilities in the college. Even after recognition of degree, periodic inspections are also conducted by the Council to ensure maintenance of the standards of education and infrastructure facilities in the colleges.

(e) and (f) The dental diseases are higher among the rural population. A pilot project on oral health was initiated in 1999 for developing and implementing comprehensive low cost sustainable primary preventive programme. This programme is currently being implemented in Delhi, Punjab, Maharashtra, Kerala and North Eastern States. All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) is implementing National Oral Health Care Programme as a nodal institution.

Statement

State-wise Break up of Dental Colleges

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of Dental Colleges
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16
2.	Assam	1
3.	Bihar	7
4.	Chhattisgarh	2
5.	Delhi	1
6.	Goa	1
7.	Gujarat	6

1	2	3
8.	Haryana	8
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1
11.	Karnataka	42
12.	Kerala	10
13.	Madhya Pradesh	6
14.	Maharashtra	23
15.	Orissa	2
16.	Pondicherry	1
17.	Punjab	10
18.	Rajasthan	9
19.	Tamil Nadu	15
20.	Uttar Pradesh	20
21.	Uttaranchal	1
22.	West Bengal	3
Total		190

[*Translation*]

Recognition of Hindu Religion in France

4891. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether approximately one lakh Hindus live in Paris but the Government of France has not accorded any recognition to the Hindu religion in their country and there is a ban on the construction of temple there;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government proposes to take up the matter with the Government of France to impress upon them to accord recognition to Hindu religion on the lines of other religions and to grant permission for the construction of temple there; and

(c) if so, the details in this regards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) It

is estimated that of an approximate 65,000 Persons of Indian Origin in France, 50,000 are believed to be Hindus. Government of France provides freedom of religious expression within the framework of its secular traditions and principles, but conspicuous display of religious symbols, such as head-scarves and turbans, is prohibited. Construction of religious buildings, such as temples, is allowed with the approval of local authorities.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Pilot Project on Disease Surveillance

4892. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched a pilot project on disease surveillance;

(b) if so, the number of districts covered under the project by 2004, State-wise;

(c) whether many States have not been able to utilize the funds released or carry out the programme;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the efforts made by the Government to integrate all the on-going surveillance under various disease control programme into a single programme for disease surveillance and develop a comprehensive disease surveillance programme at the district level.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) The Government launched National Surveillance Programme for Communicable Diseases (NSPCD) as a pilot project in 1997-98.

(b) The programme covered 101 districts of all State/ Union Territories. The details of districts covered State-wise and year-wise are enclosed as statement.

(c) and (d) Only few State like Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Meghalaya, Jharkhand, Uttaranchal, and Mizoram have not been able to utilize the fund.

(e) The Government has decided to integrate all the on-going surveillance activities under various disease control programmes under Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP), which was launched in November 2004. This project aims at developing decentralized surveillance system at district level.

Statement

Year and State-wise districts taken up under National Surveillance Programme for Communicable Diseases during 1997-98 to 2001-2002

Sl.No.	Name of State	Districts				Total
		1997-98	1998-99	2000-2001	2001-2002	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	1. Port Blair	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1. East Godawari 2. Mahboob Nagar	1. Vishakapatnam	1. Guntur 2. Medak	2. Cuddapah	6
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	3. East Siang	1
4.	Assam	—	—	3. Sivasagar 4. Dibrugarh 5. Jorhat	4. Dhubri	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Bihar	3. Muzaffarpur 4. Samastipur	—	—	—	2
6.	Chandigarh	—	—	6. Chandigarh	—	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	5. Bastar#	—	7. Surguja	—	2
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	5. Dadar and Nagar Haveli	1
9.	Daman and Diu	—	—	—	6. Daman and Diu	1
10.	Delhi	—	2. Civil Lines 3. Shahdara North	8. North	—	3
11.	Goa	—	4. Goa	—	—	1
12.	Gujarat	6. Banaskantha 7. Mehsana 8. Surat	5. Jamnagar	9. Ahmadabad 10. Katch	—	6
13.	Haryana	9. Bhiwani 10. Gurgaon 11. Sonapat	6. Kamal	11. Ambala	—	5
14.	Himachal Pradesh	—	7. Hamirpur 8. Solan	—	—	2 +1*
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	12. Jammu	7. Kupwara 8. Leh	3
16.	Jharkhand	—	—	—	9. Ranchi 10. Palamau	2
17.	Karnataka	12. Bellary 13. Bijapur 14. Kolar	—	—	—	3
18.	Kerala	15. Alleppey 16. Calicut 17. Kottayam	9. Emakulam	13. Trichur	—	5
19.	Lakshadweep	—	10. Lakshadweep	—	—	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	18. Bhopal	11. Bhind 12. Morena	14. Guna	11. Dhar	5
21.	Maharashtra	19. Dhule 20. Satara	13. Sindhudurg	15. Chandrapur	12. Beed	5
22.	Manipur	—	14. Imphal	—	—	1

*Shimla distict has been included during 2002-03.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Meghalaya	—	—	16. Khasi Hills	—	1
24.	Mizoram	—	—	—	13. Aizawl	1
25.	Nagaland	—	—	—	14. Kohima	1
26.	Orissa	—	15. Koraput	17. Cuttack 18. Sambalpur	15. Ganjam	4
27.	Punjab	—	—	19. Ludhiana 20. Jalandhar 21. Patiala	16. Ferozepur	4
28.	Pondicherry	—	16. Pondicherry	22. Yanam	—	2
29.	Rajasthan	21. Alwar 22. Jodhpur 23. Udaipur	17. Ajmer	23. Kota 24. Sikar 25. Sirohi	—	7
30.	Sikkim	—	—	26. Sikkim East	17. Sikkim West	2
31.	Tamil Nadu	—	18. Dharmapuri 19. Madurai	27. Coimbatore 28. Salem	18. Villupuram	5
32.	Tripura	—	—	29. North 30. South	—	2
33.	Uttar Pradesh	24. Varanasi	20. Ghaziabad	31. Gorakhpur 32. Lucknow	19. Rai Bareilly	5
34.	Uttaranchal	25. Hardwar\$	—	—	20. Nainital	2
35.	West Bengal	—	—	33. Howrah 34. Murshidabad 35. Burdwan	—	3
Total	35	25	20	35	20	100 + 1
Cumulative total	35	25	45	80	100	101

#Bastar District in undivided Madhya Pradesh has become a part of Chattisgarh State

\$Hardwar District in undivided Uttar Pradesh has become a part of Uttranchal State.

Indian Communication Consortium on HIV/AIDS

4893. SHRI G.V. HARSHA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted Indian Communication Consortium on HIV/AIDs (ICHA) as reported in the 'Hindu' dated January 11, 2005;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the ICHA-NACO has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with UNICEF in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) In order to strengthen the ongoing communication efforts, a Communication Consortium on HIV/AIDS has been set up to bring together a number of partners so that sufficient funds could be mobilized. UNICEF acts as the Secretariat for the consortium. An agreement to this effect has been signed between NACO and UNICEF on 9.11.2004. The main features of the agreement are as follows:

- NACO and UNICEF have agreed that the intensified and time bound activities will focus on (i) Media (ii) children adolescents in and out of school; and (iii) caravans of youth to reach and involve youth everywhere and in the process scale up the reach and visibility.
- Both have agreed to bring together a number of development partners together so that the sufficient fund can be mobilized.
- Both along with several development partners have agreed to set up a communication consortium to which various development agencies will contribute funds.
- Both have agreed that the UNICEF will act as a Secretariat for the consortium.
- Both have agreed to use their resources for implementation of those key activities.
- UNICEF also agreed to assign a communication officer, a programme assistant and secretary for the interim secretariat.
- UNICEF will recruit staff and contract required for this in accordance with the personnel policies and procedures of UNICEF

Opening of Head Post Office

4894. SHRI M. SHIVANNA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that there is no Head Post Office in Chamarajanagar;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any proposal to open Head Post Office there; and

(d) if so, the time by when it is likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no statistical and financial justification to open Head Post Office at Chamarajanagar.

(c) No, Sir. There is already a Head Post Office functioning at Kollegal in Chamarajanagar District. A Mukhya Dak Ghar is also functioning at Chamarajanagar, which is providing all counter services to the public, like a Head Post Office.

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

Telephone Connections in Andhra Pradesh

4895. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise number of telephone connections provided by the BSNL, in the State of Andhra Pradesh for both land-line and mobile separately;

(b) whether any complaints have been received regarding non-availability of pre-paid SIM cards of BSNL in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken/proposed to be taken to ensure availability of BSNL pre-paid SIM cards;

(d) whether the BSNL proposes to expand its rural telephone service in Andhra Pradesh;

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

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) The district-wise telephone connections provided by BSNL in the state of Andhra Pradesh separately for both landline and mobile telephones are furnished in statement-I enclosed.

(b) As on 31.3.2005, against a cellular capacity of 8,22,916 lines, 8,14,667 mobile connections have been provided in Andhra Pradesh. Due to capacity constraints,

the release of pre-paid mobile connections has been temporarily controlled.

(c) The expansion of mobile network capacity by additional 10.5 lac is under progress. The supply of SIM card is expected to be progressively available from July 2005 onwards.

(d) Yes Sir, it is planned to add 2 lakh lines of

CDMA technology WLL connections to clear the scattered demand including Rural areas during current financial years.

(e) The district-wise details are given in statement-II enclosed.

(f) Does not arise in view of para (a) above.

Statement I

District-wise Connections provided (LL + Mobile) as on 31.3.2005

Sl.No.	Name of the District	Connections provided during 2004-2005				Status as on 31.3.2005			
		Land Line	FWT	Mobile WLL	Cell Connections	Land Line	FWT	Mobile WLL	Cell Connections
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Adilabad	-762	711	925	5431	66296	880	1067	16416
2.	Ananthapur	3461	1535	1369	7711	101695	2053	1678	32646
3.	Chittoor	1557	259	1902	13226	142961	387	5150	35502
4.	Cuddapah	2690	1137	844	10476	97607	1356	2680	22373
5.	East Godavari	7366	0	0	15345	213562	0	0	40933
6.	Guntur	12536	380	594	12018	221320	3152	5156	44344
7.	Hyderabad	-13355	-83	-10075	30364	397755	3519	8590	173521
8.	Karimnagar	-6100	531	927	1804	124206	2633	1008	26118
9.	Khammam	-363	486	1017	10431	86406	827	3886	2416
10.	Krishna	7657	154	79	20398	224171	154	79	55326
11.	Kurnool	3187	0	0	6190	106558	0	0	27154
12.	Mahboobnagar	3994	1233	140	10705	88091	3504	1284	19188
13.	Medak	-2036	1138	413	4330	75262	3548	431	18429
14.	Nalgonda	3269	1446	1132	10800	113639	1737	2054	22282
15.	Nellore	3786	249	794	850	113341	1490	1929	53751
16.	Nizamabad	-1305	1129	976	2352	91841	1324	1178	22738
17.	Prakasham	226	1220	997	7056	101512	1346	1200	17824
18.	Rangareddy	-6632	-51	479	6273	246599	1393	859	8937

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19.	Srikakulam	159	1357	803	16375	52539	1722	1908	22292
20.	Visakhapatnam	714	718	2181	18687	154059	774	2460	47066
21.	Vizianagaram	2482	302	2027	10967	51315	506	4029	17605
22.	Warangal	-8468	1196	1126	10436	98863	1962	5507	23326
23.	West Godavari	11121	0	0	14565	207910	0	0	42735
Total		25184	15047	8650	246790	3177508	34267	52133	814667

Statement II

District-wise BSNL AP Circle proposals for provision of WLL Services and VPTs in uncovered Villages during 2005-06

S. No.	Name of SSA	Addition of Total WLL Capacity in 2005-06	VPTS Planned in uncovered Villages during 2005-06
1	2	3	4
1.	Adilabad	9750	40
2.	Ananthapur	14250	20
3.	Chittoor	12000	25
4.	Cuddapah	12000	28
5.	East Godavari	15750	9
6.	Guntur-R	10500	0
7.	Hyderabad#	8250	0
8.	Karimnagar	9000	26
9.	Khammam	9000	4
10.	Krishna	12000	0
11.	Kurnool	15750	2
12.	Mahboobnagar	9000	15
13.	Medak	8250	12
14.	Nalgonda	10500	12

1	2	3	4
15.	Nellore	12000	22
16.	Nizamabad	7500	18
17.	Prakasham	12000	51
18.	Srikakulam	6000	33
19.	Vizag	7500	34
20.	Vizianagaram	5250	18
21.	West Godawari	13500	0
22.	Warangal	7500	31
Total		227250	400

#Rangareddy district included

Rheumatic-Heart Disease

4896. SHRI RAM CHANDRA DOME: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study in the recent past on the exact profile of incidences of Rheumatic-Heart disease in our country;

(b) if so, the present status of incidences of the disease;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to start any preventive programme to control the incidences of Rheumatic-heart disease; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Indian Council of Medical Research has conducted a study on "Community Control of RF/RHD" under Jai Vigyan Mission Mode projects in the year 2000-2005. A cross sectional survey in school children conducted by PGIMER, Chandigarh in Raipur Rani block (Haryana) and by CMC, Vellore in Kanyambadi block (Tamil Nadu) showed that the prevalence of Group A streptococci (the organism responsible for Rheumatic Fever and Rheumatic Heart Disease), was 2.14% and 11.1% in throat cultures respectively. The prevalence of RF/RHD in school children (5-14 years age) has been found vary from 0.079 per 1000 to 1.43/1000 in different parts of the country.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Health & Family Welfare have now initiated steps to obtain the in principle approval of the Planning Commission to initiate a National Programme on Cardio Vascular Diseases.

Projects for Improvement of NWE-II

4897. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects undertaken for the improvement of National Waterways-II during the Tenth Plan and the target achieved, year-wise; and

(b) the amount allocated for placement of dredgers during the Ninth and Tenth Plan, year-wise alongwith the number of dredgers placed and the details of dredging operation conducted in NWE-II during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) (a) Details enclosed as statement.

(b) Amount allocated (BE) in 9th & 10th Plan for placement of dredgers on NW-2 are as follows:

Ninth Plan (Rs. in crore)		Tenth Plan (Rs. in crore)	
1997-98	1.00	2002-03	5.90
1998-99	2.50	2003-04	11.50
1999-2000	1.80	2004-05	15.70
2000-2001	2.00		
2001-2002	3.50		

One hydraulic surface dredger was deployed in February, 2002 and one Cutter Suction Dredger was deployed in Nov. 2004. As regards dredging operation during the said period, while no dredging was done in 9th plan, two shoals each were cleared during the year

2002-03 and 2003-04 through the hydraulic surface dredger, and approx. 1,25,000 cubic meter material was dredged during the year 2004-05 utilizing cutter suction dredger.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of Projects	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05	
		Exp	Target achieved	Exp.	Target achieved	Exp.	Target achieved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
National Waterway No. 2							
1.	Annual fairway improvement/conservancy works	2.33	2m depth maintained in Dhubri-Neamati stretch and 1.5 m in Neamati-Dibrugarh stretch for most part of the year.	1.69	2m depth maintained in Dhubri-Neamati stretch and 1.5 m in Neamati-Dibrugarh stretch for most part of the year.	3.23	2m depth maintained in Dhubri-Neamati stretch and 1.5 m in Neamati-Dibrugarh stretch for most part of the year.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Hydraulic Surface Dredger (HSD)	—	—	—	—	0.89	Order placed and progress of construction HSD.
3.	Survey Equipments	0.31	Survey equipments/consumables procured as required.	0.02	Survey equipments/consumables procured as required	0.13	Survey equipments/consumables procured as required.
4.	Pandu Terminal	7.00	Model Study completed. Detail design progressed.	5.82	The casting and sinking of three wells progressed.	8.89	One well completed. Remaining six wells concreting and sinking progressed. Order for one container crane placed.
5.	Floating Terminals	2.39	Order placed for construction of two pontoons with crane and work progressed. Five pontoons for jetties constructed and delivered.	1.16	Two pontoons with crane constructed and deployed	3.61	Order place for construction of three pontoons with cranes with Grab and work commenced.
6.	Terminal Maintenance	0.10	Terminals maintained	0.10	Terminals maintained	0.13	Terminals maintained
7.	24 hrs. navigational aids	0.13	24 hrs. navigation aids installed and maintained in B'Border-Dhubri stretch. Attempt made for providing 24 hrs. navigation aids between Guwahati and Ramapara.	0.72	24 hrs. navigation aids maintained in B' Border-Dhubri stretch and extended and maintained upto Jogighapa	1.21	24 hrs. navigation aids maintained in B' Border-Jogighopa stretch and extended and maintained upto Guwahati. Navigational lights procured for extension of this facility upto Dibrugarh.
8.	Cutter suction dredgers and allied vessels	2.17	Work orders issued for construction of one cutter suction dredger one work boat (WB) and one accommodation boat (AB).	4.45	Cutter suction dredger completed and Delivered. Construction of scheme for procurement of two cutter suction dredgers (CSD) two WBs and two ABs sanctioned. WB and AB in progress.	0.68	One AB delivered. Construction of one WB in progress. Tendering action for procurement of new CSDs, WBs and ABs Progressed.
9.	Repair and maintenance of vessels	0.02	Department vessels repaired and maintained	0.07	Department vessels repaired and maintained	0.15	Departmental vessels repaired and maintained
10.	Floating drydock	—	—	—	—	3.49	Order placed for construction of one floating drydock and work commenced.
11.	Cargo Vessels	—	—	6.67	Order placed for construction of one general cargo vessel, one container cargo vessel and one POL tanker and construction progressed.	2.38	one general cargo vessel delivered. Construction of one container cargo vessel and one POL tanker progressed.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Patrol Boats	--	--	--	--	0.06	Order placed for construction of two patrol boats
Total		14.45		20.70		24.85	

Monitoring PHCs Activities

4898. PROF. M. RAMADASS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be please to state:

(a) the measures contemplated to monitor the activities of primary health centres in the country; and

(b) the steps taken in the direction of networking of hospitals in the country through computers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) (a) and (b) Under IDSP an information network is proposed to be established with District Surveillance Unit connected with all major hospitals within each district. The information relating to occurrence of important diseases would be collected from all primary health centres for surveillance to identify situation of impending outbreaks for timely action.

In addition, Government reviews/monitors the functioning of Primary Health Care Institutions, from time to time.

- A Facility Survey has been conducted in the country, in two phases (1998-99 and 2003-2004), which assessed the availability of infrastructure *i.e.* water facility, electricity, vehicle, operation theatre, labour room etc. and health manpower position in the Primary Health Care Institutions in the country.
- The Rural Health Care Infrastructure status in the country has been reviewed in the four regional workshops held at Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and Kolkatta in November-December 2004.
- The Health Centres are also monitored for their functioning by periodic visits by State Government Officers, Regional Directors of Government of India and also by Officers of Central Government

Acceptance of Indians by Israel

4899. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Israel has decided to adopt over 6000 Indian who claims Jewish ancestry as reported in the *Asian Age* dated April 2, 2005;

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

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) We have no confirmation on this press report.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Sick SSI Units

4900. SHRI AJIT JOGI: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small scale industries functional as on date alongwith the capital investment made therein;

(b) the number of sick industries among them alongwith the capital investment made therein; and

(c) the average amount of losses suffered by the small scale sector during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD) (a) The total number of small scale industries (SSI) (both registered and unregistered) functioning in the country at the end of March, 2005 is provisionally estimated to be 118.59 lakh, with fixed investment of Rs. 178920 crore.

(b) According to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), which compiles data on sick small scale industries financed by scheduled commercial banks, the number of sick SSI units at the end of March, 2003 (Latest available) was 1,67,980 and the amount outstanding against these industries was Rs. 5,706.35 crore.

(c) The data on the average annual losses incurred by the small scale sector are not maintained centrally.

[*English*]

Bridge Across River Ghar on N.H.-12

4901. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to construct a bridge across the river Ghar on N.H.-12 in Jhalawar district, Rajasthan, has been pending with the Government;

(b) whether the revised estimate has also been submitted by the State Government;

(c) if so, the reasons for delay; and

(d) the steps taken to release adequate Central assistance for the construction of the said bridge?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) The proposal for the Revised Estimate amounting to Rs. 1200.08 lakhs for

Sl. No.	Project	Total Length (In km.)	Completed	Under implementation	Balance for award
1.	GQ	489	456	33	—
2.	North-South Corridor	276	35	29	212
3.	Other project	17.4	17.4	—	—
4.	Port Connectivity	44	—	44	—

(b) and (c) 959 Kms of National Highways in Maharashtra have been identified for four-laning under NHDP Phase III of which civil work contract in 30 Kms. is in progress and letter of acceptance for civil work has been issued to the agency for 118 kms. of length.

bridge on Ghar river at km. 376 of National Highway-12 on Jaipur-Jabalpur Road was submitted by the Government of Rajasthan in April, 2002 and after scrutiny/examination of the proposal by the Ministry, the Government of Rajasthan has modified the estimate to Rs. 1291.70 lakhs and submitted the same in February, 2005.

(c) and (d) No timeframe could be fixed for sanction of the revised estimate at this stage.

[*Translation*]

Progress of Works of NHAI in Maharashtra

4902. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of progress of works of National Highways Authority of India all over Maharashtra so far;

(b) whether the Government has formulated new schemes to tackle the problems relating to the National Highways; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The status of NHAI project under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phase I and Phase II as on 31.3.2005 in the State of Maharashtra is as under:

[*English*]

KVIC's Loan to Weaker Persons

4903. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the loan provided to economically weaker persons by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) during each of the last five years and current year, State-wise;

(b) whether any irregularities have been found in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the action taken against the guilty officials, and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government to check such irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) does not provide loans to entrepreneurs but extends margin money assistance to entrepreneurs to set up village industry units under the

Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) of the Central Government. Under the REGP, banks provide loans to entrepreneurs in combination with margin money (grant) assistance from the KVIC. The State-wise details of the estimated amount of loans provided to weaker section persons under the REGP during the last five years (latest data available up to 2003-04) are given in the statement enclosed.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The irregularities noticed pertain to delays in release of margin money under the REGP to the beneficiaries or release of margin money to ineligible units. The delinquent officials concerned of the banks, State Khadi and Village Industries Boards and the KVIC have been proceeded against as per rules.

(e) Instructions have been issued by the KVIC to its State Directors to ensure release of margin money assistance expeditiously and to eligible units only.

Statement

Estimated amounts of Loans provided under REGP to Weaker Sections by Banks.

(Rs. crore)

Sl.No.	State/Union Territories	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6.96	22.05	11.58	35.94	9.21
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.03	0.83	0.06	1.68	0.59
3.	Assam	0.24	0.48	0.32	7.23	3.07
4.	Bihar	0.63	0.64	0.54	2.55	0.76
5.	Goa	1.23	3.46	7.00	6.21	0.73
6.	Gujarat	0.57	1.47	1.21	1.20	3.40
7.	Haryana	1.35	8.54	7.42	19.23	11.59
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.18	1.02	8.64	11.25	3.93
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	8.46	10.18	11.48	1.23	3.37
10.	Karnataka	14.70	12.70	19.07	32.28	14.13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Kerala	6.54	6.59	20.92	30.15	23.07
12.	Madhya Pradesh	20.10	33.12	15.26	15.69	8.70
13.	Maharashtra	11.49	26.18	37.31	45.78	9.15
14.	Manipur	0.15	1.50	0.16	3.42	0.44
15.	Meghalaya	8.16	2.59	2.30	3.75	2.10
16.	Mizoram	0.60	1.25	0.120	9.39	0.24
17.	Nagaland	1.05	16.96	2.36	2.34	0.86
18.	Orissa	1.02	0.83	8.99	7.65	8.26
19.	Punjab	9.00	13.24	16.25	28.32	5.96
20.	Rajasthan	37.35	15.39	38.52	28.35	31.28
21.	Sikkim	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.12	0.65
22.	Tamil Nadu	3.60	6.72	8.70	17.52	11.94
23.	Tripura	0.00	0.09	0.35	1.62	0.69
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2.22	31.90	27.10	36.66	24.92
25.	West Bengal	21.57	3.29	42.08	17.73	17.84
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.09	0.09	0.73	2.01	0.28
27.	Chandigarh	0.06	0.00	1.72	0.00	0.02
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.18	0.00
29.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Delhi	0.12	0.16	0.44	0.06	0.02
31.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03
32.	Pondicherry	0.03	0.25	0.09	0.00	0.25
33.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.03	2.78	3.27	3.57
34.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.32	2.01	7.35	5.22
35.	Uttaranchal	0.00	0.19	3.39	7.29	12.04
Total		157.50	222.12	299.50	387.45	218.32

Formation of Health Sciences Education Act

4904. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for the formation of Health Sciences Education Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the said proposal is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) The Government is considering a proposal to frame a legislation with regard to regulation of Admission, fee etc. in Health Sciences Educational Institutions. The details are being worked out in consultation with stake holders.

Opening of Cancer Hospitals

4905. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal under the consideration regarding opening up of a Cancer Hospitals in Maharashtra and Gujarat;

(b) if so, the time by when the Government is likely to accord its approval;

(c) the details of the amount likely to be spent in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) Under the National Cancer Hospitals there is no scheme for opening up of any more cancer hospitals. However assistance is provided for setting up of oncology wing in Government Hospitals/Government Medical Colleges. In addition, this Ministry has already recognized two cancer hospitals namely Tata Memorial Hospital, Mumbai and RST Cancer Hospitals, Nagpur as Regional Cancer Centre for the State of Maharashtra and Gujarat Cancer & Research Institute, Ahmedabad for the state of Gujarat.

[Translation]

Misutilisation of Funds by NGOS

4906. SHRI V.K. THUMMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Non-Government Organisation in Gujarat getting aid under the AIDS Control Programme are misutilising the Government funds:

(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 (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No, Sir. As per Information provided by Gujarat State AIDS Control Society which provides funds to the NGOs for HIV/AIDS control programme, there is no case reported of any misutilisation of funds by any of the Non-government organization in Gujarat.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[English]

Restructuring Media Lab Asia

4907. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Media Lab Asia (MLA) was approved for one year exploratory phase commencing from 1st January, 2002 to 31 December, 2002;

(b) if so, whether the restructuring of MLA was carried on till July 2003 as a result of which no funds were utilized under the MLA project;

(c) if so, whether the Technical Advisory Board (TAB) reconstituted in 2003 identified four thrust areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the experience gained by DIT on the workshops conducted in these areas and the future strategy chalked out by the Department to initiate new projects for timely utilization of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Media Lab Asia was approved initially for one year exploratory phase from September, 2001.

(b) The restructuring of Media Lab Asia became effective from May 2003. As part of restructuring, the services of all the employees were terminated w.e.f. 30.4.2003 and a set of officers from Department of Information Technology and its institutions were posted, on additional charge, to Media Lab Asia to manage the transition process and to manage the day to day affairs. All the research projects supported by Media Lab Asia were continued during the restructuring period and funds for these projects were provided as required. The funds already available with Media Lab Asia were used for this purpose.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The thrust areas identified by Technical Advisory Board of Media Lab Asia include the application of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for (i) Healthcare; (ii) Education (iii) Empowerment of disabled, and the research area includes wireless connectivity.

(e) Based on the recommendations from the workshops conducted in these thrust areas, Media Lab Asia identified specific projects and requisite funds will be utilized on these projects as initiated.

[Translation]

Commissioning of Gagan

4908. SHRI RAGHUVVEER SINGH KOSHAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be please to state:

(a) whether satellite based upgradation system named "Gagan" is being commissioned;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the benefits the country would reap by developing the said system; and

(d) the time by which the said system is likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a)

and (b) Yes, Sir. The satellite based augmentation system called GAGAN taken up by Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) in cooperation with the Airports Authority of India (AAI) is a part of the overall strategy for introduction of satellite based navigation over the Indian airspace.

(c) and (d) The GAGAN will provide more accurate navigation data for the aircraft over the Indian Airspace. The System will be ready for testing by early 2007.

Vacant Posts in CGHS

4909. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:
SHRIMATI KALPNA RAMESH NARHIRE:

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

(a) the details of the beneficiaries of the 'Central Government Health Scheme' alongwith eligibility conditions;

(b) the total amount sanctioned and spent under this scheme during the Tenth Five Year Plan, year-wise;

(c) the details of the centres/dispensaries run under the said scheme at present;

(d) whether there is any proposal to set up more centres;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the total number of posts of various categories lying vacant under the CGHS dispensaries;

(g) the policies adopted by the Government to fill up these posts; and

(h) the time by which these posts are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The information is given in the enclosed statement-I

(b) The information is given in the enclosed statement-II.

(c) The information is given in the enclosed statement-III.

(d) and (e) Statement-IV showing the places where CGHS dispensaries are proposed to be opened during 2004-2005 in the Tenth Five-Year Plan is enclosed. However, due to constraints of resources and manpower, it would not be possible to open new CGHS dispensaries at present.

(f) The information is given in the enclosed statement-V.

(g) and (h) The vacancies arise due to promotion, resignation, retirement, etc. which is a continuous process and efforts are made to fill up the vacancies as early as possible after completion of other administrative formalities.

Statement I

The following persons are eligible for CGHS facilities

(a) Central Govt. employees residing in CGHS-covered cities.

(b) Judges of Supreme Court of India and Judges of High Court of Delhi including employees residing in CGHS areas.

(c) Retired Judges of Supreme Court of India and retired Judges of all High Courts of India.

(d) Freedom Fighters.

(e) Members and Ex-Members of Parliament.

(f) Central Government pensioners.

(g) Employees of a few semi-Government/autonomous bodies (up dispensary level only)

(h) Accredited Journalists.

(i) Ex-Governors and Ex-Vice Presidents of India.

Statement II

Expenditure in respect of Central Government Health Scheme

(Rs. in thousands)

Description	B.E. Year 2002-2003			R.E. Year 2002-2003			Actuals Year 2002-2003		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Salaries	50025	1356800	1406825	36945	1242100	1279045	46456	1139961	1186417
Supplies & Materials	48250	1185000	1233250	54400	1565000	1619400	68705	1782537	1851242
Professional Services	12800	490000	502800	18500	738600	757100	25803	793300	819203
Total CGHS	120000	3150000	3270000	141300	3650000	3791300	184203	3817325	4001528

Description	B.E. Year 2003-2004			R.E. Year 2003-2004			Actuals Year 2003-2004		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Others	8925	118200	127125	70300	1377800	1448100	70669	1314978	1385647
Supplies & Materials	60000	1265000	1325000	60000	1785000	1825000	100257	2108035	2208292
Professional Services	19700	618600	638300	19700	1278800	1298300	54275	1323533	1377808
Total CGHS	88625	2001800	2090425	150000	4421400	4571400	225201	4746546	4971747

Description	B.E. Year 2004-2005			R.E. Year 2004-2005			Actuals 2004-2005 (Prov.)		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Others	79860	1401400	1481260	154860	1481400	1636260	105630	1451986	1557616
Supplies & Materials	67440	1000000	1067440	67440	1500000	1567440	83702	1598140	1681842
Professional Services	17700	2518600	2536300	17700	2500000	2517700	18035	19784	37819
C.P.A.O.	0	2500000	2500000	0	2500000	2500000	0	2493620	2493820
Total	165000	7420000	7585000	240000	7981400	6585140	207367	5563530	5770897

Statement III*Existing Dispensaries System-wise (As on 31.3.2004)*

S.No.	Name of City	Date of Starting	Allo.	Ayur.	Homeo.	Unani	Siddha	Yoga	Total	Poly Clinics	CGHS Labs	Dental Units	No. of Cards	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Ahmedabad	Apr. 1979	5	1	1				7		1	1	6872	23524
2.	Allahabad	Mar. 1969	7	1	1				9	1	1	1	17794	83665
3.	Bangalore	Feb. 1976	10	2	1	1			14	1	2	1	61409	236440
4.	Bhopal	Feb. 2002	1						1				2627	9709
5.	Bhubaneshwar	Aug. 1988	2						2				2147	10076
6.	Chandigarh	Feb. 2002	1						1				7762	34364
7.	Chennai	Mar. 1975	14	1	1		1		17	2	2	1	48156	169523
8.	Dehradun	Feb. 2004	1						1					
9.	Delhi	Jul. 1954	87	13	13	5	2	4	124	4	31	3	472264	2052384
10.	Guwahati	Apr. 1995	3	1	1				5				9243	39375
11.	Hyderabad	Feb. 1976	14	2	2	2			20	2	2	1	90262	396826
12.	Jabalpur	Oct. 1991	3						3		1		19534	89287
13.	Jaipur	Jul. 1978	5	1	1				7	1	2	1	24504	112356
14.	Kanpur	Jul. 1972	9	1	2				12	1	3	1	27439	141619
15.	Kolkata	Aug. 1972	17	1	2	1			21	1	4		58152	185936
16.	Lucknow	Mar. 1979	6	1	1	1			9	1	2	1	20982	112348
17.	Meerut	Jul. 1971	6	1	1				8		1	1	13626	67046
18.	Mumbai	Nov. 1963	28	2	4				34	2	7	2	91379	349166

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
19.	Nagpur	Oct. 1973	10	2	1				13	1	1	1	21274	82031
20.	Patna	Nov. 1976	5	1	1				7	1	3	1	13679	75058
21.	Pune	Jul. 1978	7	1	2				10	1	2	1	46631	249502
22.	Ranchi	Oct. 1992	2						2				2789	11170
23.	Shillong	Feb. 2002	1						1				1771	6872
24.	Trivandrum	Apr. 1995	3	1	1				5				6155	20517
Total			247	33	36	10	3	4	333	19	65	17	1066251	4558794

Statement IV

Places where New CGHS Dispensaries Proposed to be Opened during 2004-2005.

A. Allopathic Dispensaries

1. Varanasi
2. Vijaywada
3. Jamshedhpur
4. Aurangabad
5. Delhi (Vikaspuri)
6. Kolkata (Ichapur)
7. Pune (Wanorie Range)
8. Lucknow (Gomti Nagar)

B. Ayurvedic Units

1. Delhi (Noida)
2. Kolkata
3. Mumbai

C. Homeo Units

1. Delhi (Noida)
2. Kolkata
3. Allahabad

D. Siddha Units

1. Chennai

E. Polyclinic

1. Ahmedabad

Statement V

Vacancy position in respect of various categories of Posts under CGHS

Category	Sanctioned strength	filled post	vacant post
A	1762	1486	276
B	28	20	08
C	3026	2601	425
D	2966	2555	411

General Duty Medical Officers in various CGHS Units

(As on 26.4.2005)

Sl.No.	Name of Unit	Sanction	filled	Vacant	Remark
1.	CGHS, Allahabad	42	38	04	
2.	CGHS, Ahmedabad	17	11	06	
3.	CGHS, Bangalore	56	52	04	
4.	CGHS, Bhubaneshwar	06	06	—	
5.	CGHS Bhopal	03	03	—	
6.	CGHS, Chandigarh	05	03	02	
7.	CGHS, Chennai	67	61	06	2 offer given by CHS-I
8.	CGHS, Dehradun	02	—	02	
9.	CGHS, Guwahati	11	11	—	
10.	CGHS, Hyderabad	67	59	08	
11.	CGHS, Jabalpur	09	09	—	
12.	CGHS, Jaipur	24	24	—	
13.	CGHS, Kolkata	83	82	01	
14.	CGHS, Kanpur	50	42	08	1 offer given by CHS-I
15.	CGHS, Lucknow	31	28	03	
16.	CGHS, Meerut	29	27	02	
17.	CGHS, Mumbai	110	89	21	1 offer given by CHS-I
18.	CGHS, Nagpur	43	38	05	
19.	CGHS, Patna	24	23	01	
20.	CGHS, Pune	34	32	02	1 offer given by CHS-I
21.	CGHS, Ranchi	06	06	—	
22.	CGHS, Trivandrum	10	06	04	
23.	CGHS, Shillong	03	03	02	(excess)
24.	CGHS, Bhubaneshwar Extension counter	02	02	—	
25.	CGHS, Ranchi Extension counter	02	02	—	
26.	CGHS, Delhi	668	572	96	Transfer order/offer of appointment issue to 30 doctors.
Total		1404	1229	177	

Vacancy position of SAG officers in GDMO Sub-cadre of CHS in CGHS dispensaries

S.No.	Unit	S	F	V
1.	CGHS, Delhi	24	14	10
2.	CGHS, Allahabad	01	—	01
3.	CGHS, Bangalore	01	01	—
4.	CGHS, Kanpur	01	—	01
5.	CGHS, Lucknow	01	—	01
6.	CGHS, Meerut	01	—	01
7.	CGHS, Nagpur	01	—	01
8.	CGHS, Jaipur	01	01	—
9.	CGHS, Pune	01	—	01
10.	CGHS, Patna	01	01	—
11.	CGHS, Mumbai	05	02	03
12.	CGHS, Shillong	01	01	—
13.	CGHS, Kolkata	06	01	05
14.	CGHS, Hyderabad	03	03	—
15.	CGHS, Chennai	03	01	02
16.	CGHS, Chandigarh	01	—	01
17.	CGHS, Bhopal	01	—	01
18.	CGHS, Ahmedabad	01	—	01

*Vacancy Position**Ayurveda Physicians*

S.No.	CGHS City	Sanctioned	Filed	Vacant
1.	CGHS, Chennai	2	1	1
2.	CGHS, Jaipur	2	1	1
3.	CGHS, Kanpur	2	1	1
4.	CGHS, Lucknow	2	1	1
5.	CGHS, Delhi	39	31	8
Total		47	35	12

Homoeopathy Physicians

S.No.	CGHS City	Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant
1.	CGHS, Bangalore	2	1	1
2.	CGHS, Chennai	2	1	1
3.	CGHS, Kanpur	4	3	1
4.	CGHS, Nagpur	2	1	1
5.	CGHS, Delhi	28	25	3
Total		38	31	7

Unani Physicians

S.No.	CGHS City	Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant
1.	CGHS, Bangalore	1	1	—
2.	CGHS, Hyderabad	4	3	1
3.	CGHS, Kolkata	2	1	1
4.	CGHS, Lucknow	2	1	1
5.	CGHS, Delhi	10	10	—
		19	16	3

*Incumbency position in the Non-Teaching Specialist Sub-Cadre of Central Health Service
in CGHS Units as on 26.4.2005*

Sl. No.	Name of Unit	No. of Sanctioned Posts	No. of Filled Posts (Regular)	No. of Filled Posts (Ad-hoc)	No. of Vacant Posts
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Delhi	96	83	00	13
2.	Patna	08	01	00	07
3.	Chennai	14	08	00	06
(Dr. P. Sujatha has been appointed as Spl. Gr. II (O & G) on deputation basis for three years from Govt. of Pondicherry <i>vide</i> order No. A.35014/32004-CHS. V)					
4.	Lucknow	10	09	00	01
5.	Jaipur	08	07	00	01

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Hyderabad	11	07	00	04
7.	Kolkata	08	03	00	05
8.	Bangalore	08	05	00	03
(Dr. S. Sunder Rajan, Junior Staff Surgeon has been adjusted against vacant post of Specialist in Non-Teaching Spl. Sub-Cadre)					
9.	Nagpur	08	05	00	03
10.	Mumbai	11	08	00	03
11.	Allahabad	08	06	00	02
12.	Pune	05	04	00	01
13.	Kanpur	04	03	00	01
14.	Meerut	01	00	00	01
15.	Ahmedabad	02	01	00	01
Total		202	150	00	52

(As on 26.4.2005)

Name of post	Sanction post	Filled post	Vacant post
Administrative Officer	14	12	2
Account Officer	2	2	—
Asstt. Depot Manager	3	3	—
Physiotherapist Grade-I	2	2	—
Hindi Officer	1	1	—
Store Officer (Ayurvedic)	1	—	1
Senior Refractionist	2	—	2
Liasion Officer	1	—	1
Store Officer (Allopathic)	1	—	1
Store Officer (Homoeo)	1	—	1
Total	28	20	8

Details of Sanctioned Post/Filled Post/Vacant Post of Group 'C' Staff

Sl.No.	Name of the Unit	In all CGHS Units		
		Sanctioned Strength	Filled Post	Vacant Post
1.	Ahmedabad	43	42	1
2.	Allahabad	88	75	13
3.	Bangalore	120	104	16
4.	Bhuvaneshwar	10	10	0
5.	Chennai	155	146	9
6.	Guwahati	24	24	0
7.	Hyderabad	160	152	8
8.	Jabalpur	27	26	1
9.	Jaipur	68	59	9
10.	Kanpur	107	88	19
11.	Kolkata	173	154	19
12.	Lucknow	68	64	4
13.	Meerut	70	60	10
14.	Mumbai	312	263	49
15.	Nagpur	96	80	16
16.	Patna	60	58	2
17.	Pune	83	80	3
18.	Ranchi	10	10	0
19.	Trivandrum	24	23	1
Total Outside Delhi		1698	1518	180
20.	Delhi	1328	1083	245
Grand Total		3026	2601	425

Details of Sanctioned Post/Filled Post/Vacant Post of Group 'D' Staff

Sl.No.	Name of Unit	In All CGHS Units		
		Sanctioned Strength	Filled Post	Vacant Post
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ahmedabad	40	37	3
2.	Allahabad	76	65	11
3.	Bangalore	122	105	17

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Bhubaneswar	9	9	0
5.	Chennai	150	141	9
6.	Guwahati	25	25	0
7.	Hyderabad	156	148	8
8.	Jabalpur	26	25	1
9.	Jaipur	60	53	7
10.	Kanpur	105	84	21
11.	Kolkata	176	159	17
12.	Lucknow	66	57	9
13.	Meerut	66	57	9
14.	Mumbai	271	230	41
15.	Nagpur	84	75	9
16.	Patna	59	57	2
17.	Pune	72	67	5
18.	Ranchi	10	10	0
19.	Trivandrum	25	19	6
Total Outside Delhi		1598	1423	175
20.	Delhi	1368	1132	236
Grand Total		2966	2555	411

[English]

Welfare of OBC Employees

4910. DR. K. DHANARAJU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to hold periodical meetings with OBC Welfare Employees' Organisations to monitor the implementation of reservation as well as to redress the grievances of OBC Employees;

(b) if so, the number of meetings held in this regard so far;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether a Memorandum from the CSIR, Madras Complex & SERC Backward Class & Most Backwards Class Welfare Associations has also been received in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps the Government proposes to take to hold periodical meetings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHAURI):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Employees' Associations formed on the basis of caste, tribe, religion, etc. are not recognised under the Central Civil Services (Recognition of Service Associations) Rules, 1993.

(d) and (e) Information is being ascertained.

(f) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

International Assistance for Pulse Polio Programme

4911. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
DR. M. JAGANNATH:

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

(a) whether the various International Donor agencies have provided assistance to India to step up its Pulse Polio Programme;

(b) if so, the details of assistance provided by such donor agencies;

(c) whether the Indian Expert Advisory Group (IEAG) on Polio has reviewed the Polio situation in the country;

(d) if so, the details of Polio free States in the country;

(e) whether the Polio free States face the risk of reintroduction of poliovirus from endemic areas of the country;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the increase in Polio is because of poor routine immunization coverage;

(h) if so, the details of the recommendations made by IEAG in this regard; and

(i) the action taken so far on such recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, Various International Agencies have provided assistance for implementation of the Pulse Polio Programme in India. The Donor Agencies-wise details of external assistance received are enclosed as statement.

(c) The 12th India Expert Advisory Group meeting has last reviewed the programme on 2nd December, 2004 on polio situation in the country;

(d) In the year 2005 till date 14 polio cases have been reported, 7 from Bihar, 4 from UP and 1 each from Delhi, Jharkhand and Uttaranchal.

(e) and (f) All areas which are not reporting polio cases are always at a risk of reintroduction of polio virus from endemic areas. In the year 2003-04 polio free areas of southern India saw a reintroduction of polio cases.

(g) The increase in polio cases is not because of poor routine immunization coverage but infact over the period the polio cases have been on decline because of intensified pulse polio activities. The cases in 2002, 2003 & 2004 were 1600, 225 and 136 respectively.

(h) The 12th IEAG recommended to conduct 6 Sub-National Immunization rounds in high-risk areas and 2 nationwide rounds in the year 2005 and introduction of monovalent OPV in the high-risk areas UP, Bihar and parts of Maharashtra.

(i) 2 Sub national immunization rounds were conducted in January and February 2005 in the high risk districts and 1 nationwide round was observed in the month of April 2005 and monovalent OPV was provided in Western UP, Bihar and parts of Maharashtra.

Statement

Details of External Assistance for Reproductive and Child Health Programme and Immunization Strengthening Project

External Assistance for Pulse Polio Immunization out of RCH Programme

(Rs. in crores)

Agency	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
World	0.00	22.89	180.32	123.13	258.47	151.05	132.52	296.36	1164.74
EC	0.00	74.46	86.57	0.00	110.81	156.31	103.49	380.27	911.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DFID	74.90	78.00	136.59	143.96	136.76	148.75	185.00	168.00	1071.96
KfW	0.00	97.00	61.64	0.00	0.00	50.00	42.00	—	250.64
UNICEF	73.00	70.00	30.00	39.00	57.29	124.74	151.91	96.13	642.07
Total	147.90	342.35	495.12	306.09	563.33	630.85	614.92	940.76	4041.32
<i>External Assistance for Pulse Polio Immunization (out of Immunization Strengthening Project)</i>									
World Bank	0.00	0.00	0.00	119.88	112.77	169.91	379.76	443.95	1226.27
Total Assistance (A) + (B)	147.90	342.35	495.12	425.97	676.10	800.76	994.68	1384.71	5267.59

[Translation]

Setting up of Towers in U.P. and Uttaranchal

4912. SHRI MUNAWAR HASSAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of towers set up in Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal to provide telecom facilities and also to ensure smooth cellular telephone services;

(b) the number of more such towers sanctioned and the population likely to be covered in both these States;

(c) the time by which the telephone services are likely to be provided through the MCPC at places where landline facility cannot be provided and the extent of population of States brought under the telecom services; and

(d) the details of the schemes to provide telecom services to the remaining population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has set up 1509 towers in Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal States to provide telecom service including mobile services and is proposing to install 1444 more towers for strengthening the services in both the states.

(c) BSNL has not planned the provision of telecom facility through MCPC in both the States. Further, the

Government monitors the coverage of Telecom Services as per the license conditions and does not maintain the information regarding population covered by Telecom Services.

(d) BSNL has planned to provide 28,25,000 mobile connections and 2,97,000 fixed connections during the year 2005-2006.

Promotion of SSI

4913. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:
SHRI PARAS NATH YADAV:
SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the various problem being faced by the small scale industries;

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

(c) the scheme/programme undertaken by the Government to promote small scale industries and general employment in rural areas;

(d) the details of funds allocated scheme-wise/programmes-wise during the last three years; and

(e) the amount provided to Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand for various scheme/programme during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Some of the problems faced by small scale industries (SSI) relate to non-availability of timely and adequate credit, technological obsolescence, delayed payment by non-SSI buyers of SSI products and non-availability of raw-materials like coal, steel, etc., at competitive prices.

(c) Some of the main schemes and programmes undertaken by the Government to promote village/tiny industries and generate employment in the rural areas include Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana, Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) and Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY). PMRY is also implemented in urban areas while REGP is implemented in rural areas as well as towns with population of up to 20,000. The schemes for promotion of small scale industries and generation of employment thereby in both rural and urban areas include Small Industrial Cluster Development Programme, Integrated Infrastructural Development Scheme, Credit Liked Capital Subsidy Scheme, ISO 9000/ISO 14001 Certification Re-

imbursement Scheme and Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for small industries. To address the problem of delayed payment to the small scale industrial units by large industrial units, the Government has put in place the Interest on Delayed Payments to Small Scale and Ancillary Industrial Undertakings Act, 1993 (as amended in 1998).

(d) The details of funds allocated for these schemes and programmes during the last three years are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(e) The allocation of funds under the scheme to promote small scale industries, at serial numbers 1 to 5 in the Statement I, is made scheme-wise and not State-wise. The Central funds for subsidy under the PMRY (sr. no. 3 Statement-I) are routed through the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), which in turn passes them on to the implementing banks for crediting the amounts to the loan account of the individual beneficiaries. Hence, State-wise breakup of funds is not available. The allocation of funds for the State of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand in the current year for the other schemes targeted to generate employment in rural areas is given in the Statement-II.

Statement I

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Funds allocated		
		2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005
1.	Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana	567.90	800.00	1000.00
2.	Rural Employment Generation Programme	200.00	281.75	326.00
3.	Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana	169.00	169.00	218.50
4.	Small Industries Cluster Development Programme	3.68	7.43	8.52
5.	Integrated Infrastructural Development Scheme	9.00	10.00	15.45
6.	Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme	5.50	3.41	6.33
7.	ISO 9000/ISO 14001 Certification Re-imburement Scheme	8.20	6.38	16.51
8.	Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Small Industries	141.61	207.34	196.29

Statement II
Allocation of funds for 2005-2006

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/Programme	Bihar	Uttar Pradesh	Jharkhand
1.	Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana	12623.79	18173.71	4757.98
2.	Rural Employment Generation Programme	783.13	4807.71	914.21

*[English]***Opening of Post Offices and Telephone Exchanges**

4914. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to open more post offices, telegraph offices and telephone exchanges during 2005-06 in Orissa;

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

(c) the number of post offices, telegraph offices and telephone exchanges functioning in Orissa, district-wise; and

(d) the details of funds allocated by the Government for opening of new post offices, telegraph offices and telephone exchanges in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) No Plan targets have been fixed for opening post offices during 2005-06 in Orissa. However, where justified as per norms, post offices will continue to be provided through relocation of existing post offices that do not fulfill the distance norm.

There is no proposal for opening of telegraph office during the year 2005-06 in Orissa. However, the Government proposes to open 8 more telephone exchanges in Orissa during the year 2005-06. The location-wise of the proposed exchanges is enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) Details of the number of post offices functioning in Orissa, district-wise are enclosed as Statement-II.

The number of telegraph offices and telephone exchanges functioning in Orissa, district-wise is given in Statement-III enclosed. District/Long Distance Charging Area (LDCA) wise number of telephone exchanges provided by private operators in Orissa service area is given in the Statement-IV enclosed.

(d) Since no plan targets have been provided for opening post offices in Orissa in 2005-2006, no plan funds have also been allocated for this purpose. All new post offices are opened only through redeployment of existing manpower and the expenditure in this regard will continue to be met from non-plan.

As regards opening of new telegraph offices and telephone exchanges in the State, the Budget allocation for the year 2005-2006 is under finalisation.

Statement I

The Location-wise details of the Proposed Exchanges during the year 2005-06 in Orissa

S.No.	Name of the SSA	Name of the proposed exchange
1.	Berhampur	Mahendragarh
2.	Bolangir	Bharsuja
3.	Cuttack	IOCL, Paradeep
4.	Keonjhar	Rugudi
5.	Keonjhar	Sayabali
6.	Koraput	Potereo
7.	Rourkela	Hariharpur
8.	Sambalpur	Daincha

Statement II*District-wise details of Number of Post Offices functioning in Orissa*

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Post Offices
1	2	3
1.	Angul	238
2.	Balasore	502
3.	Bargarh	210
4.	Boudh	117
5.	Bhadrak	328
6.	Bolangir	285
7.	Cuttack	369
8.	Deogarh	41
9.	Dhenkanal	232
10.	Gajapati	146
11.	Ganjam	680
12.	Jagatsinghpur	239
13.	Jaipur	304
14.	Jharsuguda	91
15.	Kalahandi	306
16.	Kendrapara	270
17.	Keonjhar	444
18.	Khurda	295
19.	Koraput	250
20.	Malkangiri	85
21.	Mayurbhanj	710
22.	Nowrangpur	177
23.	Nayagarh	212
24.	Naupara	112
25.	Phulbani	273

1	2	3
26.	Puri	297
27.	Rayagada	201
28.	Sambalpur	245
29.	Sonpur	98
30.	Sundargarh	404
Total		8161

Statement III*District-wise Number of Telegraph Offices and Telephone Exchanges Functioning in Orissa*

Sl. No.	Name of the District	No. of Telegraph Offices	No. of Telephone exchanges
1	2	3	4
1.	Angul	1	39
2.	Balasore	1	55
3.	Bargarh	1	39
4.	Mayurbhanj	1	56
5.	Bhadrak	1	34
6.	Kalahandi	1	44
7.	Bolangir	1	33
8.	Boudh	0	14
9.	Ganjam	3	106
10.	Cuttack	3	61
11.	Deogarh	1	10
12.	Dhenkanal	1	42
13.	Jagatsinghpur	1	35
14.	Jaipur	1	43
15.	Jharsuguda	1	19
16.	Kendrapara	1	30

1	2	3	4
17.	Keonjhar	1	41
18.	Khurda	2	74
19.	Koraput	2	45
20.	Malkangiri	0	13
21.	Nayagarh	0	20
22.	Nuapara	0	15
23.	Nowrangpur	0	16
24.	Gajapati	1	20
25.	Phulbani	1	33
26.	Puri	1	38
27.	Rayagada	1	31
28.	Sambalpur	3	45
29.	Sonpur	0	18
30.	Sundergarh	4	67
Total		35	1,136

Statement IV

*District/Long Distance Charging Area (LDCA)-wise
Number of Telephone Exchanges provided by
Private Operators in Orissa Service Area*

S.No.	District/LDCA	No. of Telephone Exchanges
1.	Balasore	02
2.	Baripada	01
3.	Berhampur	02
4.	Bhubaneshwar (Pun)	03
5.	Cuttack	04
6.	Dhenkanal	02
7.	Sambalpur	01

*[Translation]***Revised Estimate of Bridge Over N.H. 12**

4915. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the revised estimate of the bridge over the Ghat river on the Jaipur-Kota-Jhalawad-Jabalpur National Highways No. 12 has been pending with the Government for approval;

(b) whether the work on the bridge has been completed and the work on the approaches remains incomplete due to the revised sanction;

(c) if so, the time by which the approval is likely to be accorded to the revised estimate; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The proposal for the Revised Estimate amounting to Rs. 1200.08 lakhs for bridge on Ghar river at km. 376 of NH-12 on Jaipur-Jabalpur Road was submitted by the Government of Rajasthan in April, 2002 and after scrutiny/examination of the proposal by the Ministry, the Government of Rajasthan has modified the estimate to Rs. 1291.70 lakhs and submitted the same in February, 2005.

(b) The bridge has been constructed but the approaches have been constructed only partially.

(c) and (d) No timeframe can be fixed for sanction of the revised estimate at this stage.

Discrimination against Leprosy Patients

4916. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of Nippon Foundation and the representative of the World Health Organisation in Leprosy Eradication programme met the Prime Minister of India in connection with the Leprosy Eradication Programme in India and requested him that discrimination against the leprosy patients is required to be removed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said representative of leprosy eradication said that the State Governments and other NGOs need to prepare a special scheme for urban areas and pay attention to its implementation;

(d) whether there is shortage of medical officers in about 632 dispensaries in Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Orissa and keeping it in view the Government proposes to make treatment available to the leprosy patients through weekly clinics there for two years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) The requisite information is being collected.

(d) and (e) There is a shortage of Medical Officers in some of the Health Centres in the States of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Jharkhand. To tide over this situation, once in a week Leprosy Clinic is held at these Centres through a visiting Leprosy Assistant to provide leprosy diagnosis and treatment facilities with WHO support.

[*English*]

Highways, Rail Connectivity with Neighbouring Countries

4917. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Highways and Rail routes connecting the neighbouring countries as on date along with the routes on which negotiations are going on; and

(b) the details of the agreements signed with neighbouring countries in this regard; country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) The details of Highway/Road and Rail routes connecting India with neighbouring countries as at present, negotiations in progress for other rail/road routes to neighbouring countries and agreements signed thereof are given below, country-wise:

Nepal

Under the Treaty of Trade between India and Nepal, which was last revised in March 2002, the following border points have been designated for bilateral trade between India and Nepal:

No.	In India	In Nepal
1.	Sukhia Pokhari	Pashupatinagar
2.	Naxalbari	Kakarbhitta
3.	Galgalia	Bhadrapur
4.	Jogbari	Biratnagar
5.	Bhimnagar	Setobandha
6.	Kunauli	Rajbiraj
7.	Jayanagar	Sirsha, Janakpur
8.	Bhitamore (Sursand)	Jaleshwar
9.	Sonabarsa	Malangawa
10.	Bairgania	Gaur
11.	Raxaul	Birgunj
12.	Nautanwa (Sunauli)	Bhairahawa
13.	Hkunwa	Taulihawa
14.	Barhni	Krishnanagar
15.	Jarwa	Koilabas
16.	Nepalgunj Road	Nepalgunj
17.	Katerniyaghat	Rajapur
18.	Sati (Kailali)/Tikonai	Prithivipur
19.	Gauriphanta	Dhangdhi
20.	Banbasa	Mahendranagar
21.	Jhulaghat (Pithoragarh)	Mahakali
22.	Dharchula	Dharchula

2. Under the Treaty of Transit, which was last revised in January 1999, for Nepal's trade with third countries, India provides to Nepal port facilities at Kolkata/Haldia and specified 15 transit routes

between Kolkata/Haldia and the India-Nepal border. These transit routes are listed below;

1. Kolkata/Haldia Sukhia Pokhari
2. Kolkata/Haldia Naxalbari (Panitanki)
3. Kolkata/Haldia Galgalia
4. Kolkata/Haldia Jogbani
5. Kolkata/Haldia Bhimnagar
6. Kolkata/Haldia Jayanagar
7. Kolkata/Haldia Bhitamore (Sitamarhi)
8. Kolkata/Haldia Raxaul
9. Kolkata/Haldia Nautanwa (Sonauli)
10. Kolkata/Haldia Barhni
11. Kolkata/Haldia Jarwa
12. Kolkata/Haldia Nepalgunj Road
13. Kolkata/Haldia Tikonia
14. Kolkata/Haldia Gauri-Phanta
15. Kolkata/Haldia Banbasa

3. The following projects are presently under consideration:

Development of important link roads to Nepal on the Indian side of the border. In Phase-I, the following stretches would be covered:

- > Purnia-Araria-Jogbani (84 kms);
- > Gorakhpur Sunauli (90 kms);
- > Nepalganj Road-Nanpra-Bharaich (70 kms); and
- > Raxaul—Motihari (50 kms.)

Detailed Project Report in respect of these roads is ready. Approval of relevant authorities will have to be obtained for implementation.

4. Construction of link roads connecting various towns and townships falling between the India-Nepal border and the East-West Highway in Nepal, to the Highway.

The project is proposed to be implemented in three phases and the Government is in the process of appointing a Consultant to prepare the Detailed Project Report for Phase-I.

5. Setting up/broad-gauging of rail links between important border towns of India and Nepal. This would include:

Conversion of the Katihar-Jogbani MG Line to BG (already approved) and its extension to Biratnagar in Nepal (about 10 kms. by road from Jogbani);

- > Conversion of Gonda-Nepalganj Road MG line to BG and its extension to Nepalgunj in Nepal;
- > Conversion of MG line to Nautanwa (via Anandnagar) into BG (already approved) and its extension to Bhairahawa (10 kms. by road from nautanwa);
- > Construction of a BG line from New Jalpaiguri to Kakrabitta (Nepal) via Panitanki (about 34 kms. by road from New Jalpaiguri).
- > Conservation of existing rail line from Jaynagar (India) to Bijalpura (51 kms) to Board Gauge and extension of the same to Bardibas (17 kms.) (all in Nepal)

Detailed Project Report is under preparation.

6. No inter-governmental agreement is required for the implementation of projects in para 3 above. For other two projects at para 4 and 5 above, we are yet to sign formal agreements/MOUs with Government of Nepal.

Bhutan

At present the following road/highways are connecting India and Bhutan:

- > Phuentsholing (Bhutan)—Hasimara (India)
- > Kalikhola (Bhutan)—Barobisa (India)
- > Geleypug (Bhutan)—Samtabari (India)
- > Samdrup Jongkhar (Bhutan)—Rangia (India).

2. The Indian towns listed above are located in West Bengal and Assam and fall on the National Highway No. 31 and 31-C.

3. India and Bhutan signed an MOU in January 2005 under which Government of India would conduct feasibility studies for establishing broad gauge rail links between following border towns of India and Bhutan:

- (1) Hasimara (West Bengal)—Phuentsholing (Approx. 18 km) and bifurcation to Pasakha
- (2) Kokrajhar (Assam)—Gelephu (Approx. 70 km)
- (3) Pathsala (Assam)—Nanglam (Approx. 40 km)
- (4) Rangia (Assam)—Samdrupjongkhar (Approx. 60 km) via Darranga
- (5) Banarhat (West Bengal)—Samtse (Approx. 16 km)

4. Ministry of Railways, Government of India have initiated feasibility studies for the above projects and further action would depend on the outcome of these studies.

Bangladesh

There are a total of 90 Land Customs Stations on the India Bangladesh border, which utilize the road, rail and riverine routes. Out of these 32 are presently functioning.

2. There are three broad gauge (BG) rail links between India and Bangladesh: (i) Gede (India)-Darsana (BD) and (ii) Singhabad-Rohanpur (BD) and (iii) Petrapole (India)—Benapole (BD). There are also two meter-gauge links between Birol-Radhikapur and Shahbazpur-Mohishashonpur. While Birol-Radhikapur is undergoing gauge conversion, the latter link is inoperational. Wagons are taken to and from the border by the engines of each side.

3. An agreement for running of a passenger train service between Sealdah and Jamuna Bridge (Bangladesh) was signed in July 2001 and a trial run has also been successfully conducted. The Bangladesh side has not yet agreed to operationalize this passenger train service. Once operational this would enable both Indian and Bangladeshi passengers to commute between Kolkata and Joydebpur (near Dhaka) by using the existing broad gauge link on this route. The Government of Bangladesh has already undertaken a project to establish a broad gauge link between Joydebpur and Dhaka. In addition, there is an existing meter gauge link connecting Joydebpur with Akhaura.

4. There is a missing rail link of about 13 Kms. between Akhaura and Agartala. We have offers to finance this project under a new line of credit, which is under discussion between the two countries. The establishment of this rail link would make rail connectivity from Sealdah to Agartala possible.

5. The Indian side has also submitted a proposal for movement of rail-borne container service using the existing Sealdah-Joydebpur Broad Gauge link. The response from Bangladesh side is awaited.

6. There are two bus services between India and Bangladesh. These are the Kolkata-Dhaka bus service operational since 1999, and the Agartala-Dhaka bus service operating since September 2003. The road between Brahmanbaria in Bangladesh and Agartala is both narrow and in poor condition. GOI has offered to finance upgradation of this road link under a new line of credit, which is under discussion between the two countries.

Myanmar

The existing routes connecting India to Myanmar are as follows:

- (i) Moreh in Manipur is connected with Tamu in Myanmar by road. There is a border trading point at Tamu-Moreh. Government of India has also upgraded the 160 km long Tamu-Kalewa-Kalemyo road in Myanmar in 2001. The road was used during the first India-ASEAN Car Rally that was flagged off by PM from Gawahati in November-2004.
- (ii) There is another border trading point at Zowkhathar (Mizoram)—Rhi (Myanmar). Government of India has committed to help upgrade the Rhi-Tiddim and Rhi-Falam Roads connecting Mizoram with Myanmar. A Detailed Project Report on the road upgradation is due to be commissioned soon.
- (iii) Negotiations are also currently underway on two other routes that would connect India with Myanmar. The first of these is by means of the Kaladan Multi-Modal Transport Project which envisages connectivity between Indian Posts on the Eastern Seaboard and Sittwe Port in Myanmar and then through riverine transport and by road to Mizoram, thereby providing an

alternate route for transport of goods from the eastern coast of India to North-East India. Within Myanmar, the route would include the Kaladan River up to Setpyitpyin (Kaletwa) from where a highways would be constructed up to Myeikwa near the India-Myanmar border. The highway would extend for 117 km into Indian territory and link up with National Highway 54 in Mizoram. The second one, a Trilateral Highway is also proposed to be constructed from Moreh (Manipur) in India to Mae Sot in Thailand through Bagan in Myanmar. In addition, it has been agreed to promote a highway from Kanchanaburi in Thailand to the Dawei sea port in Myanmar and from there, shipping links to Indian ports.

- (iv) On 19 March, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the Government of India and the Government of Myanmar on Co-operation in the Development of Roads in Myanmar along the India-Myanmar border. The MoU envisaged upgradation of the Tamu-Kalewa-Kalemyo Road in the first instance. Another Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the two Governments on 25 May, 2001 entrusting GOI with maintenance of the Tamu-Kalewa-Kalemyo Road for a period of six years upto 2007.

2. No agreements have been signed so far on the other Projects mentioned above.

3. It was agreed at the 3rd Ministerial Meeting of Mekong Ganga Cooperation (MGC) in June, 2003 that technical feasibility studies would be conducted for Delhi-Hanoi Rail link via Myanmar. RITES Ltd. was assigned to conduct a technical feasibility study for laying of missing links—both in India and Myanmar and upgradation of existing railway track in Myanmar to facilitate faster movement of trains. Partial draft feasibility report consisting engineering and signaling aspects has been received from RITES Ltd. in April 2005. Once the Rail Link is found technically feasible. Detailed Project Report will be prepared for its implementation.

Pakistan

Delhi Lahore Bus Service is the only Road service operational between India and Pakistan. The Agreement for this bus service was signed between Government of India and Government of Pakistan on 17 February, 1999.

The bus service was terminated in January 2002 due to deterioration of relations between the two countries. It has been operationalised again since 11 July 2003.

2. During the recent visit of Pakistan President Pervez Musharraf to India, agreement was reached for an early start of the Amritsar-Lahore Bus Service, including to religious places such as Nankana Sahib.

3. At present there is only one rail route operational between India and Pakistan, *i.e.*, Samjhauta Express via Attari (India)—Wagha (Pakistan). Samjhauta Express (Passenger & Freight Train) operating between India and Pakistan in terms of provision of India-Pakistan Rail Service Agreement, 2001, extended upto January 19, 2007. Samjhauta Express runs between India and Pakistan from Attari to Lahore on bi-weekly basis. Freight Services between the two countries on 'paid to pay' basis; for export consignment, freight upto the border is charged by Indian Railways and *vice versa*.

4. Another rail/bus link services from Munnabao to Khokhrapar (Pakistan) is also in the pipeline.

Inclusion of Orissa in Edusat Programme

4918. SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa has requested the Department of Space for networking with the Edusat and select Orissa as one of the two pilot States to be covered under Edusat programme by ISRO;

(b) if so, the response of the Union Government thereto;

(c) if so, the Government has a proposal to include the 8 KBK district on priority basis; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) A pilot project is operational in Orissa for satellite based education and development communication.

(c) The KBK districts are already included on priority basis under Gramsat Project.

(d) Eight hundred and eighty five villages of KBK region have been provided Direct Reception Sets (DRS)

and they are receiving evening broadcasts and day time training Programmes.

All districts and Block Headquarters have been provided with V-SAT connectivity for E-governance.

Opening of Permanent Departmental Offices/Outlets

4919. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to open 100 permanent departmental offices and another 6,000 offices/outlets to expand postal network; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

(DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) The original proposal of the department was to open 100 Departmental Sub Offices (DSOs), 1000 Extra Departmental Branch Offices (EDBOs) and 5000 Panchayat Sanchar Seva Kendras (PSSKs) during the 10th Five Year Plan period, subject to availability of proposals that fulfil distance, population and income norms, and availability of Plan support. However, Expenditure Finance Committee recommended targets only for the first two years. Even though, no targets have been approved under Plan for the last three years of the Plan period, Post Offices continue to be opened subject to fulfilment of distance, population and income norms, through redeployment of existing manpower and relocation of existing post offices that do not fulfil the distance norms.

Details of Extra Departmental Branch Offices, Departmental Sub Offices and Panchayat Sanchar Seva Kendras opened during the first two years, Postal Circle-wise are given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

Circle-wise Number of Post Offices and PSSKs Opened during the first two years of 10th Plan

Sl. No.	Name of the Circle	No. of Post Offices opened during the first two years				No. of PSSKs opened during the first two years			
		2002-2003		2003-2004		2002-2003		2003-2004	
		EDBOs	DSOs	EDBOs	DSOs	T*	A**	T*	A**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	nil	2	1	30	30	15	15
2.	Assam	15	1	14	1	95	95	65	65
3.	Bihar	15	nil	15	1	253	253	95	96
4.	Chhattisgarh	20	1	16	1	100	100	70	70
5.	Delhi	1	1	1	nil	Nil	nil	nil	nil
6.	Gujarat	15	nil	9	1	55	55	30	23
7.	Haryana	nil	1	2	1	55	55	35	35
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2	nil	2	1	50	54	40	44
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	5	nil	7	1	10	10	10	10
10.	Jharkhand	8	nil	6	1	75	49	48	48
11.	Karnataka	8	1	4	1	10	6	5	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	Kerala	2	1	6	1	nil	nil	nil	nil
13.	Madhya Pradesh	16	1	15	1	140	140	100	100
14.	Maharashtra	30	8	25	2	150	150	100	96
15.	North East	9	1	10	1	50	56	50	49
16.	Orissa	10	1	6	1	20	20	10	10
17.	Punjab	5	1	5	nil	30	30	15	15
18.	Rajasthan	18	2	15	1	75	82	40	40
19.	Tamil Nadu	5	1	6	1	75	75	40	40
20.	Uttar Pradesh	18	1	20	1	200	200	118	118
21.	Uttaranchal	4	nil	5	nil	20	20	10	10
22.	West Bengal	32	2	6	nil	7	2	2	1
23.	Sikkim	nil	1	2	1	—	—	2	1
Total		241	25	199	20	1500	1482	900	889

*T: Targets

**A: Achievements

[Translation]

Slow Progress of Highway Development

4920. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is far behind in terms of highways development according to the World Bank study;

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

(c) the amount spent on highways by India in comparison to China and the rate of progress therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) No such study report has been received from the World Bank. However, it may be mentioned that India has total road network of about 3.3

million km which is one of the largest road network in the world.

(c) As per available information, the annual investment for road development in China rose from US\$ 1 billion in 1991 to US \$ 38 billion in 2002 whereas the annual investment for development of roads in India rose from US \$ 0.7 billion to US \$ 4.22 billion in the same period.

[English]

Replacement of National Maternity Benefit Scheme

4921. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has a proposal under the consideration to replace the National Maternity Benefit Scheme by "Janani Surakshya Scheme";

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the objectives proposed to be achieved under the Janani Surakshya Scheme; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Sir. Government of India has introduced Janani Suraksha Yojana in modification of National Maternity Benefit Scheme with effect from 12.4.2005.

(b) The National Maternity Benefit Scheme, which was in operation since 1995, had provision to provide financial assistance of Rs. 500/- for two live births to the women belonging to Below Poverty Line who have attained 19 years of age. Benefits under the scheme did not have linkage with antenatal check-up, care during pregnancy or child birth as also pre natal care. As a result, the scheme did not have any perceptible impact on the reduction of maternal mortality and infant mortality. This has prompted the Government to modify the scheme and to introduce in its place Janani Suraksha Yojana.

(c) and (d) The main objective of the scheme will be reduction in maternal mortality and infant mortality by promoting institutional deliveries among pregnant women belonging to below poverty line families.

The salient features of the Janani Suraksha Yojana are as under:

- Janani Suraksha Yojana under the overall umbrella of the National Rural Health Mission integrates the benefit of cash assistance with institutional care during delivery, preceded with antenatal care and immediate post-partum care.
- The scheme will be a 100% centrally sponsored Scheme.
- The benefit will be available to all women, both rural and urban areas, belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) households and aged 19 years or above.
- Under the Scheme the benefit will be available upto the first two live births. However, in ten low performing States namely; Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Bihar, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Assam & Jammu & Kashmir, the benefit will be extended upto the third child if the mother of her own accord chooses to undergo sterilization in the health facility where she delivered, immediately after delivery.

- Under the scheme assistance to expectant mother in rural areas is of Rs. 700/- per delivery whereas in urban areas of above-said Low Performing States, the expectant mother will receive an amount of Rs. 600/- per delivery. Under the Scheme, Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) would be working as a link between the poor expectant mother and the health provider in the village.
- For the services provided by ASHA, a package Rs. 600/- has been provided in the rural areas of all the ten low performing states. This is towards meeting the transitional cost towards transport assistance for the pregnant women and the ASHA to reach the health centre, boarding and lodging expenses as she stays with the expectant mother in the health centre during delivery and a small amount of money as ASHA's incentive. However, in urban areas of Low Performing States the package of assistance for ASHA will be restricted to Rs. 200/-.
- Where Government specialist are not available in health institutions, in cases developing complications and requiring cesarean sections, assistances upto Rs. 1500/- per case has been provided for hiring services of private experts to carryout the surgery either in a Government medical facility or in an accredited/recognised Private Hospital, Nursing Home etc.
- Acknowledging that infrastructural facilities in the public sector are not adequate, benefits under Janani Suraksha Yojana would also be available to eligible women delivering in the hospitals/nursing homes/clinics from private sector duly accredited and recognised by the State/Union territories.

The responsibility of implementation of the scheme will be with State Health Mission at the State Level and the District Health Mission at the District Level.

Launching of Satellites

4922. SHRI D. VITTAL RAO:
SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN:
SHRI RAJNARAYAN BUDHOLIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is likely to launch four satellites from Sriharikota;

(b) if so, the cost of such satellites;

(c) the purpose of each satellite; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Cartosat-1, Hamsat, Cartosat-2 and Space Capsule Recovery Experiment (SRE) are the four satellites planned to be launched during the year.

(b) The cost of the spacecraft are as follows:

Cartosat-1	Rs. 248.49 crores
Hamsat	Rs. 3 crores
Cartosat-2	Rs. 216.73 crores
SRE	Rs. 46.2 crores

(c) and (d) Cartosat-1 carries a 2-camera system with 2.5 metres spatial resolution with stereo imaging capability; Cartosat-2 carries a camera for imaging with 1 metre spatial resolution. These missions are expected to stimulate large-scale mapping applications related to cartography, urban management, utilities mapping, disaster assessment and relief planning, environment impact assessment and other GIS applications.

Hamsat is a satellite meant to support amateur radio communication.

SRE is to develop and demonstrate technology elements for recovery of an orbiting capsule besides providing a platform for micro-gravity experiments in space.

Establishment of Research and Engineering Foundation

4923. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:
DR. M. JAGANNATH:
SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish a Research and Engineering Foundation in order to facilitate research in various fields;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the States where such foundation is proposed to be established; and

(d) whether this institute will help in increasing the production of foodgrain and other agricultural products to meet the demand of the population by 2020; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (e) A proposal has been made by the Scientific Advisory Council to the Prime Minister for setting up an autonomous Science and Engineering Research Foundation. The details are yet to be worked out.

[Translation]

Improvement of Services in Hospitals

4924. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received by the Union Government from Uttar Pradesh and other State Government seeking financial assistance to improve services in the hospitals of these States during the last three years and till date;

(b) the action taken by the Government thereon;

(c) whether the Government proposes to allocate more funds to the States for this purpose in the Tenth Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) World Bank assisted Healthy System Development Projects, pertaining to strengthening & upgradation of secondary health care systems in the states have been approved and completed in Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Karnataka & Punjab. Such projects in Orissa, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu are under implementation. The details are enclosed as Statement-I. A part from this, the financial assistance are being provided

from the Central Budget to the various States/U.Ts. for upgradation and strengthening of emergency facilities in the hospitals located on National Highways under the scheme "Assistance for Capacity Building" and "Hospital Waste Management" and a sum of Rs. 110 crores and 10 crores have been allocated respectively for the said

scheme during the Xth Plan Period. The details of funds released to the State Govts. under the scheme "Capacity Building Projects" and "Hospital Waste Management" during the last three years are given at Statement-II and III respectively.

Statement I

State	Project Period	Project Outlay (Rs. in Crores)	Status
Andhra Pradesh	w.e.f. 1.3.95 for 6½ years'	608.00	Completed on 30.6.2002
West Bengal	w.e.f. 26.6.96 for 5½ years'	751.76 (Revised)	Completed on 31.3.2004
Karnataka	w.e.f. 27.6.96 for 5½ years'	652.15 (Revised)	Completed on 31.3.2004
Punjab	w.e.f. 27.6.96 for 5½ years	425.00	Completed on 31.3.2004
Orissa	w.e.f. Sept., 98 for 5 years	415.57	Has been extended upto 31.03.2005
Maharashtra	w.e.f. 14.2.99 for 5½ years	747.58	Under implementation
Uttar Pradesh	w.e.f. 1.7.2000 for 5½ years	478.07	Under implementation
Uttaranchal	w.e.f. 1.7.2000 for 5½ years	07.77	Under implementation
Rajasthan	w.e.f. 3.6.2004/30.9.09	393.53 (US\$ 89m.)	Under implementation
Tamil Nadu	w.e.f. 5.1.2005/ 31.3.2010	597.15	Under implementation

Statement II

The State-wise Release of Funds to Various States/UTs for Upgradation and Strengthening of Emergency Facilities in the Hospitals located on National Highways under the Scheme, 'Assistance for Capacity Building'.

Assam

- Rs. 150.00 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of Emergency and Trauma Services in the Nalbari District Hospital, Nalbari during the year 2002-03.

Arunachal Pradesh

- Rs. 30.00 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of emergency facilities at General Hospital, Naharlagun during the year 2004-05.

Andhra Pradesh

- Rs. 150.00 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of emergency facilities at Government Hospitals, Nellore during the year 2003-04.

- Rs. 150.00 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of Trauma Care Centre at Government Hospital, Kumool during the year 2003-04.

Bihar

- Rs. 150.00 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of emergency facilities at Sadar Hospitals, Chapra, Saran during the year 2003-04.

Chhattisgarh

- Rs. 109.00 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of Trauma unit at Pt. J.N.M. Medical College, Raipur during the year 2002-03.

Chandigarh

- Rs. 86.00 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of emergency facilities at Govt. Medical College & Hospital, Chandigarh during the year 2004-05.

Daman & Diu

- Rs. 106.00 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of emergency facilities at Govt. Hospitals, Daman during the year 2004-05.

Gujarat

- Rs. 150.00 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of Accident and Emergency Services in Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad during the year 2002-03.
- Rs. 146.00 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of Emergency facilities at Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Hospital, Rajkot during the year 2003-04.

Goa

- Rs. 142.00 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of Trauma and Accident Unit at Hospicio, Margao during the year 2002-03.

Haryana

- Rs. 150.00 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of emergency facilities at Government Hospitals, Sirsa during the year 2003-04.
- Rs. 150.00 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of Trauma Care Centre at Government Hospital, Rewari during the year 2004-05.

Himachal Pradesh

- Rs. 147.00 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of Emergency facilities at Indira Gandhi Medical College & Hospital, Shimla and Zonal Hospital, Bilaspur during the year 2002-03.

Jammu & Kashmir

- Rs. 75.04 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of medicare facilities to meet the accidental and emergency services at Trauma Hospital, Ramban during the year 2004-05.

Kerala

- Rs. 142.00 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of emergency facilities at Medical College, Kozhikode during the year 2002-03.
- Rs. 144.86 lakhs for upgradation of Trauma Care facilities at Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram during the year 2004-05.

Karnataka

- Rs. 136.50 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of Emergency facilities at Sanjay Gandhi Accident Hospital & Research Institute, Bangalore during the year 2002-03.
- Rs. 150.00 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of emergency facilities at Sri Jaya Chamarajendra Hospital, Hassan during the year 2004-05.

Madhya Pradesh

- Rs. 150.00 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of emergency facilities at District Hospital, Shivpuri during the year 2003-04.
- Rs. 150.00 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of emergency facilities by establishing Trauma Unit at G.R. Medical College, Gwalior during the year 2004-05.
- Rs. 150.00 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of accident and emergency facilities at Madhav Nagar Hospital, Ujjain during the year 2004-05.

Maharashtra

- Rs. 129.00 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of emergency facilities at District Hospital, Nashik during the year 2004-05.

Manipur

1. Rs. 149.92 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of Emergency facilities of J.N. Hospital, Imphal during the year 2002-03.
2. Rs. 112.76 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of Emergency facilities at District Hospital, Senapati during the year 2004-05.

Nagaland

1. Rs. 144.00 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of Emergency facilities at Government Hospital, Medziphema during the year 2002-03.
2. Rs. 143.26 lakhs to Civil Hospital, Chozuba for upgradation and strengthening of emergency health services during the year 2004-05.
3. Rs. 143.26 lakhs to Civil Hospital, Pfutsero for upgradation and strengthening of emergency health services during the year 2004-05.

Orissa

1. Rs. 150.00 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of Casualty and Emergency facilities at S.C.B. Medical College Hospital, Cuttack during the year 2003-04.

Pondicherry

1. Rs. 150.00 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of emergency facilities at Govt. General Hospital, Yanam during the year 2004-05.
2. Rs. 146.50 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of emergency facilities at Govt. General Hospital, Karaikal during the year 2004-05.

Rajasthan

1. Rs. 116.80 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of emergency facilities at Government Hospitals, Shahpura, Kishangarh, Bhim and Sojat City during the year 2003-04

Sikkim

1. Rs. 150.00 lakhs to District Hospital, Singtam for upgradation and strengthening of Emergency facilities during the year 2004-05.

Tamil Nadu

1. Rs. 150.00 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of Accident and Emergency Services at District Headquarters Hospital, Omalur during the year 2003-04.
2. Rs. 143.00 lakhs for development of accident and emergency facilities at Government Headquarters Hospital, Villupuram during the year 2003-04.
3. Rs. 150.00 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of Accident Trauma Centre of Chengalpattu Medical College Hospital, Chengalpattu during the year 2003-04.
4. Rs. 150.00 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of emergency facilities at Thanjavur Medical College & Hospital, Thanjavur during the year 2004-05.

Uttar Pradesh

1. Rs. 150.00 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of accident and emergency facilities at District Hospital, Rae Bareilly during the year 2004-05.
2. Rs. 150.00 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of emergency facilities at District Hospital, Shahjahanpur during the year 2004-05.

Uttaranchal

1. Rs. 150.00 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of Emergency facilities of Doon Hospital, Dehradun during the year 2002-03.
2. Rs. 150.00 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of Emergency facilities of Goverdhan Tiwari Base Hospital, Almora during the year 2002-03.
3. Rs. 150.00 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of Emergency facilities at District Hospital, Gopeshwar, District Chamoli during the year 2003-04.

Statement III

The State-wise Release of Funds to various States/UTs during the 9th Plan and 10th Plan i.e. during the years 2002-2003, 2003-04 and 2004-05 under the Scheme, 'Hospital Waste Management'.

Chhattisgarh

1. Rs. 75.00 lakhs to Medical College Hospital, Raipur for providing facilities of Hospital Waste Management during the year 2004-05.

Haryana

1. Rs. 65.00 lakhs to Pt. B.D. Sharma Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Rohtak for providing facilities of Hospital Waste Management during the year 2004-05.

Jharkhand

1. Rs. 85.00 lakhs to Rajendra Medical College & Hospital, Ranchi for providing facilities for Hospital Waste Management during the year 2003-04.
2. Rs. 65.00 lakhs to Patliputra Medical College & Hospital, Dhanbad for providing facilities for Hospital Waste Management during the year 2003-04.

Jammu & Kashmir

1. Rs. 85.00 lakhs to Lal Ded Hospital, Srinagar for providing facilities of Hospital Waste Management during the year 2004-05.

Kerala

1. Rs. 85.00 lakhs to Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram for providing facilities of Hospital Waste Management during the year 2004-05.

Mizoram

1. Rs. 1.50 crores for providing facilities of Hospital Waste Management in Civil Hospital, Saiha and Civil Hospital, Kolasib (Rs. 75.00 lakhs for each hospital) during the year 2004-05.

Maharashtra

1. Rs. 49.50 lakhs to Grant Medical College, Mumbai for providing facilities for Hospital Waste Management during the year 2003-04.

2. Rs. 49.25 lakhs to B.J. Medical College, Pune for providing facilities for Hospital Waste Management during the year 2003-04.

3. Rs. 47.00 lakhs to Government Medical College & Hospital, Nagpur for providing facilities for Hospital Waste Management during the year 2003-04.

Orissa

1. Rs. 49.50 lakhs to S.C.B. Medical College & Hospital, Cuttack for providing facilities for Hospital Waste Management during the year 2003-04.

2. Rs. 49.25 lakhs to M.K.G.C. Medical College & Hospital, Berhampur for providing facilities for Hospital Waste Management during the year 2003-04.

3. Rs. 47.00 lakhs to V.S.S. Medical College & Hospital, Burla for providing facilities for Hospital Waste Management during the year 2003-04.

Uttaranchal

1. Rs. 85.00 lakhs to Doon Hospital, Dehradun for providing facilities of Hospital Waste Management during the year 2004-05.

Uttar Pradesh

1. Rs. 85.00 lakhs to King George Medical University, Lucknow for providing facilities of Hospital Waste Management during the year 2004-05.

[English]

Appointing ISM Doctors At PHCs

4925. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Systems of Medicine (ISM) is becoming popular in the country and also abroad;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposed to include ISM in medical curriculum;

(c) if so, whether the ISM doctors are available at all the primary health centres in the country;

(d) if not, whether the Government proposes to appoint ISM doctors at all the primary health centres in the country; and

(e) if so, the time by when such appointments are likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal to include the basic principle and concepts of Indian Systems of Medicine & Homoeopathy in MBBS course has been rejected by the Medical Council of India (MCI) on the ground that the systems could be misused by the practitioners of Allopathy on the basis of their limited exposure.

(c) to (e) Primary health being a State subject, it is for the Governments of respective States to appoint ISM doctors in the Primary Health Centres. They have been advised, appropriately. It is proposed to provide for posting of one ISM&H doctor in each Primary Health Centre (PHC) under the National Rural Health Mission.

Cadre for the Physicians of ISM&H

4926. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted ISM&H cadre for the physicians of ISM&H working in the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and CGHS as recommended by the Tikku Committee on 1990 and the Fifth Central Pay Commission in 1996;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) The draft rules regarding Constitution of a Cadre for Physicians of ISM&H working in the Department of AYUSH & CGHS have been referred to the Department of Personnel & Training for approval.

Restrictions on Indian Business by Nepal

4927. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the King of Nepal has imposed certain fresh restrictions on Indian business venture;

(b) if so, whether the United Telecom Ltd. and Indo-Nepal joint venture has been asked not to register in more subscribers as 80% of the stake in the company is held by MTNL, VSNL and Tele Communications Consultants (India) Ltd. and remaining 20% is held by Nepal Venture Pvt. Ltd;

(c) if so, whether the said decision has worried the Union Government.

(d) if so, whether the Government has taken up this issue with Nepal;

(e) if so, the outcome of the discussions held; and

(f) the extent to which these decisions have affected Indo-Nepal trade including the relations between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (f) Following the dismissal of the multi-party government and imposition of emergency in Nepal on February 1, 2005, all telecommunications services in the country were temporarily suspended. Basic telephone services based on landlines, provided by Nepal Telecom, were restored on February 8, 2005. However, United Telecom Ltd.'s basic services, based on WLL technology, and mobile services of Nepal Telecom remained suspended.

Subsequently, United Telecom Ltd. (UTL) was allowed to resume its services on March 18, 2005 for those customers who had re-registered and had been cleared by His Majesty's Government of Nepal (HMGN). UTL was, however, instructed not to offer new connections and also block services to a number of its customers, including corporate clients. Nepal Telecom's mobile services remain suspended.

Government of India is concerned that the restrictions on UTL's operations can affect the financial viability of this Indian joint venture. We have taken up this issue at all appropriate levels in HMGN.

HMGN has conveyed to us that the earlier temporary suspension of services and the current restrictions are due to security concerns relating to insurgency in Nepal and has assured that UTL will be in a position to start providing new connections and resuming services to a number of corporate clients within a short time.

India is Nepal's largest economic partner. Bilateral trade and investment has grown substantially. However, inability of UTL, which is one of the largest foreign investments in Nepal, to operate in accordance with its license conditions could undermine confidence of foreign investors, including from India, with attendant implications on fresh investments in Nepal. This, in turn, could also impact on bilateral trade, since Indian joint ventures in Nepal are important contributors to Nepal's foreign trade.

Puppets to Spread AIDS Awareness

4928. SHRI G.V. HARSHA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether UNESCO Paris is sponsoring a project in India under which children make use of puppets to spread awareness about AIDS and Drugs as reported in the *Hindu* dated January 30, 2005;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that UNESCO's grant to India demands that the project be documented in order to use it in other countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) As per information provided by UNESCO, Paris, they are supporting a project in India with the Ishara Puppet Theatre Trust and Salam Balak Trust with a total cost of US\$ 30,000 for a period of two years. The objective of this project is to create awareness on HIV/AIDS and Drugs among vulnerable street youths in and around Delhi using puppetry and indigenous medium. UNESCO has also informed that they have asked the implementing agencies to document their practices and interventions for putting them on UNESCO website on Literacy and Non-Formal Education.

Allocation for Pharmaceutical Research and Development Support Fund

4929. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for Pharmaceutical Research and Development Support Fund for the years 2004-05 and 2005-06;

(b) whether the Drug Development Promotion Board has utilized this amount;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the progress made in pharmaceutical and drug research in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (d) The amount allocated to Department of Science and Technology for Pharmaceutical Research and Development Support Fund (PRDSF) for 2004-05 was Rs. 147.75 crores *viz*, Rs. 125 crores for PRDSF corpus, Rs. 13.75 crores for grants-in-aid for supporting collaborative Pharma industry institutional R&D projects and Rs. 9.0 crores for extending soft loan for R&D projects to Pharma industries. All the allocations for 2004-05 were fully utilized. The amount allocated for PRDSF programme for the year 2005-06 is Rs. 150 crores *viz*, Rs. 70.0 crores for grants-in-aid activities and Rs. 80.0 crores for extending soft loan for R&D projects to Pharma industries.

(e) Efforts have been made in the country to develop drugs both in Modern and AYUSH for diseases such as malaria, filaria, cancer, ulcer, tuberculosis, leishmania, leucoderma, rheumatism, rheumatoid arthritis, diarrhoea, pancreatitis, gastritis, heart diseases, hypertension, diabetes, AIDS and vaccines for rotavirus, cholera, rabies, tuberculosis, typhoid, HIV etc. The leads obtained from the screening of new chemical entities, extracts from plants, traditional preparations, microbes and fungal sources are at different stages of discovery chain like pre-clinical and clinical trials. Drugs for tuberculosis and colorectal cancer are in advanced stage of development.

Speeding up Road Projects

4930. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has favoured greater involvement of the private sector, affordable tolls and setting up of a highway regulatory authority to speed up the on-going road projects; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to overcome the resource crunch?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) The Government has decided to encourage Public Private Partnership (PPP) in the road sector through BOT Projects to bridge the gap between the requirement and availability of resources. Private participation would also be encouraged for operation, maintenance and tolling of completed stretches of the National Highway Development Project. It has also been decided to examine the need for a legal framework improving economic regulation and dispute resolution for PPPs.

Proposal to Strengthen Emergency Facilities

4931. SHRI M. SHIVANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Karnataka has placed a proposal before the Union Government for clearing the upgradation and strengthening of Emergency facilities at K.R. Hospital, Mysore;

(b) whether this proposal is pending since 2002;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) by when, the Union Government is likely to clear the said proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) The proposal received from Government of Karnataka seeking financial assistance for setting up of a Trauma and Accident Care Centre at K.R. Hospital, Mysore was examined in this Ministry and observed that the proposal is not as per the guidelines of the scheme. Therefore, Government of Karnataka was requested to send the proposal as per the guidelines of the scheme in April, 2002. The release of grants-in-aid to K.R. Hospital, Mysore can be considered on the receipt of the proposal from Government of Karnataka as per the guidelines of the scheme.

[Translation]

Mobile phone Subscribers in Maharashtra

4932. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of B.S.N.L. mobile phone subscribers in Maharashtra as on date, district-wise;

(b) whether mobile connections are provided to the applicants immediately on demand;

(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 (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) The District-wise number of BSNL mobile phone subscribers in Maharashtra as on 12.4.2005 is enclosed as statement.

(b) and (c) Mobile phone connections are available to the applicant on demand in Maharashtra as can be seen from the fact that, BSNL has provided about 2,11,929 mobile connections in the State since expanding the network in March 2005.

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

Statement

Status of Cellular connections in Maharashtra State including Goa

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Total Connections as on 12.4.2005
1	2	3
1.	Ahmednagar	42308
2.	Akola	12905
3.	Wasim	1584
4.	Amrawati	16333
5.	Aurangabad	33860
6.	Beed	16709
7.	Bhandara	9155
8.	Gondia	5100
9.	Buldhana	11213
10.	Chandrapur	13206
11.	Dhule	12209

1	2	3
12.	Nandurbar	3052
13.	Gadchiroli	4577
14.	North Goa	21304
15.	South Goa	31955
16.	Jalgaon	23385
17.	Jalna	11904
18.	Kalyan	82766
19.	Kolhapur	36559
20.	Latur	18598
21.	Nagpur	64027
22.	Nanded	15484
23.	Nasik	67614
24.	Osmanabad	12819
25.	Parbhani	7876
26.	Hingoli	5250
27.	Pune	171756
28.	Raigad	20686
29.	Ratnagiri	15516
30.	Sangli	21010
31.	Satara	18729
32.	Sindhudurg	16813
33.	Solapur	30056
34.	Wardha	10060
35.	Yeotmal	15828
Total		902206

Institutions of Ayurvedic Drugs

4933. SHRIMATI KALPNA RAMESH NARHIRE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of institutions Manufacturing Ayurvedic drugs in the country; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to promote such institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) As on 1.4.2003, there are 7772 pharmacies engaged in manufacturing Ayurvedic drugs.

(b) The Government is providing financial assistance to strengthen the State Ayurvedic Pharmacies under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Financial assistance is being extended to private drug manufacturing units for creation of in house quality control laboratory and infrastructure for GMP compliance.

[English]

List of Essential Drugs

4934. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has formulated a list of essential drugs;

(b) if so, the name of drugs included in the said list;

(c) the names of experts, their designation and qualification who were members of the Committees that identified these essential drugs;

(d) whether the Union Government has decided to include some more drugs in this list of essential drugs; and

(e) if so, the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the National List of Essential Medicines-2003 has 354 drugs. The list is enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) The name of the experts alongwith their qualification etc. of each member of the Committee who were involved in the preparation of the list are enclosed as Statement-II.

(d) and (e) Presently, there is no plan to include some more drugs in this list of essential drugs.

Statement 1

National List of Essential Medicines-2003

Presented below is the list of 354 Essential Drugs prepared by the Government of India as directed by the Supreme Court of India. The list has been submitted to Supreme Court on 11th July, 2003

A

1. Aenocoumarol
2. Aetazolamide
3. Aetyl Salicylic Acid
4. Acriflavin + Glycerin
5. Actinomycin D
6. Activated Charcoal
7. Acyclovir
8. Adenosine
9. Adrenaline Bitartrate
10. Albendazole
11. Albumin
12. Allopurinol
13. Alpha Interferon
14. Alprazolam
15. Aluminium Hydroxide + Magnesium Hydroxide
16. Amikacin
17. Aminophylline
18. Amiodarone
19. Amitriptyline
20. Amlodipine
21. Amoxicillin
22. Amphotericin B
23. Ampicillin

24. Antishake Venom
25. Anti-D Immunoglobulin (Human)
26. Antitetanus Human Immunoglobulin
27. Artesunate
28. Ascorbic Acid
29. Atenolol
30. Atracurium
31. Atropine Sulphate
32. Azathioprine
33. Azithromycin

B

34. B.C.G. Vaccine
35. Barium Sulphate
36. Beclomethasone Dipropionate
37. Benzathine Benzylpenicillin
38. Benzoic Acid + Salicylic Acid
39. Benzoin Compound
40. Benzyl Benzoate
41. Benzyl penicillin
42. Betamethasone Dipropionate
43. Betaxolol Hydrochloride
44. Basacodyl
45. Bleaching Powder
46. Bleomycin
47. Bretyllium Toxylate
48. Bromocriptine Mexylate
49. Bupivacaine Hydrochloride
50. Busalphan

C

51. Calamine
52. Calcium Gluconate

- | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|--------------|--------|
| 53. Calcium Iodate | \ | 83. Co-trimoxazole
methoxazole] | Crimethoprim | Sulpha |
| 54. Calcium Salt | | 84. Cryoprecipitate | | |
| 55. Carbamazepine | | 85. Cyclophosphamide | | |
| 56. Carbimazole | | 86. Cyclosporine | | |
| 57. Cefotaxime | | 87. Cytosine Arabinitazole | | |
| 58. Ceftazidime | | | | |
| 59. Ceftixone | D | 88. D.P.T. Vaccine | | |
| 60. Cefuroxime | | 89. Danazol | | |
| 61. Centehioman | | 90. Dapsone | | |
| 62. Cephalixin | | 91. Desfarrioximine Mesylate | | |
| 63. Certrimide | | 92. Desamethasone | | |
| 64. Chloramphenicol | | 93. Dexachlorphenicamine Maleate | | |
| 65. Chlorhexidine | | 94. Dextran-40 | | |
| 66. Chloroquine Phosphate | | 95. Dextran-70 | | |
| 67. Chlorpheniramine Maleate | | 96. Dextromethorphan | | |
| 68. Chlorpromazine Hydrochloride | | 97. Diazepam | | |
| 69. Chlorthalidone | | 98. Dietofenac | | |
| 70. Ciprofloxacin Hydrochloride | | 99. Dicycloimine hydrochloride | | |
| 71. Cisplatin | | 100. Didanosine | | |
| 72. Clarithromycin | | 101. Diethylearbamazine Citrate | | |
| 73. Clofazimine | | 102. Digoxin | | |
| 74. Clomiphene Citrate | | 103. Dihydroergotamine | | |
| 75. Clomipramine Hydrochloride | | 104. Diloxanido Furate | | |
| 76. Clonidine Hydrochloride | | 105. Diltiazem | | |
| 77. Clotrimazole | | 106. Dimercaprol | | |
| 78. Cloxacillin | | 107. Diphtheria Antitoxin | | |
| 79. Coal Tar | | 108. Dithronol | | |
| 80. Codeine Phosphate | | 109. Dobutamine | | |
| 81. Colchicine | | 110. Domperidone | | |
| 82. Condoms | | 111. Dopamine Hydrochloride | | |

- 112. Doxapram
- 113. Doxorubicin
- 114. Doxycycline

E

- 115. Efavirenz
- 116. Enalapril Maleate
- 117. Erythromycin Estolate
- 118. Esmolol
- 119. Ehambutol
- 120. Ether, Adnaesthetic
- 121. Ethinylestradiol + Norethisterone
- 122. Ethinylestradiol + Norethisterone
- 123. Ethinylestradiol
- 124. Ethyl Alcohol 70
- 125. Ethyl Chloride
- 126. Etoposide

F

- 127. 5-Fluorouracil
- 128. Factor IX Complex (Coagulation Factors-II, VII, IX,X)
- 129. Factor VIII Concentrate
- 130. Ferrous Salt
- 131. Fluconazole
- 132. Flucytocine
- 133. Flumazenil
- 134. Fluoreseein
- 135. Fluoxetine Hydrochloride
- 136. Flutamide
- 137. Folic Acid
- 138. Folinic Acid
- 139. Formaldehyde IP

- 140. Framycetin Sulphate
- 141. Fresh Frozen Plasma
- 142. Furazolidone
- 143. Furosemide

G

- 144. Gamma Benzene Hexachloride
- 145. Gemcitabine Hydrochloride
- 146. Gentamicin
- 147. Gentian Violet
- 148. Glibenelamide
- 149. Glucagon
- 150. Glucose with Sodium Chloride
- 151. Glucose
- 152. Glutaraldehyde
- 153. Glycerin
- 154. Glyceryl Trinitrate
- 155. Griseofulvin

H

- 156. Haloperidol
- 157. Hatothane
- 158. Heparin Sodium
- 159. Hepatitis B Vaccine
- 160. Homatropine
- 161. Hormone Releasing IUD
- 162. Hydrochlorothiazide
- 163. Hydrocortisone Sodium Succinate
- 164. Hydrogen Peroxide
- 165. Hydroxyethyl Starch (Hetastarch)
- 166. Hyoscine Butyl Bromide

I

- 167. Ibduprofen
- 168. Imipramine

169. Indinavir
170. Insulin Injection (Soluble)
171. Intermediate Acting Insulin (Lente/NPH Insulin)
172. Intraperitoneal Dialysis Solution (of approximate composition)
173. Iodine
174. Iopanoic Acid
175. Iron Dextran
176. Isoflurane
177. Isoniazide
178. Isopronaline Hydrochloride
179. Isosorbide 5 Mononitrate/Dinitrate
180. Isoxsuprine Hydrochloride
181. Isphaghula
182. IUD Cjkontaining Copper
- K**
183. Ketamine Hydrochloride
184. Ketoconazole
- L**
185. L-Asparaginase
186. Lamivudine +Zidovdine
187. Lamivudine+ Nevirapine+Stavudine
188. Lamivudine
189. Levodopa + Garbidopa
190. Levothyroxin
191. Lignocaine Hydrochloride + Addraenaline
192. Lignocaine Hydrochloride
193. Lignocaine
194. Lithium Carbonate
195. Local Anetheticy Astritingent & Anti-influnamatory Medicines
196. Loperamide (Contraindicated for Pædiatric use)
197. Losartan Potassium
- M**
198. Magnesium Sulphate
199. Mannitol
200. Measles Vaccine
201. Mehendazole
202. Medroxy Progrsteione Acetate
203. Meglunming Lothalnny
204. Meglumine Iotroxate
205. Melphalam
206. Menadione Sodium Sulphate
207. Mereaptopoinc
208. Metformin
209. Methottexate
210. Methyl Cellulose
211. Methyl Lagometine
212. Methylidopa
213. Methylprednisolone
214. Methylrosanilinium Chloride (Gentian Violet)
215. Methylthionium Chloride (Methylene Blue)
216. Metoclopramide
217. Metoprolol
218. Metronodazole
219. Mexoletine Hydrochloride
220. Miconazole
221. Midazolam
222. Mifepristone
223. Mitomycine-C
224. Morphine Sulphate
225. Multivitamins

N

- 226. N/2 Saline
- 227. N/5 Saline
- 228. Nalidixoc Acid
- 229. Naloxone
- 230. Nelfinavir
- 231. Neomycine + Bacitracin
- 232. Neostigmine
- 233. Nevirapine
- 234. Niclosamide
- 235. Nicotinamide
- 236. Nidipone
- 237. Motrazepam
- 238. Nitofurantoin Nitrous Oxide
- 239. Nitrous Oxide
- 240. Norethisterone
- 241. Norfloxacin
- 242. Normal Saline
- 243. Nystatin

O

- 244. Ofloxacin
- 245. Omeprazole
- 246. Ondansetron
- 247. Oral Polimyelitis Vaccine (Live Attenuated)
- 248. Oral Rehydration Salts
- 249. Oxygen
- 250. Oxytocin

P

- 251. Paclitaxel
- 252. Pancuronium Bromide
- 253. Paracetamol

- 254. Pencillamine
- 255. Pentamidine Isothionate
- 256. Pentazocine
- 257. Pethidine Hydrochloride
- 258. Pheninamine maleate
- 259. Phednobarbitone
- 260. Phenylephrine
- 261. Phenytoin Sodium
- 262. Physostigmine Salicylate
- 263. Phytomenadione
- 264. Pilocarpine
- 265. Platelet Rich Plasma
- 266. Polygeline
- 267. Potassium
- 268. Potassium Permanganate
- 269. Povidone Iodine
- 270. Pralidoxime Chloride (2 PAM)
- 271. Praziquantel
- 272. Prednisolone
- 273. Prednisolone
- 274. Prednisolone Sodium Phosphate
- 275. Primaquine
- 276. Procainamide Hydrochloride
- 277. Procaine Benzylpenicillin
- 278. Procarbazine
- 279. Prochlorperazine
- 280. Promethazine
- 281. Promethazine
- 282. Propranolol
- 283. Propyl iodone
- 284. Prolumine Sulphate

- 285. Pyrantel Pamoate
- 286. Pyrazinamide
- 287. Pyridostigmine Bromide
- 288. Pyridoxine
- 289. Pyrimethamine

Q

- 290. Quinidine
- 291. Quinine Sulphate

R

- 292. Rabies Immunoglobulin
- 293. Rabies Vaccine
- 294. Raloxifene
- 295. Ranitidine Hydrochloride
- 296. Riboflavin
- 297. Rifampicin
- 298. Ritonavir
- 299. Ritonavir
- 300. Roxithromycin

S

- 301. Salbutamol Sulphate
- 302. Salicylic Acid
- 303. Saquinavir
- 304. Silver Nitrate
- 305. Silver Sulphadiazine
- 306. Sodium Meglumine Diatrizoate
- 307. Sodium Bicarbonate
- 308. Sodium Iothalate
- 309. Sodium Nitrite
- 310. Sodium Nitroprusside
- 311. Sodium Stibogluconate
- 312. Sodium Thiosulphate

- 313. Sodium Valproate
- 314. Spironolactone
- 315. Stavudine
- 316. Streptokinase
- 317. Streptomycin Sulphate
- 318. Succinyl Choline Chloride
- 319. Sulfadoxine + Pyrimethamin
- 320. Sulfasalazine
- 321. Sulphacetamide Sodium
- 322. Sulphadiazine

T

- 323. Tarmorifen Citrate
- 324. Tetazosin
- 325. Terbutaline Sulphate
- 326. Testosterone
- 327. Tetanus Toxoid
- 328. Tetrocaine Hydrochloride
- 329. Tetracycline Hydrochloride
- 330. Tetracycline
- 331. Theophyllin Compound
- 332. Thiacetazone Isoniazid
- 333. Thiamine
- 334. Thiopentone Sodium
- 335. Timolol Maleate
- 336. Tinidazole
- 337. Trifluoperazine
- 338. Trihexyphenidyl Hydrochloride
- 339. Trimethoprim
- 340. Tropicamide
- 341. Tuberculin, Purified Protein Derivative

U		349. Vitamin D 3 (Ergocalciferol)
342. Urokinase	W	
V		350. Warfarin Sodium
343. Vaneomycin Hydrochloride		351. Water for Injection
344. Verapanil	X	
345. Vinblastine Sulphate		352. Xylometazoline
346. Vineristin	Z	
347. Vitamin A		353. Zidovinline
348. Vitamin B 12		354. Zinc Oxide

Statement II*List of Participants in the preparation of National List of Essential Medicines*

(i)	Dr. S.D. Seth	Chairman
(ii)	Mr. Ashwini Kumar	Member Secretary
(iii)	Dr. Y.K. Gupta, Prof. of Pharmacology, AIIMS	Member
(iv)	Dr. C.P. Singh, M.S. RML Hospital	Member
(v)	Dr. Y.N. Rao, DDG (M)	Member
(vi)	Dr. Sandeep Guleria, AIIMS	Member
(vii)	Dr. P.L. Joshi, Addl. Project Director (NACO)	Member
(viii)	Dr. G.P. Sinha, Prof. of Medicine, Patna Medical College	Member
(ix)	Dr. J.N. Pandey, HOD (Medicine), AIIMS	Member
(x)	Dr. G.K. Biswas, Addl. DG (Stores)	
(xi)	Dr. Nikita Gupta Kamal	Member
(xii)	Dr. Rita Sood (co-opted)	Member
(xiii)	Dr. R.N. Salhan (co-opted in April, 2003)	Member
(xiv)	Dr. Usha Gupta (co-opted in December, 2002)	Member
(xv)	Mr. Brijesh Regal, WHO Consultant in DCG (I) office	Coordinator

Mobile Service In Gujarat

4935. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mobile telephone service has not been provided/introduced in several parts of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the names of the districts in the State where mobile service has been approved;

(d) the time by when the remaining parts of the State are likely to be provided with this facility; and

(e) the quantum of funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) to (c) Sir, as per terms and conditions of Cellular Mobile Telephone Service (CMTS) and Unified Access Service Licence, the service providers of Gujarat Telecom Circle Service Area are required to provide coverage as per the details below:

....."atleast 10% of the District Headquarters (DHQs) will be covered in the first year and 50% of the District Headquarters will be covered within three years of effective date of Licence. The licensee shall also be permitted to cover any other town in a District in lieu of the District Headquarters. Coverage of a DHQs/town would mean that at least 90% of the area bounded by the Municipal limits should get the required street as well as in-building coverage. The District Headquarters shall be taken as on the effective date of Licence. The choice of District Headquarters/towns to be covered and further expansion beyond 50% District Headquarters/towns shall lie with the Licensee depending on their business decision. There is no requirement of mandatory coverage of rural areas."

The Licensed Service Providers have stated that mobile telephone service is available in several parts of Gujarat. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited has provided mobile services in 238 cities/towns including 25 District Headquarters in addition to 5000 kms. Highway routes and 500 kms. of Railway routes in the state of Gujarat. In addition to the above, other private operators have also provided mobile services in several parts of Gujarat.

(d) and (e) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited has planned mobile network expansion to cover additional cities/towns up to Tehsil headquarters of Gujarat State. The Network expansion of BSNL during 2005-2006 is estimated to cost of Rs. 816.63 crores.

Four Laning of National Highways

4936. SHRI JUAL ORAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has a proposal for four laning of National Highways Nos. 6, 203 and 215;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals under the consideration of the Government; and

(c) the fund earmarked and sanctioned for the four laning of these NHs in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The stretches of NH 6 from Sambalpur to Orissa/Chhattisgarh border *via* Bargarh (length = 88 km), NH 203 from Bhubaneswar to Puri (length = 59 km) and NH 215 from Panikoili to Roxy *via* Keonjhar (length = 249 km) have been identified for four laning under National Highway Development Project (NHDP Phase-III). Bids have been called for the work of conducting Feasibility Study & Detailed Project Report in respect of NH-215.

Earthquake Warning by Scientists

4937. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:
SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the scientists analysing the aftermath of December 26 earthquake under the Indian Ocean have warned that another Devastating quake is likely to strike the region as reported in "The Hindu" dated 18th March, 2005;

(b) if so, whether the Government have received any report regarding this;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Yes, Sir. In an article in *The Hindu* date 8th March, 2005, some scientists have warned of further devastating earthquakes in the region following the earthquake of 26th December, 2004.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Indian Meteorological Department is continuously monitoring these activities through its national network. So far the Indian Meteorological Department have recorded 306 tremors of magnitude 5.0 and above.

Performance of Semi Conductor Complex Limited

4938. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Semi Conductor Complex Limited (SCL) has not been able to achieve the target for the last three years continuously;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the SCL has continuously been running into losses;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the proposal regarding merger of SCL with BEL and with Integrated Circuit Technology and Applied Research (SITAR) has not materialised;

(f) if so, the main reasons therefor;

(g) whether the Planning Commission has suggested IT department to form small group for revival of SCL; and

(h) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken or being taken by the Government to built out SCL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (h) The Semi Conductor Complex Limited (SCL) was

under the administrative control of Department of Information Technology (DIT), Ministry of Communications and Information Technology. Based on the report of a High Power Committee, headed by Dr. R. Chidambaram, Principal Scientific Advisor to the Prime Minister, the SCL was transferred to the administrative control of Department of Space (DOS) with effect from March 1, 2005. Accordingly, the Information in respect of the above question is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

CBI Report regarding Illegal Acquisition of Properties

4939. SHRI RAGHUVVEER SINGH KOSHAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to USQ No. 3109 dated March 23, 2005 and state:

(a) the details of inquiry report, name and designation of officials involved and the present status of 331 cases registered by the Central Bureau of Investigation from the year 2002 to 2005 (upto February 28, 2005) relating to acquisition of properties/assets through corrupt practices by public servants which are disproportionate to their known sources of income;

(b) whether there is a mechanism to check corruption among officials of State Government;

(c) if so, the State-wise details of agencies entrusted with such jobs;

(d) the state-wise details of corruption cases registered against Government officials from the year 2001 to 2004; and

(e) the State-wise statistical details regarding inquiries conducted and the action taken in regard to the above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHAURI): (a) According to reply to unstarred Question No. 3109 dated March 23, 2005 there are 311 cases and not 331. Out of the 311 cases, investigation has been completed in 144 cases. Chargesheet has been filed in 69 cases. 35 cases have been recommended for regular departmental action (RDA) and in 18 cases sanction of prosecution has been sought, 20 cases have been

recommended for closure and 2 cases have been referred to the concerned departments for taking such action as deemed fit. The details of the cases sought, other than those which are still under investigation, is enclosed as Statement. The details of remaining 167 cases are not disclosed so that their investigations are not affected adversely.

(b) and (c) The State Governments have various agencies for this purpose in their respective States like Vigilance Departments, Anti-corruption Bureau, Investigating agencies and the Lok Ayukatas etc.

(d) and (e) The data regarding details of State-wise corruption cases is not maintained centrally.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name and designation of the Accused	Present position of the case and action taken in respect of the accused	Disproportionate Assets for which the charge sheet has been filed.
1	2	3	4
1.	Sh. MQ Ansari, the then AGM (C), O/o CGMT, Bihar Telecom Circle, Patna.	Chargesheet filed.	Rs. 48.27 Lakh
2.	Shri Pankaj Kumar, Inspr., Customs, Patna Division, Patna	Recommended for Regular Departmental Action (RDA)	Not Applicable (NA)
3.	Shri Nagbansh Singh, Supdt., Customs, Patna Division, Patna	Sanction for prosecution is awaited.	NA
4.	Shri B. Jagannath, Chief Accounts Officer, Office of the Principal General Manager, Bangalore Telecom District, BSNL, Bangalore.	Recommended for RDA	N.A.
5.	Shri M.V. Vidya Sagar Assistant Engineer (Planning), ITI, Bangalore	Recommended for RDA	N.A.
6.	Shri G.J. Suresh, Office Superintendent, Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Electronic Division, Mysore Road, Bangalore	Case closed.	N.A.
7.	Shri N. Ramanuja, Chairman and Managing Director, Hindustan Machine Tool Limited, Bangalore.	Charge sheet filed.	Rs. 178.84 Lakh

1	2	3	4
8.	Shri S. Thimmaraja, JTO, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd., Davengere District, Karnataka	Recommended for RDA	NA
9.	Shri R. Shankarappa, Sub-Divisional Engineer, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (BSNL), Malleswaram, Bangalore.	Charge sheet filed.	Rs. 23.72 Lakh
10.	Shri P. Mallikarjuna, Telephone Mechanic, BSNL, Malleswaram, Bangalore.	Recommended for RDA	N.A.
11.	Shri M.L. Kharoo, Production Assistant, Doordarshan Kendra, Jammu.	Charge sheet filed.	Rs. 27.28 Lakh
12.	Shri Manohar Lal Sethi, Sr. Accountant, Accountant General's Office, Jammu	Recommended for RDA	NA
13.	Shri Manohar Lal, Sub-Divisional Engineer (Transmission), BSNL, Jammu.	Charge sheet filed.	Rs. 13.07 Lakh
14.	Shri Varghese Koshy, Sales Assistant, India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC), Duty Free Shop, Sahar International Airport, Mumbai.	SP's Report recommending RDA for major penalty against Shri Varghese Koshy forwarded to the Executive Director (Vig.), ITDC, New Delhi on 10.11.2003.	NA
15.	Sh. J.L. Kotecha Inspector, Central Excise & Customs, Dhrangadhra, Distt. Surenderanagar, Gujarat	Charge sheet filed	Rs. 21.10 Lakh
16.	Sh. K.N. Chawda, Inspector, Customs, Ahmedabad	Case closed.	—
17.	Sh. D.V. Odedra, Sub-Divisional Officer (T), BSNL, Ranavav (Porbandar)	Case Closed	—
18.	Shri V.K. Puri, Commissioner of Customs, Lucknow	Charge sheet filed	Rs. 130 Lakh

1	2	3	4
19.	Shri Antonio Jose Diniz, Junior Materials Officer, O/o Materials Manager Mormugao Port Turst, Goa. Status-Management Scale-III	Recommended for RDA.	NA
20.	Shri Manvir Singh Kaushal, Officiating sub-Divisional Engineer, Goa Telecom, BSNL, Goa.	Sanction for prosecution is awaited.	NA
21.	Shri A.L. Tejpal, Joint Asstt. Director, Intelligence Bureau, New Delhi	Case closed.	Nil
22.	Shri Purna Chandra Pradhan, Officer (Investment) Cuttack Gramya Bank, Cuttack.	Case closed.	Nil
23.	Shri Abhimanyu Satapathy, UDC, O/o Supdt. Archaeologist, Archaeological Survey of India, Bhubaneswar	Charge sheet filed.	Rs. 19.72 Lakh
24.	Shri Sujal Kr. Deb, Asstt Engineer (Retd.) Oil India Ltd.	Charge sheet filed.	Rs. 17.60 Lakh
25.	Dipak Kr. Deka, Messenger, Numaigarh Refinery Ltd.	Charge sheet filed.	Rs. 1.72 Lakh
26.	Shri P.C. Das, Sub-Divisional Officer (Procurement), BSNL	Prosecution sanction is awaited.	—
27.	Shri Biren Borgohain, Executive Director-cum-Chief Vigilance Officer, North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Smt. Roop Lakha Borgohain, Prof. & Head of Deptt. Pol Science, NEHU	Case closed.	
28.	Shri K.C. Medhi, Sub-Divisional Officer (Phone), BSNL	Referred to the Department for such action as deemed fit.	—
29.	Shri Anil Kumar, DCOS, North Frontier Railway.	Prosecution sanction is awaited.	—

1	2	3	4
30.	Shri Thirmal Talukdar, UD Asstt. Regional Passport Office	Charge sheet filed.	Rs. 19.29 Lakh
31.	Shri Rupa Kr. Gogoi, Asstt. Regional Passport Office	Charge sheet filed	Rs. 12.34 Lakh
32.	Shri Ram Nrain, the then Telecom District Manger, Lakhimpur Kheri	Charge sheet filed.	Rs. 65.18 Lakh
33.	Shri Manoj Kumar Singh, SDE, Telecom, Pallia Lakhimpur	Charge sheet filed.	Rs. 32.98 Lakh
34.	Shri Atul Chandra Tikadar, Additional Commisisoner, Customs, Kolkata formerly Additional Commissioner, Central Excise, Visakhapatnam	Charge sheet filed	Rs. 29.75 Lakh
35.	Shri A.V. Ramanaiah, General Manager (Finance & Accounts), Visakhapatnam Steel Plant, Visakhapatnam.	Charge sheet filed	Rs. 18.30 Lakh
36.	Shri K. Sanyasi Rao, Manager (Finance), Visakhapatnam Steel Plant, Visakhapatnam.	Recommended for RDA.	NA
37.	Shri M. Subramaniam, Income Tax Officer, Income Tax, Vizianagaram.	Charge Sheet filed	Rs. 24.87 Lakh
38.	Shri Gopal Singh, Sr. Clerk, Central Coal Fields Limited, Hesagarha Colliery, Kuju Area, Hazaribagh.	Charge Sheet filed	Rs. 26.73 lakh
39.	Shri Shanker Kumar Agrawal, Materials Manager, Central Coalfields Limited, Darbhanga House, Ranchi.	Sanction for prosecution is awaited.	NA
40.	1. Shri A. Manickam, Dy. Mgr. (Maintenance), Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd., Chennai. 2. Smt. M. Louisa, W/o Shri A. Manickam.	Recommended for RDA.	NA

1	2	3	4
41.	Shri P. Vijay Amal Doss, District Manager, Food Corporation of India, Cuddalore, 2. Smt Regina Mary, W/o Shri Vijay Amal Doss, Teacher, Govt. Girls High School, Cuddalore	Charge sheet filed against both the accused.	Rs. 18.64 lakh.
42.	Shri K.R. Velu, Dy. Commissioner of Customs, Chennai	Charge sheet filed.	Rs. 53.05 Lakh
43.	Shri G. Venkatanarayana, State Director, Khadi Village Industries Commission, Chennai	Chargesheet filed.	Rs. 47.01 Lakh
44.	Shri P. Prabhakaran, Supdt. of Customs, Customs House, Chennai.	Recommended for RDA.	NA
45.	Shri Virender Singh, IRS: 1967, Director General, National Academy of Custom, Excise & Narcotics, Faridabad (Retired (on 31.10.2004)	Charge sheet filed.	Rs. 243.28 Lakh
46.	Shri Ram Chander Sankhla, (IRS-1990) the then Asstt. Collector, Customs and Central Excise, Amritsar	Charge sheet filed.	Rs. 8.68 Lakh
47.	(1) Shri Bankim Kapadia, Chief Producer, Films Division, Mumbai	Charge sheet filed.	Rs. 58.55 Lakh
48.	Shri Surendra Prasad Rai, Dy. Director of Agriculture, Administration of Daman & Diu, Daman	Charge Sheet filed	Rs. 21.96 Lakh
49.	Shri Harsha Srivastava, Appraiser, New Custom House, Mumbai.	Charge Sheet filed	Rs. 29.58 Lakh
50.	Shri Sudhakar Pandurang Phadke, Examiner, Customs, Mumbai	Charge Sheet filed	Rs. 17.90 Lakh
51.	(1) Shri Mohd. Zahir Shaikh, Cable Joints Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. (MTNL), Navi Mumbai. (2) Smt. Salma Zahir Shaikh (Wife of A-1)	Charge Sheet filed	Rs. 17.62 Lakh

1	2	3	4
52.	Shri C.L. Thadani, O/o. The Seamen's Provident Fund Commissioner, Ballard Eastate, Mumbai	Sanction for prosecution is awaited.	—
53.	Shri M.R. Ghubade, Officer, MTNL, Mumbai	Charge Sheet filed	Rs. 6.58 Lakh
54.	Shri Lajpatrai Waghela, Excise Inspector, Diu, UT of Daman & Diu.	Charge Sheet filed	Rs. 17.78 Lakh
55.	Shri K.D. Poullose, Divisional Engineer, MTNL, Mumbai	Sanction for prosecution is awaited.	—
56.	Shri A.M. Sannad, Executive Engineer Administration of Daman & Diu, Electricity Deptt., Daman	Sanction for prosecution is awaited.	—
57.	Shri S.N. Sharma, Inspector Income Tax, Deptt. Makrana, (Rajasthan)	Recommended for RDA.	Nil
58.	Shri N.S. Rathore, the then G.M. Mineral and Metals Trading Corporation Ltd. (MMTC) Jaipur (Now at New Delhi).	Charge sheet filed.	Rs. 25.13 Lakh
59.	Shri B.R. Meena, Supdt. Archeological Survey of India, Jaipur	Charge sheet filed.	Rs. 50.36 Lakh
60.	Shri R.A. Verma, Joint Commissioner of Income Tax, Range-II, Jaipur	Charge sheet filed	Rs. 107.98 Lakh
61.	Shri A.L. Naik/Driver, 610, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Bn. C/o 56, APO, Agra.	Charge sheet filed.	Rs. 9.06 Lakh
62.	Shri B.L. Meena, Sr. DEN, Southern Rly. Mysore	Charge Sheet filed.	Rs. 51.59 Lakh
63.	Shri S.P. Kansal, Asstt. Excise & Taxation Commissioner (HQ), UT/CHG	Recommended for RDA.	NA
64.	Shri Amresh Jain, Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Ludhiana	Sanction for prosecution is awaited.	NA

1	2	3	4
65.	Shri Arun Kumar Singhal, Inspector Central Excise (Preventive) Chandigarh-I, Commissionerate CR Building, Sec-17, Chandigarh	Case closed.	NA
66.	Shri Jagtar Singh Xen, Water Supply, Northern Railway Baroda House, New Delhi.	Case closed.	NA
67.	Shri Raj Pal Singh, Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeal), Ahmedabad	Case closed.	NA.
68.	Shri Dharam Pal, Sub-Divisional Officer, Dept. of Telecom Hoshiarpur	Recommended for RDA Major.	NA
69.	Shri Bharat Lal, General Manager (R&SM), Bhilai Steel Plant, Bhilai (Chhattisgarh)	Charge sheet filed.	Rs. 23.25 Lakh
70.	Shri Jag Mohan Jain, Chief Fire Manager, Bhilai Steel Plant, Bhilai (CG)	Charge sheet filed.	Rs. 23.62 Lakh
71.	Shri H.S. Sharma -Superintending Engineer (Civil), BSNL, Jabalpur	Sanction for prosecution is awaited.	—
72.	Shri A.K. Kohli, formerly working as Garrison Engineer (E&M) Military Engineering Service, Secunderabad. presently Electrical Inspector, Northern Command, Udhampur.	Charge sheet filed	Rs. 64.49 Lakh
73.	Shri P. Sivaram Prasad, Dy. FA&CAO, (Budget), South Central Railway, Secunderabad.	Pending RDA.	—
74.	Smt. K. Mythiling Rani, IRS, Commissioner (Appeals), Income Tax, Hyderabad.	Charge sheet filed	Rs. 242.50 Lakh
75.	Dr. Goutam Roy, Sr. Divl. Medical Officer, Naihati, E. Railway.	Case closed	N.A.
76.	Shri Ashim Sarkar, Asstt. Clerk, Gr. I, Food Corporation of India, Siliguri.	Charge sheet filed.	Rs. 17.47 Lakh

1	2	3	4
77.	Shri Sambhu Nath Bhattacharyya, Record Clerk New India Insurance Co. Ltd.	Recommended for RDA.	N.A.
78.	Shri Sudhir Sarkar, Telephone Supervisor, BSNL, Gangtok, Sikkim.	Recommended for RDA.	N.A.
79.	Shri Balbir Singh, Executive Engineer, Public Work Department, Port Blair.	Recommended for RDA.	N.A.
80.	Shri S.C. Jain, Director (Finance), Manganese Ore India Ltd., Nagpur.	Charge sheet filed.	Rs. 64.27 Lakh
81.	Shri Sayed Altaf, Travelling Ticket Inspector, Central Railway, Nagpur.	Charge sheet filed.	Rs. 19.34 Lakh
82.	Shri V.K.Verma, Chief Permanent Way Inspector, Central Railway, Kalmeshwar, Dist. Nagpur.	Charge sheet filed.	Rs. 12.92 Lakh
83.	Shri Seshrao Ingle, Asstt. Commissioner of Income Tax, Aurangabad.	Charge sheet filed.	Rs. 30.24 Lakh
84.	Shri B.S. Kate, the then Asstt. Engineer Constructions, Central Railway, Bhopal.	Charge sheet filed in the Court on 24.12.2002. Judgement has been pronounced by the Court of Spl. Judge, Bhopal on 31.7.2004. The Court found accused guilty and imposed 4 years RI and fine of Rs. 50,000/-	Rs. 12.46 Lakh
85.	Shri H.P. Shukla, Director, IIHT, Jodhpur	Charge sheet filed	Rs. 21.44 Lakh
86.	Shri Om Bansal, LDC, O/o Addl. Commissioner of Income Tax, Udaipur	Charge sheet filed	Rs. 25 Lakh

1	2	3	4
87.	Shri Y.V. Jain, CWE, Air Force Bikaner	Charge sheet filed	Rs. 11.83 Lakh
88.	Shri Bal Kishan, Dy. GM (City), BSNL, Jodhpur	Sanction for prosecution is awaited	N.A.
89.	Shri Virender Singh, Project Director, TCIL, New Delhi	Charge sheet filed.	Rs. 86.55 Lakh
90.	Shri Ashok Kumar Raswant, Meter Reading Insp., Delhi Vidyut Board	Charge sheet filed.	Rs. 19.13 Lakh
91.	Shri Ashok Mehta, Asstt Zonal Insp, MCD, Geeta Colony, Delhi	Sanction for prosecution is awaited	N.A.
92.	Dr. Santhosh Kumar Jha, Medical Officer, Composite Hospital, BSF Academy Tekanpur (M.P.)	Charge sheet filed.	Rs. 15.22 Lakh
93.	Shri S. Malaichamy, IAS (AGMLU-71) MD. Khadi Gram Uodyog. Delhi	Charge sheet filed.	Rs. 123.86 Lakh
94.	Shri Balwan Singh, JE, Sub-Division, S.N. Puri, CPWD, N. Delhi.	Charge sheet filed.	Rs. 4.61 Lakh
95.	1. Shri Pawan Kumar Gupta, JE, Municipal Corporation of Delhi, Subash Nagar New Delhi 2. Smt. Veena Rani, Trained Graduate Teacher, Govt. Girls Senior Secondary School, Mangolpuri, Delhi	Recommended for RDA Minor	N.A.
96.	Shri R.P. Sharma, Assistant Chief Intelligence Officer, Intelligence Bureau, 5, Moti Lal Nehru Place, Akbar Road, New Delhi	Case closed	N.A.
97.	Shri Mange Ram, Head Clerk, O/o Sub-Divisional Magistrate (South), Election Office, M.B. Road, Saket, New Delhi.	Case closed	N.A.
98.	Shri Santosh K. Chaudhary, Asstt. Director, N.C.R.B., New Delhi,	Recommended for RDA (Minor).	N.A.

1	2	3	4
99.	Shri A.K. Singh, Retd. Commandant General, Home Guards & Civil Defence, Delhi	Case closed, accused died during investigation	N.A.
100.	Shri P.K. Rajeevan, Manager (Civil), National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC), Koldar, Himachal Pradesh (formerly Dy. Manager (Civil), NTPC, Kayamkulam, Kerala	Recommended for RDA Major.	Nil
101.	Shri K.G. Rajagopal, Manager, Civil Construction Deptt., NTPC, Kayamkulam, Kerala	Charge sheet filed.	Rs. 11.01 Lakh
102.	Shri B.K. Srivastava, Chief Engineer (Civil) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation, Surat, Gujarat	Case closed.	N.A.
103.	Shri M.K. Aswani, Assistant, Kpt, Gandhidham, Gujarat	Charge sheet filed	Rs. 14.27 Lakh
104.	Shri Manoj K. Bhambhani, Ldc, Customs, Kandla, Gandhdham, Gujarat	Charge sheet filed.	Rs. 7.84 Lakh
105.	Shri Kb Bhagchandani, Inspector, Central Excise & Customs, Ahmedabad.	Charge sheet filed.	Rs. 32.85 Lakh
106.	Shri Rohit Sehgal, Area Manager, Indian Airlines Ltd. Kuwait.	Charge sheet filed.	Rs. 75.76 Lakh
107.	Shri Anand Mohan Sharan, IAS (HR: 1990), the then Commissioner, (I&D) Delhi Development Authority, New Delhi	Sanction for prosecution is awaited.	N.A.
108.	Shri Tribhuvan Singh, Chief Architect, New Delhi Municipal Corporation.	Sanction for prosecution is awaited.	N.A.
109.	Shri Gopal Chandra Nanda, Research Officer, Central Research Institute of Ayurveda, Bhubaneswar	Closed	N.A.
110.	Shri T.P. Tripathi, Branch Manager, Central Bank of India, Salempur Branch, Distt. Deoria.	Charge sheet filed.	Rs. 12.20 Lakh

1	2	3	4
111.	Shri T.N. Kapoor, Sr. Section Engineer, (Planning), O/o Divisional Railway Manager, Engineering, Northern Railway, Lucknow.	Charge sheet filed	Rs. 10.95 Lakh
112.	Shri L. Pulla Rao, Inspector, Income Tax, Tanuku, West Godawari District.	Charge sheet filed	Rs. 7.05 Lakh
113.	Shri Birendra Kumar, Assistant Accounts Officer, Internal Audit Office of Principal Accountant General, Ranchi.	Recommended for RDA.	N.A.
114.	Shri K.V. Bhubala Rao, Appraiser, Chennai Customs, Chennai	Recommended for RDA.	N.A.
115.	Smt. Valambal, Asstt. Commissioner (P&V), Commissionerate II, Surat	Case closed.	N.A.
116.	Shri S. Ramaiah, Technician, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd., Trichy	Case closed	N.A.
117.	Shri Narayansamy, Preventive Officer, Customs House, Chennai	Recommended for RDA Major.	N.A.
118.	Shri Surjit Kumar Mitra, Dy. Chief Sales Manager, SECL, HQ, Bilaspur	Recommended for RDA.	N.A.
119.	Shri D.J. Prabhakar Anand, Income Tax Officer, Ward-II, Kumool.	Charge sheet filed	Rs. 6.78 Lakh
120.	Shri S. Surender, Postman, Musheerabad, Hyderabad.	Charge Sheet filed	Rs. 6.48 Lakh
121.	Shri Sukumar Pal, SDE (Cable) Construction, BSNL.	Charge sheet filed	Rs. 21.09 Lakh
122.	Shri Dilip Kumar Mondal, Superintendent, Central Excise, Bamboo Villa, Kolkata.	Charge sheet filed	Rs. 47.55 Lakh
123.	Mohd. Iqbal Ansari S/o Mohd. Aziz, Superintendent, Central Excise & Customs, Nagpur.	Recommended for RDA.	N.A.

1	2	3	4
124.	Shri Sarjan Singh, Supdtg. Engineer (Electrical), Central Public Works Department, Nagpur.	Case closed	N.A.
125.	Shri I.S. Bhatia, the then Development Officer, United India Insurance Co. Ltd., Indore.	Charge sheet filed.	Rs. 20.17 Lakh
126.	Shri Ramesh Chand Sharma, Clerk-cum-Cashier, State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, Chittorgarh	Recommended for RDA.	N.A.
127.	Shri Mangilal, Regular Mazdoor 19, FAO, Jodhpur	Recommended for RDA.	N.A.
128.	Shri C.K. Jain, Sr. Scientific Officer, Central Forensic Science Laboratory, New Delhi	Sanction for prosecution is awaited	N.A.
129.	Shri A.K. Sumsuddin, Dy. Chief Controller, Explosive, Cochin	Charge sheet filed.	Rs. 12.80 Lakh
130.	1. Rashid Ali, P.N. Supdt. of Central Excise & Customs.	Case closed.	N.A.
131.	Shri M.P. Singh, D.E. (T), BSNL, Gaya	Prosecution sanction is awaited.	N.A.
132.	Shri S. Siddalinga Swamy, Managing Director (Executive), Hindustan Machine Tool, Bangalore.	Charge sheet filed	Rs. 43.58 Lakh
133.	Shri E.S. Ashok, Stenographer, All India Radio, Bangalore	Recommended for RDA.	N.A.
134.	Shri P.K. Bose, General Manager, Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore	Recommended for RDA.	N.A.
135.	Shri K.L. Rao, Asstt. Garrison Engineer, Bangalore	Charge sheet filed	Rs. 7.42 Lakh
136.	Shri M.F. Wani, Asstt. Enforcement Officer, Srinagar.	Charge sheet filed	Rs. 27.16 Lakh
137.	Shri Madan Singh, D.E. (Rural), BSN, Jhunjhunu.	Recommended for such action as deemed fit	N.A.

1	2	3	4
138.	Shri O.P. Mishra, Store Supdt. Central Government and Health Services, Jaipur.	Recommended for RDA	N.A.
139.	Shri R.L. Meena, Jt. Director General of Foreign Trade, Jaipur	Prosecution sanction is awaited	N.A.
140.	Shri G.L. Gupta, Administration Officer, National Insurance Company Limited, Regional Officer, Jaipur	Prosecution sanction is awaited	N.A.
141.	Shri Ram Badan Singh, Sr. TOA, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited, Biharsharif.	Charge sheet filed.	Rs. 27.61 Lakh
142.	Shri Ram Sidhar, Stock Verifier, Northern Railway, Lucknow	Recommended for RDA	N.A.
143.	Shri Dhanesh Prasad, Gr.-III Clerk, O/o. Project Officer, Sayal 'D', Sayal, Bhurkunda, Hazaribagh.	Charge Sheet filed.	Rs. 34.11 Lakh
144.	'S. Neethipathi, Asstt. Manager, Indian Oil Corporation, Chennai.	Recommended for RDA.	N.A.

[English]

Selection of Indian Scientists

4940. DR. K. DHANARAJU: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the number of Indian Scientists selected as Fellow of Royal Society during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): None in the last three years from an Indian Institution. However, Professor V. Ramakrishnan, a scientist of Indian origin was selected in 2003.

Cases of Chicken Pox

4941. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Spurt in Chicken pox cases in city" as reported in the *Statesman* dated March 13, 2005;

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

(c) whether the Government is also aware that several cases of chicken pox have been reported in Government hospitals;

(d) if so, the details thereof during the last three years till date;

(e) whether the Government in collaboration with the State Government of Delhi proposes to take concrete steps to eradicate this disease; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI

PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (f) Only few sporadic cases of chicken pox have been reported in the past. As per the data furnished by GNCT of Delhi, the chicken pox cases reported in the hospitals and dispensaries in the last three years are as follows:

Year	OPD	IPD	Deaths
2002	131	3	0
2003	232	4	0
2004	1	0	0
2005 (till date)	8	0	0

[*Translation*]

Denial of Visa to Gujarat CM

4942. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:
SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV:
SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD:
SHRI K.C. PALANISAMY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of denial of visa by the USA to the Chief Minister of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conveyed its views on the issue to the United States;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government thereafter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) The Government learnt on 18 March, 2005 of the US decision to deny a visa to Shri Narendra Modi, Chief Minister of Gujarat. The visa had been requested by the Ministry of External Affairs through a Note Verbale to the US Embassy on 28 February 2005. The Government conveyed its views to the US Government that this action displays a lack of courtesy towards a constitutionally elected Chief Minister. A protest was lodged with the Embassy and reconsideration of its decision was urged.

(d) and (e) The US Embassy announced on March 21, 2005 that the US had not revised its decision of March 18, 2005. The Government conveyed its regrets that in spite of its demarche, the US had not reconsidered its decision.

[*English*]

National Institute of Advance Materials and Application

4943. SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to establish a National Institute of Advance Materials and Application in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details of the funds to be provided for the purpose during the financial year 2005-2006.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Mental Patients

4944. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the average number of patients getting treatment in mental hospitals of the country; State-wise as on date; and

(b) the details of funds allocated to mental hospitals in the country alongwith its utilization during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The data relating to the number of persons getting treatment in mental hospitals of the country, State-wise is not centrally maintained.

(b) The details of fund allocation to mental hospital in the country and its utilization by the State Governments is not centrally maintained, as health is a State Subject.

There are two mental health institutes under the management of this Ministry, *viz*, National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore and the Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi. The National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore had been given a grant of Rs. 4332 lakhs; Rs. 4670 lakhs and Rs. 6467 lakhs during 2002-2003, 2003-04 and 2004-05 respectively and have been utilized. The allocation and expenditure of funds in respect of the Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi was Rs. 13.65 crores and Rs. 14.99 crores; Rs. 14.01 crores and 14.16 crores; and Rs. 14.44 crores and 14.98 crores respectively for the years 2002-2003; 2003-04 and 2004-05.

[English]

Strength of Chief Secretaries and Home Secretaries

4945. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of the Chief Secretaries and Home Secretaries in various States, State-wise; and

(b) the number of Secretaries out of them belonging to SCs/STs and OBCs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHAURI):

(a) and (b) The information is being collected.

Coal Suppliers by Foreign Companies

4946. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign companies have begun offering fixed price supplies of coal to domestic power projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of companies which had pitched for tying-up long-term, fixed-price, coal-supply contracts, country-wise;

(d) whether some of these companies were prepared to enter into five year fuel supply arrangements;

(e) if so, the details of agreement made with these companies;

(f) the quantity of coal offered by these companies; company-wise; and

(g) the extent to which it will help in the Ministry of India in meeting the coal shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) to (f) As per information available, M/s Tata Power has received offers from the foreign companies for receiving coal at fixed prices as per the following details:

Quantity	Company	Duration	Type of Coal
7.5 Lakh Metric Tonnes per annum	P.T. ADARO (Indonesia)	3 year ending on Sept., 2006 (Price fixed for three years)	Sub- Bituminous, Low Sulphur, Low ash.
5 Lakh Metric Tonnes per annum	P.T.ADARO (Indonesia)	10 years. Commencing from May, 2004. Price negotiated every year. Fixed for one year.	Calorific Value @ 50000 Kcal/kg on GAR basis.
5 Lakh Metric Tonnes per annum	Samtan (Kideco Coal) Indonesia)	10 years. Commencing from May, 2004. Price negotiated every year. Fixed for one year.	Total moisture @ 25%

(g) Such imports will help in reducing the demand supply gap in availability of domestic coal to some extent.

Launching of Indian Public Health Standards

4947. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched the Indian Public Health Standards for the community health centres to provide expert care and maintain an acceptable standard of quality of care as reported in the *Hindu* dated April 13, 2005;

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

(c) the details of the scheme prepared by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the manner in which the scheme will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No Sir. However, a National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) has been launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 12.4.2005 for provision of comprehensive integrated primary healthcare in the country. One of the important strategies under the Mission is codification of Indian Public Health Standard to ensure minimal quality Hospital Services for every one lakh population.

(b) and (c) The reported news-item in *Hindu* dated 13th, April, highlights the salient features of the Guidelines framed for the IPHS. The NRHM aims at, inter-alia, strengthening of primary level Public healthcare facilities in rural areas mainstreaming AYUSH infrastructure and to upgrade 2000+ Community Health Centres to Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS) Draft Guidelines of the IPHS have been framed by a Task Force constituted under the NRHM. These have been shared with the State Governments and other stakeholders for their comments.

The IPHS aims at delivery of assured quality services at CHC level, which include routine and emergency care in Surgery, Medicine, Obstetrics and Gynaecology and Paediatrics in addition to all National Health Programmes and Intergrated Disease Surveillance Project.

(d) The Mission aims at providing optimal referral and hospital care at CHC level for which funding shall be provided by the Mission, as per the needs reflected in State Action Plans.

Setting up of Labour Intensive Industries

4948. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO: Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up labour intensive industries in rural areas and small towns to generate additional employment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the areas to set up such industries have been identified; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Government has been implementing the Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP), a credit-linked subsidy programme, through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), throughout the country, to assist eligible applicants in setting up labour-intensive industries in the rural areas and small towns with population upto 20,000 and thus generate additional employment. Under this programme, entrepreneurs can establish village industries, by availing of margin money assistance from the KVIC and loans from any public sector scheduled commercial banks, for projects with a maximum cost of Rs. 25 lakh. The permissible margin money assistance is as detailed in the table below:

Margin Money Assistance under REGP

Sl.No.	Category of Beneficiary	Project cost	Margin money assistance
1	2	3	4
1.	General	Up to Rs. 10 lakh	25 per cent of project cost.
		Above Rs. 10 lakh and up to Rs. 25 lakh.	Rs. 2.5 lakh plus 10 per cent of balance project cost

1	2	3	4
2.	SC/ST/OBC/Women/PC/ Ex-Servicemen/NE Region/Hill areas	Up to Rs. 10 lakh Above Rs. 10 lakh and up to Rs. 25 lakh.	30 per cent of project cost. Rs. 3 lakh plus 10 per cent of balance project cost.

Note: SC/ST-Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes; OBC-Other Backward Classes; PC-Physically Challenged; NE-North Eastern

Besides, the Government has also been implementing the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY), in both rural and urban areas (approximately fifty per cent of the units established are estimated to be in rural areas), for providing self-employment opportunities to educated unemployed youth. This too is a credit-linked subsidy scheme and is implemented through the District Industries Centres of the States and Union Territories, with the loans being provided by banks. Under the PMRY, projects costing upto upto Rs. 1 lakh for business sector and upto Rs. 2 lakh in other sectors are eligible for assistance, with the subsidy being limited to 15 per cent of the project cost, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 7,500/-. Eligible persons can join together in a partnership to get assistance for projects upto Rs. 10 lakh. The margin money contribution from the beneficiary varies from 5 per cent to 16.25 per cent of the project cost so as to make the sum of the Government subsidy and beneficiary's own contribution equal to 20 per cent of the project cost.

(d) Under the REGP, the target for 2005-06 is to assist in setting up 28873 units for creating 5.5 lakh additional employment opportunities. Similarly, under the PMRY, the target for 2005-06 is to assist in setting up 2.5 lakh units for creating 3.75 lakh job opportunities (with approximately fifty per cent of the units in rural areas).

BOT Route for Road Projects

4949. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has decided that all future road construction projects will be implemented through the Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) route as reported in the *Hindu* dated March 22,2005;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the policy of the Government in this regard;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to attract private capital in this area; and

(e) the extent to which the said decision will be helpful to meet the infrastructural as well as strategic requirements of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No, Sir. However, to augment the resources required for development and maintenance of National Highways, the participation of private sector under Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) mechanism with viability gap funding is being encouraged.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The National Highways Act, 1956 was amended in June 1995 to empower Central Government to enter into an agreement with any person or private enterprise for development and maintenance of National Highways. Several incentives have been announced by the Government to attract the private sector participation which includes the following:

1. Declaration of road sector as an industry;
2. Provision of capital grants subsidy up to 40% of project cost to enhance viability of the projects on case to case basis;
3. Duty free import of certain identified high quality construction plants and equipments;
4. 100% tax exemption in any consecutive 10 years out of 20 years;
5. Provision of encumbrance-free site for work, *i.e.* the Government shall meet all expenses relating to land and other pre-construction activities;

6. Foreign Direct Investment upto 100% in road sector;
7. Easier External Commercial Borrowing Norms;
8. Higher concession period, up to 30 years;
9. Right to collect and retain toll.

(e) Augmentation of Financial resources as well as technology upgradation can be facilitated through the larger involvement of private sector.

[Translation]

Research on Medicines for Incurable Diseases

4950. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is laying emphasis on research on medicines used for treatment of incurable diseases;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) According to the information made available by the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), funds have been provided to pharmaceutical R&D through a Technology Development Board and pharmaceutical development fund through Science & Technology Department. Enhanced the funds are also made available to the industry and industry linked academia. Infectious diseases and excessive population growth continue to constitute the major priorities of medical research. In recent years, with increasing life span the burden of non-communicable diseases has increased significantly. Hence research has been intensified progressively on cardiovascular diseases, metabolic and neurological disorders, liver diseases, cancer etc. The ICMR has also consolidated its research on important communicable diseases such as tuberculosis, leprosy, diarrhoeal diseases, malaria, filariasis and AIDS. Research on traditional medicines/herbal remedies has been revived with a disease oriented approach. Council has set up a sub-committee of experts, which examines the data generated from various institutions and companies on the investigational new drugs. So far 15 such applications have been evaluated for phase 1 clinical trials for the

treatment of various diseases including new drugs for migrane, diabetes, benign prostatic hyperplasia etc. The ICMR has also been helping Drug Controller General (India) (DCGI) for evaluation of proposals for permission and marketing of various drugs through its Toxicology Review Panel. Research has been funded for so many years in the area of pharmacology and many new molecules have been generated for such diseases. Efforts are on developing drugs from synthetic herbal and biotechnology modes and taking them through preclinical and clinical trials to enable these to reach the market at the earliest to benefit the suffering humanity. With the concerted efforts of experts and investigators, the national facilities under the programmes of pharmacology and traditional medicine have been set up within last 5 years for testing the preclinical toxicity, safety and efficacy of the new products.

Apart from the above traditional medicine programme has also been developed by the Council with the help of experts. Significant achievement in this regard has been made which include development of Ksharsootra (medicated thread for treatment of anal fistula) and evaluation of Vijayasar for validating antidiabetic activity.

[English]

Increase in Earthquake Tremors

4951. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:
SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there had been increase in earthquake tremors immediately after the Tsunami disaster;

(b) if so, the number of tremors recorded thereafter;

(c) the highest frequency of tremors occurring on a particular day;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up a Seismological Research Institute in Tsunami affected and other coastal States;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the extent to which such Institutes will be useful in mitigation the loss of human life and property in future Tsunami disasters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Normally every large earthquake is followed by aftershock activity.

(b) and (c) Between 26.12.2004 and 25.4.2005, India Meteorological Department (IMD) has recorded three hundred and six aftershocks of magnitude 5.0 and above. The highest frequency of tremors of magnitude 5.0 and above was recorded on 26th December, 2004.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) There are a number of institutions already engaged in studies related to earthquakes. They will also now initiate Tsunami related research.

Funds for HIV/AIDS

4952. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the United Kingdom has agreed to provide assistance of several crores to strengthen the AIDS control programme in India;

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

(c) whether the Government has also received assistance from other countries under the AIDS programme during each of the last three years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which the funds been utilised under the said programmes, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Department for International Development (DFID) U.K. is one of the bilateral Partners for National AIDS Control Programme II. They have now enhance their assistance from 28.10 million pounds (for the period 1999-2004) to about 123.74 million pounds (including 7.26 million pounds through UN Theme Group to support NACP-II) to support the scaling up of activities for Prevention and Control of HIV/AIDS and other Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD). This will be available from January, 2005 to 31st March, 2007. Out of the above funds an amount of 44.04 million pounds will be extended as Technical Cooperation fund which will be managed directly by DFID.

(c) and (d) Assistance for implementation of National AIDS Control Programme has also been received from USA and Canada through their funding agencies USAIDS and CIDA. The assistance received for the last three years and the expenditure incurred are indicated below.

(Rs. In lakhs)

State	Release during 2002-03	Total Expdr.	Release during 2003-04	Total Expdr.	Release during 2004-05	Total Expdr.
USAID assisted Projects						
APAC Project (Tamilnadu)	725.00	725.00	1091.00	891.00	1684.00	1684.00
Project AVERT (Maharashtra)	665.00	665.00	600.00	550.00	885.00	485.00
CIDA assisted ICHAP Project						
Karnataka	50.00	110.49	150.00	444.62	200.00	0.00
Rajasthan	0.00	15.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

[*Translation*]

Officers belonging to SCs/STs/OBCs

4953. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of IAS, IPS and IFS officers belonging to SCs/STs and other backward classes as on date;

(b) whether their representation in the said services is not as per their population; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHAURI):

(a) to (c) The information is being collected.

[*English*]

Indian Participation in Arab League Summit

4954. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian Delegation participated in the recently held Arab League Summit for the first time;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India and the League signed a Memorandum of Understanding in 2002 for cooperation and structured consultations;

(d) if so, the progress made since the MOU was signed; and

(e) the further steps taken or suggested in the Summit for increasing cooperation and business between the two?

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

(b) At the invitation of the Government of Algeria, a 5-member Indian delegation led by the Minister of State of External Affairs, Shri E. Ahamed and including the Special Envoy on West Asia and MEPP Ambassador C.R. Gharekhan participated in the Arab League Summit as

an Observer. The Summit was held on 22-23 March, 2005 in Algiers.

(c) Yes, Sir. An MoU between India and League of Arab States was signed on 6th March, 2002 in Cairo.

(d) Since the signing of MoU, regular consultations have been held with the League of Arab States in May, 2003 and June, 2004 on issues of mutual concern and interest.

(e) India's first ever participation at the Summit was greatly appreciated by the host country and other Arab League member-countries. The Saudi Foreign Minister called India's participation 'historic'. MOS (EA) used his presence at the Summit to call on/interact with Heads of Delegations of a large number of Arab League member-countries (Foreign Ministers of Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, Palestine etc.) and other dignitaries including Secretary General Arab League Amre Moussa, UNSG Special Envoy Lakhdar Brahimi etc. He also had interactions with leaders of observer delegations and with Algerian dignitaries, including a number of Algerian Ministers, on bilateral, regional and multilateral issues. He further had interactions and informal meetings with several Heads of Arab League Governments including President of Palestine Authority, Prime Minister of Kuwait, Heads of States of Egypt, Sudan, Libya, Foreign Ministers of Yemen, UAE, Morocco etc. on the sidelines of the Conference. He also presented a special message from Prime Minister to the President of Algeria and had a separate discussion with him.

Both in his meetings with leaders of Arab League member-countries as also in the statement made by him at the opening plenary, MOS (EA) emphasized the importance which was being attached by the Government in India to further strengthening the fraternal bonds with Arab countries as enshrined in the National Common Minimum Programme of the Government in India. MOS (EA) highlighted the great complementarity existing between the economies of India and the Arab World. India's economic reforms and vast markets offered fresh openings for mutually beneficial ventures. He expressed India's readiness to enhance cooperation by sharing with the Arab countries its experience and expertise in institution and capacity building, governance, science and technology including information technology and biotechnology, health care and higher education and underlined the appointment of the Special Envoy for West Asia and the MEPP by the Government.

GOI had appointed a Special Envoy to West Asia and Middle East Peace Process to underline the Government's policy.

Eradication of Leprosy

4955. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India remains among the high prevalence countries regarding the leprosy as reported in the *Hindu* dated March 22, 2005;

(b) whether the medical rehabilitation of leprosy patients is still a major problem;

(c) if so, whether the Government has worked out any policy in collaboration with WHO in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to eradicate leprosy in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Currently nine countries including India have yet to achieve leprosy elimination. However, India is on course to achieve the goal of leprosy by December 2005, as set by the National Health Policy.

(b) No Sir. The number of cases with deformities due to leprosy is showing a steady decline over last years as shown below:

Year	No. of deformity cases detected among new cases
2000-01	12934
2001-02	12951
2002-03	8526
2003-04	5302
2004-05	3812

(c) and (d) The following services are provided free of cost under the NLEP to all deformity cases.

Reconstructive Surgery for correction of deformities arising from leprosy. These are provided free of cost at 41 Hospitals run by/supported by ILEP (International Leprosy NGOs) in the country, and also by Regional Leprosy Training and Research Institute, Raipur (Chhattisgarh) and Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute, Chengalpattu (Tamil Nadu) and by few medical colleges.

Special Footwear (Microcellular Rubber) are provided free of cost to needy patients by the NGO Hospitals mentioned at C and D (i) above; the same are also provided by all the District Leprosy Societies in the country;

All General Health Care Staff in the country is being provided training in prevention of deformities and care.

(e) The Government of India is implementing the National Leprosy Eradication Programme for the elimination of Leprosy from the country. NLEP is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme being implemented in all the States. The details of the scheme are:

- (i) Decentralization & Institutional Development under which State Leprosy Societies have been formed in 27 major States and District Leprosy Societies in all the Districts in the country which are responsible for proper planning, implementation, monitoring & timely corrective action.
- (ii) Integration of Leprosy Services with General Health care system in the country for better outreach & utilization of services by community.
- (iii) Early Leprosy Case Detection and Free Multi-Drug Therapy to all patients through all Govt. Primary Health Centres, dispensaries and Hospitals in the country.
- (iv) Intensified Public Awareness Campaigns through Mass Media as well as local media at periphery.
- (v) Training of General Health Care Staff in leprosy and in disability prevention & Care.

Creation of Special Economic Regions

4956. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission proposes to create special economic regions in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has considered the suggestions made by the Planning Commission; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M. V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Planning Commission has not proposed the creation of Special Economic Regions (SER). SER is a concept suggested by a team of NRI professionals who made a presentation on "India FDI project", in December 2004.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

Use of Cement for Roads and Highways

4957. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether experts have pointed out a number of drawbacks of using cement for construction of roads and highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering any alternative of cement; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) No such opinion has been received from experts. However, there are certain advantages like longer life, better road condition and ease in maintenance and certain drawbacks like the higher initial cost, susceptibility to skidding and higher noise etc. in the uses of the cement concrete roads.

(c) and (d) Only proven materials are being used for construction of roads. These are bitumen, cement and

stone aggregates. Modifiers for bitumen, geo-textiles and fly ash have been recently introduced in road construction.

Computerisation of Post Offices

4958. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:
SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any programme for computerisation and modernisation of post offices in various parts of the country during current plan;

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

(c) the number of post offices in which Multi Purpose Counter Machines have been set up in various States;

(d) the details of the funds allocated during 2004-2005 for computerisation and modernisation of Post Offices, State-wise; and

(e) the actual expenditure incurred thereon; State-wise;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government has an approved plan for computerization of 7700 large Post Offices in all States during the current Five Year Plan period. 2372 Post Offices have been provided with computers up to the year 2004-2005. The State-wise details are enclosed as statement.

(c) All computerized Post Offices in different States, as in the statement, have Multi Purpose Counter Machines.

(d) State-wise details of funds allocated during 2004-2005 for computerization of Post Offices are enclosed on statement.

(e) Funds allotted, as shown in the Statement, have largely been incurred in all States in 2004-2005.

Statement

State-wise Number of Post Offices where Computers have been provided and Funds Allotted for Computerisation of Post Offices during 2004-2005.

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	No. of Post Offices provided with computers	Funds allotted for computerisation (Rupees in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	170	951
2.	Assam	110	511
3.	Bihar	57	344
4.	Chhattisgarh	44	233
5.	Delhi	150	654
6.	Gujarat	131	615
7.	Himachal Pradesh	48	236
8.	Haryana	40	161
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	68	302
10.	Jharkhand	33	156
11.	Kerala	173	843
12.	Karnataka	137	619
13.	Madhya Pradesh	61	261
14.	Maharashtra #	252	1272
15.	North East ##	65	257
16.	Orissa	60	257
17.	Punjab	54	202
18.	Rajasthan	163	847
19.	Tamil Nadu	225	1076
20.	Uttar Pradesh	114	693
21.	Uttaranchal	31	151
22.	West Bengal	186	1012
	Total	2372	11653

#Includes Goa

##Includes Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram & Manipur

Plan to Save Lives of Accident Victims

4959. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India in association with NGOs has prepared any plan to train villagers residing along the highways to save lives of accident victims;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the said plan will be implemented along all important national highways throughout the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) NHAI has taken a number of measures for accident reduction such as provision of service roads, underpasses, safety barriers, flyover, improved signs and markings etc. An NGO has been engaged on Gurgaon-Amer Section of HN-8 for community based initiatives for reducing road accident mortality & morbidity. One of the objectives of the work is to generate awareness to sensitise community including villagers on the road accident issues and to form training groups with basic life saving techniques for rescue and timely help of road accident victims.

(d) NGO's are being encouraged to take up awareness programme on road safety. It is also proposed to engage consultants/NGOs to educate people residing along National Highways pertaining to Golden Quadrilateral on road safety issues as a part of Road Safety-Public Education programme with World Bank funding.

[Translation]

Complaints Received in PMO

4960. SHRI RAJENDER KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the average number of complaints received by the Prime Minister Office per month;

(b) the number of complaints received during the last six months and the complaints that have been redressed;

(c) the number of complaints pending as on date and the time since when they are pending;

(d) the nature of complaints and the number of complaints relating to Delhi;

(e) the steps taken to ensure speedy redressal of grievances in a time-bound manner;

(f) whether the Government proposes to set up public complaints redressal machinery at Block/district level;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHAURI):

(a) The average number of petitions/complaints regarding public grievances received every month in Public Wing of Prime Minister's Office for the last six months was about 5700.

(b) and (c) The total number of petitions received during the last 6 months w.e.f. 1.10.2004 to 31.3.2005 was 34,249. All the petitions/complaints were scrutinized in Prime Minister's Office and were forwarded for appropriate action to the concerned authorities.

(d) The number of petitions received from Delhi was 3722. These petitions mainly related to law and order, complaints against public servants, unemployment, service related grievances, complaints against police officials, allotment of flats/plots, civic facilities, allotment of shops/kiosks, etc.

(e) to (h) The State Governments had adopted an Action Plan for Effective and Responsive Administration in the Chief Ministers' Conference held on May 24, 1997, organized by the Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances, Government of India. This Plan enjoined that all State Govts would publicize widely, the facilities at various levels for prompt and effective redress of public grievances from the secretariat downwards to the village level. The State Governments are required to decide the measures for streamlining them with a build-

in system for effective redress of grievances. The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances issues instructions to State Governments for prompt redress of public grievances in a time bound manner from time to time.

[English]

Eradication of Poverty and Hunger

4961. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether all countries resolved in the United Nations General Assembly to work towards eradication of extreme poverty and hunger;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has formulated and implemented any plan as per the UN resolution to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to eradicate poverty and hunger?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M. V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In September 2000, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted the 'United Nations Millennium Declaration'. As per para 12 of the Declaration, "We" (Heads of State and Government) "resolve therefore to create an environment—at the national and global levels alike—which is conducive to development and to the elimination of poverty." The declaration raised a number of other issues that culminated in the inclusion of several development objectives in the "Millennium Development Goals" that has 8 goals and 18 targets. Goal 1 and targets 1 and 2 are concerned with eradication of extreme poverty and hunger. Target 1 states, "Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$ 1 a day". Target 2 states, "Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger".

(c) and (d) The Tenth Five year Plan aims at reducing the proportion of people living below the poverty line from 26 percent in 1999-2000 to 11 percent by the end

of 2011-12. This is clearly more ambitious, than what is being aimed by the Millennium Development Goals.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The policy for alleviation of poverty in the country revolves around three-pronged strategy. This includes: (i) acceleration of economic growth, (ii) human and social development through literacy, education, health, nutrition, meeting of the minimum needs, elevation of social and economic status of the weaker sections of the society, etc.; and (iii) direct attack on poverty through employment and income generating programmes and assets-building for the poor including subsidized foodgrains to the poor. The major schemes and programmes targeted to reduce poverty include Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), National Food for Works Programme (NFFWP), Swarn Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY).

Plans for Building Rural India

4962. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the time-bound plans for building rural India pertaining to irrigation, roads, housing, water supply, Telecom connectivity and electrification by 2009;

(b) whether the proposal for inclusion of plans in remaining period of the Tenth Five Year Plan is under the consideration of the Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) Bharat Nirman has been conceived as a business plan, to be implemented over a period of four years, for building infrastructure, especially in rural India. It has six components, namely, irrigation, roads, water supply, housing, rural electrification and rural telecom connectivity. The goals to be achieved by the year 2009 for each of the components are:

- (i) To bring an additional one crore hectares under assured irrigation;
- (ii) To connect all villages that have a population of 1000 (or 500 in hilly/tribal areas) with a road;

(iii) To construct 60 lakh additional houses for the poor;

(iv) To provide drinking water to the remaining 74000 habitations that are uncovered;

(v) To reach electricity to the remaining 1,25,000 villages and offer electricity connection to 2.3 crore households; and

(vi) To give telephone connectivity to the remaining 66,822 villages.

(b) and (c) The Mid-Term Appraisal of the Tenth Five Year plan is presently under finalisation.

Amendment in CSMA, Rules

4963. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government Employees covered under the Central Services Medical Attendance, Rules 1944 are allowed medical attendance from their respective authorised Medical Attendants only for 10-day period of all types of diseases including the diseases which require medication for months together or longer duration and which are by their nature incurable.

(b) if so, the rationale behind this; and

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to amend the CSMA, Rules;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Sir. The beneficiaries of Central Services (Medical Attendance). Rules, 1944 [CS (MA) Rules, 1944] are allowed to avail of OPD treatment from their respective Authorised Medical Attendants (AMA) only for first ten days for any particular spell of a disease.

(b) Most of the diseases get cured in the period of first ten days. In case the disease is not cured within this period or there is need for specialized treatment, the AMA is required to refer the case to the Government Hospital/Private recognised Hospital for further management of the disease.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government for comprehensive amendment of CS (MA) Rules, 1944. However, a Group has been constituted in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare of Government of India to look into the matter of rationalization of rates under Central Government Health Scheme and those under CS (MA) Rules, 1944.

(e) The provisions under CS (MA) Rules, 1944 provide sufficient facilities to the beneficiaries of these Rules. However, whenever there is any need to make additional provisions, the same is done in the form of Government of India decisions from time to time.

[*Translation*]

Mobile Services in U.P.

4964. SHRI PARASNATH YADAV:
SHRI SITA RAM YADAV:
SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA:

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

(a) whether the BSNL has introduced mobile services in Uttar Pradesh particularly in the backward areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the areas in the country particularly in Uttar Pradesh which have not yet been linked with mobile services alongwith the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which such areas are likely to be linked with mobile service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) to (d) As per the terms and conditions of the license for Cellular Mobile Telephone (CMTS), an operator for Telecom Circle Service Area is required to cover 10% of the District Head Quarters in the service area within one year and 50% of the District Head Quarter within 3 years. The licensee is also permitted to cover any other town in a District in lieu of District Headquarters. The choice of District Head Quarters/Towns to be covered and further expansion beyond 50% District Head Quarters/Towns shall lie with the licensee depending upon their business decision. It is not mandatory under the CMTS license agreement to cover 100% of the service area. Bharat Sanchar Nigam

Limited (BSNL) has already introduced mobile service in 518 towns including all District Headquarters (DHQs), 264 Tehsil headquarters and 5305 Kilometers of Highways/Railways routes in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

BSNL is in the process of expanding its cellular network up to Tehsil headquarters and has planned to extend the coverage up to Block headquarters and other important towns based on commercial viability during financial year (2005-06).

Survey regarding Tsunami

4965. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted by the Ministry of Science and Technology for the safety of the people inhabiting coastal areas after the devastating Tsunami waves struck these areas;

(b) if so, the details of;

(c) the amount allocated to the Indian scientists for this survey;

(d) whether the scientists have taken assistance from the foreign scientists/specialists;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps proposed to be taken to check soil erosion in coastal areas due to Tsunami waves?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Department of Science & Technology has constituted a team of scientific experts to study the submergence, tidal pattern and seismic pattern to help locate places for resettlement in Andaman & Nicobar region. The scientific team has collected data and information leading to help in deciding the safe areas of resettlement in Andman & Nicobar Islands. The Committee has re-emphasized the need to keep habilitation upto 500 m to 1000 m away from the sea shore in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands. An amount of approximately, Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been spent for carrying out the scientific survey in Andaman & Nicobar region.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) They were only inducted for consultation & did not participate in the field surveys.

(f) The work related to planning, implementation and execution of schemes related to prevention of soil erosion are the responsibility of State Government.

[English]

US Co-operation in Nuclear Energy Field

4566. SHRI ANIRUDH PRASAD ALIAS SADHU
YADAV:
SHRI RAJNARAYAN BUDHOLIA:
SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA:
SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:
KUNWAR MANVENDRA SINGH:
SHRI E. PONNUSWAMY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S. administration is willing to extend co-operation in the field of Nuclear Energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government plans to renew talks with other nuclear powers for supply of Nuclear energy technology;

(d) if so, the names of the countries likely to be consulted for acquiring nuclear technology;

(e) the benefits likely to be derived therefrom and sectors where this technology is proposed to be used;

(f) the impact this is likely to have on India's stand on NPT;

(g) whether the Government proposes to invite foreign companies for generating additional nuclear power in the country;

(h) if so, whether India is required to sign the NPT for this purpose; and

(i) if not, the manner in which the Government is likely to overcome this situation;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (i) During the visit of External Affairs Minister to Washington D.C. on 14-15 April 2005, the India-US Energy Dialogue has been announced which would be led by the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission Dr. Montek Singh Ahluwalia, and the US Energy Secretary Samuel Bodman. The main components of this dialogue would include civil nuclear energy, hydrocarbons and cleaner technologies. Government is engaged in a dialogue with key interlocutors such as Russia and France for furthering cooperation in the energy sector, including nuclear energy. Government has placed considerable importance on nuclear energy in its energy mix, as it provides a cheap and clean source of energy. In order to facilitate international cooperation in nuclear energy, India will not change its policy on the NPT. Any programme for such cooperation will be pursued in a manner consistent with the requirements of our national security.

Biotechnology Project for SCs/STs Farmers

4967. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Biotechnology has sanctioned a project involving Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes farmers from selected villages of Vidarbha region of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount sanctioned for the project; and

(d) the agency selected for implementation of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Yes Sir;

(b) Seven projects have been sanctioned on various employment and income generation activities *viz.* biofertilizers, vermicomposting, organic farming, biocontrol agents, value addition, dairy development and aquafarming in six districts of Vidarbha region in Nagpur, Wardha, Washim, Yeotmal, Amaravati and Chandrapur;

(c) An amount of Rs. 86.90 lakh has been sanctioned for the implementation of these projects;

(d) The agencies selected for implementation of these projects are: Rajiv Gandhi Vikas Biotechnology Centre, Nagpur, Department of Biotechnology, Agnihotri College of Science, Wardha; Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Karda, Wasim; Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Amravati; National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur; College of Dairy Technology, Pusad, Yeotmal; and an NGO—Action for Rural Development (AFORD), Brahmपुरi, Chandrapur.

Cellular Mobile Telephone Services of MTNL

4968. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the MTNL has failed to achieve its own targets in Cellular Mobile Telephone Services (CMTS) relating to growth in subscriber base and generation of revenues;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the MTNL has also failed in achieving the target of other physical and financial parameters relating to procurement, installation, commissioning and performance of various equipment;

(d) if so, whether the MTNL has suffered a loss of Rs. 97.20 crore; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Scarcity of SIM Cards in Rajasthan

4969. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the status of mobile phone SIM Cards in Rajasthan;

(b) whether there is any restriction for issuing SIM Cards during the last six months; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which the SIM Cards are likely to be made available for sale?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) There are 16,60,971 mobile subscribers including 11,88,418 GSM phones using SIM Cards in Rajasthan as on 28.2.2005.

(b) and (c) There is no scarcity of mobile phone SIM Cards in Rajasthan. Post-paid mobile connections of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) are available on demand. However, release of new pre-paid mobile connections by BSNL in Rajasthan is being controlled since last six months due to network capacity constraints. In this regard, BSNL is taking action for augmenting its mobile network in Rajasthan by 8.5 Lakhs during 2005 to meet the overwhelming demand and the new pre-paid mobile connections of BSNL are expected to be available from June 2005 onwards.

[English]

SWOT Analysis of Agro and Rural Industries

4970. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA:
SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Standing Committee on Industry has recommended to undertake assessment of SWOT analysis of agro and rural industries to remove problems being faced by agro and rural industries;

(b) whether the Committee also recommended to formulate strategy to combat the negative impact of globalization and liberalization;

(c) whether the Committee further recommended to undertake policy initiative and policy amendments vis-a-vis changing market economy; and

(d) if so, the action taken on the above stated recommendations and the details of the benefits accrued therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The agro and rural industries (ARI) sector mainly consists of khadi and village (including cottage) industries and coir industries. The products of the ARI sector are thus traditional, location specific and indigenous.

The Government in the Ministry of ARI and its various agencies have undertaken several studies of the schemes in their fold, assess the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats being faced by the ARI sector and address the problems and constraints. In the recent past, such studies of the Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP), village industries, minimum export

price (MEP) scheme of coir products, Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana (PMRY), etc., have been taken up.

The Government has been providing support to the sector to help it remain competitive and export-oriented in the globalising economy. These measures include providing facilities for quality control of products, financial assistance for participation in national and international exhibitions, assistance for technology upgradation, research and development, etc. As a result, indicators like generation of employment under the REGP and PMRY, production in the khadi and village industries (KVI) sector, exports by the coir sector, etc., have been showing a growing trend over the past few years, as summarized in the table below:

Growth Trends in ARI Sector

Sl. No.	Year	REGP (employment —lakh persons)	PMRY (employment —lakh persons)	KVI products (value in Rs. crore)	Coir products (value in Rs. crore)	Coir products (export in Rs. crore)
1.	2001-02	3.43	2.85	7140.52	1320.00	320.58
2.	2002-03	3.61	2.86	8569.37	1490.00	352.70
3.	2003-04	4.71	3.25	9681.77	1750.00	407.49

Note—Figures for 2004-05 not yet fully available.

Ad-valorem Tax Regime in Delhi

4971. SHRI E. PONNUSWAMY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has accorded approval for introduction of ad-valorem tax regime in Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof;

(c) the likely impact on consumers as a result of the said tax;

(d) the financial benefits likely to be accrued to the UT Government therefrom; and

(e) the manner in which the Government plans to compensate losses caused to the Union Territory of Delhi due to delay in grant of approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) The Ministry had conveyed in November, 2004 its 'No Objection' to Ministry of Home Affairs on the Delhi Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2004 which inter-alia contained a proposal for introduction of Ad-valorem Tax on private non-transport vehicles.

(c) and (d) Levy/collection of Road Tax comes under the purview of the State Government. The impact of levy of such Ad-valorem taxes on motor vehicles as also the likely benefits to the Government of NCT of Delhi has to be assessed by Govt. of NCT of Delhi.

(e) Does not arise in view of (a) & (b) above.

Rise in Sea Water Level

4972. DR. K. DHANARAJU: Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study regarding increase in the level of sea water as a result of melting of snow in the Antarctic Region causing high tidal waves; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) No sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Telephone Facility to Village Panchayats

4973. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided telephone facility to all village panchayats of the country;

(b) if so, the number of village panchayats where telephone facility has not been provided so far, particularly in Maharashtra, Uttaranchal, Gujarat and Orissa, District-wise;

(c) the time by which the telephone facility is likely to be provided to all the village panchayats of these States; and

(d) the funds allocate in the current budget in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHAMAD): (a) and (b) No, Sir. 11,277 Gram Panchayats in the country have not been provided with Village Public Telephone (VPT) facility so far. This includes 2,020 Gram Panchayats of Maharashtra, 910 of Uttaranchal, 790 of Gujarat and 133 of Orissa. The District-wise details in respect of these States is enclosed as Statement.

(c) It has been planned to provide telephone facility to all the Gram Panchayats in the country through provision of VPTs in a phased manner by November, 2007.

(d) For provision of VPTs in the uncovered villages, a provision of approximately Rs. 180 crore has been

made by the officer of Administrator Universal Service Obligation (USO) Fund in the year 2005-06.

Statement

District-wise details of Gram Panchayat Villages yet to be provided with Telephone facility

S. No.	Name of the District	Total Number of Gram Panchayats yet to be provided with telecom facility
1	2	3
	Maharashtra	
1.	Ahmednagar	19
2.	Akola	16
3.	Amravati	73
4.	Beed	31
5.	Bhandara	4
6.	Buldhana	45
7.	Chandrapur	48
8.	Dhule	33
9.	Gadchiroli	95
10.	Gondia	50
11.	Hingoli	10
12.	Kalyan	95
13.	Latur	75
14.	Nagpur	23
15.	Nanded	63
16.	Nandurbar	34
17.	Osmanabad	76
18.	Parbhani	81
19.	Pune	145
20.	Raigad	75

1	2	3	1	2	3
21.	Ratnagiri	315	6.	Godhra	205
22.	Sangli	21	7.	Jamnagar	32
23.	Satara	319	8.	Junagarh	22
24.	Sindhudurg	168	9.	Kheda	2
25.	Wardha	25	10.	Mehsana	6
26.	Yeotmal	81	11.	Palanpur	7
Total		2,020	12.	Rajkot	7
Uttaranchal			13.	Surat	84
1.	Almora	7	14.	UT	1
2.	Bageshwar	3	15.	Vadodara	102
3.	Champawat	5	16.	Valsad	83
4.	Pithoragarh	11	Total		790
5.	Dehradun	28	Orissa		
6.	Nainital	36	1.	Angul	4
7.	U.S. Nagar	2	2.	Bolangir	2
8.	New Tehri	174	3.	Boudh	1
9.	Uttar Kashi	58	4.	Cuttack	3
10.	Pauri	265	5.	Dhankanal	1
11.	Chamoli	150	6.	Deogarh	2
12.	Rudraprayag	171	7.	Gajapati	5
Total		910	8.	Ganjam	1
Gujarat			9.	Jajpur	2
1.	Ahmedabad	49	10.	Jharsuguda	2
2.	Amreli	47	11.	Kalahandi	14
3.	Bhavnagar	78	12.	Koraput	21
4.	Bharuch	25	13.	Malkangiri	12
5.	Bhuj	40	14.	Mayurbhanj	5

1	2	3
15	Nayagarh	3
16	Nuapara	8
17	Nowrangpur	1
18	Phulbani	22
19	Rayagada	19
20	Sambalpur	2
21	Sundargarh	3
Total		133

**Bidding for Construction Works in
NH Programme, PH-III**

4974. SHRI ANIRUDH PRASAD ALIAS SADHU
YADAV:
SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has invited bidding for award of constructing stretches in National Highway Programme, PH-III;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether responsibility will be fixed for the undue delay in awarding this contract; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Upgradation of 4000 km of National Highways under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phase IIIA has been approved. Bids are being invited in a phased manner. So far, bids for nineteen approved sections of National Highways under the projects have been invited.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) There is no undue delay in award of works, as the NHDP Phase-IIIA has been approved in the month of March 2005.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, for your information, I want to briefly recapitulate the main items of business transacted by the House during the previous week, that is, from 19th to 21st April, 2005.

Out of the 80 Starred Questions admitted, 08 were answered orally. Replies to the remaining Starred Questions along with the replies to 920 Unstarred Questions were laid on the Table.

During the period as many as 12 matters of urgent public importance were raised after the Question Hour. Also, 11 matters were raised under Rule 377.

The House spent three hours and forty minutes on the discussion and passing of the Demands for Grants (Railways) for 2005-2006; the Government Resolution moved by Shri Lalu Prasad, Minister of Railways, regarding rate of dividend payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues; and the Appropriation (Railways) No. 2, Bill, 2005. The House also devoted five hours thirty-seven minutes to the discussion on the Demands for Grants for 2005-2006 under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture.

The Departmentally Related Standing Committees presented 38 Reports to the House.

Hon. Members, during the previous week we lost about eight hours of precious time due to interruptions and disorderly behaviour of some Members of the House.

I would, therefore, once again urge the leaders of all parties and each and every Member of the House to co-operate with the Chair in smoothly conducting the business.

12.04 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): I beg to lay on the Table-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bose Institute, Kolkata, for the year 2002-2003, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Bose Institute, Kolkata, for the year 2003-2004.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT 1969/05]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Bangalore, for the year 2003-2004, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Bangalore, for the year 2003-2004.

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT 1970/05]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): I beg to lay on the Table-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Nursing Council, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Nursing Council, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT 1971/05]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Acharya Tulsi Regional Cancer Treatment and Research Institute (Regional Cancer Centre), Bikaner, for the year 2003-2004, along with 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 (Regional Cancer Centre), Bikaner, for the year 2003-2004.

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT 1972/05]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 2003-2004.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 2003-2004, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and research, Chadigarh, for the year 2003-2004.

(6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT 1973/05]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in

Yoga and Naturopathy, New Delhi, for the year 2002-2003, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, New Delhi, for the year 2002-2003.
- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in the Library. *See* No. LT 1974/05]

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): On behalf of Shri K.H. Muniyappa, I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) A copy of the Central Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Rules, 2005 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 165 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th March, 2005 under sub-section (4) section 212 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in the Library. *See* No. LT 1975/05]

- (2) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 320(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 2005 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 76(E) dated the 20th January, 2005 issued under section 3 of the Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002.

[Placed in the Library. *See* No. LT 1976/05]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956:
- (i) S.O. 1317(E) and S.O. 1318(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd December, 2004 regarding acquisition of land, specified therein, for the public purpose of building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 45 (Tindivanam-Villupuram-Tiruchirappalli section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (ii) S.O. 1368(E) and S.O. 1369(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th December, 2004

regarding acquisition of land, specified therein, for the public purpose of building (widening) of National Highway No. 7A (Palayamkottai to Thoothukudi section) in Tirunelveli District in the State of Tamil Nadu.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in the Library. *See* No. LT 1977/05]

12.04¹/₂ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Eighth Report

[*English*]

SHRI CHARNJIT SINGH ATWAL (Phillaur): I beg to present the Eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

MR. SPEAKER: Item No. 6—Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra—Not present;

Dr. M. Jagannath—Not present. It will remain pending.

12.05 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Fourth Report and Minutes

[*English*]

SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN (Tripura East): Sir, I beg to present a copy of the Fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes including Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes including Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto on the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs on "Atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Pattern of Social Crimes towards them".

12.05¹/₂ hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS
FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE**

Minutes

[English]

SHRI RAJESH VERMA (Sitapur): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the 3rd sitting of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House held on 18 March, 2005.

12.06 hrs.

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOOD,
CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC
DISTRIBUTION**

Fourth to Seventh Reports

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Sir, I beg to present a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution (2004-05):

- (1) Fourth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the First Report on Demands for Grants (2004-05) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distributions);
 - (2) Fifth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the Second Report on Demands for Grants (2004-05) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs);
 - (3) Sixth Report on Demands for Grants (2005-06) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution); and
 - (4) Seventh Report on Demands for Grants (2005-06) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs).
-

12.06¹/₂ hrs.

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON HUMAN
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

One Hundred Sixty-First Report

[English]

PROF. BASUDEB BARMAN (Mathurapur): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the One Hundred Sixty-first Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Human Resource Development on "The University of Allahabad Bill 2004".

12.07 hrs.

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE**

Seventh to Ninth Reports

[English]

DR. CHINTA MOHAN (Tirupati): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare:

- (1) Seventh Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2005-2006) of the Department of Health;
- (2) Eighth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2005-2006) of the Department of Family Welfare; and
- (3) Ninth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2005-2006) of the Department of AYUSH.

12.07¹/₂ hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Coir Board

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): I beg to state:

"That in pursuance of the rule 4(1)(e) of the Coir Industry Rules, 1954, the Members of this House do

proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Coir Board, for a term to be specified by the Central Government”.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That in pursuance of the rule 4(1)(e) of the Coir Industry Rules, 1954, the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Coir Board, for a term to be specified by the Central Government”.

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Masood, you have not given any notice and so I cannot allow you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD (Saharanpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir I have written a letter to you. You are protector of our rights. I am one of the Senior most Members. 12 months have passed but I have not been allotted a house....(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

...(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER: You may please wait. After I get through other matters, I will try to accommodate you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Since I have not been allotted a house, I have to come from Noida and consequently my Parliamentary work suffers(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a matter to be raised in this House.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: I have written letter to you and to hon. Prime Minister as well. ...(*Interruptions*)

*Not recorded.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You may kindly see me in my chamber for this.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, people should get inexpensive and timely justice but they do not. As per an estimate approximately 2.5 crore cases are pending in various courts in the country. A scheme was formulated in 2002 for fast disposal of pending cases. An it was decided to set up Fast Track Courts for ensuring Fast disposal of cases. Eleventh Finance Commission made a provision of Rs. 502 crore for this purpose. It was decided to set up 1734 Fast tract courts out of which, 1699 such courts have been set up so far. These courts were to dispose of 12,58,000 cases by 31 March 2004. Out of these over 6 lakh cases were disposed of. Funds allocated by 11th Finance Commission exhausted upto 31st March, 2005.

12th Finance Commission has not made further provision of funds to continue this scheme. It is quite sad that even the Ministry of Law did not request the Ministry of Finance for additional funds for this purpose. Later on a PIL was filed by All Media Journalists Association in the Supreme Court requesting for extension of said courts. Hon'ble Court accepted it and directed the Government to continue these courts upto 30th April, 2005. And it requested the government to ensure further functioning of these courts. Meanwhile, Parliamentary Standing Committee of the Ministry of Law and Justice criticized the Government for its inaction and Committee recommended further continuance of this scheme as it is beneficial one and until the Government fulfills all mandatory formalities, state Governments should bear the expenses incurred on said scheme.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, 28 Fast Track Courts are functioning in various states in the country. In understand that creation of such courts has helped disposal of pending cases to a large extent. The Government have not made arrangement for additional funds. As such as per the order of hon. Supreme Court these courts cannot function beyond 30th April. Through you, I would like to say that these courts have produced good result so these should be continued so that people can get inexpensive and fast justice in the country and pending cases can be disposed of easily.

SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA (Hazaribagh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a four-lane GT Road is under construction from Dhanbad in Jharkhand to

[Shri Bhuvaneshwar Prasad Mehta]

Barachatti, district Gaya in Bihar. Companies like L & T and H.C.C. are involved in its construction. Companies are using sub-standard material for construction. I have written to hon. Minister several times in this regard but of no avail. Though the Central Team has been sent there but they visited only for namesake. They have not inspected the site actually.

Labourers are not being paid even minimum wages. Compensations has not yet been paid to poor farmers whose land has been acquired and the administration is forcibly demolishing their houses. I would like to draw attention of the Government towards this issue so that it could be investigated and action taken. Billions of rupees are being looted through construction of said four-lane road. I would urge the Government to take action against the persons involved in it.

[English]

SHRIMATI MINATI SEN (Jalpaiguri): Sir, the anganwadi workers and helpers throughout the country had assembled yesterday in Delhi with their prolonged demands.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you in your seat?

SHRIMATI MINATI SEN: Yes Sir.

Sir, 6,49,000 anganwadi centres had been introduced in 1975 with the object of overall development of children, nutrition and health of pregnant and lactating mothers. But the World Bank report on malnutrition in India says that more than half of the children under the age of four are malnourished, 30 per cent of new born babies are significantly under-weight and 60 percent of women are anaemic. More than 85 per cent women in India in rural areas and 95 per cent of women in remote areas give birth at home. Only 42 per cent have access to safe delivery facilities.

Sir, on behalf of my Party, I welcome the announcement of Government of opening 1,88,168 new anganwadi centres in the country. But nearabout 14 lakh centres would be required to cater to all needy children and mothers.

Sir, I urge upon the Government, through you, that ICDS should be institutionalised and converted into a regular Department or made an integral part of the Department of women and Child Development of the Government instead of remaining as a scheme.

Number 2, Anganwadi Centres must be further strengthened from where the various programmes of the Government for women's empowerment and for the overall development of children and women in the area should be carried out.

Number 3, Anganwadi workers should be regularised as employees of the Department and they should be provided all the facilities due to them. .../(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am sure it is being taken note of. This is an important matter and I expect a response.

.../(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, we would like to have the Minister's response. .../(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Not now. But I will see to it that it comes. I am regularly monitoring the replies.

.../(Interruptions)

SHRI LAKSHMAN SETH (Tamluk): Sir, I would like to raise an important issue. It is about deplorable conditions in which *Adivasis* live. In the year 2002, the NDA Government issued a direction to evict all *Adivasis* from the forest land. Accordingly, the Government of Madhya Pradesh initiated steps to evict *Adivasis* from the forest land.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a State matter.

SHRI LAKSHMAN SETH: This is an issue concerning the whole nation. But I am particularly referring to eviction of *Adivasis* from the forest lands of Khandwa district in the State of Madhya Pradesh. I personally visited that area. I think that almost 140 houses have been burnt and demolished and *Adivasis* have been ousted from their houses. They are living without any roof over their heads. It is not only that, but some schools have also been demolished.

So, I demand that the Government should take necessary action against those who have evicted them from their residences. I also demand that village communities should be involved in regeneration of the degraded forest lands. Tribals should be empowered to monitor and manage the forests. They should be given *patta* in places where they are residing because *jungle, jal* and *zameen* belong to the *Adivasis*. They are the primitive people. They should not be deprived of the forest lands.

Therefore, I urge upon the hon. Prime Minister and the Minister of Environment and forests to take necessary action so that the *Adivasis* are not deprived of their homes and lands. They should not be evicted from their places. Action should be taken against those persons and officers who have burnt their houses in Khandwa district. I can mention the names of those villages. They are: Kharkodi, Ambakeri, and Signot in Madhya Pradesh.

This is a very important issue. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Defence Minister and the Leader of the House who is present here to this important issue and request him that necessary action should be taken against those who have done this. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Sabarkantha): Sir, I would like to associate myself with what Shri Lakshman Seth has mentioned just now. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Prabodh Panda.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Topdar, nothing is being recorded.

(*Interruptions*)*...

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot make any exception.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Topdar, you cannot take advantage of another hon. Member's notice.

Shri Prabodh Panda may make mention of his subject.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Hon. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention and the attention of the House to an important issue. I thought that the hon. Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs would be present here during the 'Zero Hour'.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no hour called 'Zero Hour'. you please just make a mention of your subject.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Sir, I would like to draw your attention and the attention of the House to the news items which have been published in all the national dailies

saying that in Jakarta our Prime Minister had promised to resume the supply of arms to the Royal Nepal Army.

If it is true, then, it would be a betrayal of trust made to the political parties of Nepal who are struggling for the restoration of democracy. At this prevailing situation, it would definitely strengthen the hands of the Nepal's monarchy whose reactionary putsch of February I prompted the suspension of military aid in the first place. This House has expressed its deep concern in this regard.

In resolving not to send weapons from our great country, India signalled that it was unacceptable to it to use war against the Maoist outfits as a pretext for banishing democratic politics and imposing the rule of monarchy to push back the country to the ancient regime of Nepal. It is this stand taken by our country that has been highly appreciated in this august House itself. In fact, this has become the consensus opinion of our country.

Till date, there is no sign of improvement in Nepal. Press censorship continues. All the political parties and their activities are banned. Thousands and thousands of political leaders and workers have been put behind bars. Fresh general election has not yet been called. All sorts of repressive measures still continue. In such a situation, there is no ground for changing our stand. It is not understood what is the ground for taking a U-turn position. If such a decision to send our arms is in the pipeline, then, the Government should immediately revoke it. Otherwise, it would be quite inconsistent with the concept adopted in this august House.

The hon. Prime Minister or the hon. Minister of External Affairs should clear the position of our Government in this House. Otherwise, it will create a confusion in the minds of the people in the country. Hence, I draw your attention and through you, the attention of the Government to this important issue.

SHRI ABDULLAKUTTY (Cannanore): Sir, I raise an important issue concerning the fishermen of India.

Day before yesterday, the All-India Fishermen Coordination Committee staged a demonstration in the Capital highlighting their important demands. Their first demand is that a separate Ministry should be formed for their welfare. At present, it is under the Ministry of Agriculture. Now, there are practically no welfare measures for them. So, priority should be given to their welfare.

*Not recorded.

[Shri Abdullakutty]

Another important problem facing our fishermen is deep-sea trawling by the multinational companies by which our poor people are denied of their rights. Therefore, I would request the Government through you, Sir, to control the deep-sea trawling by the multinational companies.

Recently, the Central Government decided about the import of fish products from Thailand. This has also caused serious problems. Our fishermen, day-by-day, become unemployed due to this policy.

Finally, I would submit that Kerala's poor fishermen are not nowadays getting sufficient quantity of diesel and kerosene. I would request the Government through you, Sir, to provide kerosene at a subsidised price and diesel free of tax through the PDS.

DR. K.S. MANOJ (Alleppey): Sir, I would like to associate with it.

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE (Idukki): Sir, the Vigilance Wing of the Kerala Forest Department has reported that in Attapadi in Mullai area in Palghat district of Kerala about 1000 to 4000 acres of land belonging to Kerala have been encroached upon by the neighbouring Tamil Nadu State.

It may not have been done intentionally. Perhaps it has been done inadvertently, but the point is, this has occurred in a 20 km. stretch where river Kundapuzha flows within the boundary of Kerala State. Recently, when the Attapadi block Panchayat tried to construct a water supply scheme for the tribal settlements in Mulli, the officials of the Government to Tamil Nadu objected and blocked it. Due to that there is a lot of tension prevailing in that area. The best way to solve this problem is to have a joint survey by the Survey Departments of both the States, but unfortunately the Government of Tamil Nadu is still objecting to it.

So, I request the Central Government to direct the Survey of India to conduct a joint survey by using the Survey of India map and also by involving the Survey Departments of both the State and settle this matter once and for all so that the tension is eased and normalcy returns to this area. I request the Central Government to urgently take up this matter and settle it once and for all.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Anant Gudhe—Not present.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Panskura): Mr. speaker, Sir, I am very sorry to raise an issue which involves the functioning of the Central Government. I hope the Leader of the House will kindly respond to it.

The Ministry of Labour, Government of India had ordered election in a particular category of employees in Air India, that is, engineering employees and ground staff. The order was passed by the Ministry of Labour and the election was scheduled to have started from 5 o'clock this morning. The officials of the Ministry of Labour who are supposed to conduct the election were stationed and polling booths were fixed throughout the country. The polling was supposed to have started at 5 o'clock this morning, but suddenly it was found out that the Air India officials have put the rooms where the ballot boxes were placed under lock and key. As a result of that, the decision of the Ministry of Labour is being blatantly and cynically violated by a public sector undertaking under the direction of the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

This is a peculiar situation. The Government has an undivided responsibility. One department calls for the election, another department stops the election. This has resulted in a lightning strike by 7,000 Air India employees throughout the country. All the air services run by Air India have come to a standstill and hundreds of passengers are stranded. I called up the Chairman of Air India in the morning and requested him to allow the election to be held and said that they can go to court if they have any grievances. I even called up the Secretary of the Ministry of Civil Aviation and enquired from him as to how the Labour Ministry's directive can be flouted by his Ministry. Both of them promised to call me back, but they have not. Even I could not find the Minister who is incharge of this Ministry. As a result, there is a lightning strike. The country is affected, crores of rupees are being wasted and the Labour Ministry's directive is being flouted by the Ministry of Civil Aviation. The Government appears to be totally divided on the issue.

While saying so, I must submit that 80,000 employees of Singareni Colliery.

MR. SPEAKER: That is a different matter. you cannot raise two matters. I will allow you on some other day.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Okay, I request the Government to kindly respond to this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: You give a notice for the other matter. I will allow you.

SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY (Nalgonda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I associate my self with the matter raised by Shri Gurudas Dasgupta.

MR. SPEAKER: Your association is recorded.

MD. SALIM (Calcutta-North East): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Gurudas Dasgupta is not only a veteran parliamentarian but he is also a veteran trade unionist. I do not know any thing about trade union. So I have to learn a lot from him.

MR. SPEAKER: As a student you are speaking.

MD. SALIM: But my concern is about Air India. Though I am not a trade unionist, I was the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Transport and Tourism in my earlier incarnation and so I know a little bit about Air India also and I have seen how Air India had steered through difficult times. So, I am concerned about the health of Air India. I feel that there should be a single union in a single industry and it should be determined by ballot as to who is going to rule the union. There is no problem in that. But in that case I am not for more than one union in a single industry and particularly in a public sector undertaking like Air India because we have to see the health of Air India also and my concern is regarding that.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, concern for one union cannot allow a particular Department of the Government of India from preventing the elections. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: That is particular category of workers. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: That is a separate issue...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If you do not agree with each other, you need not respond.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, what I am saying is that whatever may be the concept about the category...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You said, election was called and it should be allowed to take place.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Yes Sir, It should be allowed to take place. The Aviation Ministry is creating a situation where crores of rupees are being wasted and my friend in other party should also see that law takes its own course. They should not speak of principles allowing them to violate the law of the Government.

12.31 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Need to take suitable steps to solve drinking water problem in Delhi.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR (Outer Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Union Government to the problem of Water in Delhi. Water level of Yamuna river is constantly declining in Wazirabad barrage. The water level was 672.7 metre on 22nd April 2005, which has caused acute shortage of water in Urban and Rural areas. Sonia Vihar, Bawana, Nangloi water Treatment Plants are ready but as promised water has not been released as on date by the Government of Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal and Haryana. The Delhi Government is making efforts to take hard water from States on its level.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Your notice was on a different subject

[*Translation*]

SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR: Sir, it is relating to this matter only. In view of all these issues the Delhi Government has apprised the Union Government of the problem and has requested it to solve the problem of water in Delhi and take necessary action for provision of water to the State. The Union Government has constituted a high level committee, which is deliberating on the solution of this problem. I request the concerned ministries of the Union Government that necessary action be taken immediately and a long term policy for the provision of water may be adopted.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Your notice was on a different issue. However, you have given priority to an unnoticed matter, if I may use that expression.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: That does not come under this.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What Shri Sajjan Kumar mentioned should be treated under Rule 377 and not as a special Mention.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is an urgent matter.....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You should not take advantage of the unfortunate absence of some hon. Members.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna): Mr. Speaker, there is peace in the country and the House today.(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are creating disturbance. Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot hear anything.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MUNSHI RAM (Bijnor): A poor farmer of village Ladhupura Mudal block Haldaur, Deepa Police station in my Parliamentary Constituency in Western Uttar Pradesh together with his wife and children committed suicide. The incident has been confirmed by the Superintendent of Police, Bijnor. The incident took place on 8th April 2005. All the newspapers of Bijnor district suspected it a murder and not suicide on 9th April 2005. If the farmer

*Not recorded.

committed suicide owing to financial hardships then the Government must ponder over it seriously lest some other farmers do not commit suicide owing of such reasons and if murder is suspected then I would request the hon. Home Minister that the C.B.I. should be asked to inquire into this murder so that the police may not arbitrarily hush up the matter and there should not be any recurrence of this kind of incident.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Tek Lal Mahto. Your matter is related to your constituency. It should come under Rule 377. But as a special case, today, I am allowing you. In future, please bring them under Rule 377.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: It is not covered under Rule 377, but right now you may speak as an exception.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hold patience. Those matters which are allowable will be allowed.

[Translation]

SHRI TEK LAL MAHTO (Giridih): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to apprise the House that ground water level has depleted due to coal mining in Jharkhand and the Giridih Khas, Baniadih, Budhiakhad, Moti Mahalla, Sariyadah, Pachamba, under Giridih Lok Sabha Constituency, Gomia, Hosir, Sadam, Hazari, Khudgadda, Latkhutta, Tulbul, Dhedhe, Birsa, jheerki, Karnatand, Islam Tola, Chatniatola, Lalbandh under Bokaro district and Bermo, Dhori, Fusro, Kurkapania, Dugda, Ghutiatand, Chalkari, Kakhara, Bodia, Baidkaro under Bermo division and Baghmara's Katras, Panchmarhi, Chatabad, Leyabad, Saraiyadih, Madhuban, Kapuria, Mahuda of Dhanbad district etc. are facing severe water crisis and lakhs of people of these areas are facing enormous difficulties.

Therefore, I request through the House that provision of drinking water be made in the above said areas immediately.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is acute water shortage in the area. The PHED Minister is silent over it. The Government of Jharkhand is not taking any action. People are raising hue and cry over water. Therefore, immediate arrangements be made for provision of water, there... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: What do you want to say now Shri Ram Kripal Yadavji?

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that I do not want to comment on the decision taken by you after consultation with all the Leaders. It has been stated that the matter will be taken up on national and international level during Zero Hour. The burning problem of my constituency ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This matter should be taken up under Rule 377

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: How many matters would be taken up under Rule 377. You have limited scope. ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You come to me later on. I will talk to you and will make you understand.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Please give some relaxation in this rule.

MR. SPEAKER: All right, but this will not take place now.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chail): Mr. Speaker, Dairy industry is on the verge of ruination due to VAT. It is a serious issue to bring Dairy industry under VAT ... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Shailendra Kumar, this is your second matter this week.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: It is an important matter.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: All the matters which are raised here are important. Law is also important.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Agriculture is source of income for 70 percent people of the country and most of the farmers are directly and indirectly involved in dairy. But dairy business has been reduced by 90 percent after the implementation of VAT since 31st March, 2005. Rebate has been provided in the tax slab by imposing 4 percent VAT on dry fruits, sweets, Dalda Ghee, Refined oil and edible oil. Milk production is directly related to the farmers of this country and it is consumed by the common man. There is no justification to put it in the 12.5 percent tax slab through you, I would urge upon the Government and sometimes we also pray to god:

"Doodh poot dhan dhanya se vanchit rahe na koye
Heh abhilasha hum sab ki bhagwan poori hoye".

A house that does not have milk and son are useless. Therefore, I would like to say that rebate should be given in the 12.5 percent tax that has been imposed under VAT. This issue is directly related to the farmers.... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: This part should be shown to me.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not fair. It is not good to speak like this in House. Is that family not peaceful which does not have a son? What is this. Daughter can also be there.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, those were my feelings. ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Daughters are also good. Both son and daughter are equally good.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Hon'ble Speaker, Sir I have expressed my feelings only.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please change your feelings.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Through you, I would like to urge upon the Government that people should be exempted from the 12.5 percent tax that has been imposed under the tax system only then the farmers of this country will prosper.

With these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan. This is another exception and is not to be treated as precedent. This is the second matter.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): Sir, Sangeet Natak Akademi is a prestigious institution of national importance. Now, recently news items come every day in the Press regarding a series of resignations from the Board. The Vice-chairman of the Sangeet Natak Akademi, Shri Kavalam Narayana Panicker has already resigned and his resignation is still kept in abeyance. Nobody has accepted it. The noted musician, Dr. Balamuralikrishna has also put in his resignation. A series of persons have put in their resignations. This has tarnished the name of this prestigious institution. Nobody is in position to take a final decision in the matter. It is the President who is authorised to accept the resignation. So, the Ministry should save the President who is authorised to accept the resignation. So, the Ministry should save the prestigious institution from disrepute by immediate intervention by the concerned Minister or the Government itself and make things right because Shri Kavalam Narayana Panicker is hailing from Kerala, a noted poet and Dr. Balamuralikrishna is a noted musician from South. Now, all these people are in difficulties.

So, let the Government come forward and take a final decision because the Chairperson is not in good terms with any of these people. The Chairperson is a lady. She is not in good terms with any of these people. So, there is no unity and there is no consensus in the Board.

MR. SPEAKER: So something should be done.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Yes, Sir, something should be done immediately to save this prestigious institution which has earned world repute in fine arts as well as in music.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, we know it. It is a very prestigious institution.

Now, Shri Ramdas Athawale. This is also not to be treated as precedent I am giving you a second chance because time is available.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Thank you very much.

[Translation]

Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, on the 14th October, 1956 Dr. Baba Saheb Bheemrao Ambedkarji renounced Hindu religion and embraced Buddhism. At that time the Maha Samaj of Maharashtra had withdrawn all the Scheduled Caste facilities granted to him. In the year 1956 when Shri Yashwant Rao Chavan was the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, he had restored his all scheduled caste facilities to be provided in Maharashtra State. Later on when Shri V.P. Singh ji was Prime Minister he provided those facilities to Buddhists in the fields of job and education. In the census of the year 2001, six and a half percent of such Buddhists have been removed from the SC list of Maharashtra. Home Minister is sitting here. I would like to tell him that it was decided at the time when Shri V.P. Singh was Prime Minister to provide all the SC facilities to Buddhists but in the census of year 2001 those Buddhists have been removed from the list of SCs. If the Union Government has decided to provide all the SC facilities to Buddhists then it is wrong decision to remove them from the SC list, it should be rectified. Besides, those 6.5 percent Buddhist people should be provided with similar facilities that are given to SCs.

I would like to say one more thing that since the Union Governments has decided to give Scheduled Caste facilities to Buddhists in Maharashtra earlier 6 Lok Sabha seats that were reserved for SC people has been reduced to 3, Similarly the 36 Assembly seats have been reduced to 18. It is my submission that since the Union Government had decided in the year 1991 to provide all the facilities availed by SCs to the Buddhists also then the existing number of seats for Lok Sabha and Assembly should be increased in Maharashtra. Hon'ble Home Minister is sitting here. I would urge upon him to say something in this regard.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot compel any of the Hon. Minister. It depends on your persuasiveness.

Dr. K.S. Manoj, you gave notice beyond time. Therefore, today as an exception, I am giving you a chance.

DR. K.S. MANOJ (Alleppy): Sir, I have already associated with him.

MR. SPEAKER: Have you associated? Do you not want to say anything more? Do you want to mention anything?

DR. K.S. MANOJ: Yes, I want to say.

MR. SPEAKER: Then you come to it. Otherwise your turn will be lost.

DR. K.S. MANOJ : Sir, the fisheries sector comes under the Ministry of Agriculture. Even while the discussions on Demands for Grants of that Ministry took place in the House, nothing was mentioned about fisheries.

Fishermen from various parts of the country are staging a *dharma* at Jantar Mantar for the past two days under the leadership of the Fishermen Co-ordination Committee in order to draw the attention of the Government to the miserable situation in the lives of poor fishermen.

There are various problems facing the fishing industry, especially in the traditional fishing sector, which include insufficient supply of subsidised kerosene, cess on diesel used by motorised craft, and unscrupulous issue of licences to foreign fishing vessels. Now, there is also a move on the part of the Government to import fish from Thailand. I think, this is a blow to the poor fishermen.

Actually, last year, we have exported nearly 6,500 tonnes of fish to foreign countries. Still, we are importing fish from Thailand. This has created chaos in the fishing industry. So, I urge upon the Government to withdraw the move to import fish from Thailand and to withdraw the licences given to foreign vessel. Now, there are about 311 foreign fishing vessels operating in the Indian seacoast. This creates difficulties in the fishing sector.

So, I urge upon the Government to withdraw the licences given to these fishing vessels and to provide sufficient quantity of subsidised kerosene to traditional fishermen. I also urge upon the Government to create a separate Ministry for the fisheries sector.

12.47 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377—*Contd.*

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up matters under Rule 377. Some of these matters may be taken up after the luncheon recess.

Shri Avtar Singh Bhadana—Absent.

Shri Madhusudan Mistry. You may please raise your matter under Rule 377 relating to TV relay tower at Banaskantha, not the other one.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Sabarkantha): That was important.

MR. SPEAKER: This is also important. This is in your constituency.

(ii) Need for setting up of a TV relay tower at Danta in Banaskantha district, Gujarat

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Sabarkantha): Sir, Danta tehsil town is in Banaskantha district of Gujarat and falls within the Sabarkantha Lok Sabha constituency. The town is located in a hilly region of Gujarat State, bordering Rajasthan. Since it is far away from the district town of Palanpur in Banaskantha district, the audio-visual broadcasting infrastructure has not been provided so far. The reception of Doordarshan TV channels is very weak in the absence of the TV relay tower. Hence, the people feel left out from witnessing the major national events due to non-access to the Doordarshan programmes.

I request the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to install a TV relay tower at Danta, in Danta tehsil town of Banaskantha district in Gujarat.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Dawa Narbula - absent; Shri A. Venkatesh Naik - absent; Dr. Rajesh Mishra - absent; Shri Pankaj Chowdhary - absent; Shri Kishan Singh Sangwan - absent; Shri Suresh Chandel - absent; Shri Kailash Meghwal - absent; Shri Raghuvveer Singh Koshal - absent.

Shri A.V. Bellarmin.

(iii) Need for setting up a Central School at Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu

SHRI A.V. BELLARMIN (Nagercoil): Sir, not even a single Kendriya Vidyalaya has been set up even after

[Shri A.V. Bellarmin]

58 years in Kanyakumari district in my Nagercoil constituency.

The nuclear power station at Koodankulam, Indian Rare Earth, Liquid Propulsion Systems Centre and Panangudi, spreading Railways and BSNL network are some of the public sector undertakings around Kanyakumari district. The number of wards of the staff of Central Government and Central undertakings with all-India service liability are on the increase. Tough Kanyakumari has the highest literacy rate and many academic institutions are "Cradles of Education" in this region, there is an urgent and acute need for a Kendriya Vidyalaya. The need is felt greatly by the families of ever-transferable Central staff, especially of paramilitary forces. Hence, I urge upon the Union Government's Human Resource Development Ministry to establish a Central School in Kanyakumari.

(iv) Need to include Patna district under 'National Food for Work Programme'

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna): Sir, Patna district is one of the backward districts of Bihar. Dalit population over here is approximately 20 percent. The Union Government sponsored scheme "Food for Work Programme" has been implemented in merely 15 districts of Bihar. This district is under the grip of extremism. There is an urgent need to include Patna district also in this programme. This will help in increasing the pace of development in this district. This will also increase job opportunities in Dalits. Besides, it will prevent labour migration.

Therefore, through the House I would like to draw the attention of Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development and would also urge upon him to include Patna district of Bihar also under the 'Food for Work Programme' so that the workers in the rural areas of Patna district could also have facilities to earn their livelihood.

(v) Need to ensure effective implementation of Central Scheme providing for foodgrains to people living below poverty line in Sultanpur district, Uttar Pradesh

SHRI MOHD. TAHIR (Sultanpur): Sir, the number of people living below poverty line is maximum in Sultanpur district of Uttar Pradesh. BPL card holders are not being

provided Ration under programme sponsored by the Union Government. Some districts of the State are not being given foodgrains in adequate quantity by the State Government. The Union Government should take immediate steps to provide foodgrains in this district and should also conduct enquiry regarding the distribution of foodgrains under this scheme so that all the BPL card holders of the district could get sufficient quantity of foodgrains.

(vi) Need to take steps for protecting the rights of contract workers engaged in multinational companies located in Sriperumbudur Parliamentary Constituency, Tamil Nadu

[*English*]

SHRI A. KRISHNASWAMY (Sriperumbudur): In my Sriperumbudur parliamentary constituency several companies including FDI companies like Hyundai, Saint Gobian and other sister companies are located. Most of the employees are contract labourers. These contract labourers are not made permanent workers. These contract workers work with low wages and for 12 hours a day without any other benefits. Workers and contract labourers are under threat not to start any workers' union.

So, I urge upon the Central Government to take legal steps to protect the rights of the workers.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Anandrao Vithoba Adsul—not present.

Shri Sugrib Singh - not present.

Shri Bir Singh Mahato - not present.

Dr. Arun Kumar Sarma

(vii) Need to provide adequate funds for timely completion of rail-cum-road bridge at Bogibeel over Brahmaputra in Assam besides undertaking simultaneous gauge conversion on Rangia- Morkongchelek Section of N.F. Railways

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA (Lakhimpur): Timely completion of the rail-cum-road bridge at Bogibeel over Brahmaputra in Assam together with simultaneous gauge conversion of Rangia Morkongchelek section of NF

Railway deserve priority attention of the Government. On getting required clearances, the foundation stone of this mega bridge project was laid by hon. Prime Minister in early 1997 with a stipulated period for completion within five years. However, targeted completion is deferred, time and again, due to uncertain source of funding. At the present rate of mere budgetary allocation of Rs. 12 crore per year against total outlay of Rs. 1,768 crore, it will require more than 150 years to complete the bridge at the present price level.

I, therefore, urge upon hon. Prime Minister and Minister for Railways to prioritise these works as National projects through a confirmed source of funding either from special budgetary support or as an externally aided project of socio-economic importance. This bridge will not only promote faster communication between major parts of upper Assam and Arunachal Pradesh but will also facilitate border trade with South East Asia. Further, it will facilitate construction of several hydropower projects by National Hydro Power Corporation with total capacity of 25,000 MW. Simultaneous gauge conversion of Rangia Markongchelek section is conditionally important to ensure both side rail connectivity to the bridge.

12.55 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET-2005-06—DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

(I) Ministry of Home Affairs

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 52 to 56 and 95 to 99 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs. Hon. Members present in the House who desire to move their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. They will be treated as moved.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2006, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the first column thereof against Demand Nos. 52 to 56 and 95 to 99 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs."

List of Demands for Grants—Budget (General) for 2005-2006 submitted to the vote of the House

No. & Name of Demand	Amount of Demands for Grants on Account voted by the House on March 17, 2005		Amount of Demands for Grants submitted to the vote of House	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2		3	
Ministry of Home Affairs				
52. Ministry of Home Affairs	151,16,00,000	657,00,000	755,79,00,000	32,82,00,000
53. Cabinet	31,23,00,000	50,00,000	156,14,00,000	2,50,00,000
54. Police	2122,58,00,000	354,10,00,000	10612,91,00,000	1770,47,00,000
55. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	184,50,00,000		922,48,00,000	
56. Transfers to Union Territory Governments	127,68,00,000	12,00,00,000	638,37,00,000	60,00,00,000

1	2		3	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
Union Territories (without Legislature)				
95. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	252,10,00,000	40,05,00,000	1260,50,00,000	200,28,00,000
96. Chandigarh	169,75,00,000	22,42,00,000	848,75,00,000	112,07,00,000
97. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	79,35,00,000	6,57,00,000	396,74,00,000	32,84,00,000
98. Daman and Diu	42,98,00,000	6,50,00,000	214,91,00,000	32,51,00,000
99. Lakshadweep	36,77,00,000	8,73,00,000	183,83,00,000	43,62,00,000

I may also inform that all outstanding Demands will be put to vote in respect of Budget (General) for 2005-06 at 7 p.m. this evening.

Shri Madhusudan Mistry to speak. Shri Mistry, are you ready to speak on the Demands for Ministry of Home Affairs?

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Sabarkantha): Sir, I will speak. There are a few points and I would like to take part in the debate.

MR. SPEAKER: Okay, you start.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I am not caught unaware.

MR. SPEAKER: You are a very alert and articulate member.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Thank you very much, Sir, for that compliment.

MR. SPEAKER: Very well, the House stands adjourned to meet at 2 p.m. Come prepared for the debate.

12.55 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

GENERAL BUDGET-2005-06—DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—*contd.*

Ministry of Home Affairs—*contd.*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Madhusudan Mistry is to speak on the issue.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Sabarkantha): Sir, thank you very much. I would request you to allow me to speak from one of the front rows instead of from my seat so that I can catch the eye of the hon. Home Minister. I am making this request because I would not be able to catch the eye of the hon. Home Minister from my allotted seat in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, you can make your speech from a seat in the front.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Thank you, Sir. I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs, which include the Demands of the Police Force, Demands of the Centre and the Union Territories, etc.

The Home Department has always played a very vital role in managing the internal security in securing our borders. In fact, it has been able to unite the entire country by enforcing the laws, which the Parliament has made or has been making.

I support the Demands, but I have got a few concerns that I would like to raise now.

Today I would like to raise certain points and would like to draw the attention of Home Minister towards it. The state I hail from, has around 1600 kms. long international sea and land border. Coast Guards patrol sea border. I fail to understand one thing that our Coast Guards arrest Pakistani fishermen and Pakistani Coast Guards arrest our fishermen. Gujarat has quite lengthy sea coast. I would appeal to hon. Home Minister to sanitize the coastal border in such a way which may cause least inconvenience to the people. Further, infiltration takes place in border areas in Kutch. But BSF jawans play an important role there. Nevertheless, it is a fact that there is penetration. So my submission is that the fencing work of this lengthy border may be completed expeditiously.

Smuggling takes place on international border in Gujarat. Victimisation of our people living near international border especially by Pakistan's Coast Guards and their Border security Force should be stopped.

I had been to Bangladesh

[English]

I had an opportunity to travel from Dhaka to Comilla to Chittagang, and I found out that there was a parallel road running all along the Indian border. I was told that if you are staying in Comilla, then one could have breakfast served with all the things coming from India.

[Translation]

It is entirely an open border. People showed me Indo-Bangla border. I could see that with my eyes. It was an open border.

[English]

I have read the Annual Report of the Home Ministry and it is mentioned that the fencing work is going on.

[Translation]

I had seen the entire area a few years ago. People from across border say cut bomboos from Indian side

and carry them into Bangladesh for constructing a house on boat. It so happens because of open border. If we move towards Chittagong we find that in entire Tripura condition remains same. It is the main cause of insurgency over there. Therefore, fencing of Indo-Bangla border should be completed as early as possible so as to secure the border.

[English]

My next point is modernisation of State Police force which is one of the Heads of Accounts in the Demands for Grants of Ministry of Home Affair.

[Translation]

I believe that State Police Force is not equipped with modern equipments to deal with the criminals. Even our mind set is such and equipments are obsolete.

[English]

There is paucity of that sort of equipment. So, if you look at the police stations in various States, though I am happy that the Central Government has increased the grants to every State for modernisation of police force, you will see that a lot needs to be done to modernise our police force. We should adopt modern attitude in detecting the crimes at the State level.

[Translation]

Various department of the Government are being connected with computers and other latest equipments.

[English]

For modernisation of the entire police force (a) attitude, (b) training, and (c) equipment require to be changed. Even the set-up requires a thorough change. That is what I feel. There is a lack of this kind of attitude which I have observed, especially in my State and in other States. This relates to the very issue of police reforms.

[Translation]

Several years ago Commission had submitted its report for reform in Police Force.

[Shri Madhusudan Mistry]

[English]

There was a modern law drafted based on the recommendations of the Commission in which new structures were suggested. Modernisation was also one of the suggestions that was made at that time in the police reforms. It is high time that the Home Ministry took this matter up and initiated bigger changes to implement the recommendations of the Commission made at that time. This will take our police force way ahead in dealing with the sophisticated crimes that may be committed in the years to come. We are now in the 21st century. As the laws are becoming more and more sophisticated, the criminals are using more and more sophisticated methods. I think we should equip our police force to detect that kind of sophisticated crime.

[Translation]

Therefore, there is a need to modernise the whole Police system along with its structure.

Sir, I would like to draw your as well as Home Minister's attention to it as our whole system is afraid of criminal enforcement means if a person breaks law he would be punished. The element of punishment is associated with the team that breakers of law would be punished. And there are courts to put such persons behind bars.

[English]

The tendency is that people seem to be resorting to breaking the law more and more often. It looks as if we are entering into a cycle whereby more and more people break the law; there are more and more cases; to punish the guilty more and more courts are required to be set up; and consequently, we require more prisons to lodge the prisoners.

[Translation]

Similarly there is a need to modernise prisons as well police force.

[English]

What I always felt was felt was this. Is it not the right time now to create a law-abiding society so that we create awareness among the families themselves to see

that they are educated, their children are educated? Right from the school days we should make sure that children adhere to the law, respect the law so that in future there will be less breaking of the law, less police requirement, less number of courts, less number of prisons, and so on. Unfortunately, we go on increasing the police force. We should keep an eye on the strength of the police force.

[Translation]

So that violation of law is minimised but people still violate law.

[English]

There is no alternative to enforce the law as a result we go on increasing the police force.

[Translation]

10-12 years ago strength of police force was about 4 lakhs which has now increased to 6.70 lakhs. It includes many a Central forces such as ITBP, Assam Rifles, B.S.F and N.S.G. Today there is one policeman per 1000 people. There is a possibility that it may be brought down from one thousand to 500, 600 or say 800.

[English]

We should adopt another approach whereby we take steps to create a disciplined society so that there will be less breaking of the law, less number of crimes, less number of courts, less number of prisons, and so on. I think, this sort of approach should be followed. That is my humble request. I think, we should think in this direction. Many of the countries have thought in this direction.

[Translation]

Our Home Minister is quite learned. He will definitely do something in this regard.

[English]

Every State has to create a State Human Rights Commission and it is very unfortunate that a number of States have not yet created State Human Rights Commissions.

[Translation]

Human Rights Commissions constituted recently are not allocated adequate funds. And they have no investigation agency of their own. If anyone complaints to Human Right Commission, the Commission has to take help of existing police force. The police force provides help as per its existing set up. There is a possibility of getting justice by the complainant and there are less possibilities of thorough investigation. I have observed that people are of the views that their representation is not proper. They have neither been provided adequate funds to create such machinery nor it has been enforced in any of the States. My submission is that each state should have such commission whereas several states do not have one. I have requested hon. Home Minister to direct such states for creating of Human Rights Commission and investigation machinery.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise a point concerning it. The National Crime Research Bureau uses quite old data for compiling its report. Since it does not reach in time, publication of report gets delayed. I would request for timely publication of data of National Crime Research Bureau as whole country makes use of them. I am surprised that National Crime Research Bureau has reported decline in crime rate. Whereas, report of the Police Commission submitted earlier stated that at several places crimes are not even reported. I feel these datas are not actual one.

[English]

Crime rate is decreasing. It is of very serious concern.

[Translation]

It does not reflect our internal security and health.

[English]

I would request the Home Minister to find a way out to see that crime reporting is done properly.

About the forensic laboratory, so many cases have been reported about it in Gujarat. There is a need to set up more such laboratories.

[Translation]

The next point states that District Hand Books of Census 2001 have not been published so far, whereas

four years have elapsed. Census data process should be modernised and it should be authentic. There is a need to do a lot more to improve the system of data collection because we entirely depend on teachers and other people living in villages for filling up the questionnaires. In addition, data should be published without any time loss so that we get timely report which may be helpful in planning process.

My last point is about Disaster Management Authority.

[English]

The Minister for Science and Technology is here. I was in that Committee in the Thirteenth Lok Sabha when the cyclone struck the Gujarat. There was a warning before that. But we failed to take note of that. What we require is a scientific mind at the lower level at the administrative level.

[Translation]

So that we can take preventive measures on the basis of scientific forecasts.

[English]

I think, we can save the life of the people as well as save the property.

This is what I have to say. I support the Demands for Grants of the Home Ministry. I am pretty sure that under the leadership of the Home Minister, this Home Department will do well in the entire country.

*SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN (Tripura): Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, as per Demand Nos. 52-57, under the Ministry of Home Affairs the amount allocated for revenue head and capital head is about Rs. 33,000 crore. This year's allocation is approx. Rs. 6000 crore more than that of last year. Due to time constraints, I will not go into details but I will just talk about the different project related to Indo-Pak and Indo-Bangladesh border. There are a few State like Tripura, Assam, Meghalaya and West Bengal are bordering Bangladesh. The Government have decided to put up wire fencing and construct roads. Both the Governments have decided that this should be done within 150 yards of land which is in Indian territory. As a result, a good portion of lands of Tripura and West Bengal has been included in the project. The Government has announced that those who own the area will be allowed to cross the fence and cultivate their land. But that is not enough. During the last 'Aman' season

*Translation of the Speech originally delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Bajju Ban Riyan]

cultivation was done in this manner. But the cultivators failed to reap the benefits of harvesting because the crops have been looted. If this goes on then our claim of owning the area will remain only on paper and people will not be benefited.

This Government of India should discuss the matter with the Government of Bangladesh so that the fencing can be put up at zero point. But still the work of fencing is going on. I am sad to say that our neighbour Bangladesh, without any instigation, has attacked the people who were putting up the fence. In this incident, one of our BSF officer has been killed, many have been injured and the work has been disrupted. If things go on like this, then the work will not be finished within 2006. I would request hon. Home Minister to start a dialogue with Bangladesh Government and take appropriate measures. If nothing can be done then at least the owners of that part of the State should be adequately compensated.

In different parts of our country, especially in the North Eastern State, West Bengal, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, insurgency activities are on the rise. In these areas, armed forces have been deployed as a result of which expenditure is also rising. Though these are security related expenditure and the North Eastern States receive 100% grant, other States are not so lucky. This problem is a problem of our country as a whole. The terrorist outfits have taken various names such as Naxalites and National Liberation Front of Tripura. They are spreading the anti-national insurgency activities in the country. Actually the members of these organisations belong to the SC/ST and backward communities. They are extremely poor and downtrodden.

They can easily fall prey to the terrorist ideology and thus a very serious social problem has cropped up. To fight this problem the Government has to pay attention to their needs, their lot has to be improved; scope of employment should be widened. Even after so many years of independence the Government has failed to provide employment to these people. The number of persons below poverty line has increased manifold. The Constitution of India has talked about reservation of jobs for people belonging to SC/ST and backward communities but in vain. There is a welfare committee for SC/STs in our Parliament. However, they have not been able to do much.

In my area, about 30,000 Riyang refugees, who have migrated from Mizoram, are residing. The Central Government has granted some aids for these people. It is a welcome step; but they should be sent back to their native place. For that they should be provided with jobs and other facilities in Mizoram otherwise they will not like to go back. Bangladeshi refugees have also migrated to Tripura in large numbers. The population of Tripura was less than 8 lakh before independence—today it is more than 30 lakh. Tripura cannot take this burden anymore due to its limited resources. Refugee problem is a social problem. Central Government should rehabilitate them.

One more point I would like to mention. The CRPF, BSF, Assam Rifles, etc. recruit people regularly. They should be directed to appoint people of the backward communities. The interview centres should be set up in remote areas also so that people of these areas can go for interview. In this manner, More and more educated unemployed youths will be able to get jobs. The Central and State Governments should try to bring them at par with the youths of other parts of the country. The Ministry of Home Affairs should take serious note of the situation.

With these words, I would like to end my speech. I thank you, Sir, for allowing me to speak.

[Translation]

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV (Sambhal): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs, but I find it strange to discuss a big Ministry like Ministry of Home Affairs in an empty House with thin attendance. Before making submissions in regard to the Demand for Grants of Ministry of Home Affairs, I would like to add that the House is seen by what the majority wants and ultimately it is upto you to decide. But this silence pervading in the House is worse than the furore. It is even worse to have a discussion on the budget under the prevailing conditions. Being the party in power, it is their duty to tackle this situation. Mr. Speaker has made an appeal from his side but it is for them to decide. What will happen, shall happen. But it would be better if they mark their presence in the House. Opposition can only be a critic, it can not do more than this. They should be generous enough to break this deadlock.

Sir, as far as the Ministry of Home Affairs is concerned its importance is as great as the size of the country and the problems faced by us are equally critical

too. Be it the problem of cross border terrorism, terrorist activities in the North-East or be it the question of disruptive activities, be it the naxalite movement in various part of the country or the activities relating to it, gradually all these activities are affecting almost the entire country. It is correct that there has been a decline in the terrorist activities in Kashmir but I feel that the problem of North-east has assumed even more ominous proportion and in the South LTTE has acted like a catalyst and PWG is already active in Andhra Pradesh. It may be seen that this violence has spread from Andhra Pradesh to Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and district Sonbhadra and Mirzapur of Uttar Pradesh adjoining Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand. Thus the situation is critical. Therefore, effective measures should be taken to check this violence.

Sir, assistance of the Central Government is necessary to modernise police force of the states. Proper information will have to be outsourced to the State Governments whatever is received by him through the Intelligence in regard to the terrorist activities in the State and check will have to be exercised on these terrorist activities with their cooperation since these activities are not restricted to the borders of the country but have spread to various parts of the country. Stringent measures should be taken to check it. These activities should be checked with the cooperation of state Governments. At several places even the police can not match the sophisticated weapons possessed by the terrorists. The weapons used by our police are inferior to those used by terrorists and disruptive elements. A very important factor for the emergence of such terrorist activities in the country is the unemployment and poverty.

If we take any effective measure to alleviate poverty and unemployment, particularly unemployment that leads to poverty, then our youths will not resort to taking up arms. Even now in Kashmir people cross the border, in lure of money. Huge amount is provided for the training to terrorists, Allured by money youth are scrolling towards such activities. The root cause of naxalite activities in the country is poverty and unemployment. This is why there should be a scheme to generate employment opportunities on large scale for the youth. It is a very big problem. Hon. Prime Minister and several other hon. Members were present on the occasion when the bus was introduced for Muzzafarbad. The atmosphere was charged with emotions. When people crossed borders from both the sides their reaction was that partition was a blunder. The speech given by their leader was also charged with emotions that our forefathers also had some image. All

those Kashmiri Pandits are running from pillar to post in various parts of the country for a very long time. They were forced to leave their entire property and belongings in Kashmir and are leading miserable life. All the educated people are struggling to earn a livelihood. A package should be provided in an effective manner so that they could be resettled in any part of the country, be it Kashmir or elsewhere, such a long time has passed, but nothing has been done in this regard. Therefore, something should be done for new generation.

Sir, these people used to make very tall claims merely to come in power. They have not done anything for Kashmiri Pandits. Displaced Kashmiris are wandering everywhere in and around Delhi and almost everywhere. Therefore, I would like to request the hon. Home Minister that either he should cut the expenditure of his department or mobilise funds from other sources but the people who have been wandering from here to there for generations should be rehabilitated. Intelligence should also be beefed up to monitor ISI activities. Although our system is very effective but we have seen the failure. If our Intelligence that even the most protected places like Parliament was also attacked. It is in several parts of the country that people of a particular community are harassed in the name of ISI. It should also be checked and dealt with carefully.

Sir, in addition to all these existing problems a new problem like tsunami has cropped up before the Ministry of Home Affairs. It was an unprecedented calamity. Disaster Management Committee was set up to handle emergency situations—be it earthquake or any other calamity that causes heavy losses. Earlier when floods used to hit an area a team from Ministry of Agriculture used to visit there to take stock of the situation. In these days also we used to remain in dilemma that when the team of Ministry of Agriculture would submit its report only then assistance would be provided by the Home Ministry, it should not be done. I would like to submit that if only one department handles the situation, it would be better. There should be an arrangement for this purpose. Several times, we have to face the problem of communalism. There is a need to suppress the communal elements with an iron hand. Whenever communal forces fail to achieve their objective the communal tension is created in the country be it for political mileage, or to seek political power or to seek the mandate. These people are passing through this phases, so we need to be very attentive as they will take recourse to only one way that how to create communal tension and become more

[Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav]

powerful. So pre-emptive measures will have to be taken attentively.

The Ministry of Home Affairs is a nodal Ministry in a way under our Federal System. Two different sentiments, juxtaposed to each other co-exist whenever any newly independent country opts for a federal system.

[English]

They are two diagonally opposite feelings. Feelings of national integration and provincial autonomy are two different feelings at one and the same time.

[Translation]

When these feeling will prevail, only then the Federal System can function. I feel for my state and for my country as well. The predominance of any one would break the system. If the feelings for the country predominate it means going for unitary system and if we talk about provincial autonomy, then the federation or the country would disintegrate.

When State Organisation Commission transferred the territory of Uttar Pradesh, now known as Jhansi Lalitpur to Madhya Pradesh and to Orissa which is known as Sonbhadra, earlier that was a part of Mirzapur to correct geographical map, the then Home Minister Shri Govind Vallabh Pant ji had strongly opposed this proposal. Despite being the Home Minister Pt. Pant ji had said that we would not give even an inch of land from Uttar Pradesh, the Birthplace of Lord Ram and Krishna to any other state. The Home Minister of India is a symbol of unity our country, but at the same time the autonomy of his state was also there in his mind. when they talk about federal system, then, to run the system properly all the State Ministers, Chief Minister of Cabinet Minister should avoid any kind of opposition if it arises anywhere. There are parties to attack each other. The party leaders can give a statement but it is not good if any state Chief Minister gives a speech against any Minister, Union Government and Prime Minister or if any Cabinet Minister does so against any state. When the State Minister visits Uttar Pradesh they criticise the Government of Uttar Pradesh and all the Party leaders

[English]

Other than Ministers, anyone can go there and criticise to any extent

[Translation]

but the federal system demands that when a Union Minister visits anywhere and the State Minister comes there then such things should not be discussed between Centre and State. If we want this system to survive then

right things should be followed. You may see it in the papers next day. This never used to happen earlier the way it is happening now. What does your department mean? When a Home Minister says something or criticises any state then we may well understand what kind of inference people will draw from this. ...*(Interruptions)*

Secondly, I am not just presenting my views only, I am talking about everybody....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please address to the Chair.

[Translation]

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV: I am saying one more thing. It is not a recent development. As you know, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma ji had to take a little initiative when once a Government was suspended in Andhra Pradesh, he had to recall one Governor and send another over there. Gradually, the same situation is coming up. That is a constitutional post, I do not want to say anything about that. But still the king of activities that are taking place from the Governor's side, I feel that the House, the Cabinet or hon'ble Prime Minister will have to think of some other way as to how a Governor should be appointed. Earlier a suggestion was received that the Prime Minister, Leader of Opposition, Chief Justice of India and Speaker together should form a system for appointment of Governor. Ten to fifteen years back, under any circumstances the Governor was not supposed to speak publicly at all. If the Governor has to say something about the previous Government and the present Government, then first of all he shall have to say so to the Home Minister instead of speaking directly on television. It is not a State Government's job. You shall have to see this also.

I would like to say one more thing the BSF is always ahead of the Army, but these days not a single days passes without one or two casualties involving BSF personnels. He is requested to provide similar facilities to the families of the Jawans and officials of BSF who have lost, their lives, as given in the case of army personnel at the time of the Kargil war. Their job is so difficult that once someone joins BSF, he does not suggest anyone in his family to join it because, I know that only people from poor families join BSF, the educated people who talk of patriotism never actually send their children into the army nor do they go themselves and fight on the

front. Only the village people join this. Therefore, I am saying that if these people are provided with facilities then there would not be any shortage of people joining BSF and the army. The people of Bangladesh had earlier killed some of our BSF personnels and recently they have killed an official of ours. You may realise this or not but even the uneducated people have been displaying their anger and disappointment against it that a country which we can destroy in a moment is taking large liberties of our goodness. It is a dangerous thing. The day our BSF and army personnel feel that they will remain being subjected to injustice and will not have the right to fire, they will stop joining the BSF and the army and we will face problems in recruitment. Therefore, I would like to request the Government that strict attitude should be adopted towards what Bangladesh has done. The people of Bangladesh and their officials should apologise to India for this and if such an instance is repeated again then we should keep ourselves ready to take revenge for that.

With these words I would once again request him and hope that the Government would take measures to rehabilitate the Kashmiri Pandits and provide Government facilities to the families of the BSF personnels who have sacrificed their lives and would save the Governor House from becoming a place for hatching conspiracy against the State Governments.

SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA (Barh) : Hon'ble Mr. Speaker, Sir, the initiative taken by the Government regarding the Kashmir issue is praiseworthy. It has broken the ice and the stagnation in the relations with the neighbouring countries. There has been some sort of healing exercise that has created an atmosphere of trust. I would like to thank the hon'ble Prime Minister and the Home Minister on behalf of my part and myself.

14.55 hrs.

[SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN *in the Chair*]

Sir, they have taken a positive step. The people of both the countries want peace. The defence budget is increasing day by day which is hindering redressal of the problems of villages and the poor people. We should live in peace with each other so as to avoid brewing up of tension upon communist issues. This Bus is not merely a mode of transport and is not just meant for meeting one another, rather, it is healing the broken hearts. This is a good step in the direction of the values of both the countries against the people who opposed this.

I would like to move on to another topic. Right now Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav ji discussed Naxalism and terrorists. Nepal is becoming a corridor from Andhra to Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Bihar. The State Governments should hold joint meetings in the direction, Bihar and particularly the areas of central Bihar and Jharkhand which have been brewing under the feudal influence. Community is an organisation of thousands of years. The people who are suffering, who strive for self-respect, who are living under starvation, who are against it and the youth struggling with unemployment are compelled to hold guns. It is a topic of self-introspection whether after so many years of independence the funds for development have reached the poor people in central Bihar and there are thousands of organisations in Bihar which work outside the ambit of the party politics and who are working are development, administrative setup and social and political change. They have their identity and they are eager to establish it, they have been working in this direction and there should be coordination amongst them. Massacre, loot and rape takes place over there. Earlier the people connected to the Congress culture and who were involved in the freedom struggle, the internal communist people of Congress, the people of communist movement after independence, people of the Rashtriya Swayam Sewak Singha, those who have had difference of opinion with us and all the people attached with the communist movement used to work upon improving relations with pain and anguish.

Today the situation is that we get the news of violence and mayhem by terrorists, murders loot and rape from the newspapers, give a statement condemning such acts and our job is done. What are the followers of Gandhi, Lohia and Jaiprakash Narayan doing under such situation. We can understand the anguish of the people of Central Bihar. Only administrative measures are not sufficient to deal with terrorism. Development should reach the poor. There should be a mass movement against casteism which is thousands of years old and people should work together cutting across party lines. The police stations are not well equipped. They do not have modern weapons while the terrorists are procuring weapons from the contractors.

15.00 hrs.

It is a strange situation. It can be seen that people who have been talking about dialectical materialism in central Bihar are leaning on one or the other caste, they say we are from Peoples War Groups, NCC, Male or

[Shri Vijoy Krishna]

some other caste. Contractors, criminals, unemployed persons and mediators, usurping the funds of rural development schemes are also involved in this. What plan does the Government propose to make to sort out this problem it is a point of deliberations.

I would like to draw your attention towards one more thing. Movement for democracy is going on in Nepal. Today Nepal is in grip on Monarchy. Leftist parties and all other democratic powers are against it. The newspapers have recently published the stand of Government of India and it has disappointed the workers of Rashtriya Janta Dal, democratic organisation and leftist parties that the Government is supporting the King of Nepal. They want to support the king. They are taking a stand against people who are agitating for democracy. I would like to know what message the UPA Government wants to send? Being a supporter of their alliance I would like to submit that people who are in favour of democracy in the country are aware of the contribution of Nepali Congress, its leaders, Shri V.P. Koirala, Shri Girija Prasad Koirala, Shri Mataprasad Koirala and Shri Deuba in India's struggle for independence. Today the Government wants to support the king it wants to fight against the poor people of Nepal and send a message against the democratic movement. I believe that this decision should be reconsidered. The morale of democratic parties and leftist parties which have come together in Nepal against monarchy should not be broken.

Lakhs of people in India are against the stand of the UPA Government. They are against the proposal of providing military assistance. They are against the Government. The Government has been elected by the public. Right to disagree has its own significance in democracy. Democracy can not exist without it and socialism can not flourish without democracy. They talk about democracy and socialism. They should support the movement for democracy.

Sir, through you, I want to request hon. Patilji and Shri Manmohan ji that they have a very clean image. People have lots of expectations from them. At times, one mistake can engulf all the goodness. They have been doing a good job continuously. Their Government has delivered the goods. They should not make a mistake. People who commit mistakes are bogged down by them and they suffer a huge loss. We do not want the Government to commit mistake so that it can continue to function smoothly. They have to put up a fight against communal powers. The followers of people who were involved in the assassination of Gandhi are flourishing in

the country. They have won over those also who are not communal minded. Their agents are in large numbers amidst democratic powers. The Government has to fight against the communal elements. The Government should not have double standards. It would have to rise in support of the movement in Nepal.

At present Bihar is under President's rule. We submitted that we are in majority there. RJD has 75 seats. There is a big congregation of pre-poll alliance. We have the support of many independents. The report of Sarkaria Commission is in our favour. We are the single largest party and our pre-poll alliance is there but we were not given the chance to form the Government. They are playing hide and seek so let it be. They need the support of Shri Mulayam Singh in Uttar Pradesh and want to check him too. They need the support of Shri Lalu Prasad and wish to contain his power too. They should change their habits. Otherwise their condition would be like Shri Morarji Desai. In the last Lok Sabha Session, I had said that Shri Morarji Desai had a very clean image when he came to power, he was a man of strong will power and he was obstinate too. After assuming power, he started appointing Governors and Ambassadors in an arbitrary way.

At that time several leaders advised him to consult the states. When it came to elect Chief Minister he wanted his own man for the post. He was not ready to compromise. Firstly, he removed Shri Ram Naresh Yadav in UP then Shri Devi Lal. He started to remove all the Chief Ministers from backward class. It created a major rift when Shri Devi Lal was removed. When he removed Shri Karpuri Thakur and Shri Charan Singhji. He himself had to go. They should leave all these manoeuvres of Pitting PMK against DMK and containing the power of Shri Lalu Yadav, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan and Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav otherwise it might harm them. Leftists are ever in support of their cause. The UPA Government wants to pursue the policy of economic liberalisation that was adopted during the regime of Shri Narsimha Raoji. Why are they not willing to accept the good advice of their leftist allies. The Government is ignoring all their good suggestions. I would like to say that a running train has to take care of the signals to avoid accidents. The Government should avoid a political accident... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please address the Chair. You are speaking in the House, not in the platform.

You are speaking in the highest forum in India. You should address the Chair. That is the proper way.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA: I am addressing you only. I am making my submissions with due respect to you. What I am saying might be terse but it is true. My grandfather also went to jail during the freedom movement. My grandfather and father have been a supporter of Congress and I have received this faith in Congress in a legacy from them, that is why it hurts and I want to submit that it is all-right that President's rule has been imposed and Shri Buta Singhji is the Governor there. The Government was talking volubly about law and order there but Baudhu Yadav who belonged to "pramukh samaj" was killed four days before NTPC complex at 5 in the morning. I demand CBI enquiry into the matter. It created panic in the area as if one particular community was being targetted and here it is being said that law and order situation has improved. What law and order is being talked about. Dozens of People of particular community have been killed recently in Central Bihar.

Entire Bihar is facing power crisis. It is darkness all over. Power plays truant for 20-20 hours still it is said that Government is functioning quite well. Does the Central Government want it to continue? people have voted for the popular Government. Various parties as well as the public alongwith elected legislators do not want the Presidential rule to continue. But the conditions are such. I do fully agree with what Shri Ram Gopal ji has just said that the office of Governor should not be politicised. If a Governor criticises the actions of a Government it got to raise eye-brows. Keeping the dignity of the office of Governor I humbly submit that since it is a Constitutional entity so it should be properly honoured. It is hotly being talked about in Patna as to whether Lovely's Government will run Bihar or Sweety's. Would it be President's rule or elected Members popular Government? Hon. Home Minister should ponder over it. I leave it to the Government to decide whether Governor rule should continue or an elected Government should take the charge. I conclude with these works.

SHRI RAJESH VERMA (Sitapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak in favour of Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs being taken up today for discussion. The Ministry deal with our internal security and creation of cordial relations between various sections of society in the country. Also, it tackles with terrorism in the country including Maoists insurgency and maintenance

of law and order in the country. Prior to me, many an Hon. Members have deliberated in depth on internal security. I hail from Uttar Pradesh and Sitapur is my parliamentary constituency. Nepal border is touching Sitapur and bordering districts such as Lakhimpur and Baharaich also touch Sitapur district. Recently, when King of Nepal captured the power Maoist guerrillas fled from Nepal and entered into our territory. It has created law and order problem in our state. I would like to give example—An RDX bomb weighing 7 k.g was recently found kept Narayan Palace cinema hall in Sitapur. It was timed to blast during last show. But the destiny had otherwise and suddenly last show was canceled by the owner of cinema hall. During cleaning of the hall, sweeper found it underneath a last row seat. A bomb disposal squad was immediately called from Bareilly. They said that it was powerful enough to destroy at least one-third of Sitapur City. I am telling it just to warn about entry of Maoist insurgents. Maoist insurgents are entering into our country through my state and I urge the Central Government to check it effectively.

I would like to draw attention of the Government towards security of hon. Members. Whenever this issue comes up the Government says that it is the responsibility of State Governments. My submission is that as far as security of any hon. Member is concerned, it won't be enough to say that it is the responsibility of the State Government. If any State Government has any sort of political rivalry against any hon. Member how it would provide him security. In this regard I would put problems of Members from my party before the Government. Deputy Leader of my party Shri Brajesh Pathak, who hails from Unnao district, has been fatally attacked thrice. We have requested the Government many a times. We are grateful that the Government has provided him a security cover consisting of Delhi Police personnel. But it is available only in Delhi. Our Dy. Leader is provided any security cover in Uttar Pradesh. So far as I am aware and it has been reported in the newspapers also that the Government had recommended to the U.P. Government to provide 'y' category security cover to Shri Pathak.

He is provided with only our gunner. That too, can't along. It tantamounts to a sort of conspiracy and he may be murdered in the future. I would like to tell hon. Minister that it not only concerns Shri Brajesh Patahk but all the hon. Members and they should be given proper security cover. If concerned State Governments are not providing them security it should be provided at Central Level. If a State Government shrinks its responsibility the Central Government should own it and provide such

[Shri Vijoy Krishna]

security which may keep our hon. Members of Parliament safe.

Just now Shri Ram Gopal ji has told that weapons provided to police are out dated one and Maoists or other insurgents can't be tackled with them as they have far more superior and sophisticated weapons. That's why our police force is lagging. It is difficult to rely upon the weapons provided to police. How old the weapons held by police are—I would give an example of it.

One day I was on way to my Constituency. A river falls on the way. An inspector along with two constables was patrolling that area meanwhile some miscreants gheraoed them. Inspector ordered the constable to open fire but the rifle did not work. The Inspector tries to open fire from his revolver and that too missed. After five minutes when my vehicle was passing by he stopped me and asked if I had a weapon. I said that I have a gunner who has a gun. On an order from me, when my gunner fired at the miscreants fled and Inspector could be saved. Therefore, the Government should review it. If police itself is not safe how it would save others. The Government should provide them modern weapons.

A Human Rights Commission has been setup under the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Commission provides great relief to the people in the country. If any one is victimised he appeals to the Commission and Commission makes all out efforts to provide justice to him. It so happens at several places in many a States that a victim of police torture writes to Human Rights Commission and I feel the Commission forwards his application for investigation to S.P. of concerned district. In such case how a person who has been tortured would get justice. If the Commission gets such cases investigated by authorities from outside the concerned district then only there is hope of the victim getting justice.

Supporting the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs I hope that hon. Minister would surely consider my suggestions. With these words now I conclude.

[English]

SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI (Tiruchendur): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity, and also I thank our beloved leader Kalaignar and Tamil's Thalpathi our Jupiter Thiru M.K. Stalin.

It has become an accepted practice in some Draconian States as and when the administration decides to liquidate its opponents, political or otherwise, it does it through its subservient police force in the name of 'encounters'. As this august House is aware, these are decidedly against all norms of democracy and humanness—a very crime against humanity itself in the guise of maintaining law and order.

hon. Chairman, Sir, when a political and personal opponent becomes bothersome or nuisance, someone whom you cannot wish away, someone whom you cannot fight against even with all your administrative clout on the one hand and goonda power in the form of political hooligans on the other hand, he is "encountered" in the veil of maintaining law and order.

Even though there follows a huge hue and cry among the public right after these encounters, these unfortunately die down dimmed by the passing of time. And the perpetrators of this heinous crime, hon. Chairman, Sir, go scot-free, walking down the aisle of power wearing the disguise of a "superman" very-very unfortunately even though in our motherland there is still democracy. Has there been, respected Chairman, Sir, one encounter which has been above board? Has there been one encounter in day light—in the eyes of public—in front of witnesses? Has there been one encounter justified under law? Has there been one encounter above suspicion? Does any encounter have a semblance of fairness, reason or does it fall within the gambit of law? It is certainly not. The victim is cleverly and carefully followed, manipulated plans laid down as horrifically as in an innocent victim, is abducted and murdered by scores of policemen in an inhuman way and in cold blood. And the next day the same cowards wear the cloak of a Superman heroes.

Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, in this motherland of *ahimsa* and *dharma*, heinous crimes are carried out day in and day out on the orders of dictatorial regimes ruining the lives of innocent families of the victims of such encounters. Commissions are set up, inquiries are held only to fool the public because at the end of all such inquiries and commissions, the cowardly policemen who shot down and murdered the unarmed men in cold blood go out unscathed into the sunshine of wealth and promotion.

Sir, forgive me if I am emotional. Unfortunately, my family is one of the many ruined families of such ruthless executions in the name of police encounters in Tamil Nady. My husband, the late Thiru Venkatesa Pannaiyar, a reputed leader of the backward class community living

in a downtrodden district of South Tamil Nadu and a philanthropist, who was a popular leader among his clan, was murdered in Chennai purely based on political enmity when not even a single case against him existed in any of the place in Chennai under the orders of the dark powers that rule Tamil Nadu today, where only jungle law is prevailing.

*...*with dozens of armed policemen murdered my sleeping husband who was totally unarmed; he was murdered in cold blood and termed it as police "encounter". The perpetrators of this heinous crime to the shame of all who believe in justice and fair play have gone unscathed and unquestioned till date whereas we the innocent members of the family of the victim live and suffer in pain, anguish and humility. The episode craves for justice. Hon. Chairman, Sir, I am not speaking for myself. In states where such crimes have come to be accepted as a means to finish off your opponents, at least now justice should be done and law of jungle brought to an end. The monsters and their respective minions are the authors of such crimes and they should be brought to book immediately.

This august House, respected Chairman, Sir, is well aware that under the present dictatorial rule in Tamil Nadu our undisputed leader of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Kalaingar Karunanidhi, Tamils' Thalapathi our Jupiter M.K. Stalin, our dear and departed leader Thiru Murasoli Maran (who lost his life because of such police atrocities) and our own hon. Cabinet Minister Thiru T.R. Baalu were assaulted and disgraced in Chennai all in the name of maintaining law and order by the police.

At this juncture, hon. Sir, my prayer is that at least now this august House should use its enormous powers to stop such heinous crimes and also take adequate steps to bring the perpetrators of this heinous crime to book and render justice. When these people go scot-free, climbing up the promotional ladder, for fulfilling the wishes of their political bosses, widows and families of victims suffer untold misery, anguish and torture.

There are several incidents to prove that there is *jungle raj* in Tamil Nadu, where not even a ruling party MLA is safe. This august House is well aware of the bye-election in Gummidipoondi because the ruling party MLA, Mr. Sudarsanam, an ex-Minister, was murdered in his own house, in his hometown. Also, one of our ex-

*...*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MPs, Shri Aladi Aruna, who was also an ex-Law Minister in the State Government, was killed brutally in the early morning when he was going for his morning walk. Pray, what about the common man?

Respected Sir, false cases are foisted by the police and opposition party members are thrown out of Corporations and the Legislative Assembly, all in the name of law and order. Where but in Tamil Nadu would we see the activities of Government Ministers doing *road roko*, inviting the ridicule and condemnation of the hon. High Court?

The violence let loose against our leader Tamil's Thalapathi M.K. Stalin and the false cases put up against him are some more proof for all lawless *raj*.

Respected Sir, cutting across all party lines, I pray that all hon. Members of Parliament should come together and take action to bring to book all such offenders of law and thereby teach a lesson to all dictatorial regimes that indulge in such murder of democracy and justice at least in future.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Hon. Member, Shrimati Radhika Selvi, your speech was good, but try to speak without a script next time.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to participate in discussion on demands for grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs for the year 2005-2006 and I support it. I am happy and satisfied that after the previous Government, once again a new Government have come in power which is committed towards secularism and fundamentally believe that we should work unitedly after forgetting our religious, regional and linguistic differences for the unity and integrity of India and should take the people of the country on the path of equality. Only equality will help us in enhancing social brotherhood and mutual harmony. It is the policy of the Congress not to divide but to unite the people.

[*English*]

We believe in the policy of having an inclusive society, not on exclusive one.

[Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal]

[*Translation*]

The UPA Government is acting in accordance with the said guide lines as the intention of our Government is noble.

It is on account of this that the Government is achieving its goal in this direction. Last time it was being propagated that the NDA Government was formed in collaboration with the various states of the country. However, the entire country knew that the Centre and State relationship during that period had become strained. UPA Government is committed to establish cooperative federalism in the country in real sense of the term and very important steps have been taken by the Government in this direction. It has also been mentioned in the Common Minimum Programme. Keeping in view the said programme, the Government have also decided to set up a new Commission for reviewing the Centre-State relationship. The Common Minimum Programme is a Magna Carta for us. All the political parties got united and discussed the policy guidelines regarding the important issues of the country. I am happy to mention that following the said policy the Group of Ministers (GoM) gave the final shape to the subject matter which are to be discussed. I hope that the said Commission will be constituted at the earliest and all the political parties will be able to express their opinion on the issue. In a great country like ours we will be able to take concrete steps towards strengthening federalism in the country by way of expressing our opinion in this regard.

As has been evident from our previous year experience that the internal security is a very important issue for the country. I am happy to note that we have a Government in our country that can never make any kind of compromise with disruptive forces. There are many issues of concerns in various parts of the country, however, the situations have improved everywhere whether it is Jammu and Kashmir or North Eastern States. I am happy that we are proceeding toward normalcy in Jammu and Kashmir. In Lok Sabha election only selected people participated, however, the encouraging response of the people shown in the election of local bodies clearly proved that the democracy in our country is strong and if there is anything that will prevail it is democracy. Everyone said that if there can be any solution to the problem it is not the bullet but it can be possible only through ballot paper. It has always been the policy of the Congress and the UPA that if the people anywhere shun violence, the talks should be held with them. When

talks were held with Naxalite leaders in Andhra Pradesh, it was criticised. I would like to clarify this. I am not happy when I see opposition benches vacant. The opposition is probably not discharging their responsibility. However, at that time they were criticizing that Naxalites are coming for talks with their arms and the Government is holding talks with them. I would like to submit only this that if anyone want to hold talks with the Government under the Constitution, the Government is ready to hold talks with all.

The Government did not do any agreements or did not compromise on anything that was against the constitution or the interest of the country. It is the policy of the Government to talk with everyone and find out the way of solution to the problems. Just now our colleague Shri Vijay Krishan ji was mentioning about one two things. I would like only to remind him about that. As has been said, he is telling, he himself is the part of this. We should keep in mind to whom he is telling. We have full participation in the Government and we all have to discharge our responsibility as a part of the Government. I feel that as far the question of Nepal border or Nepal is concerned, there may be difference of opinion on this issue, however, we have to rise above those things.

I would like to clarify this that there is no even slight reflection of it in any of the statement of the Government. I had submitted basic things. We want party democracy in Nepal. However, no consensus was evolved. The hon'ble Prime Minister met the King of Nepal. It is not correct that we have not given up our efforts. I am aware that there are complicated problems and situations prevailing all over the world and there may be different approaches of solution to each and every individual problem. There is problem of Maoist insurgency there. We all know that we are also fighting Naxalism in our country and our Government have clear policy in this regard. Earlier it was regarded as the law and order problem but now we do not buy this old approach any longer. I feel that this problem is attached with the economic set up of the country, however, along with that I would also like to submit that it is our responsibility to always adopt multilateral approach. I know that five-six states are infested with Naxal problem, however, they have no relation with Maoists forces. As far as the present status of Nepal is concerned, the King of Nepal is not getting assistance, however, the people there are getting support. I do not consider it wrong so I would like to submit to the constituents of the UPA Government that in view of our treaties and mutual relation with Nepal, it is their

responsibility to look into the matter in a broader perspectives and should also see things in the national interest. I believe that hon'ble Prime Minister and the Minister of Home Affairs have evaluated each and every aspects of the situation and without compromising on its basic policy. They have taken decision in the national interest and there is no need to worry about anything in this regard.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was telling about violence. I am happy that we have successfully tackled the challenges that we had before us however, we have to cover a long way. Our relationship with Pakistan has improved and changes have taken place in our mutual approaches. The talks are being held in cordial atmosphere and interaction between the people of both the countries have increased. A new environment has started to evolve on account of our mutual interaction. Despite that the Government have not ignored the challenges that we are facing for a long time. Today the Government feel that the protective policy is required to be formulated to check the cross border terrorism. The Government is active in this direction. The hon'ble Prime Minister, the Minister of Home Affairs and Shrimati Sonia Gandhi repeatedly visited Jammu and Kashmir and meet the people of the State. This interaction led to building of a cordial atmosphere there. I hope that the economic system of the State will improve. The talks initiated by the Government with all the political parties of Jammu and Kashmir will go forward and it will strengthen the political process. I have got this impression in last election.

I am happy to note that the changed atmosphere has boosted the tourism in the State and the tourists not only from the country rather from the different corners of the world have started visiting there.

[English]

Sir, how many minutes more can I get to speak on this issue?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bansal, you have got three more minutes at your disposal.

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wanted to say many things, however, you have rung the bell so I will not be able to say. Despite that I would

like to appreciate the Ministry of Home Affairs that it has initiated talks in north eastern states after much deliberations. The problem there is very complex, however, we are proceeding towards its solution. Special Task Force has been formed to tackle Naxalites. The old policy of the Government under which the amount that was spent in various provinces on security and the way para military forces constituted under SRE Scheme faced rebels, has been renewed. Wherever it is necessary the Government have increased the central share that is given to the state from 50 percent to 100 percent. These expenses are paid to the States in advance and not after the expenditure is made. I feel that it is a good decision.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to request you to give me five minutes more as I want to draw the attention of the House and the Minister of Home Affairs to some more important issues. The issue of modernisation of police force was mentioned. I have also got the opportunity to see some Government documents. The Government are seriously working on this matter. The Government wants to adopt new technology so that modern arms and equipments may be provided to police and they may get good training. The attempts are being made to change this mind set. Their curriculum and training courses are being prepared to teach them how to behave with common people. The issue of human rights was also mentioned. They are being trained in this direction also. The several hon'ble Members have also mentioned about the need for changing their recruitment rules as it will reflect positive image of the Government among people. The cutting edge of the government is performed by the police. So the minimum educational qualification for their recruitment should be increased. They have not only accommodation problem but several other problems. I would like to suggest that something must be done so that they may work in better working environment. I would not like to repeat whatever has been said by Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav. The para military forces have been deployed at different border areas. Some facility should also be provided to them. The provision should be made in the law that incentive should be provided to those who are awarded gallantry award. If any soldier dies or is killed while fighting for the country, a separate quota is provided to his or her children. This quota is not more than 5 percent in jobs. I would like to request that separate provisions should be made in the laws for their children. I am happy to note that the Government....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bansal, have you covered all your points?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, I can see the anxiety on your face wanting me to conclude my speech.

[Translation]

I would like to conclude after submitting one-two points.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, after a long time the Minister of Home Affairs has moved the demands for grants of the Ministry. I would like to submit about Union Territories. There are seven Union Territories in the countries. Out of that there are two such Territories that have legislatures. I feel that the condition of the five Union Territories that have no legislatures is very pathetic. There are many works in such territories, whether it is Panchayati Raj System or the provisions that were made for local bodies through the constitutional amendment, it has not been transferred to them. It is on account of this that there is no efficient and solid democratic structure with them so that the problem of these territories may express their demands and may in real sense of the term feel that there is democracy in the country and they are also availing the fruits of the independence. Usually, I talk to the colleagues of other Union Territories. However, I would like to say something about my Union Territory Chandigarh as to what were the condition there. It is a historical fact that one city had to be declared a union Territory. Thereafter, the situation there took a new turn and the governor of Punjab had to be appointed the administrator of Chandigarh. I would like to submit that in fact the people of the territory want the self governance. First of all a territorial council should be set up there. Many people demand that it should be made a state. I am not in favour of such demand as it is not feasible. Presently order is issued by the Deputy commissioner that no officer will meet the Chairman of the Panchayat Samiti without his permission. What type of system it is in which the Deputy Commissioner has right to give permission to any officer for meeting the Chairman of the Panchayat Samiti. I think this type of system was in practice in the past. We had a Chief Commissioner. The people could go to him and place their plea. I want that a territorial council should be setup in Union Territory-which should have its own right and there should be a post of the Chief Commissioner in real sense of the term. A senior officer should be sent in the Union Territory

Cadre whose duty should be to look after the work of only Union Territory. The people may discuss their problems with him. I would not like to go in detail in this regard. However, I would like to submit that the situation should not be allowed to deteriorate to the extent that people may feel that there is political interference in everything as is frequently said in many places. Politics is not a bad word, however, there is no need to make such demand. Frequently, long articles are published and are discussed in seminars, however, the need of the hour is that there should be a code of conduct for we people who are in politics. We should understand our responsibility. But that does not mean that they should not have any right. If we want to establish democracy at the national and provincial level in real sense of the term then I feel that it should be established at the grassroot level as was told by Shri Rajiv Gandhi. We will have to strengthen it at the grassroot level. Whatever may be the matter, the people raise objection. It is possible that even I may go against any decision of the administration. The people do not understand it. I feel that the work of MP is to speak more and do nothing. What is our condition? What is our socio-economic condition. What is our responsibility. On what basis do people take decision in election. However, it effects more the political parties. It is the right of the political parties to express their views on any issue. I feel that it must not be ridiculed. With these words, I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN (Trichur): Sir, I am happy that we are participating in the discussion on Demands for Grants of Ministry of Home Affairs. It is the Ministry of Home Affairs that is dealing with internal security, one of the most vital aspects of our life.

I was going through the notices of cut motions moved by the Opposition. That shows a different approach. They wanted naxalism to be tackled by declaring internal emergency and making more stringent laws and all that.

I think, there should be a different approach to the whole problem. I am happy that the Government is trying to do many things. In another one month, we will complete one year of the UPA Government in power. This is probably a time when they can rightfully claim that they have done so many good things. But, is it a time to bask in the glory or is it a time for introspection? I think, the internal security can be best preserved by creating a congenial socio-economic situation. That will create conditions for internal security to be maintained better.

The approach of the Common Minimum Programme towards these problems is based on it. Now, let us take the problem of naxalism. That is how it is commonly known. Is it a mere law and order problem or is it a problem of terrorism that should be put down? It is a generally agreed view that it has deep links with the socio-economic crisis in the country. The problem of land reforms is there. The Centre may say that it is a State subject. But, it is the responsibility of the Centre to see that in every State, land reforms are implemented in such a manner that the most down-trodden and the oppressed people are liberated from the clutches of landlordism. If we see mass murders taking place in UP and Bihar and in States like that, we often fear that it is a clash between the landless on the one side and the *Bhoomi Sena* on the other. That is where the question of land reforms is very important and it has to be tackled effectively. When Shrimati Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister, she used to write to the Chief Ministers of States citing the example of Kerala land reforms and asking them to implement it. I think, so far, it has not been successfully done.

Another thing is about the mounting unemployment problem. Probably, we are one of the first countries in the world with such a huge unemployment and unemployment of the educated. When I speak of unemployment of the educated, one can say that education is being increasingly commercialised in this country. All these are creating conditions of frustration to grow and that is a breeding ground for naxalism. I do not say that this is the only one aspect. It is connected with land reforms and the horrible misery of the village life. They do not have running water; they do not have roads; they do not have literacy; they do not have schools; and they do not even have good toilet. Life is miserable in the village. They are the easy prey for naxalism. It is a frustrating experience of all these things put together. That creates condition for naxalism to grow. A successful Home Minister should be at least able to make an effort to tackle these things. Then only we can ensure that naxalism in this country will not grow. The greater socio-economic crisis is the real breeding ground for naxalism in India.

Let us take police. Police is under this Ministry. There is a colonial attitude of police and police administrators.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you are also from Kerala. You might have read in the newspaper a day before, about the Director-General of Police making a statement in Kerala that no woman, no decent man would like to go

to a police station even after 50 years of Independence without fear. That is the kind of police station even in Kerala, which is the most literate State of the country. Let us then, think of other States. Police are still thinking that they are the instruments of State to oppress the people and do annihilate them. They were like that in the colonial days. That is why I say that the colonial mindset, the colonial attitude towards the public, towards the people by the police should be changed.

I do not know how many reports are there about the Police Reforms. We only think of modernisation of the police, which is essential; I agree. But along with modernisation, we should democratise the police institutions. The police should feel that they are the servants of the people, that they are the friends of the people, and that they are the protectors of the people. If that is not done, then the police will be a liability. That will also create conditions for naxalism to grow.

Then, there are certain cases where the Government very often takes a very extreme view. Probably, the Home Minister might have heard of the very notorious cases of Abdul Nasar Madani who is languishing in a Tamil Nadu prison for more than seven years. Behind the bar he is there for more than seven years without being charge-sheeted. I am not an admirer of Madani. We are opposed to his policies. We consider that his policies smack of a lot of extremism and all that. But does that mean that this inhuman treatment can be justified? What will happen to his followers? They will get frustrated, and they will also think that there is no way out other than revolting. That kind of a situation should not be there.

Sir, I can site another example of the Kashmiri Pandits about whom someone raised here. They are driven away from their land of origin. They are elsewhere, where they are in conditions of misery for many years. If many more years they will have to continue their lives of misery and their lies of destitution, then probably, they will also think: "let us look towards arms and arms struggle." These are some of the conditions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: I would conclude soon.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are still 11 more speakers to participate in the debate, and we have very less time.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: I fully appreciate your concern.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should understand that we have to accommodate them also.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPA: I am concluding. I seek a little indulgence from you also.

Sir, these are some of the things that we have to look into. This is the Ministry that is dealing with the disaster management. Some of the ancient definitions of disaster should be changed. When we faced Tsunami in Kerala, one of the main demands of the people there was to construct sea walls. When I raised this issue with the Ministry of Home Affairs, they said that the sea erosion and such things would not come under the definition of natural disaster. I do not know the sea erosion will not come and the landslip will come! So, this ancient definition of disaster should be changed. The people so justifiably feel that in the low lying areas, if sea walls were constructed, probably many lives that got perished, would have been saved. Therefore, sea walls should be constructed as one of the measures by which a serious natural disaster could be prevented.

16.00 hrs.

I will now come to the problem of freedom fighters. The Home Ministry handles the case of freedom fighters. There was a very narrow attitude, once upon a time adopted, saying that only the struggles led by the Congress Party were the freedom struggles. Later on, it was changed. There were many streams of freedom struggles. 'Punnappa-Vayalar' is one such case of freedom struggle adopted by the Centre with hesitation. 'Telangana' struggle is one such case.

To get pension for those freedom fighters, we approach the Ministry. When we approach the Ministry with their applications—and in certain cases with the court orders supporting their claim—the small officials sitting in the Home Ministry think that it is a charity that is being provided by them. It is a shame. It is not a charity. If they were not fighting for freedom, we would not have been here; this House would not have been here. We should be ever thankful to the freedom fighters. If they cannot be given pension, they should not be insulted and humiliated.

I will raise one typical case which you will understand. S.L. Puram Sadanandan is one of the noted writers who is a freedom fighter, who is Sahitya Academy award winning writer, play-write, etc., and his application for pension was sent. It was rejected; then he went to the

court; against the Home Ministry, he got an order. I wrote to the hon. Minister about it, but so far, there is no reply to that. That court order has been interpreted by a small Deputy Secretary to say that he will not be given the pension. He had the temerity to say that Sadanandan will not be given freedom fighters' pension. Who is this officer to interpret a court order and deny pension? But the court said that he should be given pension.

This kind of attitude cannot be appreciated at all and it should change. A new style of functioning, a new change is expected. It is better, at this time of introspection, let us not forget that Congress Party was a great party with history; Congress Party came to this Parliament without opposition; but the Congress Party was later defeated by people. It is because its actions through decades have alienated Congress Party from people. Let them not repeat it; stick to the Common Minimum Programme and implement it faithfully so that you will be able to come back.

With these words. I would like to support the Demands for Grants.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

Now, Shrimati Minati Sen may speak.

16.03 hrs.

[SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV *in the Chair*]

*SHRIMATI MINATI SEN (Jalpaiguri): Hon. Chairman Sir, as you know that North Bengal is surrounded by the neighbouring States of Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Myanmar. Jalpaiguri is regarded as a mini India. In these places reside people of different language groups, communities and culture. They loved to stay together even a decade ago. These people have a long history of fighting the oppressors, the anti-democratic tenets. The natural resources, water resources, tea gardens of North Bengal are pride of our nation. The Government of India after independence did not do much for this part of the country. When the Left Front Government came to power in West Bengal in 1977, decentralisation of power and three-tier Panchayati Raj system were introduced. As a result, people of the backward communities were brought into the limelight. They were linked to the mainstream of the socio-political and administrative system. This is an exception, an instance for the entire world to see. It is very natural, therefore that various reactionary forces and

*Translation of the Speech originally delivered in Bengali.

imperialist powers have their eyes on West Bengal. There was a time when GNLFF had made an attempt to bifurcate the State but it failed due to the resistance of the people. Renewed attempts have started to create trouble in hilly West Bengal. Few districts in North Bengal and Western part of Bengal have witnessed insurgency activities. KLO, PWG Naxalites, MCC are active in North Bengal, West Midnapore, Bankura and Purulia. In December 2003 Royal Bhutan Army have successfully fought against the terrorist outfits; many organisations like that of KLO, ULFA, N.D.F.B., etc. have been dismantled. But it is clear that they have a connection with our neighbouring countries. Government of West Bengal has taken commendable steps to bring the insurgents to the mainstream. In Jalpaiguri about 1200 insurgents have been brought under 'Operation Nabadisha'. In districts like Purulia, Bankura, insurgency has been dealt with iron hands. The adjoining States should come forward to combat terrorism and Central Government should also be cautious. Central armed forces have to be re-deployed in the areas affected by terrorism and insurgency. Recently on April 15, Chief Ministers of different States had attended a Conference on internal security, law and order and hon. Chief Minister of West Bengal had raised there the issue of insurgency.

ISI of Pakistan is trying to sabotage the peace process in India. Our State is also being affected by Nepal's Maoist activities. India-Nepal border area is a hilly region and fencing is not adequate. So BSF should be deployed immediately in that region.

Modernisation of police force becomes utmost important when internal security is talked about. Anti-mines vehicles and communication gadgets along with improved weapons are necessary. Police should be trained to fight the menace of insurgency. The Central Government has to bear the responsibility of setting up a strong police force. Comprehensive Centrally funded scheme of insurance should be introduced by the Government to help the families of the policemen who are killed by the terrorists. Government should also be vigilant at the international border. Woman trafficking is increasing in Indo-Nepal border area. Nepalese and Indian police have not been successful in dealing with this menace. There are about 174 enclaves in my adjoining Cooch Behar district since 1947. People of Bangladesh are residing in

India and *vice versa*. There should be a permanent solution to this problem.

In Duars, fake Bhutani currency is in circulation. It is having an adverse impact on our economic framework. Stern measures have to be taken to curb this problem. Economic package should be announced by Central Government for the districts of North Bengal. India has trade relations with the SAARC countries. The route of Darjeeling Mail through Haldibari *via* Parlealipur, Chilahati should be opened; Tentnlia corridor should be opened with the discussion with Bangladesh. The trade contract with China through Nathula pass should be made operational.

Thank you, Sir. I support the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs on behalf of my party.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have five minutes time, since your party members have taken a lot of time and we have to discuss on another Demand on Science and Technology.

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR (Aurangabad, Bihar): I will try to conclude in five minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time of other speakers will be included in your time. Right now, more than seven speakers have been left in your party.

[English]

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR: Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs in the current year's Budget. Before I proceed any further, I would like to submit that in the course of whatever time you may kindly allot me, I propose to do a very quick brief review of the internal security situation in the country and the role that is played by our internal security maintenance forces, mainly the police.

To begin with, the country is faced with and has been facing a serious situation because of the cross border terrorism and the situation in Jammu and Kashmir. But one is happy to note that the incidents of terrorism and lawlessness have come down in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The number of both security forces personnel killed and the civilians killed has come down noticeably. No doubt, it is because of the policy followed

[Shri Nikhil Kumar]

by the Central Government regarding peace process with Pakistan. For this, I compliment our Government, especially, the Prime Minister, the Home Minister and our Congress President.

While I know that the peace process has been going on mainly at the instance of the Central Government, we must take note of the fact that an important role has also been played by sports, meaning cricket. It has brought a much larger people-to-people contact. Our visitors from Pakistan who had come to watch the recently concluded India-Pakistan Test Series must have gone back impressed with the fact that the common Indian is for peace with Pakistan. This must weigh with the Pakistani and the Government of Pakistan in formulating their policy towards India. I do not wish to go into the details of the peace process, especially the talks that our Prime Minister has had with the President of Pakistan but while we all look forward to a final settlement referred to by our Prime Minister, I would caution the Government about a few points.

Firstly, the training camps for terrorists and militants in Pakistan continue to be present. In fact, when last heard, the impression was that the number of training camps in Pakistan has gone up and it has gone up nearly twice over. This will need to be kept in mind when we prosecute discussion with Pakistan.

The second thing is that the menace of *havalas* funding of terrorists active in India continues. The funds that come into India through *havalas* transaction are quite substantial. I do not know what the Government of India is planning to do but certainly we could look into the provisions of the Foreign Contributions Regulation Act and also ginger up our intelligence and vigilance effort on known sources of *havalas* funding.

Thirdly, there is continuing presence of foreign trained militants in India as was evident from the recent incident in Delhi where three Laskar-e-Toiba militants were gunned down. This aspect needs to be kept in mind and we cannot afford to be complacent in our peace efforts with Pakistan. While the Central Government is prosecuting its peace talks with Pakistan, and in this it has the support of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, the fact remains that there are certain separatist groups in the Valley and so it would be very necessary to keep a strict vigilance on their activities and on their contacts. While dealing with the subject of terrorism we also need to look at the importance that law plays in enabling the security forces to tackle terrorism effectively.

Sir, I would just submit for the consideration of the Central Government the need to look into the legal provisions about eliciting information from institutions like the banks and other such organisations and even individuals and also the legal provision for a *bonafide* interception of messages that are clearly and obviously anti-national in content. These two aspects will need to be kept in mind by the Government of India while looking at the need for strengthening our legal apparatus.

Sir, there are a number of criminal cases, both of foreign militants as well as other militants, pending trial and such cases have been going on for quite some time now. The idea was that these trials should be quickly completed. There should be an expeditious disposal of these cases but unfortunately, contrary to our honest intentions, the trials are continuing and it is very necessary for someone to take a very quick and a very hard look at the reasons for the continuing tendency of such trials. Sooner it is done, the better it is because it would have a salutary effect on the morale of the terrorists.

Sir, now I come to the problem of Left Wing Extremism. Much has been said about this. I would just like to mention about one startling fact. All successive Governments at the Centre and also in the States have made announcements that they intend to deal with this threat very seriously. But at the same time, there has been a certain flip-flop about their approach. Sometimes they are engaging in discussions and at the next moment they decide that there will be no cease-fire and that there will be complete military action against the extremists. What is required is a co-ordinated centralised policy action line and that should be followed by all the States that are affected by this Left Wing Extremism.

Sir, I was talking about the startling Statistics. To begin with, in 1947-48 this kind of extremism was seen in the Telangana area which was under the Nizam Rule and there was a great deal of repression there. Aided by the Left, the peasants there rose in arms and for five years this disturbance continued. It later developed very significantly. This Telangana area was very badly affected by the Left Wing Extremism. From there, I quickly come to 1998 when the then Government had set up a Co-ordination Centre headed by the Home Secretary. It was expected that this Co-ordination Centre would be able to co-ordinate in both collection of intelligence, their dissemination and also action in a concerted manner. But the startling statistics is that at that point of time the total number of districts affected by this kind of extremism in the country was about 95 to 96.

And in more than six years' time, from 15th June, 1998, when the Coordination Centre was set up, to June, 2004, the total number of districts affected by Left Wing extremism has gone up to 157 and this number continues to grow. I am aware of the fact that because of the developments in neighbouring Nepal, the Indian States bordering Nepal are also affected by Left Wing extremism. A great deal of indoctrination is going on. Even if not too many incidents are being reported from these districts, there is a great deal of cross border movement of militants there. They keep coming and going mainly because Nepal and India share a porous border. It was expected that with the deployment of the Special Services Bureau Force, there would be some control on the cross border movements. But, unfortunately, this has not happened. I would request the hon. Home Minister to look into why this has not happened. If the Special Services Bureau personnel need some assistance and guidance, they should be given the same. Let us not forget that these people are not really fully meant for this purpose. In the sense, they are policemen who are meant for an entirely different kind of a job and due to shortage of forces, they have been forced to do this duty. So, their training, attitudinal orientation and their living conditions need to be looked into, if we are serious in manning the porous Indo-Nepal border more effectively.

While I speak on the subject of Left Wing extremism, I say that the most common means of their attack on security forces and their targets is by using Improvised Explosive Devices, or IEDs as they call them, specially with the assistance of remote control mechanisms. Unfortunately, despite the required awareness and intention, we have not been able to devise or come across any effective anti-IED methods or apparatus. I am aware that a great deal of research has gone into this area. Still, we have not been able to come to a conclusion as to what can be an effective means of countering this menace. I would very humbly submit that this is a subject where deep research is needed and unless this is done we will not be able to assure the security forces of the type of security that they need in order to do their job effectively.

The third threat to this country is from organised crime. I saw the document given to us which is containing the budget proposals. This important subject of organised crime must have drawn some attention but the perusal of this document gives me the feeling that it is really not so because there is no specific mention of it anywhere. It is very important because organized crime is now

spreading to almost all over the country. It is not only confined to, as we had known earlier, developing cities and metropolitan cities of the country like Mumbai but has now extended its tentacles to even the countryside. People who operate from abroad are in a position to get in touch with their operators even in the countryside or, let us say, the rural countryside of UP or Bihar. Specially in Bihar, it is very simple to communicate with their operatives from across the border in both Nepal and Bangladesh. I think organised crime needs to be taken very seriously. I once against emphasise the need for a very strict law, a legal regimen in this regard and there should be a very quick drive from this purpose.

Finally, I would like to mention something about the image of the police. The police, as it is now, derives its statutory powers from the police Act of 1861 which is now as old as 151 years or so.

This was brought about by the British. It was for nearly eighty years that the Indian police worked with the British mindset. It is this British mindset which the Indian police has inherited even after Independence to which a reference was made by an hon. colleague some time back. We had expected that after Independence this mindset would go. It has not gone. It continues to haunt us. The police is supposed to be basically a grievance redressal machinery or mechanism. People come to police to seek redressal of grievances or their difficulties. They expect a sympathetic, positive and helpful approach. They do not get it. Instead the police is saddled with an unflattering image. What is that image? The image is that it does not favour the underprivileged and it is selectively efficient. It is not very enthusiastic about maintaining high standards of integrity and so on. We need to improve the image of the police. The image of the police will improve if the functioning of the police improves. What is lacking in the police force, as compared to police forces of other countries, is a mission content. There is no mission statement in our country for the police. When we recruit police personnel, to whatever rank it is, whether it is constable or higher ups, we do not tell them as to what is the mission that is before them. We do not tell them as to what they are supposed to achieve. There should be some kind of a mission statement. Police force in some of the most developed countries of this world has a mission statement. England has one, America has one, and even our own National Police Academy at Hyderabad has one. Why has it not been possible for the police force in our country to devise its own mission statement? This statement must specify what exactly they are supposed to do.

[Shri Nikhil Kumar]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, with your kind permission, I would just read out an extract from the "Statement of our Common Purpose and Values" of the London Police. It says:

"The purpose of the Metropolitan Police Service is to uphold the law fairly and firmly; to prevent crime; to pursue and bring to justice those who break the law; to keep the Queen's peace; to protect, help and reassure people in London; and to be seen to do all this with integrity; common sense and sound judgement. We must be compassionate, courteous and patient, acting without fear or favour or prejudice to the rights of others. We need to be professional, calm and restrained in the face of violence and apply only that force which is necessary to accomplish our lawful duty."

This is something which our police force needs to imbibe. Unfortunately this has not happened. I shall make an impassioned plea to our hon. Home Minister to kindly consider including in our syllabi a mission statement which can go down the line, to all ranks of the police force, so that from the time they join the police force they know exactly what kind of mission they are supposed to achieve. Without this, the image that the police force suffers from today- I am sorry to say—will never improve. If the police's image does not improve, our internal security situation will not improve. It is a very serious statement that I am making. But I do this with a full sense of responsibility.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chail): Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to express my gratitude to you for providing me an opportunity to speak on Demands for Grants of Ministry of Home Affairs for the year 2005-06. A provision of Rs. 17,853 crore 87 lakhs has been made in this year's budget of the Home Ministry we share our border with so many countries. Provision of Rs. 631.65 crore has been made for fencing the Indo-Bangladesh-border. On the other hand Rs. 532.75 crore have been provided in this budget for stepping up vigilance on the Indo-Nepal border. It is our neighbouring country where no passport or visa is required. But several crores are being spent on the border security and other related matters that it would have been better had a Mahasangh of India, Bangladesh and Pakistan would have been set up, then the expenditure to the tune of Rs. 233.05 crore being incurred on the Indo-Pakistan border could have been curtailed.

Similarly, the expenditure on Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bangladesh could have been curtailed and the youth who have been misled and are running from pillar to post in search of employment and out of frustration, are drawn towards terrorism by taking up arms. On the other hand, the provision of Rs. 44 crore for Home Guard Security is almost negligible. I would like to urge upon hon. Minister of Home that since arrangement for Homeguard and security of civilians has been made in certain states including some North-Eastern States only 25 per cent funds have been provided for Uttar Pradesh. I would request that this fund be increased upto 50 per cent so that the pitiable state of Home Guard police or security personnel could be improved.

Similarly, 1,20,000 volunteers are working for civic security in U.P. for computerisation. The budget which is meagre should be increased. Provision of Rs. 14,772 crore has been made for various items under Police. I would like to draw the attention of the Minister of Home towards Uttar Pradesh that the Union Government is not providing entire funds for the modernisation of police and under the scheme to the State Government and under which only Rs. 85.7 crore have been provided as first installment during the last three years. Rs. 38.08 crore are yet to be provided to the Uttar Pradesh Government. I would request the hon. Minister of Home to provide this fund immediately. Our Minister of State of Home seems to be amused. Whenever he goes on a state visit he comments that there is no law and order....(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): I am smiling because when the utilisation certificate is not sent how can entire funds be claimed. Now, how else do I express my surprise? ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: I have told the hon. Minister of Home in regard to these schemes that these are pending. If this fund would be sanctioned then the law and order problem would be solved.

As far as the police management is concerned, one would find that the police vehicles are in dilapidated condition. At times the S.H.O.s of a police station are given such vehicles that very often during a chase the criminal manages to escape because the police is not able to reach on time. All the police stations are not equipped with telephones. If funds would be provided then proper arrangement of telephones, mobile phones and wireless sets will also be made in all the police stations and it would also improve law and order situation.

On the other hand, if Central Reserve Police Force is deployed and funded by the Centre in the naxalite areas like Mirzapur, Sonbhadra and Chandoli in Uttar Pradesh then the naxalite activities in these districts would be checked. The Uttar Pradesh Government has set an action plan in this regard also. The Para-Military forces for whom handsome budget provisions have been made, may also be given the facilities as have been recommended by our honourable Members for army and Border Security Force.

Sir, a Commission on Prevention of Communalism should be set up to tackle the communal powers and Fascist Forces instigate violence which may facilitate discussion and provide necessary facilities to tackle the menace of fascist powers successfully.

The Passi tribe residing in Uttar Pradesh is a very brave tribe. Hon. Minister of Home is aware of it. If a regiment of those people is set up it will play a vital role in the army or all the armed forces. All the youth of Passi tribe are working as chowkidars in police stations and villages. They are paid very low honorarium, whereas chowkidars in the neighbouring state Bihar have been declared Class-IV employees and they are paid salaries, accordingly. Very meagre funds are provided in the form of honorarium in Uttar Pradesh, owing to which their financial condition is miserable.

As far as making an action plan for the effective management of Indo-Nepal border is concerned, the Uttar Pradesh Government has sent a proposal of a Scheme to his Ministry. As stated by, an hon. Member, our colleague from BSP the Maoists outfits and the terrorists of Nepal are pouring into Uttar Pradesh. Since this state is adjoining Nepal border, serious consideration should be given to implementation of that scheme to put a check on terrorism. If necessary funds would be immediately provided for the projects pending will the Central Government then the State Government will be able to check terrorism and other disorders.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna): Mr. Chairman, Sir, if you permit I would like to come forward to make submission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, please speak from your seat.

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA (Bettiah): Please speak from your seat only The Chair is very strict.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir. I am grateful to you for giving me opportunity to speak on such a serious issue. I rise support the Home Ministry's demands for grants. As my colleague, Shri Raghunath Jha said just now that you are being strict and you would ring the bell on time and I would take my seat, I request you not to ring the bell and give me more time to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Chair will do its duty, you do your own. Please continue your speech.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Sir, terrorism is spreading in several regions of the country. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh etc. are many such states where terrorism is raising its head. I want to draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister towards this issue as it is a serious matter that we have not been able to combat terrorism even after 57 years of terrorism. The entire House is concerned. What is the reason for our failure in checking terrorism? We would have to find out the root cause of the problem. The Governments have always made efforts to control terrorism, but simultaneously terrorism too has increased.

Sir, Jharkhand which used to be a part of Bihar is now totally in the grip of terrorism. Andhra Pradesh is being discussed all over the country that training of using weapons and other kind is being imparted to terrorists and then they are moving on to other states.

The situation is very bad particularly in Bihar. The entire state is gradually falling in the grip of terrorism. I belong to Patna in Bihar and that area too affected by terrorism. Similarly Aurangabad, Jehanabad, Arwal, Gaya Nawada, Sasaram, Rohtas in Central Bihar and several districts of North Bihar are also affected by terrorism. Several hon. Members have discussed the areas nearby Nepal and the Government is paying attention towards them. The number of Maoists is increasing in Nepal. Almost entire Nepal is in their grip. Incidents of violence are taking place every day and thousands of soldiers have been killed.

A part of Bihar is adjacent to Nepal, Raxaul, Motihari, Bagaha, Shivhar and Sitamarhi etc. are adjacent to the borders of Nepal. India and Nepal have always been friends. We have similar culture. We have matrimonial, social and cultural ties with them. The situation in Nepal has its direct effect on India and *vice-versa* I would come to the international level. Large number of trained terrorism have come over to Bihar through Nepal and

[Shri Ram Kripal Yadav]

are hiding there. Weapons and other goods are being smuggled in at a large scale from there. It is a serious issue. It is greatly affecting Bihar.

In rainy seasons, the roads are entirely non-functional in that area. Security can not be provided properly and Maoists and terrorists can not be controlled until proper roads are constructed in the border areas. Therefore, the need of the hour is to get roads constructed there. So proper arrangements of security can be made on the Nepal-Bihar border. SSB has been deployed there and its several officers are in connivance with maoists. SSB is a weak force. It has surrendered. It would not do anymore therefore another force needs to be deployed in that border area and roads need to be constructed.

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: He is talking about border roads

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: I have already put up a demand in this regard. Maoists can not be prevented from crossing the border and smuggling and supply of weapons can not be stopped until border roads are constructed.

I was giving the reasons why terrorism is rising in a big way. One needs to go into the facts. I was saying that people can be compelled to take to the path of violence if there is starvation, unemployment, poverty and penury, there is no development in villages and public is not getting its due.

Feudal system has been abolished, earlier people used to own thousands of acres of lands. They used to exploit labourers and keep them as slaves. They use to give them only food for all the work they would put in. Gradually people became aware of their rights.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please finish your speech on time.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: I have already said that it is an important issue and I should be given more time to speak. I have only taken two minutes as yet.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are not aware of how many minutes you have taken. It has been recorded. Please proceed with your speech.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: I was saying that we have to bring people together to uproot terrorism from Bihar. Naxalism would continue to grow unless, there is

economic development. Nobody wants to take up guns but at times it is a question of their livelihood. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to pay attention towards this problem. Hon. Minister of Home Affairs is a seasoned politician, he has graced the chair of the Speaker, that is why I request the hon. Minister to give a special package to such areas. He should provide special assistance to such areas of Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh. Funds should be provided for development of Andhra Pradesh wherein lie the roots of terrorism or to the area of Deyara, and Taal. Hon. Minister is a very sensitive and he would definitely take concrete steps to solve this problem.

Sir, it is a matter of great concern that crime graph is rising gradually and it is reflected in the figures given by the Government. What is the reason for the increase in crimes. Lack of resources, shortage of staff and weapons for the police force is the reason for the increase in crimes. In terrorism affected areas, the terrorists have weapons like AK-47 while our police force does not have vans, wireless, proper police stations, there is shortage of weapons so much so that they can hardly go on regular beats. How can the police force control terrorism and control crime in such situations. That is why various states have been demanding for the modernisation of police force. Funds should be provided for the modernisation of police force so that police administration might be streamlined to fight the criminals and control crimes.

Sir, Bihar is affected by floods and drought due to which the state incurs loss of thousands of crores of rupees. Floods in rivers originating in Nepal destroy our roads, railway tracks and bridges. The hon. Minister should find out a solution in this regard particularly for Bihar. Other regions are facing calamities like tsunami. Arrangements should be made in a scientific way to contain such calamities.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is President's rule in Bihar, the role of the Governors have been discussed and it is a matter of concern. The post of the governor acts as a coordinator between the Centre and the state. The Centre is able to keep a tab on the happenings in the states through the Governors. What would happen if a Governor starts giving statements against an erstwhile government due to prejudice and says that the erstwhile government did an unconstitutional act? The previous Government was a popular government elected by the public. It would have a bad effect on our democracy if the Governor of Uttar Pradesh would talk like this.

Is it not a serious matter? Are the Governors sent to indulge in politics and enjoy power. It can not be a permanent arrangement. It is right that everybody wants to enjoy power but it is not appropriate for the Governor to speak in favour of President's rule. It would have an adverse effect on democracy. We should consider this issue. The statement given by the hon. Governor of our area is a matter of concern. Hon. Minister of Home Affairs would have to consider the statement of the Governor wherein he said that the previous Governments action was unconstitutional and there has been no development. His office is involved in machinations of transfers and postings and many people are involved in it. His representatives are holding meetings everyday in the hotel, you can look into the matter yourself. You can see for yourself if I am lying. It is a matter for enquiry....(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your speech would not be recorded if you deviate from your subject. Please conclude now.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Hon. Minister should take this issue seriously. At no point of time could President's rule be compared with any popular Government and it is not a permanent solution either. It was discussed earlier too that efforts should be made to establish popular government there. As per the rule the single largest party should be invited and given the chance to form the Government.

16.53 hrs.

[SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN *in the Chair*]

Our IAS and IPS officers hold the highest posts but their powers are that of the time of the Britishers.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ram Kripal Yadav, your time is over.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: I will take only five minutes more. I want only five minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already taken 15 minutes.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: I am concluding. I want only five minutes. You are a very kind-hearted person.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I request you to please conclude. You are a very good speaker. Please conclude in a

minute because, you see, there are other hon. Members. Let them also get their time.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: The Indian Police Manual from which Indian police derives its power is a legacy of British period. We have not changed the police manual even after 57 years and IAS and IPS officers are behaving in an arbitrary way. They are framing persons, conducting raids and sending people to jails acting as an prejudiced way. The basic principle of the police manual is that even though a guilty person might escape but an innocent person should never be punished. It is the basic principle of the police manual. Hon. Nikhil Babu, the retired DG and other learned persons are sitting here. They should press the need for change in the police manual. We are all here for the sake of the public and what kind of a law is that which is not in the interest of the public. Ours is a welfare state. MPs houses are being raided. Our colleague Shahabuddin is sitting here. His house was raided due to prejudice against him.

He was not even served a warrant. Things were planted there and now it is being said that illegal weapons were found at his place. This case has been framed up. He should pay attention towards this and control such officers. The officers with such mentality should come and join politics. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs should go about in a proper way to deal with naxalism "...* in Bihar, Bihar should move on the path of progress.

SHRI ILYAS AZMI (Shahabad): Ranveer Sena should be checked.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Shri Ilyas Azmi is right about Ranveer Sena. Apart from this, there are Peoples War Group and MCC. These organisations are mainly casteist. They have damaged entire Bihar through extremist activities. Strict action should be taken to control such activities. I believe the hon. Minister of Home Affairs would take preventive measures. President's rule means the rule of the officer. "...* The hon. Minister should control them and do justice with Bihar. With this I support the demand for grants and thank you.

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir there are certain things in the speech of the hon. Member which should not go on record. Please give directions to expunge those things from the record.

*Not recorded.

**.....* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: If anything is unparliamentary, that would be looked into and expunged.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: What is unparliamentary in it?

SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am on a point of information. I would like to know what is unparliamentary in it?

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: No point of information now. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am not objecting to any word in particular....
(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: All speeches would be looked into and if there is anything unparliamentary mentioned, that would be expunged. That is the usual course. Why should you worry?

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am not objecting to any particular word. If there is any unparliamentary word in the speech of the hon. Member then it should be expunged....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is for us to decide whether it is unparliamentary or it is objectionable. We would look into the matter.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing would go on record except the speech of Ms. Mehbooba Mufti.

...(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot have a dispute. It is not permissible.

...(Interruptions)

MS. MEHBOOBA MUFTI (Anantnag): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

This is a very important Department because it deals with the security of the citizens, more so in situations like the ones in the North-East and Jammu and Kashmir where it is not a mere law and order situation but it goes beyond that.

[Translation]

We are happy that coalition Government of Congress and PDP has adopted such a policy whereby we are trying to win over people. We have given importance to reconciliation. The UPA Government not only endorsed our policy it even supported it fully and we appreciate that.

We agree that in Jammu and Kashmir it is not the land dispute. Until and unless we adopt reconciliation policy we can not win over them.

17.00 hrs.

This policy was adopted 2¹/₂ years ago and we have sent the result recently that 70, 80 and 90 percent people did cast their votes in civic polls. The Government adopted the democratic process and after several years people realised that they are free to elect anyone they like. The beauty is that in some of the constituencies, our partners, be it Congress or PDP lost by merely 2 votes which had shaken the confidence of voters. Most important ingredient of reconciliation process is confidence and not to suspect the people. When we assumed power mobiles were not allowed in Jammu and Kashmir because it was considered a security risk. The people whom we consider security risk have latest communication equipment. I think even Bush may not possess that. Secondly, the work on Mughal Road which connects valley with rest of the nation has been suspended for over 20 years. It is also stated to be stopped on the pretext of security risk. The day we assumed power we took the people in confidence. Earlier, a few people were ready to visit the state. Whenever the Prime Minister used to visit he was taken to Nehru Guest House and only limited people were allowed to meet him. First time we requested hon. Prime Minister to have

face-to-face talks with the people of Jammu Kashmir. Despite *fidayin* attack hon. Prime Minister made a visit and people in thousands greeted the Prime Minister. People realised that the Government desires our involvement.

Sir, when border was being fenced, I requested opening Muzaffrabad road and let Kashmiri meet each other so that the wall of hatred is demolished. People were stunned how it is possible? I have observed that there was a consensus amongst the people on opening of borders. People of Laddakh want Aksaichin border to be opened. People of Punch want Rawalkot border to be opened and Kashmiri are for opening of Muzaffrabad border Gurejeans want Tandar to be united. People of Jammu and Kashmir want to meet the people from across the border. The Government of India especially Minister of External Affairs and Prime Minister on humanitarian ground permitted the people to go that side without passport. I know, when TRC was attacked, there may have been immense pressure on hon. Prime Minister to stop on-going process. I would congratulate Shrimati Sonia Gandhi ji on this account as she intervened in between and further strengthened the resolve of External Affairs Ministry and hon. Prime Minister. She was firm on introduction of Bus-Service. And the people went by bus. Hon. Prime Minister said that Rawalakot, Siyalkot, Askardoo, Aksaichin or other places are logical consequences and we would open these borders. If we stop at a place our purpose will not succeed. But I would like to tell the House that our people....(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MS. MEHBOOBA MUFTI: It is not the purpose of our soldiers. They would keep talking border issues. We should give them enough time. We should have confidence in our people that they would evolve some solution.

On the account of special position of Article 370, I should be given more time. Sayed Salahuddin has told that if the Government considers about talks they would

seriously go in for cease-fire. I would like to say that cease-fire is in the interest of Jammu and Kashmir and in the interest of nation also. A faction of Hurriyat has been demanding permission for visiting Pakistan and telling that they would talk with militants and persuade them to declare cease-fire.

I think cease-fire should be declared from both the sides and not unilaterally. Unilateral cease-fire will not serve the purpose. Another important point is reduction of troops on border. Last time our Prime Minister has spoken about reduction of troops on borders. But so far nothing has happened and it is only symbolic. We can not achieve a logical conclusion unless violence level is brought down. And cease-fire is necessary for it. Secondly, I would tell hon. Home Minister that right time is approaching. We know that security forces have done a commendable job. We are in this position today just because of them. Gradually we will replace them with Jammu and Kashmir Police. Therefore, my submission is that 30-40 thousand youths from Jammu and Kashmir and Laddakh should urgently be recruited in state police so that in future they take the responsibility of security forces. Jammu and Kashmir has got an opportunity to bridge the differences between India and Pakistan and a beginning has been made in this direction.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon Members, due to shortage of time, I am allowing the hon. Minister to give reply. Those hon. Members who want to lay their written speeches can do so.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam): Sir, my name is there, I should be allowed to speak....(*Interruptions*) It is already accepted. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Two Members from your Party have already spoken.

...(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI BIJOY HANDIQUE): Sir, at 7 p.m. all the Grants have to be guillotined. After this Ministry, we have to take up the Demands of the Ministry of Science and Technology also....(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes. Hon. Members, there is another Ministry to be taken up—Ministry of Science and Technology. All Parties have consumed their allotted time.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BIJOY HANDIQUE: Sir, all the Grants have to be guillotined....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: All Parties have consumed the allotted time. Your Party also has consumed the time allotted. The INC, the BSP and all other Parties have consumed the time allotted. There is another Ministry to be taken up and completed by 7 p.m. Please cooperate. Hon. Minister to reply now.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Sir, I should be given five minutes....(Interruptions) Please allow me for five minutes....(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Sir, what about my Party? I have to be given some time. ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, as per rules it is difficult.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Sir, what is this?...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUNIL KHAN (Durgapur): Sir, please give two minutes to each Members....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Suresh Kurup, I have no objection; but it is not possible now. All the Demands will have to be guillotined at 7 p.m. It is not only you but there are six others who want to speak. How can I allow you alone?

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall I read the details of time consumed by each Party? All parties have taken the time allotted to them and even more also.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BIJOY HANDIQUE: Sir, there is a time constraint. Otherwise, why should we request for it? After this we will have to take up another Ministry also....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You give your speech in writing. There is no objection. Let the hon. Minister reply now. We have to take up another Ministry also.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BIJOY HANDIQUE: Sir, we cannot go beyond 7 p.m. at which time all the Demands have to be guillotined....(Interruptions)

SHRI SURESH KURUP: None of the Opposition Members spoke. Even then you are not allowing us....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is guillotine at 7 p.m. We will have to do that. There can be no change in that process. After all these Demands are discussed and voted, we will have to take up all the remaining demands, guillotine them and take up that process.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Sir, we may please be given ten minutes....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can give it in writing. There is no objection. It will be treated as a speech given in the House itself, and included in the record.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: No, sir....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: All the written speeches will be considered as speeches given in the House.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Sir, originally three names were given from my Party....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should have spoken earlier. We have very little time left now.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: If they agree I have no objection. The hon. Minister is here and making a request. There is another Ministry to be taken up. If they agree, then I have no objection. I can remain here till early morning.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Sir, I will take only five minutes to complete my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Government should agree to it.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SURESH KURUP: I request the hon. Minister to consider our request.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the hon. Minister agrees, then I have no objection in giving more time to the hon. Members to speak on this issue.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Sir, we are agreeing to it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: As a matter of compromise, I would allow each hon. member to speak only for two minutes. Shri Subrata Bose.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bose, please conclude your speech in two minutes. The remaining points can be given by you in writing and be treated as laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI SUBRATA BOSE (Barasat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs for 2005-2006. As the august House is aware that West Bengal has a long stretch of border with Bangladesh from North to South, and I represent the constituency of Barasat, which is in 24 Parganas (North) district. It has a substantial border area along with Bangladesh. I know that some of the hon. Members have already pointed out the peculiar problems; the special problems being faced by the people who are living in the border areas, but I would like to humbly suggest some points for the kind consideration of the hon. Minister.

Firstly, I would like to raise of issue of border fencing. I do appreciate that the fencing cannot be erected at the 'Zero Point', and that it has to be inside it only. But we have found in many areas, in many localities that there are cultivable lands, habitations as also schools within the fenced area. I am aware that the fencing works is not yet complete. Hence, I would like to request the hon. Minister that a surveyor should be sent from the Union Ministry of Home Affairs whenever the fencing work is taken up. He should look into such peculiar situations, and be a little flexible to save the inconvenience of the

people of the fenced area where schools or habitations are located.

Secondly, some flexibility and relaxation on the opening time of the gate has to be there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude your speech.

SHRI SUBRATA BOSE: It cause a lot of harassment to the people who go to cultivate their lands in that area. Sometimes the farmers are unable to return within the short time, which is available to them, during which the gate is opened. At times, they are stuck up for the whole night in the fenced area, and cannot return to their respective homes. This is a problem, which is being faced by almost all the inhabitants. I would again request the hon. Minister to ensure that his Ministry takes some steps to solve this situation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude your speech. Next speaker is Shri Suresh Kurup.

SHRI SUBRATA BOSE: Sir, I will take just one more minute and conclude my speech. I think, the State of West Bengal has requested for a battalion of CRPF to augment the security forces. I would appeal to the hon. Minister to consider this request favourably.

Lastly, I would also like to request the hon. Minister to ensure that the modernisation of the police forces be gone through. It should be done, as much as possible, with the help of the Centre in order to combat or counter militant groups like the KLO in North Bengal, the People's War Group (PWG), and the MCC. The police forces need to have modern and up-to-date equipment. I draw the attention of the hon. Minister of this issue also.

In view of paucity of time, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to raise a few points, and allowing me to participate in this discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bose, I am constrained to say that nothing more will be recorded. Next, Shri Suresh Kurup.

*...(Interruptions)**

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, one of the most important criterion used to understand a civilised and democratic society is to see how its criminal jurisprudence works. The criminal jurisprudence of a country should be in tandem with the democratic

*Not recorded.

[Shri Suresh Kurup]

nature of the country. We all opposed POTA because it was against the basic democratic norms.

Nobody should languish in our prisons. I am pointing to the sad predicament of Mr. Madani which has already been mentioned by my learned colleague Mr. C.K. Chandrappan. For the last seven years he has been languishing in Coimbatore prison. Whatever crime he is accused of, he should get bail. It is the present UDF leaders in Kerala who travelled all the way to Coimbatore prison to get his support assuring him that he will be released from prison immediately after they come to power. What is the situation now? He is affected by diabetes. One of his legs is amputated. He is not given proper medical care.

Recently, his wife in a press conference announced that she and her children would come before this Parliament House and going to sit in Satyagraha. The whole of Kerala, in spite of our political differences, is with him. I am not a person who is supporting his political views or any thing like that. This is a human issue. The Central Government should intervene and see to it that he is released on bail. At least he should get proper medical care. The main complaint is, he is not given medical care which he is asking for. He is using an artificial limb. He just asked the authorities permission to go to a proper place for artificial limb. Even that was not allowed. So, my humble request is that the Home Ministry should intervene and see to it that he is given proper medical care and he is released on bail. Heavens are not going to fall, if Madani is released on bail. That is my first request.

Another thing is, in Kerala, the police unearthed a Rs. 750 crore *havala* transaction. Some people are arrested but nobody knows where this money has gone. The apprehension is that this money must have gone to extremist elements and fundamentalist elements in the country. So, I request the Home Ministry to reveal as to where this money has gone, to whom this money has gone, for what this money was utilised.

These are the two points that I wanted to mention.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Rameshwar Oraon. Please take only two minutes. Three hon. Members have already spoken. We have taken much more time than allotted. So, please conclude your speech within two minutes.

DR. RAMESHWAR ORAON (Lohardaga): Sir, we are now discussing the Demands for Grants in respect of

Home Ministry. I wanted to speak a lot more about this Ministry.

[Translation]

But you only gave me two minutes. What can I say in these two minutes? I would not be able to express anything. These two minutes would be consumed in getting up and taking my seat again. But still I will try.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mention only the main points because most of the points are already covered by your predecessors.

[Translation]

DR. RAMESHWAR ORAON: Mr. Chairman, Sir, every citizen is concerned about two things *i.e.* security and development. While there are many departments accountable for development, it is only the Home Ministry which is accountable for security. The Home Ministry has to cover a wide area apart from security. From time to time it has to face floods, drought, tsunami and at times it has to face the onslaught of accusations too.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

[Translation]

DR. RAMESHWAR ORAON: I have only begun.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: What can I do, the time is already over. We have to conclude.

DR. RAMESHWAR ORAON: I seek your indulgence.

[Translation]

I want to draw your attention towards the speech of Shri Ram Kripalji. I have been in this service and I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister towards this fact that there are certain police officers who do not discharge their duties of controlling crime and maintenance of law and order and they want to earn a name for themselves by nabbing politicians. The Home Ministry should identify such officers and punish them.

I would like to say a few things about naxalism as I have fought against naxalism and communism as a police officer. I would not emphasise the reasons due to which naxalism has spread. It started in Bengal and has reached Bhojpur and Jamshedpur in Bihar and is taking the entire country in its grip. What should be done to curb it? Why are people getting attracted towards naxalism? I would like to give a few suggestions to tackle this problem. If poverty and unemployment would not be removed then any body might take to the path of violence. Common man wants facilities and comfort. If everybody is offered employment then people would not go towards naxalism. The Government does not give them jobs but the naxalite groups offer them employment that is why people are attracted towards naxalism. The Government should make arrangements to generate employment for them. Moreover, land reforms and development in the field of agriculture are also needed. People should be made aware of importance of education in these areas and a suitable policy for surrender should be implemented there.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. The time allotted to you is over. Shri Lalmani Prasad to speak.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Sir, he should be allowed to speak for just one minute more.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

DR. RAMESHWAR ORAON: I seek your indulgence....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: He wants only one minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a painful job. Hon. Members must realise that there is another Demands for Grants from the Ministry of Science and Technology and Guillotine is at 7. o clock.

[Translation]

DR. RAMESHWAR ORAON: Sir, I only want to draw the attention of the House towards two problems in Jharkhand. As per census 2001, the population of tribals has decreased in Jharkhand. It was 29 percent in 1991 and it came down to 27 percent in 2001. It would affect the number of legislative assembly seats. The number of reserved seats would come down from 28 to 21. The Government should make statutory arrangements so that the number of seats are not reduced.

Second issue relates to law and order in Jharkhand. The Defence Ministry has set up field firing range there due to which tribals from two hundred villages would be displaced. I request that the Ministry of Home Affairs should intervene and talk to the Ministry of Defence to remove its establishment from there so that the tribals are not displaced.

SHRI LALMANI PRASAD (Basti): Sir, I thank you for giving me opportunity to speak in support of the budget. Hon. Members have expressed their views in support of the budget. I too would like to express my opinion in this regard.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, why have these problems surfaced, be it internal issues, unemployment, problems of the farmers or other problems and the problem of naxalism, several members have expressed their views about several problems. It is the land of Gautam Buddha who preached the lesson of humanity and the followers of Mohammad Saheb have spread the cult of love and fraternity. It is the land of Kabir who opposed rituals and customs and it is the land of followers of Jesus Christ who embraced the handicapped and downtrodden. Guru Gobind Singh inculcated the feeling of self-respect and pride in the people of this land but simultaneously this land has also witnessed functioning of such a system for thousand years under which Bahujan Samaj was rendered helpless. Their plight was even worse than the animals. This community was deprived of all the human rights. Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar gave a new constitution to the country for the development of this community and as a result it has made progress but unfortunately, the constitution designed by Baba Saheb Bhimrao Ambedkar has not been implemented fully even after 57 years of independence. This is the reason for the large scale problems at present.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this nation has 5 national level problems-untouchability, inhumanity, inequality, insecurity

*Not recorded.

[Shri Lalmani Prasad]

and injustice. The country would not have been facing these problems had the constitution of Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar been implemented with honesty. It is natural that unrest would foment among public and naxalite activities would increase if crores of people would not get food, water, shelter and medicines even after 57 years of independence. The situations that emerged in the country are really serious.

I would like to tell the hon. Minister of Home Affairs that when it comes to dispensing justice, the police officers use castiest language. Today, at the time of passage of budget for the Ministry of Home Affairs and while speaking in support of the demands for grants of the Home Ministry, through you, I would like to tell the Government that anger and unrest would foment among public if people occupying seats of justice in Uttar Pradesh would not dispense justice. It is a serious issue that in Uttar Pradesh "... * What is the reason for this, it is a serious issue.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Government towards this that poor people are not meted out justice when they approach the people in power. The poor are not getting justice in courts. The people in charge support criminals and anti social elements. If the same state of affairs continues then it would be difficult to remove the unrest among the public. Today unemployment has assumed menacing proportions in the country. Opportunities of jobs are not available for everyone. Today the states are at logger heads. What are the reasons for this. I would like to request the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to consider these issues seriously. Sine time is short I once again express my support for the budget and with these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI MANI CHARENAMEI (Outer Manipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to take part in the debate on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs for the year 2005-06.

I would like to mention that the Central Government, particularly the Home Ministry has not been able to apply correct balms according to the nature of sickness of the area or region. It is of utmost importance for the Ministry of Home Affairs to identify and chalk out correct applications according to the nature of problems prevailing in the North-East. Problems which are purely of law and

..... Expunged as ordered by the chair.

order should be dealt with firmly and should not be allowed to prolong. However, in the case of problems where land is involved like the Naga issue, the Home Ministry should realise that merely by spending more money for procuring sophisticated arms for the police and recruitment of youths, they will not be able to solve the protracted Naga problem. The Naga problem is one problem which is deeply inter-linked with land. The Naga movement, therefore, is not a law and order or a terrorist problem but a political problem.

Many agreements have been signed since the British times but they have not been able to bring an end to the problem.

The Naga are not able to take part in the nation building process with confidence. They have suffered loss of life, wealth, dignity, honour, exploitation and marginalisation by the majority community. Therefore, it is very important for the Home Ministry to prepare for the integration of the Naga areas to give a new order so that permanent peace can return to the North-East. Special Budget allocation should be made to meet the expenditure of the new order encompassing all Naga areas, instead of spending more on containing the Naga problem. More than two lakh Naga people have lost their lives in encounters which security forces fake encounters; many have been aimed, many were forced to poverty and illiteracy due to the Naga problem. Today about 20,000 Naga youths have enrolled themselves with various Naga underground movements.

So, a permanent settlement should be found out with the negotiation that is going on between the Indian Government and the NSCN (I-M). Only permanent peace can bring development to the North-East. I would like to request the Home Ministry to prepare and provide the required Budget to sponsor a new order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The last speaker is Shri Ramdas Athawale. As the last speaker, you can make a short speech. Please cooperate with the Chair.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, people were not secure during NDA regime thus they have been ousted, Shri Shivraj Patil has made changes in the Home Ministry and the public of the country is well protected now, Hon. Manmohan Singh Ji has preached the lesson of peace to one and all therefore the UPA Government is moving ahead swiftly.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise on behalf of my party to support Rs. 17800 crore budget for the Ministry of Home Affairs. My only suggestion is that the police force need to be given better training. I know that it is a state subject but even then it is the responsibility of the Union Government to impart good training to every police personnel. The police constable in Mumbai committed a wrong act, such incident happened there for the first time. There is a huge police force in Mumbai. There are several police stations and check posts but this kind of incident happened there for the first time. That is why the police need to be given good training.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, my second suggestion is that Act on atrocity needs to be strengthened as atrocities are still being perpetrated on the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. If anybody perpetrates atrocities on them, he gets bail immediately while earlier there was a law under which persons looked for this offence were not released on bail immediately, the law in this regard needs to be strengthened. There are Bengali speaking people in our country and they include Mathura and Namoshudra community. These people are 30-35 lakh in number in West Bengal, Orissa and certain other places. They want citizenship of our country and the Government of Bangladesh is not ready to accept them. We discussed this issue with the Minister of Home Affairs, and he gave us assurance too. The Government of India need to consider awarding citizenship to such persons who have migrated to India and want citizenship of our country as people from our country get citizenship in Dubai, Canada, England or whichever place they migrate to. It is out of question to give citizenship to people involved in terrorist activities but it can be granted to those who come here to earn livelihood or for business.

I do not want to take up much of your time but be fair to my party. You are occupying the seat of justice. You are on the Chair so you would give opportunity to the Government too because the Chair is supreme. We obey your orders. Shri Shivraj Patil is carrying out reforms in the Home Ministry and would change it so much in the five years that NDA would not be able to stage a comeback even after next five years. They have been ousted and they will not be able to make a come back soon.

I support the hon. Home Minister's proposal and hope that he would bring in desired reforms.

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: I do not have to give speech. I just want to a request.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing, except the hon. Minister, will go on record. There is no provision for you to speak

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no provision. Only the hon. Minister can reply. Nobody can speak now. We are working under rules.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): Sir, today in the House....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Patilji, you speak very good Hindi. It would be better if you speak in Hindi.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, it is not possible. I cannot allow you.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: I am not asking anything. I am just giving a suggestion.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Suman ji, I have the greatest regards for you but I cannot agree with you. Nobody can ask any question. Only the hon. Minister can speak. We must act as per the rules.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: It is my demand that you should speak in Hindi.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing, except the hon. Minister, will go on record.

...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, I started speaking in English but now I would try to speak in Hindi. My Hindi is not as good as that of my colleagues ... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can speak either in English or Hindi, whichever language is possible. My request is, there is no harm in speaking English. Rules permit it.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I will speak both in English and Hindi.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Rules permit that you can speak in either English or Hindi. You can speak in these two languages. You can even speak in the regional language, Malayalam or Tamil, if you know. There is no harm in it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, the opposition benches are vacant today. It would have been better if they were present. We would have listened to their views, criticism and would have accepted their good suggestion and would have acted upon. Some of our colleagues have given very important and valuable suggestions. Not a single suggestion was unworthy of implementation.

Debate started in a good manner. It is unfortunates that Members from Opposition are not present but the debate started in a very nice manner and no Member tried to disrupt any body's speech. Certain very good issues were raised. In nutshell, I would like to say that the Members expressed their views in a nice way and raised good issues and also gave good suggestions. My Ministry and the Government of India would try to act upon these suggestions. Though earlier I had told that they have raised no issue and no suggestion is worth acting upon. The Ministry of Home Affairs plays a very important role, that is, maintaining good relations between the States and the Centre. We have adopted a federal system. Some of the jobs are entrusted to the State Governments whereas the rest is looked after by the Central Government. Unless they both work with coordination, they can't function properly and it can't be in the interest of the public or the nation as a whole. Therefore, the Ministry of Home Affairs performs the most important duty of establishing good relations between the Centre and the States. Sometimes it has been overlooked. The Government stresses more upon law and order problem. Until and unless the States and the Centre

understand well the attitude of each other, it is not possible to function properly. Since UPA Government assumed power we have made efforts to establish good relations between Centre and the States. I can say that we have not faced any problem from any of the States nor the Central Government have taken any step which may tantamount to any problem for the States. And this could be possible with the joint efforts of all *i.e.* Centre, States and both the Houses of Parliament.

We have stated in the Common Minimum Programme that we would make the Inter State Council more effective and active. In present scenario it has assumed a very important role. Many of the Members sitting here are well aware of the constitutional provision in this regard. Inter State Council envisaged in the Constitution is of slightly different kind. It was envisaged for settlement of inter state disputes. After forming of Constitution, the Constitution makers and the people in the Government realised the necessity for a common platform where people can come together and frame rules and policies of common interest as the council envisaged in the Constitution was of a different kind. Therefore, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru constituted National Development Council through an administrative order. Then the need for another forum arose. It was for planning for the whole nation. The constitution had not provided for any such body. Then Pandit Nehru accepted the concept of Planning Commission and the Commission was constituted through an administrative order Officials of the Centre and State Governments working with National Development Council and Planning Commission sit together and prepare guidelines for planning. Sarkaria Commission recommended constitution of Inter-State Council. The UPA Government realised its need. It broad-based the concept of Inter-State Council so that all the CMs, Prime Minister and certain Union Ministers could sit together and ponder over certain important issues. So its constitution was considered. In accordance with the commitment given in CMP, we have constituted an Inter-State Council and also a Standing Committee thereof. Chief Ministers and Union Ministers are members of said Committee. The deliberated upon good governance and it will be taken up before Inter-State Council.

Second important point in Common Minimum Programme was of National Integration Council. Pandit Nehru had also constituted National Development Council, National Integration Council and National Planning Council. He had constituted these three through administrative order and not through statute.

17.46 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

But National Integration Council was inactive for long. It used to meet often earlier and used to deliberate upon important issues. But it has been facing some handicaps for the last 15-20 years. We have constituted National Integration Council also. Now, I feel it would have meetings at the earliest and would deliberate upon important issues.

In furtherance of it I would like to add that Sarkaria Commission had made very good recommendations. It contained 274 recommendations and almost 178 recommendation were accepted and 66 or 67 were left for consideration. But, people are of the view that in view of new technology revolution and new rules of administration, newer demands of the public and a changed scenario, there is a need to redefine the Centre-State relations. So, there is a need to ponder over it seriously. A Union-State Commission was envisaged to deliberate it seriously. The Government led by Shri Manmohan Singh has taken decision in this regard and therefore, an Inter-State Council will soon be constituted.

Here, I would like to add that if we want good governance than merely establishment of good Centre-State relations would not serve the purpose. The administration at district level and their subordinate staff also will have to deliver goods. During Shri Rajiv Gandhi's regime, powers were decentralised and delegated to the Panchayats. Holding of election to it every fifth year was also envisaged. Under said provision, representatives were to be elected at district, and taluk level. It is being considered seriously.

The Directive Principles of State Policy is a very important Chapter of our Constitution. It has been repeatedly in the House debated if it is more important than fundamental rights. Fundamental rights have their own importance which can't be diluted in any way. But directive principles have their own importance which should not be undermined in any way. The directive principles provide road map for our Central/State Governments, district/taluk administration. It is being hotly debated that whether founding fathers of our constitution, while adopting it for the people, have chalked out a clear cut road map for the country its people and the society. Now, we have to see whether their dream could be fulfilled or not. We have to see how far the directive principles have been implemented. Officially we are going

to evaluate as to how far these have been implemented and at what level. If we find any shortcomings, we would bring it before the House.

Enough is being talked about Centre-State relations. The Ministry of Home Affairs plays a pivotal role in it. We have tried to establish good relations between the Centre and the States. It is good that from each angle, say the officials, the State Governments, the people, the media and the Government have got help for creating harmonious relations. We did whatever we could. But, it is not enough and more should have been done. Though this issue has not come up for discussion, I would like to tell the House that it is a very good thing.

The issue of Centre-State relations is always in talks. Many hon. Members have expressed their views on law and order and security. The issues are more related to it. When someone is hurt or a tragedy takes place causing loss of life and property, everybody's attention is drawn to that and that becomes an issue of hot debate. And it should naturally be. If we ignore it that would be wrong. But at the same time we should also see as to who is responsible for it whether it is the responsibility of Centre or the State Government. Can't we hold both of them responsible? There is a need to understand it.

I would like to add that maintenance of law and order is the ranged responsibility of State Government. State police are 3-4 times more in strength than the Central Police forces. It is the State police and not the central police which patrols each village, district or taluk. Central police goes to a state only on demand. Primarily, State Governments are responsible for maintaining law and order in the states. It does not mean Centre has no role in it and it is solely the responsibility of a State Government. And we have never said so, nor we would say so in future as our Constitution forbids us from saying so. Though, basically law and order is the responsibility of State Governments but Centre can't say that it has no responsibility in it. We have never said so nor we would say in future. What is the responsibility of Union Government in this regard? Centre is responsible for security of the country. It is the responsibility of Central Government to check terrorist activities in the country. In this regard the Central Government should initiate first and the State Government should render help on this issue we can't say that both have to work separately.

Therefore, as I have said earlier, performing their respective roles, the State and Central Government should help each other. State Government has to ensure law

[Shri Shivraj V. Patil]

and order. Centre has to take care of borders and security issues. Centre should see what action is required to be taken to maintain security at borders. It is good that the House has debated it at length and certain good issues have emerged. It has been discussed in both Houses of Parliament. It was discussed in Consultative Committees meeting and also during Chief Ministers meeting with the Prime Minister. It was a day long debate, from morning to evening and it continued for 7-8 hours. The meeting ended with very important conclusions.

First important conclusion arrived at was the need for strengthening of State police forces. It has been observed that during past the Governments have been spending more on development activities such as power irrigation, roads, schools and hospitals, though it is good. But we have forgotten that our population has increased from 30 crore to 100 crore and we are enacting innumerable laws every year whereas we do not have adequate number of police personnel and police stations to maintain law and order. Our police has obsolete weapons. So, there is a need to modernise all that and expand and strengthen the police. Therefore, it has been realised to strengthen Central and State police and technology and each new laws and whatever else that is required. But the States should also take pains for it.

Central Para-military Forces are normally deployed at borders. They protect our border on both western and eastern side. The Government has deployed them in naxalite infested areas. also. We would make efforts to strengthen these forces. Many hon. Members took part in a lengthy debate on the need for modernisation and strengthening of our police forces. And I feel there is an urgent need for it. Keeping it in view, the present as well as the previous Government have allocated adequate funds for this purpose. But, if I say that the allocated funds should be utilised, hon. Members should not be irked at it. If funds allocated for modernisation are either not utilised or are diverted then it is of no avail. Some of the states have not ensured optimum utilisation of funds. We can understand the problems of some of the States which could not utilise the funds allocated to them.

18.00 hrs.

I would like to request them to make proper use of the funds being given for modernisation of police force. When we think of modernisation it is not in terms of present but it is for the next 10, 20 or 50 years. Attention should be paid for the training of police force, for boosting their morale, to decide their salary structure and in regard to

their families. In addition to it attention should also be paid to the vehicles provided to them whether they are new or old, it should also be considered whether or not armed vehicles should be provided to them on the lines of the Army as mines are being laid every where and Police personnel are being killed. We are considering all these aspects.

We are also considering the urgent situation which the police have to tackle but they are not able to reach at the site of incident timely due to which many houses are burnt that leads to heavy loss of property and life. In such a situation whether or not arrangement of an aircraft could be made to deploy the police force. The telephone and communication are playing a vital role in today's scenario. We have conceptualised a "Polnet" which will provide connectivity to every police station of the state with its capital and the capitals of the states would be connected with the capital of the country. We propose to modernise the police on these lines. The modernisation has not been discussed to that extent so far and if there would be an opportunity we shall explain our approach towards these matters.

Shri Ramdas Athawale and other hon. Members in the House have talked of amendments in the laws. Need to amend the IPC and criminal procedure code has also been discussed. I would like to say that the suggestions given by the hon. members are pertinent and we are thinking in this direction. Commissions were appointed to study the changes that can be brought in IPC, Criminal Procedure Code and Evidence Law and they have given their recommendations. The Bill to make amendment in the Criminal Procedure Code can be introduced in this session whereas, IPC and other special laws could be amended later on. Whatever is required to be done in this direction, we will definitely do.

A similar idea, namely, the concept of Communal Disturbance Suppression Act finds mention in our Common Minimum Programme. Even today several places in the country face communal disturbances during which houses are burnt, villages are burnt and several people lose their lives. It is not in consideration of a particular incident or a region but the question of entire country. A suggestion to make this kind of a law has been given in our Common Minimum Programme. We have prepared its draft as well. News to this effect have been published in certain news papers also but whatever was published, is not completely true and is not find. We have prepared a draft and will discuss it with our colleagues, with our cabinet and with leaders of other parties and will put it

on the Internet and seek people's opinion in this regard. Thereafter, big seminars will be organised at four places of the country in which its draft will be discussed. This way, that draft will be finalised on the basis of peoples views and suggestions and then Bill would be brought. Thereafter, it will be introduced in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha and then the Bill will be referred to the Standing Committee. This Bill is of vital importance.

We have certain laws which have been subject of much discussion in the country out of them Hindu Code Bill is one. This Law may not involve so much discussion since we are taking people in confidence and making efforts to make a Communal Disturbance Suppression Act. I would like to discuss some other thing here. A suggestion from some hon. Member has been received just now in the House that police personnel should be insured.

Every police man should be insured so that in the event of an accident he may get assistance from the Government and Insurance as well. It is a good suggestion. I had discussed it in the conference of the Chief Ministers and would reiterate that this kind of insurance facility is available even now. We have helped to insure them from the security related expenditure also. We are deliberating upon providing an insurance cover to all the police officers after discussing all the aspects properly.

Law and order situation in Jammu-Kashmir North East states and naxalite affected areas has also been discussed here. It has also been discussed even in the past. Discussions should be there and we welcome it. there has been much improvement in the law and order situation and security situation in Jammu-Kashmir and North-East states. Mehboobaji right now narrated the manner in which she has made efforts in her state. She mentioned the measure of healing touch and interaction with the people. I appreciate those efforts. Whatever has been done by the Government and the people there, calls for appreciation. Similarly, efforts are being made at other places also. There has been improvement in the condition of Jammu Kashmir. We hope and pray that the situation may continue to improve like this. Sometimes, when we talk of improving conditions of a State some elements try to undo it. The situation has improved in North-East as well. The Government at the Centre does not want to take its credit. We want to give its credit to the people and the Governments there. Its credit goes to those of our brothers and sisters who lost their lives to save the country. I would like to salute and bow my

head before such people. I wish to keep them alive in my memory. There are many such men who were born in Kerala, but were deployed in some part of Northern India and lost their lives for the people there. They do not differentiate the people, these soldiers consider everybody their brother and sister, therefore, they should not be forgotten. But we will definitely teach a lesson to those who have erred. But, those who have lost their lives, should not be forgotten. The moment our country will forget them, it will lose strength. Therefore, I bow my head as a mark of respect to those brethren and I feel the entire House will also appreciate their efforts.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what procedure should be followed, it is a question of healing touch, of the dialogue, all these are included in that procedure. At times, it is said that we have resumed dialogue, at times we say we have discontinued and we have resumed it again, this should not be there. But dialogue improves the situation. We have witnessed it in Punjab, Mizoram, Nagaland and a little bit in Manipur. Dialogue improves the situation and we have seen it in Assam and even in Andhra Pradesh. It is a separate thing that today the scenario has changed a bit. But we are ready to have dialogue with anybody. The strangers who are spreading violence in the country, we are prepared to have a dialogue with them also them why not have a dialogue with people who are our own. We are also making them understand that the path chosen by them is not correct. It will not lead them anywhere. If they will have dialogue with the Government, then perhaps we will be able to meet all their demands.

Our next policy is to provide economic, social and political justice. If any one has land that has been usurped by others then it should be returned to him. Similarly if anyone has surplus land under the tenancy Act then his surplus land should be allotted to the landless persons. If houses are to be allotted to any person whether it is under the Indira Awas Yojana, then houses should be provided to poor persons. If anyone what to contest Gram Panchayat, Gram Samiti, Gram Sabha election, Lok Sabha or any other election he should be given opportunity irrespective of his or her economic condition, Similarly, if anyone is not satisfied with the economic social and political justice of the country then our effort is to remove the misconceptions of his mind and instil in his mind the feeling that it is his/her country and he she should shun the guns and should come to the mainstream to participate in dialogue and discussion and sort out the problem in a peaceful manner. At some places we got success but at some places we did not succeed. But we

[Shri Shivraj V. Patil]

are not going to get discouraged due to the failure and we will certainly make efforts in this direction.

Everywhere people talk about coordination. The biggest coordination is witnessed in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. The people from every party and every province express their opinion here. The policy of the Government is formulated on the basis of those opinions. As far as the coordination is concerned, there are Committees. A Committee has been constituted at the level of Home Secretary, Home Secretaries of every State participate in its sitting and discuss problems and its solutions. The sitting of the Committee is required to be held at least once in three months, however, they can hold more sittings. The Government have already prepared the structure which is required for holding discussion at the Home Secretary level. A Committee of the Special Secretary has also been constituted at the security level. D.G. and officers participate in its sitting every month and discuss together and function as a team. Day before yesterday, a third Committee of the Chief Ministers has been constituted. The hon'ble Prime Minister informed that the Minister of Home Affairs and the Chief Minister of the State which is affected by Naxalism will participate in its sitting. Thus we will always make efforts to ensure coordination. If we want to control the extremism the intelligence information is very important. The Government have taken some steps in this regard here and have also instructed the State Governments to do the same. Many things can be said on this topic, however, today we have no time.

Third thing that some of the hon'ble Members have submitted is related to the disaster management. Our leader, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi has given special emphasis on it. I would also like to give its credit to our colleague hon'ble Kapil Sibal also because the concept of disaster management was first of all put forward by him. We have included it in our manifesto. Thereafter it kept on developing. There should be a policy, laws and administrative machinery for this and today a concrete shape is being given to the disaster management. The Government had moved Disaster Management Bill which has been approved and it was also referred to the Group of Minister. The Government will refer the Bill to the Standing Committee for further deliberation after incorporating the suggestions given by the Group of Ministers and the suggestions evolved in cause of discussion can also be incorporated in the Bill. Our leader hon'ble Sonia ji has submitted that it will not be a good thing if it takes one year or two years time in passing the Bill. Otherwise, it should be put in place through

administrative order. The Government are also going to put in place the disaster management Authority through administrative order. The Government have also instructed the State Government to formulate disaster management law and constitute disaster management committee and also prepare plans in this regard. The works in this regard are going to be executed at the district level as well.

In disaster management, preparations are made to provide assistance at the time of disaster. While participating in discussion in the House many hon'ble Members submitted their views regarding our relationship with the neighbouring countries. The issue of Nepal was also discussed. We are watching the development going on in Nepal. The people and the Government of our country are of the opinion that the democracy should stay in Nepal. The democracy should not be destroyed by extremism or any other forces. This is our view point and we are acting for achieving this goal. As far as our relationship with Pakistan is concerned, the President Mushrraf Saheb had visited India and held fruitful discussion with our Prime Minister. This helped in making cordial environment in both the countries and the people of both the countries started realising that they can work together for betterment. It is a great achievement. I hope so and will pray for our progress in this direction so that our relationship may improve in future.

Whatever happened along Bangladesh border was mentioned here. It is very unfortunate that few days back an incident occurred along Bangladesh border. It would have been better had it not happened. Such unfortunate incidents have also happened in the past which should not have happened. The Minister of Home Affairs of Bangladesh especially talked to me on telephone and told me that he was very sorry for this incident. He told 'I am sorry about it. I told him that we do not want to prolong this incident, however, it will not be enough to say merely sorry. I told him to hold enquiry in this regard and punish the guilty person and thereafter talk to us. The condition should improve there. It should not further deteriorate. I have a close watch on that. The efforts will be made by our Government to control and manage the situation so that our relation may not further deteriorate and such incident do not happen in future and we should not feel insulted. We follow both these view points.

The head of the Myanmar had visited our country. He held fruitful discussion with our Prime Minister. Whatever help can be provided is being provided. Whatever assistance can be provided to Sri Lanka is being provided. The countries of South Asia are situated

in Close proximity to each other. Their relationship is such that if anything unfortunate happens in one country its affect is felt in other places as well. Extremism and terrorism can damage to any country. There is need to understand that it not only affects where it is based rather it also affects those against whom it is used.

At the end, I would like to submit that our country is very long. It is a land of 100 crore people. The special thing about the 100 crore people is that they have confidence on themselves and believe in peace and understanding. The terrorism and extremism cannot rise in a country where 99 percent people believe in peace. If one percent people are involved in extremism, they will also ultimately come to realise that it is a wrong path.

Second thing that I would like to submit is that the armed forced of the States and the Central Government are so powerful and strong that there is no need to get afraid of such activities. These activities are very dreading. The activities to terrorise people is called terrorism. Arms can be used to terrorise the people. Such type of act can be regarded as terrorism. I can say with confidence that the people of the country, its armed forces and our colleagues are so strong that no any misdeeds will be allowed to take place With your due permission and the confidence that they will always extend there support that I am gathering courage to say this thing. It is not that I have to say anything big rather, I have said it because I feel like this. I would like to extend my thanks to them who participated in discussion on the demand for grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs and extended their full support.

[English]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Sir, I want to raise two questions. Please allow me.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We have yet to take up the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Science and Technology. If I allow you, I will have to give time to other Members as well.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Lal Singh ji, Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Lal Singhji, Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing is going to be recorded.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs to vote.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2006, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the first column thereof against Demand Nos. 52 to 56 and 95 to 99 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs."

The motion was adopted

18.22 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET-2005-06—DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

(ii) Ministry of Science and Technology

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up Item No. 15, the Discussion and Voting on Demands Nos. 82 to 84 relating to the Ministry of Science and technology.

Only one Member, Shri Bachi Singh Rawat 'Bachda' has given notice to move cut motion to the Demands for

*Not recorded.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

Grants relating to the Ministry of Science and Technology. He is not present in the House.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to

the President of India. Out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 26, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the first column thereof against Demand Nos. 82 to 84 relating to the Ministry of Science and Technology.

Demands for Grants—Budget (General) for 2005-06 submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. & Name of Demand	Amount of Demands for Grants on Account voted by the House on March, 17, 2005		Amount of Demands for Grants submitted to the Vote of House	
	1	2	3	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
Ministry of Science and Technology				
82 Department of Science and Technology	205,70,00,000	12,34,00,000	1298,48,00,000	141,71,00,000
83 Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	255,88,00,000	3,50,00,000	1280,15,00,000	17,47,00,000
84 Department of Biotechnology	73,10,00,000	...	383,50,00,000	2,00,00,000

Now, Shri Aruna Kumar Vundavalli to speak.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please wait a minute.

[Translation]

You will not take more than five minutes since we have to complete Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Science and Technology.

[English]

Now you can continue.

*SHRI ARUNA KUMAR VUNDAVALLI (Rajahmundry): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I have been provided an opportunity to speak on behalf of my part on Demands for Grants pertaining to the Ministry of Science & Technology for the year 2005-06.

Sir, India has been the land of science and technology throughout the ages. It was well developed even at a time when the world was not aware of what civilisation was. In the words of Albert Einstein, "We owe a lot to the Indians, who taught us how to count, without which no worthwhile scientific discovery could have been made". Another eminent personality, Mark Twain observed "India is the cradle of the human race, the birth place of human speech, the mother of history, the grand mother of legend, and the great grand mother of tradition." Such was the eminent position India enjoyed during the past. It reached pinnacle of glory in the fields of science and technology 5000 years ago itself. But it is strange to note that such a nation with such a glorious past is lagging behind the nations which entered the science and technology domain very recently. The main reason why we lag behind today in this vital field is that there is no sufficient encouragement from the Government.

Sir, Telugu is the Italian of the east and I am speaking in such a rich language. Sir, population in the

*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Telugu.

country is increasing tremendously. Science and technology is one such field which is vital not only in the economic emancipation of the country but also helps generating more employment required for millions of the people in the country. It helps in the increasing the production in all fields. For that the allocations for this Ministry should go up to the required levels. Then only it is possible to see that the fruits of science and technology reach the poorest of the poor who are remaining well below the poverty line.

Sir, aloe vera, a herb which is commonly found every where in the country, is a plant with great medicinal value. It is extensively grown in the country Throughout the world it is known for its medicinal value. Mexico and Brazil grow this plant extensively. Americans are using this plant for many of the diseases. Sir, 30% of the total area in the country is now in the grip of flourosis, a disease which affects mainly our children especially those who are below poverty line in rural areas. This disease affects the bone formation. Flourosis can be effectively cured with aloe vera. Why not we take steps to combat this dreadful disease with the help of the very plant which is readily available everywhere. We require science and technology for the purpose.

Similarly, Sir, it is now scientifically proved that if tamarind (imli) is used 10 grams everyday would help in combating the flourosis. This I had been repeatedly saying from various fora but no sufficient thought is being given to this fact. No effort is being made to popularise the use of tamarind. One reason, to me it appears, that if the problem is solved with minimum expenditure, then benefit may not accrue to the vested interests at various levels who only thrive on when more is spent in solving that problem.

Similarly in the field of computer technology, free and open source software is now available and used everywhere. A question was also asked about using this on December 11, 2003 in Rajya Sabha. In spite of this, many organisations and especially the Government undertakings are still clinging on to costly sources like Microsoft by spending huge amounts like 20 lakh, 25 lakh or even a crore rupees. I am taking this opportunity to once again bring it to the notice of the Government this bitter truth.

Sir, as many as 45000 medicinal plants are available in the country and ancient scriptures like *vedas* mentioned about 2532 herbs. The Government must conduct a

thorough research to bring their true value to the fore. The Government must try to get the patent rights for these precious herbs and plants.

Sir, the Ministry of Science & Technology is a very important Ministry and a great responsibility lies on its shoulders. It has the responsibility to see that India remains at the forefront in the comity of nations in the advancement of science and technology. For this, token allocations will not do. I am afraid, with the foken grants we would remain backward forever. Enough talent is available in these sectors within the country. In Microsoft 34% of the personnel are Indians and 36% of the NASA scientists are Indians. In reputed organisations like IBM, Xerox and Intel. Many are Indians. In America 12% of the scientists are Indians 38% of the doctors in that country are Indians. Hence with such a vast pool of scientists, doctors and technologists, this country deserves to be on top in all fields.

Sir, I conclude my speech by thanking you for providing me an opportunity to speak on the Demands of this important Ministry and also thanking the hon. Members for listening and appreciating my speech made in Telugu.

DR. SUJAN CHAKRABORTY (Jadavpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion.

I generally support the Demands for Grants pertaining to science and technology. There is no doubt that the entire proposal in which the provisions have been raised, to the tune of 20 per cent of more, is generally good.

But, at the outset, I will express my dissatisfaction over the main Opposition Party, the BJP's boycotting the Budget discussions this year as well as the previous year also. This shows their negligence, their irresponsibility towards the Budget and hence, obviously, the indifference towards the population of the country. I feel we should condemn this sort of an approach of boycotting the Demands for Grants by the main Opposition Party, which cannot be tenable and cannot be accepted by the population of the country at large.

There is no doubt that India is having a very vast pool of scientific intellects. Our scientists, who are working in CSIR, DST and DBT, are doing really amazing work. There is no doubt about it. Traditionally also, as the civilization grew, science and technology also grew over

[Dr. Sujan Chakraborty]

the year—whether it is Aryabhata or whether it is Charak-Susrut, who are the pride of the country. We must carry it forward even these days.

While discussing the Demands for Grants in science and technology, we must refer to the issues of scientific temper, particularly the way Pandit Nehru visited it for the future of the country. I will not go into the details, but in many of the cases, this scientific temper, these theses anti-theses, syntheses, this way of thinking rationally is not getting properly addressed by our scientific community also.

I will give only four of five suggestions. Yes, in spite of our very effective scientific and technological pools, I believe, in the entire planning of the Government, not for this year but over the years, some three or four additional points should be kept in mind. Those are relating to the direction in which science and technology should move. There should be coordination of the researchers and the country should develop proper infrastructure for its scientists.

If we refer either to Shri V.P. Singh's speeches and late Shri Rajiv Gandhi's speeches, we will see, time and again, that they were talking, of agriculture, rural development, and benefit to the rural people, the societal development etc. Probably, this should need more attention.

I will refer to some two or three issues. One is malnutrition. Time and again, late Shri Rajiv Gandhi referred about it. Malnutrition is still prevalent in our country, particularly among the economically deprived sections of the society. Mid-day meal scheme is good, but that is no solution. So, we have to see whether we are planning for a low-cost high value nutritional food, whether our scientific and industrial research can aim towards that as to how we can achieve it.

Similarly, there is a question of our traditional medicines. It is obviously a very effective strength of ours. Why will we not be using reverse engineering processes in traditional medicines to develop them in a modern method? Similar is the question of bio-fertilisers and bio-pesticides.

The very important question in this country now is desalination of water because water is an important issue coming in. Similarly, there is microzonation of seismic zones. We are talking of disaster management. How could

the building plan be developed? That also should be planned properly.

Sir, the time allotted to me is very short. I appreciate that the Government, in these days, is obviously taking some mission mode programmes on stem cell research, on nanotechnology, amorphous silicon development, fuel cell, bio-diesel etc. In many cases, the proper coordination and stress should again be given. In some issues we are not giving proper stress and importance to TIFAC, rural technology and rural development etc.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

DR. SUJAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, since the time is very short, I will just make four to five points....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barrackpore): Sir, this is his maiden speech. Please give him more time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I cannot give much time. I have given him ten minutes.

DR. SUJAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, I will not take much time. I was said that ten minutes are given. Since time is very short, I will try to complete my speech hurriedly.

I would like to say that there are institutions like ICMR and ICAR and there is DST. Even traditional medicine AYUSH is there. We have to see how these can be planned. It is very important. The growth rate in pharmaceuticals will remain at 12 per cent plus. An organisation like NIPER is dealing with chemicals and petro-chemicals. We have to see how we can develop this organisation for all these pharmaceutical researches and how they can be put together. Similarly, there is the question of bio-diversity in our country and development of biotechnology should be done in a proper shape. We have to use science and technology for import substitution and that should be a priority in the country.

Sir, traditionally Kolkata was the centre of science and technology in our country, even before Independence also. It developed historically and it developed traditionally on its own. Now I propose that the Government should look into as to how this natural centre of science can really be developed as a natural centre and we should give much more and proper attention towards that aspect.

The best intellects of the country are moving outside. It is a question of brain drain. But, I believe it is not a question of brain drain but it is the draining of our intellects outside and thereby causing loss to our country's economic heavity. Is it a question of money of facilities or the attitude? The country will have to look into it. In research and development, though there is probably a hike in the allotment of money this time, we still are spending below one per cent.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you.

DR. SUJAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, just one minute.

We must be spending more than two per cent. The European economy also is proposing to spend three per cent in science and technology. We have to see how our expenditure in science and technology can grow and how we should tackle and plan towards that in the country.

There are effective and efficient research centres in many organisation; but we have to see how the fruits of this will reach the people. Many issues are there. But the time allotted to me is very short. I will not go into the details. In our country effective research and development is going on. We have to see how it is communicated to the people.

I propose that the Government can think of a dedicated channel for science and technology through which the fruits of everyday research can be communicated to the agricultural people, rural people, urban people and the youth, so that the societal development can really be gained effectively.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Dr. Chakraborty, you can give your suggestions in writing to the hon. Minister. Please conclude now. I am calling the next speaker.

DR. SUJAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, my last suggestion is that we can utilise the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha channels in a proper manner for this purpose.

With these words I conclude and thank you for the opportunity.

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: Sir, this Department should act as a nodal Ministry to coordinate with various Ministries....(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (CHAIL): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir; I would like to thank you for providing me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Demands for Grants pertaining to the Ministry of Science and Technology.

Sir, recently, when Tsunami waves hit the country owing to geological disturbances, all the animals including birds had its premonition but ironically, our Science and Technology Department could not forecast it which resulted in heavy loss of life and property.

I would like to call upon the hon. Minister through you that special attention should be paid to it so that natural calamities like earthquake and cyclones could be ascertained well in advance. Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany was established in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh in the year 1948 in which practical and fundamental research on the various aspects of plant fossils work. The economic condition of the Institute is poor. I would like the hon. Minister to contribute to improve this situations.

Civil Aviation Training Centre and Meteorological Training Centre of Bakharauli have been set up in a my parliamentary constituency to meet the needs related to the training of traffic personnel of the Civil Aviation Department, which is concerning his department. I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister to pay special attention in this direction so that all our scientists could be trained there so as to provide us facilities in future.

Secondly, IM Biotech park has been established in Lucknow. The evaluation of the projects of the State Government and other organisations will be undertaken by this Department so that we could come to know of the development taking place. Besides, the Government of India had given the assurance to provide 75 per cent assistance in the Web In-built satellite digital Database and G.I.S. of Coastal Maps project and rest of the 25 per cent funds were proposed by the Government of Denmark but this scheme is pending with Government of India. I would like hon. Minister to clear this scheme immediately.

Secondly, Training and Demonstration of Improved Low Cost Processing and Preservation of Horticulture Produce for Sustainable Development of Poor and Marginal Farmers of Lucknow Region of UP scheme costing Rs. 74.33 lakhs is pending with the Government

[Shri Shailendra Kumar]

of India. I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister to approve this scheme immediately. Similarly, another scheme of Rs. 58.83 lakh in the establishment Encephalitis Research Unit is pending for approval with the Union Government. I would like the hon'ble Minister to clear this scheme expeditiously. Another scheme of Demonstration of Post Harvest Technology of Medicinal Plants and Process to develop product of Health Care to Weaker Section costing Rs. 29.88 lakh is pending for approval with the Union Government. This scheme should be approved immediately. Similarly, another scheme costing 13.44 crores for setting up a Planetarium in Rampur, Uttar Pradesh is pending with the Union Government. This scheme should be approved. A planetarium was functioning in my district Anand Bhawan which has been a hub of historic freedom struggle, but it is not operative now. It should be reopened so that the visitors coming from Allahabad University and outside could be benefited by it. There is a need to open it immediately. I would urge upon the hon. Minister to sanction funds for all these works related to Science and Technology which are under consideration of the Union Government.

SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA (Samastipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the policy of Science and Technology has always proved to be a factor accelerating the pace of development every year. The proper utilization of advanced technology can become a great factor for the qualitative improvement in the Gross Productivity of the country and the scientific development enhancing the working capacity of human resources can only prove to be the most useful for an overpopulated country like India. There has been immense scientific development in the country, but today the question is to tune in with the pace of development to maintain financial status and to go ahead in view of the international competition under the patent regime. The effort to make the products economical in the wake of development in the field of Science and Technology in our country can prove to be very useful.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the products of the developed countries seem to be gaining ground in the domestic market. The solution to stand in the price competition with countries like China, Taiwan and Korea is to make our goods more economical. That is why the Government should increase allocation in this sector.

Sir, India enjoys a position in the world in the field of Information Technology in software. Despite, there has been a large scale migration of people having the knowledge of software in the last so many years. Today,

it is not only important to check their migration but to harness their potentials. For this purpose, infrastructure should be developed within the country so that India can take the reins of leadership in the world by harnessing their talents. Therefore, the Science and Technology Ministry should allocate more funds to this sector.

Sir, it is important to orient ourselves to the exploitation of unutilised sources abundantly available in the country in the wake of scientific development. Simultaneously, it is important to orient the scientific growth towards agriculture. Allocation should be increased in this sector so as to develop state of the art equipments for increasing agriculture production. Allocation should also be increased for institutions in the food processing sector in post harvesting states. We should also accord priority to make the unprocessed products cheaper in the bio-technology sector and to facilitate it to small and big farmers.

More and more allocation of funds is required for the development of technology in the field of conventional energy so that the abundant natural resources may be utilised. In this connection I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister of Science and Technology towards the food technology and would like to submit that there are immense possibilities in this sector. There is need to conduct intense research in this field and made arrangement to disseminate its output to the ground level in the agricultural States like Bihar, Orissa West Bengal where raw material for food processing industry are found in abundance. I would also like to request the hon'ble Minister to make arrangements for its publicity.

Sir, there is lack of publicity of the unprocessed products in our country. Food and agriculture production in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal is abundant, however, there is no facility of value addition of the said products. The research should be oriented towards the value addition of the agriculture produce so that there may be value addition in those products and its price may enhance.

Sir, single window system should be put in place for information.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, you please conclude.

SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA: Sir, I will conclude in five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, now you have to conclude in one minute.

SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA: Sir, there are Science and Technology research laboratories in our country. There are 11 laboratories in the field of Bio-Science, 7 in chemical science, 14 in engineering science, 2 in information Technology and 5 in physical science (physics). I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister towards the fact that there is not a single laboratory in the backward states like Bihar while there are immense possibilities there. Many people from there are working in the field of science and technology all over the country. Many people of the State are also working in foreign countries, however, there are very few colleges in the field of science and technology. There might be only 6-7 colleges in the State. Large number of students from this State go to south Indian states or abroad for pursuing study of science subject or technology in engineering colleges and IITs.

I would like to request the hon'ble Minister that more and more engineering colleges and ITIs should be established in the State. There is not even single engineering college or ITI especially in my Lok Sabha constituency, so engineering college and ITI should be established in Samastipur. I would like to request the hon'ble Minister for this. Regarding the audit para of the Comptroller and Auditor General concerning wasteful expenditure, I would like to request the hon'ble Minister that he should give order for holding inquiry regarding the wasteful expenditure amounting to Rs. 17.93 lakh in this sector during 2000-02 and punish the guilty persons.

Sir, with these words, I would like to extend my thanks to you for giving me time to speak.

18.51 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI RAJARAM PAL (Bilhaur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to extend my thanks to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the subject of department of Science and Technology. The Department of Science and Technology was established in 1988 through Presidential notification. Its main objective is to work towards upgradation development, optimum utilisation and transfer of indigenous technology. Being a socially vigilant organisation, the objectives of the CSIR include to available necessary science and technology for the generation of employment for the people, improve the

standard of living of the people and to develop various types of technology.

Sir, while on the one hand, the industrial research and development has contributed towards bridging down the unemployment, it has also destroyed the old domestic products and cottage industries on the other.

After 57 years of independence we have entered into the software and hardware sector in the name of development, however, today we have to ponder whether our technology and ancient system of medicine which has been in practice for thousands of years, have been relegated irrelevant in these 57 years period. It is on account of lack of dissemination of information by the science institutes and organisations that the output of research finding remains confined to the research scholars and staffs of the institutions and are out of the reach of the people. So there is need to develop a system to make the fruits of the valuable research findings accessible to the potential subscribers of the technology.

Sir, whatever may be our achievement in the field of information technology sector but India is the country of villages, peasants and labourers. Even after 57 years of our independence, inhabitants of several areas in our country are yet to see trains. In this situation the programmes like education for all and population control do not prove to be effective. Today the effective medium of information like TV media and advertisements are adversely affecting the coming generation(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Rajaram ji, you please lay the rest of your speech on the table of the House, it will be recorded.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: If you have a written speech you can lay it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJARAM PAL: While on the one hand we have created new dimensions of development with the help of science and technology, the self employment opportunities are declining due to introduction of modern technology in production and destruction of cottage industries on the other.

[Shri Rajaram Pal]

Sir, I hail from Kanpur which is an industrial city, formerly known as the Manchester of Uttar Pradesh. The cottage textile produced in NCT mills were supplied all over the country. Similarly, woolen cloths manufactured in Lal Imli were supplied all over the country. But today all these mills are lying closed. Bhartiya Janta Party which advocate the swadeshi development allowed foreign companies to operate here that completely destroyed domestic companies. I would like to request the hon'ble Minister that he should make arrangements modernization and renovation for increasing capacity of the mills of Kanpur that used to supply textiles and wools all over the country so that thousands of workers and poor persons may be protected from starvation. With these words I conclude and extend my thanks to you.

(English)

SHRI CHENGARA SURENDRAN (Adoor): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to participate in the debate on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Science and Technology.

India has a strong tradition of science and technology. India's contribution in the field of astronomy, mathematics and medical products are adequately acknowledged even in the western world. However, the present form of Science and Technology is not only instrumental in developing a nation but also shaping the destiny of a nation. In today's world, Science and Technology is another name of development and prosperity.

First of all, I would like to congratulate this Government that has taken a drastic decision in allocating the funds for the cause of Science and Technology.

In the Union Budget of this year, the allocation for the four Departments has gone up by 28 per cent compared to last year. It is an increase of over Rs. 800 crore in comparison with last year. I would specially mention that such a quantum jump in allocations for Science and Technology was seen almost a decade ago in the year 1993, when our Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh was the Finance Minister of the country. This is a commendable effort and I hope this Government will keep it up.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you. You can lay the remaining part of your speech on the Table.

SHRI CHENGARA SURENDRAN: So, my suggestion is that the Government should launch "Technology for

All", so that poor and marginalised sections of this country are benefited.

It is our constitutional obligation to develop a scientific temper in our children as it is mentioned in our Fundamental Duties. So, I demand that the Central Government should make a Science Recreation Park in Kerala. This will foster a scientific temperament in our children, and the new generation will come to know more and more about the Science and its various aspects.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very good suggestion. He may include Bolpur also for creation of such a park.

SHRI CHENGARA SURENDRAN: Sir, while supporting the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Science and Technology, I lay the remaining part of my speech.

*Sir, science and technology is a basis of a modern society. A scientific approach and application of technology is the only solution for our day-to-day problem. Our country is a developing country and it is including on for a developed nation. This can be done only through adopting the course of science and technology. so, this is a thrust area for us and we need to pump in more and more funds in this field.

Sir, science and technology is not only for tycoons and multinational corporations. Its real worth is when it is used for the comfort of common man, the labour class and the farmers of this country. Our Government should work for dissemination of new technologies from the laboratories for the benefit of the common men. But this is a matter of disappointment for us that new technologies are too expensive and they are inaccessible for our farmers, labour class and the common man of this country.

I think nano technology can be a solution in this direction. The application of nano technology will not only reduce the cost of technology but it will also user friendly. I appreciate that this Government have set up a national mission on nano science and nano technology, but it needs to increase funds for research work in this field.

At present, only Rs. 20 to 30 crore are spent annually for this purpose. But Government should increase allocation for this purpose, as nano science and nano technology is the future of India and future of our

*...*This part of the Speech was laid on the Table.

countrymen. I want to draw attention of the Government to another point and that is that a huge amount of funds are required to keep pace with the new technologies and to project this country as a technology developed nation. So we need to upgrade infrastructure to our present necessities and requirements. UPA Government should pay attention towards these requirements. It is also to be noticed that science funding in academic institutions and universities had not kept pace with the growing costs of basic research. So Government should take care of this aspect and research institutions should be allocated sufficient funds. If research work suffers, it means nation suffers.

It is our constitutional obligation to develop a scientific temper in our children, as it is mentioned in our Fundamental Duties. So, I demand that Central Government should make a Science Recreation Park in Kerala. This will foster a scientific temperament in our children and the new generation will come to know more and more about the science and its various aspects. And I support the demands for grants.*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Prof. Ramadass. Please conclude your speech within two minutes.

PROF. M. RAMADASS (Pondicherry): Yes. Sir.

On behalf of my party, I rise to support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Science and Technology. While admitting these Grants, I would only wish to draw the attention of the Government to some of the emerging areas in the Science and Technology.

The first area of concern is about the natural resources.

MR. SPEAKER: You may just mention those areas of concern.

PROF. M. RAMADASS: Yes, Sir.

The first area of concern is that we are facing the natural hazards, and so, the Science and Technology should provide an answer to tackle this issue.

MR. SPEAKER: Good.

PROF. M. RAMADASS: Secondly, there is a depletion of resources, and so, Science and Technology should be harnessed to understand the latent potential of the resources, discovering new resources and reducing the depletion of resources.

Thirdly, today, we are facing a global competitive situation. The WTO has entered, and we are now facing a competition technologically and economically. Therefore, we have to face this onslaught of competition through evolving low cost technologies, which will reduce the cost of production. Also, we will have to find out the comparative technology which will help us to develop poor and downtrodden people in this country.

Fourthly, science education has to be developed. The brilliant students in the schools and colleges are not coming forward to enter into the science stream. This would create a bleak future for the country. Therefore, we have to make science education more attractive. Universities should be converted into hubs for research activities. We should be able to start Research Audit Cells including the network approach amongst various agencies involved in the research activities. We should also offer greater incentive for research and development. We should be able to stop the brain drain, and also get rid of the scientific research institutions from red-tapsim and bureaucracy.

While laying the remaining part of my speech, I conclude.

*Science and Technology is a catalyst for economic and social development of the country. Hence, we have accorded a place of pride for its development since the advent of planning in 1951. Our first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru relied much on science and technology for the development of poverty afflicted and illiteracy dominated India. Thanks to these efforts, India today has developed vast infrastructure in science and technology so much so that India has the third largest reservoir of scientific manpower in the world. India is emerging as a premier country in software technology and it is next only to China in hardware technology. We have to continue this tradition of development and for this we need to spend huge resources and hence our Party, PMK, approves of the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Science and Technology.

However, while incurring this expenditure, the Ministry has to pay attention to certain areas of emerging concerns.

- (1) Today, natural hazards have become almost an integral component of India's development. No year passes without either a drought or flood.

*...*This part of the Speech was laid on the Table.

[Prof. M. Ramadass]

On 26th December, 2004 the country experienced the worst disaster called Tsunami. We should realize rather sadly that we have not yet developed our capacity of forecasts, preventing and mitigating these natural hazards. If science and technology can achieve this, we would save at least 20% of the Budget expenditure on this every year.

- (2) Today, the country is facing fast depletion of resources—the land area is dwindling and declining, water resources are depleted, forest resources are exploited beyond imagination—and if it happens at the present rate, the future of India's development would become bleak and the posterity will suffer a great deal. We need to stop this depletion by using science and technology. We have to discover new alternative resources; stop the rate of depletion; both of which would require new initiatives in the field of science and technology. The Government will have to move in that direction.
- (3) Today, there is rapid pace of globalisation and increasing competition among nations. This would have two implications on science and technology.
- (i) Science and technology should help to reduce the cost of industrial products in order to enable industries to compete in the International markets.
- (ii) As a member of the globally integrated knowledge based area, India should be in a position to look into the comparative advantage of our scientific efforts. This means that we need not spend our resources on technologies which have already been developed by other countries and instead import them at less cost. On the contrary, we should be able to concentrate on those areas where we have a better advantage, evolve new technologies and expertise.

We should lay greater emphasis on the development of indigenous technologies, innovative technologies to meet the country's needs and to preserve, protect and add value to indigenous resources. In other words, we should concentrate on application oriented research so that the benefits of science and technology can percolate to people who have been denied these benefits so far.

- (4) Today, we notice a trend where bright students in the universities are unwilling to take up science as a career. This will jeopardise India's future and hence, human resource development in Science and Technology becomes an area of concern and priority. Imaginative and innovative programmes would need to be introduced to all students of science of science and technology and increase the number of young scientists.

Research is important in science and technology. However, what kind of research has to be promoted, applied or basic is the moot question. While sanctioning funds for new research, applied research may be given a priority. Repetitive research should be discouraged.

Universities should be converted into hubs of scientific activities, which would enhance quality in science and scientific developments. Creation and strengthening of specialised centres of excellence in universities should be encouraged.

Research audit cells may be set up not only to gauge the merit of research and development endeavours but also to verify the claims of agencies developing such discoveries.

There is a need to introduce a network approach amongst the various agencies involved in research and development. Common Facility Centre to motivate people to use various technologies for the benefit of the country may be created. Research initiatives should be freed from bureaucratic control.

Government should evolve more attractive fiscal incentives and support measures to encourage scientific research.

- (1) Greater income tax relief on research and development expenditure may be thought of.
- (2) Twelve years instead of ten years tax holiday for commercial research and development companies.
- (3) Customs duty exemption on inputs for research and development projects supplied by the Government.
- (4) Excise duty waived on indigenous items purchased by approved institutions for Research and Development

We should reconstruct the academic science system, modernise infrastructure for science. The contribution of Indian industries to research and development effect have been slow and hence new incentives may be given.

We must reverse Brain drain and rid science and research and development from red tapism companies. Eight per cent growth rate is possible if science and technology activity is promoted.

Science teaching in schools is usually uninspiring. Even in colleges and universities students rarely see high quality research that might entice them to science. India's science destiny depends on this weakness being overcome or is being given as a matter of the higher national priority.*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Ramdas Athawale. You have to conclude your speech within two minutes.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to recite a Sher (couplet).

Agar Bharat Ki Badhani Hogi Duniya Main Shan,

Hame Majbut Karna Hoga Apna Vigyan.

It would like to submit that we do not need to learn science from the world. The science was born in our country some 2500 years back during the period of Mahatma Buddha and we have made efforts to teach science to the entire world. Despite that I would like to submit that we should adopt new technology.

Shri Kapil Sibal ji is a good and powerful Minister. I would like to submit only this that the new technology should be employed to cause rainfall in those rain deficit areas. The government should ponder over the drought and rainfall condition of those areas. The government should also make efforts to increase agricultural production by way of conducting research into the new technology of agriculture. It is on account of the innovative research that have reached much ahead in the world in respect of horticulture. We should progress our country by way of adopting new technology. Our country may progress only through science and technology.

With these words, I conclude.

19.00 hrs.

[English]

*SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA' (Nainital): Thank you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on Demands-for-Grants relating to the Ministry of Science and Technology. Sir, the Department of Science and Technology is one of the most important departments of the Government of India which has a very vital role in the nation building. Besides initiating scientific and technical innovation including those concerning welfare of the masses, the Department also ensures that the benefits of science and technology reach the masses and the people in the country develop scientific temper.

Sir, the Department of Science and Technology has been doing very well and I am sure that under the able Ministership of dynamic and visionary Shri Sibalji, the science and technology in the country would be oriented towards a direction which would ultimately benefit the common man in the country. The house would recall when Hon'ble Minister informed the House in depth about the causes and effects of Tsunami disaster and steps being taken by this Ministry to evolve an early warning system to avoid loss of large number of lives in cases of natural calamities like Tsunami including earthquake. The Seismology mission mode project has a mandate to provide earthquake information in the country. Sir, I would urge upon the Hon'ble Minister to ensure that the research in this field should not be affected due to paucity of funds.

The present Budget allocations address both the short term and long term objectives to develop science and technology in the country. However, Sir, I have few points to submit for the consideration of the Hon'ble Minister. Sir, the Ministry provides funds for pharmaceutical research. There is a need to provide more funds to augment research in this field. The Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun has been carrying our fundamental research in the field of structural geology and other fields. The Institute should be given more aid so that it can stand out as an institute of excellence in the world. Another point which I would like to make is regarding State Observatory in Nainital. The Government has taken it over and made it an autonomous Research and Development Institute. I would like to submit that

*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri K.C. Singh 'Baba']

special grants be provided to the Institute for making it more result oriented.

Sir, I would also like to refer the successful undertaking of science communication and popularization activities under the Vigyan Prasar Scheme. Additional funds should be provided for this scheme so that it reaches rural areas in the country.

Sir, lastly I would like to make a request to the Hon'ble Minister for setting up Biotech Park in the State of Uttaranchal and taking the Vigyan Prasar Scheme in the State of Uttaranchal so that the people in this hilly State may also feel associated with the development taking place in the field of Science and Technology.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Minister. Please try to complete in ten minutes.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Many hon. Members have spoken and I am grateful to them that they have risen and supported the Demands for Grants.

Sir, I welcome the guillotine that you have applied to me! I will speak just one sentence and I sit down.

MR. SPEAKER: I did not do it in one stroke. I am giving you five minutes!

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, it is already 7 o'clock and I will speak only one sentence.

Sir, the principle on which this Government works is the following: Science and technology must never by-pass the common man; if it will, then the common man will by-pass us. This is the principle on which this Ministry is functioning.

Who is the common man that we are looking to? He is the ordinary man living in the rural areas of this country. He is the man whom we target to make sure that science and technology works for him, especially in the areas of agriculture and health.

The time has come when we need to apply technology to increase productivity of farmers in rural areas, to put more money into their hands, to allow them to spend more, and to get the benefits of a growing economy. We can only do that, if we—through

transgenics, through appropriate irrigation and other techniques, through drip farming, etc.,—improve the quality of the product that he is showing. You know, Sir, that 40 per cent of the seeds that our farmers buy are spurious. If we give him—through technology—appropriate seeds, productivity will increase by 40 per cent. So, this is the focus of the Ministry.

In the area of health, I must say a substantial number of our womenfolk; and menfolk suffer from tuberculosis, from malaria, from hepatitis, from HIV-AIDS. We need to discover new molecules and we can only do that, if we go back to traditional medicines. We are investing huge amounts of money in traditional medicines. We have recently discovered a new molecule called SUDOTERB. For forty years, the world has tried to discover a new molecule for tuberculosis and it is in India that it was discovered and that too, very recently.

So, we are proud of our scientists. I must tell you that CSIR had filed only four patents in the US in the year 1995. This year, the filing and the accepted patents are more than 200. That is how we are moving forward. If we give more money into the hands of agriculturists and if we take care of the health of our people, then the living standards of our ordinary people will improve.

Side by side, we must help the textile industry because the quota regime has opened up. We must also continue to invest more in information technology because already it is a 20 billion dollar industry, which will go up to 50 billion dollars in the years to come. We must also invest in new forms of technology for the automobile sector.

I will narrate only one instance and then I will sit down.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not stopping you.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: The other day I was in Monaco. There was a World Fair of New Technology. Cars using batteries and new hybrid forms. An Indian car was also showcased cars like Toyota, Honda and Mercedes participated. We produced a car, which is a new model called the Aryan, on the lines of Reva. This car is the most technologically advanced car in the world today. It has a wireless tablet; uses touch-technology. Nobody else in the world has developed this technology. It is also the cheapest electric car in the world.

Members of Parliament in England get a cash subsidy of a thousand pounds to purchase that car and several of them have purchased it; several people in Japan are purchasing that car. In the Fair, everybody recognised what India had done. Why was it done in India? It is because we have a low-cost economy and high quality human resource.

The message for the world and the message for the nation is, let us use this opportunity of a low cost economy and high quality human resource to take this country forward. In doing so, we would like the Opposition to come along with us. Democracy means dialogue. Democracy means talking to each other, understanding each others' point of view. Democracy also means participating in the country going forward. Any Party, which does not participate in that process, does not believe in democracy. We would like to state that on the floor of this House. We would like all to participate in a great future that this country has. I can say that we will be a World Power. The Prime Minister is sitting here. My leader, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi is sitting here. I can today state that India will be one of the greatest powers in the world in the 21st century and it will be done through investments in Science and Technology.

I thank all the hon. Members for participating in the discussion on the Demands for Grants and extending their support to me. Thank you very much for giving me the time to speak and not guillotining me.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you. I wish you all the best.

I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Science and Technology to vote.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the order paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2006, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 82 to 84 relating to the Ministry of Science and Technology."

The motion was adopted.

19.07 hrs.

SUBMISSION OF OUTSTANDING DEMANDS TO VOTE OF THE HOUSE

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the Outstanding Demands for Grants relating to the Ministries and Departments to vote.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is nice to hear some laughter but let it be not too loud.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2006 in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the first column thereof, against:

- (1) Demand No. 4 relating to Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries.
- (2) Demand Nos. 5 and 6 relating to Department of Atomic Energy.
- (3) Demand Nos. 7 and 8 relating to Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers.
- (4) Demand No. 9 relating to Ministry of Civil Aviation.
- (5) Demand No. 10 relating to Ministry of Coal.
- (6) Demand No. 11 relating to Ministry of Mines.
- (7) Demand Nos. 12 and 13 relating to Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
- (8) Demand Nos. 14 to 16 relating to Ministry of Communications and Information Technology.
- (9) Demand No. 17 relating to Ministry of Company Affairs.
- (10) Demand Nos. 18 and 19 relating to Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.

- (11) Demand No. 20 relating to Ministry of Culture.
- (12) Demand Nos. 21 to 28 relating to Ministry of Defence.
- (13) Demand No. 29 relating to Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region.
- (14) Demand No. 30 relating to Ministry of Environment and Forests.
- (15) Demand No. 31 relating to Ministry of External Affairs.
- (16) Demand Nos. 32 to 34, 36, 37 and 39 to 45 relating to Ministry of Finance.
- (17) Demand No. 46 relating to Ministry of Food Processing Industries.
- (18) Demand Nos. 47 to 49 relating to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
- (19) Demand Nos. 50 and 51 relating to Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises.
- (20) Demand Nos. 57 to 59 relating to Ministry of Human Resource Development.
- (21) Demand No. 60 relating to Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
- (22) Demand No. 61 relating to Ministry of Labour and Employment.
- (23) Demand Nos. 62 and 63 relating to Ministry of Law and Justice.
- (24) Demand No. 65 relating to Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources.
- (25) Demand No. 66 relating to Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs.
- (26) Demand No. 67 relating to Ministry of Panchayat Raj.
- (27) Demand No. 68 relating to Department of Ocean Development.
- (28) Demand No. 69 relating to Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.
- (29) Demand No. 70 relating to Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.
- (30) Demand No. 71 relating to Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.
- (31) Demand No. 72 relating to Ministry of Planning.
- (32) Demand No. 73 relating to Ministry of Power.
- (33) Demand No. 75 relating to Lok Sabha.
- (34) Demand No. 76 relating to Rajya Sabha.
- (35) Demand No. 78 relating to Secretariat of the Vice-President.
- (36) Demand Nos. 85 and 86 relating to Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways.
- (37) Demand No. 87 relating to Ministry of Small Scale Industries.
- (38) Demand No. 88 relating to Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.
- (39) Demand No. 89 relating Department of Space.
- (40) Demand No. 90 relating to Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.
- (41) Demand No. 91 relating to Ministry of Steel.
- (42) Demand No. 92 relating to Ministry of Textiles.
- (43) Demand No. 93 relating to Ministry of Tourism.
- (44) Demand No. 94 relating to Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
- (45) Demand Nos. 100 to 102 relating to Ministry of Urban Development.
- (46) Demand No. 103 relating to Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation.
- (47) Demand No. 104 relating to Ministry of Water Resources.
- (48) Demand No. 105 relating to Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports."

List of Demands for Grants—Budget (General) for 2005-2006 voted by the Lok Sabha

No. & Name of Demand	Amount of Demands for Grants on Account voted by the House on March 17, 2005		Amount of Demands for Grants Voted by the House	
	1	2	3	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries				
4. Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries	157,47,00,000	30,00,000	787,35,00,000	1,51,00,000
Department of Atomic Energy				
5. Atomic Energy	306,16,00,000	283,37,00,000	1530,77,00,000	1455,83,00,000
6. Nuclear Power Scheme	111,89,00,000	407,33,00,000	559,43,00,000	2036,63,00,000
Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers				
7. Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	274,80,00,000	27,41,00,000	473,98,00,000	137,06,00,000
8. Department of Fertilizers	6227,80,00,000	19,83,00,000	10820,31,00,000	99,13,00,000
Ministry of Civil Aviation				
9. Ministry of Civil Aviation	44,76,00,000	60,83,00,000	223,78,00,000	304,17,00,000
Ministry of Coal				
10. Department of Coal	32,01,00,000	4,17,00,000	160,06,00,000	20,83,00,000
Ministry of Mines				
11. Department of Mines	66,77,00,000	6,86,00,000	333,84,00,000	34,29,00,000
Ministry of Commerce and Industry				
12. Department of Commerce	377,78,00,000	101,00,00,000	1488,87,00,000	505,00,00,000
13. Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	102,38,00,000	1,00,00,000	531,91,00,000	5,00,00,000
Ministry of Communications and Information Technology				
14. Department of Posts	1051,83,00,000	205,80,00,000	5228,01,00,000	112,39,00,000
15. Department of Telecommunications	1000,00,00,000	33,71,00,000	2956,38,00,000	168,56,00,000
16. Department of Information Technology	146,13,00,000	15,17,00,000	730,67,00,000	75,83,00,000

1	2		3	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
Ministry of Company Affairs				
17. Ministry of Company Affairs	18,90,00,000	48,00,000	94,47,00,000	2,42,00,000
Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution				
18. Department of Consumer Affairs	22,00,00,000	1,59,00,000	133,28,00,000	7,97,00,000
19. Department of Food and Public Distribution	4459,67,00,000	60,01,00,000	22329,56,00,000	300,05,00,000
Ministry of Culture				
20. Ministry of Culture	133,91,00,000	10,30,00,000	669,56,00,000	51,50,00,000
Ministry of Defence				
21. Ministry of Defence	1147,66,00,000	88,20,00,000	5738,30,00,000	440,97,00,000
22. Defence Pensions	2075,29,00,000		10376,45,00,000	
23. Defence Services—Army	5347,40,00,000		26736,97,00,000	
24. Defence Services—Navy	1017,43,00,000		5087,19,00,000	
25. Defence Services—Air Force	1531,91,00,000		7659,57,00,000	
26. Defence Ordnance Factories	1158,24,00,000			
27. Defence Services—Research and Development	470,71,00,000		2353,55,00,000	
28. Capital Outlay on Defence Service		5726,71,00,000		28633,57,00,000
Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region				
29. Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	173,36,00,000	9,76,00,000	866,81,00,000	48,80,00,000
Ministry of Environment and Forests				
30. Ministry of Environment and Forests	223,71,00,000	1,82,00,000	1153,56,00,000	9,10,00,000
Ministry of External Affairs				
31. Ministry of External Affairs	883,29,00,000	144,87,00,000	2691,26,00,000	208,55,00,000
Ministry of Finance				
32. Department of Economic Affairs	550,59,00,000	350,83,00,000	2752,94,00,000	1754,17,00,000
33. Currency, Coinage and Stamps	186,82,00,000	50,74,00,000	934,07,00,000	253,70,00,000

1	2		3	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
34. Payments to Financial Institutions	470,41,00,000	164,67,00,000	2632,06,00,000	823,36,00,000
36. Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments	5007.56,00,000		25037,77,00,000	
37. Loans to Government Servants, etc.		79,16,00,000		395,84,00,000
39. Department of Expenditure	4,64,00,000		23,18,00,000	
40. Pensions	984,53,00,000		4922,64,00,000	
41. Indian Audit and Accounts Department	195,08,00,000	1,33,00,000	975,40,00,000	6,67,00,000
42. Department of Revenue	154,04,00,000	84,00,000	5220,15,00,000	4,21,00,000
43. Direct Taxes	194,33,00,000	14,00,00,000	971,65,00,000	70,00,00,000
44. Indirect Taxes	243,11,00,000	31,45,00,000	1215,56,00,000	157,28,00,000
45. Department of Disinvestment	1,12,00,000		5,58,00,000	
Ministry of Food Processing Industries				
46. Ministry of Food Processing Industries	31,09,00,000		155,46,00,000	
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare				
47. Department of Health	641,24,00,000	67,73,00,000	3206,20,00,000	338,67,00,000
48. Department of Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	67,33,00,000	33,00,000	336,65,00,000	1,67,00,000
49. Department of Family Welfare	129,84,00,000		6474,17,00,000	
Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises				
50. Department of Heavy Industry	51,47,00,000	93,47,00,000	257,33,00,000	466,92,00,000
51. Department of Public Enterprises	5,49,00,000		27,44,00,000	
Ministry of Human Resource Development				
57. Department of Elementary Education and Literacy	4794,84,00,000		7741,69,00,000	
58. Department of Secondary Education and Higher Education	962,93,00,000		4837,56,00,000	1,00,000
59. Department of Women and Child Development	1194,36,00,000		2736,75,00,000	

1	2		3	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting				
60. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	221,51,00,000	45,66,00,000	1107,55,00,000	228,31,00,000
Ministry of Labour and Employment				
61. Ministry of Labour and Employment	214,72,00,000		1096,31,00,000	
Ministry of Law and Justice				
62. Election commission	1,98,00,000		9,87,00,000	
63. Law and Justice	50,32,00,000	17,00,000	443,66,00,000	86,00,000
Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources				
65. Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources	89,22,00,000	11,68,00,000	446,11,00,000	58,37,00,000
Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs				
66. Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs	7,08,00,000	50,00,000	24,92,00,000	2,50,00,000
Ministry of Panchayati Raj				
67. Ministry of Panchayati Raj	8,41,00,000		42,03,00,000	
Department of Ocean Development				
68. Department of Ocean Development	71,11,00,000		305,89,00,000	
Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs				
69. Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	98,00,000		4,92,00,000	
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions				
70. Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	42,34,00,000	3,53,00,000	224,23,00,000	17,63,00,000
Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas				
71. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	737,69,00,000		2931,31,00,000	
Ministry of Planning				
72. Ministry of Planning	17,52,00,000		89,28,00,000	
Ministry of Power				
73. Ministry of Power	278,42,00,000	442,00,00,000	1392,15,00,000	2209,96,00,000

1	2		3	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
The President, Parliament, Union Public Service Commission and the Secretariat of the Vice-President				
75. Lok Sabha	34,33,00,000		171,67,00,000	
76. Rajya Sabha	15,82,00,000		79,08,00,000	
78. Secretariat of the Vice-President	38,00,000		1,90,00,000	
Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways				
85. Department of Shipping	111,78,00,000	50,58,00,000	558,93,00,000	366,88,00,000
86. Department of Road Transport and Highways	1408,61,00,000	1772,50,00,000	7043,02,00,000	8862,52,00,000
Ministry of Small Scale Industries				
87. Ministry of Small Scale Industries	73,68,00,000	3,03,00,000	368,42,00,000	15,17,00,000
Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment				
88. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	244,10,00,000	19,68,00,000	1237,50,00,000	98,42,00,000
Department of Space				
89. Department of Space	423,29,00,000	101,32,00,000	2116,47,00,000	506,57,00,000
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation				
90. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	337,85,00,000	3,71,00,000	1479,91,00,000	18,52,00,000
Ministry of Steel				
91. Ministry of Steel	12,09,00,000	2,83,00,000	60,44,00,000	14,17,00,000
Ministry of Textiles				
92. Ministry of Textiles	256,99,00,000	79,26,00,000	1284,93,00,000	391,32,00,000
Ministry of Tourism				
93. Ministry of Tourism	56,49,00,000	81,54,00,000	282,46,00,000	407,71,00,000
Ministry of Tribal Affairs				
94. Ministry of Tribal Affairs	16,19,00,000	6,00,00,000	80,94,00,000	30,01,00,000

1	2		3	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
Ministry of Urban Development				
100. Department of Urban Development	167,34,00,000	627,06,00,000	1438,20,00,000	135,27,00,000
101. Public Works	119,71,00,000	39,57,00,000	598,61,00,000	197,86,00,000
102. Stationery and Printing	25,25,00,000	6,00,000	126,25,00,000	29,00,000
Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation				
103. Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation	84,40,00,000	94,00,000	422,02,00,000	4,67,00,000
Ministry of Water Resources				
104. Ministry of Water Resources	139,26,00,000	10,06,00,000	696,31,00,000	50,28,00,000
Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports				
105. Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	75,56,00,000	1,36,00,000	423,29,00,000	6,78,00,000
TOTAL REVENUE/CAPITAL	66976,67,00,000	11918,23,00,000	250914,69,00,000	55033,91,00,000

The motion was adopted

MR. SPEAKER: The outstanding Demands for Grants relating to the Ministries/Departments are passed.

19.12 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL, *2005

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2005-2006.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2005-2006."

The motion was adopted

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Section-2, Part-II, dated 27.4.05.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I introduce **the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I beg to move.

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2005-2006, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2005-2006, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

**Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

MR. SPEAKER: The House shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 28th April, 2005 at 11.00 a.m.

19.14. hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 28, 2005/Vaisakha 8, 1927 (Saka)

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