

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Sixth Session
(Fourteenth Lok Sabha)



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

Acc. No.....10.....
Dated.....28/9/06.....

(Vol. XIV contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 80.00

EDITORIAL BOARD

P.D.T. Achary
Secretary-General
Lok Sabha

P.K. Grover
Joint Secretary

Kiran Sahni
Principal Chief Editor

Harnam Dass Takker
Chief Editor

Parmesh Kumar Sharma
Senior Editor

Ajit Singh Yadav
Editor

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

CONTENTS

[*Fourteenth Series, Vol. XIV, Sixth Session, 2005/1927 (Saka)*]

No. 1, Wednesday, November 23, 2005/Agrahayana 2, 1927 (Saka)

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF FOURTEENTH LOK SABHA	(III)—(X)
COUNCIL OF MINISTERS	(XV)—(XII)
OFFICERS OF LOK SABHA.....	(XIII)
NATIONAL ANTHEM— <i>Played</i>	1
MEMBERS SWORN	1
OBITUARY REFERENCES	1—12
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
Stared Question Nos. 1—20	13—76
Unstarred Question Nos. 1—205	76—554
ANNEXURE I	
Member-wise Index to Starred Questions	555
Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	556—560
ANNEXURE II	
Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions	561—562
Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	561—562

**VOL. XIV, FIRST DAY OF THE SIXTH SESSION OF
FOURTEENTH LOK SABHA**

**ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF
FOURTEENTH LOK SABHA**

Aaron Rashid, Shri J.M. (Pariyakulam)	Baalu, Shri T.R. (Madras South)
Abdullah, Shri Omar (Srinagar)	'Baba', Shri K.C. Singh (Nainital)
Abdullakutty, Shri (Cannanore)	Babbar, Shri Raj (Agra)
Acharia, Shri Basu Deb (Bankura)	'Bachda', Shri Bachi Singh Rawat (Almora)
Acharya, Shri Prasanna (Sambalpur)	Badal, Shri Sukhbir Singh (Faridkot)
Aditya Nath, Yogi (Gorakhpur)	Baghel, Prof. S.P. Singh (Jalesar)
Adsul, Shri Anandrao Vithoba (Buldhana)	Bais, Shri Ramesh (Raipur)
Advani, Shri L.K. (Gandhinagar)	Baitha, Shri Kailash (Bagaha)
Agarwal, Dr. Dharendra (Chatra)	Banerjee, Kumari Mamata (Calcutta South)
Ahamad, Shri Atiq (Phulpur)	Bangarappa, Shri S. (Shimoga)
Ahamed, Shri E. (Ponnani)	Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar (Chandigarh)
Ahir, Shri Hansraj G. (Chandrapur)	Barad, Shri Jashubhai Dhanabhai (Junagarh)
Ahmad, Dr. Shakeel (Madhubani)	Barku, Shri Shingada Damodar (Dahanu)
Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar (Mayiladuturai)	Barman, Prof. Basudeb (Mathurapur)
Ajaya Kumar, Shri S. (Ottapalam)	Barman, Shri Hiten (Cooch Behar)
Ajgalle, Shri Guharam (Sarangarh)	Barman, Shri Ranen (Balurghat)
Ajnala, Dr. Rattan Singh (Taran Taran)	Barq, Dr. Shafiqur Rahman (Moradabad)
Ambareesh, Shri (Mandya)	Basu, Shri Anil (Arambagh)
Ananth Kumar, Shri (Bangalore South)	Bauri, Shrimati Susmita (Vishnupur)
Angadi, Shri Suresh (Belgaum)	Baxla, Shri Joachim (Alipurduar)
Ansari, Shri Afzal (Ghazipur)	Bellarmin, Shri A.V. (Nagercoil)
Ansari, Shri Furkan (Godda)	Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh (Faridabad)
Antulay, Shri A.R. (Kulaba)	Bhagora, Shri Mahavir (Salumber)
Appadurai, Shri M. (Tenkasi)	Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan (Andaman & Nicobar Islands)
Argal, Shri Ashok (Morena)	Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lal (Jaipur)
Athawale, Shri Ramdas (Pandharpur)	Bhuria, Shri Kanti Lal (Jhabua)
Athithan, Shri Dhanuskodi R. (Tirunelveli)	Bisen, Shri Gaurishanker Chaturbhuj (Balaghat)
Atwal, Shri Charnjit Singh (Phillaur)	Bishnoi, Shri Jaswant Singh (Jodhpur)
Audikesavulu, Shri D.K. (Chittoor)	Bishnoi, Shri Kuldeep (Bhiwani)
Azmi, Shri Ilyas (Shahabad)	Borkatakya, Shri Narayan Chandra (Mangaldoi)
	Bose, Shri Subrata (Barasat)
	Budholia, Shri Rajnarayan (Hamirpur, U.P.)

Bwiewmuthiary, Shri Sansuma Khunggur (Kokrajhar)
 Chakraborty, Dr. Sujan (Jadavpur)
 Chakraborty, Shri Ajoy (Basirhat)
 Chakraborty, Shri Swadesh (Howrah)
 Chaliha, Shri Kirip (Guwahati)
 Chandel, Shri Suresh (Hamirpur, H.P.)
 Chander Kumar, Prof. (Kangra)
 Chandra Shekhar, Shri (Ballia, U.P.)
 Chandrappan, Shri C.K. (Trichur)
 Charenamei, Shri Mani (Outer Manipur)
 Chatterjee, Shri Santasi (Serampore)
 Chatterjee, Shri Somnath (Bolpur)
 Choudhary, Dr. Tushar A. (Mandvi)
 Chauhan, Shri Nand Kumar Singh (Khandwa)
 Chaure, Shri Babu Hari (Dhule)
 Chavan, Shri Harishchandra (Malegaon)
 Chavda, Shri Harisinh (Banaskantha)
 Chidambaram, Shri P. (Sivaganga)
 Chinta Mohan, Dr. (Tirupati)
 Chitthan, Shri N.S.V. (Dindigul)
 Choubey, Shri Lal Muni (Buxar)
 Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar (Katihar)
 Choudhary, Shrimati Anuradha (Kairana)
 Choudhury, Shri Bansagopal (Asansol)
 Chouhan, Shri Shivraj Singh (Vidisha)
 Chowdhary, Shri Pankaj (Maharajanj, U.P.)
 Chowdhury, Shri Adhir (Berhampore, West Bengal)
 Chowdhury, Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan (Malda)
 Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka (Khammam)
 Churchill, Shri Alemao (Marmugao)
 Dangawas, Shri Bhanwar Singh (Nagaur)
 Darbar, Shri Chhattar Singh (Dhar)
 Das, Shri Alakesh (Nabadwip)
 Das, Shri Khagen (Tripura West)

Dasgupta, Shri Gurudas (Panskura)
 Dasmunsi, Shri Priya Ranjan (Raiganj)
 Delkar, Shri Mohan S. (Dadra and Nagar Haveli)
 Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S. (Parvatipuram)
 Deo, Shri Bikram Keshari (Kalahandi)
 Deora, Shri Milind (Mumbai-South)
 Deshmukh, Shri Subhash Sureshchandra (Sholapur)
 Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan (Silchar)
 Devegowda, Shri H.D. (Hassan)
 Dhanaraju, Dr. K. (Tindivanam)
 Dharavath, Shri Ravinder Naik (Warangal)
 Dharmendra, Shri (Bikaner)
 Dhillon, Shri Sharanjit Singh (Ludhiana)
 Dhindsa, Shri Sukhdev Singh (Sangrur)
 Dhotre, Shri Sanjay (Akola)
 Dikshit, Shri Sandeep (East Delhi)
 Diler, Shri Kishan Lal (Hathras)
 Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra (Birbhum)
 Dubey, Shri Chandra Shekhar (Dhanbad)
 *Dutt, Shrimati Priya (Mumbai North West)
 Elangovan, Shri E.V.K.S. (Gobichettipalayam)
 Engti, Shri Biren Singh (Autonomous Distt. Assam)
 Fanthome, Shri Francis (Nominated)
 Fatmi, Shri M.A.A. (Darbhanga)
 Femandes, Shri George (Muzaffarpur)
 Gadakh, Shri Tukaram Gangadhar (Ahmednagar)
 Gaddigoudar, Shri P.C. (Bagalkot)
 Gadhavi, Shri P.S. (Kutch)
 Gaikwad, Shri Eknath Mahadeo (Mumbai North Central)
 Gamang, Shri Giridhar (Koraput)
 Gandhi, Shri Pradeep (Rajnandgaon)
 Gandhi, Shri Rahul (Amethi)
 Gandhi, Shrimati Maneka (Pilibhit)

Gandhi, Shrimati Sonia (Raebarell)
 Ganesan, Shri L. (Tiruchirappalli)
 Gangwar, Shri Santosh (Bareilly)
 Gao, Shri Tapir (Arunachal East)
 Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodiya (Nandurbar)
 Gawall, Shrimati Bhavana Pundlikrao (Washim)
 Geete, Shri Anant Gangaram (Ratnagiri)
 Gehlot, Shri Thawar Chand (Shajapur)
 George, Shri K. Francis (Idukki)
 Gill, Shri Atma Singh (Sirsa)
 Gogoi, Shri Dip (Kaliabor)
 Gohain, Shri Rajen (Nagaon)
 Govinda, Shri (Mumbai North)
 Gowda, Shri D.V. Sadanand (Mangalore)
 Goyal, Shri Surendra Prakash (Hapur)
 Gudhe, Shri Anant (Amravati)
 Gulshan, Shrimati Paramjit Kaur (Bhatinda)
 Gupta, Shri Shyama Charan (Banda)
 Hamza, Shri T.K. (Manjeri)
 Handique, Shri Bijoy (Jorhat)
 Hanumanthappa, Shri N.Y. (Chikradurga)
 Harsha Kumar, Shri G.V. (Amalapuram)
 Hassan, Shri Munawar (Muzaffargarh)
 Hedge, Shri Anant Kumar (Canara)
 Hooda, Shri Deepender Singh (Rohtak)
 Hossain, Shri Abdul Mannan (Murshidabad)
 Hussain, Shri Anwar (Dhubri)
 Jagadeesan, Shrimati Subbulakshmi (Tiruchengode)
 Jagannath, Dr. M. (Nagar Kurnool)
 Jai Prakash, Shri (Hissar)
 Jai Prakash, Shri (Mohanlal Ganj)
 Jain, Shri Pusp (Pali)
 Jaiswal, Shri Shriprakash (Kanpur)
 Jalappa, Shri R.L. (Chikballapur)
 Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan (Ujjain)

Jayaprada, Shrimati (Rampur)
 Jena, Shri Mohan (Jajpur)
 Jha, Shri Raghunath (Bettiah)
 Jigajinagi, Shri Ramesh Chandappa (Chikkodi)
 Jindal, Shri Naveen (Kurukshetra)
 Jogalah, Shri Hari Rama (Narsapur)
 Jogi, Shri Ajit (Mahasamund)
 Joshi, Shri Kailash (Bhopal)
 Joshi, Shri Pralhad (Dharwad North)
 Kader Mohideen, Prof. K.M. (Vellore)
 Kalmadi, Shri Suresh (Pune)
 Kamal Nath, Shri (Chhindwara)
 Kamat, Shri Gurudas (Mumbai North East)
 Kanodia, Shri Mahesh (Patan)
 Karunakaran, Shri P. (Kasargod)
 Kashyap, Shri Baliram (Bastar)
 Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh (Churu)
 Katara, Shri Babubhai K. (Dohad)
 Kathiria, Dr. Vallabhbal (Rajkot)
 Kaur, Shrimati Preneet (Patiala)
 Kerketta, Shrimati Sushila (Khunti)
 Khaire, Shri Chandrakant (Aurangabad, Maharashtra)
 Khan, Shri Sunil (Durgapur)
 Khandelwal, Shri Vijay Kumar (Betul)
 Khanduri, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) B.C. (Garhwal)
 Khanna, Shri Avinash Rai (Hoshiarpur)
 Khanna, Shri Vonod (Gurdaspur)
 Kharventhan, Shri S.K. (Palani)
 Kol, Shri Lalchandra (Robertsganj)
 Koli, Shri Ramswaroop (Bayana)
 Konyak, Shri W. Wangyuh (Nagaland)
 Kori, Shri Radhey Shaym (Ghatampur)
 Koshal, Shri Raghuvēer Singh (Kota)
 Koya, Dr. P.P. (Lakshadweep)
 Kriplani, Shri Srichand (Chittorgarh)

Krishna, Shri Vijoy (Barh)	Mandlik, Shri S.D. (Kolhapur)
Krishnadas, Shri N.N. (Palghat)	Mane, Shrimati Nivedita (Ichalkaranji)
Krishnan, Dr. C. (Pollachi)	Manji, Shri Rajesh Kumar (Gaya)
Krishnaswamy, Shri A. (Sriperambudur)	Mann, Shri Zora Singh (Ferozepur)
Kulaste, Shri Faggan Singh (Mandla)	Manoj Kumar, Shri (Palamu)
Kumar, Shrimati Meria (Sasaram)	Manoj, Dr. K.S. (Alleppey)
Kumari Selja (Ambala)	Maran, Shri Dayanidhi (Madras Central)
Kunnur, Shri Manjunath (Dharwad South)	Marandi, Shri Babu Lal (Kodarma)
Kuppusami, Shri C. (Madras North)	Marandi, Shri Sudam (Mayurbhanj)
Kurup, Shri Suresh (Kottayam)	Masood, Shri Rasheed (Saharanpur)
Kushawaha, Shri Narendra Kumar (Mirzapur)	McLeod, Ms. Ingrid (Nominated)
Kusmaria, Dr. Ramkrishna (Khajuraho)	Mediyam, Dr. Babu Rao (Bhadrachalam)
Kyndiah, Shri P.R. (Shillong)	Meena, Shri Namoo Narain (Sawai Madhopur)
Lahiri, Shri Samik (Diamond Harbour)	Meghwal, Shri Kailash (Tonk)
'Lalan', Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh (Begusarai)	Mehta, Shri Alok Kumar (Samastipur)
Lalu Prasad, Shri (Chhapra)	Mehta, Shri Bhuvaneshwar Prasad (Hazaribagh)
Laxman, Shrimati Susheela Bangaru (Jalore)	Meinya, Dr. Thokchom (Inner Manipur)
Libra, Sardar Sukhdev Singh (Ropar)	Mishra, Dr. Rajesh (Varanasi)
Madam, Shri Vikrambhai Arjanbhai (Jamnagar)	Mistry, Shri Madhusudan (Sabarkantha)
Madhavraj, Shrimati Manorama (Udupi)	Modi, Shri Sushil Kumar (Bhagalpur)
Mahajan, Shri Y.G. (Jalgaon)	Moghe, Shri Krishna Murari (Khargone)
Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra (Indore)	Mohale, Shri Punnu Lal (Bilaspur)
Maharia, Shri Subhash (Sikar)	Mohan, Shri P. (Madurai)
Mahato, Shri Bir Singh (Purulia)	Mohd. Tahir, Shri (Sultanpur)
Mahato, Shri Sunil Kumar (Jamshedpur)	Mohite, Shri Subodh (Ramtek)
Mahavir Prasad, Shri (Bansgaon)	Mollah, Shri Hannan (Uluberia)
Maheshwari, Shrimati Kiran (Udaipur)	Moorthy, Shri A.K. (Chengalpattu)
Mahtab, Shri B. (Cuttack)	Mufti, Ms. Mehbooba (Anantanag)
Mahto, Shri Tek Lal (Giridih)	Mukeem, Mohd. (Dumariaganj)
Majhi, Shri Parsuram (Nowrangpur)	Mukherjee, Shri Pranab (Jangipur)
Majhi, Shri Shankhlal (Akbarpur)	Muniyappa, Shri K.H. (Kolar)
Maken, Shri Ajay (New Delhi)	Munshi Ram, Shri (Bijnor)
Malhotra, Prof. Vijay Kumar (South Delhi)	Murmu, Shri Hemlal (Rajmahal)
Mallikarjuniah, Shri S. (Tumkur)	Murmu, Shri Rupchand (Jhargram)
Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar (Joynagar)	Muttemwar, Shri Vilas (Nagpur)

Nagpal, Shri Harish (Amroha)	Paswan, Shri Virchandra (Nawada)
Naidu, Shri Kondapalli Paidithalli (Bobbili)	Patasani, Dr. Prasanna Kumar (Bhubaneswar)
Naik, Shri A. Venkatesh (Raichur)	Patel, Shri Dahyabhai Vallabhbhai (Daman and Diu)
Naik, Shri Shripad Yesso (Panaji)	Patel, Shri Dinsha (Kaira)
Nambadan, Shri Lonappan (Mukundapuram)	Patel, Shri Harilal Madhavji Bhai (Porbander)
Nandy, Shri Amitava (Dumdum)	Patel, Shri Jivabhai A. (Mehsana)
Narbula, Shri D. (Darjeeling)	Patel, Shri Kishanbhai V. (Bulsar)
Narendra, Shri A. (Medak)	Patel, Shri Somabhai G. (Surendranagar)
Narhire, Shrimati Kalpna Ramesh (Osmanabad)	Pateriya, Shrimati Neeta (Seoni)
Nayak, Shri Ananta (Keonjhar)	Pathak, Shri Brajesh (Unnao)
Nayak, Shrimati Archana (Kendrapara)	Pathak, Shri Harin (Ahmedabad)
Nihal Chand, Shri (Sriganganagar)	Patil (Yatnal), Shri Basangouda R. (Bijapur)
Nikhil Kumar, Shri (Aurangabad, Bihar)	Patil, Shri Annasaheb M.K. (Erandol)
Nishad, Shri Mahendra Prasad (Fatehpur)	Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe (Kopergaon)
Nitish Kumar, Shri (Nalanda)	Patil, Shri D.B. (Nanded)
Nizamuddin, Shri G. (Hindupur)	Patil, Shri Danve Rasesaheb (Jaina)
Ola, Shri Sish Ram (Junjhunu)	Patil, Shri Jaysingrao Gaikwad (Beed)
Oram, Shri Jual (Sundergarh)	Patil, Shri Laxmanrao (Satara)
Oraon, Dr. Rameshwar (Lohardaga)	Patil, Shri Shrinivas Dadasaheb (Karad)
Osmani, Shri A.F.G. (Barpeta)	Patil, Shrimati Rupatai D. (Latur)
Owaisi, Shri Asaduddin (Hyderabad)	Patil, Shrimati Suryakanta (Hingoli)
Pal, Shri Rajaram (Bilhaur)	Patle, Shri Shishupal N. (Bhandara)
Pal, Shri Rupchand (Hooghly)	Paul, Dr. Sebastian (Emakulam)
Palanimanickam, Shri S.S. (Thanjavur)	Pawar, Shri Sharad (Baramati)
Palanisamy, Shri K.C. (Karur)	Pilot, Shri Sachin (Dausa)
Panabaka Lakshmi, Shrimati (Nellore)	Pingle, Shri Devidas (Nasik)
Panda, Shri Brahmananda (Jagatsinghpur)	Ponnuswamy, Shri E. (Chidambaram)
Panda, Shri Prabodh (Midnapore)	Potai, Shri Sohan (Kanker)
Pandey, Dr. Laxminarayan (Mandsaur)	Prabhu, Shri R. (Nilgiris)
Paranjpe, Shri Prakash (Thane)	Prabhu, Shri Suresh Prabhakar (Rajapur)
Parste, Shri Dalpat Singh (Shahdol)	Pradhan, Shri Ashok (Khurja)
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas (Hajipur)	Pradhan, Shri Dharmendra (Deogarh)
Paswan, Shri Ramchandra (Rosera)	Pradhan, Shri Prasanta (Contai)
Paswan, Shri Sukdeo (Araria)	Prasad, Shri Harikewal (Salempur)

- Prasad, Shri Lalmani (Bastl)
 Prasada, Kunwar Jitin (Shahjahanpur)
 Purandeswari, Shrimati D. (Bapatia)
 Radhakrishnan, Shri Varkala (Chirayinkil)
 Rai, Shri Nakul Das (Sikkim)
 Raja, Shri A. (Perambalur)
 Rajagopal, Shri L. (Vijayawada)
 Rajbhar, Singh Chandra Dev Prasad (Ghoshi)
 Rajender Kumar, Shri (Haridwar)
 Rajendran, Shri P. (Quilon)
 Rajenthiran, Shrimati M.S.K. Bhavani (Ramanathapuram)
 Raju, Shri M.M. Pallam (Kakinada)
 Ramachandran, Shri Gingee N. (Vandavasi)
 Ramadass, Prof. M. (Pondicherry)
 Ramakrishna, Shri Badiga (Machillipatnam)
 Rana, Shri Gurjeet Singh (Jalandhar)
 Rana, Shri Kashiram (Surat)
 Rana, Shri Rabinder Kumar (Khagaría)
 Rana, Shri Raju (Bhavnagar)
 Rani, Shrimati K. (Rasipuram)
 Ranjan, Shrimati Ranjeet (Saharsa)
 Rao, Shri D. Vittal (Mahabub Nagar)
 Rao, Shri K. Chandrashekhar (Karimnagar)
 Rao, Shri K.S. (Eluru)
 Rao, Shri P. Chalapathi (Anakapalli)
 Rao, Shri Rayapati Sambasiva (Guntur)
 Rathod, Shri Haribhau (Yavatmal)
 Rathwa, Shri Naranbhai (Chhota Udaipur)
 Rawale, Shri Mohan (Mumbai South Central)
 *Ravindran, Shri Pannian (Tiruvanthapuram)
 Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh (Ajmer)
 Rawat, Shri Ashok Kumar (Misrikh)
 Rawat, Shri Dhan Singh (Banswara)
 Rawat, Shri Kamla Prasad (Barabanki)
 Reddy, Shri Anantha Venkatarami (Anantapur)
 Reddy, Shri G. Karunakara (Bellary)
 Reddy, Shri K.J.S.P. (Kurnool)
 Reddy, Shri M. Raja Mohan (Narasaraopet)
 Reddy, Shri M. Sreenivasulu (Ongole)
 Reddy, Shri Madhusudan (Adilabad)
 Reddy, Shri Janardhana (Visakhapatnam)
 Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal (Miryalguda)
 Reddy, Shri S.P.Y. (Nandyal)
 Reddy, Shri Suravaram Sudhakar (Nalgonda)
 Reddy, Shri Y.S. Vivekanand (Cuddapah)
 Regupathy, Shri S. (Pudukottal)
 Renge Patil, Shri Tukaram Ganpat Rao (Parbhani)
 Rijju, Shri Kiren (Arunachal West)
 Riyan, Shri Biju Ban (Tripura East)
 Sahay, Shri Subodh Kant (Ranchi)
 Sahu, Shri Chandra Sekhar (Berhampur-Orissa)
 Sahu, Shri Tarachand (Durg)
 Sai Prathap, Shri A. (Rajampet)
 Sai, Shri Nand Kumar (Sarguja)
 Sai, Shri Vishnu Deo (Raigarh)
 Sajjan Kumar, Shri (Outer Delhi)
 Salim, Md. (Calcutta-North East)
 Sangliana, Dr. H.T. (Bangalore North)
 Sangwan, Shri Kishan Singh (Sonapat)
 Sar, Shri Nikhilananda (Burdwan)
 Saradgi, Shri Iqbal Ahmed (Gulberga)
 Sarma, Dr. Aun Kumar (Lakhimpur)
 Saroj, Shri D.P. (Lalganj)
 Saroj, Shri Tufani (Saidpur)
 Sathedevis, Shrimati P. (Badagara)
 Satpathy, Shri Tathagata (Dhenkanal)
 Satyanarayana, Shri Sarvey (Siddipet)
 Sayeda, Shrimati Rubab (Bahraich)
 Scindia, Shri Jyotraditya M. (Guna)
 Seal, Shri Sudhangshu (Calcutta-North West)
 Seeramesh, Shrimati Tejaswini (Kanakpura)

Selvi, Shrimati V. Radhika (Tiruchendur)	Singh, Shri Akshaya Partap (Pratapgarh)
Sen, Shrimati Minati (Jalpaiguri)	Singh, Shri Brijbhushan Sharan (Balrampur)
Senthil, Dr. R. (Dharmapuri)	Singh, Shri Chandra Bhushan (Farrukhabad)
Seth, Shri Lakshman (Tamluk)	Singh, Shri Chandra Pratap (Sidhi)
Sethi, Shri Arjun (Bhadrak)	Singh, Shri Chandrabhan (Damoh)
Shah, Lt. Col. (Retd.) Manabendra (Tehri Garhwal)	Singh, Shri Dushyant (Jhalawar)
Shahabuddin, Dr. Md. (Siwan)	Singh, Shri Ganesh (Satna)
Shaheen, Shri Abdul Rashid (Baramulla)	Singh, Shri Ganesh Prasad (Jahanabad)
Shahid, Mohd. (Meerut)	Singh, Shri Kalyan (Bulandshahar)
Shailendra Kumar, Shri (Chall)	Singh, Shri Kirti Vardhan (Gonda)
Shakya, Shri Raghuraj Singh (Etawah)	Singh, Shri Lakshman (Rajgarh)
Shandil, Dr. Col. (Retd.) Dhani Ram (Shimla)	Singh, Shri Manvendra (Barmer)
Sarma, Dr. Arvind (Karnal)	Singh, Shri Mohan (Deoria)
Sharma, Shri Madan Lal (Jammu)	Singh, Shri Prabhunath (Maharajganj, Bihar)
Shervani, Shri Saleem (Badaun)	Singh, Shri Rakesh (Jabalpur)
Shivajirao, Shri Adhalrao Patil (Khed)	Singh, Shri Ramsevak (Gwalior)
Shivanna, Shri M. (Chamrajanagar)	Singh, Shri Rewati Raman (Allahabad)
Shiwankar, Prof. Mahadeorao (Chimur)	Singh, Shri Sartaj (Hoshangabad)
Shukla, Shrimati Karuna (Janjgir)	Singh, Shri Sita Ram (Sheohar)
Sibal, Shri Kapil (Chandni Chowk)	Singh, Shri Sugrib (Phulbani)
Siddeswara, Shri G.M. (Davangere)	Singh, Shri Suraj (Balia, Bihar)
Sidhu, Shri Navjot Singh (Amritsar)	Singh, Shri Uday (Purnea)
Sikdar, Shrimati Jyotrimoyee (Krishnagar)	Singh, Shri Vijayendra Pal (Bhitwara)
Singh Deo, Shrimati Sangeeta Kumari (Bolangir)	Singh, Shri Vishvendra (Bharatpur)
Singh, Chaudhary, Bijendra (Aligarh)	Singh, Shrimati Kanti (Arrah)
Singh, Chaudhary Lal (Udhampur)	Singh, Shrimati Pratibha (Mandi)
Singh, Dr. Akhilesh Prasad (Motihari)	Sippiparai, Shri Ravichandran (Sivakasi)
Singh, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad (Vaishali)	Solanki, Shri Bharatsinh Madhavsingh (Anand)
Singh, Dr. Ram Lakhan (Bhind)	Solanki, Shri Bhupendrasinh (Godhara)
Singh, Kunwar Manvendra (Mathura)	Sonowal, Shri Sarbananda (Dibrugarh)
Singh, Kunwar Sarv Raj (Aonla)	Soren, Shri Shibu (Dumka)
Singh, Rao Inderjit (Mahendragarh)	Shrikantappa, Shri D.C. (Chikmagalur)
Singh, Shri Ajit (Baghpat)	Subba, Shri M.K. (Tezpur)
Singh, Shri Ajit Kumar (Bikramganj)	Subbarayan, Shri K. (Coimbatore)

- Sugavanam, Shri E.G. (Krishnagiri)
 Sujatha, Shrimati C.S. (Mavelikara)
 Suklabaidya, Shri Lalit Mohan (Karimganj)
 Suman, Shri Ramji Lal (Firozabad)
 Sumburi, Shri Bagun (Singhbhum)
 Surendran, Shri Chengara (Adoor)
 Suryawanshi, Shri Narsingrao H. (Bidar)
 Swain, Shri Harihar (Aska)
 Swain, Shri Kharabela (Balasore)
 Taslimuddin, Shri (Kishanganj)
 Thakkar, Shrimati Jayaben, B. (Vadodara)
 Thangkabalu, Shri K.V. (Salem)
 Thomas, Shri P.C. (Muvattupuzha)
 Thummar, Shri V.K. (Amreli)
 Thupstan, Shri Chhewang (Ladakh)
 Tirath, Shrimati Krishna (Karol Bagh)
 Topdar, Shri Tarit Baran (Barrackpore)
 Tripathi, Shri Chandra Mani (Rewa)
 Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore (Puri)
 Tytler, Shri Jagdish (Delhi Sadar)
 Vaghela, Shri Shankar Singh (Kapadvanj)
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari (Lucknow)
 Vallabhaneni, Shri Balashowry (Tenali)
 Varma, Shri Ratilal Kalidas (Dhandhuka)
 Vasava, Shri Mansukhbhai D. (Bharuch)
 Veerendra Kumar, Shri M.P. (Calicut)
 Velu, Shri R. (Arakkonam)
 Venkatapathy, Shri K. (Cuddalore)
 Venkatswamy, Shri G. (Peddapalli)
 Venugopal, Shri D. (Tiruppattur)
 Verma, Shri Benai Prasad (Kaisarganj)
 Verma, Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh (Jalaun)
 Verma, Shri Rajesh (Sitapur)
 Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash (Kheri)
 Verma, Shrimati Usha (Hardol)
 Vijayan, Shri A.K.S. (Nagapattinam)
 Vijayashankar, Shri C.H. (Mysore)
 Vinod Kumar, Shri B. (Hanamkonda)
 Virendra Kumar, Shri (Sagar)
 Virupakshappan, Shri K. (Koppal)
 Vundavalli, Shri Aruna Kumar (Rajahmundry)
 Waghmare, Shri Suresh (Wardha)
 Yadav, Dr. Karan Singh (Alwar)
 Yadav, Kunwar Devendra Singh (Etah)
 Yadav, Prof. Ram Gopal (Sambhal)
 Yadav, Shri Akhilesh (Kannauj)
 Yadav, Shri Anirudh Prasad alias Sadhu (Gopalganj)
 Yadav, Shri Baleshwar (Padrauna)
 Yadav, Shri Bhal Chandra (Khallabad)
 Yadav, Shri Chandra Pal Singh (Jhansi)
 Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad (Jhanjharpur)
 Yadav, Shri Dharmendra (Mainpuri)
 Yadav, Shri Giridhari (Banka)
 Yadav, Shri Jay Prakash Narayan (Monghyr)
 Yadav, Shri Kailash Nath Singh (Chandouli)
 Yadav, Shri M. Anjan Kumar (Secundrabad)
 Yadav, Shri Mitrasen (Faizabad)
 Yadav, Shri Praras Nath (Jaunpur)
 Yadav, Shri Rajesh Ranjan alias Pappu (Madhepura)
 Yadav, Shri Ram Kripal (Patna)
 Yadav, Shri Ramakant (Azamgarh)
 Yadav, Shri Sita Ram (Sitamarhi)
 Yadav, Shri Umakant (Machhlishahar)
 Yaskhi, Shri Madhu Goud (Nizamabad)
 Yerrannaidu, Shri Kinjarapu (Srikakulam)
 Zahedi, Shri Mahboob (Katwa)
 Zawma, Shri Vanlal (Mizoram)

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Cabinet Ministers

Dr. Manmohan Singh

The Prime Minister and also in-charge of the Ministries/Departments not specifically allocated to the charge of any Minister viz:

- (i) Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions;
- (ii) Ministry of Planning;
- (iii) Department of Atomic Energy;
- (iv) Department of Space;
- (v) Ministry of Coal; and
- (vi) Ministry of External Affairs.

Shri Pranab Mukherjee

The Minister of Defence.

Shri Arjun Singh

The Minister of Human Resource Development

Shri Sharad Pawar

The Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution

Shri Lalu Prasad

The Minister of Railways

Shri Shivraj V. Patil

The Minister of Home Affairs

Shri Ram Vilas Paswan

The Minister of Chemicals & Fertilizers and Minister of Steel

Shri S. Jaipal Reddy

The Minister of Culture and Minister of Urban Development

Shri Sish Ram Ola

The Minister of Mines

Shri P. Chidambaram

The Minister of Finance

Shri Mahavir Prasad

The Minister of Small Scale Industries and Minister of Agro & Rural Industries

Shri P.R. Kyndiah

The Minister of Tribal Affairs and Minister of Development of North Eastern Region

Shri T.R. Baalu

The Minister of Shipping, Minister of Road Transport & Highways

Shri Shankersinh Vaghela

The Minister of Textiles

Shri K. Natwar Singh

The Minister without Portfolio

Shri Kamal Nath

The Minister of Commerce and Industry

Shri H.R. Bhardwaj

The Minister of Law and Justice

Shri P.M. Sayeed

The Minister of Power

Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh

The Minister of Rural Development

Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Minister of Information and Broadcasting

Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar

The Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas and Minister of Panchayati Raj

Shrimati Meira Kumar

The Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment

Shri K. Chandra Shekar Rao

The Minister of Labour and Employment

Shri A. Raja

The Minister of Environment and Forests

Shri Dayanidhi Maran

The Minister of Communications and Information Technology

Dr. Anbumani Ramadoss

The Minister of Health and Family Welfare

Ministers of State (Independent Charge)

Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev

The Minister of State of the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises and Minister of State of the Ministry of Water Resources

Shri Oscar Fernandes

The Minister of State of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Minister of State of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports and Minister of State of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs

Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury

The Minister of State of the Ministry of Tourism

Shri Subodh Kant Sahay

The Minister of State of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries

Shri Kapil Sibal

The Minister of State of the Ministry of Science and Technology and Minister of State of the Department of Ocean Development

Shri Vilas Muttemwar	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources
Kumari Selja	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation
Shri Praful Patel	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Civil Aviation
Shri Prem Chand Gupta	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Company Affairs

Ministers of State

Shri E. Ahamed	The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs
Shri Suresh Pachauri	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs
Shri Bijoy Handique	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs
Shrimati Panabaka Lakshmi	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Dr. Dasari Narayan Rao	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Coal and Minister of State in the Ministry of Mines
Dr. Shakeel Ahmad	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Communications & Information Technology
Rao Inderjit Singh	The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs
Shri Naranbhai Rathwa	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways
Shri K.H. Muniyappa	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways
Shri M.V. Rajashekharan	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Planning
Shri Kantilal Bhuria	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Minister of State in the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution
Shri Manikrao Hodliya Gavit	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs
Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs
Shri Prithviraj Chavan	The Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office
Shri Taslimuddin	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Minister of State in the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution
Shrimati Suryakanta Patil	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs
Shri M.A.A. Fatmi	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development
Shri A. Narendra	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development
Shri R. Velu	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways
Shri S.S. Palanimanickam	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance
Shri S. Regupathy	Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs
Shri K. Venkatapathy	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law and Justice
Shrimati Subbulakshmi Jagadeesan	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
Shri E.V.K.S. Elangovan	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry
Shrimati Kanti Singh	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development
Shri Namo Narain Meena	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Environment and Forests
Dr. Akhilesh Prasad Singh	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Minister of State in the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.

OFFICERS OF LOK SABHA

THE SPEAKER

Shri Somnath Chatterjee

THE DEPUTY-SPEAKER

Shri Charnjit Singh Atwal

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN

Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal

Shri Giridhar Gamang

Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan

Shri Ajay Maken

Dr. Laxminarayan Pandey

Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil

Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan

Shri Arjun Sethi

Lt. Col. (Retd.) Manabendra Shah

Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav

SECRETARY-GENERAL

Shri P.D.T. Achary

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, November 23, 2005/Agrahayana 2, 1927 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

NATIONAL ANTHEM

(The National Anthem was played.)

11.01 hrs.

MEMBERS SWORN

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now members to be sworn.

Shri Deepender Singh Hooda (Rohtak)

Shri Bansagopal Choudhury (Asansol)

11.03 hrs.

OBITUARY REFERENCES

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri K.R. Narayanan, former President of India and Shri Prakashbapu V. Patil, sitting Member and eleven of our former colleagues, Shri S. Ahmed Mehdi, Shri T. Thirthagiri Gounder, Shri Mahendra Baitha, Shri R.N. Tripathi, Shri Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri Rajo Singh, Shri K.V. Surendra Nath, Shri B.K. Gadhvi, Shri Swami Prasad Singh, Shri H.K.L. Bhagat and Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

Shri Kocheril Raman Narayanan was one of our country's leading intellectuals and a great human being, who adorned with distinction several offices, including that of the President of our Republic and shed lustre on all of them. He distinguished our national life for long in varied ways.

From his very humble beginning in a remote village in Kerala, with his great merit and dedication he rose to occupy the highest office of the land. His was indeed a multifaceted personality with great vision and integrity. He demonstrated extraordinary commitment to the cause of India's socio-economic transformation. Shri Narayan had

very rich and varied experience as a distinguished diplomat, an eminent Parliamentarian, an extremely efficient Minister, an administrator and as a renowned academician.

A student of exceptional merit, he started his career as a lecturer at his alma mater, University College, Travancore in 1943. Later he also worked as a journalist with two national Newspapers before proceeding to London to study at the London School of Economics and Political Science, where he had the opportunity to work under eminent Professors like, Harold J. Laski, Lionel Robbins, Friedrich Hayek and Karl Popper. The glowing testimonials from Harold Laski inspired India's first Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to recommend Shri Narayanan for the Indian Civil Service. Thus commenced his distinguished career in the Indian Foreign Service spanning for almost three decades from 1949 to 1978. He was the Indian Ambassador to Thailand in 1967-69, to Turkey in 1973-75 and to the People's Republic of China in 1976-78. He was Foreign Secretary in 1976. He also taught at the Delhi School of Economics during 1954-55.

Shri Narayanan, an academic to the core, served with distinction as the Vice-Chancellor of the Jawaharlal Nehru University from 1978 to 1980. Thereafter he was the Indian Ambassador to the United States of America from 1980 to 1984.

Shri Narayanan was a Member of the Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Lok Sabhas. As a Member, he effectively articulated the concerns of the people at large. He was a people's leader in every sense of the term and always identified himself with the deprived and the downtrodden. During the Eighth Lok Sabha, he was a Minister of State in the Ministries of Planning from 1984 to 1985; External Affairs from 1985 to 1986; Science and Technology, and of the Departments of Atomic Energy, Electronics, Ocean Development and Space from 1986 to 1989. He was also the Vice-President, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research from 1986 to 1989.

During his membership of the Tenth Lok Sabha, Shri Narayanan was unanimously elected the Vice-President of India on 21 August, 1992. As the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, he ceaselessly endeavoured to ensure the smooth and orderly conduct of the proceedings of the House and was acknowledged as a very conscientious and able Presiding Officer. His illustrious career in public life reached its zenith when he was elected to the highest office of the land, the President of India, on 17 July, 1997. He took oath as the Tenth President of India on 25 July, 1997. He held this high office with rare distinction for a full term of five years.

Shri Narayanan enriched and enhanced the prestige and dignity of the august Office of the President of India by his utmost commitment to high constitutional values and ideals, which considerably strengthened our democratic edifice.

Shri Narayanan was associated with a number of educational, cultural and other organisations in varied capacities. He was the President, Indian Council for Cultural Relations; Indian Institute of Public Administration; Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture, Kolkata, an Honorary Fellow of the London School of Economics and Political Science; Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Bangalore; and the Centre for Development Studies, Kerala. He was also a member of the University Academy of Culture, Paris.

A person endowed with exceptional brilliance and a recipient of several academic and other awards, Shri Narayanan had also distinguished himself as a brilliant scholar. He authored many books like "India and America; Essays in Understanding", "Images and Insights" and "Non-Alignment in Contemporary International Relations" along with Shri K.P. Mishra. Besides delivering a large number of lectures to distinguished gatherings across the world, he contributed several articles on social, political, international and literary matters of various magazines and periodicals of repute.

Shri K.R. Narayanan passed away on 9 November, 2005 at New Delhi at the age of 85 years.

In Shri Narayanan's death, the country has lost a sagacious statesman, an ardent champion of secularism and constitutional propriety, a friend of the underprivileged and a fine human being, who strove all through his life for building a progressive, rational and egalitarian society. His passing away has indeed left a void that will be difficult to fill, but his life will ever remain an inspiration to all.

Shri Prakashbapu V. Patil was a sitting Member of the House representing the Sangli parliamentary constituency of Maharashtra. Earlier, he was a Member of the Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Thirteenth Lok Sabhas from 1984 to 1996 and 1999 to 2004 representing the same constituency.

An able parliamentarian Shri Patil was Member, Committee on Agriculture at the time of his demise. Earlier he was Member, Rules Committee and Consultative

Committee, Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation in 1990. During the Thirteenth Lok Sabha he was Member, Committee on Agriculture and External Affairs.

A multi-faceted personality, Shri Patil was an agriculturist, educationist, journalist and engineer. He was associated with various co-operative and educational institutions. He was the Chairman, Vasantdada Shetkari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Limited, Sangli; President, Swami Vivekananda Educational Society, Kolhapur; Freedom Fighters Association, Maharashtra and All India Indo-Arab Friendship Association (Maharashtra).

Shri Patil, a dedicated social activist, worked for the uplift of the downtrodden and the backward classes besides taking various initiatives for spreading and promoting education.

A widely travelled person, Shri Patil visited various countries.

Shri Prakashbapu V. Patil passed away on 21 October, 2005 at Pune, Maharashtra at the age of 58 years.

Shri S. Ahmed Mehdi was a Member of the Second and Third Lok Sabhas from 1957 to 1967 representing the Rampur Parliamentary constituency of Uttar Pradesh.

An able administrator Shri Mehdi was the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Metals from February, 1966 to March, 1967.

He took special interest in community development and the uplift of weaker sections of the society. He was associated with several educational bodies. He was the Secretary, Raza D.M. College, Jaunpur, Shia Degree College, Lucknow and several schools and colleges in Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh.

Shri Mehdi was the Associate Editor, 'Africa Quarterly' a Journal of India Council for Africa.

Shri S. Ahmed Mehdi passed away on 8 November, 2004 at New Delhi, at the age of 82.

Shri T. Thirthagiri Gounder was a Member of the Fifth Lok Sabha representing Krishnagiri parliamentary constituency of Tamil Nadu.

Shri Gounder was also elected to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly in 1967 and thereafter in 1984 from Bergur and Morappur Assembly constituencies of Tamil Nadu respectively.

Shri Gounder who participated in India's freedom movement was an active social worker. In the initial years of his public life he was a member, Salem District Council and President, Harur Co-operative Union. Later he was the Director and Vice-President, Salem and Dharmapuri District Co-operative Central Bank and President, Harur Taluk Co-operative Union. He was also the Director, Co-operative Land Development Bank, Harur. He served as the Chairman, Harur Panchayat Council for three times and was also the Director, Palacode Co-operative Sugar Mill.

Shri T. Thirthagiri Gounder passed away on 9 July, 2005 at Dharmapuri, Tamil Nadu at the age of 85.

Shri Mahendra Baitha was a Member of the Ninth to the Thirteenth Lok Sabhas from 1989 to 2004, representing Bagaha parliamentary constituency of Bihar.

An able parliamentarian, Shri Baitha was a Member of Consultative Committee, Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals during Ninth Lok Sabha; Consultative Committee, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Committee on Labour and Welfare during Tenth Lok Sabha; Committee on Transport and Tourism, Consultative Committee, Ministry of Communications during Eleventh Lok Sabha; Committee on Communications, Consultative Committee, Ministry of Railways during Twelfth Lok Sabha and Committee on Communications, Committee on the Welfare and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Consultative Committee, Ministry of Communications during Thirteenth Lok Sabha.

A freedom fighter, Shri Baitha took active part in the Quit India Movement, 1942.

An active social worker, Shri Baitha constituted various Committees at the Block and District levels for the welfare and uplift of the downtrodden and weaker sections of the society for providing assistance to the needy and the poor.

Shri Mahendra Baitha passed away on 14 August, 2005 at Bettiah, Bihar at the age of 77.

Shri R.N. Tripathi was a Member of the Seventh Lok Sabha from 1980 to 1984, representing Bilhaur Parliamentary Constituency of Uttar Pradesh. Shri Tripathi actively participated in India's struggle for freedom and was also imprisoned several times.

An active political worker, Shri Tripathi was the President of Zila Parishad, Kanpur in 1988. As a journalist, Shri Tripathi edited a weekly "Jaiprja Nayak".

An eminent social worker, Shri Tripathi worked relentlessly for uplift of backward and downtrodden sections of the society. He was also associated with widow-remarriage, anti-child marriage and anti-dowry campaigns.

Shri R.N. Tripathi passed away on 19 August, 2005 at Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh at the age of 105 after a brief illness.

Shri Dhuleshwar Meena was a Member of the Third and Fourth Lok Sabhas from 1962 to 1970 representing the Udaipur Parliamentary Constituency of Rajasthan. Shri Meena was also a Member of Rajya Sabha from 1980 to 1992, representing the State of Rajasthan.

An agriculturist by profession, Shri Meena was also an active social worker. Working amongst tribals, he strove for amelioration of their lot educationally as well as culturally. He was the President, Akhil Rajasthan Adivasi Sangh. He was also a Member of the Executive Committee, Bhartiya Adim Jati Sewak Sangh; Central Tribal Advisory Board and State Planning Advisory Council, Rajasthan.

Shri Dhuleshwar Meena passed away on 3 September, 2005 at Ajmer, Rajasthan at the age of 70.

Shri Rajo Singh was a Member of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Lok Sabhas from 1998 to 2004 representing the Begusarai Parliamentary Constituency of Bihar.

Earlier, Shri Singh was a Member of the Bihar Legislative Assembly for six consecutive terms spanning over more than a quarter of a century, that is, from 1972 to 1998. During this period, he held the office of the Minister for Rural Development from 1980 to 1982, and the Minister for State for Revenue and Parliamentary Affairs from 1982 to 1983 in the State Government.

An active Parliamentarian, Shri Rajo Singh served on various Parliamentary and Consultative Committees during the Twelfth and Thirteenth Lok Sabha. He was a Member, Committee on Railways; Committee on Petitions; Committee on Official Languages; Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House; and Consultative Committee, Ministry of Human Resource Development and Ministry of Communications.

An agriculturist, a social worker and a teacher by profession, Shri Singh took active interest in socio-cultural and educational activities. He established the Ramadhin College, Sheikhpura and was its founder Secretary from 1969 to 1980. He was also the founder Secretary of Sunder Singh College and founder Member of Sanjay Gandhi Smarak Mahila College, Sheikhpura. He was the Member, Management Board of Rajendra Agriculture University from 1972 to 2005, Senate Member of Tilaka Manjhi Bhagalpur University from 1977 to 1980, and life member of the University Senate from 1981 onwards.

Shri Singh was also active in the Co-operative Movement and contributed to the strengthening of the movement. He was Member, Co-operative Council in 1986 and Administrative Member, National Co-operative Handloom Development Bank Association from 1986 to 1988.

Shri Rajo Singh died on 9 September 2005 at Sheikhpura, Bihar at the age of 77 under tragic circumstances.

Shri K.V. Surendra Nath was a Member of the Eleventh Lok Sabha from 1996 to 1997 representing Thiruvananthapuram Parliamentary Constituency of Kerala.

Earlier, Shri Surendra Nath was a Member of the Kerala Legislative Assembly from 1980 to 1991.

An active trade unionist, Shri Surendra Nath was associated with various trade union bodies in different capacities from 1953 to 1971. He served as Member, General Council of AITUC; Vice-President, Trade Union Council; and as Vice-President, AITUC, Kerala. He also served as the Secretary, Kerala Institute of Marxist studies from 1980 to 1991.

Shri Surendra Nath was a perceptive political thinker with firm ideological moorings. He also took keen interest in social and educational issues. He organised programmes for the promotion of total literacy in the State

of Kerala. He was the President of Kerala Environmental Protection Samiti and of Abhaya Social Welfare Organisation, Thiruvananthapuram. He also served as Secretary of C. Achutha Menon Foundation and K. Damodaran Memorial Trust.

A man of letters, Shri Surendra Nath has to his credit a travelogue *Along the Roof of the World* and various articles on political theory and current ideological issues. He was also the Editor of *Marxist Veekshanam*, a theoretical monthly journal.

Shri K.V. Surendra Nath passed away on 9th September, 2005 at Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala at the age of 80.

Shri B.K. Gadhvi was a member of the Seventh, Eighth and Eleventh Lok Sabhas from 1980 to 1989 and from 1996 to 1997 representing the Banaskantha Parliamentary Constituency of Gujarat.

An able parliamentarian, he served as the Chairman, Committee on Government Assurances from 1985 to 1986, and of the Standing Committee on Defence from 1996 to 1997. He was also the Union Minister of State for Finance from 1986 to 1989.

An agriculturist and advocate by profession Shri Gadhvi was an ardent social activist. He took keen interest in the welfare of the weaker sections of the society. Shri Gadhvi was the Director, Gujarat State Land Development Bank from 1972 to 1977. He was also the Director of the Gujarat Agriculture University and President, Jagurati Educational Trust. He was also member, National Council of Technical Education from 1980 to 1984. He was closely associated with the Organisation of Farm Labourer's Association and the Bidi Workers Association.

A widely travelled person Shri Gadhvi was a member of the Indian Parliamentary Delegation to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference held at Nairobi, Kenya in 1983.

Shri B.K. Gadhvi passed away on 18th September, 2005 at Ahmedabad, Gujarat at the age of 68.

Shri Swami Prasad Singh was a member of Eighth Lok Sabha from 1984 to 1989 representing Hamirpur Parliamentary Constituency of Uttar Pradesh.

Earlier, Shri Singh was a member of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly from 1969 to 1977 and 1980 to 1984. An able administrator, Shri Singh served as the Cabinet Minister in the Government of Uttar Pradesh from 1969 to 1970, and 1971 to 1977, and 1980 to 1984, and held various important portfolios.

An active parliamentarian, Shri Singh was a member of the House Committee from 1985 to 1987 and Agriculture and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority from 1988 to 1989.

An able lawyer and a social activist, Shri Singh took keen interest in the spread of education especially among the backward classes. Shri Singh served as the President of the Governing Bodies of B.N.V. Degree College and B.N.V. Inter College, Rath and Intermediate College, Gohand.

Shri Swami Prasad Singh passed away on 22nd September, 2005 at Hamirpur, Uttar Pradesh at the age of 86.

Shri H.K.L. Bhagat was a member of the Fifth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Lok Sabhas from 1971 to 1977 and 1980 to 1991 representing the East Delhi Parliamentary Constituency of Delhi.

Shri Bhagat was the Union Minister of State in the Ministry of Works and Housing from 1975 to 1977 and from 1982 to 1983, and in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs from 1983 to 1984. During his tenure in the Eighth Lok Sabha from 1984 to 1989, he was a Union Minister and held the portfolios of Parliamentary Affairs, Tourism, Food and Civil Supplies and Information and Broadcasting.

A capable parliamentarian, Shri Bhagat during his distinguished tenure in the House was the Chairman of various Joint and Select Committees on Bills besides being a member of the Committee of Privileges, Committee on Subordinate Legislation and Business Advisory Committee.

Shri Bhagat was a member of the Delhi legislative Assembly from 1952 to 1956. He was the Chief Parliamentary Secretary, Government of Delhi in 1952. He was the Deputy Mayor of Delhi during 1964 to 1966. He became the Chief Executive Councillor, in-charge of Education, Law, Labour and Transport, Delhi Government from 1966 to 1967.

Shri Bhagat was also associated with various social, cultural and educational institutions of the capital, notable among them being the Gandhi Darshan Samiti and the Shanti Van Samiti.

A widely travelled person, Shri Bhagat was a Delegate to the International Film Festival in Moscow in 1983 and the Non-Aligned Movement Information Ministers Conference at Jakarta and Cairo in 1984.

Shri H.K.L. Bhagat passed away on 29th October, 2005 at New Delhi at the age of 84.

Prof. Madhu Dandavate was a member of the Fifth to the Ninth Lok Sabhas from 1971 to 1991 representing the Rajapur Parliamentary Constituency of Maharashtra. Earlier he was a member of the Maharashtra Legislative Council from 1970 to 1971.

A veteran socialist leader, Prof. Madhu Dandavate was one of the towering figures of post-independence public life in the country. He was an outstanding parliamentarian, an able administrator and above all a leader of unquestionable integrity and transparent honesty. A true patriot and a nationalist to the core, Prof. Dandavate actively participated in the Quit India Movement and later in 1955, in the movement to liberate Goa from Portugues rule. He also took part in the Samyukta Maharashtra Movement.

Born on 21st January, 1924 in Ahmednagar, Prof. Dandavate had his education in Maharashtra and obtained his Post Graduate Degree in Science from the prestigious Royal Institute of Science, Bombay. Later he was a Lecturer in Physics, including nuclear Physics, at Siddharth College, Bombay, where he rose to become the Vice-Principal. He had shone brilliantly both as a student and as a Professor and left his mark in academics as he did later in public life. He was also a trustee of the Yusuf Meherally Education Society.

A parliamentarian of exceptional skill, Prof. Dandavate greatly enriched democratic life in the country for more than half a century, both in and outside Parliament. His thought provoking, analytical and incisive speeches, laced with humour and on subjects of immense social relevance, were greatly inspiring. Highly articulate and clear in his thinking, Prof. Dandavate contributed significantly to the proceedings in the House and always conducted himself with enormous dignity and poise. His knowledge of the rules and parliamentary procedure was exemplary. He

made intelligent use of the various parliamentary devices to raise issues of genuine public importance and to make the government answerable. His was one of the most powerful and progressive voices in Parliament and outside in defence of democracy and the socialist and secular values in the country. An embodiment of gentleness, sparkling intellect and above all humanism, he was a role model for those in public life, particularly for the young parliamentarians.

Prof. Dandavate's administrative capabilities were amply established while he served as the Union Minister of Railways from 1977 to 1979 and as the Minister of Finance from 1989 to 1990. As the Railway Minister he brought the railway network into Konkan, and as Finance Minister he pioneered ways and means of detecting undeclared sources of income and for widening the tax net. His sound understanding of economics and fiscal issues, stood in good stead when he served the country as the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission later. He was a member, Business Advisory Committee from 1980 to 1984 and Estimates Committee from 1985 to 1986.

Recognised across the country as one of the prominent erudite politician-scholars, wedded to socialism and Gandhian principles. Prof. Dandavate had authored several books, some of the notable among them being *Three Decades of Indian Communism; Marx and Gandhi; Gandhiji's Impact on Socialist Thinking; Yusuf Meherally—A Quest for New Horizon; Jaya Prakash Narayan: The Man and His Ideas; and A Dialogue with Life.*

Through his amiable and caring disposition, through his hard work and commitment and through his intelligent and constructive approach, he endeared himself to everyone with whom he had come in contact. In his passing away, the country has lost an outstanding parliamentarian, a great human being, a leader of the masses and a champion of the downtrodden and of the working class and a many-splendoured personality.

Prof. Madhu Dandavate passed away on 12th November, 2005 at Mumbai, Maharashtra, at the age of 81 after a protracted illness.

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

As the hon. Members are aware, a devastating earthquake measuring 7.4 on the Richter Scale rocked

parts of northern India and Pakistan on 8 October, 2005. The State of Jammu and Kashmir was worst hit by the earthquake, where about 1,336 persons lost their lives and 6,587 were injured. Thousands of houses and buildings were damaged. The loss of lives and property in Pakistan was of a much larger magnitude.

The Government expeditiously took relief and rehabilitation measures and also extended help to the Government of Pakistan by sending relief supplies across the border. The House expresses solidarity with the relief efforts being undertaken by our Government.

The House conveys its sympathies and condolences to the bereaved families in Jammu and Kashmir. The House also expresses its deep sympathies to the Government and the people of Pakistan.

Hon. Members, on 29 October, 2005 the country again became a victim of the terrorist violence. In the serial bomb blasts which occurred at three different places in Delhi on the eve of important festivals of Deepawali and Eid, about 65 people lost their lives, and 155 persons were injured. The blasts were timed to disturb the communal harmony in the country. However, such horrendous acts make us more steadfast in our resolve to fight against the menace of terrorism and defeat the designs of perpetrators of such crimes against humanity.

The House also expresses its state of shock and grief over the multiple terrorist attacks targeting civilians in Amman, on 9 November, 2005, which resulted in death of a large number of people and injured many more. We strongly condemn these ruthless terrorist attacks on innocent civilians and offer our sincere condolences to the bereaved families and to the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Hon. Members, in a tragic incident, on 29 October, 2005, eight bogies of Repalli-Secunderabad Delta Express derailed and fell into a rivulet in Nalgonda in Andhra Pradesh. One hundred and sixteen passengers lost their lives, and 101 were injured in this mishap.

We deeply mourn the loss of lives in the tragedy and the House expresses its deep sense of grief in this regard.

The House may now stand in silence as a mark of respect of the memory of the departed.

11.32 hrs.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Nuclear Issue of Iran

*1. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Iran's nuclear issue came up for discussion during the recent visit of PM to USA;

(b) if so, the details thereof and view point of India in this regard;

(c) whether continuous support to Iran is likely to affect the nuclear deal with USA;

(d) whether voting against Iran on IAEA resolution is likely to create hurdles for India in oil sector;

(e) whether the Government is aware of the protests from different political parties and eminent persons against India's vote against Iran in the IAEA board meeting along with USA and EU Nations; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Iran's nuclear issue came up for discussion with leaders of USA, Russia and China during the recent visit of Prime Minister to New York in September, 2005. Views were exchanged on the issue of Iran's nuclear programme and the consultations in progress at the IAEA in Vienna at that time. The Prime Minister conveyed the importance of engaging in intensive diplomatic efforts to evolve an international consensus on this issue.

(c) The civil nuclear cooperation understanding between India and the US, set out in the Joint Statement issued during the July 2005 visit of Prime Minister to USA, was in the context of India's quest for energy security as an essential component of our vision for our development. The Joint Statement recognises that as a responsible State with advanced nuclear technology, India

should acquire the same benefits and advantages as other such States. Reciprocity is key to the implementation of all the steps enumerated in the Joint Statement and all our commitments have been fully reflected in the Joint Statement. We expect a close correlation between the actions to be taken by the United States and India. Iran's nuclear programme is not mentioned in the Joint Statement and is completely unrelated to that issue.

(d) Iran is aware of our approach on this matter and discussions have since been held on this subject between the two countries including by the then External Affairs Minister and the Vice-President of Iran in Moscow on 26 October, 2005. There are no grounds for any apprehension of an impact on our energy security due to India's vote at the IAEA.

(e) and (f) Government has taken note of the views expressed by political parties and individuals on India's vote at the IAEA board meeting in September 2005. India seeks to find a way to reconcile Iran's need for nuclear energy for its development with the international community's concern over proliferation. India's vote in favour of the resolution in IAEA took into account our view that more time should be given for the IAEA Board to take a decision as we felt that the matter should not be referred to the UN Security Council at that time. This was reflected in our Explanation of Vote, which stated that:

- We are opposed to the matter being referred to the UN Security Council at this stage, because we did not believe that this was justified in the circumstances.
- Our support for the resolution, despite our reservations, is based on the premise that the intervening period will be used by all concerned to expand the diplomatic space to satisfactorily address all outstanding issues.
- India supports keeping the door open for dialogue and consensus and avoidance of confrontation.
- We are hopeful that in the coming days, we would be able to help find a way to reconcile Iran's need for nuclear energy for its development with the international community's concern over proliferation.

PM's Recent Visit to USA

*2. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the PM visited USA recently;
- (b) if so, the details of discussions held between the two countries and the outcome thereof;
- (c) whether the US has proposed certain new norms regarding nuclear deal with India;
- (d) if so, the details in this regard;
- (e) the reaction of the Union Government thereto;
- (f) whether the issue of permanent seat for India in the UNSC also came up for discussion;
- (g) if so, the details thereof; and
- (h) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The Prime Minister visited New York in connection with the 60th session of UNGA and met US President George Bush on 13 September, 2005. They exchanged views on developments related to the understandings and agreements reached during PM's visit to Washington in July, 2005. The discussion also touched on the IAEA: consideration of the Iran nuclear issue. Prime Minister also participated in the launch of the UN Democracy Fund.

(c) to (e) The US has not proposed any new norms regarding the understanding on civil nuclear cooperation. The implementation of the July 18 Joint Statement would be guided fully and entirely by the commitments reflected in the Joint Statement only. A Working Group to this end, headed by Foreign Secretary on the Indian side and Under Secretary for Political Affairs of the State Department on the US side, has been set up and it held

its first meeting in Delhi on October 21, 2005. The two sides are working closely to implement this understanding at the earliest.

(f) to (h) The matter of India's candidature for permanent membership of the UNSC did not figure in the discussion with the US President on this occasion.

Rural Telephone

*3. SHRI L. GANESAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some private players in the telecom sector are not following the Government guidelines to increase rural telephone network;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the status of rural telephony across the country both in terms of Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) and Mobile Technology, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) With the migration of Private Basic Service Operators to United Access Service Licences in November 2003, their obligation towards providing rural coverage has been changed to coverage of 50% District Head Quarters (DHQs) or towns in 3 years, *i.e.* upto November, 2006.

All the players (private and public) in the telecom sector are paying Universal Service Levy (USL) at the rate of 5% of Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) which is being utilized for increasing rural telephone network.

(c) Statement-I indicating the status of rural telephony across the country state-wise in enclosed. Operators are not maintaining segregated database for urban and rural mobile connections. Total number of connections provided by various operators is given state-wise in the enclosed Statement-II.

*Statement I**A State-wise status of rural telephony across the country both in terms of WLL and fixed line phones*

(As on 30.9.2005)

Sl.No.	Name of the States	Fixed line	WLL (Fixed)	Total
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	21697	1696	23,393
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1306464	78622	13,85,086
3.	Assam	135200	35015	1,70,215
4.	Bihar	381839	93520	4,75,359
5.	Chhattisgarh	49918	34098	84,016
6.	Gujarat	840508	51205	8,91,713
7.	Haryana	421940	44078	466,018
8.	Himachal Pradesh	378738	18260	3,96,998
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	54437	14251	68,688
10.	Jharkhand	78666	37646	1,16,312
11.	Karnataka	841530	67597	9,09,127
12.	Kerala	2376295	131884	25,08,179
13.	Madhya Pradesh	280481	59396	3,39,877
14.	Maharashtra	1385582	140062	15,25,644
15.	North East-I	53674	1154	54,828
16.	North East-II	40369	13655	54,024
17.	Orissa	279158	73044	352,202
18.	Punjab	815860	72368	888,228
19.	Rajasthan	629001	72788	701,789
20.	Tamil Nadu	921282	72957	994,239
21.	Uttaranchal	89706	23933	1,13,639
22.	Uttar Pradesh (E)	416572	94280	5,10,852
23.	Uttar Pradesh (W)	184120	37853	2,21,973
24.	West Bengal	584168	68188	6,52,356
25.	Calcutta	0	0	0
26.	Chennai	0	0	0
Total		12567205	1347950	13915155

Statement II**State-wise total number of connections provided by various operators**

(As on 30.9.2005)

Sl.No.	Name of the States	Total Telephone (Landline, WLL (fixed) & Mobile (in '000)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	55
2.	Andhra Pradesh	8,517
3.	Assam	1,055
4.	Bihar	3,100
5.	Chhattisgarh	439
6.	Gujarat	7,637
7.	Haryana	2,805
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1,012
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,006
10.	Jharkhand	715
11.	Karnataka	7,608
12.	Kerala	6,931
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3,711
14.	Maharashtra	9,708
15.	North East	580
16.	Orissa	20,34
17.	Punjab	6,452
18.	Rajasthan	4,563
19.	Tamil Nadu	7,357
20.	Uttaranchal	598
21.	Uttar Pradesh	9,675
22.	West Bengal	2,849
23.	Kolkata	3,796
24.	Chennai	3,498

1	2	3
25.	Delhi	8,835
26.	Mumbai	8,858
Total		113,395

Fresh Polio Cases

*4. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Union Government's commitment to WHO that it would eradicate polio by the end of 2005 is not likely to be fulfilled in view of fresh polio cases reported from some States;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the number of polio cases reported in each State including Bihar and U.P. during the last six months till date, State-wise;

(d) whether the Union Government in consultation with the State Governments proposes to formulate a fresh strategy to deal with such polio cases;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether any proposal has been under consideration of the Union Government to reschedule the polio eradication programme; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (g) The Government of India is committed to eradicate Polio from the country at the earliest. Significant progress has been made in this direction. The Government of India has undertaken various initiatives between 2003 and 2005 to achieve this goal. As a result of which, only 48 Polio cases have been reported in the country so far during 2005 as against 134 cases reported during 2004, 225 in 2003 and 1600 in 2002. Moreover, polio cases have been detected only from 27 districts in the country during 2005 as compared to 43 districts during 2004, 87 districts during 2003 and 159 districts during 2002. All the recent cases

detected in the country since March, 2005, have been reported from UP and Bihar only. Thus, poliovirus transmission is now restricted to certain packets of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. The State-wise number of polio cases detected during 2005 is enclosed as statement.

The Government was hopeful of achieving zero transmission of poliovirus by the end of 2005. While there has been an overall progress in reducing the number of polio cases drastically, it has not been possible to reach zero polio status because polio cases have been detected in some localized areas of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar recently. In view of these, it may take some more time beyond end of 2005 to reach the zero polio status. The Government of India is taking all possible measures, in consultation with the State Governments, as also World Health Organisation and other partners, to accelerate the process to achieve zero transmission as early as possible. The position is being monitored at the apex political and bureaucratic level both at the national level as well as the state level. The major initiatives undertaken by the

Government during 2005 to achieve zero transmission are: (i) introduction of Monovalent OPV1 vaccine in the high risk areas (ii) vaccinating children in transit (iii) intensification of social mobilization activities in underserved areas, and (iv) deployment of rapid response team members from polio free states of the country to Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. With these initiatives and coupled with implementation of 2 national immunization rounds and 6 sub-national immunization rounds in 2006, it may be possible to achieve zero transmission before the end of 2006.

The strategy for polio eradication is decided mainly on the recommendations of India Expert Advisory Group (consisting of national and international experts) which considers, under the aegis of WHO, the epidemiological situation in the country from time to time and makes recommendations on formulation of strategies and changes therein as also additional measures to be taken. The recommendations of IEAG are generally implemented by the Government.

Statement

Statistics sheet, as on 18th November, 2005

Polio cases by month and State

States/UTs	2005									Total cases from Jan' 05 onwards till date
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	
Bihar	4	3	—	—	1	2	1	3	7	21
Delhi	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Jharkhand	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Uttaranchal	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Uttar Pradesh	4	1	1	2	1	4	2	3	6	24
India Total	10	5	1	2	2	6	3	6	13	48

[Translation]

Non-Payment of Salary to Overseas Indian Workers

*5. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a construction company in Dubai has not paid salary to its Indian workers for the last one year as reported in the Hindi daily *Navbharat Times* dated August 12, 2005;

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

(c) the details of such cases that came to light during the last two years, country-wise;

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against the agencies involved in sending workers abroad illegally; and

(e) the details of measures undertaken by the Government to protect the interest of Indians workers abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) and (b) As reported by the Consulate General of India, Dubai, there was no such case.

(c) Such data is not maintained.

(d) Sporadic complaints are received about cheating of Indian workers by unregistered recruiting agents. On receipt of such complaints, the concerned Protectors of Emigrants (POEs) are directed to file complaints/FRIs against such unregistered recruiting agents for violation of Section 10 of the Emigration Act 1983. During the years 2003, 2004 and 2005 (upto 31.10.2005), 25, 39 and 49 complaints have respectively been filed with the Police authorities against such illegal recruiting agencies.

(e) With a view to curb the exploitation of Indian workers going abroad for employment, it has been made mandatory w.e.f. 15.11.2003 for the Recruitment Agents to submit all the employment documents, viz., demand letter, power of attorney and specimen employment contract in original for obtaining emigration clearance. Further, in respect of vulnerable categories of workers, i.e., unskilled labour and housemaids/domestic workers; and in respect of nine countries, viz., Yemen, Lebanon, Libya, Tanzania, Israel, Jordan, Sudan, Kuwait and Brunei, these employment documents are required to be attested by the concerned Indian Mission(s). Further, with a view to avoid exploitation of workers by unscrupulous recruiting agencies, all State Governments/Union Territories have been requested to instruct the Police Stations to keep strict vigil on the activities of the unregistered agents engaged in illegal emigration.

[English]

Assistance to Earthquake Victims

*6. SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP:
SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of camps opened along LoC to provide relief/medical assistance to the victims affected by the recent earthquake;

(b) whether the Government proposes to open more camps and has also decided to open LoC for smooth movement of relief material and relief workers across the borders;

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

(d) whether communication facilities have been provided to people of J&K to contact their relatives in PoK;

(e) if so, the details along with the amount of assistance provided by India so far;

(f) whether Pakistan has accepted the entire relief material so provided;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the measures adopted by both the Governments to ensure that no undue advantage is taken of the leniency so provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (h) India has provided substantial quantities of relief material to Pakistan in the aftermath of the October 8, 2005 earthquake. On October 26, 2005, India announced a US \$ 25 million aid package for Pakistan. So far about 1,300 tonnes of relief material have been handed over to Pakistani authorities. India has taken part in an International Donors Conference organised by the Government of Pakistan on November 19, 2005 in Islamabad.

India has opened five crossing points across the LoC at Teetwal-Nauseri, Uri-Chakoti, Uri-Hajipur, Poonch-Rawalakot, and Mendhar-Tattapani. These would be used for movement of relief material and people from either

side. Government has taken security implications of opening the crossing points into account and people and goods will be able to cross over only after due procedure and checks have been completed.

India has set up special telephone centers in J&K to provide facilities for free calls by Indian nationals to their relatives in Pakistan/POK. India also initiated arrangements to open relief camps along the LOC at Kaman, Poonch and Teetwal. However, Pakistan did not accept that proposal.

India has assured the Government and the people of Pakistan affected by the earthquake its full support in their relief and rehabilitation efforts.

Establishment of AIIMS Type Institutions

*7. SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN:
DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA:

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

(a) the time by which each of the proposed six AIIMS type institutions is likely to be commissioned;

(b) the funds allocated and incurred so far on each of the proposed institutions;

(c) whether the Union Government has received proposals from various State Governments, including Kerala, for establishing one such institutions in their States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (e) Under two components of the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), it was initially proposed (i) to set up one AIIMS-like institution each in the underserved States of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttaranchal, and (ii) upgrade seven existing medical institutions in six other States. However, requests from various other States including Kerala have been received for setting up of AIIMS like Institutions. Considering this, it is now proposed to upgrade 11 institutions including one in Kerala, apart from setting

up the six AIIMS-like institutions. Necessary clearances for implementation of the PMSSY Scheme are being obtained. The proposed new AIIMS like Institutions are expected to become operational after three years from the date of approval. Pending the clearances, start up activities relating to PMSSY Scheme including construction of boundary wall have been started for which Rs. 6.00 crores & Rs. 6.15 crores (approx.) have been spent during the year 2003-04 and 2004-05 respectively.

[Translation]

Crimes in Government Hospitals

*8. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:
SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MAHATO:

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

(a) whether there has been an increase in crimes in some Central Government hospitals in certain parts of the country, particularly Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of such crimes reported during the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) In order to further improve security in Central Government Hospitals, the number of security guards have been increased and services of private security agencies have been engaged for providing security at sensitive points.

[English]

Increasing Community/Primary Health Centres

*9. SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA:
SHRI S. MALLIKARJUNIAH:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of Community Health Centres and Primary Health Centres under the National Rural Health Mission;

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

(c) the details of funds likely to be provided to these Centres, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government is aware that the medical degree holders are reluctant to man these Centres and prefer their postings in urban areas; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) and (b) There are 3222 Community Health Centres and 23109 Primary Health Centres functioning in the country as on September, 2004. State-wise details is enclosed as Statement-I.

Under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) new CHCs would be sanctioned to meet the population norm a per census, 2001, in case of additional outlays. Thus, 3332 CHCs would be established under NRHM (Statement-II) to meet the shortfall.

(c) One of the key strategies of the NRHM is to support upgradation of all Community Health Centres (CHCs) as per the Indian Public Health Standards. An amount of Rs. 20 lakhs per CHC for 2 CHCs per district has been released under NRHM. The State-wise provision of funds is enclosed as Statement-II.

(d) and (e) Government is aware that the doctors are reluctant to work in rural areas. However, some initiatives have been taken by some States to overcome the problem of disinterest of doctors to work in rural areas which includes:

- first posting in rural/difficult areas for three years;
- compulsory posting in rural areas for undertaking post-graduate course;
- foreign assignment and promotion;
- appointment of doctors on contract basis;
- classification of the locations of postings and compulsory rotation of doctors;

- forgoing non-practicing allowances and undertaking practice without compromising of assigned duties;
- choice posting after rural area tenure;
- rural area allowance;
- retention of government accommodation in the place of last posting; and
- incentive pay to work in remote and tribal areas etc.

Statement I

Number of PHCs and CHCs Functioning

(As on Sept. 04)

Sl.No.	State/UT	PHCs	CHCs
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1490	161
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	78	31
3.	Assam	610	100
4.	Bihar	1648	101
5.	Chhattisgarh	516	116
6.	Goa	19	5
7.	Gujarat	1070	271
8.	Haryana	408	72
9.	Himachal Pradesh	438	66
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	334	70
11.	Jharkhand	561	47
12.	Karnataka	1679	253
13.	Kerala	933	415
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1194	227
15.	Maharashtra	1780	382
16.	Manipur	72	16
17.	Meghalaya	95	23
18.	Mizoram	57	12

1	2	3	4
19.	Nagaland	87	21
20.	Orissa	1282	231
21.	Punjab	484	117
22.	Rajasthan	1675	298
23.	Sikkim	24	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	1380	34
25.	Tripura	73	9
26.	Uttaranchal	229	36
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3640	95
28.	West Bengal	1173	95

1	2	3	4
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20	4
30.	Chandigarh	0	1
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	1
32.	Daman and Diu	3	1
33.	Delhi	8	0
34.	Lakshadweep	4	3
35.	Pondicherry	39	4
All India		23109	3222

Statement II*Shortfall in Health Infrastructure as per 2001 Population in India*

(As on Sept. 2004)

Sl.No.	State/UT	PHCs			CHCs		
		R	P	S	R	P	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1924	1490	434	481	161	320
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	39	78	*	9	31	*
3.	Assam	826	610	216	206	100	106
4.	Bihar	2489	1648	841	622	101	521
5.	Chhattisgarh	659	516	143	164	116	48
6.	Goa	22	19	3	5	5	0
7.	Gujarat	1172	1070	102	293	271	22
8.	Haryana	500	408	92	125	72	53
9.	Himachal Pradesh	186	438	*	46	66	*
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	271	334	*	67	70	*
11.	Jharkhand	806	561	245	201	47	154

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Karnataka	1211	1679	*	302	253	49
13.	Kerala	791	933	*	197	115	82
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1670	1194	476	417	227	190
15.	Maharashtra	1984	1780	204	496	382	114
16.	Manipur	64	72	*	16	16	0
17.	Meghalaya	90	95	*	22	23	8
18.	Mizoram	22	57	*	5	12	*
19.	Nagaland	80	87	*	20	21	*
20.	Orissa	1171	1282	*	292	231	61
21.	Punjab	536	484	52	134	117	17
22.	Rajasthan	1555	1675	*	388	298	90
23.	Sikkim	17	24	*	4	4	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1173	1380	*	293	35	258
25.	Tripura	104	73	31	26	9	17
26.	Uttaranchal	214	229	*	53	36	17
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4390	3640	750	1097	294	803
28.	West Bengal	1993	1173	820	498	95	403
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	20	*	2	4	*
30.	Chandigarh	3	0	3	0	1	*
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	6	1	1	1	0
32.	Daman and Diu	3	3	0	0	1	*
33.	Delhi	31	8	23	7	0	7
34.	Lakshadweep	1	4	*	0	3	0
35.	Pondicherry	10	39	*	2	4	*
All India		26022	23109	4436	6491	3222	3332

Statement III**Release of funds for CHCs under NRHM for 2005-06**

Sl.No.	Name of the States/UTs	No. of CHCs	Amount (Rs. In Lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	80.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	46	920.00
3.	Bihar	78	1560.00
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	20.00
5.	Daman and Diu	1	20.00
6.	Goa	4	80.00
7.	Gujarat	50	100.00
8.	Haryana	38	760.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	24	48.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	28	56.00
11.	Kerala	28	56.00
12.	Lakshadweep	2	40.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	96	1920.00
14.	Orissa	60	1200.00
15.	Pondicherry	4	80.00
16.	Punjab	34	68.00
17.	Rajasthan	64	1280.00
18.	Uttar Pradesh	140.	2800.00
19.	West Bengal	36	720.00
20.	Chandigarh	1	20.00
21.	Uttaranchal	26	520.00
22.	Chhattisgarh	32	640.00
23.	Jharkhand	44	880.00
24.	Maharashtra	70	1400.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	60	1200.00

1	2	3	4
26.	Karnataka	54	1080.00
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	260.00
28.	Assam	43	860.00
29.	Manipur	14	280.00
30.	Meghalaya	13	260.00
31.	Mizoram	9	180.00
32.	Nagaland	17	340.00
33.	Sikkim	4	80.00
34.	Tripura	5	100.00

*[Translation]***Dengue Cases**

*10. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:
SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN:

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

(a) whether the number of dengue patients in the country has been constantly rising particularly in Delhi during the last three years and the current year upto now;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of such cases reported and the number of patients died during the said period, State-wise;

(d) whether various hospitals in Delhi lack proper arrangements to fight the disease; and

(e) if so, the effective steps taken/being taken by the Union Government to check the disease?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (d) The reported number of cases and deaths by the States during 2001 to 2005 indicate that highest number of cases (12754 and 215 deaths) were during the year 2003. These cases declined to 4153 with 45 deaths during 2004. In the current year, the States have reported 8876 cases

and 64 deaths till 16th November, 2005. In Delhi, during the period 2001 to 2005, highest number of cases (2882 and 35 deaths) were during the year 2003. These cases declined to 606 with 3 deaths during 2004. In the current year, 850 cases and 9 deaths have been reported till 16th November, 2005. The number of cases and deaths due to Dengue as reported by the State Health authorities in given in the enclosed Statement. Various hospitals in Delhi have proper arrangements to fight the disease.

(e) The Government of India and the endemic States are working together for controlling Dengue epidemics. While preventive measures and control of outbreaks is

the responsibility of the State Governments, technical support for investigation, prevention and control of dengue outbreak in different parts of the country is provided by the Government of India to the States through Directorate of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP), Delhi. NVBDCP also organizes training programmes on prevention and control of dengue fever of State and district level health functionaries. The Government of India provides insecticides, and other equipments and materials as per requirement of the States. The State Governments on their part undertake surveillance activities, IEC campaigns, fogging to control adult vector during outbreak and case management in various hospitals and health centres.

Statement

Dengue Cases and Deaths

Sl.No.	State	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005 (P)	
		C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	0	61	3	95	5	230	1	0	0
2.	Bihar	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Chandigarh	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Delhi	322	3	45	2	2882	35	606	3	850	9
5.	Goa	1	0	0	0	12	2	3	0	2	0
6.	Gujarat	69	0	40	0	249	9	117	4	122	1
7.	Haryana	260	5	3	0	95	4	25	0	25	0
8.	Karnataka	220	0	428	1	1226	7	291	2	403	12
9.	Kerala	41	0	219	2	3546	68	686	8	956	8
10.	Maharashtra	54	2	370	18	772	45	846	22	87	1
11.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0
12.	Punjab	49	0	27	2	848	13	52	0	2	0
13.	Rajasthan	1452	35	325	5	685	11	207	5	7	0
14.	Tamil Nadu	816	8	392	0	1600	8	1027	0	216	0
15.	Uttar Pradesh	21	0	0	0	738	8	8	0	0	0
16.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	6206	33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
17.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total		3306	53	1926	33	12754	215	4153	45	8876	64

P = 16.11.05

C = Cases

D = Deaths

Production of Captive Coal Mines

*11. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN"

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain captive coal mines have more production capacity than their requirements;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the basis on which requirements of such companies are assessed;

(d) whether any enquiry has been conducted regarding the wrong assessment of requirements of such companies;

(e) if so, the outcome thereof;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor;

(g) whether there is any arrangement for use of such excess production; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) and (b) The annual production capacity of a coal/lignite mine depends mainly on the geology of the reserve and geography of the surface. At the time of allocation of coal mines, requirement of the allocatee is matched with the quantity of coal/lignite reserve in a block. Since exact match is not always possible, the assessed production capacity of a mine can be marginally more or less than the requirement of the allocatee. However, the allocatee,

in its approved mining plan, plans extraction of coal to the extent of its annual requirement, as far as possible.

(c) to (f) Coal requirement of a sponge iron or pig iron plant for iron and steel making is assessed by the Ministry of Steel, whereas in case of power generation and cement production, the coal requirement is assessed by the Ministry of Power and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry respectively as per the consumption norms adopted by them.

The requirement of the allocatee companies is assessed based on the aforesaid norms and hence the need for any enquiry does not arise.

(g) and (h) In case of any excess, production, the allocatee is required to dispose of the same to the local subsidiary of Coal India Limited at a price to be determined by the Ministry of Coal. Surplus is also allowed in force majeure situations to be disposed of to approved end user, with prior approval of the Government.

[English]

India's Ranking on Human Development Index

*12. SHRI SWADESH CHAKRABORTTY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India ranked 127th in 2005 on the United Nations Human Development Index (HDI);

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide the basic aspects of human development in the country is measured by the United Nations HDI;

(d) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Human Development Report (HDR), 2005, prepared by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) ranks India at 127 out of 177 countries in terms of the Human Development Index (HDI). These are independent estimates of UNDP using their own norms.

(c) to (e) The HDI is a summary measure of human development. It measures the average achievements in a country in three basic dimensions of human development:

- (i) A long and healthy life, as measured by life expectancy at birth.
- (ii) Knowledge, as measured by the adult literacy rate (with two-thirds weight) and the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (with one-third weight).
- (iii) A decent standard of living, as measured by GDP per capita (PPP US\$).

The Government recognizes the importance of human development in development planning and in view of this the Tenth Plan has laid down specific monitorable targets for a few key indicators of human development along with the target for growth rate of GDP. These targets are considered as central to attainment of the objectives of Tenth Plan. The Government, both in the Centre and in the States have initiated a number of programmes to improve health and educational status of the people, as also to provide opportunities for employment and enhanced incomes. In order to improve literacy and universal enrolment, investment in education has been increased substantially both for the Sarva Siksha Abhiyan and for universal coverage under the mid-day meal scheme. Similarly, in the health sector, there has been step up in investment with a new thrust on rural health (The National Rural Health Mission). In order to improve the level of living of the people, economic growth with social justice is envisaged in the planning process. The emphasis is on agriculture development and on labour-intensive sectors, which would generate greater employment in the growth process. In addition, there are specially targeted anti-poverty programmes for the poor and disadvantaged groups. Improving delivery and governance are also receiving attention of the Government. These initiatives are expected to improve

the various indicators used in the UN Human Development Index to provide the basic aspects of human development in the country.

Modernisation of Data Collection System

*13. PROF. M. RAMADASS: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the collection of data by various Ministries do not conform to the standards laid down by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to implement the scheme of "Modernisation of Statistical System in India" funded by the World Bank to create infrastructural facilities for data collection and analysis;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has a proposal to amend the provisions of the Collection of Statistics Act, 1953 so that more powers could be bestowed upon the Ministry with regard to collection of statistics; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) and (b) No Sir. All Ministries generally conform to the prescribed standards in official statistics. However, there is always scope for improvement of quality of statistics.

(c) and (d) The Government is presently implementing the World Bank assisted India Statistical Strengthening Project having the following components:

- (i) Study for identifying specific requirements for strengthening of State Statistical Bureaus.
- (ii) Study for the Creation and Maintenance of a Business Register.
- (iii) Study for Improvement of Service Sector Statistics.
- (iv) Study for assessing the Survey Capabilities of Private Sector.

(v) Study for the Establishment of an All India Statistical Network.

(e) and (f) A proposal for amending certain provisions of the Collection of Statistics Act, 1953 is under consideration of the Government.

Development Expenditure of States

*14. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the development expenditure of States has been showing an upward trend during 2005-06 as compared to 2004-05 as reported in 'The Times of India' dated October 2, 2005;

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

(c) the extent to which this has resulted in achieving targets in social sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The approved plan outlay of all States for 2005-06 is Rs. 1,43,005.91 crores compared to approved outlay of Rs. 1,17,726.27 crore for 2004-05.

(b) State-wise and Sector-wise details of approved outlays for the year 2005-06 and 2004-05 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The effect of increased expenditure in the Social Sectors is seen after a period of time and this information is not available.

Statement

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Heads of Development	Andhra Pradesh			Arunachal Pradesh			Assam		
		Approved Outlay 2004-05	Approved Outlay 2005-06	% Variation	Approved Outlay 2004-05	Approved Outlay 2005-06	% Variation	Approved Outlay 2004-05	Approved Outlay 2005-06	% Variation
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I.	Agriculture & Allied Activities	74382.00	67179.33	-9.68	4855.21	10099.17	108.01	14094.90	18575.00	31.79
II.	Rural Development	79853.80	77353.70	-3.13	1809.52	3143.19	73.70	10289.00	13555.00	31.74
III.	Special Areas Programmes	25106.00	36425.00	45.08	3591.00	9835.88	173.90	9709.00	48426.00	398.77
IV.	Irrigation & Flood Control	400251.89	765279.80	91.20	3894.89	5956.25	52.92	12374.10	9410.00	-23.95
V.	Energy	212586.00	51551.00	-75.75	15684.92	12463.60	-20.54	29061.00	58637.00	101.77
VI.	Industry & Minerals	25010.74	36510.74	45.98	617.00	1206.74	95.58	4561.00	6515.00	42.84
VII.	Transport	78260.07	76980.13	-1.64	11286.08	16846.40	49.27	24443.60	29181.00	19.38
VIII.	Communications	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	268.00	468.00	74.63
IX.	Science, Technology & Environment	113.64	216.64	90.64	191.00	259.42	35.82	420.00	119.00	-71.67
X.	General Economic Services	18323.55	35532.99	93.92	5246.43	5180.58	-1.26	28398.00	37575.00	32.32
XI.	Social Services	351180.93	405705.94	15.53	24135.86	27733.56	14.91	80424.40	65712.00	-18.29
	Education	62155.96	78048.57	25.57	12380.51	16436.75	32.76	30000.90	34481.00	14.93
	Medical & Public Health	40995.44	43269.24	5.55	2781.35	1828.82	-34.25	6529.00	5687.00	-12.90

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Water Supply & Sanitation	44655.61	44233.62	-0.94	3300.00	3742.82	13.42	8165.50	2805.00	-65.65
	Housing (incl. Police Housing)	42642.00	43290.00	1.52	2632.00	2639.35	0.28	11426.00	6425.00	-43.77
	Urban Development (incl. State Capital Projects & Slum Area Development)	46957.36	71465.96	52.19	1105.00	1581.02	43.08	4614.90	6249.00	35.41
	Information & Publicity	500.00	500.00	0.00	140.00	154.88	10.63	284.10	157.00	-44.74
	Welfare of SCs, STs & OBCs	89306.87	103095.17	15.44	—	—	—	4312.00	1676.00	-61.21
	Labour and Employment	1741.91	1741.91	0.00	129.00	382.35	204.15	424.00	344.00	-18.87
	Social Security and Social Welfare	8265.68	8942.57	8.19	514.00	931.83	81.29	9103.20	7867.70	-13.57
	Nutrition	139,60.10	11,118.90	-20.35	1146.00	—	-100.00	5007.00	—	-100.00
	Other Social Services	0.00	—	—	8.00	25.74	221.75	548.80	20.30	-96.30
XII.	General Services	13974.48	12341.62	-11.68	4732.09	2275.21	-51.83	3457.00	11827.00	242.12
	Grand Total	1279043.00	1565076.89	22.36	76035.00	95000.00	24.94	217500.00	300000.00	37.93

Sl.No.	Heads of Development	Bihar			Chhattisgarh			Goa		
		Approved Outlay 2004-05	Approved Outlay 2005-06	% Variation	Approved Outlay 2004-05	Approved Outlay 2005-06	% Variation	Approved Outlay 2004-05	Approved Outlay 2005-06	% Variation
0	1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
I.	Agriculture & Allied Activities	10917.57	12263.06	12.32	22290.00	33860.74	51.91	6297.51	5353.50	-14.99
II.	Rural Development	59987.61	116154.51	93.63	36498.00	45975.26	25.97	2940.57	3012.00	2.43
III.	Special Areas Programmes	1149.70	1693.00	47.26	2298.00	2345.52	2.07	429.26	406.50	-5.30
IV.	Irrigation & Flood Control	73234.29	89317.82	21.96	70173.00	91753.85	30.75	6955.74	12027.00	72.91
V.	Energy	66961.80	47654.25	-28.83	16197.00	15000.00	-7.39	10019.40	11282.00	12.60
VI.	Industry & Minerals	1425.00	2081.50	46.07	5519.00	7664.18	38.87	5291.50	4337.00	-18.04
VII.	Transport	47071.38	61173.01	29.96	43037.00	53622.91	24.60	10295.47	11493.50	11.64
VIII.	Communications	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	189.00	—	0.00	0.00	—
IX.	Science, Technology & Environment	0.00	3868.25	—	198.00	522.53	163.90	372.40	370.00	-0.64
X.	General Economic Services	14076.24	58265.12	313.93	4335.00	8602.36	98.44	3109.96	3111.00	0.03
XI.	Social Services	117886.75	135276.73	14.77	126702.00	162149.81	27.98	35290.84	41483.11	17.55
	Education	45535.28	54450.60	19.58	60795.00	70072.06	15.26	9169.51	9893.90	7.90
	Medical & Public Health	14182.02	12721.80	-10.30	15076.00	14287.44	-5.23	3521.33	4132.99	17.37

0	1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Water Supply & Sanitation	6266.90	9134.69	46.70	14603.00	19004.00	30.14	10272.01	10031.77	-2.34
	Housing (incl. Police Housing)	34671.55	2514.00	-92.75	3389.00	3508.80	3.53	261.00	183.08	-29.85
	Urban Development (incl. State Capital Projects & Slum Area Development)	4311.17	22337.86	418.14	6485.00	7944.26	22.88	4809.84	7747.37	61.07
	Information & Publicity	269.00	269.00	0.00	60.00	60.00	0.00	760.00	1250.00	64.47
	Welfare of SCs, STs & OBCs	1834.71	7079.04	285.84	11485.00	22208.00	93.37	156.35	181.35	15.99
	Labour and Employment	5624.43	11026.10	96.04	1186.00	2235.62	88.50	659.65	700.00	6.12
	Social Security and Social Welfare	205.74	15743.64	7552.20	4885.00	9600.33	96.53	5231.15	7047.65	34.72
	Nutrition	5005.95	—	-100.00	7086.00	10000.00	41.12	450.00	315.00	-30.00
	Other Social Services	0.00	—	—	1672.00	3229.30	93.14	0.00	—	—
XII.	General Services	7309.66	5217.75	-28.62	4999.00	5813.84	16.30	7330.46	9624.39	31.29
	Grand Total	400000.00	532965.00	33.24	332246.00	427500.00	28.67	88333.11	102500.00	16.04

Sl.No.	Heads of Development	Gujarat			Haryana		
		Approved Outlay 2004-05	Approved Outlay 2005-06	% Variation	Approved Outlay 2004-05	Approved Outlay 2005-06	% Variation
0	1	20	21	22	23	24	25
I.	Agriculture & Allied Activities	52481.70	58938.00	12.30	13430.00	16231.00	20.86
II.	Rural Development	41559.23	39491.83	-4.97	9600.00	16526.00	72.15
III.	Special Areas Programmes	0.00	0.00	—	1700.00	1600.00	-5.88
IV.	Irrigation & Flood Control	234405.76	298377.00	27.29	26732.00	39300.00	47.01
V.	Energy	64947.70	83952.00	29.26	47300.00	44900.00	-5.07
VI.	Industry & Minerals	27025.00	39238.00	45.19	3035.00	4149.00	36.71
VII.	Transport	79556.00	126324.00	58.79	32820.00	33820.00	3.05
VIII.	Communications	1956.97	1957.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
IX.	Science, Technology & Environment	7818.97	14313.00	87.86	325.00	390.00	20.00
X.	General Economic Services	19232.00	23586.00	22.64	2109.00	3261.00	54.62
XI.	Social Services	322584.42	413070.17	28.05	89447.24	135986.00	52.03
	Education	56111.00	67892.00	21.00	18552.00	28866.00	55.60
	Medical & Public Health	25294.00	43494.00	71.95	7124.00	10200.00	43.18

0	1	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Water Supply & Sanitation	67723.64	69924.00	3.25	17300.00	28000.00	61.85
	Housing (incl. Police Housing)	75215.78	85500.17	13.67	3935.00	4500.00	14.36
	Urban Development (incl. State Capital Projects & Slum Area Development)	32205.00	57204.00	77.62	4071.24	9784.00	139.83
	Information & Publicity	891.00	891.00	0.00	100.00	150.00	50.00
	Welfare of SCs, STs & OBCs	29913.00	43130.00	44.18	1675.00	3000.00	79.10
	Labour and Employment	10423.00	11405.00	9.42	1390.00	3280.00	135.97
	Social Security and Social Welfare	7782.00	10808.00	38.86	34300.00	46900.00	36.44
	Nutrition	6216.00	6716.00	8.04	1000.00	1426.00	42.60
	Other Social Services	10810.00	16108.00	49.01	0.00	—	—
XII.	General Services	453.00	753.00	66.23	4072.76	3837.00	-5.79
	Grand Total	851820.75	1100000.00	29.14	230571.00	300000.00	30.11

Sl.No.	Heads of Development	Himachal Pradesh			Jammu & Kashmir			Jharkhand		
		Approved Outlay 2004-05	Approved Outlay 2005-06	% Variation	Approved Outlay 2004-05	Approved Outlay 2005-06	% Variation	Approved Outlay 2004-05	Approved Outlay 2005-06	% Variation
0	1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
I.	Agriculture & Allied Activities	12744.39	16709.70	31.11	25726.25	27349.48	6.31	20132.11	22790.00	13.20
II.	Rural Development	5144.61	6478.08	25.92	7308.96	14100.93	92.93	96614.35	76423.31	-22.50
III.	Special Areas Programmes	504.00	504.00	0.00	29066.43	31100.74	7.00	0.00	29429.00	—
IV.	Irrigation & Flood Control	9576.84	11153.39	16.46	17556.41	18811.02	7.15	43517.50	45000.00	3.41
V.	Energy	5750.00	11583.00	101.44	72093.88	115552.59	60.28	38063.00	41500.00	9.03
VI.	Industry & Minerals	1035.85	1016.41	-1.88	7791.51	10088.64	29.48	11450.00	1000.00	-12.66
VII.	Transport	24063.33	27568.76	14.57	29614.26	41663.49	40.69	41342.00	45000.00	8.85
VIII.	Communications	5.00	15.00	200.00	1000.00	667.00	-33.30	0.00	5000.00	—
IX.	Science, Technology & Environment	28.00	28.00	0.00	688.36	770.08	11.87	6646.00	3000.00	-65.30
X.	General Economic Services	11011.75	6277.63	-42.99	29241.99	52093.70	78.15	10653.00	9142.00	-14.18
XI.	Social Services	67718.30	73434.29	8.44	76917.01	101988.62	32.60	120103.04	148723.69	23.46
	Education	14884.45	15287.70	2.71	29486.41	39653.43	34.48	36915.50	51600.00	39.78

0	1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
	Medical & Public Health	18295.79	18476.60	0.99	18330.87	21061.70	28.97	14040.00	15000.00	6.84
	Water Supply & Sanitation	16886.64	18180.22	7.54	16506.60	19213.63	16.39	12355.00	14000.00	13.31
	Housing (incl. Police Housing)	7420.20	8130.10	9.57	300.00	300.00	0.00	3576.54	5886.69	66.83
	Urban Development (incl. State Capital Projects & Slum Area Development)	2727.20	3119.20	14.37	3815.05	7448.78	95.25	11250.00	10150.00	-9.78
	Information & Publicity	336.72	354.00	5.13	207.81	305.10	46.96	220.00	250.00	13.64
	Welfare of SCs, STs & OBCs	1939.07	2200.02	13.46	1082.89	1116.67	3.12	28821.00	22338.00	-22.49
	Labour and Employment	192.98	171.20	-11.29	2354.69	3035.62	28.92	2925.00	1573.00	-46.22
	Social Security and Social Welfare	3763.25	6485.25	72.33	4830.89	6063.69	25.31	0.00	23581.30	—
	Nutrition	1272.00	1050.00	-17.45	2000.00	3800.00	90.00	—	3814.70	—
	Other Social Services	0.00	—	—	0.00	—	—	1000.00	—	-100.00
XII.	General Services	2455.93	5231.74	113.02	3797.91	5813.71	53.08	18498.00	18454.00	-0.24
	Grand Total	140028.00	160000.00	14.25	300803.00	420000.00	39.63	411019.00	451012.00	9.73

Sl.No.	Heads of Development	Karnataka			Kerala			Madhya Pradesh		
		Approved Outlay 2004-05	Approved Outlay 2005-06	% Variation	Approved Outlay 2004-05	Approved Outlay 2005-06	% Variation	Approved Outlay 2004-05	Approved Outlay 2005-06	% Variation
0	1	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
I.	Agriculture & Allied Activities	83340.12	85751.62	2.89	22580.00	22930.00	1.55	37194.48	38471.00	3.43
II.	Rural Development	54140.45	68364.06	26.27	151040.75	148914.77	-1.41	69692.68	62649.00	-30.06
III.	Special Areas Programmes	6000.00	9400.00	56.67	4313.00	1313.00	-69.56	3890.00	30390.00	681.23
IV.	Irrigation & Flood Control	302395.14	394240.63	30.37	14295.00	11910.00	-16.68	162452.57	164158.00	1.05
V.	Energy	271485.30	185391.70	-31.71	70400.00	76280.00	8.35	92141.96	136571.00	48.15
VI.	Industry & Minerals	10505.62	14318.06	36.29	29434.00	22867.00	-22.99	4385.45	5114.88	16.63
VII.	Transport	136682.52	162994.20	17.53	28574.00	65710.00	129.96	79065.28	65164.00	-17.60
VIII.	Communications	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—
IX.	Science, Technology & Environment	1129.00	2360.50	109.06	5000.00	5000.00	0.00	3890.55	1605.50	-58.73
X.	General Economic Services	23824.82	37651.27	58.03	30341.00	30591.00	0.82	14180.34	17753.09	25.20

0	1	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
XI.	Social Services	328968.46	376658.67	14.50	125520.25	147979.23	17.89	181648.88	214365.92	18.01
	Education	84455.24	101201.41	19.83	18019.00	16177.00	-10.22	78168.6	109526.90	40.12
	Medical & Public Health	18011.51	33238.29	84.54	10130.00	10035.00	-09.4	20298.09	20587.00	1.42
	Water Supply & Sanitation	61719.55	61952.83	0.38	32579.00	58216.00	78.69	16890.41	21492.00	27.24
	Housing (incl. Police Housing)	66944.36	61955.74	-7.45	8582.00	7000.00	-18.24	5833.64	14190.00	143.24
	Urban Development (incl. State Capital Projects & Stum Area Development)	58294.45	64853.59	11.25	28561.00	34660.23	21.36	14280.36	7552.00	-47.12
	Information & Publicity	280.81	280.00	7.44	500.00	500.00	0.00	34.34	38.00	10.66
	Welfare of SCs, STs & OBCs	24855.50	30421.37	21.90	18344.25	16145.00	-11.99	28917.30	23964.84	-17.13
	Labour and Employment	1551.14	1401.30	-9.66	2215.00	1136.00	-48.71	1565.50	1841.00	17.60
	Social Security and Social Welfare	7037.14	6695.66	-4.85	6600.00	4100.00	-37.88	1981.36	2169.18	9.48
	Nutrition	5738.98	5827.48	1.54	10.00	10.00	0.00	9123.38	10003.00	9.64
	Other Social Services	0.00	8830.00	—	0.00	—	—	4555.85	3002.00	-34.11
XII.	General Services	11820.79	18369.25	55.40	3705.00	3605.00	-2.70	2233.81	10717.61	379.79
	Grand Total	1232292.00	1355500.00	10.00	485203.00	536900.00	10.85	670996.00	747100.00	11.34

Sl.No.	Heads of Development	Maharashtra			Manipur		
		Approved Outlay 2004-05	Approved Outlay 2005-06	% Variation	Approved Outlay 2004-05	Approved Outlay 2005-06	% Variation
0	1	44	45	46	47	48	49
I.	Agriculture & Allied Activities	18350.00	30139.68	64.25	1770.92	2516.77	42.12
II.	Rural Development	21714.55	96449.02	344.17	4472.35	5378.22	20.25
III.	Special Areas Programmes	217096.00	39043.07	-82.02	808.00	866.37	7.22
IV.	Irrigation & Flood Control	335880.00	224336.61	-33.21	5931.00	14890.33	147.69
V.	Energy	38242.53	71763.11	87.65	6202.63	7971.00	28.51
VI.	Industry & Minerals	0.00	6680.91	—	5667.00	5359.00	-5.43
VII.	Transport	124318.40	123362.06	-0.77	8840.00	6611.00	-25.21
VIII.	Communications	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—
IX.	Science, Technology & Environment	0.00	500.00	—	639.14	434.00	-32.15
X.	General Economic Services	8173.00	40549.60	396.14	4787.50	10288.88	114.91

0	1	44	45	46	47	48	49
XI.	Social Services	180898.92	460180.94	154.39	36930.67	39381.57	6.64
	Education	4642.55	54001.89	1063.19	13720.18	11502.08	-16.17
	Medical & Public Health	18663.93	77874.10	317.24	1915.91	499.00	-73.95
	Water Supply & Sanitation	110827.04	42420.89	-61.72	6709.87	3600.00	-46.35
	Housing (incl. Police Housing)	10000.00	16806.17	66.06	2485.14	1371.34	-44.82
	Urban Development (incl. State Capital Projects & Slum Area Development)	12273.00	115779.20	843.37	7008.60	17483.45	149.60
	Information & Publicity	—	71.46	—	150.00	50.00	-66.67
	Welfare of SCs, STs & OBCs	15851.00	118572.29	648.04	2039.24	2322.85	13.91
	Labour and Employment	0.00	13162.79	—	356.00	147.14	-58.67
	Social Security and Social Welfare	4932.00	12197.80	147.32	1615.73	1201.71	-25.62
	Nutrition	3709.40	8994.35	142.47	930.00	485.00	-47.85
	Other Social Services	0.00	300.00	—	0.00	709.00	—
XII.	General Services	0.00	6995.00	—	2722.29	5039.86	85.13
	Grand Total	944673.00	1100000.00	16.44	78772.00	98537.00	25.09

Sl.No.	Heads of Development	Meghalaya			Mizoram			Nagaland		
		Approved Outlay 2004-05	Approved Outlay 2005-06	% Variation	Approved Outlay 2004-05	Approved Outlay 2005-06	% Variation	Approved Outlay 2004-05	Approved Outlay 2005-06	% Variation
0	1	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
I.	Agriculture & Allied Activities	5710.00	6740.00	18.04	6125.00	7313.00	19.40	3409.45	5338.00	56.56
II.	Rural Development	5733.00	6026.00	5.11	2084.00	2281.00	9.45	3439.00	3729.00	8.43
III.	Special Areas Programmes	1217.00	650.00	-46.59	1186.00	3526.00	197.30	6491.00	7716.00	18.87
IV.	Irrigation & Flood Control	1204.00	1410.00	17.11	1436.00	1756.00	22.28	1304.87	1345.00	3.09
V.	Energy	15794.00	21419.00	35.61	5836.00	6176.00	5.83	6557.74	6356.00	-3.08
VI.	Industry & Minerals	1820.00	2446.00	27.40	1860.00	2274.00	22.26	2369.44	3462.00	44.28
VII.	Transport	10449.00	11444.00	9.52	10208.00	12474.00	22.20	4829.30	5979.00	23.81
VIII.	Communications	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	100.00	0.00	-100.00
IX.	Science, Technology & Environment	145.00	170.00	17.24	110.00	114.00	3.64	87.00	231.00	165.52
X.	General Economic Services	1882.00	1716.00	-8.82	10482.00	7054.06	-32.57	3593.40	5731.00	59.49

0	1	50	51	52	53	54	55	58	57	58
XI.	Social Services	26482.00	26823.00	1.29	21258.00	23877.94	12.32	17685.35	18663.00	5.53
	Education	9720.00	9770.00	0.51	8022.00	9266.00	15.51	5206.30	6064.00	16.47
	Medical & Public Health	4042.00	4484.00	10.94	3000.00	3480.00	16.00	2207.15	2263.00	2.53
	Water Supply & Sanitation	4337.00	4300.00	-0.85	3525.00	4082.00	15.80	1889.00	1836.00	-2.81
	Housing (incl. Police Housing)	1437.00	1355.00	-5.71	4482.00	4512.00	0.67	4076.80	3934.00	-3.50
	Urban Development (incl. State Capital Projects & Slum Area Development)	3750.00	3095.00	-17.47	902.00	1175.00	30.27	2417.50	1990.00	-17.58
	Information & Publicity	132.00	150.00	13.64	175.00	205.00	17.14	195.00	275.00	41.03
	Welfare of SCs, STs & OBCs	11.00	11.00	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Labour and Employment	165.00	250.00	51.52	95.00	120.00	26.32	151.60	115.00	-24.14
	Social Security and Social Welfare	688.00	800.00	16.28	375.00	355.94	-5.08	752.00	1236.00	64.36
	Nutrition	2200.00	2606.00	18.55	682.00	682.00	0.00	790.00	950.00	20.25
	Other Social Services	0.00	—	—	0.00	—	—	0.00	—	—
XII.	General Services	1098.00	1156.00	5.28	1087.00	1654.00	52.16	3982.65	3450.00	-13.37
	Grand Total	71634.00	80000.00	11.68	61652.00	68500.00	11.11	53879.00	62000.00	15.07

Sl.No.	Heads of Development	Orissa			Punjab			Rajasthan		
		Approved Outlay 2004-05	Approved Outlay 2005-06	% Variation	Approved Outlay 2004-05	Approved Outlay 2005-06	% Variation	Approved Outlay 2004-05	Approved Outlay 2005-06	% Variation
0	1	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67
I.	Agriculture & Allied Activities	3162.53	4474.53	41.49	16379.05	14268.28	-12.89	14222.09	21999.39	54.68
II.	Rural Development	12452.34	14454.84	16.08	31838.20	25377.50	-20.29	48015.28	73555.87	53.19
III.	Special Areas Programmes	38270.00	38327.00	0.00	4900.58	2660.00	-45.72	3294.01	5507.01	67.18
IV.	Irrigation & Flood Control	35799.00	33175.00	-7.33	15435.01	22176.80	43.68	86477.02	104506.68	20.85
V.	Energy	50275.00	79621.00	58.37	78757.00	96130.00	22.06	191437.30	199908.22	4.42
VI.	Industry & Minerals	611.78	1636.78	167.54	5294.00	5906.23	11.56	8277.57	10899.34	31.67
VII.	Transport	16797.69	20777.69	23.69	78131.14	71548.50	-8.43	53179.19	78154.54	46.96
VIII.	Communications	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—
IX.	Science, Technology & Environment	212.51	712.51	235.28	839.00	660.00	-21.33	102.21	297.21	190.78

0	1	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67
X.	General Economic Services	12074.73	12091.73	-0.36	5965.50	22794.60	282.11	26162.67	30513.45	16.63
XI.	Social Services	65764.70	65071.73	29.36	105957.35	89900.49	-15.15	244493.11	283196.57	15.63
	Education	16137.46	20642.46	27.92	34115.16	20303.03	-40.49	47817.90	57319.64	19.87
	Medical & Public Health	11739.19	14348.19	22.22	7508.93	2743.13	-63.47	10611.58	18805.59	72.09
	Water Supply & Sanitation	7596.00	8278.00	8.98	19116.89	14702.07	-23.09	48291.39	54455.87	12.77
	Housing (incl. Police Housing)	7247.23	7247.23	0.00	1590.40	842.20	-47.04	15599.90	14870.54	-4.68
	Urban Development (incl. State Capital Projects & Slum Area Development)	1854.81	4154.81	124.00	14692.42	10090.20	-31.32	93940.45	101533.50	8.08
	Information & Publicity	150.00	200.00	33.33	439.50	222.50	-49.37	42.00	42.00	0.00
	Welfare of SCs, STs & OBCs	11831.00	15353.00	29.77	4147.12	10715.80	158.39	14195.36	16060.52	13.14
	Labour and Employment	21.34	19.84	-7.03	593.50	84.70	-85.73	324.33	292.23	-9.90
	Social Security and Social Welfare	4837.86	5383.20	11.27	20770.43	24161.74	16.33	1208.69	1834.57	51.18
	Nutrition	4349.00	9445.00	117.18	2596.00	5706.98	119.84	12251.53	18082.11	47.59
	Other Social Services	0.81	—	-100.00	387.00	328.14	-15.21	10.00	100.00	900.00
XII.	General Services	14522.72	9717.19	-33.09	4483.17	3577.60	-20.20	4088.05	28461.72	547.15
	Grand Total	250000.00	300000.00	20.00	347990.00	355000.00	2.02	679750.00	835000.00	22.84

Sl.No.	Heads of Development	Sikkim			Tamil Nadu		
		Approved Outlay 2004-06	Approved Outlay 2005-06	% Variation	Approved Outlay 2004-06	Approved Outlay 2005-06	% Variation
0	1	68	69	70	71	72	73
I.	Agriculture & Allied Activities	2419.00	2684.00	19.22	57948.21	64110.57	10.63
II.	Rural Development	6679.50	6449.50	-3.44	84671.29	90779.56	7.21
III.	Special Areas Programmes	2072.00	2822.00	36.20	11040.00	11040.00	0.00
IV.	Irrigation & Flood Control	605.00	705.00	-12.42	51418.20	42500.20	-17.34
V.	Energy	9105.00	3670.00	-59.69	125906.75	137351.96	9.09
VI.	Industry & Minerals	1344.00	900.00	-33.04	30495.76	31000.50	1.66
VII.	Transport	4324.00	4604.00	6.48	122588.08	152200.47	24.16
VIII.	Communications	0.00	150.00	—	0.00	0.00	—

0	1	68	69	70	71	72	73
IX.	Science, Technology & Environment	105.00	150.00	42.86	278.44	518.45	86.20
X.	General Economic Services	2023.00	6874.50	239.82	5820.54	4242.64	-27.11
XI.	Social Services	18690.50	18546.00	-0.77	294891.40	368783.99	25.05
	Education	9212.00	9848.50	6.89	24348.86	33477.48	37.49
	Medical & Public Health	2210.00	1840.00	-16.74	19400.66	28874.17	38.52
	Water Supply & Sanitation	2674.50	2339.50	-12.53	75878.09	97788.69	28.88
	Housing (incl. Police Housing)	1220.00	1090.00	-10.66	22842.97	20953.50	-8.27
	Urban Development (incl. State Capital Projects & Slum Area Development)	1100.00	1110.00	0.91	32782.81	54526.73	66.33
	Information & Publicity	230.00	230.00	0.00	501.23	645.98	28.88
	Welfare of SCs, STs & OBCs	500.00	450.00	-10.00	25221.83	30364.64	20.39
	Labour and Employment	45.00	60.00	33.33	5452.57	7109.18	30.38
	Social Security and Social Welfare	819.00	880.0	7.45	24638.80	30227.87	22.88
	Nutrition	680.00	700.00	2.94	59402.41	61565.43	3.84
	Other Social Services	0.00	—	—	4421.17	5230.32	18.30
XII.	General Services	1540.00	2245.00	45.78	15041.33	7491.66	-50.19
	Grand Total	49107.00	50000.00	1.82	800100.00	910000.00	13.74

Sl.No.	Heads of Development	Tripura			Uttar Pradesh			Uttaranchal		
		Approved Outlay 2004-05	Approved Outlay 2005-06	% Variation	Approved Outlay 2004-05	Approved Outlay 2005-06	% Variation	Approved Outlay 2004-05	Approved Outlay 2005-06	% Variation
0	1	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82
I.	Agriculture & Allied Activities	3883.64	5943.11	53.03	74058.00	85469.00	15.41	14939.64	24273.12	62.47
II.	Rural Development	9056.30	10929.08	20.68	112947.00	125572.00	11.18	14118.00	14953.00	5.91
III.	Special Areas Programmes	4472.80	5740.00	28.33	91862.00	113362.00	23.40	416.00	457.00	9.86
IV.	Irrigation & Flood Control	4031.32	4821.77	19.61	106770.00	195136.00	82.76	7788.94	7757.50	-0.15
V.	Energy	4398.87	4810.28	9.35	84670.00	71533.00	-15.52	26976.63	47507.58	76.11
VI.	Industry & Minerals	2402.85	2955.70	23.01	6328.00	39321.00	521.38	15018.10	25807.02	71.84
VII.	Transport	6757.93	8043.35	19.02	133193.00	175798.00	31.99	21097.00	39986.00	89.44
VIII.	Communications	4.27	5.50	28.81	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—

0	1	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82
IX.	Science, Technology & Environment	28.38	59.43	109.41	4596.00	4568.00	-0.61	520.00	600.00	15.38
X.	General Economic Services	6395.72	2299.14	-64.05	33070.00	6177.00	86.79	3881.54	8065.05	107.78
XI.	Social Services	27655.07	33414.96	20.83	315332.00	473562.00	50.18	69954.14	93213.73	33.25
	Education	9103.75	11303.88	24.17	85305.00	155714.00	82.54	23697.87	29635.00	24.01
	Medical & Public Health	2535.36	2662.21	5.00	33009.00	85421.00	158.78	8759.31	8790.92	0.36
	Water Supply & Sanitation	4274.00	4236.13	-0.89	39737.00	55737.00	40.26	13180.00	15090.00	14.49
	Housing (incl. Police Housing)	3674.81	4971.76	35.29	14440.00	18564.00	28.56	1640.00	1700.00	3.66
	Urban Development (incl. State Capital Projects & Slum Area Development)	1282.20	2572.97	100.67	14174.00	23489.00	65.72	1965.80	11098.98	464.60
	Information & Publicity	555.92	420.00	-24.45	343.00	343.00	0.00	177.49	220.04	23.97
	Welfare of SCs, STs & OBCs	3109.32	3587.23	15.37	89850.00	100050.00	1.11	14669.39	20120.44	37.16
	Labour and Employment	277.97	189.27	-31.91	1670.00	1669.00	-0.06	1862.50	1896.50	1.83
	Social Security and Social Welfare	1941.74	2124.21	9.40	18475.00	23346.00	26.37	1628.15	2253.64	38.42
	Nutrition	900.00	1340.00	48.89	9229.00	9229.00	0.00	2062.00	2150.21	4.28
	Other Social Services	0.00	7.30	—	0.00	—	—	111.63	258.00	131.12
XII.	General Services	939.85	1377.70	46.59	3325.00	3908.00	17.53	6350.01	7400.00	16.54
	Grand Total	70027.00	80400.00	14.81	966151.00	1350000.00	39.73	181040.00	270000.00	49.14

SI.No. Heads of Development

West Bengal

0	1	Approved Outlay 2004-05	Approved Outlay 2005-06	%Variation
		83	84	85
I.	Agriculture & Allied Activities	10772.55	12834.82	19.14
II.	Rural Development	42973.00	56657.80	31.65
III.	Special Areas Programmes	22982.40	23067.37	0.37
IV.	Irrigation & Flood Control	26158.00	24685.00	-5.63
V.	Energy	157148.00	208355.00	32.59
VI.	Industry & Minerals	13714.70	17346.20	26.48
VII.	Transport	48710.80	52333.80	7.44

0	1	83	84	85
VIII.	Communications	0.00	0.00	—
IX.	Science, Technology & Environment	1453.00	1795.20	23.55
X.	General Economic Services	2403.22	3431.70	42.80
XI.	Social Services	162745.70	222352.08	36.63
	Education	41771.21	63294.11	51.53
	Medical & Public Health	23739.80	40207.80	69.37
	Water Supply & Sanitation	13535.00	13039.00	-3.66
	Housing (incl. Police Housing)	2540.65	4195.25	65.13
	Urban Development (incl. State Capital Projects & Slum Area Development)	47927.45	56371.45	17.62
	Information & Publicity	325.61	316.00	-2.95
	Welfare of SCs, STs & OBCs	10401.00	10868.00	4.49
	Labour and Employment	245.85	512.54	108.48
	Social Security and Social Welfare	7867.10	14748.00	87.46
	Nutrition	9799.95	12303.57	25.55
	Other Social Services	4592.08	6496.36	41.47
XII.	General Services	12900.63	24741.03	91.78
	Grand Total	501962.00	647600.00	29.01

Export of Ayurvedic Medicines

*15. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

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

(a) whether the US and Canadian Governments have banned import of Ayurvedic medicines from India as reported in 'The Hindustan Times' dated October 25, 2005;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has issued any notification for export of such medicines to be complied with by the manufacturers of Ayurvedic, Unani and Siddha medicines;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the said notification will also cover medicines meant for use in domestic market;

(f) if not, the reasons thereof;

(g) whether the measures taken by the Government will help Indian pharma companies to export Ayurvedic products in the EU markets;

(h) whether the Government has also taken a decision to withdraw the requirement for industrial licensing on both drugs and pharmaceutical items; and

(i) if so, the details thereof?

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

No report has come to the notice of the Government on ban imposed by USA on the import of Ayurvedic medicines from India. Canadian Health Ministry have banned some specific Indian Ayurvedic and Unani medicinal products of certain companies on the ground that they allegedly contained heavy metals such as lead, mercury and/or arsenic above the permissible limit. Details are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) to (i) Central Government has issued an order on October 14, 2005, under Section 33 EEB of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, to be effective from January 1, 2006, for mandatory testing for heavy metals namely, arsenic, lead, mercury and cadmium for export purposes in respect of every batch of purely herbal Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani (ASU) drugs by every Licensee. Permissible limits for arsenic, lead & cadmium will be as per the WHO guidelines. In the case of mercury, the permissible limit prescribed will be one ppm. Conspicuous display of the words "Heavy Metals within Permissible Limits" on the container of purely herbal Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani drugs to be exported will be mandatory w.e.f. 1.1.2006. ASU Drug manufacturers, who do not have in-house laboratory facility shall get their drugs tested by any approved drug testing laboratory and would be responsible for proper batch-wise testing before self-certification. This process of self-certification would be extended for sale within the country in due course. Mandatory testing of products for export purposes is resorted to meet the import standards of other countries.

Central Government has issued another order dated 10th October, 2005, under section 33 P of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, directing the State Licensing Authorities of Ayurveda, Siddha & Unani (ASU) Drugs to ensure full compliance by all ASU drug manufacturers of the provisions of Rule 161(1) and (2) relating to displaying on the label of the container or package of an Ayurveda, Siddha & Unani (ASU) drug, the true list of all the ingredients (official and botanical names) used in the manufacture of the preparation along with the quantity of each of the ingredients incorporated therein. In case all the ingredients cannot be mentioned on the label because of their large number, the same shall be indicated in the leaflet to be inserted in the package. Further, the container of a medicine shall conspicuously display the words 'Caution to be taken under Medical Supervision' if the list of ingredients contains a substance specified in Schedule E(1) of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945. The State Ayurveda, Siddha & Unani (ASU) Drug Licensing

Authorities have been directed to forthwith cancel or suspend the licenses of the defaulting ASU Drug Manufacturers under Rule 159 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945.

In pursuance of Section 33P of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, Central Government has issued under another order dated 13.10.05 directing all the State Ayurveda, Siddha & Unani (ASU) Drug Licensing Authority to take action against the defaulting ASU drug manufacturers for revocation of their licenses under Rules 157, 158 & 159 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945, for failure to comply with the Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) notified under Schedule 'T' of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945.

The above measures have been taken by Central Government to improve the quality of ASU drugs and this may help to increase exports of Ayurvedic products to various countries.

Chapter IVA of the Drugs and Cosmetic Act, 1940 and Rules 1945 thereunder provide for licensing for manufacture for sale of Ayurveda, Siddha & Unani (ASU) drugs. The State Governments have been authorized to issue such licenses. However, the Government has delicensed Drugs and Pharmaceuticals from the list of items for which industrial licensing is compulsory vide Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Notification S.O. 1386(E), dated 23rd September, 2005.

Statement

List of Indian Companies and their Ayurvedic Products banned by Canada

- Karela tablets, produced by Shriji Herbal Products, India
- Karela capsules, produced by Himalaya Drug Co., India
- Maha Sudarshan Churna powder, produced by Zandu Pharmaceuticals, Mumbai, India
- Maha Sudarshan Churna powder, D&K Pharmacy, Bhavnagar, India
- Maha Sudarshan Churna powder, produced by Chhatrishia Lalpur, India

- Maha Sudarshan Churna powder, produced by Dabur India Ltd., New Delhi, India
- SAFI liquid, produced by Hamdard-WAKF-India
- Yograj Guggul tablets, produced by Zandu Pharmaceuticals, Mumbai, India
- Sudarshan tablets, produced by Zandu Pharmaceuticals, Mumbai, India
- Shilajit capsules, produced by Dabur India Ltd., New Delhi, India.

Indo-Pak High Level Talks

*16. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:
SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHAWAHA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Indo-Pak high level talks were held recently;
- (b) if so, the details of issues discussed therein;
- (c) the outcome of the discussions held;
- (d) whether an agreement on Siachen and withdrawal of army from the border has been reached;
- (e) if so, the details in this regard;
- (f) whether during the recent meeting between the Indian PM and Pak President, several border related issues were discussed;
- (g) if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and
- (h) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to further strengthen the bilateral ties between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (h) In order to take forward the present India-Pakistan composite dialogue process, India has held many high level meetings with Pakistan. Former EAM, Shri K. Natwar Singh visited Pakistan from 2 to 5 October, 2005. He met Pakistan Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz and President Musharraf. Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh met President Musharraf of Pakistan on September 14 on the sidelines of the United Nations General Assembly in New York and Pakistan Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz on November 12 in Dhaka on the sidelines of the SAARC Summit.

During these meetings, all bilateral issues of mutual concern were discussed, including that of Siachen. On Siachen, India was conveyed its position that there cannot be any redeployment of troops without authentication of the positions held. Both sides agreed to continue their discussions so as to arrive at a common understanding.

During their meeting in New York, the Prime Minister and President Musharraf reviewed progress in India-Pakistan relations since they last met in New Delhi on April 18, 2005. During the meeting, the Prime Minister emphasized the need for Pakistan to implement fully its assurance that no territory under its control would be used for terrorist activities directed against India.

Government remains committed to the establishment of peaceful, friendly and cooperative relations with Pakistan. Continuous efforts have been made to intensify the ongoing process of confidence building, dialogue, and cooperation with Pakistan. Two rounds of the Composite Dialogue have been successfully completed, and the third round is scheduled to take place from January to July 2006. Wide ranging proposals for confidence building, promotion of friendly exchanges in various fields and enhancing commercial and economic relations have been made by India. Both sides have been able to identify areas of convergence and future cooperation. The process has been taken forward by high-level political contacts; the recent meeting of our Prime Minister with Pakistan Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz in November 2005 in Dhaka has also facilitated forward movement on the bilateral front.

Leprosy Eradication Programme

*17. SHRI TUKARAM GANGADHAR GADAKH:
SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:

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

- (a) whether Leprosy, a curable disease has not been eradicated from the country so far;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether any review of National Leprosy Eradication Programme is under consideration; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (d) The Government of India has set the goal of elimination (not eradication) of Leprosy by December, 2005, under the National Health Policy, 2002, which means to bring down the prevalence rate (PR) of Leprosy to below 1 case per 10,000 population. This level has not so far been achieved:

The main reason for not achieving elimination level so far has been deficiency in full coverage of Multi Drug Therapy (MDT) services due to lack of adequate infrastructural facilities. MDT services could be extended to all districts only in the year 1996 and thereafter sufficient progress has been made to bring down prevalence rate in the country to 1.17 per 10,000 population by the end of September, 2005. Efforts are being made to achieve the goal of elimination by December, 2005.

The National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP) is reviewed regularly by holding meetings with State level officers. In addition, the programme is being reviewed regularly through independent organizations like National Institute of Health & Family Welfare (NIHFW) which reviewed the programme in 2003 and 2004 and National Institute of Health Management, Jaipur, which reviewed the programme in 2005. Findings of review are being utilized to improve upon the programme components and activities. In addition, the programme is proposed to be reviewed by the NIHFW during 2006 also.

Scrapping of MPLAD Scheme

*18. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds under the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) are misused and remain unutilised;

(b) if so, the details of unutilised amount during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to abolish the MPLAD Scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) is a continuing Scheme and is under implementation from 1993-94. MPLADS funds are released periodically and the utilisation takes place after following due procedure prescribed under MPLADS guidelines for sanctioning of works and their execution. Consequently, certain unutilised/unspent balance remain with the Nodal Authorities. Specific complaints of misuse of MPLADS funds are enquired into and appropriate action is taken.

(b) The State-wise unutilised/unspent amount during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) At present, there is no proposal for abolition of the MPLAD Scheme.

Statement

State-wise unutilised unspent balance under MPLADS for the last three years

(All amount in Crores)

Sl.No.	State Name	Unspent balance as on 31.03.2003	Unspent balance as on 31.03.2004	Unspent balance as on 31.03.2005
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Nominated	30.99	39.33	46.57
2.	Andhra Pradesh	173.70	181.06	136.73
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.49	2.80	4.57
4.	Assam	58.59	52.99	44.64

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Bihar	181.16	181.68	152.62
6.	Goa	8.64	13.22	7.46
7.	Gujarat	133.79	137.86	88.47
8.	Haryana	27.04	27.84	35.62
9.	Himachal Pradesh	19.27	15.98	16.94
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	41.37	43.70	30.30
11.	Karantaka	110.73	81.13	60.97
12.	Kerala	137.31	141.93	96.06
13.	Madhya Pradesh	100.26	94.37	84.45
14.	Maharashtra	254.84	247.69	182.27
15.	Manipur	6.26	4.06	6.60
16.	Meghalaya	4.38	5.89	3.22
17.	Mizoram	0.44	0.60	3.11
18.	Nagaland	1.07	2.52	3.08
19.	Orissa	140.90	147.57	93.87
20.	Punjab	63.32	77.66	55.22
21.	Rajasthan	75.65	71.43	72.73
22.	Sikkim	3.42	4.67	4.26
23.	Tamil Nadu	99.14	68.37	68.25
24.	Tripura	12.10	7.80	6.44
25.	Uttar Pradesh	308.87	290.81	228.07
26.	West Bengal	237.60	267.13	170.71
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.12	1.10	2.10
28.	Chandigarh	4.76	0.73	1.58
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.17	1.53	1.85
30.	Daman and Diu	0.00	1.18	1.62
31.	Delhi	36.21	35.11	27.94
32.	Lakshadweep	4.07	5.79	5.25
33.	Pondicherry	7.68	9.24	8.14

1	2	3	4	5
34.	Chhattisgarh	29.04	44.50	27.04
35.	Uttaranchal	24.10	24.09	19.14
36.	Jharkhand	62.72	70.93	49.64
	Total	2411.22	2404.26	1847.51

India's Stand on Nuclear Proliferation

*19. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:
SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India accepts the need for a more active stance against nuclear proliferation;

(b) if so, the details of the blue print prepared for the purpose;

(c) whether discussions have been held with various countries in this regard country-wise;

(d) if so, the reaction of these countries thereto;

(e) whether discussions have also been held with France and Russia regarding augmenting international civilian nuclear co-operation with these countries;

(f) if so, the details of the agreements reached in this regard;

(g) the details of other issues which came up for discussion and the outcome thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (h) India has an abiding interest in the goals of universal nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. India continues to believe that the best and most effective nuclear non-proliferation measure would be a credible and time-bound commitment to eliminate nuclear weapons worldwide.

As a responsible nuclear weapon state, India is conscious of its obligations to exercise effective control over Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) technologies and their delivery systems. India has called for a new global consensus on non-proliferation, taking into account the new challenges that have emerged in recent years including the revelation of clandestine proliferation and the possibility of linkages between terrorism and proliferation of WMD. India's security interests have been seriously undermined by the clandestine nuclear weapons programmes in its neighbourhood.

India has in this context, called for evolution of a framework which, on the one hand, effectively curbs and prevents proliferation and, on the other, does not unduly restrict international cooperation in peaceful uses of nuclear energy with states such as India, who by their actions have strengthened the objective of non-proliferation. There has been recognition of India's record by the international community and it is now regarded as a partner against proliferation. The WMD (Prevention of Unlawful Activities) Act adopted in May 2005 conforms to global standards on export controls and is indicative of India's commitment of WMD non-proliferation.

At the same time there is also recognition by the international community that there should be full international civilian nuclear cooperation with India given its energy needs and impeccable record on non-proliferation. Russia is already assisting us in construction of two nuclear power units of 1000 MW each in Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu. In this context, the Government is engaged in ongoing dialogue with several countries including with the US, Russia and France and they have agreed on the need to have full international civilian nuclear cooperation with India. The Government is engaged in discussions with these countries as well as others to further deepen bilateral cooperation in this sphere and to achieve the objective of full civilian nuclear cooperation.

[Translation]

Malnutrition in Children

*20. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether one among three children suffering from malnutrition in the world is in India as per a recent publication of the UNICEF;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the efforts made by the Government to deal with this problem;

(d) whether 47% children upto the age of 4 years were found suffering from malnutrition on the basis of the criterion relating to weight of a child *vis-a-vis* his age as per the National Family Health Survey conducted in 1998-99;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to deal with the problem of malnutrition amongst children?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (f) As per a recent UNICEF document titled 'Child Development and Nutrition programme-Plan of Operations 2003-07', one among three children suffering from malnutrition world over is in India.

The National Family Health Survey-II (1998-99), has estimated that almost half of children under three years of age (47%) are underweight, and a similarly percentage (46%) are stunted. The proportion of children who are severely undernourished is 18% according to weight for age and 23% according to height for age.

The proportion of children under three years of age who are underweight decreased from 52% in NHFS-I (1992-93) to 47% in NHFS-II (1998-99) and the proportion severely underweight decreased from 20% to 18%.

Malnutrition is a multifaceted problem and requires a series of action in different spheres to address various contributory factors. Increased food production, targetted public distribution system, poverty alleviation programmes

etc. contribute to improving food and nutrition security of the people.

The Government of India has initiated several measures to improve the nutritional and health status of infants, young children, pregnant and lactating mothers including those in the backward regions and economically weaker sections. The Government has adopted a National Nutrition Policy in 1993 envisaging short term and long term measures. A National Plan of Action for Nutrition was developed for 14 Ministries. Further, a National Nutrition Mission has been set up. A National Programme of Nutritional support to Primary Education (Mid-day Meal programme) is also being implemented.

The Integrated Child Development Services scheme, being implemented by the Department of Women and Child Development, is aimed at holistic development of children from birth to six years of age and lactating mothers from disadvantages sections of society. The services provided are supplementary nutrition, immunization for infants, health check up and pre-school non formal education for both children and pregnant mothers. The supplementary feeding under the ICDS aims at bridging the calories and protein gap in the diets of pre-school children, pregnant and lactating mothers. The supplementary food provides Calories and 8-10gm Protein to pre-school children.

Under the Reproductive and Child Health Programme being implemented by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the interventions being implemented for nutrition are promotion of exclusive breastfeeding till six months of age, timely introduction of complementary feeding and programme for supplementation with iron and folic acid and Vitamin-A. Programmes for prevention of Specific Micronutrient Deficiency disorders such as national Iodine Deficiency Disease Control Programme (NIDDCP) and Pilot Programme for control of Micronutrient Deficiencies are also being implemented.

[English]

Medical Mosquito Nets

1. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has any proposal to provide medicated mosquito nets to villages in the Malaria affected States including Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to provide funds for the purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to check the spread of Malaria in Orissa and other Malaria prone States?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Government of India promotes insecticides treated bednets for control of malaria in the country including the State of Orissa. Under the National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP), Government provides free bednets as well as synthetic pyrethroid liquid insecticide for treatment of these bednets before distribution to the beneficiaries particularly people living below poverty line in high malaria endemic areas.

The details of supply of mosquito bednets and insecticides *i.e.* synthetic pyrethroid liquid are enclosed as Statement-I.

Mosquito bednets as well as synthetic pyrethroid (Liquid) is centrally procured and supplied to the states for treatment of bednets. Funds provided to the States for treatment of bednets, details are enclosed as Statement-II.

(e) Government of India provides commodities and cash assistance for IECs and Training to the States for effective control of malaria. All North Eastern States are being provided 100% cash assistance to meet out

operational expenditure for implementation of the programme.

Seven North Eastern States alongwith West Bengal, Jharkhand and Orissa are being provided funds under Intensified Malaria Control Project (IMCP) supported by Global Fund to Eight AIDS, TB and Malaria (GFATM).

1045 Primary Health Centres in 100 districts of eight States including Orissa is being provided additional support under World Bank Assisted Enhanced Malaria Control Project (EMCP).

The programme has the following components:

1. Early diagnosis and prompt treatment.
2. Integrated vector control which includes:
 - Indoor residual spray in selected pockets at high risk of malaria.
 - Promotion of use of bednets, preferably insecticide treated.
 - Use of larvivorous fish.
 - Environmental and minor engineering methods.
3. Information Education and Communication (IEC) to promote community participation in the programme and inter-sectoral collaboration.
4. Capacity building of optimal utilization of technical manpower.
5. Monitoring & Evaluation of the programme including Computerized Management Information System.

Statement I

The supply status of Bednets and Syn. Pyre. (Liquid) for treatment of Bednets

Sl.No.	Name of State	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05	
		Bednets (In Nos.)	Synthetic Pyrethroid (Liquid) (In Litres)	Bednets (In Nos.)	Synthetic Pyrethroid (Liquid) (In Litres)	Bednets (In Nos.)	Synthetic Pyrethroid (Liquid) (In Litres)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20000	700	120000	2420	270000	7773
2.	Chhattisgarh	50000	1000	230000	5130	410000	15545

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Gujarat	10000	600	55600	1460	130600	4064
4.	Jharkhand	20000	500	140000	3270	440000	10652
5.	Madhya Pradesh	30000	1600	100000	3010	265000	7916
6.	Maharashtra	10000	—	194400	3380	299400	11772
7.	Orissa	60000	800	360000	10350	625000	29365
8.	Rajasthan	30000	800	—	780	130000	2015
9.	West Bengal	—	—	—	100	260000	1727
10.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	100	—	288
11.	Karnataka	—	—	—	—	120000	576
12.	Assam	—	—	—	1000	200000	2879
13.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	150	125000	1440
14.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	400	125000	1440
15.	Tripura	—	—	—	150	100000	1440
16.	Mizoram	—	—	—	1700	100000	1440
17.	Manipur	—	—	—	1200	100000	1440
18.	Nagaland	—	—	—	400	100000	1440
19.	Bihar	—	—	—	—	—	288
Grand Total		230,000	6,000	1,200,000	35,000	3,800,000	103,500

Statement II*Funds provided for impregnation of Bednets and other malaria control activities*

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl.No.	States	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6523000	8359481	8044323	22593500
2.	Chhattisgarh	75300000	47522172	51311500	24442000
3.	Gujarat	18480000	8183000	31062500	33382000
4.	Jharkhand	0	0	7719000	14650000
5.	Madhya Pradesh	63081000	14171000	34354000	41445000

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Maharashtra	25376000	18076000	21838000	196600000
7.	Orissa	14384475	54450000	55040000	38271500
8.	Rajasthan	2908509	8543000	15764500	20784000
Total		206052984	159304653	225133823	215228000

Increase in Charges of Passport Application Forms

2. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether charges of passport application forms have increased;

(b) if so, the details of current application form charges;

(c) whether the sale of passport application forms has been restricted;

(d) if so, the places in Delhi and New Delhi, location-wise where application forms are available along with the time for procuring them;

(e) whether the Government proposes to sale these forms through post offices as in the past; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) The charges of passport application forms have not been increased. Currently, application form for issue of a fresh/duplicate passport costs Rs. 10 (ten) only and that for miscellaneous services costs Rs. 5 (five) only.

(c) and (d) Passport application forms are available for sale at the Regional Passport Offices, District Passport Centres and designated Speed Post Centres. These forms can also be downloaded free of cost from internet (<http://passport.nic.in>). In Delhi, these forms are available at the Regional Passport Office at Bhikaji Cama Place, 02 District Passport Centres at Shakarpur and Asaf Ali Road, 04 Speed Post Centres at Gole Dak Khana, Safdarjung Enclave, Gole Market and IGIA Terminal.

(e) and (f) These forms are being sold at the designated Speed Post Centres in the country since March, 2001.

[Translation]

Fee Structure of Government and Private Medical Colleges

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted a comparative study of the existing fee structure of the Government and Private medical colleges;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Hon'ble Supreme Court has delivered any judgement regarding fee structure by these institutions;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in compliance with the said judgement;

(e) whether there is any provision of relaxation in fee for the wards of Below Poverty Line (BPL) people in these institutions; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (f) Till TMA Pai judgement, the Admission Process and fee structure were regulated by the principles laid down by Unnikrishnan judgement by which the maximum fees to be charged by the Private Institution is fixed by Central Government and admission to seats other than management seats as determined, was made through Combined Entrance Test. In August 2005, the Hon'ble

Supreme Court of India has pronounced its judgement in the Appeal (Civil) 5041 of 2005—P.A. Inamdar & Others *Versus* State of Maharashtra while *inter-alia* holding that it is not feasible to provide any Govt. Quota/reservation in Private Institutions and each Institute is free to devise its own fee structure and directed the Central Government to frame a Central Legislation on the issue. Accordingly this Ministry has drafted "The Private Medical Education Institutions (Regulation of Admission and Fixation of Fee) Bill 2005". At present the proposed bill has been circulated among State Governments for their comments.

[English]

Strike by BSNL Employees

4. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited employees in Assam Circle, went on a strike on September 29, 2005;

(b) if so, the details of their demands; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to resolve the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Yes, Sir. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited Employees of Assam Circle went on strike on 29th September, 2005.

(b) The details of their demands as indicated in the strike notice addressed to Chairman and Managing Director, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited are as under:-

- (i) No Disinvestment/privatization of profitable Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) including Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited/Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited.
- (ii) NO FDI hike from 49% to 74% in telecom.
- (iii) No withdrawal of ADC.
- (iv) No unbundling of local loops.
- (v) No outsourcing, contractisation.
- (vi) Ensure right to strike.

- (vii) Implement Land Reforms & Public Distribution.
- (viii) Enact Legislation for Unorganized by Agricultural sector.
- (ix) Regularise casual labour.
- (x) Recover tax arrears, NPA.
- (xi) Increase GPF interest rate.
- (xii) Ensure employment to unemployed.
- (xiii) No downsizing of work force.
- (xiv) Allow appointments on compassionate grounds.
- (xv) Remove ceiling on payment of bonus.
- (xvi) Lift ban on recruitment.

(c) Regarding the first demand, the Government has not given any assurance. Demand No. (ii) is not agreed to. The Government has already hiked FDI from 49% to 74% in telecom. As regards to demand No. (ix), the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited is strictly following the instructions issued by Department of Telecommunications. As regards to demand No. (xiii), there is no such move to downsize the work force in Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited. Regarding demand No. (xiv), the appointments on compassionate grounds are being made in Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited in accordance with the instructions issued by Department of Personnel & Training from time to time. Regarding demand No. (xv), it may be stated that under the Bonus Act, none of the employee is eligible for payment of Bonus. However, the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited employees are being paid Productivity Linked Incentive in terms of guidelines issued by Department of Public Enterprises. As regards to demand No. (xvi), recruitment is being made in Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited keeping in mind the fast technological changes and requirements of the Organization. As regards to remaining demands, the Government has not given any commitment.

Family Welfare Centres in Gujarat

5. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) Total number of family welfare centres functioning in rural areas of Gujarat;

(b) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from Gujarat for opening of more such centres for child welfare;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the action taken by the Union Government in this regard; and

(e) the time by which these centres are likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) Family Welfare Services in rural areas of Gujarat are provided through a network of 7274 Sub-centres, 1070 Primary Health Centres and 271 Community Health Centres.

(b) to (e) No, Sir. Union Government has not received any such proposal from Gujarat for opening of more such centres for child welfare. However, as per 2001 population norms, the number of existing Sub-centres (7274) are more than the requirement (7263).

Setting up of Semi-Conductor Fabrication Centres

6. SHRIMATI ARCHANA NAYAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to set up semi-conductor fabrication centers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the financial support likely to be provided by the Government for this project; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Semiconductor Complex Limited (SCL) was set up at Mohali, in the Public Sector by the Government in the year 1978. This facility has been transferred from the Department of Information Technology (DIT) to Department of Space (DOS) on 01.03.2005, and presently it is the objective of the Department to augment it to serve national requirements for critical applications. As of now, while Government has no plans to set up Semiconductor

Fabrication Centres in India, Government is encouraging industries to set up the same in the country.

Shortfall in Achievement by Semi-Conductor Complex Ltd.

7. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortfall in the achievement of targets by Semi-Conductor Complex Ltd. (SCL) during the last 2 years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the actual sale turnover of SCL during the last two years *vis-a-vis* the targets fixed; and

(d) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Semiconductor Complex Ltd., (SCL) has not been able to achieve the targets for the last two years primarily for reasons such as (i) non-materialization of certain orders; (ii) reduced sales in certain products due to lesser demand; (iii) delay in developmental efforts in some of the products; (iv) infrastructural limitations; (v) price competition from overseas companies, and (vi) fragmented domestic market.

(c) Sales Turnover:

(Rupees in crores)

Year	Target	Actual
2003-04	84.10	56.20
2004-05	70.50	31.56

(d) After considering all dimensions of the problems confronting SCL, it was decided that SCL should be transferred from the administrative control of the Department of Information Technology (DIT) to the Department of Space (DOS) on "as is where is" basis and formed into a R&D Society/Department Unit, as deemed appropriate. Government has approved formation of the Society and a new Society, Semi Conductor Laboratory was registered on 08.11.2005. Presently, the objective of the Department of Space is to augment SCL to serve the national requirements.

Staff Strength of Delhi Metro

8. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present staff strength of Delhi Metro as on date, category-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to enhance the staff strength of Delhi Metro;

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

(d) the time by which the Delhi Metro is likely to be fully operational?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a)

Executive	—	234
Non executive	—	2239
Total		2473

(b) and (c) For the present workload, the above strength is adequate. However, for construction and operation of network in Phase-II, staff strength may need to be augmented.

(d) Delhi Metro Phase-I project is planned to be fully commissioned by June, 2006. Phase-II of Delhi Metro Project is targeted to be fully commissioned by June, 2010.

[Translation]

Inclusion of Traditional System of Medicines in MBBS

9. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to include Yoga, Ayurveda and other traditional system of medicine in the new syllabus of MBBS;

(b) whether the Government proposes to patient Ayurvedic medicines; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) The Government of India have asked the medical Council of India to consider the inclusion of the basic principles and concepts of Ayurveda, Homeopathy, Sidda and Yoga in the course contents of MBBS to sensitize the students about the principles and concepts of Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy while pursuing the MBBS course. The response of Medical Council of India is awaited.

(b) and (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[English]

National Telecom Policy

10. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR:
SHRI DHANUSKODI R. ATHITHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is in the process of finalizing the National Telecom Policy, 2005;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said policy is likely to be announced?

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

(b) The proposal is likely to encompass various aspects of the Telecom Sector *inter alia* Access, Spectrum Allocation, Technology, Telecom Equipment Manufacturing, R&D, Value Added Services and Quality of Service.

(c) In view of the exhaustive consultation process, no definite time frame can be given at this stage.

Expert Committee Report for Coal Sector

11. SHRI GANESH PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received the recommendations of the Expert Committee Report on energy for coal sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Expert Committee has recommended infrastructure status for coal industry;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the action plan formulated by the Government in this regard;

(f) whether the system of coal linkage is proposed to be abolished; and

(g) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

(f) and (g) During mid-term appraisal, the Planning Commission had recommended that the system of linkages may be ended. This recommendation, along with other recommendations, is under examination of the Energy Policy Committee. However, no decision has been taken by the Government so far.

Fall in Per-Capita Income

12. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the per-capita income during 1995-96 and the per-capita income at present, State-wise;

(b) whether per-capita income in the country has fallen drastically during the last five years;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to increase per-capita income in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) The state-wise per capita income, measured by per capita Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at constant (1993-94 prices) for the year 1995-96 and 2003-04 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No Sir. The per capita income in the country, measured by per capita Net National Product (NNP) at constant (1993-94) prices, has increased at an average rate of 4.3% annually during the last five years.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Statement

*Per Capita Net State Domestic Product
at 1993-94 prices*

(Rupees)

Sl.No.	State/UT	1995-96	2003-04
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8071	11333
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9352	9678
3.	Assam	5760	6520
4.	Bihar	2728	3557
5.	Jharkhand	6105	8247
6.	Goa	17929	N.A.
7.	Gujarat	11649	16779
8.	Haryana	11545	15721
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8801	12302
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6732	N.A.
11.	Karnataka	8368	13141
12.	Kerala	8748	12109
13.	Madhya Pradesh	6790	8284
14.	Chhattisgarh	6474	8383
15.	Maharashtra	13221	16479
16.	Manipur	5610	8751
17.	Meghalaya	7537	N.A.
18.	Mizoram	N.A.	N.A.
19.	Nagaland	9646	N.A.
20.	Orissa	5204	6487
21.	Punjab	13008	15800
22.	Rajasthan	7216	8571
23.	Sikkim	7633	N.A.
24.	Tamil Nadu	10147	12976
25.	Tripura	5707	N.A.

1	2	3	4
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5256	5702
27.	Uttaranchal	7050	N.A.
28.	West Bengal	7492	11612
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15354	N.A.
30.	Chandigarh	22524	31865
31.	Delhi	19162	29231
32.	Pondicherry	9889	23610
All-India Per Capita NNP		8489	11799

Source: For Sl. No. 1-32—Directorate of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments, and for All-India—Central Statistical Organisation.

Note: For certain States, the data for the year 2003-2004 is not available.

NA-Not Available.

PCOs in Far-Flung Rural Areas

13. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether PCOs in far-flung rural areas of the country remain out of order due to prolonged faults in telephone lines and instruments;

(b) if so, the number of PCOs that remained out of order for more than three months State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for improving the telephone services in the rural areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Sir, PCOs generally do not remain out of order for long duration. However, some Village Public Telephones (VPTs) working on Multi Access Radio Relay (MARR) system, Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) System and on long overhead lines have remained out of order for longer duration than normal period for restoration.

(b) PCOs other than VPTs lying faulty for more than three months are Nil. State-wise list of VPTs that are

lying faulty for more than three months as on 31.10.2005 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Steps being taken to improve services in the rural areas are as follows:

- (i) Replacement of VPTs working on MARR system and long overhead lines by WLL.
- (ii) Replacement of faulty Fixed Wireless Terminals (FWTs).
- (iii) All exchanges have been converted to digital electronics exchanges.
- (iv) Use of Jelly filled cables in the outdoor network in lieu of fault prone paper core cables.
- (v) Opening of more telephone exchanges thereby reducing exchange area size.
- (vi) Annual Maintenance Contract (AMC) with vendors who have supplied WLL equipments.

Statement

State-wise details of VPTs lying faulty for more than 3 months

Sl.No.	State	VPTs faulty for more than three months as on 31.10.005
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	12
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1597
3.	Assam	5218
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	282
5.	Bihar	Nil
6.	Chhattisgarh	2741
7.	Gujarat including Daman, Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli	72
8.	Goa	Nil
9.	Haryana	Nil
10.	Himachal Pradesh	185
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1038

1	2	3
12.	Jharkhand	353
13.	Karnataka	525
14.	Kerala	Nil
15.	Madhya Pradesh	6114
16.	Maharashtra	1582
17.	Meghalaya	636
18.	Mizoram	434
19.	Manipur	113
20.	Nagaland	204
21.	Orissa	4209
22.	Punjab including Chandigarh	Nil
23.	Rajasthan	2698
24.	Sikkim	4
25.	Tamil Nadu including Chennai & UT of Pondicherry	2
26.	Tripura	143
27.	Uttar Pradesh (East) & (West)	12476
28.	Uttaranchal	995
29.	West Bengal including Kolkata	5175
Total		46808

*[Translation]***Private Captive Power Plants**

14. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the private companies provided permanent linkage of coal for captive use during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the Government also keeps watch on the consumption of coal and generation of power in such captive power plants whose capacity is more than 11 MW; and

(c) if so, the details of captive power plants found guilty in this regard alongwith the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) The details of the private companies granted long term linkage of coal for captive use during each of the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The coal linkages to Captive Power Plants are granted and regulated by the Linkage Committees functioning under Ministry of Coal, based on consumption norms fixed by Central Electricity Authority. The committees are empowered to take adequate corrective measure and to regulate coal supply, if necessary. During the last three years, no case of over drawal of coal by any Captive Power Plant has been brought to the notice of Ministry of Coal.

Statement**State-wise Details of Long-term Linkages granted by SLC (LT) to Captive Power Plants**

Year: 2002-03 [Vide SLC (LT) meeting held on 30.04.2002]

Sl.No.	Name of CCP	Capacity (MW)	LT Linkage Qty (MTPA)	LT Linkage Coal Co.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s. Grasim Industries Ltd.	40	0.21	SECL/Raigarh
2.	M/s. Hindalco Industries Ltd., Renuagar Units 1-7	504.8	3.9	NCL
3.	M/s. Emami Paper Mills Ltd., Balasore, Orissa	5	0.038	MCL

1	2	3	4	5
4.	M/s. Usha Martin Industries Ltd.	25	0.195	MCL
5.	M/s. Vandana Vidyut Ltd., Chhattisgarh	6	0.03	SECL
6.	M/s. Oswal Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	50	0.4	MCL
Year: 2002-03 [Vide SLC (LT) meeting held on 06.01.2003]				
7.	M/s. Prakash Industries Ltd., Chhattisgarh	15	0.114	SECL/Korba
8.	M/s. HEG Ltd., Chhattisgarh	12.8	0.048	SECL/Korba-Raigarh
9.	M/s. GMR Technologies & Industries Ltd., A.P.	16	0.036	MCL
10.	M/s. Kasat Paper & Pulp Ltd.	1.4	0.013	WCL
11.	M/s. Murlu Agro Product Ltd., Maharashtra	3	0.028	WCL
12.	M/s. ACC Chanda Cement Works, Maharashtra	15	0.112	WCL
13.	M/s. India Glycol, Uttaranchal	7.5	0.089	CCL
14.	M/s. Indo Atrique Paper Mills Ltd., Maharashtra	2.5	0.11	WCL
15.	M/s. ACC Ltd. Tikaria, UP	15	0.112	SECL/Korba
16.	M/s. Aditya Aluminium Project, Orissa	75	0.38	MCL
17.	M/s. Vikram Cement, Neemuch, MP	23	0.1331	SECL/Raigarh
18.	M/s. Aditya Cement, Rajasthan	23	0.1331	SECL/Raigarh
19.	M/s. Madhya Pradesh Papers Ltd., Nagpur	3	0.0305	WCL
20.	M/s. West Coast Paper Mills Ltd., Karnataka	15.3	0.0865	WCL
21.	M/s. Atul Ltd., Gujarat	15	0.1069	WCL
22.	M/s. Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Ltd., Phulpur, UP	30.5	0.4788	CCL
23.	M/s. Ispat Godawari Ltd., Raipur	18	0.1164	SECL/Korba-Raigarh
24.	M/s. NALCO CPP Units 7 & 8	240	1.25	MCL
25.	M/s. Tata Power, Jojobera	120	0.7	MCL
26.	M/s. KVK Energy Pvt. Ltd., Korba	135	0.85	SECL
Year: 2003-04 [vide SLC (LT) meeting held on 26.08.2003]				
1.	M/s. Grasim Industries Ltd.	40	0.26	WCL
2.	M/s. Hindalco Industries, Renuagar CPP Units 9 & 10	160	1.25	50% each from NCL & CCL
3.	M/s. Birla Cellulosic	15	0.12	WCL

1	2	3	4	5
4.	M/s. Indian Charge Chrome Ltd.	108	0.84	MCL/Talcher
5.	M/s. NALCO CCP Units 7 & 8	240	1.25	MCL
6.	M/s. Century Pulp & Paper, Lal Kuan, Uttaranchal	27.8	0.264	CCL
7.	M/s. Madhya Bharat Paper Ltd., Chhattisgarh	3.1	0.0255	SECL
8.	M/s. Prakash Industries Ltd., Champa	50	0.5	SECL/Korba
9.	M/s. Jaypee Cement Ltd.	21.6	0.1619	SECL/Korba-Raigarh
10.	M/s. Bhilai CPP-II, M.P.	574	2.5	SECL
Year: 2004-05 [vide SLC (LT) meeting held on 27.10.2004]				
1.	M/s. TCP Ltd., Tamil Nadu	63.5	0.32	MCL/Talcher
2.	M/s. Sterlite Industries (I) Ltd.	90	1	MCL/lb
3.	M/s. Jubilant Organosys Ltd., Gajraula, UP	10	0.1704	CCL
4.	M/s. Birta Corporation, CPP at Satna	27	0.2	SECL/Korba
5.	M/s. Zuari Cement Ltd.	80	0.48	MCL/Talcher
6.	M/s. Ballarpur Industries Ltd., Bhigwan	30	0.234	WCL
7.	M/s. Usha Martin Ltd.	25	0.195	MCL
8.	M/s. Hindalco Industries, Renuagar CPP Units 9 & 10	160	1.25	CCL
9.	M/s. Century Pulp & Paper, Lal Kuan, Uttaranchal	27.8	0.26	CCL
10.	M/s. HEG Ltd. (Graphite Divn.)	25	0.1805	SECL/Korba-Raigarh
11.	M/s. Shyam Ferro Alloys Ltd., West Bengal	25	0.1369	MCL
12.	M/s. K.R. Alloys Ltd., West Bengal	25	0.1685	MCL/lb
13.	M/s. Kailash Paper, Moradabad	6	0.056649	NEC
14.	M/s. BHEL, Haridwar	12	0.0445	CCL
15.	M/s. DPSC Ltd.	20	0.0774	ECL
16.	M/s. Ambuja Cement Eastern Ltd.	15	0.066	SECL/Korba-Raigarh
17.	M/s. Associated Cement Company Ltd.	15	0.10108	MCL
18.	M/s. Gujarat Ambuja Cement Ltd.	24	0.1	SECL/Korba-Raigarh
19.	M/s. Shri Bajrang Power & Ispat Ltd.	16	0.106	SECL/Korba-Raigarh
20.	M/s. Jaypee Bela Cement Plant's CCP	21.6	0.1267	SECL/Korba-Raigarh
21.	M/s. Indsil Energy & Electrochemical Ltd.	11	0.072	SECL/Korba-Raigarh

1	2	3	4	5
22.	M/s. Sangam Spinners	10	0.0841	SECL/Korba-Raigarh
23.	M/s. Lahari Power & Steels Ltd.	9.8	0.0173	SECL/Korba-Raigarh
24.	M/s. South Asian Agro Industries Ltd.	9.8	0.0173	SECL/Korba-Raigarh
25.	M/s. Ballarpur Industries Ltd., Sewa Ganapur	13.36	0.1704	MCL
26.	M/s. Vandana JMG Power & Steel	12	0.0769	SECL/Korba-Raigarh
27.	M/s. Vandana Global Pvt. Ltd.	20	0.0955	SECL/Raigarh
28.	M/s. Indo Lahari Bio-Power Ltd., Chhattisgarh	6	0.01	SECL/Raigarh
29.	M/s. Shyam Sel Ltd., West Bengal	25	0.1369	MCL
Year: 2005-06 [vide SLC (LT) meeting held on 02.06.2005]				
1.	M/s. BALCO CPP	540	2.315	SECL/Korba-Raigarh
2.	M/s. ST-CLI Washeries Ltd.	60	0.098	SECL/Korba-Raigarh
3.	M/s. Hindalco Industries Ltd., Sonebhadra, UP	40	0.194	CCL (later. to NCL once Krishnashila Project comes up)
4.	M/s. Khanna Paper Mills Pvt. Ltd., Punjab	25.5	0.102	ECL
5.	M/s. Lafarge India Pvt. Ltd., Arasmeta, Raigarh	43	0.225	SECL/Korba
6.	M/s. Birla Corporation, Chanderia, Rajasthan	27	0.147	SECL/Korba-Raigarh
7.	M/s. Aarti Steels Ltd.	80	0.0929	MCL
8.	M/s. Indorama CPP at Nagpur	40	0.193	WCL
9.	M/s. Chhattisgarh Electricity Supply Co. Ltd., CPP Expansion	24	0.131	SECL/Korba-Raigarh
10.	M/s. Shriram Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd., Kota	40	0.209	SECL/Korba-Raigarh
11.	M/s. Kanoria Chemicals & Industries Ltd., Renukoot, Unit-2	25	0.136	SECL/Korba-Raigarh
12.	M/s. Maihar Cement	15.7	0.086	SECL/Korba-Raigarh
13.	M/s. Atul Ltd.	7.6	0.038	WCL
14.	M/s. Rama News Print & Papers Ltd.	22.5	0.113	WCL
15.	M/s. Vardhaman Acrylics Ltd.	5.5	0.028	WCL
16.	M/s. DSM Sugar, Rauzagaon	22	0.12	SECL/Korba-Raigarh
17.	M/s. Birla Tyres	12.5	0.073	MCL/lb
18.	M/s. Dhampur Sugar Mills Ltd.	23	0.125	CCL
19.	M/s. Murli Agro Products Ltd. Cogen CPP	15	0.075	WCL

1	2	3	4	5
20.	M/s KVK Energy Pvt. Ltd. Biomass CPP	20	0.027	SECL/Korba-Raigarh
21.	M/s. Puri Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.	24.45	0.0307	WCL
22.	M/s. Jubliant Organosys Ltd., Gajraula, UP	16	0.08	CCL
23.	M/s. Harihar Poly Fibres, Karnataka	10	0.042	WCL
24.	M/s. Pasupati Acrylon Ltd.	6	0.024	ECL
25.	M/s. Shriram Rayoans, Kota	6	0.024	SECL/K-Rewa
26.	M/s. Raymond, Yavatmal, Maharashtra	5	0.021	WCL
27.	M/s. Grasim Industries Ltd., Chemical Divn.	25	0.097	SECL/K-Rewa
28.	M/s. Grasim Industries Ltd., Staple Fibre Divn.	28.5	0.11	SECL/K-Rewa

[English]

(Rupees in crores)

Amount Allocated to AIIMS for Research Work	Year		
	Plan	Non-Plan	
15. SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD:	2002-03	125.81	123.50
SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN:	2003-04	105.00	218.18
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:	2004-05	82.00	250.00

(a) the amount allocated by the Government to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the objective behind the inception of AIIMS was to carry out new research in the medical field;

(c) if so, the details of research carried out by AIIMS during the last three years;

(d) whether the Government sanctioned funds for research to AIIMS during the said period; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) The grant-in-aid released to AIIMS by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare under Plan and Non-Plan during the last three years are give below:-

(b) Yes. AIIMS was established through an Act of Parliament in 1956 as an autonomous Institution of National Importance with defined objectives and function. The prime aim and objective of the Institute is to develop patterns of teaching in undergraduate and postgraduate medical education in all the branches so as to demonstrate a high standard of medical colleges and other allied institutions in India. One of the other main objectives of AIIMS is to carry out the new research in the medical field.

(c) to (e) The AIIMS is a premier Institute for research on medical topics of national importance. The nature of research at the AIIMS is largely clinical research and basic research as applied to patient needs. The research at AIIMS is also aimed at supporting various National Health Programmes. The Institute has been engaged in research in topics of national importance since its inception. The research projects are funded by various Governmental, International and bilateral agencies and these researches are published in national and international journals, which are peer reviewed. In addition,

the Institute also receives research grants from other Government organization and non-government agencies. The extra mural funds received increased over the years from Rs. 9.86 crs in 1994-95 to Rs. 20.38 crs in 2003-04. For the year 2004-05, AIIMS received a sum of Rs. 32.57 crs from various national and international funding agencies. Department of Scientific and Industrial Research has classified AIIMS as one of the High-Impact Institutions of the country on the basis of both qualitative and quantitative aspects of research being carried out at AIIMS.

Launching of Spectrum Policy

16. SHRI DHANUSKODI R. ATHITHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch spectrum policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any discussions by the Planning Commission with operators in this connection have been held; and

(d) if so, the time by when this policy is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) The draft of the revised National Frequency Allocation Plan (NFAP), which is a spectrum policy document, prepared in consultation with various stakeholders (including operators), has been placed on the website.

(c) The Planning Commission has been having discussion on wide ranging subject with different stake holders for evolving developmental policies. The initiatives recommended by Planning Commission are contained in the Tenth Plan document as well as in the Mid-Term Appraisal of the Tenth five Year Plan.

(d) Action for finalisation of the NFAP is in progress.

Committee to Review Working of MCI

17. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints about the Medical Council of India (MCI);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to constitute any committee to have a check over it and also review its working; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (d) Government has been receiving both verbal and written complaints regarding the functioning of Medical Council of India (MCI) from a number of persons including Members of Parliament. Such complaints as and when received, are dealt as per the relevant rule provisions. In order to improve the overall functioning of MCI and to ensure transparency and accountability in MCI, the Government has introduced an Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2005 in the Rajya Sabha.

[Translation]

Upgradation of Post Offices in Orissa

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

(a) the number of post offices in Orissa proposed to be upgraded during this financial year, location-wise; and

(b) the number of the above on which work has already been completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) 119 Post Offices in Orissa are being upgraded by way of computerization and 10 Post Offices are getting modernized by improving their ergonomics during 2005-06. Location-wise information in respect of Post Offices which are being computerized and modernized is given in enclosed Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

(b) Computers and other peripherals have been supplied to 119 Post Offices planned for computerization. Upgradation of all 129 Post Offices will be completed by March 2006.

Statement I**List of 119 Sub-Post Offices being computerized during 2005-06**

Sl.No.	Name of Post Office with location	Division	Pin Code
1	2	3	4
1.	Anantapur	Balasore	756046
2.	Basta	Balasore	756029
3.	Chandipur	Balasore	756025
4.	Motiganj	Balasore	756003
5.	Remuna	Balasore	756019
6.	Turigaria	Balasore	756047
7.	Baliapal	Balasore	756026
8.	Dehurda	Balasore	756036
9.	Kamarda	Balasore	756035
10.	Bant	Bhadrak	756114
11.	Bolasdahi	Bhadrak	756127
12.	Motto	Bhadrak	756132
13.	Pirhat Bazar	Bhadrak	756131
14.	Bhubaneswar-2 (Old Town)	Bhubaneswar	751002
15.	Utkal University, Bhubaneswar	Bhubaneswar	751004
16.	AG, Bhubaneswar	Bhubaneswar	751001
17.	Baramunda Colony, Bhubaneswar	Bhubaneswar	751003
18.	Bhoinagar, Bhubaneswar	Bhubaneswar	751022
19.	Bhubaneswar Secretariat	Bhubaneswar	751001
20.	BJB Nagar, Bhubaneswar	Bhubaneswar	751014
21.	Budheswari Colony, Bhubaneswar	Bhubaneswar	751006
22.	Kakatpur	Bhubaneswar	752108
23.	Nayapally	Bhubaneswar	751012
24.	Pipli	Bhubaneswar	752104

1	2	3	4
25.	Sonepur	Bolangir	767017
26.	Titlagarh	Bolangir	767033
27.	Patnagarh	Bolangir	767025
28.	Kantabanji	Bolangir	767039
29.	Binka	Bolangir	767019
30.	Birmaharajpur	Bolangir	767018
31.	Rajendra College, Bolangir	Bolangir	767002
32.	Loisingha	Bolangir	767020
33.	Dungripalli	Bolangir	767023
34.	Banki	Cuttack City	754008
35.	Madhupatna, Cuttack	Cuttack City	753010
36.	Tulasipur, Cuttack	Cuttack City	753008
37.	Barang	Cuttack City	754005
38.	Aul	Cuttack North	754219
39.	Mahakalpara	Cuttack North	754224
40.	Bari Cuttack	Cuttack North	755033
41.	Kabirpur	Cuttack North	755009
42.	Mangalapur	Cuttack North	755011
43.	Singhpur	Cuttack North	755016
44.	Anakhia	Cuttack North	754102
45.	Kujanga	Cuttack North	754141
46.	Raghunathpur	Cuttack North	754132
47.	Rahama	Cuttack North	754140
48.	Tiran	Cuttack North	754138
49.	Tirtol	Cuttack North	754137
50.	Tyandakura	Cuttack North	754134
51.	Bahugram	Cuttack North	754200
52.	Barambagarh	Cuttack North	754031
53.	Charbatia	Cuttack North	754028
54.	Choudwar	Cuttack North	754025

1	2	3	4
55.	Dhanmandal	Cuttack North	754024
56.	Jagatpur	Cuttack North	754021
57.	Narasinghpur	Cuttack North	754032
58.	Kamakshyanagar	Dhenkanal	759018
59.	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	759017
60.	Mahimagadi	Dhenkanal	759014
61.	Parjang	Dhenkanal	759120
62.	Nalco Nagar	Dhenkanal	759145
63.	Athamallick	Dhenkanal	759125
64.	Vikrampur	Dhenkanal	759006
65.	Balanda	Dhenkanal	759116
66.	Bantala	Dhenkanal	759129
67.	Dera	Dhenkanal	759103
68.	Pallahara	Dhenkanal	759119
69.	Talcher Thermal	Dhenkanal	759101
70.	Kaniha	Dhenkanal	759117
71.	Anandpur	Keonjhar	758021
72.	Joda	Keonhar	758034
73.	Champua	Keonjhar	758041
74.	Karanja	Mayurbhanj	757037
75.	Bangriposi	Mayurbhanj	757025
76.	Betnoti	Mayurbhanj	757025
77.	Udala	Mayurbhanj	757041
78.	Bisoi	Mayurbhanj	757033
79.	Jashipur	Mayurbhanj	757034
80.	Puri Station Road, Puri	Puri	752002
81.	Balugaon	Puri	752030
82.	Jatni	Puri	752050
83.	Brahmagiri	Puri	752011
84.	Chandanpur	Puri	752012

1	2	3	4
85.	Kanas	Puri	752017
86.	Sakhigopal	Puri	752014
87.	Banpur	Puri	752031
88.	Bolagarh	Puri	752066
89.	Naval Base Chillika	Puri	752037
90.	Nirakarpur	Puri	752019
91.	Daspalla	Puri	752084
92.	Khandaparagarh	Puri	752077
93.	Odagaon	Puri	752081
94.	Raj Ranpur	Puri	752026
95.	Sarankul	Puri	752080
96.	Attabira	Sambalpur	768027
97.	Bcrpali	Sambalpur	768029
98.	Rajboda Sambar	Sambalpur	768036
99.	Belpahar	Sambalpur	768218
100.	Brajarajnagar	Sambalpur	768216
101.	Kuchinda	Sambalpur	768222
102.	Rengali	Sambalpur	768212
103.	Dhanupali	Sambalpur	768005
104.	Deogarh	Sambalpur	768108
105.	Hirakud	Sambalpur	768016
106.	Khetrajpur	Sambalpur	768003
107.	Mudipara	Sambalpur	768002
108.	Rairakhol	Sambalpur	768106
109.	Budharaja	Sambalpur	768004
110.	Bardol	Sambalpur	768038
111.	Rourkela-3	Sundergarh	769003
112.	Rourkela-4	Sundergarh	769004
113.	Rourkela-7	Sundergarh	769007
114.	Rourkela-8	Sundergarh	769008

1	2	3	4
115.	Birmitrapur	Sundergarh	770033
116.	Bonaigarh	Sundergarh	770038
117.	Kanshbahal	Sundergarh	770034
118.	Bondamunda	Sundergarh	770032
119.	Bargaon	Sundergarh	770016

Statement II*List of Post Offices being modernized in Orissa during 2005-06*

Sl.No.	Name of the Post Office	Postal Division	Pin Code
1.	Bhubaneswar GPO	Bhubaneswar	751001
2.	Puri HO	Puri	752001
3.	Cuttack GPO	Cuttack City	753001
4.	Paradeep MDG	Cuttack South	754144
5.	Aska HO	Aska	761110
6.	Koraput HO	Koraput	764020
7.	Jeypore (K) HO	Koraput	764001
8.	Bonaigarh PO	Sundergarh	770038
9.	Kuchinda MDG	Sambalpur	768222
10.	Athmallaik PO	Dhenkanal	759125

GPO—General Post Office HO—Head Post Office

MDG—Mukhya Dak Ghar PO—Sub Post Office

*[English]***Freezing the Power of TRAI on ADC**

19. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Telecom (DoT) has frozen the powers of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) on the issue of Access Deficit Charge (ADC);

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

(c) whether the said decision will hamper the timely and scheduled reforms in ADC;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the speedy implementation of issues relating to Access Deficit Charge (ADC) as percentage revenue share would create a level playing field and will help private cellular operators to offer lower tariffs;

(f) if so, the reasons for delay in resolving the dispute between the TRAI and the DoT;

(g) whether the Government proposes to form the opinion on consultation papers floated during the last two years and formulate policy guidelines; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Department of Telecommunications has sought comments of TRAI for issuing directions on the matter of policy with respect to Access Deficit Charge (ADC).

(c) No, Sir.

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

(e) Access Deficit Charge (ADC) as percentage of revenue share will address some of the incongruities of the present regime.

(f) Seeking comments on the policy issues as per the provisions of the TRAI Act, does not amount to a dispute between TRAI and DOT.

(g) and (h) Government proposes to form opinion on the basis of the response of TRAI while formulating the policy guidelines.

Cholera Cases

20. SHRI K.C. PALANISAMY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any cases of cholera have been reported from the water-logged areas of Chennai, Tamil Nadu after the recent floods there;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of people who died as a result thereof; and

(c) the various steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent/control water-borne diseases?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) and (b) As reported by the State Government of Tamil Nadu, 58 incidents of cholera from the water-logged areas of Chennai and another 37 incidents of cholera from the neighboring district of Tiruvallur have been reported. However, no death has been reported due to cholera.

(c) Health is primarily a State subject and provision of medical relief for water borne diseases like cholera is looked after by the State Governments. Unsafe drinking water, poor sanitation and hygiene are some of the causes of water borne diseases. The preventing measures taken by the local health authorities include provision of safe drinking water, improvement of personal and community hygiene, safe disposal of human excreta, undertaking appropriate health education, surveillance and monitoring, distribution of chlorine tablets and ORS packets, etc.

The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments/Union Territories by providing funds under the accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme, Total Sanitation Campaign, School Sanitation and Hygiene Education and Low Cost Sanitation Scheme for tackling quality related problems. National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi (NICD) provides technical support to the State Governments and undertake surveillance, early detection and prevention and control of outbreaks of water borne diseases.

The Government of India has also launched an Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme in November 2004 to further strengthen identification of outbreaks of various diseases including water-borne diseases so that early intervention could be made and occurrence, disability and death due to various diseases could be reduced.

Jurisdiction of ADC

21. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Access Deficit Charge (ADC) is a levy borne by private operators to subsidize the operations of the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL);

(b) if so, the *locus standi* of Department of Telecommunications (DoT) is staking its claim on jurisdiction of ADC;

(c) whether it would amount to clash of interest of DoT who is 100% shareholder in BSNL, decides the quantum/nature of ADC subsidy that BSNL would get from private operators; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) No, Sir. Access Deficit Charge is leviable for supporting services where tariffs are below cost, due to regulatory or social reasons and is available to all Service Providers providing such services.

(b) As per the Government policy, access to telecommunications is of utmost importance for achievement of the country's social and economic goals. Availability of affordable and effective communications for the citizens is at the core of the vision and goal of the telecom policy.

The Access Deficit Charge arises out of tariff rebalancing exercise for providing affordable and effective communications to the citizen. Department of Telecommunications is responsible for formulation and implementation of telecommunication policies in the country.

(c) No, Sir.

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

Facilities to Private Operators

22. DR. RAJESH MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether private operators are being denied facilities like Point of Interconnect by the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; 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) No, Sir.

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

Right to Information Act

23. SHRI VIRCHANDRA PASWAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the companies, public sector undertaking (PSUs), co-operative societies etc. in which Government of India has invested money are required to furnish information under Right to Information Act;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the departments, offices, companies, PSUs, co-operative societies etc. which do not fall under the purview of Act 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 PACHOURI): (a) to (c) The Right to Information Act, 2005, applies to all public authorities as are covered by the definition given in Section 2 (h) of the enactment. Bodies owned, controlled or substantially financed directly or indirectly by funds provided by the appropriate Government are covered under the said Section. The lists of departments, offices, companies, etc. which do not come within the purview of the Act, is not maintained centrally.

[Translation]

Connecting Narela with Metro Rail

24. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to connect Narela in Delhi with the metro rail by 2009;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Sufficient traffic on this stretch is not expected by 2009.

[English]

Making AIIMS Building Earthquake Resistant

25. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the IIT Roorkee has warned that the main building of AIIMS, New Delhi, built in 1962-63, is extremely vulnerable to earthquake shocks, and the ward blocks of hospitals will be highly unsafe during an earthquake;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the AIIMS has referred the report to CPWD specialists in retrofitting for its examination; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (d) The All India Institute of Medical Sciences had entrusted the work of studying the existing buildings to the IIT, Roorkee in November 2001. The team from IIT carried out investigative studies of ward block buildings and submitted its final report of investigation carried out in April, 2005. The report has brought out that the buildings are grossly deficient against earthquake loading as they were not designed for earthquake loads as per the prevalent practice in early sixties. The recommendations of the team have been referred to Central Public Works Department for the recommendations on the modalities of retrofitting procedure suggested by IIT Roorkee. The modalities for retrofitting of the main building of AIIMS and other steps needed to reduce damage to the building in case of earthquake are being worked out by CPWD, in consultation with IIT, Roorkee.

[Translation]

Fire in AIIMS

26. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN:

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

(a) whether property worth crores of rupees was damaged due to a fire which broke out at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is shortage of fire control equipments at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences and the guidelines of the Delhi Urban Arts Commission (DUAC) are not being followed by the AIIMS;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government is contemplating to take concrete steps in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) and (b) A minor fire occurred on 8.10.2005 in the building of PET facility. There is some loss occurred in the UPS System, cabling etc. to PET facility. Since the PET facilities is still in the process of being installed, the loss due to damage to the system will be borne by the company, which is handling the installation of the PET facility.

(c) to (f) The Institute is well equipped with fire fighting Systems and has been maintaining the fire cylinders which contained CO₂, CO₂ water etc. All such cylinders are in good working condition and adequately available. The building of PET facility has been cleared by Delhi Fire Services and NDMC has also issued the Completion Certificate. The guidelines of Civic and Statutory Bodies are strictly being followed by AIIMS.

[English]

CBI Raids

27. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU:
SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:
SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of raids conducted and cases registered against officers/Individuals/Housing Societies by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) during the last three years and current year till October, 2005;

(b) the details of Officers/Individuals/Housing Societies caught and chargesheeted including the category and designation of those Officers/Individuals caught and chargesheeted during the above period;

(c) the total amount and property recovered from such Officers/Individuals/Housing Societies;

(d) whether the recent raids by the CBI were not successful due to slackness of the department;

(e) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(f) the current cases being investigated by the CBI and the time by when the investigations are likely to be completed?

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 PACHOURI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir, CBI has registered 25 regular cases against officers/individuals/Housing Societies during the last three years from 1.1.2002 to 31.10.2005. Search is a part of investigation and till now out of these 25 cases, searches have been conducted at 92 places in 9 cases. Neither any individual has been arrested nor chargesheet has been filed in any of these cases. Further, it will not be appropriate to disclose details of seizures/recoveries made in these searches at this stage since the disclosure may impede the course of investigation in these cases.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) All these 25 cases are at different stages of investigation and no timeframe can be fixed for completion of investigation.

Tobacco Related Diseases

28. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 8 lakhs people die annually because of tobacco related diseases;

(b) if so, the estimated amount of expenditure incurred on treatment of such diseases;

(c) whether ban on advertising of tobacco and tobacco products is circumvented by restoring to various forms of surrogate advertising;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) As per the Report on "Tobacco Control in India" published by the Government of India in collaboration with the World Health Organization, the attributable deaths currently range between 8 lakhs to 9 lakhs per year due to tobacco related diseases.

(b) Data relating to incidence of tobacco-induced diseases is not centrally maintained. However, for three main diseases, *viz.* cancer, respiratory and cardio-vascular diseases; it is estimated that the amount of expenditure incurred on treatment is Rs. 30,833 crore (2002-03).

(c) to (e) The central legislation titled 'The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003' contains the provision that prohibits direct and indirect advertisement of cigarettes and other tobacco products. These provisions have come into effect on 1st May 2004. Matter is being regularly pursued with the State Governments/Union Territories to ensure effective implementation of legal provisions. The rules are reviewed and amended from time to time to make them more effective.

CCH Inquiry Commission

29. SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL:
SHRI HITEN BARMAN:
SHRI SUBRATA BOSE:
SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY:

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

(a) whether any Central Council of Homoeopathy (CCH) Inquiry Commission has been set up;

(b) if so, the details of its composition and terms of reference;

(c) whether the Commission has submitted its report;

(d) if so, whether the Commission has established any irregularity;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the reasons for the proposed amendment by the Government in the Homoeopathy Central Council Act without waiting for the report of the recommendations of the Inquiry Commission?

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

(b) In exercise of the powers conferred on the Central Government under Section 31 of the Homoeopathic Central Council Act 1973, the Government had set up a commission of Inquiry on 14.1.2004 under the Chairpersonship of Ms. Justice Usha Mehra, Retired Justice of Delhi High Court with Dr. Ramjee Singh, Vice President of Central Council of Homoeopathy as Member and Dr. S.P. Singh, Adviser (Homoeopathy) in the Department of AYUSH as its Member Secretary. The Commission was to look into the irregularities of Central Council of Homoeopathy, as may be brought to its notice and proceed to enquire in a summary manner and recommend such remedies as the Commission might consider proper and necessary.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Commission has submitted its Report to the Government on 16th June 2005.

(d) and (e) The commission found that "there have been irregularities by the Council both in the matter of recognition of new colleges, increase in seats and in courses of study. The Commission was of the opinion that keeping in view their high stature and eminence in the profession, the allegations made against the President, Vice President and the Secretary needed to be probed". On the recommendations of the commission, the Government has requested the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) for an investigation into the allegations. The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered FIRs against the President and the Vice President of Central Council of Homoeopathy for a further probe.

(f) The intention of the Government in proposing the amendments is to streamline functioning of the Central Council of Homoeopathy and the Central Council of Indian Medicine. The amendments proposed are not restricted to the Homoeopathy Central Council Act as similar

amendments are proposed in the Indian Medicine Central Council Act as well. There is no connection between the proposed amendments and the Inquiry Commission.

Increasing Bed Capacity in AIIMS

30. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA:
SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA:

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

(a) whether AIIMS is not admitting seriously injured and ill persons on the ground of lack of bed;

(b) if so, the steps taken to reserve beds for the seriously injured and ill persons;

(c) the total number of beds as on date;

(d) whether there is any proposal to increase there number;

(e) if so, the time by which the proposal is likely to be approved;

(f) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the quality of medical care in Safdarjung Hospital to reduce the load of AIIMS;

(g) the number of machines and equipments lying idle in AIIMS and the reasons therefor; and

(h) the steps taken to put these machines and equipments to their use to reduce the waiting time?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) and (b) The AIIMS has well equipped Department of emergency Services which functions round the clock. On an average about 400-500 patients report to the Casualty daily and all patients are attended to immediately and necessary life saving measures are initiated whenever it is required for the seriously ill patients. Emergency Department also has the best captive diagnostic facilities (like X-ray, laboratories services and CT Scanner (etc.)). The patients attending the emergency services (Casualty) are provided super-speciality care for proper assessment and advice in all cases commensurating to their clinical condition. All patients coming to the Emergency Department are attended to and admitted depending upon the availability of beds. In case of non-availability of beds in Emergency

Ward, such patients are accommodated in the other beds available in the Hospital. However, in case of even non-availability of other beds, patients are normally referred to other Government Hospitals for admission and continuation of treatment through AIIMS ambulance.

(c) The total bed strength of AIIMS is 1956.

(d) The increase in bed strength is a continuous ongoing process and depend upon patient load, availability of resources, etc.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) While steps are taken to upgrade the infrastructural facilities at Safdarjung Hospital, the Government has also drawn up the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), for setting up six Super Speciality AIIMS like Institutions in under-served areas with a view to reducing patient load, as substantial number of patients at AIIMS come from these under-served States. It is also proposed to upgrade some of the existing Government Medical Colleges/Institutions to the level of AIIMS.

(g) and (h) According to AIIMS, the machines purchased by AIIMS are working satisfactorily and that no such machines and equipment have been reported as idling.

[Translation]

Medical Centres along National Highways

31. SHRI RAJNARAYAN BUDHOLIA:
SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposed to set up state-of-the art medical centres along National Highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of money the Government propose to spend on the setting up of the above medical Centres; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (d)

'Health' being a State subject under the Constitution of India, it is for the State Governments to set up State-of-the-art medical centres along National Highways keeping in view their priorities and availability of resources. However, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare provides financial assistance to a maximum of Rs. 1.50 crores for upgradation and strengthening of emergency facilities in the Government Hospitals located on National Highways.

Pension Scheme

32. SHRI SURESH WAGHMARE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring any changes in the pension scheme; and

(b) 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 PACHOURI): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to bring changes in the pension scheme in respect of Central Government employees/pensioners covered under CCS (Pension) Rules 1972. The Government approved on 23rd August, 2003, a proposal to implement the budget announcement of 2003-04 relating to introduction of a new restructured defined contributory pension system namely, the New Pension Scheme (NPS) for entrants to Central Government service on or after 1.1.2004 (except to Armed forces, in the first stage) replacing the defined benefit pension system regulated by the CCS (Pension) Rules 1972. The NPS is not applicable to employees/pensioners governed by the provisions of CCS (Pension) Rules 1972 who will continue to receive pension under said Rules.

[English]

Starting of Information Technology Internet

33. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether countries like China, Brazil, Russia and some Arab countries have proposed to start their own Information Technology Internet if American control is removed;

(b) if so, the countries which have urged all the developing countries including India to join them for the purpose; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Elimination of Access Deficit Charge

34. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has mooted a three-stage process to eliminate the Access Deficit Charge (ADC) regime by 2008-2009;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has advocated for continuation of ADC in order to support BSNL in its rural telephony effort;

(d) if so, whether the Government has taken any decision in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has stated in Para 89 of Interconnection Usage Charges (IUC) Regulation dated 29.10.2003 that ADC regime will last for three to five years.

(c) to (e) In order to provide affordable services, it is not possible to abolish ADC at present. ADC is available for BSNL largely. The private operators providing fixed services are also allowed to retain ADC for originating traffic from such services. Government is also extending support for telecommunication services in rural and remote areas through Universal Service Obligation (USO) Fund set up with effect from 1st April 2002.

*[Translation]***Sale of Banned Medicines**

35. SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA:
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

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

(a) whether arthritis medicine which are banned all over the world are being sold openly in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the pharmaceutical companies are distributing banned medicines in markets under various schemes to clear their stocks;

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to immediately withdraw the banned medicines from the market?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) and (b) The Government of India has prohibited the manufacture and sale of Rofecoxib and Veldicoxib indicated for joint pains throughout the country. The drugs have been prohibited in certain other countries also.

(c) and (d) Manufacture and Sale of these medicines, after their ban, is an offence under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules and there are no specific reports of pharmaceutical companies marketing these products through various schemes.

(e) The State Drugs Control Authorities are required to monitor the movement of any banned drug and ensure that banned drugs are not permitted to be manufactured and sold under their jurisdictions.

Introduction of Internet Service/Hot-Spot

36. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce high speed internet service 'Hi-fi' and establish 'Hot-Spot' in the major cities of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) to (c) Under the license agreement for provision of Internet Service, last mile linkages within Local area are freely permitted to Internet Service Providers (ISPs) by radio communication subject to clearance from Wireless Planning and Co-ordination (WPC) Wing of Department of Telecommunications to avoid frequency interference. A number of ISPs, including Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited. (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. (MTNL), are already providing High Speed Internet Service to their subscribers, using, various technologies including Wireless Fidelity (Wi-Fi) Hotspots. To promote Broadband services using wireless, use of low power equipment has been delicensed by the Government in the frequency band 2.4 to 2.4835 CHz for indoor and outdoor applications with specified technical parameters. Also indoor use of low power equipment has been delicensed in the frequency bands 5.150 to 5.350 GHz and 5.725 to 5.875 GHz with specified technical parameters.

*[English]***Setting up of Foreign Buyout Units**

37. DR. K. DHANARAJU:
SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up foreign buyout units to cut import of high grade and low ash content coal into the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the countries where these units are likely to be set up for importing coal;

(d) whether the high grade and low ash content coal is not available in the country; and

(e) if so, the details of the percentage of ash content of Indian Coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Coal India Limited (CIL) is contemplating to exploit reserves of good quality coking coal and low ash non-coking coal in foreign countries, through its proposed subsidiary 'COAL VIDESH'. CIL envisages to invest in prospective coal business opportunities abroad pertaining to good quality coking and low ash thermal coal reserves, which are either domestically scarce or, if available, are not viable to be techno-commercially exploited. CIL proposes to import its produce from foreign operations and becomes the dominant player in the imported coal market with a view to enhance the energy security of the nation.

(c) CIL is contemplating to set up its operations in Australia, Indonesia, South Africa, Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

(d) The reserves of coking coal and low ash non-coking coal are limited in the country. Moreover, a part of the available reserves do not have the techno-commercial viability for exploitation.

(e) The ash content of indigenous coking coal excavated from coal mines of CIL normally varies from 15% to 35%. The ash content of indigenous non-coking coal other than Assam Coal normally ranges between 14.5% to 50% and that from NEC (Assam)—Tertiary Coal ranges between 10% to 17%.

Company to Promote Indian Interests in US

38. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has engaged a company/ lobbyist firm who will liaise with the US authorities on issues important from India's point of view;

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

(c) the criteria and reasons for the selection of such company; and

(d) the extent to which India is likely to be benefited by the work of the such company/firm?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Government has engaged M/s Barbour, Griffith & Rogers, LLC and Venable LLP respectively as lobbyist firms for:

- securing the active support of the U.S. Government, Congress and public opinion for a strong bilateral relationship by projecting India's priorities, policies and viewpoints on issues of global importance like nonproliferation, human rights etc. and disseminating India's economic and political developments and achievements;
- expanding the areas of convergence between the two countries; and
- monitoring analyzing and advising on various legislative measures in the U.S. Congress for their implications on India's interests.

(c) These firms are chosen after careful study of the available options with the focus on the previous track record of the firms and their potential effectiveness with respect to our particular requirements.

(d) Given the steady progress in relations between India and the US in recent times, the engagement of these firms would be substantial benefit in taking the relationship to a sustained strategic partnership level.

Power Lifting and Arjuna Award

39. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Power Lifting has become quite popular in the field of sports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposals/recommendations have been received by the Union Government for Arjuna Award in the field of Power Lifting;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH

AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) and (b) Powerlifting is a recognized sports discipline. However it is not included in any of the major multi disciplinary Games like Olympics, Asian and Commonwealth Games.

(c) to (e) Arjuna Awards are given to outstanding Sports persons every year as per a published Scheme. Arjuna Awards for 2004 have been given away on 29th August 2005. As such no proposal is under consideration at present. The process of nomination for 2005 Award will start from first week of January 2006.

[Translation]

Derogatory Depiction of Hindu Ritual

40. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Royal Postal Department of Britain has issued a Christmas postal stamp depicting a 'Tilak' mark on it as per the Hindu rituals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Hindus living in Britain have expressed their resentment over the issue;

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

(e) whether the Government of India is likely to issue instructions to High Commissions and Embassies to ensure that countries desist from resorting to such acts which may hurt religious feelings of the people; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. According to information available from the Royal Mail website, a set of 6 special Christmas postage stamps featuring the Madonna and Child, including one with Indian background, has been released recently. This 68 Pence stamp features an image of an Indian painting that dates back to 1620 AD according to the information on the website.

(c) According to available information, Mr. Ramesh Kalli Dal, Secretary-General of the Hindu Forum of Britain has criticized the image as being insensitive.

(d) We understand that the Royal Mail has since apologized for any unintentional offence caused to the Hindu community and agreed not to further print the said stamp, when current stock runs out. The existing stock of the said stamp will not be sold until specifically requested.

(e) and (f) Out Missions abroad monitor such situations closely and take action as appropriate, in bringing them to the notice of concerned authorities as may be necessary.

[English]

Charging of Share Money

41. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) is charging from each allottee of DDA Flats in the name of "Share money for registered Associations";

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount being charged on each type of flats;

(c) the amount collected by the DDA on this account till date and the amount distributed amongst registered Resident Welfare Associations of DDA flats;

(d) the details of the procedure for distribution of amount amongst registered Resident Welfare Associations of DDA flats;

(e) whether the DDA has provision to provide space for the offices of registered Resident Welfare Associations in each locality/pocket of DDA flats; and

(f) if so, the procedure for allotment of such space and the number of cases in which space for office has been allotted?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that charging of share money for registered welfare associations has been dispensed with since November, 2003.

(c) No separate account of the amount collected/ utilized for distribution has been maintained. However, as per balance sheet, a sum of Rs. 1,76,18,000 of share money is lying undistributed as on 31.3.2005.

(d) The amount of share money is refunded to the association after a particular association is registered as per Bye-laws and requests for refund of share money after confirmation of the list of original allottees.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Land for a maximum area of 50 sq. mts. for construction of RWA office premises, as may be available, is allotted on annual or one time licence fee basis. In the case of built up space, construction cost is charged. The criteria for allotment is on first come first served basis. During the last three years, allotments of space were made to three Resident Welfare Associations.

Universal Vaccination Programme

42. SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:
SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to go in for a universal Hepatitis-B vaccination involving all new born babies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this proposal is based on any survey/ finding by the experts;

(d) if so, the ways and means of meeting the cost of the vaccination programme; and

(e) the time by when these universal vaccination programme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) At present Hepatitis-B vaccination is provided to infants (0-1 year) free of cost in 15 cities and 33 districts as pilot project. The Hepatitis- B vaccination will now be expanded to eleven States initially where DPT 3 dose coverage is more than 80% as per cluster evaluation survey findings of UNICEF.

(d) Government of India is implementing the Pilot Project of Hepatitis-B with support from Global Alliance for Vaccination and Immunization (GAVI) and the

expansion of Hepatitis-B will also have initial support from GAVI and thereafter it will be funded by Government of India.

(e) The expansion to 11 States will be started in 2006-07.

[Translation]

Malpractices in Federations

43. SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE PATIL:
SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain malpractices/irregularities have been unearthed for organising games and selecting players by the various federations under the Sports Authority of India;

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

(c) the number of such cases unearthed during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the names of officers involved in such malpractices/irregularities and the action taken against them so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) to (d) The National Sports Federations (NSFs) are not under Sports Authority of India (SAI) and these NSFs are autonomous registered bodies. The selection of players and organization of individual games is within the purview of the NSFs. The Government supplements the efforts of recognized NSFs by providing financial assistance for various sports activities. The Government has appointed Observers for various sports disciplines to oversee the selection process and submit their report. The Ministry takes cognizance of these reports while considering proposals of NSFs, seeks clarifications if needed and where necessary asks for a fresh selection process.

In the recent past, there have been cases where faulty selection process was detected by the Ministry for

instance in Badminton, Volleyball and Kabaddi. In all these cases, the concerned NSF was asked to conduct fresh selections. Teams were approved when this was followed to the satisfaction of the Ministry.

Ban on use of Mobile Phones in Hospitals

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to ban use of mobile phone by Junior Residents, Senior Residents, Technicians, Doctors, Specialists and Heads of Departments during treatment and operation of patients in various hospitals in the country including Safdarjung Hospital; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) and (b) At present there is no proposal to ban the use of mobile phones in hospitals by Junior Residents, Senior Residents, Technicians, Doctors, Specialists and Head of Department during treatment and operation of patients in various hospitals in the country including Safdarjung Hospital.

Identification of Poor

45. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any confusion in the collection of information regarding the number of poor people in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the process adopted by the Government to collect data regarding the poor people;

(d) the criteria to check the accuracy of these data; and

(e) the reasons behind not adhering to this criteria?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The data collected through the consumer expenditure surveys of NSSO which are used by the Government to estimate the number of poor people in the country, are collected through a nationwide household (sample) survey in the following way. A random sample of villages, spread over all States and Union Territories, is drawn from the list of all Census villages, and a random sample of urban blocks is similarly drawn from a list of urban geographical areas of the country called UFS blocks which the NSSO itself prepares and updates regularly. Trained investigations from the field staff of NSSO visit the sample villages and urban blocks and carry out a process of random selection to select the households or enterprises to be ultimately surveyed. Next they visit each selected household and, by interviewing one or more household members, collect data on quantity and value of food and non-food items consumed by the household during a specified reference period. Each household in India, leaving out a few disturbed or inaccessible areas, has a chance of being selected for interview in the survey. The monthly per capita consumption expenditure (MPCE) of each sample household is calculated as its consumer expenditure during a month divided by the number of household members. From the data supplied by the sample households, State-level and all-India estimates of the percentage of rural or urban households with MPCE within a particular range, say, Rs. 500-Rs. 650, is obtained by applying statistical methods to the numbers of sample households falling within that range in the selected villages or urban blocks. These statistical methods are based on accepted statistical principles and methodology drawn up by academicians and other experts in survey sampling. The survey report publishes the estimates numbers of persons belonging to households in different ranges or slabs of MPCE in rural and urban areas of different States and groups of States/UTs. These numbers are used by the Government to determine the number of poor people in the country according to the suitable criteria. It may be noted that the NSS consumer expenditure surveys have no special method for collection of data on poor people. However, the scale of survey and the procedure of selection of households ensures that households from all economic levels are represented in the sample.

(d) Checks on accuracy of data are carried out at the field stage and also at the data processing stage. Field inspection aims to ensure that the information has been properly ascertained from capable informants and recorded correctly in the schedule of enquiry. Unusually large or small entries are investigated and retained only

if confirmed by re-enquiry. Particular care is taken to see that the data are recorded in the proper units and the decimal points are properly placed and legible. Computer checks are applied in the processing stage to see that totals and sub-totals are correct, that all entries made in code are meaningful and mutually consistent. And that implicit prices paid for different articles are plausible and consistent with one another. Doubtful enquiries are again referred to the field. The data that remain after this cleaning process are tabulated to yield the estimates that are eventually published. It may be noted that the accuracy of the estimates generated by NSSO can never be cent per cent as they are based on sample survey data and not the entire universe of households.

(e) Does not arise as the criteria are always adhered to.

[English]

Software Export

46. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken steps to boost export in the field of information technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of achievements in the fields of information technology, software, services and electronics during the years 2003-04 and 2004-05;

(d) the target fixed for promotion of export and manufacture of computer hardware during the next three years; and

(e) the extent to which the Government is likely to achieve the said targets?

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

(b) The steps taken by the Government to improve the export performance in the field of information technology is enclosed as statement.

(c) The exports of software and services and electronics hardware during the years 2003-04 and 2004-05 were as under:

(Rs. crore)

	2003-04	2004-05
(i) Software and services	58,240	78,230
(ii) Electronics hardware	7,700	8,000

(d) The tenth plan (2002-07) targets fixed for production (including export) of computer hardware during the remaining years of the plan (2005-06 and 2006-07) are as under:—

(Rs. crore)

2005-06	2006-07
8,400	10,000

(e) The targets set for the years 2005-06 and 2006-07 are likely to be achieved.

Statement

Steps taken by the Government to increase the Electronics and Information Technology Exports

- Approvals for all foreign direct investment proposals relating to the Electronics and Information Technology Sector, with the exception of Business-to-consumer (B2C) e-commerce are under the automatic route.
- Peak rate of customs duty is 15%. Customs duty on ITA-1 items (217 items) has been abolished from 1.3.2005. 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 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%.
- Excise duty on computers is @ 0%. Microprocessors, Hard Discs Drivers, Floppy Disc Drives and CD ROM Drives are exempted from excise duty. Parts, components and accessories of mobile handsets including cellular phones are exempted from excise duty.
- Supplies of Information 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)/Special Economic Zone (SEZ) units are counted for the purpose of fulfillment of positive Net Foreign Exchange Earnings (NFE).
5. 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. 100% Income Tax exemption on export profits is available to SEZ units for 5 years, 50% for next 5 years and 50% of ploughed back profits for 5 years thereafter.
 6. Export Promotion Capital Goods scheme (EPCG) allows import of capital goods on payment of 5% customs duty. The Export Obligation under the scheme is linked to the duty saved and is 8 times the duty saved on capital goods imported, to be fulfilled over a period of 8 years. The export obligation under EPGC 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. EOU/STP/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.
 8. 100% depreciation is available to computers and computer peripherals over a period of 5 years of units under EOU/Software Technology Park (STP)/EHTP/SEZ schemes.
 9. Information Technology Software is exempted from Customs and Excise Duty.
 10. Second hand capital goods are freely importable.
 11. 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 is available.
 12. Income by way of dividends or long-term capital gains of a Venture Capital Fund (VCF) or Venture Capital company from investment made by way of equity shares in a Venture Capital Undertaking, which has been expanded to include the Software and IT sectors, will henceforth not be included in computing the total income. To give thrust to Venture Capital finance, SEBI has been made the single point nodal agency for registration and regulation of both domestic and overseas venture capital funds.
 13. Information Technology Act 2000 dealing with Cyber Security, Cyber Crime and other information security related legal aspects is in place to encourage expansion of e-commerce through internet.
- [Translation]*
- Report of Expert Group of AIDS**
47. SHRI SURENDRA PRAKASH GOYAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether the Government has constituted an expert Group to find out the actual number of AIDS patients and to provide relief to the states most prone to this disease;
 - (b) if so, whether they have submitted their report in the matter;
 - (c) if so, the details of the criteria fixed in the report for the purpose;
 - (d) the names of district where special centres are proposed to be set up for treatment and prevention of this disease State-wise; and
 - (e) the details of the action plan of the Government to impart knowledge about AIDS to the persons and children affected by AIDS?
- THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Institute of Research in Medical Statistics and The National Institute of Health and Family Welfare routinely estimate the number of HIV/AIDS patients which is then reviewed by an Expert Committee. As per the

report of the Expert Committee during the year 2004, there are an estimated 5.134 million HIV infected in the country.

(c) The criteria adopted are based on the HIV prevalence rate reported during the annual round of sentinel surveillance among general antenatal mothers and high risk groups.

(d) Based on the annual round of sentinel surveillance, 111 districts have been identified as high risk districts as placed in enclosed Statement.

(e) Grants are provided to NGOs through State AIDS Control Societies, for setting up low cost Community Care Centers (10 bedded) for terminally ill AIDS persons and children. These centers provide a range of services that include peer education, counseling, nutritional care & support, nursing care, medicine for opportunistic infections, palliative care, etc. As on date 59 NGOs are implementing 63 Community Care Centers in the country. 812 Voluntary Counseling & Testing Centres (VCTCs) have been set up in almost all district hospitals in the country along with another 377 Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission (PPTCT) centres where pre-test and post test counseling is provided.

Statement

List of 111 High prev. districts (STD sites with Prev.>=5.0% & ANC sites with Prev.>-1%)

	2003		2004
	STD 03	STD 04	ANS 03
	1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh (19)			
Chittoor	—	31.2	0
East Godavari	24.8	16.4	—
Hyderabad	34.4	36	1
Khammam	10	16	—
Krishna	—	28.8	—
Prakasam	17.2	14.4	—
Visakhapatnam	29.6	35.6	—
Warangal	—	31.2	1.5
Karimnagar	—	5.6	—
Sangareddy	2	6	—
Guntur	—	—	3.75
Srikakulam	—	—	1
Ananthapur	—	—	—
Cuddapah	—	—	2.5
West Godavari	—	—	2.5
Nalgonda	—	—	1.5
Nellore	—	—	2.5
Nizamabad	—	—	1.25
Vijayanagaram	—	—	1.25

		1	2	3
Goa (2)	North Goa	11.29	12.04	0.25
	South Goa	15.18	19.51	0.75
Gujarat (4)	Surat	5.78	8.11	1
	Bhavnagar	6.7	5	—
	Godhara	6.5	6.56	—
	Surender Nagar	2.3	6.5	—
Karnataka (22)	Bangalore	10.4	12	1
	Belgaum	27.2	29.6	—
	Bellary	10	11.2	1.5
	Dharwad	—	15.2	—
	Gulbarga	17.2	24.4	1.25
	Mysore	9.3	12	—
	Bagalkot	—	—	2
	Bijapur	—	—	2.5
	Devengiri	—	—	1
	Gadag	—	—	1.5
	Channapatna	—	—	—
	Hubli	16	—	1.75
	Karwar	—	—	—
	Kolar	—	—	1.25
	Koppal	—	—	2.75
	Mandya	—	—	1.25
	Mangalore	3.2	—	1.25
	Raichur	—	—	1.5
	Tumkur	—	—	1.25
	Udupi	—	—	1.5
	Belgaum	—	—	3.75
	Mysore	—	—	0.75
Kerala (1)	Ernakulam	2.05	6.33	—
Madhya Pradesh (2)	Mandsore	—	—	3.25
	Rewa	—	—	0

		1	2	3
Maharashtra	Chandrapur	8.8	11.2	2.75
	Jalgaon	7.6	10.4	1.75
	Mumbai	—	23.75	—
	Nagpur	22	18.8	2.75
	Pune	8.4	16.4	2.5
	Sangli	15.6	32.8	4
	Aurangabad	14	5.6	0.25
	Latur	10	8.4	2
	Akola	8.8	8.8	0.75
	Ahmednagar	—	—	2.25
	Gadchiroli	—	—	0.5
	Hingoli	—	—	0.25
	Jalna	—	—	0.25
	Kolapur	—	—	2.5
	Latur	—	—	—
	Nanded	—	—	2.25
	Nasik	—	—	1.25
	Usmanabad	—	—	—
	Raigarh	—	—	0.5
	Satara	—	—	3
Sholapur	—	—	2	
Thane	14.4	—	4.5	
Vardha	—	—	0.25	
Yavatmal	—	—	2.25	
Manipur (7)	Churachandpur	18.4	8.4	5
	Imphal	7.6	8	1
	Thoubal	—	—	1
	Ukhrul	—	—	3
	Bishnupur	—	—	1.75
	Moreh	—	—	1.75
	Taminglong	—	—	0.75

		1	2	3
Mizoram (2)	Aizawal	6	—	0.75
	Champhai	—	—	3.5
Nagaland (5)	Kohima	0.97	—	—
	Mokokchung	—	—	0.25
	Mon	—	—	1.25
	Zunheboto	—	—	1.2
	Tuensang	—	—	4.25
Orissa (1)	Behrampur	6.8	—	0
	Bhubaneswar	0.4	6.4	0
Punjab (1)	Ludhiana	—	—	0
Pondicherry (1)	Pondicherry	—	11.73	—
Rajasthan (1)	Ajmer	6.42	10.46	—
Tamil Nadu (15)	Karur	8.4	13.2	1
	Tiruchirappalli	21.6	20.4	—
	Tirunelveli	34	14	1.75
	Chennai	7.2	8	0
	Ramanathapuram	5.2	5.2	—
	Kanchipuram	—	6	0.25
	Salem	11.6	6	—
	Coimbatore	9.2	8.4	0.25
	Madurai	20.8	30.4	0.75
	Thanjavur	—	14.8	—
	Namakkal	—	—	5.75
	Perumbadur	—	—	0.5
	Nagarcoil	—	—	1.9
	Dharmapuri	—	—	—
	Theni	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh (2)	Banda	—	—	0
	Etawa	—	—	0
West Bengal (2)	Kolkata	9.6	19.74	0.5
	Durgapur	—	—	0.5

Special Facilities to NRI Youths

48. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is running any programme for NRI youths to make them more acquainted with India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide some special facilities to NRI youths; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the Internship Programme for the Diaspora Youth (IPDY), overseas Indian youth in the age group 18-25 are given an opportunity to spend three weeks in India to interact with a cross-section of Governmental, private and non-Governmental organizations in various development sectors as also visit tourist sites and meet common people. Interns bear the cost of international travel. The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs bears the cost of boarding, lodging and internal travel. Partner States provides local hospitality.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) IPDY is being consolidated and expanded as a regular scheme of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs to cover at least three to four batches of interns every year.

Development of Jodhpur City

49. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the plan chalked out to develop Jodhpur City of Rajasthan;

(b) whether there is any plan to waive off the loans for the works being undertaken by the Asian Development Bank;

(c) if so, the time by when the said loans are likely to be waived off; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project (Phase-I) covering six cities of Rajasthan including Jodhpur is under implementation with loan assistance from Asian Development Bank. The loan agreement was signed in 1999. Main components and estimated cost of the project for Jodhpur city are as follows:—

	(Rs. in crores)
Water supply rehabilitation and expansion	25.00
Urban environmental improvements	121.34
Urban transportation and Management	33.50
Community Awareness and Participation Programme	39.20
Capacity Building	30.20
Total	249.24

In addition, Jodhpur is also covered under central sector scheme of Solid Waste Management & Drainage for 10 selected towns having airfields of Indian Air Force. A detailed project proposal for Jodhpur was approved at a cost of Rs. 17.35 crore in December, 2004 to provide appropriate storage, collection, transportation, processing and disposal facilities for management of municipal solid waste in Jodhpur. The scheme is likely to be completed by end of 2005-06.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

[English]

Tele-Density in 10th Plan

50. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the tele-density achieved in the country so far and the target set for its improvement during the Tenth Plan, State-wise;

(b) the details of the inaccessible areas of Assam where telephone services are yet to be provided;

(c) the time by which and the manner in which these areas are proposed to be connected;

(d) whether the National Highways within Assam have been fully covered with mobile connectivity as per the National Policy;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the time by which and the manner in which these are likely to be connected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) The 10th Plan (2002-07) target for tele-density fixed was 9.9 and a teledensity of 10.24 has already been achieved as on 30.9.2005 (latest available).

(b) and (c) In Assam, overall 279 inaccessible villages of two hilly districts *i.e.* Krabi Anglong and N.C. Hills are planned to be provided with Digital Satellite Phone Terminals (DSPTs) by 10th November 2007.

(d) to (g) The National Highways (NH-37, NH-31, NH-39, NH-44, NH-53, NH-54 upto Lumding) and (NH-52, NH-36, NH-38 upto Ledo) have been covered with mobile connectivity. It is proposed to cover 90% of all the highways by March 2006 and the remaining 10% patches is proposed to be covered by March 2007.

Medical Devices

51. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to bring a large number of unregulated medical devices under the purview of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act;

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

(c) whether this would ensure import of quality devices like stents which are being increasingly used to treat heart patients;

(d) whether the CAG of India does not regulate import of these products; and

(e) if so, the time by which the Government is likely to take a decision to regulate sale of medical devices?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) and (b) The Government of India has notified the following Medical Devices under the purview of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 for exercising control over their quality.

1. Cardiac Stents.
2. Drug Eluting Stents.
3. Catheters.
4. Intra Ocular Lenses.
5. I.V. Cannula.
6. Bone Cements.
7. Heart Valves.
8. Scalp Vein Set.
9. Orthopedic Implants.
10. Internal Prosthetic replacements.

(c) The provisions under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act will ensure that devices imported and marketed in the country are of standard quality.

(d) Control over the quality of these devices will be exercised by the licensing authorities authorized under the said Act and not by CAG.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Allotment of Land to Educational Institutions

52. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Land and Development Office of the Union Government has received applications/proposals regarding allocation of land particularly from educational institutions and social organizations located at Maharaja Ranjit Singh Road, New Delhi during the last five years till date;

(b) if so, the dates on which these applications/ proposals were received by them and their present status;

(c) whether the Land and Development Office of the Union Government has allocated land to the schools registered as societies since 1978;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the time by when these schools are likely to be allocated land;

(f) whether the then Union Minister of Urban Development had laid the Foundation of the schools registered as societies since 1978 under said office in Maharaja Ranjit Singh Road, New Delhi on May 3, 1999; and

(g) if so, the details thereof, school-wise and location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Only one application was received from

educational and social organizations located at Maharaja Ranjit Singh Road, New Delhi. The application was received on 6.6.96 from Asian Arts & Cultural Society, Maharaja Ranjit Singh Road, New Delhi for allotment/ regularization of land unauthorizedly occupied by them. Since the land requested by the Asian Arts & Cultural Society had already been allotted to the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi for expansion of Maulana Azad Medical College, Irwin Hospital, G.B. Pant Hospital and Guru Nanak Eye Hospital, the request of the Society could not be considered. The Society was, accordingly, asked to vacate the land vide letter dated 14.08.2001.

(c) and (d) Details of allotment to schools are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) and (g) The Asian Arts Public School furnished an Invitation Card with one of their representations intimating laying of foundation stone of Asian Arts Public School on 03.05.99 by the then Urban Development Minister Shri Ram Jethmalani.

Statement

List of Allotment made to Schools from 1978 Onwards

1.	Nav Hind Education Society (Ram Dulari Charitable Trust) Rohtak Road	28.03.78
2.	Manav Sthali Middle School, New Rajinder Nagar	06.07.78
3.	Patel Education Society (Springdales School Dhaula Kuan)	29.06.78
4.	Convent of Jesuss & Marry, Bangla Saheb	04.08.80
5.	J.D. Tytler School, New Rajinder Nagar	09.05.80
6.	Birla Academy of Art & Culture, M.B. Road	14.10.81
7.	Ram Kishan & Sons Charitable Trust, Lodhi Road	12.06.81
8.	Maratha Mitra Mandal, Jhandewalan	21.09.82
9.	Khalsa Education Society, Sarojini Nagar	19.03.83
10.	Delhi Catholic Archdiocese, Sector-2, R.K. Puram	15.12.83
11.	Samarth Shiksha Samiti, Nehru Nagar	22.12.84

12.	Guru Harkishan Public School, Purana Quila Road	27.02.86
13.	Moti Bagh Mutual Aid Education Society, Moti Bagh	04.06.86
14.	St. John's Education Society, Lodhi Estate	04.12.86
15.	Public Montessori School, Timarpur	15.11.89
16.	Jain Happy School, Mandir Marg	18.07.90
17.	Vidya Ed. Society, DIZ Area	25.07.90
18.	Rai Sinha School, C.R. Park	22.09.92
19.	Mohyal Education Society, R.K. Puram	23.12.92
20.	Chinmaya Vidyalaya, Vasant Vihar	22.03.93
21.	South Delhi Ed. Society, Mohamadpur	07.06.93
22.	Civil Services Society, Chanakya Puri	21.06.95
23.	Dashmesh Khalsa Ed. Society, Malviya Nagar	22.04.96
24.	Andhra Education Society, Pushp Vihar	09.12.97
25.	DAV Nursery School, Mandir Marg	16.12.99
26.	Bengali Educational & Cultural Association, Minto Rd.	22.01.01
27.	Samartha Shiksha Samiti, Amar Colony	14.02.00
28.	Tamanna Special School, Vasant Vihar	18.04.00
29.	Shiv Niketan Ed. Society, DIZ Area	19.04.00
30.	I.P. Girls Hr. Secondary School, M.B. Road	15.06.00
31.	Samartha Shiksha Samiti, M.B. Road	13.03.01
32.	Samartha Shiksha Samiti, Vasant Vihar	17.04.01
33.	Samartha Shiksha Samiti, Aram Bagh	17.04.01
34.	Delhi Public School, M.B. Road, Sector-V	27.06.01
35.	Mata Amritanandamayi Math, M.B. Road, Sector-4	30.07.01
36.	Vaish Aggarwal Educational Society, M.B. Road, Sec.-6	14.08.01
37.	Gujarat Public School, DIZ Area	10.04.01
38.	Mukherjee Public School Sarojini Nagar	19.10.01
39.	Delhi Public School, Lodhi Road	19.06.02
40.	Delhi Public School, R.K. Puram, Sector-10	22.07.02
41.	Samartha Shiksha Samiti, Shivalik	11.01.02

Bilateral Ties with Afghanistan

53. SHRI SHISHUPAL N. PATLE:
SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI:
PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:
SHRI MUNSHI RAM:
SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHAWAHA:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister visited Afghanistan recently;

(b) if so, the details of the agreements reached between the two countries;

(c) whether Afghanistan has given permission for the promotion of Indian goods there;

(d) whether the Government has provided financial assistance to Afghanistan;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government proposes to provide assistance to that country to counter terrorism and for security related works; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh paid a state visit to Kabul on August 28-29, 2005. During the visit, three documents were signed between Government of India and Afghanistan. These were: (i) an MoU and Small Development Projects, (ii) an Agreement on Cooperation in the field of Healthcare and Medicinal Science, (iii) an MoU on Cooperation in the field of Agricultural Research and Education. A Joint Press Statement was released during the visit.

(c) Yes.

(d) and (e) Yes, Government of India has provided financial assistance to Afghanistan and India's present financial commitment towards reconstruction effort in Afghanistan so far is over US \$ 550 million. We are carrying out projects in virtually all parts of Afghanistan in partnership with the Afghan Government. India has undertaken projects in a wide range of sectors, including

hydro-electricity, road construction, agriculture, industry, telecommunications, information & broadcasting, education and health, which were identified by the Afghan Government as priority areas for development.

(f) and (g) Yes, in the Joint Statement of August 28, 2005, the Prime Minister of India and the President of Afghanistan condemned global terrorism as a threat to democracy and declared that there can be no compromise with those who resort to terrorism. They reiterated their commitment to work together to ensure that Afghanistan would never again become a safe heaven for terrorism and extremism.

[English]

Non-Availability of Postal Stamps

54. SHRI M. APPADURAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether postal stamps are not available in many post offices in the country particularly in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) No, Sir. There is no shortage of postal stamps in the post offices in the country particularly in Tamil Nadu.

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

Committee on Royalty of Coal

55. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the special committee constituted by the Government on revision of royalty on coal has submitted its reports;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the Government is likely to take a decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The tenure of the Committee is upto 31st December, 2005. The Committee has been holding consultations with the stakeholders concerned. Only on submission of report by the Committee, the Govt. would be able to take a view in the matter.

[Translation]

Procurement of Medical Equipments

56. SHRI BHUVANESWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether equipments which were to be purchased by the Safdarjung Hospital years ago could not be purchased inspite of availability of funds;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the policy framed by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether any persons have been found guilty in the internal audit of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof;

(e) the action taken against the persons found guilty in the said audit;

(f) whether the Government has evolved any scheme to conduct internal audit of all the Central Government Hospitals of the National Capital Region; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) and (b) Purchase of costly equipments including imported equipments for the Central Government hospitals is done after following all codal formalities as laid down in the rules. In case of the Safdarjung Hospital, after following all codal formalities, orders were placed for the procurement of MRI (Rs. 6.24 crores), Cobalt Therapy Machine (Unit-1) (Rs. 2.10 crores), Cobalt Therapy Machine (Unit-II) (Rs. 2.20 crores), Brachy Therapy (Rs. 1.00 crore) and Back Alert 3-D System (Rs. 0.28 crores) during the year 2004-05. Out of these Back Alert 3-D system was installed in the Hospital in March, 2005.

Cobalt Therapy Machine (Unit-I) was in the process of being installed. Procurement process for remaining costly equipment however could not be completed during that financial year due to procedural delays. As the financial year ended on 31.03.05, funds kept for these equipments could not be utilized and as such, Safdarjung Hospital had to surrender Rs. 12.07 crores last year. In such cases, procurement process is continued into the next year.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. As a result of internal Audit, two persons were found guilty. One of them had already retired and as such case against him was closed while the other person was awarded penalty of Censure in consultation with Central Vigilance Commission.

(f) and (g) There is an Internal Audit team in the Office of Chief Controller of Accounts in the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare which conducts the Internal Accounts Audit of the Central Government Hospitals in Delhi.

[English]

Creation of Single Energy Regulation

57. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has recommended creation of a single energy regulation for all energy sectors;

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

(c) the action of the Government on the said recommendation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Planning for Increasing Agricultural Production

58. SHRI JUAL ORAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has asked the State Governments to prepare advance planning to increase production in the agricultural sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any State has proposed its advance plan with a view to increase agricultural production during 2005-2006 or 2006-2007; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) to (d) Information is being collected.

Amendment of Post Graduate Regulation, 2002

59. DR. K.S. MANOJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government doctors serving in the rural areas are not getting admission to Post Graduate Courses as a result of the implementation of Post Graduate Regulation, 2002;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to consider the amendment of the said Regulation;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (d) As per the information received from some of the States, Government Doctors serving in rural areas are not getting admission to Post Graduate courses due to the minimum percentage of marks to be obtained in Common Entrance Test as prescribed in Post Graduate Medical Regulations, 2000. The matter regarding reduction of minimum marks for admission of In-service Doctors to Post Graduate courses is under consideration in consultation with Medical Council of India.

Interconnection Network Issue

60. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has failed to resolve the interconnection network issue between the operators in the country;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has stated that the issue relating to regulation of interconnection is *sub-judice* at present.

(c) All Operators are expected to provide interconnection facilities to one another within the framework of Interconnection Agreement between the Operators. Further, the matter is *sub-judice* at present.

Norms for Central Assistance under AUWSP

61. SHRI DEVIDAS PINGLE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of towns for which various State Governments including Maharashtra have sent proposals under the Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) during each of the last three years and current year, State-wise;

(b) the towns for which proposals have been sanctioned alongwith the amount contributed by the Union Government during the said period;

(c) the norms for Central assistance under the original 1995 scheme;

(d) whether the Union Government has received any request from Maharashtra and other States for change in the said norms; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) Out of 647 proposals received from various State Governments including Maharashtra under AUWSP, 584 proposals have been sanctioned and 63 proposals have been returned to the State Governments. The details of such proposals relating to the towns covered and the amounts contributed by the Union Government for each town during the last 3 years are given in the enclosed Statement I & II respectively. No fresh proposal has been sanctioned during the current financial year.

(c) The Guidelines for the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme provide for Central assistance to the State Governments to the extent

of 50% of the project cost for implementation of water supply schemes in small towns with a population less than 20,000 as per 1991 Census.

(d) and (e) The details of suggestions received from Maharashtra and other States for change of norms are given in the enclosed Statement III. After due consideration of the suggestions received from the State

Governments, it is proposed to launch a new scheme *viz.* Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) to provide reform-linked assistance for infrastructure facilities including water supply for small and medium towns not covered under Jawahar Lal National Urban Renewal Mission. The new scheme will subsume the existing scheme of AUWSP.

Statement I

As on 17.11.2005

*Ministry of Urban Development, Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP)
Projects received from 2002-03 to Till Date*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Projects Sanctioned	Projects returned to States	Total (Col. 3+Col. 4)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35	1	36
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	2
3.	Assam	9	1	10
4.	Bihar	21	—	21
5.	Chattisgarh	15	5	20
6.	Goa	0	1	1
7.	Gujarat	45	7	52
8.	Haryana	13	0	13
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6	—	6
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	11	15	26
11.	Jharkhand	7	2	9
12.	Karnataka	16	—	16
13.	Kerala	8	2	10
14.	Madhya Pradesh	64	4	68
15.	Maharashtra	17	4	21
16.	Manipur	10	—	10
17.	Meghalaya	0	—	—
18.	Mizoram	1	3	4

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Nagaland	0	1	1
20.	Orissa	15	—	15
21.	Punjab	7	2	9
22.	Rajasthan	31	4	35
23.	Sikkim	1	1	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	57	1	58
25.	Tripura	6	1	7
26.	Uttar Pradesh	164	6	170
27.	Uttaranchal	11	—	11
28.	West Bengal	13	1	14
Total		584	63	647

Statement II

State: ANDHRA PRADESH

*Status of projects received from 2002-03 to till date**A. Project Sanctioned*

							(Rs. lakh)
Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Sanctioned Date Month/Yr.	Project Cost	Central share	Central share released	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	Asifabad	Adilabad	September, 2003	190.28	95.14	95.14	
2.	Mothugudem	Khammam	September, 2003	37.24	18.62	18.62	
3.	Lakshettipet	Adilabad	October, 2003	161.84	80.92	80.92	
4.	Kothapally Haveli	Karimnagar	October, 2003	208.85	104.43	104.43	
5.	Vemulawada	Karimnagar	January, 2004	334.64	167.32	167.32	
6.	Bhattiprolu	Guntur	January, 2004	121.93	60.97	60.97	
7.	Kaikalur	Krishna	January, 2004	213.89	106.95	106.95	
8.	Renigunta	Chittoor	January, 2004	151.72	75.86	75.86	
9.	Pirangipuram	Guntur	January, 2004	232.48	116.24	116.24	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Kankipadu	Krishna	January, 2004	90.90	45.45	45.45
11.	Ghatkesar	Ranga Reddy	January, 2004	460.71	230.36	230.36
12.	Nagarkurnool	Mahboobnagar	February, 2004	248.18	124.09	124.09
13.	Kollapur	Mahboobnagar	February, 2004	195.07	97.54	97.54
14.	Singarayakonda	Prakasam	March, 2004	197.53	98.77	98.77
15.	Cumbum	Prakasam	March, 2004	26.19	13.10	13.10
16.	Sompeta	Srikakulam	January, 2005	59.5	29.77	14.88
17.	Pendurthy	Vishakhapatnam	January, 2005	270.27	135.14	67.57
18.	Rampachodavaram	East Godavari	January, 2005	67.83	33.92	16.96
19.	Bandarulanka	East Godavari	January, 2005	286.07	143.04	71.52
20.	Bapulapadu	Krishna	January, 2005	304.83	152.42	76.21
21.	Kamalapuram	Kadapa	January, 2005	72.70	36.35	18.18
22.	Domakal	Warangal	January, 2005	376.77	188.39	94.19
23.	Badvel	Kadapa	January, 2005	71.73	35.87	17.93
24.	Veparala	Kadapa	January, 2005	57.70	28.85	14.43
25.	Nagireddypalli	Kadapa	January, 2005	54.60	27.3	13.65
26.	Machavaram	East Godavari	January, 2005	269.77	134.89	67.44
27.	Rezole	East Godavari	January, 2005	130.53	65.27	32.63
28.	Bugganipally	Kumool	January, 2005	112.52	56.26	28.13
29.	Kondapatem-Sriramnagar	Vizinagram	February, 2005	334.22	167.11	83.56
30.	Rajam	Srikakulam	February, 2005	566.37	283.19	141.59
31.	Madugula	Vishakhapatnam	February, 2005	194.02	97.01	48.51
32.	Gannavaram	Krishna	February, 2005	356.64	178.32	89.16
33.	Shankerampet	Medak	February, 2005	348.24	174.12	87.06
34.	Nellimaria	Vizianagram	February, 2005	113.28	56.64	28.82
35.	Srisailem	Mahaboobnagar	February, 2005	169.87	84.94	42.47
				7088.94	3544.47	2490.10

B. Projects returned to State

Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Project cost
1.	Kosigi	Mahboobnagar	1800.00

State : ARUNACHAL PRADESH

*Status of projects received from 2002-03 to till date***A. Project Sanctioned**

(Rs. lakh)						
Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Sanctioned Date Mon/Yr.	Project Cost	Central share	Central share released
1.	Hapoli (Ziro)	Lower Subar	Feb., 2004	496.62	248.31	237.42

B. Projects returned to State

Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Project cost
1.	Deomali	Tirap	1498.00

State: ASSAM

*Status of projects received from 2002-03 to till date***A. Project Sanctioned**

(Rs. Lakh)						
Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Sanctioned Date Month/Yr.	Project Cost	Central share	Central share released
1.	Nalbari	Nalbari	May, 2002	734.94	367.47	367.47
2.	Bijni	Bongaigaon	May, 2002	264.84	132.42	132.42
3.	Pathsala	Barpeta	March, 2004	281.86	140.93	70.46
4.	Amguri	Sibsagar	March, 2004	342.52	171.26	85.63
5.	Abhaypuri	Bongaigaon	March, 2004	570.84	285.42	142.71
6.	Dhekiajuli	Tezpur	March, 2004	623.72	311.86	155.93
7.	Chabua	Dibrugarh	Feb., 2005	313.47	156.74	39.18
8.	Howly	Barpeta	Feb., 2005	650.45	325.23	81.30
9.	Makum	Tinsukia	Feb., 2005	530.78	265.39	66.34
Total				4313.42	2156.71	1141.44

B. Projects returned to State

Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Project cost
1.	North Guwahati	Kamrup	2114.95

State: BIHAR

*Status of projects received from 2002-03 to till date***A. Projects Sanctioned**

						(Rs. lakhs)
Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Sanctioned Date Month/Yr.	Project Cost	Central share	Central share released
1.	Janipur	Patna	February, 2003	70.69	35.35	35.35
2.	Mirganj	Gopalganj	May, 2003	160.14	80.07	80.07
3.	Chanpatia	Champanan	May, 2003	123.77	61.89	61.89
4.	Kanti	Muzaffarpur	May, 2003	291.93	145.97	145.97
5.	Piro	Bhojpur	May, 2003	185.92	92.96	92.96
6.	Khushrupur	Patna	May, 2003	126.75	63.38	63.38
7.	Behia	Bhojpur	May, 2003	178.68	89.34	89.34
8.	Balsinghsarai	Samastipur	May, 2003	124.00	62.00	62.00
9.	Silao	Nalanda	Dec., 2003	198.36	99.18	99.18
10.	Gazipur	Munger	February, 2004	88.80	44.40	44.40
11.	Kahalgaon	Kahalgaon	March, 2004	194.04	97.02	97.02
12.	Shahpur	Bhojpur	September, 2004	183.72	91.86	45.93
13.	Bariyarpur	Munger	September, 2004	172.33	86.17	43.08
14.	Manihari	Katihar	September, 2004	271.74	135.87	67.94
15.	Thakurganj	Kishanganj	September, 2004	167.80	83.90	41.95
16.	Koilwar	Bhojpur	September, 2004	187.5	93.75	46.88
17.	Tekari	Gaya	September, 2004	217.94	108.97	54.49
18.	Asarganj	Munger	September, 2004	78.86	39.43	19.715
19.	Mairwa	Saran	February, 2005	199.72	99.86	49.93
20.	Ghoghardiha	Madhubani	February, 2005	155.52	77.76	38.88
21.	Jaynagar	Madhubani	February, 2005	124.00	62.00	31.00
				3502.21	1751.11	1311.32

B. Projects returned to State

Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Project cost
	Nil	Nil	Nil

State: CHHATTISGARH

*Status of projects received from 2002-03 to till date***A. Projects Sanctioned**

							(Rs. lakh)
Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Sanctioned Date Month/Yr.	Project Cost	Central share	Central share released	
1.	Arang	Raipur	August, 2002	132.32	66.16	66.16	
2.	Dharamjaigarh	Rajgarh	November, 2002	53.72	26.86	26.86	
3.	Bodari-Chakkarbhata	Bilaspur	November, 2002	55.00	27.50	27.50	
4.	Naya Baradwara	Janjigir-Champa	November, 2002	51.50	25.75	25.75	
5.	Baloda-Bazar	Raipur	November, 2002	97.00	48.50	48.50	
6.	Takhatpur	Bilaspur	December, 2002	84.43	42.22	42.22	
7.	Simga	Raipur	January, 2003	84.46	42.23	42.23	
8.	Khairagarh	Rajnandgaon	March, 2003	116.38	58.19	58.19	
9.	Ramanuj Ganj	Sarguja	January, 2004	148.28	74.14	74.14	
10.	Surajpur	Sarguja	January, 2004	165.29	82.65	82.65	
11.	Jashpur Nagar	Jashpur	February, 2004	108.79	54.40	54.40	
12.	Chuikhadan	Rajnandgaon	February, 2004	64.70	32.35	32.35	
13.	Saraipali	Mahasamund	February, 2004	105.13	52.57	52.57	
14.	Dhamdha	Durg	February, 2004	84.49	42.25	42.25	
15.	Dantewara	Dantewara	January, 2005	127.17	63.59	31.79	
Total				1478.66	739.33	707.54	

B. Projects returned to State

Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Project cost
1.	Kharsiya	Rajgarh	143.81
2.	Bilha	Bilaspur	42.19
3.	Sitapur	Sarguja	120.90
4.	Bade Bachel	Dantewara	96.59
5.	Charcha Shivpur	Korea	74.40
			477.890

State : GOA

*Status of projects received from 2002-03 to till date***A. Projects Sanctioned**

							(Rs. lakh)
Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Sanctioned Date Month/Yr.	Project Cost	Central share	Central share released	
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	

B. Projects returned to State

Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Project cost
1.	Concolim	South Goa	551.18

State: GUJARAT

*Status of projects received from 2002-03 to till date***A. Projects Sanctioned**

							(Rs. lakh)
Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Sanctioned Date Month/Yr.	Project Cost	Central share	Central share released	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	Lalpur	Jamnagar	July, 2002	30.28	15.14	15.14	
2.	Padadhari	Rajkot	July, 2002	170.85	85.43	85.43	
3.	Chotila	Surendranagar	August, 2002	81.84	40.92	40.92	
4.	Ranpur	Ahmedabad	August, 2002	43.97	21.99	21.99	
5.	Mandal	Ahmedabad	August, 2002	77.37	38.69	38.69	
6.	Waghai	Dangs	Sept., 2002	54.63	27.32	27.32	
7.	Bodell	Vadodara	Sept., 2002	59.38	29.69	29.69	
8.	Harij	Patan	Oct., 2002	93.04	46.52	46.52	
9.	Chanasma	Patan	Oct., 2002	79.67	39.84	39.84	
10.	Delvada	Junagarh	January, 2003	124.14	62.07	62.07	
11.	Ambaji	Banaskantha	January, 2003	395.81	197.91	197.91	
12.	Kanodar	Banaskantha	January, 2003	140.19	70.10	70.10	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Chhapi	Banaskantha	January, 2003	106.60	53.30	53.30
14.	Vinchhiya	Rajkot	January, 2003	44.27	22.14	22.14
15.	Jetalsar	Rajkot	January, 2003	44.88	22.44	22.44
16.	Digvijaygram	Jamnagar	January, 2003	118.71	59.36	59.36
17.	Sikka	Jamnagar	January, 2003	196.03	98.02	98.02
18.	Vartej	Bjavnagar	Kamiaru, 2003	66.09	33.05	33.05
19.	Shivrajpur	Panchmahal	January, 2003	37.08	18.54	18.54
20.	Songadh	Bhavnagar	January, 2003	40.84	20.42	20.42
21.	Singarva	Ahmedabad	February, 2003	103.70	51.85	51.85
22.	Talala	Junagadh	February, 2003	199.21	99.61	99.61
23.	Nandej	Ahmedabad	Dec., 2003	69.86	34.93	34.93
24.	Vaso	Kheda	January, 2004	103.72	51.86	51.86
25.	Kathial	Kheda	January, 2004	98.86	49.43	49.43
26.	Pali	Kheda	January, 2004	178.35	89.18	89.18
27.	Malpur	Sabarkantha	December, 2004	79.13	39.57	19.78
28.	Katpar	Bhavnagar	December, 2004	59.60	29.80	14.90
29.	Jafrabad	Amreli	December, 2004	503.97	251.99	125.99
30.	Vansada	Navsari	December, 2004	126.75	63.38	63.38
31.	Saribujrang	Navsari	December, 2004	55.46	27.73	13.87
32.	Pavijetpur	Vadodara	December, 2004	68.80	34.40	34.40
33.	Umrالا	Bhavnagar	December, 2004	53.41	26.71	13.35
34.	Gariadhar	Bhavnagar	December, 2004	515.67	257.84	128.92
35.	Meghraj	Sabarkantha	December, 2004	146.64	73.32	36.66
36.	Devsar	Navsari	December, 2004	126.20	63.10	31.55
37.	Umargam	Valsad	December, 2004	31.19	15.60	7.80
38.	Mahuvar	Navsari	December, 2004	66.65	33.33	16.66
39.	Lakhtar	Surendranagar	December, 2004	110.00	55.00	27.50
40.	Patdi	Surendranagar	January, 2005	291.24	145.62	145.62
41.	Talaja	Bhavnagar	January, 2005	236.42	118.21	59.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
42.	Tharad	Banaskantha	January, 2005	123.00	61.50	30.75
43.	Kharagoda	Surendranagar	January, 2005	206.37	103.19	103.19
44.	Becharaji	Mehsana	January, 2005	158.19	79.10	79.10
45.	Tankara	Rajkot	February, 2005	61.90	30.95	15.48
Total				5779.96	2889.98	2347.67

B. Projects returned to State

Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Project cost
1.	Vastrapur	Ahmedabad	251.62
2.	Sarkhej	Ahmedabad	456.35
3.	Makarba	Ahmedabad	603.21
4.	Sola	Ahmedabad	622.41
5.	Thaltej	Ahmedabad	1219.7
6.	Joshiपुरa	Junagarh	527.75
7.	Motera	Ahmedabad	767.71
			4448.75

State: HARYANA

*Status of projects received from 2002-03 to till date***A. Projects Sanctioned**

							(Rs. lakh)
Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Sanctioned Date Month/Yr.	Project Cost	Central share	Central share released	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	Punhana	Gurgaon	June, 2002	165.25	82.63	82.63	
2.	Hasanpur	Faridabad	July, 2002	147.05	73.53	73.53	
3.	Kalayāt	Kaithal	Sept., 2003	544.18	272.09	272.09	
4.	Ladwa	Kurukshetra	March, 2003	325.53	162.77	162.77	
5.	Buria	Yamuna Nagar	May, 2003	159.00	79.50	79.50	
6.	Hathin	Fatehabad	May, 2003	212.28	106.14	106.14	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Bawal	Rewari	March, 2004	352.40	176.20	176.20
8.	Ateli	Mohindergarh	March, 2004	231.00	115.50	115.50
9.	Jakhal	Fatehabad	March, 2004	165.00	82.50	82.50
10.	Radaur	Yamuna Nagar	January, 2005	161.56	80.78	40.39
11.	Chachrauli	Yamuna Nagar	January, 2005	172.18	86.09	43.04
12.	Tarori	Karnal	January, 2005	451.54	225.77	112.88
13.	Nilokheri	Karnal	January, 2005	267.19	133.60	66.80
Total				3354.16	1677.08	1413.95

B. Projects returned to State

Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Project cost
	Nil	Nil	Nil

State: HIMACHAL PRADESH

*Status of projects received from 2002-03 to till date***A. Projects sanctioned**

(Rs. lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Sanctioned Date Month/Yr.	Project Cost	Central share	Central share released
1.	Theog	Shimla	Jan., 2004	252.11	126.06	126.06
2.	Paonta Sahib	Sirmour	March, 2004	235.20	117.60	117.60
3.	Narkanda	Shimla	Jan., 2005	58.98	29.49	29.50
4.	Bhota	Hamirpur	Jan., 2005	93.39	46.70	35.01
5.	Bhuntar	Kullu	Jan., 2005	256.41	128.21	64.10
6.	Talai	Bilaspur	Feb., 2005	68.09	34.05	35.53
Total				964.18	482.09	397.80

B. Projects returned to State

Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Project cost	Remarks
	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

State: JAMMU AND KASHMIR

*Status of projects received from 2002-03 to till date***A. Projects Sanctioned**

						(Rs. lakh)
Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Sanctioned Date Month/Yr.	Project Cost	Central share	Central share released
1.	Katra	Udhampur	March, 2004	867.80	433.90	433.90
2.	Kulgam	Anantnag	December, 2004	613.30	306.65	153.33
3.	Kupwara	Kupwara	December, 2004	733.24	366.62	183.31
4.	Thana Mandi	Rajouri	December, 2004	177.91	88.96	44.48
5.	Ganderbal	Srinagar	December, 2004	394.84	197.42	98.71
6.	Achabal	Anantnag	January, 2005	390.86	195.43	97.72
7.	Akhnoor	Jammu	January, 2005	281.60	140.80	70.40
8.	Lakhanpur	Kathua	January, 2005	147.64	73.82	36.91
9.	Nagari Parole	Kathua	January, 2005	255.10	127.55	63.78
10.	Nowshera	Rajauri	January, 2005	346.50	173.25	86.62
11.	Poonch	Poonch	January, 2005	585.96	292.98	146.49
Total				4794.75	2397.38	1415.83

B. Projects returned to State

Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Project cost
1	2	3	4
1.	RS Pura	Jammu	358.25
2.	Tral	Pulwama	515.00
3.	Beerwah	Budgam	674.29
4.	Awantipora	Pulwama	361.00
5.	Hajin	Baramula	354.92
6.	Khan Sahib	Budgam	290.00
7.	Bishnah	Jammu	275.00

1	2	3	4
8.	Kishtwar	Doda	1331.00
9.	Reasi	Udhampur	445.00
10.	Vijaypur	Jammu	235.00
11.	Arnia	Jammu	154.97
12.	Bari-Brahmana	Jammu	315.20
13.	Rajouri	Rajouri	1075.00
14.	Doda	Doda	954.65
15.	Bhaderwah	Doda	416.00
			7755.28

State: JHARKHAND

*Status of projects received from 2002-03 to till date***A. Projects Sanctioned**

(Rs. lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Sanctioned Date Month/Yr.	Project Cost	Central share	Central share released
1.	Dugdha	Bokaro	January, 2005	215.63	107.82	53.91
2.	Hussainabad	Daltonganj	January, 2005	277.45	138.73	69.36
3.	Manoharpur	Paschim Singhbhum	January, 2005	152.00	76.00	38.00
4.	Basukinath	Dumka	January, 2005	553.77	276.89	138.44
5.	Meru	Hazaribagh	January, 2005	72.85	36.43	18.21
6.	Panchet	Dhanbad	March, 2005	279.63	139.82	69.90
7.	Baliarpur	Dhanbad	March, 2005	192.82	96.41	30.11
Total				1744.15	872.08	417.93

B. Projects returned to State

Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Project cost
1.	Galpharbari	Dhanbad	330.13
2.	Chandrapura	Bokaro	149.75
			479.88

State: KARNATAKA

*Status of projects received from 2002-03 to till date***A. Projects Sanctioned**

						(Rs. lakh)
Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Sanctioned Date Month/Yr.	Project Cost	Central share	Central share released
1.	Pavagada	Tumkur	Dec., 2002	872.92	436.46	436.46
2.	Gudibande	Kolar	Dec., 2002	598.34	299.17	299.17
3.	Mudgal	Raichur	Dec., 2002	677.05	338.53	338.53
4.	Yellapur	Uttar Kannad	Jan., 2003	981.67	490.84	490.84
5.	Jagalur	Davanagere	November, 2003	886.96	443.48	221.74
6.	Holalkere	Chitradurga	December, 2003	462.45	231.23	115.61
7.	Naregal	Gadag	August, 2004	111.70	55.85	27.93
8.	Pandavapura	Mandya	August, 2004	196.86	98.43	24.61
9.	Shiralakoppa	Shimoga	August, 2004	592.70	296.35	74.08
10.	N.R. Pura	Chikamangalur	December, 2004	508.84	254.42	127.21
11.	Yelandur	Chamarajanagar	December, 2004	230.87	115.44	57.72
12.	Chittapur	Gulbarga	December, 2004	708.60	354.30	177.15
13.	Somwarapet	Coorg	December, 2004	183.84	91.92	45.96
14.	Aurad	Bidar	January, 2005	240.47	120.24	60.12
15.	Koratagere	Tumkur	Feb., 2005	1162.85	581.43	290.71
16.	Sakleshpura	Hassan	Feb., 2005	700.98	350.49	175.25
Total				9117.10	4558.55	2963.07

B. Projects returned to State

Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Project cost
	Nil	Nil	Nil

State : KERALA

*Status of projects received from 2002-03 to till date***A. Projects Sanctioned**

							(Rs. lakh)
Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Sanctioned Date Month/Yr.	Project Cost	Central share	Central share released	
1.	Kolazhi	Thrissur	November, 2002	158.35	79.18	79.18	
2.	Kottur	Thrissur	November, 2002	212.76	106.38	106.38	
3.	Pottore	Thrissur	November, 2002	123.71	61.86	61.86	
4.	Manjeshwaram	Kasargod	March, 2003	206.78	103.39	103.39	
5.	Chellakara	Thrissur	March, 2003	371.24	185.62	185.62	
6.	Pattiam	Kannur	November, 2004	779.05	389.53	97.381	
7.	Kottayam	Kannur	November, 2004	484.85	242.43	60.606	
8.	Vedakkekara	Ernakulam	December, 04	294.23	147.12	73.558	
Ttoal				2630.97	115.49	767.98	

B. Projects returned to State

Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Project cost
1.	Thiruvangulam	Ernakulam	300.00
2.	Kedamangalam	Ernakulam	155.00
			455.00

State : MADHYA PRADESH

*Status of projects received from 2002-03 to till date***A. Projects Sanctioned**

							(Rs. Lakh)
Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Sanctioned Date Mon/Yr.	Project Cost	Central share	Central share released	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	Berasia	Bhopal	May, 2002	50.54	25.27	25.27	
2.	Pandhana	Khandwa	Aug., 2002	65.75	32.88	32.88	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Bagli	Dewas	Sept., 2002	51.00	25.50	25.50
4.	Bhaurasa	Dewas	Sept., 2002	66.11	33.06	33.06
5.	Khargapur	Tikamgarh	Oct., 2002	84.90	42.45	42.45
6.	Loharda	Dewas	Oct., 2002	64.53	32.27	32.27
7.	Unhel	Ujjain	Nov., 2002	418.54	209.27	209.27
8.	Badawada	Ratlam	Nov., 2002	67.30	33.65	33.65
9.	Piploda	Ratlam	Nov., 2002	57.88	28.94	28.94
10.	Manpur	Indore	Nov., 2002	160.41	80.21	80.21
11.	Tal	Ratlam	Nov., 2002	67.06	33.53	33.53
12.	Badgaon	Shajapur	Dec., 2002	70.38	35.19	35.19
13.	Kanad	Shajapur	Dec., 2002	68.58	34.29	34.29
14.	Rajpur	Badwani	Dec., 2002	408.78	204.39	204.39
15.	Manasa	Neemuch	Dec., 2002	413.76	206.88	206.88
16.	Singoli	Neemuch	Dec., 2002	37.01	18.51	18.51
17.	Jeeran	Neemuch	Dec., 2002	56.79	28.40	28.40
18.	Ratangarh	Neemuch	Dec., 2002	51.58	25.79	25.79
19.	Polaykalan	Shajapur	Dec., 2002	71.20	35.60	35.60
20.	Satwas	Dewas	Jan., 2003	64.00	32.00	32.00
21.	Khand	Shahdol	Jan., 2003	57.57	28.79	28.79
22.	Maksi	Shajapur	Jan., 2003	325.20	162.60	162.60
23.	Akodia	Shajapur	Jan., 2003	96.00	48.00	48.00
24.	Lahar	Bhind	Jan., 2003	161.84	80.92	80.92
25.	Alampur	Bhind	Jan., 2003	83.24	41.62	41.62
26.	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	Jan., 2003	190.17	95.09	95.09
27.	Piplya Mandi	Mandsaur	Jan., 2003	165.61	82.81	82.81
28.	Rampura	Neemuch	Jan., 2003	110.50	55.25	55.25
29.	Petalawad	Jhabua	Jan., 2003	17.44	8.72	8.72
30.	Narayangarh	Mandsaur	Jan., 2003	227.84	113.92	113.92
31.	Deekan	Neemuch	Jan., 2003	135.20	67.60	67.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32.	Jawar	Sehore	Jan., 2003	57.60	28.80	28.80
33.	Malhargarh	Mandsaur	Feb., 2003	61.00	30.50	30.50
34.	Karera	Shivpuri	Mar., 2003	267.63	133.82	133.82
35.	Namli	Ratlam	Mar., 2003	103.85	51.93	51.93
36.	Buxwaha	Chattarpur	Mar., 2003	109.40	54.70	54.70
37.	Pichhore	Gwalior	Mar., 2003	67.07	33.54	33.54
38.	Bilaua	Gwalior	Mar., 2003	69.30	34.65	34.65
39.	Mau	Bhind	Mar., 2003	108.40	54.20	54.20
40.	Mehgaon	Bhind	Mar., 2003	110.76	55.38	55.38
41.	Antari	Gwalior	Mar., 2003	57.66	28.83	28.83
42.	Satai	Chattarpur	Mar., 2003	62.91	31.46	31.46
43.	Gadi Malhera	Chattarpur	Aug., 2003	247.19	123.60	123.60
44.	Alote	Ratlam	Aug., 2003	418.97	209.49	209.49
45.	Bada Malhera	Chattarpur	Dec., 2003	231.43	115.72	115.72
46.	Ajaygarh	Panna	Jan., 2005	207.10	103.55	51.78
47.	Kakarhati	Panna	Jan., 2005	107.85	53.93	26.96
48.	Bamhani Banjar	Mandla	Jan., 2005	38.84	19.42	9.71
49.	Pawai	Panna	Jan., 2005	210.00	105.00	52.50
50.	Barela	Jabalpur	Jan., 2005	187.83	93.92	46.96
51.	Machalpur	Rajgarh	Jan., 2005	165.97	82.99	41.49
52.	Amarkantak	Shahdol	Jan., 2005	115.92	57.96	28.98
53.	Naigarhi	Rewa	Jan., 2005	117.50	58.75	29.37
54.	Gurh	Rewa	Jan., 2005	92.85	46.43	23.21
55.	Shahpur	Sagar	Feb., 2005	62.32	31.16	15.58
56.	Shahgarh	Sagar	Feb., 2005	323.00	161.50	80.75
57.	obedullaganj	Raisen	Feb., 2005	164.30	82.15	41.07
58.	Newton Chikhali	Chhindwara	Feb., 2005	61.42	30.71	15.35
59.	lcchawar	Sehore	Feb., 2005	59.03	29.52	14.75
60.	Chandameta	Chhindwara	Feb., 2005	107.35	53.68	26.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
61.	Sonkachh	Dewas	Mar., 2005	110.88	55.44	27.72
62.	Burhar	Shahdol	Mar., 2005	119.89	59.95	29.97
63.	Jaisingh Nagar	Shahdol	Mar., 2005	68.16	34.08	17.04
64.	Khilchipur	Rajgarh	Mar., 2005	146.06	73.03	18.26
Total				8406.15	4203.08	3568.22

B. Projects returned to State

Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Project cost
1.	Mauganj	Rewa	183.21
2.	Hindoria	Damoh	248.00
3.	Bhanpura	Mandsaur	37.60
4.	Amanganj	Panna	133.00
			601.81

State : MAHARASHTRA

*Status of projects received from 2002-03 to till date***A. Projects Sanctioned**

Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Sanctioned Date Month/Yr.	Project Cost	(Rs. lakh)	
					Central share	Central share released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Rajapur	Ratangiri	January, 2003	89.57	44.79	44.79
2.	Narkhed	Nagpur	January, 2003	759.54	379.77	379.77
3.	Vadgaon	Kolhapur	January, 2003	287.00	143.50	143.50
4.	Shirdi	Ahmednagar	March, 2003	731.19	365.60	365.60
5.	Mahadula	Nagpur	March, 2003	387.72	193.86	193.86
6.	Vengurla	Shindhudurg	January, 2004	92.44	46.22	46.22
7.	Kudal	Sindhudurg	January, 2004	375.10	187.55	187.55
8.	Jejury	Pune	February, 2004	101.00	50.50	50.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Malkapur	Kolhapur	December, 2004	121.61	60.81	30.40
10.	Murum	Osmanabad	December, 2004	378.81	189.41	94.70
11.	Shirur	Pune	December, 2004	190.28	95.14	47.57
12.	Chandurbazar	Amravati	December, 2004	643.84	321.92	160.96
13.	Loha	Nanded	January, 2005	816.06	408.03	204.02
14.	Nakoda	Chandrapur	January, 2005	147.46	73.73	36.87
15.	Aheri	Gadchiroli	January, 2005	238.07	119.04	59.52
16.	Mahabaleshwar	Satara	Feb., 2005	385.65	192.83	96.41
17.	Pachagani	Satara	Feb., 2005	926.48	463.24	231.62
Total				6671.82	3335.91	2373.64

B. Projects returned to State

Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Project cost
1.	Sasti	Chandrapur	151.68
2.	Kalamnuri	Hingoli	160.48
3.	Panhala	Kolhapur	60.85
4.	Bhadravati	Chandrapur	1332.02
			1705.03

State: MANIPUR

*Status of projects received from 2002-03 to till date***A. Projects Sanctioned**

							(Rs. lakh)
Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Sanctioned Date Month/Yr.	Project Cost	Central share	Central share released	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	Wanjing	Thoubal	Jan., 2003	86.89	43.45	43.45	
2.	Thongkhong-Lakshmi Bazar	Imphal West	Mar., 2003	141.07	70.54	70.54	
3.	Sekmi	Imphal West	Mar., 2003	96.55	48.28	48.28	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Somurou	Imphal West	Mar., 2003	166.92	83.46	83.46
5.	Lamlai	Imphal East	Mar., 2003	66.69	33.35	33.35
6.	Kumbi	Bishnupur	Jan., 2004	171.36	85.68	85.68
7.	Shikong Sekmai	Thoubal	Jan., 2004	168.24	84.12	84.12
8.	Kakching Khonou	Thoubal	Mar., 2004	179.72	89.86	89.86
9.	Lamjaotongba	Imphal West	Feb., 2005	203.81	101.91	50.95
10.	Lamshang	Imphal West	Feb., 2005	293.18	146.59	73.29
				1574.43	787.22	662.96

B. Projects returned to State

Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Project cost
	Nil	Nil	Nil

State: MEGHALAYA

*Status of projects received from 2002-03 to till date***A. Projects Sanctioned**

(Rs. lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Sanctioned Date Month/Yr.	Project Cost	Central share	Central share released
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

B. Project returned to State

Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Project cost
	Nil	Nil	Nil

State: MIZORAM

*Status of projects received from 2002-03 to till date***A. Projects Sanctioned-2002-05**

(Rs. lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Sanctioned Date Month/Yr.	Project Cost	Central share	Central share released
1.	Lengpui	Mamit	March, 2003	186.28	93.14	93.14
Total				186.28	93.14	93.14

B. Projects returned to State

Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Project cost
1.	Tlabung	Lunglei	433.00
2.	Khawhai	Kolasib	151.30
3.	N. Vanlaiphai	Serchhip	220.00
			804.30

State : NAGALAND

*Status of projects received from 2002-03 to till date***A. Project Sanctioned**

(Rs. lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Sanctioned Date Month/Yr.	Project Cost	Central share	Central share released
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

B. Projects returned to State

Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Project cost	Remarks
1.	Chumukidima	Dimapur	1260.27	

State: ORISSA

*Status of projects received from 2002-03 to till date***A. Projects Sanctioned**

(Rs. lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Sanctioned Date Month/Yr.	Project Cost	Central share	Central share released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Patnagarh	Bolangir	May, 2002	155.83	77.82	77.82
2.	Sonepur	Sonepur	Nov., 2002	280.16	140.08	140.08
3.	Rairangpur	Mayurbhanj	Jan., 2003	583.43	291.72	291.72
4.	Kabisurya Nagar	Ganjam	August, 2003	336.83	168.42	84.21
5.	Purusottampur	Ganjam	August 2003	121.15	60.58	30.29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Belaguntha	Ganjam	August, 2003	160.25	80.13	40.06
7.	Nilgiri	Balasore	March, 2004	141.21	70.61	35.30
8.	Buguda	Ganjam	March, 2004	163.25	81.63	40.81
9.	Udala	Mayurbhanj	May, 2004	160.83	80.42	40.22
10.	Aska	Ganjam	January, 2005	243.19	121.60	60.79
11.	Gopalpur	Ganjam	January, 2005	461.64	230.82	0.00
12.	Gudari	Rayagada	March, 2005	140.84	70.42	78.53
13.	Kuchinda	Sambalpur	March, 2005	389.12	194.56	113.86
14.	Nimapara	Puri	March, 2005	380.47	190.24	126.51
15.	Konark	Puri	March, 2005	506.06	253.03	115.41
Total				4224.06	2112.03	1275.60

B. Schemes returned to State

Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Project cost
	Nil	Nil	Nil

State: PUNJAB

*Status of projects received from 2002-03 to till date***A. Projects Sanctioned**

							(Rs. lakh)
Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Sanctioned Date Month/Yr.	Project Cost	Central share	Central share released	
1.	Bhogpur	Jalandhar	August, 03	144.34	72.17	72.17	
2.	Badani Kalan	Moga	Feb., 2004	57.50	28.75	28.75	
3.	Balachaur	Nawanshahr	Jan., 2005	179.70	89.85	44.92	
4.	Bholath	Kapurthala	Jan., 2005	83.90	41.95	20.98	
5.	Mahlipur	Hoshiarpur	Jan., 2005	78.31	39.16	19.58	
6.	Handiaya	Sangrur	Jan., 2005	52.63	26.32	13.16	
7.	Khemkaran	Amritsar	Feb., 2005	49.76	24.88	12.44	
Total				646.14	323.07	212.00	

B. Projects returned to State

Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Project cost
1.	Khamano	Fatehgarh	134.12
2.	Makhu	Ferozpur	66.20
			220.32

State: RAJASTHAN

*Status of projects received from 2002-03 to till date***A. Projects Sanctioned**

							(Rs. lakh)
Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Sanctioned Date Month/Yr.	Project Cost	Central share	Central share released	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	Todabhim	Karauli	May, 2002	119.09	59.55	59.55	
2.	Jahajpur	Bhilwara	July, 2002	131.86	65.93	65.93	
3.	Gulabpura	Bhilwara	Aug., 2002	120.20	60.10	60.10	
4.	Partapur	Banswara	Sept., 2002	100.94	50.47	50.47	
5.	Bandi-Kui	Dausa	Oct., 2002	234.17	117.09	117.09	
6.	Chhabra	Baran	Nov., 2002	109.42	54.71	54.71	
7.	Deshnok	Bikaner	Dec., 2002	121.31	91.16	91.16	
8.	Sheoganj	Sirohi	Jan., 2003	182.31	91.16	91.16	
9.	Mount Abu	Sirohi	Jan., 2003	102.27	51.14	51.14	
10.	Bisau	Jhunjhunu	March, 2003	119.56	59.78	59.78	
11.	Nainwa	Bundi	Dec., 2003	213.49	106.75	106.75	
12.	Baggar	Jhunjhunu	Jan., 2004	130.00	65.00	65.00	
13.	Kushalgarh	Banswara	Jan., 2004	121.17	60.59	60.59	
14.	Mandalgarh	Bhilwara	Jan., 2004	25.94	12.97	12.97	
15.	Rishabdeo	Udaipur	Jan., 2004	228.00	114.00	114.00	
16.	Khanpur	Jhalawar	Jan., 2004	580.21	290.11	290.11	
17.	Mangrol	Baran	Jan., 2004	560.72	280.36	280.36	
18.	Chippabarod	Baran	Jan., 2004	139.24	69.62	69.62	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	Kumher	Bharatpur	Jan., 2004	591.64	295.82	295.82
20.	Kolvi Rajendrapur	Jhalawar	Feb., 2004	119.85	59.93	59.93
21.	Sathalikheri	Kota	Jan., 2005	454.32	227.16	113.58
22.	Pirawa	Jhalawar	Jan., 2005	439.93	219.97	109.98
23.	Manoharthana	Jhalawar	Jan., 2005	314.78	157.39	78.69
24.	Aklera	Jhalawar	Jan., 2005	565.97	282.99	141.49
25.	Suket	Kota	Jan., 2005	617.00	308.50	154.25
26.	Udpura	Kota	Jan., 2005	334.00	167.00	83.50
27.	Pindwara	Sirohi	Jan., 2005	111.17	55.59	27.79
28.	Bhawari	Sirohi	Jan., 2005	66.71	33.36	16.68
29.	Ratan Nagar	Churu	Jan., 2005	170.76	85.38	42.69
30.	Mandal	Bhilwara	Feb., 2005	193.00	96.50	48.25
31.	Pushkar	Ajmer	March, 2005	333.14	166.57	83.28
Total				7652.17	3826.09	2925.88

B. Projects returned to State

Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Project cost	Remarks
1.	Indergarh	Bundi	66.35	
2.	Shrivijainagar	Bharatpur	121.54	
3.	Govindgarh	Alwar	188.00	
4.	Nagar	Bharatpur	305.00	
			680.89	

State: SIKKIM

*Status of projects received from 2002-03 to till date***A. Projects Sanctioned-2002-05**

(Rs. lakh)						
Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Sanctioned Date Month/Yr.	Project Cost	Central share	Central share released
1.	Jorethang	South	January, 2003	335.88	167.94	167.94

B. Projects returned to State

Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Project cost
1.	Namchi	South	300.22

State: TAMIL NADU

*Status of projects received from 2002-03 to till date***A. Projects Sanctioned**

							(Rs. lakh)
Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Sanctioned Date Month/Yr.	Project Cost	Central share	Central share released	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	Aduthurai	Thanjavur	May, 2002	103.87	51.94	51.94	
2.	Thirbavanam	Thanjavur	May, 2002	105.00	52.50	52.50	
3.	Thiruvaidaimaruthur	Thanjavur	May, 2002	88.76	44.38	44.38	
4.	Orathanadu	Thanjavur	Dec., 2002	35.53	17.77	17.77	
5.	Andipatti	Theni	January, 2003	200.62	100.31	100.31	
6.	Peraiyur	Madurai	January, 2003	226.99	113.50	113.50	
7.	Kayathar	Tuticorin	January, 2003	120.51	60.26	60.26	
8.	Kalugumalai	Tuticorin	January, 2003	306.06	153.03	153.03	
9.	Ettayapuram	Tuticorin	January, 2003	294.82	147.41	147.41	
10.	Natham	Dindigul	January, 2003	490.36	245.18	245.18	
11.	Nillakottai	Dindigul	September, 03	63.92	31.96	31.96	
12.	Keeranaur	Didnigul	September, 03	17.23	8.62	8.62	
13.	Annur	Coimbatore	September, 03	221.59	110.80	110.80	
14.	Mugasipidariyur	Erode	October, 2003	97.51	48.76	48.76	
15.	Oattaparai	Erode	October, 2003	63.95	31.98	31.98	
16.	Singampuneri	Sivgangai	October, 2003	17.48	8.74	8.74	
17.	Nandivaram	Kancheepuram	January, 2003	108.72	54.36	54.36	
18.	Guduvancheri					0.00	
19.	Arakandanallur	Villupuram	January, 2003	20.96	10.48	10.48	
20.	Mallur	Salem	February, 2004	29.77	14.89	14.89	
21.	Vennadur	Namakkal	February, 2004	14.35	7.18	7.18	
22.	Pilanallur	Namakkal	February, 2004	27.29	13.65	13.65	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Alangudi	Pudukottai	February, 2004	13.28	6.64	6.64
24.	Alwarthirunagari	Thoothukudi	March, 2004	17.12	8.56	8.56
25.	Eral	Thoothukudi	March, 2004	26.29	13.15	13.15
26.	Keeranur	Pudukkotai	March, 2004	41.76	20.88	20.88
27.	Mudhukulathur	Ramanathapuram	March, 2004	331.82	165.91	165.91
28.	Kaveripakkam	North Arcot	August, 2004	64.92	32.46	16.23
29.	Kuttuputhur	Trichy	August, 2004	51.40	25.70	12.85
30.	Chettiyarpatti	Virudhunagar	August, 2004	33.00	16.50	88.25
31.	Panapakkam	Vellore	August, 2004	44.00	22.00	11.00
32.	Omalur	Salem	October, 2004	7.82	3.91	1.96
33.	Jalakandapuram	Salem	October, 2004	9.56	4.78	2.39
34.	Tharamangalam	Salem	October, 2004	19.52	9.76	4.88
35.	Nauvattam	Nilgiri	October, 2004	8.18	4.09	2.05
36.	Parmankurichi	Thoothukudi	December, 2004	147.78	73.89	36.95
37.	Thiruvaiyaru	Thanjavur	December, 2004	106.81	53.41	26.70
38.	Ammaiyarkuppam	Tiruvellore	December, 2004	22.18	11.09	5.55
39.	Thirukattupalli	Thanjavur	December, 2004	27.00	13.50	6.75
40.	Thondi (U.A.)	Ramnad	December, 2004	204.14	102.07	51.04
41.	Papanasam	Thanjavur	December, 2004	112.70	56.35	28.18
42.	Valangaiman	Thiruvavur	December, 2004	16.09	8.05	4.02
43.	Pudukottai	Pudukottai	December, 2004	45.95	22.98	11.49
44.	Iluppur	Pudukottai	December, 2004	26.33	13.17	6.58
45.	Kamuthi	Ramanathapuram	January, 2005	73.05	36.53	18.26
46.	Thorapadi	Vellore	Feb., 2005	15.49	7.75	3.87
47.	Neikkarapatty	Dindigul	Feb., 2005	75.04	37.52	18.76
48.	Pannaikadu	Dindigul	Feb., 2005	96.75	48.38	24.19
49.	Hubbathalai	Nilgiris	Feb., 2005	37.28	18.64	9.32
50.	Sholur	Nilgiris	Feb., 2005	24.98	12.49	6.25
51.	Puddupalayam	Namakkal	Feb., 2005	11.88	5.94	2.97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
52.	Pallipalayam	Namakal	Feb., 2005	53.02	26.51	13.26
53.	Balagamundram	Dindigul	Feb., 2005	21.90	10.95	5.48
54.	Ananthapuram	Villupuram	March, 2005	82.07	41.04	20.52
55.	Kadpadi	Vellore	March, 2005	94.50	47.25	23.63
56.	Udayendirum	Vellore	March, 2005	30.98	15.49	7.75
57.	Natrampalli	Vellore	March, 2005	35.37	17.69	8.84
58.	Veerpandi	Theni	March, 2005	48.09	24.05	12.02
Total				4733.34	2366.67	1954.73

*Scheme completed & commissioned.

B. Projects returned to State

Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Project cost
1.	Musiri	Trichy	131.00

State: TRIPURA

Status of projects received from 2002-03 to till date

A. Projects sanctioned

(Rs. lakhs)						
Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Sanctioned Date Month/Yr.	Project Cost	Central share	Central share released
1.	Sabroom	South Tripura	Nov. 2002	258.28	129.14	129.14
2.	Amarpur	South Tripura	Nov., 2002	341.12	170.56	170.56
3.	Kailashahr	North Tripura	Sept., 03	254.26	127.13	63.57
4.	Ranirbazar	West Tripura	Jan., 2005	302.67	151.335	75.67
5.	Ambassa	Dhalai	Feb., 2005	552.30	191.635	138.06
6.	Gandhigram	West Tripura	Feb., 2005	383.27	276.15	95.80
				2091.90	1045.95	672.80

B. Projects returned to State

Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Project cost
1.	Pratapgarh	West Tripura	952.50

State : UTTAR PRADESH

*Status of projects received from 2002-03 to till date***A. Projects Sanctioned**

							(Rs. lakh)
Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Sanctioned Date Month/Yr.	Project Cost	Central share	Central share released	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	Amanpur	Etah	April, 2002	28.53	14.27	14.27	
2.	Bhargain	Etah	April, 2002	78.71	39.36	39.36	
3.	Amethi	Sultanpur	May, 2002	13.25	6.63	6.63	
4.	Fatehabad	Agra	July, 2002	70.78	35.39	35.39	
5.	Churk Gurma	Sonebhadra	Sept., 2002	110.75	55.38	55.38	
6.	Jarwal	Bahraich	Nov., 2002	82.00	41.00	41.00	
7.	Niwadi	Ghaziabad	Nov., 2002	60.44	30.22	30.22	
8.	Maniyar	Ballia	Dec., 2002	6303	31.52	31.52	
9.	Ghosia Bazar	Ravi Das Nagar	Dec., 2002	72.05	36.03	36.03	
10.	Bilthara Road	Ballia	Dec., 2002	79.57	39.79	39.79	
11.	Sahatwar	Ballia	Dec., 2002	26.70	13.35	13.35	
12.	Handiya	Allahabad	Dec., 2002	135.59	67.80	67.80	
13.	Sadat	Ghazipur	Jan., 2003	75.65	37.83	37.83	
14.	Pachpewara	Bairampur	Jan., 2003	64.80	32.40	32.40	
15.	Barsana	Mathura	Jan., 2003	71.42	35.71	35.71	
16.	Nakur	Saharanpur	Jan., 2003	105.46	52.73	52.73	
17.	Khamaria	Ravias Nagar	Jan., 2003	112.05	56.03	56.03	
18.	Maharajganj	Gorakhpur	Jan., 2003	82.61	41.31	41.31	
19.	Bilram	Etah	Jan., 2003	58.78	29.39	29.39	
20.	Awagarh	Etah	Jan., 2003	66.50	34.25	34.25	
21.	Dhanaura	J.P. Nagar	Jan., 2003	133.22	66.61	66.61	
22.	Sahaspur	Bijnore	Jan., 2003	46.88	23.44	23.44	
23.	Joya	J.P. Nagar	Jan., 2003	124.82	62.41	62.41	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24.	Marياهو	Jaunpur	Jan., 2003	88.77	44.39	44.39
25.	Patti	Pratapgarh	Jan., 2003	77.76	38.93	38.93
26.	Bahua	Fatehpur	Jan., 2003	45.96	22.98	22.98
27.	Dasna	Ghaziabad	Jan., 2003	69.85	34.93	34.93
28.	Kemari	Rampur	Jan., 2003	161.00	80.50	80.50
29.	Kadaura	Jalaun	Jan., 2003	108.90	54.45	54.45
30.	Dataganj	Budaun	Jan., 2003	79.26	39.63	39.63
31.	Mahavan	Mathura	Jan., 2003	71.56	35.78	35.78
32.	Kirawli	Mainpuri	Jan., 2003	139.20	69.60	69.60
33.	Ikdil	Etawah	Jan., 2003	110.14	55.07	55.07
34.	Kampil	Farukhabad	Jan., 2003	86.61	43.31	43.31
35.	Katra Mediniganj	Pratapgarh	Jan., 2003	79.60	39.80	39.80
36.	Jangipur	Ghazipur	Jan., 2003	120.16	60.08	60.08
37.	Garautha	Jhansi	Jan., 2003	31.00	15.50	15.50
38.	Jansath	Muzaffamagar	Jan., 2003	77.26	38.63	38.63
39.	Rampura	Jalaun	Jan., 2003	80.70	40.35	40.35
40.	Baldeo	Mathura	Jan., 2003	40.06	20.03	20.03
41.	Farah	Mathura	Jan., 2003	70.35	35.18	35.18
42.	Goverdhan	Mathura	Jan., 2003	56.40	28.20	28.20
43.	Kodajahanabad	Fatehpur	Jan., 2003	77.53	38.77	38.77
44.	Jaswant Nagar	Etawah	Jan., 2003	103.20	51.60	51.60
45.	Kurara	Hamirpur	Jan., 2003	75.75	37.88	37.88
46.	Antu	Pratapgarh	Jan., 2003	75.20	37.60	37.60
47.	Sakhanu	Badaun	Jan., 2003	61.39	30.70	30.70
48.	Rudayan	Budaun	Jan., 2003	50.89	25.45	25.45
49.	Jaithra	Etah	Jan., 2003	40.03	20.02	20.02
50.	Kusumara	Mainpuri	Jan., 2003	42.49	21.25	21.25
51.	Kotara	Jalaun	Jan., 2003	72.39	36.20	36.20
52.	Madhogarh	Jalaun	Jan., 2003	53.96	26.98	26.98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
53.	Umari	Jalaun	Jan., 2003	57.42	28.71	28.71
54.	Besawan	Aligarh	Jan., 2003	64.40	32.20	32.20
55.	Mundia	Budaun	Jan., 2003	47.20	23.60	23.60
56.	Bewar	Mainpuri	Jan., 2003	97.77	48.89	48.89
57.	Baberu	Banda	Jan., 2003	62.47	31.24	31.24
58.	Jagner	Agra	Feb., 2003	79.39	39.70	39.70
59.	Bah	Agra	Feb., 2003	69.67	34.84	34.84
60.	Rura	Kanpur Dehat	Feb., 2003	151.17	75.59	75.59
61.	Sikendara	Kanpur Dehat	Feb., 2003	74.38	37.19	37.19
62.	Shivali	Kanpur Dehat	Feb., 2003	62.77	31.39	31.39
63.	Amraudha	Kanpur Dehat	Feb., 2003	52.50	26.25	26.25
64.	Mendu	Hathras	Feb., 2003	70.35	35.18	35.18
65.	Smerpur	Hamirpur	Feb., 2003	134.92	67.46	67.46
66.	Jalalabad	Bijnore	Feb., 2003	104.22	52.11	52.11
67.	Kamalganj	Farukhabad	Feb., 2003	66.44	33.22	33.22
68.	Ujhari	J.P. Nagar	Feb., 2003	38.69	19.35	19.35
69.	Kundarkl	Moradabad	Feb., 2003	134.47	67.24	67.24
70.	Gangapur	Varanasi	Feb., 2003	74.71	37.36	37.36
71.	Sidhpura	Etah	Feb., 2003	46.35	23.18	23.18
72.	Chhata	Mathura	Feb., 2003	107.00	53.50	53.50
73.	Kisni	Mainpuri	Feb., 2003	67.76	33.88	33.88
74.	Kursath	Unnao	Feb., 2003	44.65	22.33	22.33
75.	Bighpur	Unnao	Feb., 2003	50.66	25.33	25.33
76.	Gyanpur	Ravi Das Nagar	Feb., 2003	52.78	26.39	26.39
77.	Milak	Rampur	Mar., 2003	53.06	26.53	26.53
78.	Tikari	Baghpat	Mar., 2003	27.63	13.82	13.82
79.	Alapur	Budaun	Mar., 2003	110.98	55.49	55.49
80.	Wazir Ganj	Budaun	Mar., 2003	120.24	60.12	60.12
81.	Mahona	Lucknow	Mar., 2003	53.60	26.80	26.80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
82.	Bhogaon	Mainpuri	Mar., 2003	83.06	41.53	41.53
83.	Itaunja	Lucknow	Mar., 2003	47.27	23.64	23.64
84.	Doghat	baghpat	Mar., 2003	26.03	13.02	13.02
85.	Shivrajpur	Kanpur	Mar., 2003	45.87	22.94	22.94
86.	Ugu	Unnao	Mar., 2003	65.95	32.98	32.98
87.	Aurangabad	Bulandshahr	Mar., 2003	61.97	30.99	30.99
88.	Kishanpur	Fatehpur	Mar., 2003	21.66	10.83	10.83
89.	Bahsuma	Meerut	Mar., 2003	22.24	11.12	11.12
90.	Erich	Jhansi	May, 2003	125.69	62.85	62.85
91.	Gursarai	Jhansi	May, 2003	310.76	155.38	155.38
92.	Maharaj Ganj	Rae Bareilly	June, 2003	61.05	30.53	30.53
93.	Parshadepur	Rae Bareilly	June, 2003	61.50	30.75	30.75
94.	Titron	Saharanpur	June, 2003	82.15	41.08	41.08
95.	Bachrawan	Rae Bareilly	June, 2003	66.00	33.00	33.00
96.	Gunnaur	Budaun	July, 2003	100.94	50.47	50.47
97.	Salon	Rae Bareilly	July, 2003	88.61	44.31	44.31
98.	Kunda	Pratapgarh	Sept., 2003	140.70	70.35	70.35
99.	Oel Dhakua	Lakhimpur-Kheri	Sept. 2003	75.54	37.77	37.77
100.	Nanauta	Saharanpur	Sept., 2003	45.42	22.71	22.71
101.	Annapshahr	Bulandshahr	Sept., 2003	115.66	57.83	57.83
102.	Dhaurahara	Lakhimpur-Kheri	Sept., 2003	72.00	36.00	36.00
103.	Kathghar Lalganj	Azamgarh	Sept., 2003	91.54	45.77	45.77
104.	Bilsanda	Pilibhit	October, 2003	69.23	34.62	34.62
105.	Garhi Pukhta	Muzaffamagar	October, 2003	27.92	13.96	13.96
106.	Kanth	Shahjahanpur	October, 2003	75.17	37.59	37.59
107.	Thiriya-Nizamatkhan	Bareilly	October, 2003	92.98	46.49	46.49
108.	Baghadurganj	Ghazipur	October, 2003	126.95	63.48	63.48
109.	Bharwari	Kaushambi	October, 2003	146.00	73.00	73.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
110.	Manjhanpur	Kaushambi	November, 2003	58.40	29.20	29.20
111.	Bhagwant Nagar	Unnao	November, 2003	59.96	29.98	29.88
112.	Lal Gopal Ganj	Allahabad	November, 2003	145.54	72.77	72.77
113.	Neoria Hussainpur	Pilibhit	November, 2003	72.92	36.46	36.46
114.	Sheeshgarh	Bareilly	December, 2003	102.68	51.34	51.34
115.	Richha	Bareilly	December, 2003	170.;24	85.12	85.12
116.	Maholi	Sitapur	December, 2003	50.68	25.34	25.34
117.	Khaga	Fatehpur	December, 2003	81.06	40.53	40.53
118.	Manikpur	Chitrakoot	December, 2003	301.37	150.69	150.69
119.	Fatehganj (East)	Bareilly	December, 2003	47.43	23.72	23.72
120.	Tambour	Sitapur	December, 2003	65.97	32.99	32.99
121.	Dalmau	Raebareli	December, 2003	96.94	48.47	48.47
122.	Sirsa	Allahabad	December, 2003	72.78	36.39	36.39
123.	Paintepur	Sitapur	December, 2003	47.75	23.88	23.88
124.	Bhokerhedi	Muzaffarnagar	December, 2003	33.60	16.80	16.80
125.	Mauaima	Allahabad	December, 2003	103.29	51.65	51.65
126.	Pratapgarh City	Pratapgarh	December, 2003	105.95	52.98	52.98
127.	Kachauna	Hardoi	January, 2004	77.55	38.78	38.78
128.	Beniganj	Hardoi	January, 2004	58.16	29.08	29.08
129.	Gopiganj	Sant Ravidas Nagar	Feb., 2004	129.43	64.72	64.72
130.	Mishrikh cum- Neemsar	Sitapur	Feb., 2004	73.35	36.68	36.68
131.	Dewan	Barabanki	Feb., 2004	66.02	33.01	33.01
132.	Allaganj	Shahjahanpur	Feb., 2004	30.22	15.11	15.11
133.	Nandgaon	Mathura	Feb., 2004	113.36	56.68	56.68
134.	Chail	Kaushambi	Feb., 2004	65.52	32.76	32.76
135.	Mailani	Lakhimpur-Kheri	Feb., 2004	46.15	23.08	23.08
136.	Gopamau	Hardoi	Feb., 2004	24.98	12.49	12.49
137.	Shahi	Bareilly	Feb., 2004	94.29	47.15	47.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
138.	Gosaiganj	Lucknow	March, 2004	106.10	53.05	53.05
139.	Ajhua	Kaushambi	March, 2004	75.14	37.57	37.57
140.	Sikenderpur	Kannauj	March, 2004	24.47	12.24	12.24
141.	Kunwargaon	Budaun	March, 2004	32.16	16.08	16.08
142.	Sirathu	Kaushambi	November, 2004	123.20	61.60	30.80
143.	Bilsi	Budaun	November, 2004	56.46	28.23	14.12
144.	Swamibagh	Agra	November, 2004	27.55	13.78	6.89
145.	Banki	Barabanki	December, 2004	80.68	40.34	20.17
146.	Maswasi	Rampur	December, 2004	30.38	15.19	7.60
147.	Kheta Sarai	Jaunpur	December, 2004	104.09	52.05	26.02
148.	Puwayan	Shahjahanpur	December, 2004	64.48	32.24	16.12
149.	Un	Muzaffarnagar	January, 2005	49.38	24.69	12.34
150.	Jhinijhana	Muzaffarnagar	January, 2005	38.95	19.48	9.74
151.	Kirawli	Agra	January, 2005	59.87	92.94	14.96
152.	Dankaur	G.B. nagar	January, 2005	32.66	16.33	8.16
153.	Narauli	Moradabad	March, 2005	38.30	19.15	9.57
154.	Gokul	Mathura	March, 2005	69.59	34.80	17.39
155.	Patla	Ghaziabad	March, 2005	26.62	13.31	6.65
156.	Bajana	Mathura	March, 2005	45.36	22.68	11.25
157.	Gawan	Budaun	March, 2005	67.40	33.70	16.85
158.	Samthar	Jhansi	March, 2005	45.53	22.77	11.34
159.	Bisanda	Banda	March, 2005	76.14	38.07	19.03
160.	Kursat Nagar	Hardoi	March, 2005	50.68	25.34	12.67
161.	Saiyed Raja	Chandauli	March, 2005	47.57	23.79	11.39
162.	Farid Nagar	Ghaziabad	March, 2005	28.56	14.28	7.14
163.	Jafrabad	Jaunpur	March, 2005	77.14	38.57	19.28
164.	Pipri	Sonebhadra	March, 2005	455.46	227.73	113.86
Total				12870.08	6435.04	6010.35

B. Projects returned to State

Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Project cost
1.	Raya Phase-II	Mathura	75.68
2.	Sahjanwa	Gorakhpur	288.99
3.	Nandigaon	Jalaun	19.52
4.	Etmadpur	Agra	43.95
5.	Mogra Badshahpur	Jaunpur	68.76
6.	Katra Bazar	Gonda	20.06
			516.96

State : UTTARANCHAL

*Status of projects received from 2002-03 to till date***A. Projects Sanctioned**

							(Rs. lakh)
Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Sanctioned Date Month/Yr.	Project Cost	Central share	Central share released	
1.	Bageshwar	Bageshwar	June, 2002	311.00	155.50	155.50	
2.	Mahua Dabra	U.S. Nagar	Nov., 2002	18.77	9.39	9.39	
3.	Mahua-Khera	U.S. Nagar	Nov., 2002	34.93	17.47	17.47	
4.	Laksar	Hardwar	Jan., 2003	141.78	70.89	70.89	
5.	Dugadda	Pauri	Jan., 2003	113.05	56.53	56.53	
6.	Dwarahat	Almora	Feb., 2003	576.26	288.13	288.13	
7.	Doiwala	Dehradun	Feb., 2003	88.07	44.04	44.04	
8.	Kelakhera	U.S. Nagar	Jan, 2004	42.658	21.29	21.29	
9.	Herbertpur	Dehradun	Jan., 2005	250.52	125.26	62.62	
10.	Champawat	Champawat	Feb., 2005	240.00	120.00	60.00	
11.	Shaktigarh	U.S. Nagar	Feb., 2005	22.04	11.02	5.51	
Total				1839.00	919.50	791.35	

B. Projects returned to state

Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Project cost	Remarks
	Nil	Nil	Nil	

State : WEST BENGAL

*Status of projects received from 2002-03 to till date***A: Projects Sanctioned**

(Rs. lakh)						
Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Sanctioned Date Month/Yr.	Project Cost	Central share	Central share released
1.	Khatra	Bankura	Sept., 2002	480.52	240.26	240.26
2.	Uttar Kammakhyaguri	Jalpaiguri	Feb., 2003	130.40	65.20	65.20
3.	Sahajadpur	Murshidabad	Dec., 2003	200.15	100.08	50.04
4.	Dhusaripara	Murshidabad	Dec., 2003	157.22	78.61	39.31
5.	Serpur	Murshidabad	Feb., 2004	109.69	54.85	27.43
6.	Chachanda	Murshidabad	Feb., 2004	131.91	65.96	32.98
7.	Jhalda	Purulia	Feb., 2004	241.03	120.52	60.26
8.	Mirik	Darjeeling	Mar., 2004	278.08	139.04	69.52
9.	Darapur	Nadia	Mar., 2004	130.85	65.43	32.72
10.	Uttar Bagdogra	Darjeeling	Mar., 2004	88.40	44.20	22.1
11.	Bangan	Howrah	Dec., 2004	61.69	30.85	7.711
12.	Balliachak	Medinipur	Dec., 2004	70.42	35.21	17.61
13.	Madhusudanpur	Hooghly	Feb., 2005	69.37	34.69	8.67
Total				2149.73	1074.87	673.81

B. Projects returned to State

Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Project cost
1.	Dalkhola	Uttar Dinajpur	114.45

Statement III

Suggestions of State Governments for revision of norms

Gujarat:

- To consider 58 towns with population between 20,000 and 50,000.

Maharashtra:

- To increase the population norm from the present 20,000 to 1,00,000.

- To relax the norms of providing water supply from existing 70 litres per capita per day (lpcd) to 100 lpcd.
- To increase per capita cost norm from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 3,000.
- Reduce rigidity of the present policy so that even where physical progress is less than 50%, it should be eligible for Central assistance under AUWSP provided no such assistance was given to ULB in the past.

- A scheme consisting of part of the system, viz., only source development, only treatment plant, only distribution system etc. should also be eligible under AUWSP even if the scheme was sanctioned under AUWSP in the past.

Rajasthan:

- To revise the funding pattern between Centre and State from the existing 50:50 to 75:25.
- The norm of population may be relaxed and schemes with population of 1,00,000 may be considered for sanction.
- To consider components like reduction of 'Unaccounted for Water' (UFW) by way of improvement/augmentation of distribution system and installation of bulk meters under the existing AUWSP.

West Bengal:

- To revise the funding pattern between Centre and State from the existing 50:50 to 75:25.
- Enhancement of annual allocation under AUWSP.

Health Status in Tribal Areas

62. SHRIMATI C.S. SUJATHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the health status of the people in the tribal areas remains lowest in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether a study "Health Status Index" conducted in Rajasthan revealed the dismal state of health status of the tribal community in the state;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has evolved any comprehensive scheme for the improvement of health status of the tribal community; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

Yes Sir. In general most tribal populations inhabit under developed areas of the country which are remote, having low density of population and lacking in adequate access to basic amenities, education, employment opportunities and affordable health care services. The physical infrastructure in the tribal areas is also inadequate which results in low capacity of the economy in tribal areas to meaningfully absorb funds including institutional finance.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs had sponsored a study—Health and Malnutrition Study among the PTG of Sahariyas in Rajasthan—having Re-look at the Traditional Food Habits. The study revealed that over 80% of the Sahariyas are living below poverty line and have a high degree of malnutrition and morbidity.

(e) and (f) The Government has recently launched the National Rural Health Mission with a special emphasis on vulnerable sections of the rural population. The main objective of the NRHM is to provide accessible, affordable, accountable, effective and reliable primary health care especially to the poor and vulnerable sections of the population. It seeks to provide an overarching umbrella to the existing vertical schemes/programmes of Health and Family Welfare. It also aims to address the issue of health in the context of a sector wide approach encompassing sanitation and hygiene, nutrition, safe drinking water as basic determinants of good health. It further seeks to build greater ownership for Health & Family Welfare programmes among the community through involvement of Panchayat Raj institutions, NGOs and other stakeholders at national, state, district and sub-district levels.

In addition all Programme Officers have been directed to earmark 8% of their Annual Plan funds to the Tribal Sub-Plan for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. Specific Programmes like the enhanced Malaria Control Project and the Yaws Eradication Program have been formulated exclusively for the tribal and remote areas. Keeping in view that most of the tribal population is concentrated in far flung areas, the population coverage norms for Primary Health Care infrastructure and some Disease Control Programmes have been relaxed.

As supplementing efforts towards improving health status of tribals the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been implementing a scheme for Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisation for Welfare of the Scheduled Tribes. Under the scheme, the Ministry gives grant for setting up and running of 10 Bedded Hospital and Mobile Dispensary

for STs. During the year 2004-05, an amount of Rs. 1,94,12,300 and Rs. 3,39,18,800 were released for running 10 Bedded Hospital and Mobile Dispensary respectively.

**Training Programme for Women Seeking
Jobs Abroad**

63. SHRI CHENGARA SURENDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has noticed the increasing incidents of Indian ladies working as housemaids in gulf countries being thrown into the flesh trade;

(b) if so, whether Kerala has submitted a proposal of mandatory training programme for women seeking jobs as housemaids in the Gulf; and

(c) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken on the said proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) There have been no reports of the increasing incidents of Indian women working as housemaids in Gulf countries being thrown into flesh trade.

(b) The Government of Kerala is organizing ten-day training programmes for housemaids. However, this is not mandatory.

(c) Does not arise.

Dental Diseases

64. DR. M. JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study report released recently by the Dental Council of India shows that more than 89.6 per cent of the people between the ages of 35-44 years and 67.7 per cent of 15 years old suffer from gum diseases;

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

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to save the people from dental diseases?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (c) According to the study conducted by the Dental Council of India, more than 89.6 per cent of people between the age of 35-44 years and 67.7 per cent of 15 years old suffer from gum diseases. The study conducted by DCI and its report have not been submitted to the Government. The Government is running health awareness and education campaigns so as to educate the public about oral hygiene and to restrain strictly from food items such as junk food, chocolates, toffees, cold drinks, etc.

India's Candidature for UNSC

65. SHRI M. SHIVANNA:
SHRI MUNSHI RAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether England has extended its full support to India regarding its claim for securing a permanent seat in the United Nations Security Council;

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

(c) whether the Indian Prime Minister has impressed upon the President of America and other world leaders about this long pending demand during his recent visit to U.S.A.; and

(d) if so, the outcome of this effort?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of the United Kingdom has been fully supportive of India's candidature for a permanent seat in the United Nations Security Council. The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom reaffirmed his Government's commitment to India's candidature for a permanent seat of the United Nations Security Council, during the India-UK Summit held in Udaipur on September 8, 2005.

(c) and (d) During his recent visit to USA in September 2005, the Prime Minister addressed the High-Level Plenary Meeting of the 60th Session of the United Nations General Assembly in which the President of America and several other world leaders participated. In his address to this World Summit, the Prime Minister emphasized that the reform of the United Nations must include the expansion of the UN Security Council in both permanent and non-permanent categories of membership, and called on the United Nations to rectify the democracy deficit. The Government of India continues its efforts to mobilize global support for India's candidature for a permanent seat in the United Nations Security Council.

**Separate Cells for Handling Grievances
of POWs Abroad**

66. SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received representations regarding setting up of separate cells to handle the grievances/issues relating to Prisoners of Wars held in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) Government has been receiving proposals from time to time from individuals and associations on the issue of POWs in Pakistan Government. Government is seized of the matter. It has persistently taken up the matter with the Government of Pakistan through diplomatic channels and during high-level contacts for their release. However, Pakistan does not acknowledge the presence of any POW in its custody. Government does not see any need for setting up a separate cell for handling issues relating to POWs.

[Translation]

Utilisation of V-Satellite

67. SHRI AJIT JOGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by the Department of Post for its modernisation;

(b) the manner in which the department is making the optimum utilization of V-Satellite;

(c) the State-wise details of the centres covered by the V-Satellite in the country; and

(d) the details of commerce other than regular postal and e-postal services, the Department of Post is likely to introduce?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) The Department of Posts has taken several steps for upgradation and modernisation of postal services. About 79% of 10th Plan outlay is earmarked for various modernisation programmes. Major thrust areas for modernisation are (i) computerisation and networking of 7700 Post Offices (ii) setting up of two Automatic Mail Processing Centres, National Data Centre and 1116 Computerized Customer Care Centres (iii) upgradation and modernization of Speed Post Centres and Mail Offices, and (iv) introduction of various e-enabled services.

(b) Maximum number of money orders, other than local money orders, are now transmitted through the network of 150 Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT) Money Order Stations and 1429 Extended Satellite Money Order (ESMO) Stations. Currently about 65,000 money orders are transmitted daily on an average. The money order transmission software is also continuously upgraded for optimum utilization of the network.

(c) State-wise details of centres covered by V-Satellite are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Introduction of new products and services is an ongoing process. Recently, the Department of Posts has introduced 'Direct Post' service to cater to advertising mail, 'Logistics Post' to provide an avenue for different services on value chain for larger loads, 'Retail Post' to leverage the postal network and 'National Bill Mail Service' to provide a cost effective mail service for sending periodic bills and statements.

Statement*List of V-Satellite Money Order (SMO)/Extended Satellite Money Order (ESMO) Stations in the country, State-wise*

Sl.No.	Circle	SMO	ESMO	Codes/PIN Codes
1	2	3	4	5
1.	APS (Army Postal Service)	1. 1CBPO		900056
			1. APO Secunderabad	900610
			2. APO Palam	900636
			3. APO Allahabad	900637
			4. APO Baramulla	900667
			5. APO Jammu	900672
			6. APO Ranchi	900700
			7. APO Jhansi	900725
			8. APO Bhopal	900736
			9. APO Srinagar (AF)	900801
			10. APO Bhatinda	900807
			11. APO Jodhpur	900835
			12. APO Hisar	900883
			13. APO Udhampur	900885
			14. APO Ahmedabad	900892
			15. APO Allahabad	900906
			16. APO Pune	900949
			17. APO Lucknow	900950
			18. APO Chandimandir	900975
			19. APO Bareilly	900996
			20. APO Mumbai	900997
			21. APO Kupwara	901622
			22. APO Jabalpur	901624
			23. APO Jalandhar	901697
			24. APO Mathura	901698

1	2	3	4	5
			25. APO Leh	901705
			26. APO Ambala	901707
			27. APO Nagrota	901708
			28. APO Srinagar	901718
		2. 2CBPO	APO Kolkata	900099
			29. APO Fortwillium	900785
			30. APOO Shillong	900832
			31. APO Changsari	900926
			32. APO Sukhna	901706
			33. APO Tezpur	901707
			34. APO Siliguri	900075
			35. APO Rangapahar	900078
2. Assam		1. Guwahati GPO	1. Assam Sachivalaya MDG	781006
			2. Barpeta	781301
			3. Guwahati University	781014
			4. Maligaon Rly. Hq	781011
			5. Barpeta Road MDG	781315
			6. Nalbari HO	781335
			7. Rangia MDG	781354
		2. Dhubri HO	8. Bangaigaon MDG	783380
			9. Goalpara MDG	783101
			10. Kokrajhar-HO	783370
		3. Dibrugarh HO	11. Chabua SO	786184
			12. Dhemaji MDG	787057
			13. Dhulijan MDG	786602
			14. North Lakhimpur HO	787001
		4. Jorhat HO		785001
			15. Bokakhat MDG	785612

1	2	3	4	5
			16. Dergaon SO	785614
			17. Golaghat HO	785621
			18. Mariani MDG	785634
			19. Nazira MDG	785685
			20. Sivsagar HO	785640
		5. Karimganj HO		788710
		6. Nagaon HO		782001
			21. Diphu HO	782460
			22. Hajai MDG	782435
			23. Lumding MDG	782447
			24. Marigaon MDG	782105
		7. Silchar HO		788001
			25. Badarpur MDG	788806
			26. Hailakandi HO	788151
			27. Haflong MDG	788819
		8. Tezpur HO		784001
			28. Cheriali MDG	784176
			29. Dhekiajuli SO	784110
			30. Mangaldoi HO	784125
		9. Tinsukia		
			31. Digboi	
			32. Margherita	
			33. Doom Dooma	
3.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Hyderabad GPO		500001
			1. STN Kachiguda HO	500027
			2. Begum Bazaar SO	500012
			3. Humayun Nagar SO	500028
			4. Vikarabad HO	501101
			5. Tandur SO	501141

1	2	3	4	5
			6. Sanathnagar IE SO	500018
			7. Sanjeevareddy Nagar	500038
			8. Himayath Nagar SO	500029
			9. IDA Jeedimetla SO	500055
			10. Musheerabad SO	500020
			11. Hyderabad Jubilee HO	500002
			12. Khairathabad HO	500004
			13. Secunderabad HO	500003
			14. Begumpet	500016
			15. Malakpet Colony SO	500036
			16. Trimulgherry HO	500015
		2. Nizamabad HO		503001
			17. Jagtial HO	505327
			18. Kamareddy HO	503111
			19. Armoor HO	503224
			20. Siddipet HO	502103
			21. Zaheerabad HO	502220
			22. Huzurabad HO	505466
			23. Peddapalli HO	505172
			24. Sangareddy HO	502001
			25. Adilabad HO	504001
			26. Medak HO	502110
			27. Mancherial HO	504208
			28. Ramachandrapuram	502032
			29. Karimnagar HO	505001
			30. Nirmal SO	504106
		3. Hanamkonda HO		506001
			31. Warangal HO	508002
			32. Parkal HO	506164

1	2	3	4	5
			33. Jangaon HO	506167
			34. Wanaparthy HO	509103
			35. STN Jadcherla HO	509301
			36. Miryalaguda MDG	508207
			37. Mahaboobabad HO	506101
			38. Gadwal HO	509125
			39. Suryapet HO	508213
			40. Nalgonda HO	508001
			41. Bhongir HO	508116
			42. Mahabubnagar HO	509001
		4. Buckinghampet HO		520002
			43. Venkateshwarapuram	520010
			44. Gandhinaram SO	520003
			45. Kovvur HO	534350
			46. Tadepalligudem HO	534101
			47. Attili HO	534134
			48. Tanuku HO	534211
			49. Palakol HO	534260
			50. Bhimavaram HO	534201
			51. Jangareddy Gudem	534447
			52. Eluru HO	534001
			53. Khammam HO	507001
			54. Kothagudem collieries	507101
			55. Bhadrachalam HO	507111
			56. Machilipatnam HO	521001
			57. Avanigadda HO	521121
			58. Gudivada HO	521301
			59. Nuzvid HO	521201
			60. Vijayawada HO	520001

1	2	3	4	5
		5. Guntur HO		522002
			61. Mangalagiri HO	522503
			62. Tenali HO	522201
			63. Repalle HO	522265
			64. Bapatla HO	522101
			65. Chilakalurpeta HO	522616
			66. Sattenapalle HO	522403
			67. Narsaraopet HO	522601
			68. Ongole HO	523001
			69. Chirala HO	523155
			70. Kanigir HO	523230
			71. Kandukur HO	523105
			72. Addanki SO	523201
			73. Markapur HO	523316
		6. Nellore HO		524001
			74. Kavali HO	524201
			75. Dargamitta MDG	524003
			76. Dudur HO	524101
			77. Nayudupeta SO	524126
		7. Visakhapatnam		530001
			78. Andhra University SO	530003
			79. Chodavaram HO	531036
			80. Narsipatnam HO	531116
			81. Gajuvaka SO	530026
			82. Anakapalle HO	531001
			83. Waltair HO	530004
		8. Rajahmundry		533101
			84. Rajole HO	533242
			85. Samalkot HO	533440

1	2	3	4	5
			86. Yanam SO	533464
			87. Ramachandrapuram	533255
			88. Kothapet HO	533223
			89. Tuni SO	533401
			90. Amalapuram HO	533201
			91. Mandapeta HO	533308
			92. Kakinada HO	535002
		9. Vizianagaram		535002
			93. Parvathipuram	535501
			94. Bobbili	535558
		10. Srikakulam HO		532001
			95. Kasibugga	532222
			96. Amadala Valasa	532185
			97. Tekkali	532201
		11. Kumool HO		518001
			98. Adoni	518301
			99. Mantralayam	518345
		12. Tirupati HO		517501
			100. Palamner MDG	517408
			101. Chandragiri HO	517101
			102. Chittoor HO	517001
			103. Madanapalle HO	517325
			104. Srikalahasthi HO	517644
		13. Cuddapah HO		516001
			105. Proddatur HO	516360
			106. Rajampet HO	516115
			107. Pulevendla HO	516390
		14. Nandyal HO		518501
			108. Alaigadda MDG	518543

1	2	3	4	5
		15. Anantapur HO		515001
			109. Uravakonda	515812
			110. Gooty	515401
			111. Kadiri	515591
			112. Rayadurg	515865
			113. Hindupur HO	515201
			114. Guntakal HO	515801
			115. Prashanthinilayam	515134
			116. Dharmavaram HO	515617
4.	Bihar			
		1. Patna GPO		800001
			1. Ara	802301
			2. Bankipur	800004
			3. Biharsharif	803101
			4. Buxar	802101
			5. Hajipur	844101
		2. Gaya HO		823001
			6. Jehanabad	804408
		3. Sasaram HO		821115
			7. Aurangabad	824101
			8. Bhabhua	821101
			9. Dehri on Sone	821307
		4. Bhagalpur HO		812001
			10. Banka	813102
			11. Munger	811101
		5. Muzaffarpur HO		842001
			12. Sitamarhi	843301
		6. Darbhanga HO		846004
			13. Begusarai	851101

1	2	3	4	5
			14. Leheria Sarai	846001
			15. Madhubani	847211
			16. Samastipur	848101
		7. Purnea HO		854301
			17. Katihar	854105
			18. Madhepura	852113
			19. Saharsa	852101
		8. Chapra HO		841301
			20. Gopalganj	841428
			21. Marhourah	841418
			22. Siwan	841226
		9. Motihari HO		845401
			23. Bettiah	845438
			24. Raxaul	845305
5.	Chhattisgarh	1. Raipur SMO		492001
			1. Bhillai	490001
			2. Drug	491001
			3. Dallirajhara	491228
			4. Rajnanadgaon	491441
			5. Dongargarh	491445
			6. Kawardha	491995
			7. Balodabazar	493332
			8. Mahasamund	493445
			9. Dhamtari	493773
			10. Jagdalpur	494001
			11. Kanker	493334
			12. Dantewada	494449
			13. Bachel	494553

1	2	3	4	5
		2. Bilaspur SMO		495001
			14. Pendra Road	495117
			15. Janjgir	495668
			16. Korba	495667
			17. Raigarh	496001
			18. Jashpur	496331
			19. Ambikapur	497001
			20. Baikunthpur	497335
			21. Manendragarh	497442
6. Delhi		1. New Delhi GPO		110001
			1. I.P. HO	110002
			2. Lodhi Road HO	110003
			3. Karol Bagh	110005
			4. Delhi Cantt.	110010
			5. Nirman Bhawan	110011
			6. IARI	110012
			7. H. Nizamuddin	110013
			8. Jangpura	110014
			9. Hauz Khas	110016
			10. Malviya Nagar	110017
			11. Kalkaji	110019
			12. O.I. Estate	110020
			13. Chankya Puri	110021
			14. R.K. Puram	110022
			15. Sarojinagar HO	110023
			16. Lajpat Nagar	110024
			17. Jamia Nagar	110025
			18. Safdar Jung Encl.	110029
			19. Greater Kailash-II	110048

1	2	3	4	5
			20. Andrews Ganj	110049
			21. Rajinder Nagar	110060
			22. Pusha	110062
			23. Srinivas Puri	110065
			24. Vasant Kunj	110070
		2. Ashok Vihar HO		110052
			25. Delhi GPO	110006
			26. Malka Ganj	110007
			27. Ramesh Nagar HO	110015
			28. Tilak Nagar	110018
			29. Rajouri Garden	110027
			30. N.I.E.	110028
			31. Gandhinagar	110031
			32. Shahdara	110032
			33. N.S. Mandi	110009
			34. Shakur Basti	110034
			35. Onkar Nagar	110035
			36. Narela	110040
			37. Palam Village	110045
			38. Krishna Nagar	110051
			39. Civil Lines	110054
			40. Mayapuri	110046
			41. Burari	110084
			42. Rohini	110085
			43. Parpanganj	110091
			44. Laxminagar	110092
			45. Gokulpuri	110094
			46. Jhitmil	110053
7.	Gujarat	1. Navrangpura Ahmedabad		380009
			1. Ahmedabad GPO	380001
			2. Revdi Bazaar HO	380002

1	2	3	4	5
			3. Ellisbridge	380006
			4. Kalol	382721
			5. Vijapur	382870
			6. Himatnagar	383001
			7. Modasa	383315
		2. Mahesana		384001
			8. Visnagar	384315
			9. Patan	384265
			10. Palanpur	385001
			11. Disa	385535
		3. Gandhinagar		382016
			12. Dholka	387810
			13. Virangam	382150
		4. Fateganj, Vadodara		390002
			14. Vadodara	390001
			15. Chemical Industry	390003
			16. Sayajiganj	390005
			17. Race Course	390007
			18. ONGC	390009
			19. V.N. Colony	390015
			20. Dabhoi	391110
		5. Navsari		396445
			21. Valsad	398001
			22. Vapi	396191
			23. Vapi IE	396195
			24. Sivassa	396230
			25. Chikhli	396521
			26. Bilimora	396321
		6. Surat		395003
			27. Nanpura	395001
			28. Udhana	394210

1	2	3	4	5
			29. Sachin	394230
			30. Kim	394110
			31. SVR College	395007
			32. Navyug College	395010
			33. Chalthan	394305
			34. Bardoli	394601
			35. Vyara	394650
			36. Bharuch	392001
		7. Anand		388001
			37. Anand RMS	388001
			38. Godhra	389001
			39. Dohad	389151
			40. Halol	389350
		8. Nadiad		387001
			41. Kheda	387411
		9. Bhavnagar		364001
			42. Aland	364081
			43. Mahuva	364290
			44. Rajula	364560
			45. Savarkundla	364515
			46. Botad	364710
			47. Amreli	364601
		10. Jamnagar		361001
			48. Khambhalia	361305
		11. Rajkot		360001
			49. Bhaktinagar	360002
			50. Morvi	363641
			51. Godal	360311
			52. Jetpur	360370

1	2	3	4	5
			53. Junagadh	362001
			54. Veraval	362265
			55. Una	362560
			56. Bhuj	370001
			57. Gandhidham	370201
			58. Kautch Mandvi	
			59. Porbandar	360575
			60. Surindemagar	363001
			61. Dhagadhra	363310
8.	Haryana	1. Ambala GPO		133001
			1. Ambala City	134003
			2. Panchkula	134109
			3. Yamunanagar	135001
			4. Shahbad Mkd.	136135
			5. Kurukshetra	136118
			6. Kaithal	136027
		2. Rohtak		124001
			7. Bahadurgarh	131001
			8. Jhajjar	124507
			9. Charkhi Dadri	124103
			10. Bhiwani	127306
			11. Gohana	127021
			12. Sonapat	131301
		3. Karnal		132001
			13. Nilokheri	132117
			14. Gharaunda	132114
			15. Panipat	132103
			16. Jind	126102
			17. Narwana	126116

1	2	3	4	5
		4. Faridabad	18. Amar Nagar	121003
			19. Escort Nagar	121007
			20. Ballabgarh	121004
			21. Palwal	121102
			22. Sec-16A	121002
			23. Sec. 22	121005
		5. Hisar		125001
			24. Mandi Dabwali	125104
			25. Sirsa	125055
			26. Fatehabad	125050
			27. Hansi	125033
		6. Gurgaon		122001
			28. Rewari	123401
			29. Namaul	123001
			30. IC Dundahera	122016
			31. Palam Road	122015
			32. DLF Q. Enclave	122002
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1. Dharamsala		178215
			1. Varsal	
			2. Dehragopipur	177101
			3. Kangra	178001
			4. Palampur	178061
			5. Nurpur	178202
			6. Dalhousie	178304
			7. Chamba	178310
			8. Hamirpur	177001
		2. Mandi		175001
			9. Karsog	171304
			10. Sundemagar TS	174402

1	2	3	4	5
			11. Sarkaghat	175024
			12. Kullu	175101
			13. Bhuntar	175125
			14. Manali	175131
			15. Jogindernagar	176120
		3. Shimla		171001
			16. Theog	171201
			17. Rohroo	171207
			18. Rampur	172001
			19. Recong Peo	172107
			20. Nahan	173001
			21. Baddi	173205
			22. Sbathu	173206
			23. Solan	173212
			24. Parwanoo	173220
			25. Bilaspur	174001
			26. Lalagarh	174101
			27. UNA	174303
10. Jammu and Kashmir		1. Jammu		180004
			1. Gandhi Nagar HO	180004
			2. Jammu Tawi HO	180001
			3. Jammu Cantt. MDG	180003
			4. Janipur SO	180007
			5. Akhnoor MDG	181201
			6. Udhampur HO	182101
			7. Botote SO	182143
			8. Doda SO	182202
			9. Katra SO	182301
			10. Kathua HO	184101

1	2	3	4	5
			11. Samba MDG	184121
			12. Rajopuri MDG	185131
			13. Sunderbani	185153
			14. Leh HO	194101
		2. Srinagar GPO		190001
			15. Srinagar GPO	190001
			16. Badgam SO	191111
			17. Anantnag HPO	182101
			18. Pulwama MDG	192301
			19. Baramulla HPO	193101
			20. Sopore SO	193201
11. Jharkhand		1. Hazaribagh SMO		825301
			1. Dumka HO	814101
			2. B. Deoghar HO	814112
			3. Godda	814133
			4. Giridih	815301
			5. Pakur	816107
			6. Daltonganj HO	822101
			7. Garhwa	822114
			8. Chatra	825401
			9. Jh. Talaiya	825409
			10. R/Cantt. HO	829122
			11. Latehar	829208
			12. Satsang	814116
		2. Jamshedpur SMO		831001
			13. Tatanagar	831002
			14. Golmuri	831003
			15. Kadma	831005
			16. Chaibasa	833201
			17. Saraikela	833219

1	2	3	4	5
		3. Ranchi		834001
			18. Dhanbad	826001
			19. Sindri	826004
			20. B.S. City HO	827001
			21. Doranda	834002
			22. Gumla	835207
			23. Simdega	835223
			24. Lohadaga	835302
12.	Karnataka	1. Bangalore GPO		560001
			1. Bangalore City HO	560002
			2. Malleswaram	560003
			3. Basavanagudi	560004
			4. Fraser Town	560005
			5. HAL 2nd Stage	560008
			6. Rajaji Nagar	560010
			7. Jalahalli	560013
			8. Museum Road	560025
			9. Wilson Garden	560027
			10. R.T. Nagar	560032
			11. Koramangala	560034
			12. Vijayanagar	560040
			13. Jayanagar	560041
			14. Chickaballapur	562101
			15. Kolar	563101
			16. Robertsonpet	563122
			17. Channapatana	571501
			18. Tumkur	572101
			19. Someswarapura	572102
			20. Sira	572137

1	2	3	4	5
		2. Belgaum HO		590006
			21. Bailhongal	591102
			22. Ramdurg	591123
			23. Chikodi	591201
			24. Nipani	591237
			25. Khanapur	591302
			26. Athni	591304
			27. Gokak	591307
			28. Hukkeri	591309
			29. Sankeshwar	591313
			30. Raibag	591317
		3. Bijapur HO		588101
			31. Indi	586209
			32. Muddebihal	586212
			33. Bagalkot	587101
			34. Hungud	587118
			35. Iikal	587125
			36. Badami	587201
			37. Guledgudd	587203
			38. Jamkhandi	587301
			39. Mudhol	587313
		4. Davangere HO		577001
			40. Hiriyur	572143
			41. Chitradurga	577501
			42. Challakere	577522
			43. Harihara	577601
			44. Harpanahalli	583131
		5. Gulbarga HO		585101
			45. Gangavati	583227
			46. Koppal	583231

1	2	3	4	5
			47. Raichur	584101
			48. Kushtagi	584121
			49. Lingsugur	584122
			50. Manvi	584123
			51. Sindhur	584128
			52. Yadgir	585201
			53. Sedam	585222
			54. Shorapur	585224
			55. Wadi	585225
			56. Shahabad	585228
			57. Afzalpur	585301
			58. Jewargi	585310
			59. B. Kalyan	585327
			60. Humnabad	585330
			61. Bidar	585401
		6. Hassan HO		573201
			62. Tiptur	572201
			63. Arsikere	573103
			64. Sakleshpur	573134
			65. Chikmagalur	577101
			66. Koppa	577126
			67. Sringeri	577139
		7. Hubli HO		580020
			68. Dharwad	580001
			69. Byadgi	581106
			70. Haveri	581110
			71. Ranebennur	581115
			72. Karwar	581301
			73. Bhatkal	581320

1	2	3	4	5
			74. Kumta	581343
			75. Sirsi	581401
			76. Gadag	582101
			77. Nargund	582207
			78. Bellary	583101
			79. Siruguppa	583121
			80. Hospet	583201
		8. Mangalore HO		575001
			81. Karkala	574104
			82. Puttur	574201
			83. Belthangady	574214
			84. Dharmastala	574216
			85. Jodumarga	574219
			86. Moodbidri	574227
			87. Subramanya	574238
			88. Sullia	574239
			89. Kankanady	575002
			90. Kodialbail	575003
			91. Kulshekar	575005
			92. Panambur	575010
			93. Surathkal	575014
			94. Katipalla	575030
			95. Udupi	576101
			96. Manipal	576119
			97. Kundapura	576201
			98. Bramhavra	576213
		9. Mysore HO		570001
			99. Vanivilas Mohalla	570002
			100. Saraswathipuram	570009

1	2	3	4	5
			101. Madikeri	571201
			102. Nanjangud	571301
			103. Chamaraj Nagar	571313
			104. Mandya	571401
			105. Srirangapatna	571438
			106. Kollegal	571440
		10. Shimoga HO		577201
			107. Bhadrawathi	577301
			108. Sagar	577401
			109. Thirthahalli Town	577432
13. Kerala		1. Thiruvananthapuram		695001
			1. Attingal	695101
			2. Nedumangad	695541
			3. Neyyattinkara	695121
			4. Peroorkada	695005
			5. Thycaud	695014
			6. TVM Fort	695023
			7. TVM ISRO	695022
			8. TVM medical college	695011
			9. Varkala	695141
			10. Vikas Bhavan	695033
		2. Kollam		691001
			11. Kottarakkara	691506
			12. Karunagappally	690518
			13. Perinad	691601
			14. Adur	691523
			15. Pathanamthitta	689645
			16. Punalur	691305
			17. Tiruvalla	689101

1	2	3	4	5
			18. Chengannur	689121
			19. Chavara	691583
		3. Kottayam		686001
			20. Changanassaery	686101
			21. Ettumanoor	686631
			22. Kanjirappally	686631
			23. Kayamkulam	690502
			24. Kottayam Collectorte	686002
			25. Mavelikkara	690101
			26. Pala	686575
			27. Ponkunnam	686506
			28. Vaikon	686141
		4. Ernakulam		682011
			29. Alappuzha	688001
			30. Alappuzha IB	688011
			31. Aluva	683101
			32. Cherthala	688524
			33. Kattappana	685508
			34. Kochi	682001
			35. Kochi MG Road	682016
			36. Mattancherry	682002
			37. Munnar	682002
			38. Muvvatupuzha	686661
			39. North Parur	683513
			40. Peermade	685531
			41. Perumbavoor	683542
			42. Thodupuzha	685584
			43. Udyogamandal	683501
			44. Vandiperiyar	685533

1	2	3	4	5
			45. Kodungalloor	680664
			46. Kavaratti	682555
		5. Trissur		680001
			47. Angamaly	683572
			48. Chalakudi	680307
			49. Trinjalakuda	680121
			50. Kunnankulam	680503
			51. Wadakkancherry TSR	680582
		6. Palakkad		678001
			52. Alathur MBR	678541
			53. Kanjikode	678621
			54. Ottappalam	679101
			55. Olavakode	678002
			56. Shoranur	679121
			57. Pattambi	679303
			58. Mannarghat	678582
			59. Chandranagar	678007
			60. Kanjikode West	678623
			61. Vadakkencherry	678683
			62. P.G. City	678014
			63. Neemmara	678508
			64. Koduvayoor	678501
			65. Kollengode	678506
			66. Chittoor	678101
		7. Kozhikode		673001
			67. Calicut CS	673020
			68. Kalpetta	673121
			69. Manathavady	670645
			70. Manjeri	676121

1	2	3	4	5
			71. Nilambur	679329
			72. Perinthalmanna	679322
			73. Ponnani	679577
			74. Qullandy	673905
			75. Sulthan Bathery	673592
			76. Tirur	676101
			77. Vadakara	673101
			78. West Hill	673005
			79. Mahe	673310
			80. Kakkatti	673507
			81. Angadippuram	679321
			82. Malappuram	676505
			83. Balusseri	673612
			84. Areacode	673639
			85. Parappanangadi	676303
			86. Edappal	679576
			87. Kuttippuram	679571
			88. NIT Campus	673801
			89. Nadakkavu	673011
			90. Meppadi	673577
		8. Kannur		670001
			91. Kanhangad	671315
			92. Kasargode	671121
			93. Payyannur	670307
			94. Thalassery	670101
			95. Thaliparamba	670141
			96. Chokli	670672
			97. Azhikode	670009
			98. Nileshwar	671314

1	2	3	4	5
			99. Kumbha	671321
			100. Mattannur	670702
			101. Koothuparamba	670643
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1. Bhopal CTT Nagar HO		462003
			1. Betul	460001
			2. Multai	460661
			3. Hoshangabad	461001
			4. Itarsi	461111
			5. Harda	461331
			6. Bhopal GPO	462001
			7. R.S. Nagar	462016
			8. BHEL HO	462002
			9. Manideep	462046
			10. Vidisha	464001
			11. Ganj Basoda	464221
			12. Raisen	464551
			13. Rajgarh	464661
			14. Sehore	468001
			15. Asta	466116
		2. Morar HO		474006
			16. Sagar Cantt	470001
			17. Sagar City	470002
			18. Damoh	470661
			19. Chhatargarh	471001
			20. Khajuraho	471606
			21. Tikamgarh	472001
			22. Guna HO	473001
			23. Shivpuri	473551
			24. Laskhar HO	474001

1	2	3	4	5
			25. Gwalior RS	474002
			26. Maharajpur	474020
			27. Dabra	475110
			28. Datia	475661
			29. Morena	476001
			30. Sheopur Kalan	476331
			31. Bhind HO	477001
		3. Indore Nagar HO		452001
			32. Khandwa HO	450001
			33. Burhanpur	450331
			34. Khargone HO	451001
			35. Burwani	451551
			36. Indore City HO	452002
			37. Mhow	453441
			38. Dhar	454001
			39. Dewas	455001
			40. Jhabua	457661
			41. Mandasour	458001
			42. Neemuch	458441
		4. Ujjain HO		458001
			43. Birlagram	456331
			44. Ratlam	457001
			45. Jaora	457026
			46. Shahapur	465001
		5. Jabalpur		482001
			47. Katni HO	483501
			48. Sihora	483225
			49. Kymore	483880
			50. Chhindwara	480001

1	2	3	4	5
			51. Patrasia	480441
			52. Pandhuma	480334
			53. Balaghat HO	481001
			54. Mandla	481661
			55. Seoni HO	480661
			56. Dindori MDG	481880
			57. Baihar	481111
			58. Nainpur	481776
			59. Rewa	486001
			60. Satna	485001
			61. Nagod	485446
			62. Maihar	485771
			63. Shahdol HO	484001
			64. Sidhi HO	486661
			65. Umaria	484661
			66. Anuppur	454224
			67. Kotma	484334
			68. Narsinghpur	487001
			69. Panna	488001
15.	Maharashtra	1. Aurangabad		431001
			1. Oemanabad HO	413501
			2. Bhoom	413504
			3. Latur HO	413512
			4. Ahmedpur	413515
			5. Udgir	413517
			6. Nilanga	413521
			7. Tuljapur	413601
			8. Omenga	413806
			9. Chalisgaon HO	424101

1	2	3	4	5
			10. Pachora	424201
			11. Jalgaon HO	425001
			12. Parola	425111
			13. Bhusawal HO	425201
			14. Amalner	425401
			15. Shilod	431112
			16. Beed HO	431122
			17. Bajaj Nagar	431136
			18. Jalna HO	431203
			19. Parbhani HO	431401
			20. Jintur	431509
			21. Hingoli	431513
			22. Parli Vaijnath	431515
			23. Ambejogai	431517
			24. Nanded HO	431604
			25. Biloli	431710
			26. Hadgaon	431712
			27. Degloor	431707
			28. Nil (Dummy ESMO)	431999
		2. Dadar		400014
			29. Parel	400012
			30. Mahim HO	400016
			31. Worli	400018
			32. Sion	400022
			33. Santacruz (East)	400054
			34. Vii Parte RS	400057
			35. Andheri RS	400058
			36. Goregaon (East)	400063
			37. Malad ND	400064

1	2	3	4	5
			38. Chembur HO	400061
			39. Bhandup (West)	400078
			40. Ghatkopar (West)	400086
			41. Borovali HO	400091
			42. Borivali (West)	400092
			43. Chakala MIDC	400093
			44. Motilal Nagar	400014
			45. Vashi	400703
			46. Nerul Node III	400706
			47. Albaug HO	402201
			48. Karjat	410201
			49. Shilphata	410203
			50. Panvel HO	410206
		3. Mumbai GPO		400001
			51. Kalbadevi	400002
			52. Mandvi HO	400003
			53. Girgaon HO	400004
			54. Grant Road	400007
			55. Mumbai Central HO	400008
			56. Chinchbunder	400009
			57. Juhu	400049
			58. Bandra (West)	400050
			59. Andheri HO	400053
			60. Kandivali (East)	400101
			61. Thane HO	400601
			62. Wagle IE	400604
			63. Konkan Bhavan	400614
			64. Virar	401303
			65. Palghar HO	401404

1	2	3	4	5
			66. Ulhasnagar	421002
			67. Vishunagar	421202
			68. Kalyan City HO	421301
			69. Bhiwand	421308
			70. Ambenath	421501
	4. Nagpur			440001
			71. Nagpur City HO	440002
			72. Shankar Nagar	440010
			73. Congress Nagar	440012
			74. Katol Road	440013
			75. Kamphthi	441001
			76. Umred	441203
			77. Gondia HO	441601
			78. Bhandara HO	441904
			79. Tmsara	441912
			80. Wardha HO	442001
			81. Chandrapur HO	442401
			82. Gadchiroli	442605
			83. Buldhana HO	443001
			84. Malkapur	443101
			85. Mehekar	443301
			86. Akola HO	444001
			87. Akot	444101
			88. Shegaon	444203
			89. Khamgaon HO	444303
			90. Washim	444505
			91. Amaravati HO	444601
			92. Paratwada HO	444805
			93. Warud	444906

1	2	3	4	5
			94. Yeotmal HO	445001
			95. Pusad	445204
			96. Wani	445304
		5. Nashik HO		422001
			97. Nashik Road	422101
			98. Ozhar T.S.	422207
			99. Pimpalgaon	422209
			100. Deolali	422401
			101. Manmad	423104
			102. Malegaon	423203
			103. Dhule HO	424001
			104. Shirpur	425405
			105. Shahada	425409
			106. Nandurbar	425412
			107. Taloda	425413
			108. Navapur	425418
		6. Panaji HO		403001
			109. Phonda	403401
			110. Bicholim	403504
			111. Mapuca	403507
			112. Margaon	4403601
			113. Quepem	403705
			114. Vasco-da-gama	403802
			115. Uran Islampur	415409
			116. Kolhapur HO	416003
			117. Kohapur City HO	416012
			118. Jaisinghpur	416101
			119. Ichalkaranji HO	416115
			120. Tasgaon	416312

1	2	3	4	5
			121. Miraj	416410
			122. Sangli HO	461416
			123. Gadhinglaj	416502
		7. Pune HO		411001
			124. Pune City HO	411002
			125. Shivaji Nagar HO	411005
			126. Pune RMS	411097
			127. Pune CSO I	411098
			128. Pune CSO II	411099
			129. Solapur RMS	413001
			130. Pandharpur HO	413304
			131. Shrirampur HO	413709
			132. Ahmednagar RMS	414001
			133. Satara HO	415001
			134. Karad HO	415110
			135. Shirdi	413109
		8. Ratnagiri HO		415612
			136. Chilpun HO	415605
			137. Khed	415709
			138. Sawantwadi HO	416510
			139. Kudal	416520
			140. Kankavali	416602
			141. Malvan HO	416606
16. North East		1. Agartala HO		799001
			1. Radhakishorepur	799120
			2. Belonia SO	799155
			3. Dharmanagar HO	799250
			4. Kailashhar SO	799277
			5. Ambassa SO	799289

1	2	3	4	5
		2. Aizawal HO		796001
			6. Champahi SO	796321
			7. Lunglei SO	796701
			8. Salha SO	796901
		3. Imphal HO		795001
			9. Lamphelpat SO	795004
			10. Churachandpur SO	795128
			11. Thoubal SO	795138
		4. Itanagar HO		791111
			12. Pasighat SO	791102
			13. Naharlagun SO	791110
			14. Tezu SO	792001
		5. Kohima HO		797001
			15. Dimapur SO	797112
			16. ARTC SO	797115
			17. Mokokchung SO	798601
			18. Tuensang SO	798620
			19. Zunheboto SO	798620
			20. Mon SO	798621
		6. Shillong GPO		793001
			21. Laitumkhras SO	793003
			22. Assam Rifles SO	793011
			23. Jowai SO	793150
			24. Tura HO	794001
17. Orissa		1. Berhampur HO		760001
			1. Chatrapur HO	761020
			2. Aska HO	761110
			3. Parlakhemundi	761200
			4. Phulbani HO	762001

1	2	3	4	5
			5. Sunabeda 2 SO	763002
			6. Jeypore (K) HO	764001
			7. Koraput HO	764020
			8. Rayagada	765001
			9. Bhawanipatnam HO	766001
			10. Bhanjanagar HO	761126
		2. Bhubaneswar GPO		751001
			11. Puri HO	752001
			12. Khurda HO	752055
			13. Nayagarh	752069
			14. Neemapara MDG	752106
			15. Balasore	756001
			16. Bhadrak HO	756100
			17. Barpada	757001
			18. Rairangapur HO	757043
			19. Jaleshwar HO	756032
		3. Cuttack GPO		753001
			20. Chandhichowk HO	753002
			21. College Square MDG	753003
			22. Athagarh HO	754029
			23. Jagatsinghpur HO	754103
			24. Paradeep MDG	754142
			25. Salipur MDG	754202
			26. Kendrapara HO	754211
			27. Patamundai MDG	754215
			28. Jajpur HO	755001
		4. Rourkela HO		769001
			29. Keonjhar HO	758001
			30. Barbil MDG	758035

1	2	3	4	5
			31. Uditnagar HO	769012
			32. Sundergarh	770001
		5. Sambalpur HO		768001
			33. Dhenkanal HO	759001
			34. Angul HO	759122
			35. Bolangir HO	767001
			36. Sonepuraj MDG	767107
			37. Burla MDG	766017
			38. Bargarh HO	768028
			39. Jharsuguda HO	768201
18. Punjab		1. Amritsar HO		143001
			1. Gandhi Bazar	143006
			2. Tam Taran	143401
			3. Batala	143505
			4. Gurdaspur	143521
			5. Ajnala	143102
			6. Pathankot	145001
			7. Rayya	143112
			8. Chheherta	143105
			9. Dera B Beas	143204
		2. Bhatinda HO		151001
			10. Bhatinda City	151005
			11. Rampura Phul	151103
			12. Mansa	151505
			13. Mukatsar	152026
			14. Abohar	152116
			15. Fazilka	152123
			16. Ferozpur	152101

1	2	3	4	5
		3. Chandigarh GPO		160017
			17. SAS Nagar	160055
			18. Ropar	140001
			19. Nangal T/Ship	140124
			20. New Sectt.	160001
			21. Indl Area	160002
			22. Sector-14	160014
			23. Manimajra	160101
			24. Sector-22	160022
			25. Sector 19	16919
			26. Sector-36	160036
			27. Sector-47	160047
			28. Morinda	140101
		4. Jalandhar HPO		144001
			29. Basti Guzan	144002
			30. MT Jalandhar	144003
			31. Indl. Town JL	144004
			32. Kapurthala	144601
			33. APO JL Cantt	FPO
			34. Jalandhar Cantt	144005
			35. Nakodar	144040
			36. Phagwara	144401
			37. Phillaur	144410
			38. Banga	144505
			39. Nawan Shahar	144514
			40. Numahal	144039
			41. Sultanpur	144626
			42. Grain Market JL	144008
			43. Dasuya	144205
			44. Balachaur	146521

1	2	3	4	5
			45. Garh Shankar	144527
			46. Mukerian	144211
			47. Hoshiarpur	146001
			48. Urmar	144024
		5. Ludhiana HPO		141001
			49. Khanna	141401
			50. Jagraon	140026
			51. CPO Ludhiana	141008
			52. Millerganj LDH	144003
			53. MT Ludhiana	144002
			54. Samraia	141114
			55. Faridkot	151203
			56. Moga	142001
			57. Zira	142047
			58. Mullanpur Mandi	141101
			59. Sahnewal	141120
			60. Doraha	141421
			61. PAU Ludhiana	141004
			62. F. Point Ludhiana	141010
		6. Patiala HPO		147001
			63. Rajpura	140401
			64. MG Garh	147301
			65. Nabha	147201
			66. Dera Bassi	140507
			67. Sirhind	140406
			68. Samana	147101
			69. Barnala	148101
			70. Malerkotla	148023
			71. Dhuri	148024

1	2	3	4	5
			72. Sunam	148028
			73. Sangrur	148001
			74. Lalru	140501
19.	Rajasthan	1. Jaipur GPO		302001
			1. Alwar	301001
			2. Behror	301701
			3. Jawahar Nagar JP	302004
			4. Gandhi Nagar JP	305015
			5. Shahstri Nagar JP	305016
			6. Dausa	303303
			7. Shambhar Lake	303604
			8. Sikar	332001
			9. Neem Ka Thana	332713
			10. Sri Madhopur	332715
			11. Tonk HO	304001
			12. Shahpura HO	303103
			13. Fatehpur Shekhawat	332301
		2. Kota HPO		324001
			14. Jhalawar HO	328001
			15. N.G. Mandi HO	324007
			16. Bharatpur HO	321001
			17. Gangapur HO	322201
			18. Hindaun	322230
			19. Deeg	321203
			20. Sawaimadhopur	322001
			21. Bayana	321401
			22. Dholpur	328001
		3. Ajmer HPO		305001
			23. G.C. Road Ajmer	305007

1	2	3	4	5
			24. Nasirabad	305601
			25. Madanganj	305801
			26. Beawar	305901
			27. Pushkar	305022
			28. Marwar Jn.	306001
			29. Pali	306401
			30. Nagaur	341001
			31. Didwana	341303
			32. Makrana	341505
			33. Mayo Ajmer	
		4. Jodhpur HPO		342001
			34. Girdikot	342002
			35. Kuchery	342006
			36. Shashtri Nagar	342003
			37. Res. Road Jodhpur	342011
			38. Churu	331001
			39. Ratangarh	331022
			40. Sardar Sahahr	331401
			41. Jhunjhunu	333001
			42. Pilani	333031
			43. Bikaner	334001
			44. Sri Ganganagar	335001
			45. Hanumangarh	335512
			46. Barmer	344001
			47. Jaisalmer	345001
		5. Udaipur HPO		313004
			48. Bhilwara	311001
			49. Chittorgarh	312001
			50. Banswara	327001

1	2	3	4	5
			51. Dungarpur	314001
			52. S.C. Udaipur	313001
			53. Kankroli	313324
			54. Mavli	313203
			55. Sirohi	307001
			56. Jalore	343001
20.	Tamil Nadu	1. Anna Road HO		600002
			1. Chennai GPO	600001
			2. Park Town	600003
			3. Mylapore	600004
			4. Kilpauk	600010
			5. St. Thomas Mount	600016
			6. T. Nagar	600017
			7. Tiruvottiyur	600019
			8. Vadapalani	600026
			9. R.A. Puram	600028
			10. Chetput	600031
			11. Anna Nagar	600040
			12. Tambaram	600045
			13. Ambattur	600053
			14. Avadi Camp	600054
			15. Ashok Nagar	600083
			16. Tiruvallur	602001
			17. Chengalpattu	603001
			18. Arakkonam	631001
			19. Kanchipuram	631501
			20. Vellore	632001
			21. Ami	632301
			22. Ranipet	632401

1	2	3	4	5
			23. Gudiyattam	632802
			24. Vaniyambadi	635751
		2. Pondicherry H.O.		605001
			25. Tindivanam	604001
			26. Gingee	604202
			27. Villupuram	605802
			28. Tiruvannamalai	606601
		3. Coimbatore HO		641001
			29. Dharapuram	638656
			30. R.S. Puram	641002
			31. Mettupalayam	641301
			32. Tirupur	641601
			33. Pollachi	642001
			34. Udamalpet	642126
			35. Valparai	642127
		4. Salem HO		636001
			36. Krishnagiri	635001
			37. Denkanikotta	635107
			38. Hosur	635109
			39. Tirupattur	635601
			40. Suramangalam	636005
			41. Atur	636102
			42. Dharampuri	636701
			43. Harur	636903
		5. Erode HO		638001
			44. Omalur	636455
			45. Namakkal	637001
			46. Tiruchengode	637211
			47. Rasipuram	637408

1	2	3	4	5
			48. Bhavani	638301
			49. Gobichettipalayam	638452
			50. TiruvadanaI	623407
			51. Ramanathapuram	623501
			52. Rameshwaram	623526
			53. Kamudi	623603
			54. Kadaladi	623703
			55. Mudukulathur	623704
			56. Paramakudi	623707
		6. Virudhunagar HO		626001
			57. Aruppukottai	626101
			58. Kariapatti	626106
			59. Rajapalayam	626117
			60. Shivakasi	626123
			61. Srivilliputtur	626125
			62. Tiruchuli	626129
			63. Sattur	626203
			64. Karaikudi	630001
			65. Tirupattur	630211
			66. Devakottai	630302
			67. Sivaganga	630561
			68. Manamadurai	630606
			69. Ilayangudi	630702
		7. Tiruchy HO		620001
			70. Tirukkoyilur	605757
			71. Vriddachalam	606001
			72. Ulundurpet	606107
			73. Kallakurichi	606202
			74. Cuddalore	607001

1	2	3	4	5
			75. Neyveli	607803
			76. Chidambaram	608001
			77. Mayiladutharai	609001
			78. Sirkali	609110
			79. Karaikal	609602
			80. Tiruvarur	610001
			81. Nagapattinam	610001
			82. Kumbakonam	612001
			83. Melakaveri	612002
			84. Thanjavur	613001
			85. Mannargudi	614001
			86. Papanasam	614205
			87. Pattukottai	614601
			88. Arantangi	614616
			89. Tiruthuraipundi	614713
			90. Peravumi	614804
			91. Teppakulam	620002
			92. Srirangam	620006
			93. Tiruchy Fort	620008
			94. Turaiyur	621010
			95. Musiri	621211
			96. Perambalur	621212
			97. Manaparai	621306
			98. Laigudi	621601
			99. Ariyalur	621704
			100. J.C. Puram	621802
			101. Pudukottai	622001
			102. Karur	639001
			103. Kulittalai	639104

1	2	3	4	5
		8. Udagamandalam		643001
			104. Coonoor	643101
			105. Gudalur	643211
			106. Wellington	643231
		9. Madurai		625001
			107. Dindigul	624001
			108. Kodaikanal	624101
			109. Batlagundu	624202
			110. Nilakottai	624208
			111. Natham	624401
			112. Palani	624601
			113. Oddanchatram	624619
			114. Vedasandur	624710
			115. Tallakulam	625002
			116. Arasaradi	625016
			117. Melur	625106
			118. Vadipatti	625218
			119. Bodinayakanur	625513
			120. Theni	625531
			121. Usilampatti	625532
			122. Uthanampalayam	625533
			123. Pertyakulam	625601
			124. Peraiyur	625703
			125. Tirumangalam	625706
		10. Palayamkottai HO		627002
			126. Tirunelveli	627001
			127. Nanguneri	627108
			128. Ambasamudaram	627401
			129. Sankarankovil	627756

1	2	3	4	5
			130. Sivagiri	627757
			131. Sengottai	627809
			132. Tenkasi	627811
			133. Alangulam	627851
			134. Virakeralamudur	627881
			135. Tuticorin	628001
			136. Tiruchendur	628215
			137. Otapidaram	628401
			138. Kovilpatti	628501
			139. Lakshmpuram	628502
			140. Srivaikuntam	628601
			141. Ettaiyapuram	628902
			142. Vilathikulam	628907
			143. Nagarcoti	629001
			144. Kuzhithurai	629163
			145. Thuckalay	629175
			146. Bhoothpandy	629852
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1. Agra		282001
			1. Ferozabad	283203
			2. Shikohabad	250135
			3. Mainpuri	205001
			4. Auraiya	206122
			5. Etawah	206001
			6. Agra Fort	282003
			7. Mathura	281001
			8. Tundla	283204
			9. Vrindaban	281121
		2. Jhansi		284001
			10. Lalitpur	284403

1	2	3	4	5
			11. Orai	285001
			12. Mauranipur	284204
		3. Aligarh		202001
			13. Khurja	203131
			14. Bulandshahr	203001
			15. Etah	207001
			16. Kasganj	207123
			17. Aligarh University	202002
			18. Hathras	204101
		4. Meerut		250001
			19. Meerut City	250002
			20. Muzaffarnagar	251001
			21. Shamli	247776
			22. Baghpat	250809
			23. Baraut	250611
			24. Khatauli	251201
		5. Bareilly		243001
			25. Bareilly city	243003
			26. Moradabad	244001
			27. Kheri	262701
			28. Rampur	244901
			29. Anwala	243301
			30. Sambhal	244302
			31. Chandausi	202412
			32. Pilibhit	262001
			33. Hardoi	241001
			34. Sandila	241204
			35. Budaun	243801
			36. Shahjahanpur	242001

1	2	3	4	5
			37. Amroha	244221
			38. Pallia	262902
			39. G.G. Nath	262802
			40. Sahaswan	243638
		6. Ghaziabad		201001
			41. Noida	201301
			42. Hapur	245101
			43. Modinagar	201204
		7. Saharanpur		247001
			44. Nazibabad	246763
			45. Bijnaur	246701
			46. Dhampur	246761
			47. Deoband	247554
		8. Lucknow		226001
			48. Lucknow Chowk	226003
			49. Alambagh	226005
			50. Mahanagar	226006
			51. FPO 950	226950
			52. Amethi	227405
			53. Musafirkhana	227813
			54. Barabanki	225001
			55. Sitapur	261001
			56. Sultanpur	228001
			57. Raebareli	229001
			58. Lalganj	229206
		9. Faizabad		224001
			59. Akbarpur	224122
		10. Allahabad		211001
			60. Allahabad city	211002

1	2	3	4	5
			61. Handia	221503
			62. Mirzapur	231001
			63. Shaktinagar	231222
			64. Robertganj	231216
			65. Pratappgarh	230001
			66. Kunda	229409
			67. Bharwari	212201
			68. Chunar	231304
			69. Raniganj	230304
			70. Patti	230135
		11. Varanasi		221001
			71. Varanasi Cantt	221002
			72. Chandauli	232104
			73. Moghalsarai	232101
			74. Gyanpur (Bhadohi)	221304
			75. BHU Varanasi	221005
			76. Zamania	232329
			77. Saidpur	233304
			78. Jalalpur	222136
			79. Mariyahun	222161
			80. Ghazipur	233001
			81. Jaunpur	222001
		12. Kanpur		208001
			82. Banda	210001
			83. Karvi	210205
			84. Hamirpur	210301
			85. Mohoba	210427
			86. Fatehpur	212601
			87. Fatehgarh	209601

1	2	3	4	5
			88. Farrukhabad	209625
			89. Kanpur cantt	208004
			90. Nawabganj	208002
			91. Sarai Meeran	209727
			92. Unnao	209801
		13. Gonda		271001
			93. Bahraich	271801
			94. Balrampur	271201
			95. ITI Manakpur	271308
			96. Basti	272001
			97. Bansi	272153
			98. Tetri Bazar	272207
			99. Khalilabad	272175
		14. Azamgarh		276001
			100. Mau	275101
			101. Phoolpur	276304
			102. Lalganj	276202
		15. Gorakhpur		273001
			103. Kundra Ghat	273008
			104. Maharaj Ganj	273303
			105. Geeta Press	273005
			106. Railway Colony	273012
			107. Barhalganj	273402
			108. Padrauna	274304
			109. Anand Nagar	273155
			110. Siwan Bazaar	273163
			111. Salempur	274509
			112. Bangsaun	273403
			113. Deoria	274001

1	2	3	4	5
		18. Ballia		277001
			114. Rasra	221712
			115. Belthara Road	221715
22.	Uttaranchal	1. Dehradun GPO		248001
			1. Kashipur	244713
			2. Pauri	248001
			3. Kotdwara	246149
			4. Lansdown	246155
			5. Rudraprayag	246171
			6. Satpuli	246172
			7. Srinagar	246174
			8. Gopeshwar	246401
			9. Roorkee City	247667
			10. Dehradun Cantt	248003
			11. Vikas Nagar	248198
			12. Tehri	249001
			13. Burkot	249141
			14. Narendra Nagar	249175
			15. Uttarkashi	249193
			16. Rishikesh	249201
			17. Hardwar	249401
			18. Pithoragarh	262501
			19. Champawat	262523
			20. Didihat	252661
			21. Nainital	263001
			22. Haldwani	263139
			23. Almora	263601
			24. Bageshwar	263642
			25. Ranikhet	263645
			26. Dwarahat	263653

1	2	3	4	5
23.	West Bengal	1. Kolkata GPO		700001
			1. Belegkata HO	700010
			2. BN CC Block PO	700064
			3. BN SAI Complex	700098
			4. Circus Avenue	700017
			5. Intally	700014
			6. Beadon St.	700006
			7. Cossipore	700002
			8. Dumdum	700028
			9. ISI Po.	700035
			10. Shyam Bazaar	700004
			11. Bara Bazaar	700007
			12. Bow Bazaar	700012
			13. Esplanade	700069
			14. Park St.	700016
			15. Alipore HO	700027
			16. Ballygunge	700019
			17. Jadavpur	700032
			18. Kalighat	700026
			19. New Alipore`	700053
			20. Tollygunge	700033
			21. Baruipur	700144
			22. Budge Budge	700137
			23. Diamond Harbour	743331
			24. Barasat	700124
			25. Bashirhat HO	743411
			26. Habra	743262
			27. Barackpore	700120
			28. Belgharia	700056

1	2	3	4	5
			29. Hazinagar	743155
			30. Kanchara Para	743145
			31. Titagarh	700119
			32. Kalyani HO	741235
			33. Ranaghat HO	741201
			34. Krishnagar HO	741101
			35. Nabadwip HO	741302
			36. Palassy	741156
			37. Berhampur HO	742101
			38. Kandi HO	742137
			39. Raghunathgunj HO	742225
			40. Port Blair	744101
		2. Howrah		711001
			41. Salkia	711106
			42. Chinsurah	712101
			43. Arambagh	712601
			44. Serampore	712201
			45. Rishra	712248
			46. Chandan Nagar	712136
			47. Contai	721401
			48. Tamluk	721636
			49. Midnapore	721101
			50. Jhargram	721507
			51. Kharagpur	721301
		3. Asansol		713001
			52. Durgapur HO	713201
			53. Raniganj	713347
			54. Durgapur	713203
			55. Bankura HO	722101

1	2	3	4	5
			56. Bishnupur	722122
			57. Burdwan HO	713101
			58. Kalna	713409
			59. Katwa	713130
			60. Purulia	723101
			61. Suri	731101
			62. Rampurhat	731224
			63. Bolpur	731204
			64. Santhia	731234
			65. Santi Niketan	731235
		4. Siliguri HO		732001
			66. Malda	732101
			67. Dinhata	736135
			68. Alipurduar	736121
			69. Coochbehar	736101
			70. Jalpaiguri	735101
			71. Mal	735221
			72. Kurseong	734203
			73. Kalimpong	734301
			74. Darjeeling	734101
			75. Balurghat	733101
			76. Raiganj	733134
		5. Gangtok		737001
			77. Namchi	737126

(English)

Pesticides Causing Reproductive Disorders and Cancer

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

(a) whether increased use of pesticides for extra yield is responsible for reproductive disorders and cancer;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to undertake a survey of pesticides in fruits and vegetables;

(c) if so, the details of the proposed survey; and

(d) the time by which the survey is likely to be conducted and the report submitted?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) As per the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), there are several scientific reports based on studies carried out in India and in other parts of the world indicating that exposure to certain persistent chemicals through air, water, and food can lead to reproductive hazards. Also, many case control studies conducted have shown distinct association between breast adipose tissue concentrations of several organochlorine enoestrogens and breast cancer risk.

(b) to (d) According to Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, a central sector scheme "Monitoring of Pesticide Residue at National Level" has been initiated and the survey is likely to be started by January, 2006 and would be a continuous ongoing process.

Private Participation in Health Sector

69. DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allowed participation of private sector to provide health care facilities to the people;

(b) whether any proposal has been received from Gujarat for the purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any fund has been set up for the purpose of private participation in health sector; and

(e) if so, the manner in which resources have been mobilized for creating the said fund and the amount spent there from since its creation?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) Health care facilities to the people are being provided by the Public and Private Sector. It is estimated that around 20% of the country's requirement of health care is met through public health care system and remaining through the private health care system.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Commonwealth Games 2010

70. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI VIRCHANDRA PASWAN:

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

(a) the details of the sites selected for Commonwealth Games, 2010, in Delhi, event-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal to shift the original sites selected for the events;

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

(d) the places/sites identified for augmenting sports facilities in Delhi;

(e) whether the construction/renovation works for sports infrastructure at the identified places have started;

(f) if not, the time by which these are likely to be started and completed;

(g) whether there is any sports strategy/plan in view of the ensuing Commonwealth Games;

(h) if so, the details thereof;

(i) whether any core committee has been set up for the preparation of Commonwealth Games as well as Asian Games;

(j) the arrangements to be made for the accommodation of the participating players/officials/other dignitaries; and

(k) the steps taken to make Delhi look more clean and beautiful during the Games?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION,
MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH

AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) The list of venues and disciplines as per the original proposal of Indian Olympic Association is enclosed as statement.

(b) to (d) For appraisal of various venues, Delhi Development Authority had appointed M/s. Event Knowledge Service (EKS). M/s. EKS, in its report, have suggested various options for clusterisation of sports venues. Accordingly, Organizing Committee for Commonwealth Games, 2010 (OC) was requested to examine the recommendations of EKS and submit its report. The report of OC is awaited. On receipt of report of OC, a decision for various venues/sites will be taken in consultation with Commonwealth Games Federation.

(e) and (f) Once the decisions for various sports venues is taken, the process for construction/renovation work will start immediately. Government had also engaged CPWD for conditional survey of SAI's existing five stadia in Delhi and report of CPWD has been received. The required infrastructure will be in place well in advance for the conduct of the Games.

(g) and (h) The preparation/training of sportspersons for major international events including Commonwealth Games is an on-going process which take into account inputs provided by National Sports Federations. Systematic approach is adopted to select and train athletes and teams for participation in the major international events by drawing Long Term Development Programme (LTDP) to put in action four year roll-on Plan under which elite sportspersons selected on the basis of their performance are put through scientifically designed continuous training programme.

(i) For coordinating the work relating to the Commonwealth Games, 2010 Government has constituted a Core Group of Ministers. The Asian Games are not yet allotted to India, as such no Core Committee has been formed for the Asian Games.

(j) It is proposed to construct a Games Village for this purpose at a site next to the Akshardham Temple off the New Nizamuddin Bridge.

(k) The Delhi Government has submitted a proposal to Planning Commission for sanction of Rs. 1314 crores for enhancing civic infrastructure in the city of Delhi.

Statement

List of venue proposed for various outdoor and indoor games during commonwealth games submitted by Indian Olympic Association

Discipline	Venue
Aquatics	Dr. S.P. Mukherjee Swimming Complex
Athletics	Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium
Badminton	DDA Siri Fort Sports Complex
Boxing	Yamuna Sports Complex (New)
Cycling	Yamuna Velodrome
Gymnastics	Indira Gandhi Indoor Stadium
Hockey (Men)	Dhyan Chand National Stadium
(Women)	Shivaji Stadium
Lawn Bowls	Jawaharlal Nehru Sports Complex (New)
Netball	Indira Gandhi Stadium
Rugby 7's	Yamuna Sports Complex (New)
Shooting	Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Range
Squash	Siri Fort Indoor Stadium
Table Tennis	Indira Gandhi Indoor Stadium
Weightlifting	Siri Fort Auditorium
Wrestling	Yamuna Sports Complex (New)

[Translation]

Allocation of Coal Mines to Private Companies

71. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Private Sector companies which have been allotted coal mines in the country and the royalty received by the Government therefrom during the last five years, state-wise;

(b) the details of the conditions and the time period for which Gadawara Coal Mine in Madhya Pradesh has been allotted;

(c) the total quantum of coal being produced during the current year and the royalty earned by the Government from this mine;

(d) whether the coal mining is being undertaken as per prescribed norms;

(e) if so, whether the Government has conducted

surprise visits to coal mines; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) Names of the Private Sector companies which have been allotted coal mines in the country are as follows:

Sl.No.	Name of the Company	State
1	2	3
1.	M/s. RPG Industries/CESC Ltd.	West Bengal
2.	M/s. INDALCO (not producing as per allocation conditions)	Orissa
3.	M/s. BLA Industries	Madhya Pradesh
4.	M/s. BLA Industries	Madhya Pradesh
5.	M/s. Jindal Steel & Power Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
6.	M/s. Monnet Ispat	Chhattisgarh
7.	M/s. Central Collieries. Was engaged in illegal production. Mining Lease voided.	Maharashtra
8.	M/s. Jindal Power Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
9.	M/s. Jindal Power Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
10.	M/s. Utkal Coal Ltd. (formerly ICCL)	Orissa
11.	M/s. Jayaswal Neco Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
12.	M/s. Monnet Ispat	Orissa
13.	M/s. Raipur Alloys & Steel Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
14.	M/s. B.S. Ispat	Maharashtra
15.	M/s. GVK Power (Gondiwal Sahib) Ltd.	Jharkhand
16.	M/s. Garuda Clays Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
17.	M/s. Prakash Industries Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
18.	M/s. Shree Baidyanath Ayurved Bhawan Ltd.	Maharashtra
19.	M/s. Fieldmining & Ispat Ltd.	Maharashtra
20.	M/s. Fieldmining & Ispat Ltd.	Maharashtra
21.	M/s. Domco Smokeless Fuel Pvt. Ltd.	Jharkhand

1	2	3
22.	M/s. Corporate Ispat Ltd.	Jharkhand
23.	M/s. Jindal Steel & Power Ltd.	Orissa
24.	M/s. Usha Martin Ltd.	Jharkhand
25.	M/s. Rungta Mines Ltd.	Orissa
26.	M/s. Gondwana Ispat Ltd.	Maharashtra
27.	M/s. Bhushan Ltd.	Orissa
28.	M/s. Jayaswal Neco Ltd.	Jharkhand
29.	M/s. Sunflag Iron Steel Ltd.	Maharashtra
30.	M/s. Abhijeet Infrastr. Pvt. Ltd.	Jharkhand
31.	M/s. Abhijeet Infrastr. Pvt. Ltd.	Jharkhand
32.	M/s. Abhijeet Infrastr. Pvt. Ltd.	Jharkhand
33.	M/s. Usha Martin	Jharkhand
34.	M/s. TISCO	Jharkhand
35.	M/s. TISCO	Jharkhand
36.	M/s. Electrosteel Castings Ltd.	Jharkhand
37.	M/s. Shree Radhe Industries Limited	Jharkhand
38.	M/s. Shree Virangana Steel Limited	Maharashtra

Details of royalty received by the respective State Governments are being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) to (f) There is no coal block by the name of Gadarwada which has been allocated to any company in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(English)

Navratna Companies Status to BSNL

72. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had proposed to grant the autonomy available to Navratna Companies to the BSNL at the time of its formation;

(b) if so, the fact thereof;

(c) whether the application sent by the Department of Telecom for grant of Navratna Status of BSNL was not considered by the Department of Public Enterprise; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the present status of the said application and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) to (d) Sir, the Department of Public Enterprise had considered the application sent by Department of Telecom for grant for Navaratna Status to BSNL. However, presently, the company does not fulfil the following eligibility conditions stipulated in the Government guidelines for Navaratna companies;

- (i) The company should be a schedule A, Miniratna category.
- (ii) It should have obtained 'Excellent' or 'very good' MOU rating in three of the last five years.

[*Translation*]

Regularisation of Temporary Employees

73. SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA': Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1997 on July 21, 2004 and state:

(a) since when 47 temporary and 10 daily wage employees are working in the office of the Staff Selection Commission;

(b) the names of the employees in respect of whom funds were deducted by the Department alongwith the date/month from which it was deducted and the reasons for which the fund was paid back to them;

(c) whether the Government proposes to regularise the services of such employees in future; and

(d) if so, the details of the schemes relating to the welfare of the employees in Government offices?

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 PACHOURI): (a) The 57 persons have been engaged on various dates from 05.07.86 onwards for working in the office of the Staff Selection Commission.

(b) All the Casual Workers covered by the Department of Personnel & Training's O.M. No. 49014/1/2004-Estt. C dated 26.04.2004 have been paid back the funds.

(c) Daily wage employees are considered for regularization against Group-D posts as and when vacancy becomes available.

(d) Casual Labourers on regularization are entitled to welfare schemes as notified from time to time.

[*English*]

Admission to Medical Colleges

74. SHRI TUKARAM GANGADHAR GADAKH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has sent a proposal for central legislation on admission to Medical Colleges in different States in the light of the Supreme Court's judgement in TMA Pai case;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the decision, if any, taken in the matter; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (d) As a sequel to judgements of Hon'ble Supreme Court in the cases of TMA Pai, Islamic educational society and P.A. Inamdar, the Central Government has drafted "The Private Medical Education Institutions (Regulation of Admission and Fixation of Fee) Bill 2005" for regulating admissions process and fee structure by private institutions. At present the proposed bill has been circulated among state governments for their comments.

[*Translation*]

Waiting List of Mobile Phone Service

75. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MAHATO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether mobile phone service has not been provided to the applicants in Jamshedpur so far;

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

(c) the number of applicants in the waiting list of mobile service as on date; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to provide mobile telephone service to the applicants at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) to (c) Mobile Phone Service has been provided to the applicants in Jamshedpur under Bihar Telecom Circle Service Area by the private operators as well as Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL).

As reported by private operators, they do not have waiting list for mobile connections in Jamshedpur. BSNL has reported a waiting list of 23,846 in Jamshedpur Secondary Switching Area (SSA). Out of these, number of applicants on waiting list in Jamshedpur city and in

remaining part of Jamshedpur SSA is respectively 17347 and 6499.

(d) In Jamshedpur SSA, BSNL has planned a capacity expansion of 41,000 lines during the current financial year (2005-06) to cope up the present and future demand of mobile service.

[English]

Allocation for Gujarat

76. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned/allocated/released for Gujarat during the Ninth Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount spent/utilised during the Ninth Five Year Plan by Gujarat;

(c) the amount refunded by Gujarat;

(d) the main reasons for refunding the amount;

(e) the amount sanctioned/allocated during the Tenth Five Year Plan till date to Gujarat; and

(f) the project on which this amount has been utilised by Gujarat till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) and (b) The total revised outlay and actual expenditure in respect of Gujarat during the Ninth Five Year Plan are Rs. 30019.62 crore and Rs. 24657.98 crore respectively at current prices.

(c) and (d) The Annual Plan outlays of the states consist of State's Own Resources and Central Assistance. The entire amount of Central Assistance released was utilized by the State Government.

(e) The projected outlay for the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) of Gujarat is Rs. 47,000 crore at current prices. The revised outlays of the Annual Plans 2002-03, 2003-04, and 2004-05 add up to Rs. 22949.79 crore. The approved outlay of Annual Plan 2005-06 of Gujarat is Rs. 11,000 crore. The actual expenditure/revised outlays of the first three Annual Plans of the Tenth Plan add up to Rs. 21597.68 crore.

(f) The plan allocation has been utilized by the State Government for various projects/schemes in sectors such as agriculture, rural development, irrigation, energy, industry, transport and social services such as education, health, social welfare, nutrition etc.

Guidelines for Private Visits Abroad

77. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has formulated any new guidelines for the employees for regulating their private visits abroad;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to maintain a check on all employees who make more than one trip abroad in a year?

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 PACHOURI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) As per the instructions contained in Department of Personnel and Training Office memorandum No. 11013/17/2004-Esst. (A) dated 5th October, 2004 read with Office Memorandum of even number dated 15th December, 2004 all Ministries/Departments have been requested to ensure that Government servants taken prior permission before leaving for visits abroad. When such permission to visit abroad is sought, the Government servant is required to furnish detailed information relating to proposed visit as well as previous private visits undertaken by them during the last four years in the prescribed proforma.

Status of National Rural Health Mission in Tamil Nadu

78. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the amount allocated for the above programme during the year 2005-2006 and the outlay for the year 2006-07; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to make the Rural Health Mission more effective and successful?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) NRHM has been launched all over the country on the 12th April 2005 and covers the state of Tamil Nadu also. An amount of Rs. 2068.20 lakh has been released to the State of Tamil Nadu for NRHM activities during 2005-06. These funds have been released for upgradation of CHCs and united funds for the Sub centres.

(b) The NRHM is an umbrella initiative which subsumes the various initiatives of the ministry including the RCH (II), Immunization and the Disease Control Programmes etc. The total outlay for the Health sector includes the outlays for the NRHM additionalities also. The details are given as under:

The amount allocated for 2005-06 for Tamil Nadu under NRHM is Rs. 239.29 crore. The Outlay for 2006-07 will be finalized in due course.

(c) The strategies of the NRHM have been developed after extensive consultation with the various stake holders including the state governments, NGOs, public health representatives and others. The action points and the plan of action has been designed on basis of the recommendations of the various task groups which were set up to deliberate on specified issues. The consultative process is continuing as part of the efforts to make the Rural Health Mission more effective and successful.

[Translation]

Norms for Building Construction

79. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to make norms for building construction mandatory in order to make them earthquake resistant;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by when the said norms are likely to be made mandatory?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (c) Construction of buildings is governed and regulated

by Building Bye-laws/Regulations framed by respective States/Urban Local Bodies. The National Building Code, 2005 published by Bureau of Indian Standards under Ministry of Consumer Affairs contains, inter-alia, a chapter on Structural Design (Part 6), which gives all the provisions for structural safety. Further, Model Building Bye-Laws brought out by Town & Country Planning Organisation (TCPO) under this Ministry also contains a section on Structural Design, which mentions that design of foundation, masonry, timber, plain concrete, reinforced concrete, pre-stressed concrete and structural steel shall be carried out in accordance with Part 6 of National Buildings Code. Both National Building Code, 2005 and Model Building Bye Laws are advisory in nature and have been circulated to all the State Governments for their adoption.

Ministry of Urban Development has been impressing upon the States from time to time by way of letters, workshops and conferences to suitably amend their existing bye-laws and regulations to ensure construction of earthquake resistant houses and buildings.

A model Town & Country Planning Legislation, Zoning Regulation, Development Control and Building Regulation/Bye-laws for Safety against Natural Hazards, including earthquakes, have also been prepared by an Expert Committee constituted by Ministry of Home Affairs. All the States have been advised to amend their respective Acts/Bye-laws/Regulations so that construction activities are regulated with respect to safety against earthquake hazards.

Buildings Materials & Technology Promotion Council under the Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation has been holding workshops to help State Governments in amending their Acts/Bye-laws/Regulation for safety against natural hazards and disseminate recommendations of the Expert Committee at the instance of Ministry of Home Affairs. Thus, it is the responsibility of the State Governments to make the norms mandatory. In so far as Delhi is concerned, Clause-18 of Part-III of Unified Building Bye-laws, which prescribes standards for structural safety and services, was amended by this Ministry vide Notification dated 21.3.2001 to make them conform to the latest provisions in the list of Indian Standards for earthquake protection. Apart from this, a sub-clause was inserted under Clause 6.2.9 making it mandatory to submit a certificate signed by the owner, architect and structural engineer at the time of submitting of building plans for obtaining building permission as well

as at the time of obtaining completion certificate to the effect that requirements stipulated under Clause-18 have been duly incorporated in the design of the building and the construction has been carried out accordingly.

[English]

Review of Policy on Broad-Band Services

80. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has suggested a review of the policy provisions relating to Broad-band services as reported in the *Hindustan Times* dated November 4, 2005;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the action likely to be taken thereon; and

(c) the other measures being taken to boost usage of Broad-band services at the minimum cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) to (c) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) have recently sent a communication to the Government recommending that Government should conduct a review of various provisions of Broadband Policy and should have reconsiderations of TRAI's earlier recommendations pertaining to Local Loop unbundling and fiscal incentives for Broadband. However, the suggestions made by TRAI are under examination.

The Government has recently announced reduction in license fee for NDL/ILD service licensees from 1st January, 2006. This is expected to reduce the cost of Broadband Services.

Fixed Line Subscribers of BSNL

81. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the fixed line subscribers of the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) at the time of its inception;

(b) the details of the growth of its subscribers during the last 3 years;

(c) whether a large number of subscribers are using wireless fixed line phone due to additional benefits and other quality services offered by them; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to instal Fixed Wireless Phones (FWP) instead of wireline network in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Sir, at the time of its inception on 01.10.2000, BSNL's, subscriber base was 2,80,37,056.

(b) During the last three years, additions in BSNL subscriber base are as follows:

Year	Landline	Wireless in Local Loop (WLL)	Cellular Mobile	Total
2002-03	2212469	319220	2238611	4770300
2003-04	18679	442873	2997829	3459381
2004-05	423845	669319	4193240	5286404

(c) and (d) As on 30.09.2005, a total of 14,45,475 Fixed Wireless Phone (FWP) subscribers were being served by BSNL. The fixed wireless phone service was introduced basically as a substitute to wireline services in areas where it was not feasible techno-commercially to provide connection on wireline due to long loop length or difficult terrain conditions. The elimination of lien faults and lead time in laying cable for wired connections besides inherent flexibility of wireless services is a big advantage. Wireless services offer improved quality, faster & economic rollout of telecom services and increased customer satisfaction. BSNL has planned extensive use of Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) Technology in urban and rural areas. However, problems are encountered in proper working of WLL system due to poor availability of A/C mains power supply in rural areas.

Unethical Practices by Doctors

82. SHRI VIRCHANDRA PASWAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question no. 568 dated 27.7.2005 regarding unethical practices by doctors and state:

(a) the action taken against the cardiologists of Safdarjung Hospital for advising unwarranted angioplasty including his transfer from there;

(b) whether further cases of unwarranted angioplasty have also come to the notice of the Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the guilty cardiologist(s) and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (c) the complaint against cardiologist of the Safdarjung Hospital referred to in the reply to the Unstarred Question No. 568 answered on 27th July, 2005 is still under investigation.

Another complaint has been received against the same cardiologist regarding of 2nd stent to a patient which were allegedly not required. This complaint has been enquired into by the Grievance Committee of the Hospital who after examining the records of the case and the version of the cardiologist concerned, has opined that on the face of it, there appears to be no evidence of any negligence on the part of the cardiologist in the treatment of the patient.

Modernisation of Coal Mining Activities

83. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has a proposal to modernize the coal mining activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the coal companies and their subsidiaries which have taken steps in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) and (b) Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) have acknowledged the need for modernization/mechanization and are using following different technologies for increasing coal production in different mines:

1. Intermediate Technology-using SDL/LHD in underground coal mines.

2. Mass Production Technology-using continuous miners and shuttle cars in underground mines.

3. Dragline and Shovel Dumper combination in opencast mines.

4. Surface miners.

5. Operator Independent Truck Despatch System (OITDS) in opencast mines.

(c) Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries namely Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL), Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Central Coalfields Limited (CCL), Western Coalfields Limited (WCL), South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL), Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL) and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) have taken steps in this regard.

Drinking Water Project for Chennai City

84. SHRI K.C. PALANISAMY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up of a 300 MLD desalination based drinking water project for Chennai City;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made for its establishment;

(c) the details of the cost of this project including the finance provided by the Central and State Government of Tamil Nadu; and

(d) the time by which the proposed project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) A Project concept note was submitted by Government of Tamil Nadu in April, 2004 for setting up a desalination plant at Minjur (near Chennai) with a total capacity of 300 mld at an estimated cost of Rs. 1750 crore. Government of Tamil Nadu informed in December, 2004 that Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board (CMWSSB) would implement the project on Design, Build, Own, Operate and Transfer (DBOOT) basis on public private partnership model. According to the information furnished by Government of Tamil Nadu, CMWSSB has entered into a bulk water purchase agreement with M/s. IVRCL in association with M/s

BEFESA Construction Y Tecnologia Ambiental, Spain for setting up of a 100 mld sea water desalination plant on DBOOT basis.

(c) It has been indicated by the Government of Tamil Nadu that the entire capital investment will be borne by the company and there will be no financial liability to the Government or CMWSSB. Total cost of the proposal as estimated by the company is of the order of Rs. 500 crore.

(d) It has been reported by CMWSSB that as per present schedule water is likely to be available from this project by June, 2007.

Repatriation of Indian Telecom Service Officers

85. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA:
SHRI RAJNARAYAN BUDHOLIA:
SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY:
SHRI K.S. RAO:
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:
SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANAIDU:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

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

(a) whether about 1200 Indian Telecom Service Officers who were on deputation to the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) were removed from service and repatriated to their parent Department;

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

(c) whether this action is likely to adversely affect the working of the telecom services in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether adequate measures have been taken to ensure smooth functioning of telecom services after removal of trained manpower from their posts in the sector; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

(DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) to (f) On corporatisation of service providing functions of the Department of Telecommunications, officers working in Department of Telecom Services (DTS) and Department of Telecom Operations (DTO) were transferred to Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (BSNL)/Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.(MTNL) on deemed deputation basis. These officers were required to give their option for absorption in BSNL/MTNL or revert back to the Government. Accordingly about 3,97,000 employees belonging to Group B, C and D gave their respective option, and their absorption process (Group B in MTNL and Group B, C and D in BSNL) was completed by 2003-2004. The process of absorption of Group A officers (numbering about 3000, including 2,200 ITS) commenced in March, 2005. In order to seek their option, letter dated 24.03.2005 was issued. On expiry of the sanctioned term of deemed deputation on 15.10.2005, another letter dated 18.10.2005 was issued by the Department of Telecommunications regarding repatriation of all such Group A officers [of Indian Telecom Service (ITS) and other services] who had either not exercised their option or had opted for Government service provided such officers were not covered by the interim stay orders granted by various courts.

This sanction has not affected the Telecom Services in the country. This is because alternative arrangements have made by positing officers who have opted for BSNL/MTNL from Group A, B categories in Exchanges. These measures have been adequate for smooth functioning of telecom services.

A large number of cases filed by Group A officers of Indian Telecom Service (ITS) and other services individually and through their Associations challenging the letters dated 24.03.2005 and/or 18.10.2005 are pending adjudication by various Benches of Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) and High Courts. As on date, pending final disposal of cases, interim orders of various Benches of CAT and High Courts are in operation.

Thus, the subject matter of absorption of Group A officers in BSNL/MTNL and of repatriation of Group A officers of Indian Telecom Service (ITS) and other services pursuant to the letter dated 24.03.2005 and/or 10.10.2005 being under adjudication by the courts of law, is at present *sub-judice*.

Epidemic Outbreaks

86. SHRI L. GANESAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several states in the country are witnessing unprecedented epidemic outbreaks during the current year;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government to check the spread of epidemic diseases in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (c) There have been epidemic outbreaks in the country during the current year including outbreaks of dengue in West Bengal; Japanese Encephalitis in some districts of eastern Uttar Pradesh, Saharanpur and adjoining districts in Western Uttar Pradesh; Leptospirosis in parts of South Gujarat, Mumbai and adjoining districts in Maharashtra; and Anthrax in Koraput district of Orissa.

Health is primarily a State subject and the State Governments are required to take necessary action for effective surveillance, early detection and quick response to epidemic outbreaks. The Union Government supplements the efforts of the State Government by providing technical guidance and other necessary inputs.

For effective surveillance and early detection of epidemic outbreaks, National Surveillance Programme for Communicable Diseases (NSPCD) was implemented in 101 districts of the country, which has been replaced by a comprehensive programme Integrated Diseases Surveillance Project (IDSP) in November 2004. IDSP will cover all districts of the country by 2006-07 in a phased manner. The objective of IDSP is to establish a decentralized state based system of surveillance for communicable and non-communicable diseases so that timely and effective public health action can be initiated in response to health challenges in the country.

Decline in Sex Ratio

87. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to form an Appropriate Authority to inspect and check the declining sex ratio in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques Act has not been effective to check the declining sex ratio;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the extent to which the formation of the new Authority is likely to help in checking the declining sex ratio?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques Act is being implemented in the country which bans determination of sex of the foetus. As on 31.10.2005, 27399 units are registered, 330 Court/Police cases filed and 33 machines seized/sealed in the country. The main problem is that in most of the cases, both the service providers and the service seekers operate in agreement to defeat the provisions of the Act and there is no complainant.

Wrongful Depiction of Indian Areas

88. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:
DR. K. DHANARAJU:
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT:
SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several areas of Uttar Pradesh have been included in a map of "Greater Nepal" as reported in *The Times of India* dated October 25, 2005;

(b) if so, the details of the claim put forth for the same;

(c) whether Nepal has allegedly encroached upon Indian areas and deployed their armed forces there;

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

(e) the reaction of the Union Government thereto; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) The Government is aware that maps of so called "Greater Nepal", depicting certain areas of Uttar Pradesh and other bordering states have been published. These maps include areas from Teesta river in the east to Ravi river in the west, and include even some areas from Southern Bhutan. The matter has been taken up appropriately with His Majesty's Government of Nepal. However, these maps have been published by non-official, non-governmental organisations.

(c) and (d) There are differences of perception on the alignment of boundary between Government of India and His Majesty's Government of Nepal in some regions. Government has reports that the police post in the disputed Susta village (West Champaran sector of the border), under adverse physical possession of Nepal, has been strengthened recently.

(e) and (f) India and Nepal have established a Joint Technical Committee, with the objective of *inter alia* resolving the differences of perception on the alignment of boundary in various segments. The two countries agreed in 1976 that the *status quo* shall be maintained till the resolution of differences of perception in these areas. Government has reiterated from time to time to His Majesty's Government of Nepal the need for an early resolution of the differences of perception and the need for maintaining *status quo* in these regions pending resolution of differences of perception. Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) has been deployed along the Indo-Nepal border and it has instructions to ensure that there are no encroachments on the Indian territory.

Right to Information Act

89. SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN:
SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the difficulties being faced by the people seeking information under Right to Information Act;

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

(c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to make the process hassle free?

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 PACHOURI): (a) to (c) The Right to Information Act, 2005 has become fully operational from 12th October, 2005. Government has taken a number of steps to ensure its smooth implementation. These include creating general public awareness about the Act, sensitisation of government officials, establishing a reasonable infrastructure for operationalization of the Act, designating Public Information Officers, Assistant Public Information Officers and conducting training programmes for officials and other stake holders. The Central Information Commission has been constituted to receive and inquire into complaints and to hear appeals in respect of any matter relating to citizens' right to access information under the Act. The Commission shall also monitor and prepare an annual report for the Central Government on the implementation of the provisions of the Act which shall be laid before each House of Parliament.

[Translation]

Unauthorised Occupation of DDA Land

90. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:
SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several plots of DDA land are under unauthorised occupation in connivance with D.D.A. officials;

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

(c) the details of the unauthorised occupation of D.D.A. plots of land as on date, location-wise;

(d) the names of officers responsible for checking the unauthorised occupation;

(e) whether performance of these officers has been reviewed;

(f) if so, the outcome thereof;

(g) whether the Government has taken or proposes to take any action against the officers found guilty; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (h) DDA has reported that approximately 1400 acres of land is reported to be under encroachment/unauthorized occupation by jhuggie clusters, unauthorized colonies etc. During the period from 1.4.2002 to 31.10.2005, departmental proceedings were initiated against 36 officials for their involvement in allowing unauthorized construction/encroachment of DDA land. Out of this, major penalty proceedings were initiated against 25 officials and minor penalty proceedings against 11 officials. During the same period major penalty was levied against 11 officials and minor penalty was levied against 15 officials.

Preference for Indian Systems of Medicine

91. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

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

(a) whether a large number of people prefer Indian systems of medicine than allopathy in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government has made any assessment in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to incorporate indigenous systems of medicines under the National Rural Health Mission; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the amount allocated for it during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (c) A survey on 'Usage & Acceptability of ISM&H systems was assigned to India Council of Medical Research (ICMR), New Delhi by the Department of AYUSH. The report was submitted to the Department in the year 2003. The study covered 35 districts spread over 19 States of the country. The information on perception of 33,666 households with 44639 sick members towards ISM&H health care facilities was collected in the study.

As per the study, 32.4% and 18% of the households preferred ISM&H systems in normal and serious ailments respectively.

(d) and (e) Mainstreaming of AYUSH is envisaged in the National Rural Health Mission. The Department of AYUSH is implementing a centrally sponsored scheme for promoting Indian systems of medicine and homoeopathy. The scheme cover (a) Establishment of specialized therapy centre with hospitalization facility for Panchkarma/Kashar Sutra therapy of Ayurveda or Regimental therapy of Unani medicine of Siddha or Yoga & Naturopathy or Homoeopathy; (b) Establishment of specialty clinic of ISM&H i.e. system specific outdoor treatment centre; (c) Setting up of ISM&H wing in District Allopathic hospitals—Outdoor as well as indoor facility of one or two systems of ISM&H; and (d) Supply of essential AYUSH drugs to rural & backward area AYUSH dispensaries.

[English]

Expansion of Telecom Network

92. SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed any new targets for the expansion of telecommunication network in the country during 2005-06; and

(b) if so, the details of the projects proposed to be implemented for the upgradation of the technology for the better connectivity in the telecom sector?

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

(b) The steps proposed/taken to upgrade the technology for better connectivity in the telecom sector include interalia:

- (i) Conversion of all Electromechanical and Analog Exchanges to Digital Exchanges connected on reliable media.
- (ii) Replacement of fault prone paper core cable by Jelly filled cable.
- (iii) Extensive use of Wireless in Local Loop Technology (WLL) in urban and rural areas to eliminate local line faults for improving services to the customer and to provide faster and more economic roll out of telecom services.

- (iv) Offering of GSM based mobile services with value added features.
- (v) Deployment of Optical Fibre Technology in local and long distance network to provide larger bandwidth and reliable telecom service.
- (vi) Introduction of new technologies such as Dense Wavelength Division Multiplexing (DWDM).
- (vii) Creation of a state of art Multi Protocol Label Switching (MPLS) infrastructure across the country for offering broadband services with high speed internet access.

Rural-Urban Divide in Health Care

93. PROF. M. RAMADASS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rural-urban divide in the context of health is far more glaring today than at the time of independence;

(b) if so, whether involvement of private sector participation has accentuated the divide;

(c) if so, the manner in which public participation in health care would be enhanced;

(d) whether the Government proposes to implement the recommendations of the Bbore Committee of 1943 to solve the present day health problems in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADASS): (a) to (c) the NHP-2002 recognizes that despite equitable regional distribution being one of the major objectives of centralised planning, attainment of health indices has been uneven across regions. Access to and benefits from public health system have also varied between States. It is to correct this situation the NHP-2002 held as its main objective achieved through increased access to decentralized public health system by strengthening new infrastructure in deficient areas and upgrading the infrastructure in existing institutions.

A further fillip to improve health access has been given with the launch of the National Rural Health Mission

for a period of seven years (2005-2012). The main objective of the NRHM is to provide accessible, affordable, accountable, effective and reliable primary health care especially to the poor and vulnerable sections of the population. It seeks to provide an overarching umbrella to the existing vertical schemes/programmes of Health and Family Welfare including RCH-II, Vector Borne Disease Control Programmes, T.B., Leprosy, Blindness and Iodine Deficiency. It also aims to address the issue of health in the context of a sector wide approach encompassing sanitation and hygiene, nutrition, safe drinking water as basic determinants of good health. It further seeks to build greater ownership for Health & Family Welfare programmes among the community through involvement of Panchayyat Raj institutions, NGOs and other stakeholders at national, state, district and sub-district levels.

The guidelines principles of the Mission include:

- Promote Equity, efficiency, quality and accountability in Public Health Systems
- Enhance People orientation and community based approaches
- Ensure Public Health Focus
- Recognize value of traditional knowledge base of communities
- Promote new innovations, method and process development
- Decentralize and involve local bodies.

(d) to (f) Various steps have already been taken to supplement health infrastructure including medical practitioners and paramedical staff. Central Government also implements National Health Programmes as Centrality Sponsored Schemes aimed at disease control. These are programmes for control of major diseases like Malaria, TB, Leprosy and AIDS. With a view removing regional imbalances and improving availability to tertiary care hospitals/medical colleges providing speciality/super speciality, AIIMS like institutions are envisaged in the under-served areas of the country. In the context of Health Insurance, Ministry of Finance has already implemented a Universal Health Insurance Scheme exclusively for people living below poverty line.

Research on Stem Cell Therapy

94. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:
SHRI ANIRUDH PRASAD ALIAS SADHU
YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to conduct research on stem cell therapy in collaboration with South Korea;

(b) if so, whether the Government has discussed the issues with South Korea;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of South Korea thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (d) Letters of Intent have been received from HistoStem Inc., Delaware, USA and HistoStem Inc., Korea wherein it is proposed to set up Cord Blood Stem Cell Banking network in India to store stem cells as well as to coordinate research for the development of Stem Cell therapies to treat various malignancies and diseases. The issues were discussed by an Indian delegation during their recent visit to Korea. Details of collaboration are being worked out.

Foreign Policy

95. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the experts have criticized the Government for abandoning the country's independent foreign policy and succumbing to American pressure on the Iraq issue;

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

(c) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to return to an independent foreign policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a)

Government is not aware of any criticism by experts for abandoning the country's independent foreign policy and succumbing to American pressure on the Iraq issue. Government's policy continue to be guided by the consensus reflected in the Parliament resolution of April 2003 on this subject.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

National Rural Health Mission in Rajasthan

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

(a) whether Rajasthan has sought some additional incentives/grants and assistance under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

(b) if so, the details of the incentives and assistance sought by the State Government and the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) An amount of Rs. 1959 lakh has been released to the State of Rajasthan during 2005-06 for undertaking the activities of untied fund for Sub-Centre and upgradation of 2 CHCs per District @ Rs. 20 lakh/CHC for upgradation of Indian Public Health Standards. The State Government has requested to release an amount of Rs. 553.00 lakh for construction of Rogi Kalyan Samiti at CHC level. The funds are to be released after the requisite approval.

Improving Cell Phone Signals in Delhi

97. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to improve the weak cell phone signals in Delhi; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

(DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) Problem of low coverage of mobile service (weak cell phone signals) had been reported in some parts of Delhi especially in Lutyen's Bungalow Zone area, New Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC) area and some parts of Delhi Cantonment area. This problem was primarily due to inability of the operators to install the required number of towers/Cell Sites in these areas due to the problems in getting the requisite permission from NDMC and other agencies.

Now, the NDMC and other agencies have started granting requisite permission for installation of towers and necessary steps are being taken by the mobile operators to install additional mobile towers in these areas to improve coverage.

Manufacture of Mobile Handsets

98. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 29 mobile phone manufacturing companies in the world would start producing handsets in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which the cost of the handsets is likely to come down;

(d) whether the indigenous efforts for manufacturing handsets are being hampered by high intellectual property payments to the rights holders; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Nokia and LG are in advance stage of producing handsets in India. Elcoteq, the contract manufacturer, have started producing handsets for various mobile handsets manufacturing companies. Flextronics is also taking steps for taking up the contract manufacturing.

(c) The price of handsets is going down continuously. It is expected that, simple handsets in the range of Rs. 1500-2000/- are likely to be available shortly.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. The price of handsets includes the cost towards intellectual property rights (IPRs) also.

[Translation]

Opening of CGHS Dispensaries

99. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN:
SHRI RAJNARAYAN BUDHOLIA:
SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN:

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

(a) the number of dispensaries functioning under the Central Government Health Scheme in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to open more dispensaries under the CGHS during the current financial year;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the number of such dispensaries likely to be set up by the Government under the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(f) the amount allocated for the CGHS under the Tenth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) The Central Government Health Scheme was initially started in Delhi. At present CGHS facilities are available in 24 cities throughout the country as under:

1. Allahabad
2. Ahmedabad
3. Bangalore
4. Chennai
5. Delhi
6. Hyderabad
7. Guwahati
8. Jabalpur
9. Jaipur

10. Kanpur
11. Kolkata
12. Lucknow
13. Meerut
14. Mumbai
15. Nagpur
16. Patna
17. Pune
18. Thiruvananthapuram
19. Bhubaneswar
20. Ranchi
21. Dehradun
22. Chandigarh

23. Bhopal
24. Shillong

The city-wise details of CGHS dispensaries in the country are given in the statement enclosed.

(b) to (d) As there is constraint of resources and manpower, no new dispensary is likely to be started during the current year.

(e) The eleventh five year plan proposals have not yet been invited by the Planning Commission.

(f) During the 10th Five Year Plan (2002-2007), the Ministry of Health & FW had asked for a total allocation of Rs. 299.52 crores in respect of the Central Government Health Scheme. However, an amount of Rs. 90.00 crore was allocated towards this scheme by the Planning Commission which includes Rs. 10.00 crores for the North Eastern Region including Sikkim.

Statement

The details of CGHS dispensaries City-wise

Sl.No.	Name of City	Allop.	Ayur.	Homoeo.	Unani	Siddha	Yoga	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Ahmedabad	5	1	1	1	—	—	7
2.	Allahabad	7	1	1	—	—	—	9
3.	Bangalore	10	2	1	1	—	—	14
4.	Bhopal	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
5.	Bhubaneswar	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
6.	Chandigarh	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
7.	Chennai	14	1	1	—	1	—	17
8.	Dehradun	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
9.	Delhi	87	13	13	5	2	4	124
10.	Guwahati	3	—	1	—	—	—	4
11.	Hyderabad	14	2	2	2	—	—	20
12.	Jabalpur	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
13.	Jaipur	5	1	1	—	—	—	7
14.	Kanpur	9	1	2	—	—	—	12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15.	Kolkata	17	1	2	1	—	—	21
16.	Lucknow	6	1	1	1	—	—	9
17.	Meerut	6	1	1	—	—	—	8
18.	Mumbai	28	2	4	—	—	—	34
19.	Nagpur	10	2	1	—	—	—	13
20.	Patna	5	1	1	—	—	—	7
21.	Pune	7	1	2	—	—	—	10
22.	Ranchi	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
23.	Shillong	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
24.	Trivandrum	3	1	1	—	—	—	5
Total		246	32	36	10	3	4	331

[English]

Increase in Population Growth

100. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the population in less developed states is rapidly on the rise;

(b) if so, whether the population growth in such states is a matter of concern;

(c) if so, whether the Government has adopted any strategy to check the growth of population in less developed States in the Country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) A statement showing State-wise decadal growth rate and average annual exponential growth rate of population during the period 1971-81, 1981-91 and 1991-2001 is enclosed.

(b) to (d) Various steps have been taken by the Government to effectively implement the Population stabilization programmes. These include:

- (i) adoption of National Population Policy (NPP) in 2000;
- (ii) constitution of National Commission on Population;
- (iii) registration of the National Population Stabilization Fund;
- (iv) constitution of an Empowered Action Group (EAG) for focused attention on 8 demographically weaker States namely Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Orissa and Rajasthan;
- (v) The Government has launched the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for the entire country with special emphasis on 18 identified States having vulnerable social demographic indices to bring architectural correction in the health care system and also to provide integrated comprehensive health services especially for the rural poor. For the purpose of all the ongoing vertical health programmes in respect of communicable diseases (except HIV/AIDS and Cancer) alongwith the programmes of Reproductive and Child Health and Mainstreaming of AYUSH have been brought under the strategy of NRHM.

(vi) The Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Programme was launched in 1997 by the Government for provision of reproductive, maternal, child health and contraceptive services to the people and the same has now been

remodelled and introduced as Phase II of RCH which is now a crucial component of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) launched by government recently.

Statement

Growth Rate of Population

Sl.No.	India/State/Union Territory	Decadal growth rate (%)		
		1971-81	1981-91	1991-2001
1	2	3	4	5
	India	25.00	23.87	21.54
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23.10	24.20	14.59
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	35.15	36.83	27.00
3.	Assam	36.05	24.24	18.92
4.	Bihar	24.06	23.38	28.62
5.	Chhattisgarh	NA	25.73	18.27
6.	Goa	26.69*	16.08	15.21
7.	Gujarat	27.67	21.19	22.66
8.	Haryana	28.75	27.41	28.43
9.	Himachal Pradesh	23.71	20.79	17.54
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	29.69	30.89	29.43
11.	Jharkhand	NA	24.03	23.36
12.	Karnataka	26.75	21.12	17.51
13.	Kerala	19.24	14.32	9.43
14.	Madhya Pradesh	25.27	27.24	24.26
15.	Maharashtra	24.54	25.73	22.73
16.	Manipur	32.46	29.29	24.86
17.	Meghalaya	32.04	32.86	30.65
18.	Mizoram	48.55	39.70	28.82
19.	Nagaland	50.05	56.08	-64.53

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Orissa	20.17	20.06	16.25
21.	Punjab	23.89	20.81	20.10
22.	Rajasthan	32.97	28.44	28.41
23.	Sikkim	50.77	28.47	33.06
24.	Tamil Nadu	17.50	15.39	11.72
25.	Tripura	31.92	34.30	16.03
26.	Uttar Pradesh	25.49	25.61	25.85
27.	Uttaranchal	NA	23.13	20.41
28.	West Bengal	23.17	24.73	17.77
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	63.93	48.70	26.90
30.	Chandigarh	75.55	42.16	40.28
31.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	39.78	33.57	59.22
32.	Daman & Diu	NA	28.62	55.73
33.	Delhi	53.00	51.45	47.02
34.	Lakshadweep	26.53	28.47	17.30
35.	Pondicherry	28.15	33.64	20.62

Source: Population Census, Registrar General India.

*Includes Daman & Diu.

NA-Not Available. As these are included in the parent states.

Iodine Related Deficiencies/Disorders

101. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any survey on the iodine related deficiencies and disorder cases in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has a proposal to undertake universal salt iodisation campaign in those States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) and (b) Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) surveys conducted by Directorate General of Health Services, Indian Council of Medical Research, the State Health Directorates and Medical Institutions covering all States/UTs have revealed that out of 321 districts surveyed, 260 districts are endemic to IDD i.e. where the prevalence rate of IDD is more than 10%. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The Government has decided to ban the sale of non-iodised salt for direct human consumption in the entire country, under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. In order to prevent and control the problem of Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDDs) the Government is implementing National Iodine Deficiency

Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP) formerly known as National Goitre Control Programme in the entire country. Under the programme iodated salt in place of common salt is being supplied to the various states/UTs. The Ministry of Health & FW is also providing financial assistance for establishment of an IDD Control Cell and an IDD monitoring Laboratory to States/UTs for the

effective implementation of programme. Information Education and Communication campaigns have also been intensified in all the States and UTs through Prasar Bharati, All India Radio, Directorate of Field Publicity, Song & Drama Division and Directorate of Advertisement & Visual Publicity besides allocation of funds to the State Governments for Health Education at the State Level.

Statement

The prevalence of Iodine Deficiency Disorders in the country, State-wise as per survey

State/UT	Total No. of Districts	Districts surveyed	Districts Endemic
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	23	12	11
Arunachal Pradesh	13	11	11
Assam	23	18	14
Bihar	37	14	14
Chhattisgarh	16	2	2
Goa	2	2	2
Gujarat	25	16	8
Haryana	19	11	9
Himachal Pradesh	12	10	10
Jammu & Kashmir	14	14	14
Jharkhand	18	9	8
Karnataka	27	20	6
Kerala	14	14	12
Madhya Pradesh	45	14	14
Maharashtra	36	29	21
Manipur	9	8	8
Meghalaya	7	4	4
Mizoram	8	3	3
Nagaland	8	7	7
Orissa	30	8	7

1	2	3	4
Punjab	17	3	3
Rajasthan	32	3	3
Sikkim	4	4	4
Tamil Nadu	30	29	18
Tripura	4	3	3
Uttar Pradesh	70	28	22
Uttaranchal	13	9	9
West Bengal	18	5	5
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2	2	2
Chandigarh	1	1	1
Daman & Diu	2	1	1
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	1	1	1
NCT Delhi	9	1	1
Lakshadweep	1	1	0
Pondicherry	4	4	2
Total	593	321	280

Endemic District = District where rate of IDD is more than 10%

Free Medical Treatment to Poor

102. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Administration of Union Territory of Chandigarh provides free medical treatment to the poor;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of OPD and indoor patients treated respectively during each of the last three years by UT Administration hospitals;

(d) the number of Mobile Dispensaries in service for the poor by the Administration of UT of Chandigarh;

(e) the frequency of the visit of these Mobile Dispensaries to various colonies; and

(f) the average number of patients attended to on each visit?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

[Translation]

Japanese Encephalitis

103. SHRI RAJNARAYAN BUDHOLIA:
SHRI CHANDRABHAN SINGH:
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT:
SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHAWAHA:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI:
SHRIMATI SUSHEELA BANGARU LAXMAN:
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
SHRI SHISHUPAL N. PATLE:
PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:
SHRI MUNSHI RAM:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

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

(a) whether a number of children have died due to brain fever Japanese Encephalitis (JE) that spread recently in various parts of the country;

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

(c) whether many deaths took place due to non-availability of preventive vaccines;

(d) if so, whether the Union Government has made arrangements to provide the said vaccines to the State affected by the disease;

(e) whether the Union Government proposes to manufacture preventive vaccines to check the disease;

(f) if so, the time by which such vaccines are likely to become available;

(g) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government to fight the disease; and

(h) the fund sanctioned/released to the affected States for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per reports received from state health authorities, during the year 2005 upto 7.11.2005, 6171 cases and 1467 deaths due to suspected Japanese Encephalitis (JE) have been reported from 9 states in the country. The state-wise cases & deaths for the last four years are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) to (f) There is no specific treatment for JE and management of cases is carried out symptomatically. However, for prevention of disease, various public health measures such as control of mosquitoes, protection from mosquito bites by using mosquito net, protective clothing

and keeping the pig—animal reservoir of JE away from human dwelling are advocated. Killed mouse brain JE vaccine is being manufactured in limited quantities at the Central Research Institute, Kasauli and supplied directly to the states by using state funds during 2005-06, the following quality JE vaccines has been supplied by CRI, Kasauli, Uttar Pradesh (500000) Andhra Pradesh (20000), Tamil Nadu (18500), and miscellaneous (405).

Government of India is strengthening CRI, Kasauli to augment the capacity for manufacturing of JE vaccines.

(g) and (h) For effective prevention and control of JE and implementation of advance action plan to prevent any outbreak, the Director of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP), Government of India has been regularly monitoring the situation through the State Governments; convening review meetings; organizing trainings for capacity building; awareness campaigns for community involvement and field visits for supervision and monitoring. The Government of India also provides need-based assistance to the states and technical support for outbreak investigation and control.

The State Governments have been advised that in the endemic districts, anticipatory preparations should be made for timely availability of medicines, equipment and accessories as well as sufficient number of trained medical, nursing and paramedical personnel. The strategy for control includes strengthening the surveillance activities and integrated vector control, capacity building and Behaviour Change Communication.

During the current year, JE outbreak has been reported in eastern parts of Uttar Pradesh. The Government of India had provided insecticides, larvicides, fogging machines, drugs, ventilators, intravenous fluid etc. to UP state for the control of the outbreak. Details are given in enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I

State-wise Cases and Deaths due to Suspected Japanese Encephalitis

Sl.No.	Affected/States/UTs	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004 (P)		2005 (P)*	
		C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	343	72	33	4	22	3	329**	183**	7***	3	—	—
2.	Assam	158	69	343	200	472	150	109	49	235	64	145	52

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3.	Bihar	77	19	48	11	8	1	6	2	85	28	192	64
4.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
5.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	1	0	12	5	17	0	2	0
6.	Goa	15	3	6	2	11	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
7.	Haryana	74	43	47	22	59	40	104	67	37	27	—	—
8.	Karnataka	438	45	206	14	152	15	226	10	181	6	58	5
9.	Kerala	164	2	128	5	0	0	17	2	9	1	—	—
10.	Maharashtra	2#	0	126	1	119	16	475	115	22	0	60**	29**
11.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
12.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	10	2	0	0	0	0	—	—
13.	Tamil Nadu	4	0	0	0	0	0	163	36	88	9	8	1
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1170	253	1005	199	604	133	1124	237	1030	228	5699^	1315
15.	West Bengal	148	50	119	21	301	105	2	1	3	1	6	1
Grand Total		2593	556	2061	479	1765	466	2568	707	1714	387	6171	1467

C=Cases D=Deaths

*Cases as reported by respective states upto 7.11.2005 provisionally

**Viral encephalitis (31 Lab. Confirmed Cases and 4 Deaths due to JE were reported from the State.

***Lab. Confirmed Cases

Note : #State reported additional 80 cases for 2000 as suspected JE

=Including 417 cases and 99 Deaths from Bihar and 28 Cases 3 Death from Nepal and 1 case Nil Death from Madhya Pradesh.

Statement II**Assistance given to U.P. Govt. for JE outbreak control**

SI.No.	Item	Quantity
1	2	3
1.	Inj. Diazepam 2 ml.	10,000
2.	Inj. Phenytoin Sodium 50mg/ml	10,000
3.	Inj. Phenobarbitone 200 mg.	2,60,000
4.	IV Fluids NS	1,50,000
5.	IV Dextrose 10%	2,00,000
6.	IV Fluids Ringer Lactate	50,000

1	2	3
7.	IV Mannitol 100 ml	10,000
8.	IV Mannitol 350 ml	1,00,000
9.	Inj. Ceftriaxone sodium 250 mg	10,000
10.	Inj. Cefotaxim	2,50,000
11.	Inj. Amoxicillin 250 mg	40,000
12.	Inj. Paracetamol	40,000
13.	Pediatric Cannula	10,000
14.	Inj. Dexametasone 4 mg/ml	1,05,000
15.	Ambu bags	54

1	2	3
16.	Ventilators	20
17.	Constant Voltage transformers	10
18.	Hand held fogging machines	100
19.	Elisa Reader with washer	One
20.	Semi-automated clinical chemical analyser	One
21.	JE Diagnostic kits	20
22.	Sterilized syringes	10,00,000
23.	JE vaccine	5,00,000
24.	Malathion Technical	100 MT
25.	Malathion 25% wdp	2800 M.T.
26.	Fenthion	12000 lit.
27.	Temophos	6000 lit.
28.	Synthetic pyrethroid	2200 lit.
29.	Bed nets	4,20,000

New Coal Mines of Vidarbha

104. SHRI SURESH WAGHMARE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for commissioning new coal mines in Vidarbha (Maharashtra);

(b) whether coal reserves have been discovered near Shokapur village in Hinjenghat Tehsil of district Wardha; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) Yes Sir. Western Coalfields Limited proposes to open new coal mines in Vidarbha.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Directorate of Geology & Mining, Government of Maharashtra started exploration for coal in Shokapur-Wardha area of tahsil Hinganghat, Wardha District in 2001-02. Coal reserves of 5.52 million tonnes

have been established by them till the end of field season 2004-05. Further exploration is in progress in this area and 1800 meters of drilling planned during the field season of 2005-06 (Oct-June).

[English]

Alleged Involvement of Indian Criminals in Bangladesh Bomb Blasts

105. SHR ARJUN SETHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bangladesh Government has blamed that criminals from India are allegedly involved in the serial bomb blasts in that country recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and reaction of the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) the Government is aware of reports that Director General of Bangladesh Rifles, in a media interaction (Sept. 30) alleged involvement of criminal elements from India in the August 17 bomb blasts in Bangladesh. In response the Government of India issued an official press release in New Delhi expressing deep shock and dismay and describing the allegations as baseless and scurrilous. A press release was also issued by the High Commission of India in Dhaka on October 3, 2005 in this regard. The issue was also raised at the Home Secretary level talks held at New Delhi in from October 27-28 2005 where the Bangladesh Government clarified that media reports about India's involvement do not reflect the official position of the Government of Bangladesh.

Multi-Storeyed Buildings

106. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an enormous growth of multi-storeyed buildings for commercial and residential purposes;

(b) if so, the details of parameters in terms of their safety, stability and durability particularly in the wake of the recent earth-quakes;

(c) whether the Government is having any proper check on such buildings; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Construction activity, including those for multi-storeyed buildings is a State subject. It must adhere to the provisions of structural safety as given in the building bye-laws of the respective States/Urban Local Bodies. Beside this, various provisions contained in relevant Indian standards/codes are required to be followed for safety, stability and durability of such buildings. A list of related Indian standards are given below:

- I. IS 456: 2000 — Code of Practice for plain and reinforced concrete
- II. IS 800: 1984 — Code of Practice for General Construction in Steel
- III. IS 1893: 1984 — Criteria for Earthquake Resistant Design of Structures
- IV. IS 4326: 1993 — Code of Practice for Earthquake Resistant Design and Construction of Buildings
- V. IS 13920: 1993 — Ductile detailing of Reinforced Concrete Structures subjected to Seismic Forces-Code of Practice
- VI. National Building code of India:

While sanctioning any construction project, the State authorities are expected to examine all the technical details of the projects vis-à-vis the above specifications/codes before according necessary sanction for the same.

A model Town & Country Planning Legislation, Zoning Regulation, Development Control and Building Regulation/ Bye-laws for Safety against Natural Hazards have been prepared by an Expert Committee constituted by Ministry of Home Affairs. All the States have been advised to amend their respective Acts/Bye-laws/Regulations so that

construction activities are regulated with respect to safety against earthquake hazards.

In so far as Delhi is concerned, Clause-18 of Part-III of Unified Building Bye-laws, which prescribes standards for structural safety and services, was amended by this Ministry vide Notification dated 21.3.2001 to make them conform to the latest provisions in the list of Indian standards for earthquake protection. Apart from this, a sub-clause was inserted under Clause 6.2.9. making it mandatory to submit a certificate signed by the owner, architect and structural engineer at the time of submitting of building plans for obtaining building permission as well as at the time of obtaining completion certificate to the effect that requirement stipulated under Clause-18 have been duly incorporated in the design of the building and the construction has been carried out accordingly.

In respect of Central Public Works Department (CPWD), all buildings designed and built by it comply with the parameters laid down in the codes published by the Bureau of Indian Standards.

AIDS Counting Policy

107. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend the existing AIDS counting policy;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to include data collected by the private sector;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government to combat AIDS during the Tenth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (c) National AIDS Control Organization obtains reports regarding the prevalence of HIV infection through 750 sentinel sites spread throughout the country. These sites are located in the Antenatal clinics, STD clinics and various high risk population sites. These sites also include the private sector. In addition information regarding the

number of full blown AIDS cases is based on reports submitted by the State AIDS Control Societies, which routinely obtain the information from medical colleges, District hospitals etc.

(d) 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 intentions 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, free Antiretroviral therapy in designated centres 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.

[Translation]

Land Lease by DDA

108. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has cancelled the lease agreement of land given to the Escorts Heart Institute;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether land has also been given on lease on subsidised rates to schools and other hospitals;

(d) if so, the main criterion adopted to provide land on lease on subsidised rates to such schools and hospitals;

(e) whether the DDA undertakes periodic review to ensure that these institutions are completely following the terms and conditions of lease;

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

(g) the number of institutes which has violated the terms and conditions of lease and the action taken against them till date?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that the lease agreement of land allotted to Escorts Heart Institute and Research Centre has been cancelled for violation of terms of allotment stipulating provision of free beds to the extent of 25% and illegally merging with a Chandigarh based Society of the same name which is not a 'non-profit' making charitable society and thereafter converting itself into a private limited company.

(c) and (d) DDA has reported that it has allotted land for Schools and hospitals at the Institutional Zonal Variant Rates, in accordance with the criteria prescribed under the Delhi Development Authority (Disposal of Developed Nazul Lands) Rules 1981, provided that:

(i) the Society is non-profit making in character;

(ii) it has sufficient funds to meet the cost of land and construction of building;

(iii) it has been sponsored or recommended by the Department concerned of Delhi Government or Ministry of Central Government and according to the aims and objectives of that institutions/society;

(iv) it directly sub-serves interest of the population of the Delhi;

(v) it is conducive to the planned development of Delhi; and

(vi) it is apparent from the nature of work carried out that it cannot with equal efficiency be carried out anywhere else.

(e) to (g) DDA has reported that a Joint Inspection Team has been set up under the Directorate of Health Service, GNCTED with officials from DDA and L&DO, for monitoring the implementation of free bed norms by the hospitals. So far, 17 inspections has been carried out by the Joint Inspection Team. In addition a reporting system has been put in place where the hospitals provide information about the percentage of free beds given by them on fortnightly basis. DDA has also requested GNCTD to direct various Government hospitals to refer eligible poor patients to the private hospitals, for the purpose of free treatment.

As regards educational institutions, the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that the Department of Education, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) has furnished to them, lists of schools defaulting on the conditions of freeship, from time to time.

The details are as under:

- (i) The first list of 133 schools was received in April, 2004 for academic session 2003-04;
- (ii) The second list of 102 schools was received in September, 2004 again for the academic session of 2003-04 including 72 schools mentioned in the first list.
- (iii) The third list of 93 schools was received in June, 2005 for academic session of 2004-05.
- (iv) The fourth list of 178 schools was received in August, 2005, for the academic session of 2005-06.

The Delhi Development Authority has reported that it has issued show cause notices to the schools mentioned at (i), (ii) & (iii) above. Meanwhile after considering the list of 178 defaulters, Delhi High Court has issued notices to 109 serious defaulters and also issued directions on 13.9.2005 in Civil Writ Petition No. 3156/2002 to make efforts to explore the possibility of a mutually agreed solution by the parties concerned and directed to hold a meeting under the chairmanship of Chief Minister, Delhi to arrive at a solution. The matter is subjudice.

Release of Prisoners from Indian and Pakistani Jails

109. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA:
SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:
PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:
SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU:
SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:
SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:
SHRI SHISHUPAL N. PATLE:
SHRI MUNSHI RAM:
SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHAWAHA:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian and Pakistani prisoners currently being held captive in the respective countries, category-wise;

(b) the number of fishermen, civilian and PoWs released by India and Pakistan during the last three years till date, category-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether a large number of representations have been received for release of Indian PoWs from Pak jails;

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this direction;

(e) whether the Government proposes to provide any facilities to the families of PoWs?

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for early release of the captives from Pak jails?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Indian prisoners in Pakistani jails: 420 (fishermen: 210; civilian prisoners: 156; PoWs: 54) Pakistani prisoners in Indian jails: (fishermen: 30; civilian prisoners: being ascertained from the authorities concerned; PoWs: 0)

(b) Pakistani prisoners released by India in 2003: India released 113 Pakistani prisoners including 93

fishermen and 20 civilian prisoners. India released 58 civilian prisoners in 2004. In 2005, India released 359 Pakistani prisoners including 208 fishermen and 151 civilian prisoners. There are no Pakistani Prisoners of War in Indian jails.

Indian prisoners released by Pakistan In 2003: Pakistan released 661 Indian prisoners including 623 fishermen and 38 civilian prisoners. Pakistan released 37 civilian prisoners in 2004. In 2005, Pakistan released 1,296 Indian prisoners including 1171 fishermen and 125 civilian prisoners. Pakistan does not acknowledge the presence of any Indian Prisoners of War in its jails.

(c) to (f) Ministry has been receiving representations for the release of Indian PoWs. Although the government has consistently taken up this issue with the Government of Pakistan at all levels, the latter has never acknowledged the presence of any Indian PoWs in its jails. In pursuance to the efforts of locating Indian PoWs, Ministry of External Affairs has taken up the matter with Pakistan Government for sending a delegation of the families of the missing defence personnel on a visit to various jails in Pakistan to facilitate identification of Indian Prisoners of War. A similar delegation had visited Pakistan in 1983 but it was given limited access and could not locate any Indian PoW.

(g) The Government has been persistently taking up the matter of release of Indian prisoners through diplomatic channels and during high level contacts from time to time.

[English]

E-Governance in Rural Sector

110. SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:
SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI MUNSHI RAM:
PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:
SHRI SHISHUPAL N. PATLE:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce E-governance in the rural sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any survey has been conducted to select some rural areas for a pilot launch;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the expenditure involved in this project and the amount allocated; and

(f) the time by which the same would be introduced?

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

(b) Government is planning to provide e-governance services alongwith a basket of other private services through ICT enabled Common Services Centres (CSCs) to be established on a sustainable entrepreneur based model. For this purpose, Department of Information Technology (DIT) has prepared draft framework outlining policy, strategy and contours of financial support for rapid proliferation of Common Services Centre (CSCs) across the country. DIT through National Informatics Centre (NIC) has also been providing development support for various e-governance applications relevant to the rural areas. Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) does not arise.

(e) and (f) Details are being worked out.

Statement

E-Governance Projects, supported by National Informatics Centre (NIC), relevant to rural areas

Land Records: Computerisation is implemented in more than 3100 taluks in the country. NIC provides technical support in terms of Hardware at districts, application software in local languages & training to the revenue officials etc.

Agricultural Produce Markets Networking (AGMARKNET) for dissemination of agriculture produce market prices.

Social Welfare Pension Computerisation

Rural Soft 2000 Processes the data related to poverty alleviation schemes sponsored by MRD/SRD and implementation coordinated by DRDA.

Rural Bazar An e-commerce solution that allows marketing of rural products.

Pria Soft Addresses the financial management needs of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) such as Zilla Parishad, Block Samiti and Village Panchayat. It is implemented in Orissa and scheduled to be implemented in Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.

ENRICH A generic solution by NIC and UNESCO for usage in Community Multimedia Centres (CMCs) that is a one stop access, communication & delivery mechanism for communities, customizable in terms of local language and content.

NIC on the initiative of the IT Task Force implemented "**Warana Wired Village Project**" to facilitate integrated development of the cooperative movement at grass-root level. This project connects 70 contiguous villages around Warana in the Kolhapur and Sangli districts of Maharashtra. The total cost of the project was of Rs. 2.50 Crores shared by National Informatics Centre (Government of India), Government of Maharashtra and Warana Vibhag Shikshan Mandal in the ratio of 50:40:10.

This project has since been handed over to Warana Vibhag Shikshan Mandal.

NIC has also established 487 Community Information Centres at block level in the eight northern-eastern states with the objective of providing Internet access, email, training and basic e-Governance services. NIC has also established CICs in 60 blocks of J&K. Another 75 blocks in J&K have been approved and is in the various stages of implementation.

NIC has developed **e-Panchayat** software providing a set of Panchayat applications for e-Governance at Gram Panchayat level. It is being implemented in some village Panchayats in Andhra Pradesh.

NIC has developed the National Panchayat Portal framework (<http://panchayat.nic.in>) which dynamically generates web sites and provide content management and exchange facility for all panchayats in the country at all levels upto Gram Panchayat level.

CBI Cases against Officers

111. **SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE PATIL:**
SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases initiated by the CBI against in service and retired officers of the All India Services for possessing assets disproportionate to their known sources of income during the years 2000 to 2005 till date, service-wise and year-wise;

(b) the number out of them for which charge-sheets has been filed;

(c) the number of cases, in which chargesheets has not been filed within the stipulated time after completion of investigations; year-wise;

(d) the reasons for the delay; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken to expedite 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 PACHOURI): (a) and (b) 15 cases were registered by CBI against in service and retired officers of All India Services during 2000-31/10/2005 for possession of assets disproportionate to their known sources of income. In 6 cases charge sheet have been filed. 2 cases were closed after investigation. 1 case was transferred to the State Government. In 6 cases investigation is not complete. Statement indicating year-wise and service-wise data is enclosed.

(c) None.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

Statement

Year	No. of Cases initiated			No. of cases in which Chargesheet filed			No. of Cases closed after investigation			No. of cases where investigation is not completed		
	IAS	IPS	IFS	IAS	IPS	IFS	IAS	IPS	IFS	IAS	IPS	IFS
2000	2	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2001	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
2002	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
2003	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2004	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
2005	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1
Total	9	5	1	4	2	—	1	1	—	3	2	1

*1 case transferred to the State Government.

Chinese Assistance to Fight Maoists

112. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has offered to help India to fight the Maoists in our country; and

(b) if so, the response of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS. (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Government have not received any such offer from the Chinese Government.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Compensation to Displaced Farmers

113. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that farmers are left jobless when their land is acquired to set up colonies and these displaced farmers get only nominal amount as compensation in lieu thereof;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Delhi High Court has stated in one of its judgements in September, 2005 that the Government should provide alternative land for employment to those farmers whose land has been acquired in the name of development;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has issued directions to State Governments including Delhi Development Authority for their compliance of the said order of the Court; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) The Government of NCT of Delhi (GNCTD) has reported that it acquires land for Planned Development of Delhi by Delhi Development Authority and other Government Departments. Compensation is paid to the farmers in lieu of their acquired land as per the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. The GNCTD has fixed minimum indicative price from 1990 onwards for acquisition of agriculture land/river bed land and has revised this price last with effect from 30.08.2005 raising it to Rs. 17.584 lakh per acre of agricultural land.

In addition to the above land value, land owner is paid 30% solution, 12% per annum additional amount and interest @ 9% per annum for the first year and 15% thereafter from the date of taking over possession.

(c) to (f) Land and Building Department, GNCTD and DDA have reported that they are not aware of any such judgement. Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that in addition to compensation, it allots alternative plots at pre-determined rates, on the recommendations of GNCTD, to person whose land is acquired for development purposes. Besides 10% shops are reserved for allotment on reserve price to persons, whose lands are acquired.

[English]

Eligibility of Pensioners for Medical Treatment

114. SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all pensioners of the Central Government are eligible for Nursing Home Treatment in government Hospitals and in C.G.H.S. recognised Private Hospitals irrespective of the amount of pension drawn by them.

(b) if not, the existing rules in this regard;

(c) whether any change is being contemplated in this respect; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) and (b) Central Government Pensioners who are drawing basic pension PLUS Dearness pension of Rs. 11,251/- w.e.f. 1.4.2004 are entitled for nursing home facilities in Central Government/State Government/Municipal Hospitals. As regards entitlement for taking treatment in private hospitals recognised under CGHS, the Central Government pensioners having the following basic pension PLUS dearness pension w.e.f. 1.4.2004 would be entitled for various ward as under:

For General Ward	Upto Rs. 11,250/-
For semi-private ward	Rs. 11,251/ to Rs. 15,750/-
For private ward	Rs. 15,751/- and above

(c) and (d) No further change is being contemplated.

[English]

Post Flood Health Hazards

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

(a) the steps being taken by the Union Government to deal with the post flood health hazards in the flood affected areas of Mumbai, Chennai, Gujarat and other State;

(b) the funds spent by the Union Government in this regard, State-wise; and

(c) the number of people benefited from the steps taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (c) The post flood scenario in these States was conducive to vector and water borne diseases. The Central Government took adequate steps to prevent/contain the increased incidence of water borne and vector borne diseases. The action taken included deputation of public health teams to all these States for instituting/monitoring public health measures.

To contain increased reporting of leptospirosis, acute diarrhoeal diseases, malaria clinical and public health teams from the Central Government were deputed to Maharashtra. A laboratory was opened for confirmation of diagnosis of leptospirosis and a plague surveillance unit was also set up.

The flood affected states were assisted by release of funds from Calamity Relief Fund/National Calamity Contingency Fund. For such purpose central damage assessment team were deputed to the affected States. Adhoc release of about Rs. 1000 crores to Maharashtra and Rs. 500 crores were made from NCCF.

Ministry of Health & Family Welfare Government of India supplied emergency medical stores for all those States which request for the same. Medical stores worth Rs. 6.13 crores and Rs. 69.17 lakhs were supplied to Gujarat and Maharashtra respectively.

In the post flood period about 2,00,163 people in Maharashtra, 943,637 in Gujarat and 1,78,372 in Tamil Nadu were treated in the hospitals, medical camps etc.

[English]

Expansion and Upgradation of Information Technology

116. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government for the equal expansion and upgradation of the Information Technology in all the States of the country;

(b) whether this Union Government proposes to provide special assistance to bring forward the under developed States in the said field; and

(c) if so, the proposals approved for the years 2004-05 and 2005-06 alongwith the locations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) to (c) Department of Information Technology (DIT) has taken following steps for the expansion and upgradation of IT in the States:

(i) DIT through National Informatics Centre (NIC) is providing backbone e-governance network and technical support to the Central Government Departments, States, UTs and District Administrations in the country for Internet, e-mail, file transfer, database development, e-Governance applications development, hosting and access in a uniform manner. Special projects are taken up for speeding up ICT induction in backward states. Video Conferencing for backward states is an example. The infrastructure is upgraded on a continuous basis so as to provide NICNET services using latest technology.

(ii) A Scheme for establishment of State Wide Area Networks (SWANs) for providing minimum data connectivity of 2 MBPS up to the block level for has been approved by Government in March, 2005 with a total outlay of Rs. 3334 crores with Central Assistance component of Rs. 2005 crores covering capital and operating expenditure over a period of 5 years. Proposals from 17 states (as per enclosed Statement) have been approved by the Empowered Committee and first installment of grant (20% of outlay) released.

(iii) Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) provides R&D technology transfer and IT solutions by way of high performance computing, education & training, language computing, e-governance in different parts of the country.

(iv) Education and Research Network (ERNET) has provided nationwide connectivity in terrestrial and satellite network with point of presence located at the premiere educational and research institutions in major cities of the country.

(v) 487 Community Information Centres (CICs) in 487 BHQs in eight North East States have been set up with a set computers and Internet connection through Very Small Aperture Terminals (VSATs). 60 CICs have also been set up in the State of Jammu & Kashmir (J&K).

(vi) Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) has set up 46 centres in various states of the country including North East states like Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur, Sikkim and J&K.

(vii) DIT is working on a Plan to establish 100,000 Information & Communication Technology (ICT) enabled Common Services Centres (CSCs) predominantly in the rural areas across the country by the year 2007. Such Centres would have the flexibility to offer a mix of services (both Government and non-Government including localized services) that may be needed by the local community. These CSCs would be promoted on a sustainable entrepreneur-based model supported by the Central and State Governments.

Statement

List of States for which proposals have been approved (till September 2005) for the establishment of State Wide Area Networks (SWANs)

(In Rs. crores)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	DIT share in	Proposed Release @20% of DIT share
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	97.77	20.00
2.	Assam	72.50	15.00
3.	Gujarat	91.52	18.00

1	2	3	4
4.	Jharkhand	77.91	16.00
5.	Karnataka	95.34	19.00
6.	Kerala	78.70	16.00
7.	Maharashtra	31.40	6.00
8.	Madhya Pradesh	58.50	12.00
9.	NCT Delhi	8.90	2.00
10.	Punjab	62.23	12.00
11.	Tamil Nadu	97.17	19.00
12.	Tripura	20.04	4.00
13.	Uttar Pradesh	168.72	34.00
14.	West Bengal	66.93	13.00
15.	Haryana	62.62	12.53
16.	Himachal Pradesh	50.21	10.04
17.	Rajasthan	77.37	15.47
Total		1217.83	244.04

[Translation]

Interruptions in Mobile Network

117. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the consumers have had to face difficulties recently due to wide-ranging interruptions in the mobile network;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has issued guidelines in this regard to the mobile companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) No major/wide ranging interruptions have been reported in the networks

of private Mobile operators and Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL). Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) has reported interruption in its mobile service on 24th October, 2005 for about two hours from 09.30 hours to 11.30 hours due to equipment fault in Mobile Switching Centre (MSC) at Tis-Hazari, Delhi. MTNL has stated that after rectification of fault, the network was completely restored progressively, by 15.00 hours.

(c) and (d) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India has issued a revised Quality of Service Regulation for Basic and Cellular Mobile Services in July 2005, wherein the Authority has laid down the revised quality of service standards to be provided by the service providers. In this regulation, some new parameters namely blocked call rate, service coverage, POI (Point of Interconnection) congestion and response time to the customers for assistance have been added to monitor the health of mobile networks.

Shortage of SIM Cards in Rajasthan

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

(a) whether there is a shortage of SIM Cards in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which SIM Cards are likely to be made available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) As reported by private operators as well as Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), the SIM Cards are available in sufficient quantity in Rajasthan.

(c) Post paid mobile connection of BSNL in Rajasthan is available on demand. Pre-paid connections of BSNL in Rajasthan are being released in phased manner in various cities/towns commensurate with the available radio capacity. BSNL has planned augmentation of its Cellular Mobile Network Capacity during the current financial year to cope up the existing and future demand of pre-paid mobile connections.

[English]

**Reduction in Domestic and International
Bandwidth Prices**

119. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the government for reduction of domestic and international bandwidth prices;

(b) whether the Government has urged the TATA controlled the Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited (VSNL) to take the lead in reducing tariffs for international bandwidth;

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

(d) the time by which a policy in this regard is likely to be announced;

(e) whether the Government has urged the VSNL to lower international tariff also; and

(f) if so, the time by which the final announcement in this regard is likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) to (f) As per Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) Act, 1997, TRAI notify the rates at which the telecommunication services within and outside India shall be provided under this Act including the rates at which messages shall be transmitted to any country outside India. TRAI notified the rates for domestic leased circuits on 21st April, 2005 and for International Private Leased Circuits (International Bandwidth) on 8th September, 2005. Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited (VSNL) filed an appeal in the Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT) against the order of 8th September, 2005 and the matter is *sub-judice*. The Government expects that all the service providers including Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited (VSNL) will lower the international tariff at par with that of other countries.

Administration of Reservation Policy

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

(a) whether the policy of reservation has been administered through the directions issued by the Department of Personnel and Training from time to time and this system has not proved successful;

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

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to include the provisions of reservation in the Ninth schedule of the Constitution for its effective implementation; and

(d) 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 PACHOURI): (a) and (b) The policy of reservation in services under the Government of India is administered through executive instructions—called office Memoranda (OMs) issued by the Department of Personnel and Training from time to time. The OMs have laid down the policy frame-work in terms of which reservations in all public service appointments have been made all these years.

(c) and (d) No such proposal is under consideration.

Therapy for AIDS

121. SHRI DHANUSKODI R. ATHITHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that according to a study, a gene therapy may help people fight AIDS; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) Yes, one such study has been carried out in All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi.

(b) A set of Immunomodulatory gene have been identified that may have protective effect in patients infected with HIV. But in patients who possess variants of these genes it may lead to faster disease progression.

A study carried out in the AIIMS, has reported that certain genes that confer protection against progression to AIDS in HIV-infected patients occurs in lower frequency in Indian populations. The study also reported that genes associated with faster disease progression are more common in Indians.

Sale of Sub-standard Medicines

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

(a) whether sub-standard medicines in the country are being sold and the Drug Controller has failed to curb their sale;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any inadequacy in the Drugs Control Organizations (DCOs) at the Central and State level;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (e) Quality of drug in the country is monitored by the respective State Drugs Controlling Authorities by way of random sampling of drug products from markets as well as other distribution points. The collected samples are analysed by the Government Analysts at various Central and State Drugs Testing Laboratories. As per the information available from the State Drugs Control Departments, the following are the results arising from such samples:

Year	No. of sample tested	No. of Drugs declared not of standard quality
2001-2002	38,824	3458
2002-2003	43,138	3724
2003-2004	40,862	3499
2004-2005	49,287	3695

A drug is considered not of standard quality or substandard if it fails to comply with any of the parameters as laid down by recognized pharmacopoeia or by the manufacturer. Substandard drugs can result due to inadequate pre-formulation development studies or lack of in-process controls exercised by the manufacturers during the process of manufacturing. The drugs preparations may also be declared substandard if they are not stored or transported under proper condition. It is pertinent to mention that a substandard drug may or may not be a harmful drug. Drugs may be declared substandard because of defects which may not affect the therapeutic efficacy of the drug.

As the State Drug Inspectors draw samples of drugs, hence action on the substandard test reports are taken by the State Drug Control Authorities. Normally administrative action against the manufacturer are taken by way of warnings, suspension, or cancellation of licence when the defect observed are not of serious nature. However, in case of substandard drugs due to serious defects, prosecution in the Court of Law is also instituted by the State Drugs Inspectors.

Due to paucity of funds and other infrastructure of State Drug Testing Laboratories, number of samples drawn for tests is limited. A Capacity Building Project through World Bank assistance has been taken up to provide substantial assistance to State Governments to upgrade drug testing facilities and in some instances to establish new drug testing laboratories. It is expected to increase the number of samples tested in the country from about 36,000 samples to 1,00,000 samples per year and to reduce the reporting time to less than a month as against the present period from 3 to 6 months.

[English]

Recognition of Medical Colleges

123. SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Medical Council of India had earlier granted recognition to such medical colleges which were not meeting specified norms;

(b) if so, the details of such colleges during the last three years and till date, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government had decided to review recognition of said medical colleges;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the norms formulated by the MCI for granting recognition to medical colleges;

(f) whether Noida (U.P.) based Santosh Medical Colleges fulfils the specified norms prescribed by the MCI; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (g) As per Medical Council of India they have not recommended any medical college/Institution for recognition under Section 11 (2) of IMC Act, 1956 which was not meeting the norms prescribed in the Regulation of the Council. The Medical Council of India has prescribed minimum standard requirements for medical colleges for 50,100 and 150 admissions annually in their Regulation of 1999. In these regulations detailed norms have been prescribed which are to fulfilled before a college is considered for recognition for award of MBBS degree by the respective university. On the recommendations of the MCI Central Government have recognized Santosh Medical College at Ghaziabad for award of MBBS degree by Ch. Charan Singh University, Meerut with an intake of 50 students per annum.

[English]

Performance of Farm Sector

124. SHRI JUAL ORAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the farm sector could not perform well during the Ninth and the Tenth Plans;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to pay greater attention to the growth of farm sector in the Eleventh Plan;

(d) if so, the growth rate target set therefor; and

(e) the measures proposed to be adopted to achieve the growth rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Mid-Term Appraisal of the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) has mentioned many reasons for poor performance of the agriculture sector since the mid 1990s i.e. the Ninth Plan. These include several poor monsoons, continued dependence of agriculture on the rainfall, weakening of domestic demand as well as slow down in export demand, declining investment in agriculture and allied sectors, failure to carry out essential reforms to conserve water and soil, unabated degradation of natural resources and weakened support systems such as agricultural research, extension, credit etc.

(c) to (e) Eleventh Five Year Plan is yet to be formulated.

National Investment Funds

125. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish National Investment Fund for Integrated Development;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any financial allocation to the States has already been made in this regard; and

(d) if so, the funds allocated to the States, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) and (b) As per the information furnished by the Department of Disinvestment, the Government had approved the constitution of a National Investment Fund (NIF) on 2 January, 2005. Proceeds from disinvestments of Central Public Sector Enterprises are to be channelised into NIF, which is to be maintained outside the Consolidated Fund of India and is to be professionally managed to provide sustainable returns to the Government, without depleting the corpus. Public Sector Mutual Funds are to be entrusted with the management of the corpus. Public Sector Mutual Funds are to be entrusted with the management of the corpus of NIF. The income from NIF is to be used for financing specific schemes for investment in social sector projects and for capital investment in selected profitable and revivable Central Public Sector

Enterprises that yield adequate returns, in order to enlarge their capital base to finance expansion/diversification.

(c) and (d) Does not arise in view of the reply to parts (a) and (b).

Memorandum from Parambariya Valdyas

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

(a) whether the Government has received any Memorandum from the Parambariya Valdyas of Kerala regarding protection of their right to practice;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Traditional Ayurveda practitioners registered by the State Boards before coming into force of Section 17 of IMCC Act, 1970 w.e.f 1.10.1976 after eligible to continue their practice. However, after 1.10.1976 only institutionally qualified persons possessing qualifications included in the second, third and fourth schedule of IMCC Act, 1970 are authorized to practice Ayurveda medicine.

Increase in Dengue & Malaria Cases

127. DR. M. JAGANNATH:
SHRI AJIT JOGI:
SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:

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

(a) whether diseases like Dengue and Malaria are increasing at an alarming rate in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of Dengue and Malaria cases reported during the last three years and current year till date State-wise;

(d) the number of deaths occurred during the said period, State-wise;

(e) the details of the financial assistance provided for the eradication/prevention of these diseases during the last three years and current year;

(f) whether any target has been fixed for the eradication of Malaria; and

(g) if so, the effective measures taken by the Government for the prevention and eradication of these diseases?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (d) The reported number of dengue cases and deaths by the States during 2001 to 2005 indicates that the highest number of cases (12754 and 251 deaths) were during the year 2003. These cases declined to 4153 with 45 deaths during 2004. In the current year, the States have reported 8876 cases and 64 deaths till 16th November, 2005. The number of cases and deaths due to dengue as reported by the State Health Authorities is given in the enclosed Statement-I and for Malaria in enclosed Statement-II.

The Malaria cases in the country have declined from 1.86 million during 2003 to 1.84 million during 2004. However, Plasmodium falciparum (Pf) cases increased from 0.85 million to 0.88 million. During the current year also, Malaria cases and Pf cases have declined from 0.80 million to 0.77 million and 0.35 million to 0.31 million respectively. The country-wise data for the past 3 years is presented below:

Year	Blood Slide Examination	Malaria Cases	Pf Cases	Deaths
2002	91617725	1842019	897454	973
2003	99136143	1869403	857101	1006
2004*	96448548	1844413	882044	944
2004**	50504480	809204	354127	395
2005**	55208492	771560	316590	464

*Provisional

**Upto August

(e) For dengue control during 2003-04, Rs. 3.50 crores cash assistance was released to different dengue affected States (Rs. 63.35 lakhs to NCT of Delhi) to support IEC, capacity building through trainings etc. This support also includes funds for procurement of portable fogging machines. 25 Kilolitres of Pyrethrum Extract was supplied to various States during the current year.

For malaria, an amount of Rs. 202.90 crores, 152.72 crores and Rs. 153.50 crores has been given to the States and UTs during 2002-2003, 2003-2004 and 2004-05 respectively in the form of cash and commodity grant.

(f) No target has been fixed for complete eradication of malaria.

(g) Government of India and the endemic States are working together for controlling dengue and malaria

epidemics. While preventive measures and control of outbreaks is the responsibility of the State Governments, technical support for investigation, prevention and control of dengue and malaria outbreak in different parts of the country is provided by the Government of India to the States through Directorate of NVBDCP, Delhi. NVBDCP also organizes training programme on prevention and control of dengue and malaria for State and district level health functionaries. The Government of India provides insecticides, larvicides and other equipments and materials as per requirement of the States. The State Governments on their part undertake surveillance activities, IEC campaigns, fogging to control adult vector during outbreak and the case management in various hospitals and health centres.

Statement I

Dengue Cases and Deaths

Sl.No.	State	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005(P)*	
		C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	0	61	3	95	5	230	1	0	0
2.	Bihar	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Chandigarh	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Delhi	322	3	45	2	2882	35	606	3	650	9
5.	Goa	1	0	0	0	12	2	3	0	2	0
6.	Gujarat	69	0	40	0	249	9	117	4	122	1
7.	Haryana	260	5	3	0	95	4	25	0	25	0
8.	Karnataka	220	0	428	1	1226	7	291	2	403	12
9.	Kerala	41	0	219	2	3546	68	686	22	956	8
10.	Maharashtra	54	2	370	18	772	45	856	22	87	1
11.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0
12.	Punjab	49	0	27	2	848	13	52	0	2	0
13.	Rajasthan	1452	35	325	5	685	11	207	5	7	0
14.	Tamil Nadu	816	8	392	0	1600	8	1027	0	216	0
15.	Uttar Pradesh	21	0	0	0	738	8	8	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
16.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	6206	33
17.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total		3306	53	1926	33	12784	215	4153	45	8876	64

P*=upto 16-11-2005

Statement II**Malaria Situation**

State/UTs.	2002				2003				2004				2005*			
	Blood Slide Examination	Malaria cases	PI cases	Deaths	Blood Slide Examination	Malaria cases	PI cases	Deaths	Blood Slide Examination	Malaria cases	PI cases	Deaths	Blood Slide Examination	Malaria cases	PI cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Andhra Pradesh	8718589	38053	21416	0	10088425	35995	20884	3	9793211	35427	19410	2	6348589	25831	15001	10
Arunachal Pradesh	310777	46431	7080	0	275097	34810	5870	0	213273	29849	4397	0	86216	9801	1181	0
Assam	2325105	89601	55825	72	2133820	76570	48668	53	1853560	58134	41409	54	1154585	37231	23126	83
Bihar	406034	3683	1705	2	363533	2652	1080	1	289973	1872	333	0	155856	633	103	1
Chhattisgarh	3523394	235434	170487	3	3693618	194419	144028	4	3598383	184256	148775	4	405128	20154	15356	2
Goa	273434	16818	3655	15	278647	11370	1638	1	239043	7839	1471	7	188132	2143	211	2
Gujarat	7156918	82966	16244	17	8342705	130744	31697	65	9755255	222759	66440	89	5204369	85032	10903	0
Haryana	2070874	936	41	0	2325614	4374	500	0	2182431	10064	169	0	1594193	18792	62	0
Himachal Pradesh	520834	176	0	0	503935	133	7	0	501376	126	7	0	310600	81	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	347848	455	10	0	370177	320	11	0	371988	250	8	0	204792	104	0	0
Jharkhand	839333	126580	52892	31	710016	118902	37482	13	736660	73893	36189	39	1449123	73301	22581	8
Karnataka	9426845	132584	28702	33	9771552	100220	23560	22	9189910	80961	20472	27	6657481	53903	10918	7
Kerala	1480689	3360	375	8	1861878	2575	440	7	1747620	2790	510	12	739519	740	84	0
Madhya Pradesh	8652510	108818	31545	30	9003681	89708	31390	22	9101655	132094	52292	36	4726854	35650	8357	0
Maharashtra	14192434	45568	14634	43	14563047	62947	30340	85	14690118	68988	29300	61	9586797	26033	7446	14
Manipur	102403	1268	60	9	149316	2589	1168	17	154202	2736	771	8	76739	1180	334	2
Meghalaya	235323	17918	11095	41	199113	18366	12338	38	216978	18080	15514	29	105156	6842	8325	19
Mizoram	219522	7859	3932	35	202285	7293	4167	48	217316	7830	4170	72	142974	6985	3947	61
Nagaland	59777	3945	234	0	66590	3370	277	0	67511	2486	128	1	52587	2311	44	0
Orissa	4570486	473223	393547	465	4430957	421323	350619	333	4369409	416732	351737	283	2311309	186939	159800	132

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Punjab	2685699	250	18	0	2646723	379	35	1	2435456	1643	21	0	1804070	1187	6	0
Rajasthan	5691277	68627	5356	11	7832143	142738	16481	66	7253502	105022	7578	20	2949875	14756	511	0
Sikkim	13518	53	7	0	9783	278	41	0	9355	180	33	3	5731	41	16	2
Tamil Nadu	7177839	34523	2520	0	7721090	43604	3758	0	7397845	41732	2875	0	3006231	18005	1163	0
Tripura	245406	13319	10863	5	252339	13807	10800	13	251146	17453	15182	16	152532	10058	8106	10
Uttaranchal	291164	1659	120	0	341156	2350	265	0	330317	1255	39	0	201979	657	5	0
Uttar Pradesh	4490151	90199	2512	0	4934809	101411	2404	0	4093000	85868	2142	0	2070598	34896	352	0
West Bengal	3898939	194421	60726	152	4231572	233802	76864	214	3821216	220904	60298	180	2534849	95850	18837	111
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	202542	865	158	1	166546	753	148	0	154671	745	119	1	99242	3164	1763	0
Chandigarh	72056	157	6	0	83814	84	5	0	72367	199	6	0	62490	227	1	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	30189	493	100	0	33621	468	106	0	36009	787	202	0	31910	808	67	0
Daman & Diu	22885	173	32	0	21770	141	21	0	20425	118	18	0	12737	52	2	0
Delhi	1073073	694	6	0	1220248	839	27	0	1028273	1316	28	0	644853	437	2	0
Lakshadweep	1892	8	0	0	1897	6	0	0	1479	2	0	0	471	0	0	0
Pondicherry	290206	103	2	0	304626	63	2	0	253615	43	1	0	129847	26	0	0
All India Total	91617725	1841229	897446	973	99136143	1869403	857101	1006	96448548	1844413	882044	944	55208492	771580	316590	464

*Provisional dated 18-11-2005.

Committee for Public Grievances

128. SHRI S. MALLIKARJUNIAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted a Committee for hearing Public Grievances relating to the Central Government offices and Schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the present system in force 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 PACHOURI): (a) to (c) A Standing Committee of Secretaries for Public Grievance Redressal was constituted in August, 1998, to consider proposals for systemic reform and grievance redressal, relating to departments with

public interface. The Committee has been reviewing the grievance mechanism of Ministries/Departments which have substantial interface with the public. The Committee is chaired by the Cabinet Secretary, Secretary, DOPT, Secretary (Coordination), Cabinet Secretariat, Secretary, Department of Consumer Affairs, Chairman, Railway Board, Secretary, Department of Posts, Director General, NIC, Principal Information Officer and Additional Secretary in Department Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances are its other members. The Committee is serviced by the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances. The Ministries which have been reviewed so far include Ministry of Communications (Department of Telecom), Ministry of External Affairs (Passport Division), Department of Company Affairs, Ministry of Civil Aviation, Department of Revenue (Central Board) of Excise and Customs and Central Board of Direct Taxes, Department of Health, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of Finance (Banking and Insurance Divisions) and Department of Post.

Sale of Revenue Stamps

129. SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether revenue stamps are not being sold through post offices in Punjab/Chandigarh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Union Government to ensure availability of stamps at post offices in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) The supply of revenue stamps is the prerogative of the State Government of Punjab and Chandigarh U.T. Administration. Post Offices in Punjab and Chandigarh sell revenue stamps on commission basis. The State Government of Punjab and Chandigarh U.T. Administration did not allow commission on revenue stamps at the rate agreed upon and circulated by the Ministry of Finance, Government of India. Consequently, the sale of revenue stamps by post offices in Punjab/Chandigarh has been discontinued.

(c) Sale of revenue stamps through post offices is subject to the prescribed commission to be allowed by the State Government of Punjab.

[Translation]

Assistance for Development of Sports Infrastructure

130. SHRI AJIT JOGI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance has been provided by the Union Government to Chhattisgarh for the development of sports infrastructure during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of sports projects completed/yet to be completed in the State till date; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details of central assistance approved/released during the last three years i.e. 2002-03 to 2004-05 under the Schemes of 'Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure' and 'Grants for Installation of Synthetic Surfaces' have been given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) None of the approved sports infrastructure projects have been completed till date. It is for the State Government to expedite completion of the projects and avail admissible central assistance from the Government by sending the progress report/completion report/utilization certificate etc.

Statement

Chhattisgarh—Status of Approved Cases as on 31.3.2005

Sl.No.	Name of the project/ location. principle with date	Amount approved in	Amount released with date	Balance payable
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Outdoor Stadium Cat. I at Jashpur	26.97 28.12.2001	14.00 4.6.2003	12.97
2.	Indoor Hall Cat. III at Kondagaon, Distt. Baster	29.99 28.12.2001	25.00 29.5.2003	4.99
3.	Indoor Stadium Cat. III at Balkunthpur, Distt. Korea	29.00 8.5.2002	26.00 24.6.2003	3.00
4.	Outdoor Stadium Cat. I at Kota, Distt. Bilaspur	27.00 23.9.2002		27.00
5.	District Sports Complex at Chantidiha Bilaspur	146.64 21.11.2002		146.44

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Outdoor Stadium Cat. I at Tikarakala, Bilaspur	27.00 21.11.2002	12.50 23.6.2003	13.50
7.	District Sports Complex at Dhamtari	62.95 23.9.2003		62.95
8.	State Level Sports Complex at Raipur	400.00 6.2.2004		400.00
9.	Synthetic Hockey Surface at Jashpur	100.00 27.9.2002		100.00

[English]

Internet Telecom Connectivity In Rural Areas

131. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rural economy is set to go hi-tech as a result of internet and telecom connectivity;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up a Village Knowledge Centre based on broadband internet connectivity in all the Villages of the country during 2007;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government also proposes to set up one lakh Common Service Centres with broadband connectivity in the remote villages by 2007;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the extent to which both Centre and States are making efforts to implement this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Internet & Telecom connectivity would benefit the overall economy of the country including the rural economy.

(b) and (c) In the Union Budget for the year 2005-06, Government made a provision of Rs. 100 Crores out

of the RIDF (Rural Infrastructure Development Fund) routed through NABARD (National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development) to support project proposals for setting up of the Knowledge Centres in Villages through Mission 2007—a national initiative launched by an alliance comprising over 100 organisations including civil society organizations.

(d) to (f) Department of Information Technology is working on a Plan to establish 100,000 Information & Communication Technology (ICT) enabled Common Services Centres (CSCs) predominantly in the rural areas across the country by the year 2007. Such Centres would have the flexibility to offer a mix of services (both Government and non-Government including localized services) that may be needed by the local community. These CSCs would be promoted on a sustainable entrepreneur-based model supported by the Central and State Governments.

Opening of Post Offices In Gujarat

132. DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received representations to open new post offices at various locations in Gujarat including in Rajkot District;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of new post offices set up in Gujarat especially in Rajkot district during the last three years, the category-wise and location-wise;

(d) the categories of post offices closed down during the last three years, district-wise and the reasons therefor;

(e) the criteria adopted for opening new post offices and closing down existing working post offices;

(f) the action taken by the Government to open new post offices in Gujarat especially in Rajkot District; and

(g) the time by which these post offices are likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details of representations received to open new post offices at various locations in the State of Gujarat during the year 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05 are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The number of new post offices set up in Gujarat especially in Rajkot District during the year 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05 category-wise and location-wise are given in enclosed Statements-II, III and IV respectively.

(d) The details of post offices closed down during the last three years district-wise and category-wise with reasons therefore are given below:

(i)	2002-03	01*
(ii)	2003-04	Nil
(iii)	2004-05	Nil.

*Electronic Estate Departmental Sub Post Office in Gandhinagar District was closed down during the year 2002-03 as it was a non returnable contribution post office running at a loss.

(e) The norms for opening of new post offices are given in Statement-V.

The directives in the tenth plan, inter-alia, require the Department to rationalize the network and optimise resources in order to increase access to postal services, while attempting to achieve financial self sufficiency. As such, post offices which do not fulfil the prescribed distance norm are relocated at places which fulfil the Departmental norms.

(f) and (g) There is no justified proposal for opening of post offices in Gujarat. Post offices are opened subject to fulfilment of distance, population and income norms. This is an ongoing process. Hence, no time limit can be prescribed for opening of new post offices in Gujarat especially in Rajkot District.

Statement I

The details of Representations received to open New Post Offices at various locations in the State of Gujarat

Sl.No.	Name of post offices	Name of District	Date of opening
1.	Sachine GIDC Departmental Sub Post Office	Surat	1-12-2004
2.	GIPCL Township Departmental Sub Post Office	Surat	25-2-2005
3.	Dantia Extra Departmental Branch Post Office	Panchmahal	25-2-2005
4.	Dharadungar Extra Departmental Branch Post Office	Panchmahal	10-5-2005
5.	Adani Port area Extra Departmental Branch Post Office	Bhuj	1-6-2004
6.	Ganeshnagar area Departmental Sub Post Office	Bhuj	31-7-2004
7.	Bharatnagar Town Sub Post Office	Bhavnagar	13-9-2004
8.	Nandgram Extra Departmental Branch Post Office	Bhuj	13-9-2004
9.	Ultra Tech Cemco Ltd. GCW Departmental Sub Post Office	Amreli	5-10-2004

Note: No representation was received for opening of post offices in Rajkot district.

Statement II

*The number of new post offices set up in Gujarat during the Year 2002-03,
the category-wise and location-wise*

Sl.No.	Name of post offices	Name of District
1.	Babada Branch Post Office	Bharuch
2.	Nandapor Branch Post Office	Surat
3.	Miyapur Branch Post Office	Surat
4.	Umarkai Branch Post Office	Surat
5.	Fulpura Branch Post Office	Panchmahal
6.	Jafarpura Branch Post office	Panchmahal
7.	Singhpur Branch Post Office	Panchmahal
8.	Pipodra Branch Post Office	Panchmahal
9.	Jaban Branch Post Office	Panchmahal
10.	Fatepur Branch Post Office	Vadodara
11.	Khandali Branch Post Office	Valsad
12.	Nani Vankal Branch Post Office	Valsad
13.	Panchh Branch Post Office	Benaskantha
14.	Vasana Branch Post Office	Sabarkantha
15.	Vankada Branch Post Office	Sabarkantha

Note: No Post Office was found justified for opening in Rajkot district as per Departmental norms.

Statement III

*The number of new post offices set up in Gujarat during the Year 2003-04,
the category-wise and location-wise*

Sl.No.	Name of Post Offices	Name of District
1	2	3
1.	Dhingalwada Branch Post Office	Panchmahal
2.	Taravadia Vaja Branch Post Office	Panchmahal
3.	Divsi Branch Post Office	Valsad
4.	Samaravaruj Branch Post Office	Valsad
5.	Ghodavani Branch Post Office	Navsari

1	2	3
6.	Pansar Branch Post Office	Bharuch
7.	Segvasimli Branch Post Office	Vadodara
8.	Sadadvel Branch Post Office	Surat
9.	Balundra Branch Post Office	Sabarkantha
10.	Dadar Sub Post Office	Valsad

Note: No Post Office was found justified for opening in Rajkot district as per Departmental norms.

Statement IV

*The number of new post offices set up in Gujarat during the Year 2004-05,
the category-wise and location-wise*

Sl.No.	Name of the post offices	Name of District
1.	Sachine GIDC Sub Post Office	Surat
2.	GIPCL Township Sub Post Office	Surat
3.	Dantia Extra Departmental Branch Post Office	Panchmahal
4.	Adani Port area Branch Post Office	Kutchch
5.	Ganeshnagar area Sub Post Office	Kutchch
6.	Bharatnagar area Town Sub Post Office	Bhavnagar
7.	Nandgram Branch Post Office	Kutchh
8.	Ultra Tech Cemco Ltd. GCW Departmental Sub Post Office	Amreli

Note: No Post Office was found justified for opening in Rajkot district as per Departmental norms.

Statement V

Norms for Opening Post Offices

1. Norms for opening Extra Departmental Branch Post office;

1.1 Population:

(a) In Normal Area:

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

(b) in Hilly, Tribal, Desert and Inaccessible Area:

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

1.2 Distance:

(a) In Normal Areas:

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

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

The distance limit will be the same as above except that in Hilly Areas, the minimum distance limit can be relaxed by the Directorate in cases where such relaxation is warranted by special circumstances which should be clearly explained while submitting a proposal.

1.3 Anticipated Income:*(a) In Normal Areas:*

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

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

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

It is further to be ensured that as a result of the opening of a new post office, the loss in respect of the parent post office does not increase beyond the permissible limit nor is its income reduced below the minimum prescribed.

2. Criteria for upgrading/opening Departmental Sub Post Offices:*(a) In Rural areas:*

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

It is further to be ensured that as a result of the opening of a new post office, the loss in respect of the parent post office does not increase beyond the permissible limit nor is its income reduced below the minimum prescribed.

(b) In Urban Areas:

In Urban areas, the post office should initially be self supporting, and, at the time of the first annual review, it should show a 5% profit to be eligible for further retention.

The minimum distance between two post offices should be 1.5 Kms. in cities with a population of 20 lakhs and above, and 2 Kms. in other Urban areas. No two delivery offices, however, should be closer than 5 Kms. for each other.

Heads of Circle have powers to relax the distance condition in 10% of the cases.

A delivery Post Office in Urban Area should have a minimum of 7 Postmen's beats.

*[Translation]***Supply of Coal to Small Scale Industries**

133. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any new scheme to provide coal to small scale industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of small scale industries under small scale industry corporation of Madhya Pradesh which have been supplied coal alongwith the quality and its rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government has reserved three million tonnes of coal per annum for State Government undertakings nominated by the State Government for distribution amongst the small and tiny consumers of the states at the floor price which is 20% above the notified price.

(c) Details as furnished by Madhya Pradesh Laghu Udyog Nigam Limited are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*Unitwise Statement for Quality and Rates*

Sl.No.	Name of Unit	Place	Grade	Rate
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Agrawal Calandering Works,	Burhanpur	CD Mix	1773.41
			CD Mix	1764.04

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Annapurna Calendering Works	Burhanpur	CD Mix	1764.04
			CD Mix	1773.41
3.	Apaar Chemicals	Sagar	BC Steam	2092.8
4.	Badri Soaps Pvt. Ltd.	Gwalior	C Steam	1887.84
5.	Bhopal Gelatines (P) Ltd.	Bhopal	BC Mix	1912.12
			BC Steam	2092.80
6.	Deepak Silicate Pvt. Ltd.	Gwalior	C Steam	1887.84
3.	Econ Antri Limited	Gwalior	C Steam	1887.84
8.	Engiipress Industries Ltd.	Gwalior	C Steam	1887.84
9.	Hanuman Processors	Burhanpur	CD Mix	1773.41
			CD Mix	1764.04
10.	Hanuman Udyog	Burhanpur	CD Mix	1773.41
			CD Mix	1764.04
11.	Jiwan Sizing Pvt. Ltd.	Burhanpur	C Steam	1887.84
12.	Jiwan Udyog	Burhanpur	CD Mix	1773.41
			C Steam	1887.84
13.	Makson Healthcare (P) Ltd.	Mandideep	CD Mix	1764.04
			BC Mix	1912.12
			C Steam	1887.84
14.	Namrata Industries	Indore	CD Mix	1764.04
15.	Paras Process	Burhanpur	CD Mix	1773.41
			CD Mix	1764.04
16.	Paras Sizing Mills	Burhanpur	C Steam	1887.84
17.	Perfect Acid Ware	Jabalpur	BC Steam	2092.8
			C Steam	1235.00
			Steam A	1495.00
18.	R R Fabrics Pvt. Ltd.	Burhanpur	CD Mix	1773.41
			C Steam	1887.84
19.	Rajkamal Udyog	Burhanpur	CD Mix	1764.41
			C Steam	1887.04

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Shree Card Board Manf. Co. P. Ltd.	Dewas	BC Mix	1912.12
21.	Shree Geeta Processor	Burhanpur	C Steam	1887.84
22.	Shreekabra Khandsari Sugar Mills (P) Ltd.	Gadarwara	BC Mix	1912.12
23.	Shreeram Process	Burhanpur	CD Mix	1764.04
24.	Shakti Candy Coal Briquettes	Sagar	CD Mix	1764.04
25.	Shrinath Sizing & Processing Works	Burhanpur	CD Mix	1773.41
			C Steam	1887.84
26.	Sneh Silicate Ind.	Chhindwara	BC Mix	1912.12
27.	Srinil Enterprises	Mandideep	BC Steam	2092.80
			C Steam	1887.84
28.	Swastic Textiles	Burhanpur	CD Mix	1773.41
			C Steam	1887.84
29.	The Agriculture Tools Mfg. Co.	Gaderwara	BC Mix	1912.12
30.	Upasana textile	Burhanpur	C Steam	1887.84
31.	Shree Ram Chemical	Ratlam	BC Mix	1912.12
32.	Ralson Ind.	Mandideep	C Steam	1887.84
			BC Mix	1912.12
			CD Mix	1764.04
33.	Saluja Enterprises	Barwaha	CD Mix	1764.04
34.	Vindhya Papers	Indore	BC Mix	1912.12
35.	Annapurna Ind.	Ghoharganj	BC Mix	1912.12
			CD Mix	1764.04
36.	Arihant Ind.	Ghoharganj	CD Mix	1764.04
37.	B.K. Industries	Ghoharganj	CD Mix	1764.04
			C Steam	1887.84
38.	B.K. Tiwari Coal Industries	Hoshangabad	BC Mix	1912.12
			C Steam	1887.84
			CD Mix	1764.04
39.	Bharat Udhog	Chhindwara	CD Mix	1764.04
			C Steam	1887.84

1	2	3	4	5
40.	Deepeesh Minerals	Ghoharganj	C Steam	1887.04
			BC Steam	2092.80
41.	Deshiehra Coke Inds. Pvt. Ltd.	Dewas	CD Mix	1773.41
			C Steam	1887.84
			BC Mix	1912.12
42.	Dukka Industries	Gwalior	C Steam	1887.84
43.	Jain Enterprises	Goharganj	C Steam	1887.84
44.	M.P. Briquettes	Dewas	C Mix	1764.04
45.	Manoj Coal	Betul	BC Mix	1912.12
46.	Pasarv Nath Ind.	Goharganj	C Steam	1887.84
47.	Pratap Udyog	Burhanpur	CD Mix	1773.41
			C Steam	1887.84
48.	Roopam Enterprises	Betul	CD Mix	1764.04
			BC Mix	1912.12
			C Steam	1887.84
49.	Saket Industries	Betul	CD Mix	1764.04
			C Steam	1887.84
50.	Saraswati Enterprises	Betul	CD Mix	1764.04
			BC Mix	1912.12
			C Steam	1887.84
51.	Shakti Candy Coal And Briquettes	Sagar	BC Mix	2092.80
52.	Shanti Coal Pvt. Ltd.	Betul	CD Mix	1773.41
			C Steam	1887.84
			BC Steam	2092.80
53.	Sharda Coal	Betul	BC Mix	1912.12
54.	Shiva Coal Briquette Industries	Betul	CD Mix	1764.04
55.	Sharda Enterprises	Dewas	CD Mix	1764.04
56.	Shivam Industries	Gwalior	C Steam	1887.84
57.	Shree Coal Enterprises (I) Pvt. Ltd.	Bhopal	CD Mix	1773.41

1	2	3	4	5
			DE Mix	1599.61
			CD Mix	1764.04
			C Steam	1887.84
			BC Steam	2092.80
			BC Mix	1912.12
58.	Shanker Super Coal	Goharganj	BC Team	2092.80
			D Steam	1560.66
			A Steam	2190.14
			D Steam	1539.34
59.	Milan Coal Industries	Khachod	BC Steam	2092.80
60.	Kambal Kendra	Mandsaur	C Steam	1887.84
61.	Shri Kesaria Concrete Pro.	Gwalior	C Steam	1887.84
62.	Shriram Industries	Gwalior	C Steam	1887.84
63.	R.K. Industries	Betul	EP ROM	1411.56
			CD Mix	1764.04
			C Steam	1887.84
64.	Rousome Lab. Pvt. Ltd.	Indore	BC Steam	2092.80
65.	Gwalior Distillers	Gwalior	D Steam	1560.66
			A Steam	2190.14
			D Steam	1532.17
66.	ABS Refectories Pvt Ltd.	Katni	A Steam	2160.82
			B Steam	2065.88
			D Steam	1560.95
67.	Agrawal Communication Service	Katni	A Steam	2160.82
68.	Ashirwad Refectories	Katni	A Steam	2190.14
69.	Bharat Lime Co.	Katni	C Steam	1766.23
70.	Bung Lime Ind.	Katni	A Steam	2190.14
			B Steam	2065.88
			C Steam	1766.23

1	2	3	4	5
71.	Bung Lime Works	Katni	C Steam	1766.23
			C Steam	1761.97
72.	GK Industries	Katni	B Steam	2065.88
			C Steam	1761.97
			C Steam	1780.99
73.	Gupta Refractories	Gwalior	A Steam	2190.14
74.	Hindustan Chemical	Jabalpur	A Steam	2190.14
75.	Hindustan Chemicals & Lime Ind.	Katni	A Steam	2190.14
76.	J.M. Industries	Katni	C Steam	1780.09
77.	Jai Mata Lime Ind.	Katni	C Steam	1780.09
78.	Jayant Ceramics	Katni	D Steam	2160.82
79.	K.C. Bagaria Sons	Katni	A Steam	1766.23
80.	Kailash Chand Bagaria Unit 1	Katni	C Steam	1772.63
81.	Kailash Chand Bagaria Unit 2	Katni	C Steam	1772.63
82.	Katni Minirates Pvt. Ltd.	Katni	B Steam	2065.88
			C Steam	1766.23
			C Steam	1780.09
			D Steam	1560.95
83.	Katni Tiles Work	Katni	A Steam	2160.82
			A Steam	2190.14
			B Steam	2065.88
84.	Maa Sharda Coke Mfg. Co (P) Ltd.	Katni	A Steam	2160.82
			C Steam	1780.09
			C Steam	1772.63
85.	Mahakoshal Poteries	Katni	A Steam	2160.82
			B Steam	2065.88
86.	Maharashtra Stone Lime Co.	Katni	C Steam	1761.97
			C Steam	1766.23
87.	Mukherjee Lime Kundustries	Katni	C Steam	1766.23
88.	Mahakaushal Ceramics	Katni	A Steam	2190.14
			B Steam	2065.88
89.	Nagrath Lime Ind.	Katni	C Steam	1766.23

1	2	3	4	5
90.	National Lime Mfg. Co.	Katni	C Steam	1780.09
91.	Perfect Acid Ware	Jabalpur	A Steam	2160.82
			B Steam	2065.88
92.	Perfect Refractories	Jabalpur	A Steam	2160.82
			B Steam	2065.88
93.	Premier Refractories of India (P) Ltd.	Katni	A Steam	2160.82
94.	Prime Lime Co.	Katni	C Steam	1766.23
95.	Saraswati Lime Co.	Katni	C Steam	1766.23
			D Steam	1560.95
96.	Satpura Acidware & Stoneware Pipes	Jabalpur	A Steam	2190.14
			A Steam	2160.82
			B Steam	2065.98
97.	Satpura Refractories	Jabalpur	A Steam	2190.14
98.	Sharda Refractories	Katni	A Steam	2160.82
			B Steam	2065.88
99.	Shri Kamal Lime Ind. Unit 1	Katni	C Steam	1766.23
100.	Shri Kamal Lime Ind. Unit 2	Katni	C Steam	1766.23
101.	Shri Rameshwaram Ind.	Katni	C Steam	1780.09
102.	Shriram Silicate Ind.	Jabalpur	A Steam	2190.14
103.	Swastik Lime Ind. Unit 1	Katni	C Steam	1766.23
104.	Tapasya Calcination Ceramics Pvt. Ltd.	Katni	A Steam	2160.82
105.	Venkateswara Chemicals	Katni	C Steam	1766.23
			D Steam	1560.95
106.	Vijay Ceramics	Katni	A Steam	2160.82
			B Steam	2065.88
107.	Vindhya Ceramics	Satna	A Steam	2160.82
108.	Thermofilics India	Jabalpur	A Steam	2160.82
			B Steam	2065.88
109.	Konodiya Refractories	Panna	B Steam	2065.88

Note 1: The Units of Jabalpur region (Jabalpur, Satna, Katni, Panna, Shahdol, Anoopur, Rewa) are being given coal from SECL Mines and the Units of rest of areas are being catered from WCL Mines.

Note 2: The rate shown are dependent on the Mines from which the Coal is allocated. The rates are inclusive of all taxes and the service commission of MP Laghu Udyog Nigam Ltd. @ 3% on the basic price (the floor price) as declared by the Coal companies.

*[English]***Telecom Services in Rural Areas**

134. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the digital divide between rural and urban areas is increasing day by day;
- (b) if so, the facts thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to impose mandatory provision of rural telecom services on the private telecom operators;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government proposes to convert BSNL into statutory corporation;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) The rural tele-density as on March 1999 was 0.52 as compared to urban tele-density of 2.3 As on 30th September, 2005 the rural tele-density has increased to 1.77 as compared to urban tele-density of 31.25. Telecom service providers are not going for faster roll-out in rural areas mainly because of commercial unviability of providing communication infrastructure in rural areas.

- (c) There is no such proposal as on date.

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

(e) No, Sir.

(f) and (g) Do not arise in view of (e) above.

Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme

135. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of schemes/projects implemented under the Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) in various States including Gujarat alongwith the amount allocated therefor during the last three years, State-wise and district-wise;
- (b) the names of the agencies running these schemes/projects; and
- (c) the extent to which these schemes/projects have been successful?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Details of number of schemes/projects in various states including Gujarat sanctioned under Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) and amounts allocated and released during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statements I & II respectively.

(b) Names of agencies running these schemes are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(c) These schemes have been successful to a great extent in augmenting water supply in small towns with population upto 20,000.

Statement I**Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) Projects sanctioned from 2002-03 to 2004-05**

Sl.No.	Name of State	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	15	20	35
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	0	1
3.	Assam	2	4	3	9
4.	Bihar	1	10	10	21

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Chhattisgarh	8	8	1	15
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	22	4	19	45
8.	Haryana	4	5	4	13
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	2	4	6
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	1	10	11
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	7	7
12.	Karnataka	4	2	10	16
13.	Kerala	5	0	3	8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	42	3	19	64
15.	Maharashtra	5	3	9	17
16.	Manipur	5	3	2	10
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	1	0	0	1
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	3	5	7	15
21.	Punjab	0	2	5	7
22.	Rajasthan	10	10	11	31
23.	Sikkim	1	0	0	1
24.	Tamilnadu	10	16	31	57
25.	Tripura	2	1	3	6
26.	Uttar Pradesh	89	52	23	164
27.	Uttaranchal	7	1	3	11
28.	West Bengal	2	8	3	13
Total		223	154	197	584

*Statement II**Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP)*

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	Annual allocation during 2002-03	Annual allocation during 2003-04	Annual allocation during 2004-05	Funds Released during 2002-03	Funds Released during 2003-04	Funds Released during 2004-05
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	382.19	438.76	470.10	385.90	492.57	1367.27
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	92.09	105.73	113.27	0.00	124.16	113.27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	608.35	698.39	748.29	571.60	256.22	635.27
4.	Bihar	336.27	386.05	413.63	419.05	386.05	219.87
5.	Chhattisgarh	339.72	390.00	417.86	430.52	337.87	200.96
6.	Goa	73.45	84.32	90.35	75.29	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	627.80	720.72	772.19	664.47	918.08	867.83
8.	Haryana	244.46	280.65	300.69	579.94	469.71	563.80
9.	Himachal Pradesh	91.81	105.40	112.94	297.60	79.46	232.15
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	57.38	65.88	70.58	0.00	290.14	1198.68
11.	Jharkhand	250.20	287.23	307.75	445.97	0.00	417.93
12.	Karnataka	756.34	868.28	930.30	1055.35	1119.84	1060.73
13.	Kerala	270.86	310.95	333.16	268.21	268.21	231.55
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1418.56	1628.52	1744.86	1236.46	1509.09	822.68
15.	Maharashtra	743.72	853.79	914.78	563.76	705.84	1104.19
16.	Manipur	192.55	221.05	236.84	174.80	269.36	254.07
17.	Meghalaya	36.28	41.65	44.62	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	100.46	115.33	123.57	46.57	46.57	0.00
19.	Nagaland	47.44	54.46	58.35	85.42	0.00	0.00
20.	Orissa	469.41	538.89	577.38	254.81	409.36	577.39
21.	Punjab	257.08	295.14	316.22	0.00	50.46	161.54
22.	Rajasthan	720.76	827.44	886.54	568.48	1012.85	1545.97
23.	Sikkim	13.95	16.02	17.16	83.97	83.97	0.00
24.	Tamilnadu	717.31	823.48	880.90	813.16	653.41	808.19
25.	Tripura	128.37	147.37	157.89	241.66	213.43	309.53
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2655.81	3048.88	3259.59	2426.09	2710.48	1664.93
27.	Uttaranchal	185.93	213.45	237.16	320.97	331.61	138.77
28.	West Bengal	376.45	432.17	463.03	184.95	417.62	103.43
Total		12195.00	14000.00	15000.00	12195.00	13156.36	14600.00

*In addition during 2004-05 Rs. 400.00 lakh were released for Tsunami works in Port Blair.

Statement III

Sl.No.	Name of State	Agencies responsible
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Panchayati Raj & Rural Development Department
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Public Health Engineering Department
3.	Assam	Assam Urban Water Supply & Sewerage Board
4.	Bihar	Public Health Engineering Department
5.	Chhattisgarh	Public Health Engineering Department
6.	Goa	Public Works Department
7.	Gujarat	Gujarat Water Supply & Sewerage Board
8.	Haryana	Public Health Engineering Department
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Public Health Engineering Department
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	Public Health Engineering Department
11.	Jharkhand	Public Health Engineering Department
12.	Karnataka	Karnataka Urban Water Supply & Drainage Board
13.	Kerala	Kerala Water Authority
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Public Health Engineering Department
15.	Maharashtra	Maharashtra Jeevan Pradhikaran
16.	Manipur	Public Health Engineering Department
17.	Meghalaya	Public Health Engineering Department
18.	Mizoram	Public Health Engineering Department
19.	Nagaland	Public Health Engineering Department
20.	Orissa	Public Health Engineering Department
21.	Punjab	Punjab Water Supply & Sewerage Board
22.	Rajasthan	Public Health Engineering Department
23.	Sikkim	Public Health Engineering Department
24.	Tamilnadu	Tamil Nadu Water Supply & Drainage Board (TWAD)
25.	Tripura	Public Health Engineering Department
26.	Uttar Pradesh	UP Jal Nigam
27.	Uttaranchal	Uttaranchal Payjal Nigam
28.	West Bengal	Public Health Engineering Department

Diplomatic Status to Heads of Cultural Centres Abroad

136. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the heads of Indian Cultural Centres abroad have not been granted any diplomatic status;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the efforts made by the Government for grant of diplomatic status to the heads of Indian Cultural Centres abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) No, Sir. All Heads of Indian Cultural Centres abroad have been granted diplomatic status.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Use of Unsafe Syringes

137. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per a report prepared by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), 73 per cent of syringes being used for vaccination programme in the country are unsafe;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make use of AD syringes for the said programme mandatory; and

(d) if so, the details of additional expenditure likely to be incurred thereon as a result of it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Findings of the study, conducted by India Clinical Epidemiological Network, indicate that Immunization accounts for 17.5% of total injections and 74% of this are unsafe because of predominant use of glass syringes. Half of 74% is due to:

(i) Use of un-sterilized syringes and reuse of syringes and other half due to (ii) wrong injection practices namely

(a) flushing syringes needle before use (b) wiping the needle (c) touching the needle surface (d) syringe and needle used on more than one patient (e) picking of glass syringe and needle from boiler by hand (f) multi dose vial not wiped clean before drawing (g) injection site not cleaned (h) recapping needle, and (i) not flushing glass syringe after use before re-sterilization.

(c) The Government of India has introduced Auto Disable-(AD) syringes for administering injections under Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) from the year 2005-06. Use of AD Syringes is not mandatory.

(d) The total annual expenditure on AD syringes works out to be Rs. 113.30 crores (approx.)

[English]

Fixed Wireless Phones

138. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has provided Fixed Wireless Phones (FWPs) in some cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaint regarding BSNL-FWP phones being used as mobile or partly as mobile phones; and

(d) if so, the total number of complaints received against FWP phones provided by the BSNL and the private operators, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has provided telephone connections by using Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) technology in urban as well as rural areas.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) One complaint each against Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) and twelve complaints against four Private Operators were received regarding Fixed Wireless Phone (FWPs) being used as limited mobile phones.

Foreign Direct Investment in Telecom Sector

139. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
 SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:
 SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
 SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY:
 SHRI MAHBOOB ZAHEDI:
 SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has approved 74% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in telecom sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the nature and form of investment allowed in this sector at present;
- (d) the extent to which this decision of Government is likely to boost tele-density in the country particularly in rural areas and safeguard the interests of the people;
- (e) whether interests of State owned MTNL and BSNL have also been kept in view while allowing FDI;
- (f) if so, the details thereof;
- (g) whether there is any security risk to the country due to transfer of secret data to MNCs; and
- (h) 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A copy of the Press Note No. 5 (2005 Series) issued in this regard is enclosed as Statement. The total composite foreign holding including but not limited to investments by Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs), Non-resident Indians (NRIs), Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds (FCBs), American Depository Receipts (ADRs), Global Depository Receipts (GDRs), convertible preference share, proportionate foreign investment in Indian promoters/investment companies including their holding companies, etc., would be counted towards the foreign direct investment (FDI) ceiling of 74 per cent.

(d) Liberalization of FDI policy is expected to address the requirement of investment, which will help in increase in tele-density and manufacture of telecom equipment in the country.

(e) and (f) FDI policy is formulated keeping in view the interest of telecom sector as a whole.

(g) and (h) Security concerns associated with the increase in FDI limits have been addressed through various conditions as mentioned in the foresaid Press Note No. 5.

Statement*Government of India**Ministry of Commerce & Industry**Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion**Secretariat for Industrial Assistance***PRESS NOTE NO. 5 (2005 SERIES)**

Subject: Enhancement of the Foreign Direct Investment ceiling from 49 per cent to 74 per cent in the Telecom sector.

1. In pursuance of the Government's commitment to liberalise the FDI regime, it has been decided to enhance the Foreign Direct Investment ceiling from 49 per cent to 74 per cent in certain telecom services [such as Basic, Cellular, Unified Access Services, National/International Long Distance, V-Sat, Public Mobile Radio Trunked Services (PMRTS), Global Mobile Personal Communications Services (GMPCS) and other value added services], subject to the following conditions:
 - A. The total composite foreign holding including but not limited to investments by Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs), Non-Resident Indians (NRIs), Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds (FCCBs), American Depository Receipts (ADRs), Global Depository Receipts (GDRs), convertible preference shares, proportionate foreign investment in Indian promoters/investment companies including their holding companies, etc., herein after referred as FDI, will not exceed 74 per cent. Thus, 74 per cent foreign investment can be made directly or indirectly in the operating company or through a holding company. Hence, the remaining 26 per cent will be owned by resident Indian citizens or an Indian Company (i.e. foreign direct investment does not

- exceed 49 percent and the management is with the Indian owners). It is clarified that proportionate foreign component of such an Indian Company will also be counted towards the ceiling of 74%. However, foreign component in the total holding of Indian public sector banks and Indian public sector financial institutions will be treated as 'Indian' holding. The licensee will be required to disclose the status of such foreign holding and certify that the foreign investment is within the ceiling of 74% on a half yearly basis.
- B. The majority Directors on the Board including Chairman, Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) shall be resident Indian citizens, enforced through licence agreement. The appointment to these positions from among resident Indian citizens shall be made in consultation with serious Indian investors. Serious investor has been defined below in para G (ii).
- C. The share Holder Agreements (SHA) shall specifically incorporate the condition that majority directors on the Board including Chairman, Managing Director and CEO shall be resident Indian citizens and shall also envisage the conditions of adherence to Licence Agreement.
- D. FDI upto 49 per cent will continue to be on automatic route. Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) approval shall be required for FDI in the licensee company/Indian promoters/investment companies including their holding companies if it has a bearing on the overall ceiling of 74 per cent. While approving the investment proposals, FIPB shall take note that investment is not coming from unfriendly countries.
- E. The investment approval by FIPB shall envisage the conditionality that Company would adhere to licence Agreement.
- F. FDI shall be subject to laws of India and not the laws of the foreign country/countries.
- G. Department of Telecommunications (DoT) will enforce the above and the conditions mentioned below through appropriate amendment in licence:
- (i) There shall be a non-obstante clause in the licence which confers powers upon the licensor to cancel the licence under certain defined circumstances.
 - (ii) In order to ensure that at least one serious resident Indian promoter subscribes reasonable amount of the resident Indian shareholding, such resident Indian promoter shall hold at least 10 per cent equity of the licensee company.
 - (iii) The Company shall acknowledge compliance with the licence agreement as a part of Memorandum of Association of the Company. Any violation of the licence agreement shall automatically lead to the company being unable to carry on its business in this regard. The duty to comply with the licence agreement shall also be made a part of Articles of Association.
 - (iv) Chief Technical Officer (CTO) Chief Finance Officer (CFO) shall be resident Indian Citizens. The Licensor/DoT shall also be empowered to notify key positions to be held by resident Indian citizens.
 - (v) The Company shall not transfer the following to any person/place outside India:
 - (a) any accounting information relating to subscriber (except for roaming/billing) (Note: it does not restrict a statutorily required disclosure of financial nature);
 - (b) user information (except pertaining to foreign subscribers using Indian Operator's network while roaming) and
 - (c) details of their infrastructure/network diagram except to telecom equipment suppliers/manufacturers who undertake the installation, commissioning etc. of the infrastructure of the licensee company on signing of non-disclosure agreement.
 - (vi) The company when entering into roaming agreement with service providers outside India must provide, on demand, the list of such users (telephone numbers, in case of foreign subscribers using Indian Operator's network while roaming).
 - (vii) the Company must provide traceable identity of their subscribers. However, in case of providing service to roaming subscriber of foreign Companies, the Indian Company shall endeavour to obtain traceable identity of roaming subscribers from the foreign company as a part of its roaming agreement.

- (viii) No traffic (mobile and landline) from subscribers within India to subscribers within India shall be hauled to any place outside India.
- (ix) No Remote Access (RA) shall be provided to any equipment manufacturer or any other agency out side the country for any maintenance/repair by the licensee. However, RA may be allowed for catastrophic software failure (such as failure to boot up etc.) which would lead to major part of the network becoming non-functional for a prolonged period, subject to meeting the following conditions:
- An identified Government agency (Intelligence Bureau) will be notified, when RA is to be provided.
 - Remote Access password is to be enabled for a definite period only and only for access from pre-approved locations of the Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) Vendors and only for the equipments specifically under repair/maintenance.
 - the control of Remote Access i.e. activation, transfer of data termination etc. shall be within the country and not at a Remote location, abroad.
 - The Government agency will be given all support to record the transactions for on-line monitoring.
 - Any equipment or software that forms part of the overall monitoring shall not be permitted to have remote access under any circumstances.
 - DoT will define appropriately the terms catastrophic software failure, major part of the network, and prolonged period used under this clause.
- (x) It shall be open to the Department of Telecommunications to restrict the Licensee Company from operating in any sensitive area from the national Security angle.
- (xi) In order to maintain the privacy of voice and data, monitoring shall only be upon authorization by the Union Home Secretary or Home Secretaries of the States/Union Territories.
- (xii) For monitoring traffic, the licensee company shall provide blind access of their network and other facilities as well as to books of accounts to the security agencies.
- (xiii) In case of not adhering to Licence conditions envisaged in para G. the licence(s) granted to the company shall be deemed as cancelled and the licensor shall have the right to encash the performance bank guarantee(s) and the licensor shall not be liable for loss of any kind.
- The conditions at para 1 above shall also be applicable to the existing companies operating telecom service(s) which had the FDI cap of 49%.
 - The relevant provisions of FDI policy for "investment companies", as given in Press Note 2 (2000 series) dated 11.2.2000 issued by department of Industrial Policy and Promotion will no longer be applicable to telecom sector.
 - An initial correction time of 4 months from the date of issue of this notification shall be allowed to the existing licensee companies providing telecom services mentioned in para 1 above for ensuring adherence to the aforesaid conditions. An unconditional compliance to the aforesaid conditions shall be submitted to the licensor within this period.
 - Press Note 15 (1998 series) and Press Note 2 (2000 series) issued by Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion stand modified to the above extent.
- Sd/-
(UMESH KUMAR)
Joint Secretary to the Government of India
- No. 9(1)/2002-FC dated 3rd November, 2005.
- Joint Venture of CIL and SAIL**
140. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:
- Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:
- whether the Coal India Limited and the Steel Authority of India Ltd. have formed a joint venture to develop coking coal mines in the country;
 - if so, the details thereof;
 - whether the present requirement of coking coal is met by the CIL by importing the same; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of answer given in part (a) above.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The import of coking coal is being done by the consuming industries directly.

Central Government Employees

141. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:
SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MAHATO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the ratio of Group "A", "B", "C" and "D" employees working with the Central Government in 1947;

(b) the ratio of Group "A", "B", "C" and "D" employees presently working with the Central Government;

(c) whether Government would consider to correct the existing anomalies in the existing ratio of employees in different Groups assuming 1947 as the base year;

(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 PACHOURI): (a) The information is not centrally maintained.

(b) The requisite information is as under:

Group of Posts	Ratio
A	2.30
B	5.10
C	63.94
D	28.64
Total	100.00

(c) to (e) Do not arise, in view of (a) above.

[Translation]

Projects under Construction

142. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH 'LALAN':

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether several projects costing Rs. 100 crore or more are under construction during the year 2005-06;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of projects unlikely to be completed by the targeted time and period of delay as well as the percentage of increase in the cost of construction of each such projects as a result thereof; and

(d) the additional amount likely to be spent by the Government due to this delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Sector-wise status of Projects under execution is enclosed in the Annex to the reply.

(c) and (d) Out of 350 project costing Rs. 100 crore and above, 148 projects have been delayed with respect to their original date of commissioning. The extent of delay is between one month to 184 months. The percentage increase on account of delayed projects is 40.13%. Sector-wise details of the delayed projects with respect to original approved schedule are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*Sector-wise status of each project costing Rs. 100 crore and above including delayed projects under execution*

(Status as on 01/10/2005)

Sl.No.	Sector	Total No. of Proj.	No. of delayed Proj.	Range of delay (in months)	Original cost of delayed projects (Rs. in cr.)	Anticipated cost of delayed projects (Rs. in cr.)	% age increased in cost of delayed projects	Additional amount required to complete the delayed projects (Rs. Crore)
1.	Atomic Energy	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Civil Aviation	1	1	12-12	191.52	191.52	0.00	0.00
3.	Coal	10	1	156-156	199.87	182.60	-8.64	-17.27
4.	Fertilisers	2	1	53-53	350.00	610.24	74.35	260.24
5.	Mines	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Steel	8	3	1-6	371.95	391.52	5.26	19.57
7.	Petroleum	26	13	3-48	17731.62	20627.10	16.33	2895.48
8.	Power	47	18	2-184	11104.66	21286.51	91.69	10181.85
9.	Health & FW	2	2	87-88	140.92	691.84	390.95	550.92
10.	Railways	133	22	2-168	9463.87	17643.71	86.43	8179.84
11.	Road Transport & Highways	77	64	4-36	18350.03	18132.07	-1.19	-217.96
12.	Shipping & Ports	3	3	18-47	645.46	645.46	0.00	0.00
13.	Telecomm.	32	18	1-15	5442.71	5201.63	-4.43	-241.08
14.	Urban Dev.	1	1	12-12	4860.00	10571.00	117.51	5711.00
15.	Water Resources	1	1	3*3	542.90	1069.40	96.98	526.50
Total		350	148	—	69395.51	97244.60	40.13	27849.09

*[English]***Growth Rate Target In Tenth Plan**

143. PROF. M. RAMADASS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether an average 7-8% growth during the Tenth Plan period ending 2007 is likely to be achieved;

(b) if not, the measures contemplated to achieve this target;

(c) whether the objective of policy measures undertaken and institutional changes envisaged in the Tenth Plan has been achieved;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to encourage public investment in rural infrastructure and social sector and the progress made as a result of it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) and (b) As per the Mid-Term Appraisal of the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007), the growth rate during the Tenth Plan ending 2007 is expected to be 7%. The measures for raising the growth rate in the last two years of the Tenth Plan are given in the Mid-Term Appraisal document that has been placed in the Parliament Library.

(c) and (d) An appraisal of the objective of policy measure undertaken and institutional changes envisaged in the Tenth Plan was undertaken in the Mid-Term Appraisal of the Tenth Five Year Plan, which is available in the Parliament Library.

(e) Government has announced various programmes to encourage public investment in rural infrastructure and social sector. These include Bharat Nirman, a programme conceived as a business plan to be implemented over a period of four years, for building rural infrastructure. It has six components, i.e. irrigation, roads, water supply, rural electrification, housing and rural telecom connectivity. The Sampooma Grameen Rozgar Yojana implemented by Panchayati Raj Institutions seeks to create durable community assets in rural areas. The National Food for Work Programme implemented in 150 backward districts also creates rural infrastructure. For health, the National Rural Health Mission was launched in April 2005 for a seven year period upto 2012. The Mission has identified 18 States for Special attention that have weak public health indicators and/or weak health infrastructure. For education, the scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is the principal programme for achieving the goals of universalisation of elementary education through a time-bound integrated approach in partnership with the States.

Promotion of Health Programmes

144. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has tied up with various Ministries/Departments to promote health programmes under the National Rural Health Mission;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of steps taken or schemes prepared by the Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) Yes, Sir. A National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) has been launched in this Ministry on 12.4.2005 for the entire country with special focus on 18 States with relatively weaker indicators of health and health infrastructure. Intersectoral convergence is one of the core strategies of the Mission.

(b) and (c)

- The convergence with related departments is built in into the Institutional framework of the NRHM. The Ministers of related departments like Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, Human Resource Development are members of the Mission Steering Group at the GOI level. At the state level the ministers of related departments like Women and Child Development, PRI, Rural Development, Tribal Welfare, Urban Affairs, Planning, Finance Departments are members of the State Health Mission.
- A Task Group on Intersectoral Convergence for NRHM has been constituted in the Ministry. The representatives of related Ministries, such as the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Rural Development, Panchayati Raj Department, Department of AYUSH of this Ministry and Ministry of Urban Development are on this task group. The group. Meets regularly to design strategies for intersectoral convergence and also monitor progress in this regard.

Rural Training for Medical Students

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal under consideration to make rural training mandatory for the Medical students;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the guidelines have been issued to various State Government and Medical Colleges in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details of the response of the State Governments and the Medical Colleges thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (d) The Government has constituted a Task Force on Medical Education for the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) under the Chairmanship of Ex-Union Health Secretary. The Task Force is required to suggest amongst other measures as to how rural service can be made attractive for MBBS doctors along with other possibilities of providing Health care in rural and under served areas including modifications in the curriculum of Medical course.

Quality of CGHS Services

146. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is dissatisfaction among CGHS beneficiaries regarding the quality of CGHS services;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there are a number of attractive Medical Insurance Schemes of public as well as private insurance companies;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to make CGHS subscription optional to the employees; and

(e) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) and (b) No, Sir. CGHS presently provides health care services to around 45.58 lakh beneficiaries. In 2003-04 itself CGHS attended to about 1.59 crore patients. With such a high turn over of patients, some individual grievances of delay in reimbursement etc. are inevitable. Such grievances are regularly monitored for redressal.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Medical Insurance Policies being offered by various Public Sector Insurance Companies

provided cover for any illness (disease) or injury through accident. The Policy covers hospitalisation expenses for medical/surgical treatment as inpatient or domiciliary hospitalisation benefits in certain case where patient's condition is that he cannot be removed to hospital/nursing home. These schemes generally do not cover OPD treatment including cost of Drugs. The expenditure depends on the overall liability (sum insured) and age. Medical insurance schemes have also been floated by different private insurance companies.

(d) and (e) No, Sir.

Popularization of Indian Systems of Medicine

147. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of national level Ayurvedic and Siddha Institutes presently functioning in the country, State-wise;

(b) the main functions of these institutes; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to propagate and popularize the Indian Systems of Medicine in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) State-wise details of national level Ayurvedic and Siddha institutes presently functioning the country and their main functions are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Government have introduced a number of Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes to develop and propagate the Indian Systems of Medicine which comprise Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani systems. Financial assistance is given under these schemes for development of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani educational institutions, hospitals & dispensaries, drugs quality control, strengthening of drug testing laboratories & pharmacies, cultivation of medicinal plants, awareness generation, modernization of drug manufacturing units, information, education and communications etc.

Statement

National level Ayurvedic and Siddha institutes under the Deptt. of AYUSH functioning in the country

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Name of the Institute	Main Functions
1.	Gujarat	Institute of Post Graduate Teaching & Research in Ayurveda (IPGTRA), Jamnagar	Their main functions are to impart practical training to Ayurvedic graduates and post graduates and maintain standards of education in Ayurveda and Siddha systems. Research and clinical patient care services are also rendered by the institutes.
2.	Rajasthan	National Institute of Ayurveda (NIA), Jaipur	
3.	New Delhi	Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeeth (RAV), New Delhi	
4.	Tamil Nadu	National Institute of Siddha (NIS), Chennai	

Facilities in District Hospitals

148. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the district hospitals across the country do not have CT Scan and Echo machines;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government to give assistance to the States for upgrading the district level hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (c) Health being a state subject, it is for the State Governments to provide necessary medical facilities in their hospitals according to their need/priorities within the available resources.

On the recommendations of the Eleventh Finance Commission, financial assistance of Rs. 3 crores per diagnostic centre was provided to the State Governments for establishment of regional diagnostic centres @ one centre for every four districts. The funds were to be utilized for procurement of various equipments such as Electro-Cardiogram (ECG) machine, Tread Mill, Electro-Encephalogram (EEG) mode machine, X-Ray Machine,

Ultrasound machine, Computerised Tomography (CT) Scan machine, Clinical Pathology Laboratory, Operation Theatre (Major), Operation Theatre (Minor), Equipment & buildings for maternal & Child Health Care.

[Translation]

Assistance to Indian Red Cross Society

149. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the assistance provided by the Government to the Indian Red Cross Society during the last two years and the current year;

(b) whether the Indian Red Cross Society has demanded more central assistance to improve the services undertaken by them; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) Details of assistance given by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare in the shape of grants-in-aid to the National headquarters of Indian Red Cross Society during the last two years, namely, 2003-04 and 2004-05 are as under:

2003-2004	Rs. 18.00 lakhs
2004-2005	Rs. 20.00 lakhs

For the current year 2005-2006 the Budget provision for Indian Red Cross Society is Rs. 20.00 Lakhs.

(b) and (c) The Indian Red cross society has sought additional funds over earlier years for the year 2005-06 to continue its activities of Medical and other aid to the sick and wounded. The Indian Red Cross Society is generating its own funds the grants-in-aid of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare is limited to Rs. 20.00 lakhs for the current year 2005-06.

[English]

New Health Insurance Scheme

150. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:
DR. K. DHANARAJU:
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:
SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA:
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
MS. INGRID MCLEOD:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR KHANDELWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has a proposal to introduce a new health insurance scheme for the Central Government Employees and Pensioners;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the salient features of the new scheme;

(d) the date from which the said scheme is likely to be introduced; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (e) No, Sir. However, for Central Government Pensioners residing in non CGHS areas an inter-ministerial group of Secretaries under the chairmanship of Secretary (Personnel) with Secretary (Health) and Secretary

(Personnel) as Members, has been constituted to develop a comprehensive Medical Scheme for such pensioners. The details of the scheme have not yet been worked out.

Female Foeticide in Northern States

151. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA:
SHRI SHRINIWAS DADASAHEB PATIL:

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

(a) whether female foeticide is high among educated mothers particularly in Northern States as reported in the 'Hindustan Times' dated October 31, 2005;

(b) if so, the details of the study conducted in this regard, State-wise;

(c) whether Gender testing kit is available in international market which has been recently introduced by an American company;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to ban the sale of this kit in the country;

(e) whether the Union government proposes to give directions to the State Government for the Constitution of districts level committees to monitor such illegal activities;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps being taken by the Union Government to curb this evil?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A study conducted by Christian Medical Association of India in Delhi shows that the sex ratio at birth is lower for the women with more number of years of schooling as indicated below:

Years of schooling of mother	Sex ratio at birth
0-7 Years	840
8-10 years	690
11-15 Years	807
more than 15 years	763

Similarly, analysis of census data done by Centre for Women Studies shows that the more educated the mother, the greater the chance that she will resort to female foeticide, especially in the north.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. All Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques are covered under the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques Act (PC & PNDT Act) and the Appropriate Authorities appointed at district/sub-district level are empowered to take legal action in this regard.

(e) to (g) Under PC & PNDT Act, already District Appropriate Authorities & District Advisory Committees have been constituted to monitor the implementation of the Act at district level.

Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has undertaken training of trainers from State Judicial Academies to train lower judiciary, National Inspection and Monitoring Committee has also been reconstituted in March, 2005. It undertakes periodical visits to the districts to see implementation of the Act. The National Surveillance Cell for monitoring the clinics at the grass-root level and for checking the offenders is being set up.

Besides, a number of activities to create awareness on the issue are being undertaken. The initiative include meeting with the organizations working against sex selection, involvement of the medical professionals, religious leaders to spread the message, requesting police training academies and schools to include the issues in curriculum of their training, telecasting of PNDT spots on private satellite channels and Doordarshan, and involvement of elected representatives etc.

Misleading of Subscribers by Telecom Operators

152. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

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

(a) whether various private telecom operators mislead their subscribers;

(b) if so, the details of the complaints received by the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) in this regard during 2005 till date;

(c) the action taken by the TRAI against such operators; and

(d) the steps taken by the TRAI to check the recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) TRAI had received a number of complaints from consumers that while taking new connections through franchisees/agents of services providers, they were promised certain tariffs for calls and certain facilities/services were not mentioned. However, when they received the bill, they noticed that the charges were not as promised by the franchisee/agent or that charges were levied for some service/facilities, which were not mentioned or shown to the customers at the time of their taking new connection.

(c) and (d) The complaints received in TRAI were taken up with the service provider for resolution. In order to protect the interest of consumers, in such cases, TRAI had, vide direction dated 29.06.2005, directed all cellular mobile service providers and unified access service providers to inform the customer in writing within a week of activation of services, the complete details of his tariff plan. In addition, as and when there are any changes in any aspect/item of tariff in the chosen package, the operator shall intimate, in writing, such changes to those subscribers whose tariff packages undergo a change. Also, in order to protect the interests of the consumer, TRAI vide its directed dated 16.09.2005 to all telecom service providers had directed that no tariff plans shall be offered, presented, marketed or advertised in a manner that is likely to mislead the subscribers and that all monthly fixed roaming charging which are compulsory for a subscriber under any given plan shall be shown under one head. This should also include charges for value added services like CLIP, if such value added services are not optional for the subscriber.

[Translation]

Improving Treatment and Research Facilities

153. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA:
SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD:

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

(a) whether the Government has any scheme under consideration to improve medical treatment and research facilities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount likely to be allotted for the implementation of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (c) Improvement of medical treatment and research facilities is a continuous process within the resources available. Apart from various premier Institute like All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education and Research, Pondicherry, National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Surgery, Bangalore etc. involved in providing medical treatment and research facilities, under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) it has been envisaged to establish six AIIMS like Institutions at Patna, Raipur, Bhopal, Jodhpur, Bhubaneshwar and Rishikesh at an outlay of Rs. 280 crores each approximately along with upgradation of 11 medical Institutions with an outlay of Rs. 120 crores each approximately. In addition no. of Government agencies like ICMR, CSIR, ICAR, Department of Bio-Technology, Department of Science and Technology etc. are supporting various programmes and building capacity for conducting Medical Research.

[English]

Alleged Breach of Faith in Insurance Reforms

154. SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:
SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of the US Ambassador to India regarding 'breach of faith' on insurance reforms as reported in *The Times of India* dated October 7, 2005; and

(b) if so, the details of the suggestions made by him and the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Government has taken note of the remarks attributed to the US Ambassador with regard to further liberalisation for FDI in the insurance industry.

(b) While addressing an insurance workshop in Delhi on October 06, the US Ambassador David Mulford had reportedly stated that many foreign insurance companies entered India with an understanding that FDI limit would be raised to 49 per cent from 26 per cent. He is further reported to have said "Failure to follow through in raising the cap in increasingly seen by investors as a breach of faith. If India wishes to regain it in increasingly seen by investors as a breach of faith. If India wishes to regain its credibility in the eyes of foreign investors this promise (of 49 per cent FDI) needs to delivered sooner than later". Foreign Secretary has conveyed to the US Ambassador Government's concerns at his characterization, including using phrases like "breach of faith". Ambassador Mulford indicated that his remarks had been based on an assessment of the requirements of the budding insurance industry in India and were in the context of the Indian Government's stated desire to invite more FDI into this sector. He, however, appreciated the sensitivities on our side on this matter.

Demands of Akhil Bhartiya Parisangh of SCs and STs

155. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representatives of Akhil Bhartiya Parisangh of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have met the Minister of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions in October/November, 2005;

(b) if so, the details of the demands put forth by the Parisangh;

(c) whether the Government has taken any action on the demands of the Parisangh;

(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 PACHOURI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demands of the Parisangh include replacement of post based rosters by vacancy based rosters, calculating backlog vacancies according to

vacancy based rosters as well as post based rosters, relaxation of upper age limit for SC/ST candidates at least by eight years, consequential seniority for SC/ST candidates on promotion, interchange reservation between SCs and STs, special recruitment drive to fill up backlog vacancies of SCs/STs, seniority linked to roster points etc.

(c) to (e) Keeping in view the legal and Constitutional provisions, Government has introduced post based reservation and issued instructions to determine backlog vacancies as per post based rosters. There is already a provision for relaxation of upper age limit by five years in respect of SC/ST candidates. SC/ST candidates are also being allowed consequential seniority on promotion as per the 85th amendment to the Constitution. A special recruitment drive has been launched to fill up backlog vacancies of SCs/STs. Reservation in services is being implemented as per Constitutional provisions.

[Translation]

Disparity among Private Haj Tour Operators

156. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is disparity among the private tour operators who are sending Hajis for the pilgrimage;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the State-wise details of the number of Hajis permitted to be sent by various private tour operators;

(d) whether a private tour operator to Kerala was awarded the entire quota; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the criteria adopted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) State-wise details of private tour operators registered for Haj 2006 are under finalization. Once it is compiled, it will be placed on the Table of the House.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Shortage of Medicines

157. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Safdarjung Hospital is running short of essential drugs and the patients are asked to bring them from the market;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (c) In Safdarjung Hospital there is no shortage of essential drugs. Medicines as per the Hospital Formulary are supplied to all patients as and when required.

[Translation]

Protection of Indian Abroad

158. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI:
SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:
SHRI RAGHUVeer SINGH KOSHAL:
SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR:

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

(a) the number of countries where NRIs is residing;

(b) whether frequent complaints are received regarding ill-treatment of Indians in these foreign countries;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to take concrete measures for the safety, security, assistance and welfare of these Indian workers in foreign countries;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the task of controlling and examining recruitment agencies has been streamlined;

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

(h) whether complaints of Indian nurses being lured into menial jobs in Britain have come to the notice of the Government;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) As per the report of the High Level Committee on Indian Diaspora, the overseas Indian community is present in 112 countries across the globe.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) The working conditions of Indian worker in foreign countries have been under continuous study. Government is aware of ill treatment of migrant workers in many cases. The steps taken include:

(i) Indian Missions abroad are under standing instructions to immediately take up the cases relating to maltreatment of Indian workers with the concerned local authorities for investigation. If, on investigation it is found that Indian worker has actually been maltreated, the Mission assists the Indian worker in filling the complaint with appropriate authorities and obtaining justice.

(ii) Cases of short-or irregular payment of wages and other matters are also taken up with the concerned Ministries and pressure brought upon the foreign employer to settle the grievances of the workers.

(iii) When complaints are made to the Protector General of Emigrants, the recruiting agent involved is also directed to solve the problem. If he fails to settle the matter, action is taken to initially suspend and thereafter cancel the registration certificate of the agent and forfeit his Bank guarantee.

(iv) Foreign employers who violate the terms of the employment are blacklisted and barred from further recruitment.

(f) and (g) In terms of Section 10 of the emigration Act, 1983, no recruiting agent can commerce or carry on the business of recruitment except under and in accordance with a certificate issued in that behalf by the registering authority. The procedure of registration, terms and conditions of registration and the grounds on which a registration certificate can be cancelled have been spelt out in the Emigration Act itself.

(h) to (j) The information is being collected and shall be laid on the table of the House.

[English]

Meeting of Indo-Pak Joint Study Group

159. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the meeting of India-Pakistan joint study group on strengthening economic ties was held in the month of October, 2005;

(b) if so, the main points discussed in the said meeting and the outcome thereof;

(c) whether several areas were identified for co-operation between the two countries;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether all the agreements reached earlier have been fully implemented; and

(f) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (f) During the Commerce Secretary level talks held within the framework of Composite Dialogue from August 9 to 10, 2005, it was decided that the second meeting of the India-Pakistan Joint Study Group (JSG) would be convened at an early dates in Islamabad. The JSG meeting would be preceded by the meeting of the Sub-Groups on Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs) and Customs

Cooperation and Trade Facilitation to formulate recommendations for consideration by the JSG. Pakistan has, however, not proposed any dates for the Joint Study Group meeting so far.

[Translation]

Foreign Spy Satellites in Indian Space

160. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign spy-satellites are intruding our sky-limit;

(b) if so, the year-wise details of the foreign spy-satellites detected in our space during the last three years; and

(c) the effective steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, foreign satellites do orbit in international space territory and collect information on all parts of the earth including India.

(c) International law does not provide for preventing satellites from orbiting and collecting information over any territory.

[English]

Mobiles Services in West Bengal

161. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coverage of the mobile telephone services is very limited and their standard is very poor in most parts of the country specially in various districts of West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to improve the mobile services in the country including West Bengal;

(c) the number of new towers installed for the purpose in West Bengal so far, district-wise; and

(d) the number of new mobile subscribers added on during the current year in comparison to last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) Licence Agreement of provision of Cellular Mobile Telephone Service (CMTS) as well as Unified Access Services (UAS), inter-alia, provides that:

"In Telecom Circles, atleast 10% of the District Headquarters (DHQs) will be covered in the first year and 50% of the DHQs 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 DHQ. Coverage of a DHQ/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 DHQ shall be taken as on the effective date of Licence. The choice of DHQs/towns to be covered and further expansion beyond 50% DHQs/towns shall lie with the Licensee depending on their business decision. There is no requirement of mandatory coverage of rural areas."

The state owned Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) is providing Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) based mobile service in 5234 cities/towns in the country. In addition BSNL has also covered major National and State Highways/Religious and tourist places with its mobile service. BSNL has covered all the DHQs of West Bengal State. Cellular Mobile Telephone Service of BSNL in general is meeting the Quality of Service (QoS) parameters set by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI).

(c) The number of BTS (Base Transceiver Station) commissioned by BSNL during the current financial year in West Bengal State-District-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) 17.5 million mobile subscribers have been added in the country during current financial year (April-October 2005) in comparison to 18.53 million mobile subscriber added during financial year 2004-2005.

Statement

District-wise number of BTS (Base Transceiver Station) of BSNL commissioned as on 31.03.2005 and during 2005-06 in West Bengal*

Sl.No.	Name of District	BTS/Tower commissioned as on 31.03.2005	BTS/Tower commissioned in 2005-06
1.	Howrah	28	4
2.	Hugli	29	16
3.	Sought 24 Paragana	60	8
4.	North 24 Paragana	49	14
5.	Burdwan	48	—
6.	Bankura	13	1
7.	Coochbehar	07	—
8.	Jalpaiguri	18	—
9.	Darjeeling	36	—
10.	North Dinajpur	09	—
11.	South Dinajpur	07	—
12.	Malda	14	—
13.	Murshidabad	21	1
14.	Nadia	17	—
15.	Purulla	09	—
16.	West Midnapore	16	1
17.	East Midnapore	20	1
18.	Birbhum	13	1
19.	Kolkata	40	10

*Excluding Sikkim and including Kolkata Metro City Service Area.

[Translation]**Prevention of Accidents in Coal Mines**

162. SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted any study group for using foreign techniques to prevent accidents in Coal mines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of accidents that occurred in coal mines during last five years till date alongwith the details of loss of lives and property in these accidents, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to import foreign techniques in the field of coal mining in near future;

(e) if so, the time by when such techniques are likely to be imported and operationalised; and

(f) the policy of the government regarding rehabilitation of families affected by accidents in coal mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply given to part (a) above.

(c) Details of accidents and fatalities in coal mines during last five years, State-wise, are as follows:

State	No. of accidents					No. of fatalities				
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005*	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	25	14	19	11	11	25	23	44	14	11
Assam	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	2	1
Chhattisgarh	7	7	9	3	6	8	7	9	4	6
Gujarat	2	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
Jharkhand	23	26	21	27	29	52	27	22	30	43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Madhya Pradesh	14	14	7	9	8	14	17	7	10	9
Maharashtra	7	8	4	11	3	12	8	7	11	3
Orissa	4	3	7	4	8	4	3	7	4	8
Tamil Nadu	5	1	1	3	1	5	1	2	3	1
Uttar Pradesh	1	—	2	2	2	1	—	2	2	2
West Bengal	17	7	13	16	11	18	10	13	17	11
All India	105	81	83	88	80	141	97	113	97	95

Note: Figures for 2004-2005 are provisional.

*Figures for 2005 are up to October.

There was no significant loss of properties in coal mine accidents.

(d) Initiatives have been taken by Coal India Ltd. (CIL) for transfer of foreign technology in the field of coal mining. As way forward in this direction, CIL has floated a global tender to invite companies having core competence in implementation of state-of-the-art underground mining technology, particularly room & pillar technique using continuous miner-shuttle car and long-wall to participate in underground mining operations of certain selected mines in Eastern Coalfields Ltd. & South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. Besides, technology transfer from foreign sources is also being contemplated in other locations having geo-mining suitability.

(e) As reported by Coal India Ltd., the contract for transfer of technology has already been finalized for working one patch of Jhanjra mine of Eastern Coalfields Ltd. while selection of foreign contractors for operation of other suitable mines is under process.

(f) compensation is provided to the dependent families of the workers affected by accidents in coal mines as per the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923. CIL provides following compensation in such cases:

Life Cover Scheme	—	Rs. 40000/- as per National Coal Wage Agreement provisions w.e.f. 1.1.05
Gratuity	—	Gratuity is paid under provisions of Payment of Gratuity Act (as per the emoluments and length of service subject to a maximum of Rs. 350000/-)

Compensation	—	As per the provisions under Sec. 4 (a) of Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 i.e. an amount equal to (Fifty percent) of the monthly wages of the deceased workman multiplied by the relevant factor or an amount of Rs. 80000/- whichever is more.
Employment	—	To next of kin as per National Coal Wage Agreement.
Pension	—	As per Coal Mine Pension Scheme' 98
Ex-gratia	—	Rs. 30000/- as per clause 9.2.6 of National Coal Wage Agreement w.e.f. 1.1.05.

[English]

Supply of Coal to Edible Oil Exporters

163. SHRI JUAL ORAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the edible oil exporters in the country have requested the Government to supply coal to them at floor prices at par with that of small scale industries and tiny units;

(b) whether the Coal India Limited (CIL) has examined their request; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) Some representations have been received from Madhya Pradesh Industries Association, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal seeking coal supplies at floor prices (i.e. 20% above the notified prices) instead of average of e-auction prices.

(b) and (c) All linked consumers of non-core sector under extant policy are to draw coal under linkage at the average of e-auction prices and not at the floor price.

Indo-US Civilian Nuclear Energy Deal

164. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-US civilian nuclear energy deal is facing troubles from US side particularly from the Congress;

(b) if so, the comments of the US authorities thereon;

(c) whether US is likely to impose certain restrictions in this regard;

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

(e) the time by which the deal is likely to be cleared by the US Congress?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Relevant Committees of the US Congress have held hearings on this issue on September 08, October 26, November 02, and November 16 where different opinions were heard from Administration and non-official expert witnesses. US Administration senior officials have explained to the Congress the rationale of the agreement and the importance of the strategic partnership with India. Comments were made by members of US Congress, which while varying, were united in their support of India-US relations.

(c) and (d) Reciprocity is key to the implementation of all the steps enumerated in the Joint Statement. We

expect a close correlation between the actions to be taken by the United States and by India. Indian actions will be contingent at every stage on actions taken by the other side. There is no question of the US imposing any restrictions in this regard.

(e) The timeframe has not been stipulated in the Joint Statement. The two sides, however, are working closely to implement the agreement at the earliest.

Rehabilitation of AIDS Victims

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

(a) whether there is any national programme for rehabilitation of the victims of AIDS;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make any legal provision that the prospective bride and bridegroom should obtain HIV negative certificate; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Opening of Visa Office of Pakistan in Amritsar

166. SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any representation from pilgrims, traders, tourists etc. to open a visa office of Pakistan in Amritsar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) There have been suggestions from some quarters in India

for opening visa offices of India and Pakistan in Lahore and Amritsar respectively. However, at present there is no such proposal under consideration.

[Translation]

**Health Insurance Scheme for People
Below Poverty Line**

167. SHRI AJIT JOGI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to introduce a Health insurance Scheme related to Family Welfare for the people living below poverty line in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which it is likely to be introduced;

(d) whether the Government proposes to extend the scheme to other sections of the society including senior citizens; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

[English]

Backward Region Grant Funds

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

(a) whether the modalities for the implementation of Backward Regions Grant Fund has been finalised by the Government;

(b) if so, the details of the Schemes and the names of the districts being covered under this fund; and

(c) the time by which the Backward Regions Grant Fund is likely to become operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) No, sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The modalities for implementation of the Backward Regions Grant Fund are under finalisation and the Fund would become operational after obtaining necessary approvals.

Foreign Companies in IT Sector

169. DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to promote foreign companies in the field of communications and information technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the stage at which it stands at present?

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

(b) Foreign companies are permitted by the Government to participate in the field of communications and information technology as per extant foreign direct investment (FDI) policy either through automatic route or Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) route as applicable.

(c) A number of leading global companies have invested/are in the process of making investment in various sub-sectors like information technology hardware including telecom equipment manufacturing facilities, various telecom services, software, research and development, etc. To promote more FDI in telecom sector, recently the cap in certain services [such as Basic, Cellular, Unified Access Services, National/International Long Distance, V-Sat, Public Mobile Radio Trunked Services (PMRTS), Global Mobile Personal Communications Services (GMPCS) and other value added services] has been increased from 49% to 74%.

[Translation]

Frequency of Mobile Towers

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase frequency of Mobile Towers in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the subscribers are facing hardships due to low frequency of Mobiles Towers in Madhya Pradesh;

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

(d) 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 (d) The License conditions, inter-alia, provides that in Telecom Circle Service Areas, at least 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 License. The licensee shall also be permitted to cover any other town in a District in lieu of the District Headquarters. Coverage of a DHQ/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 License. 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.

In addition to the above, the operators are also required to meet the Quality of Service (QoS) benchmarks prescribed by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI).

The number of mobile towers to be installed in any service area depends on the coverage planned by the respective mobile operator. Expansion of mobile network by installing additional towers is an ongoing process.

Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has planned to install about 660 additional mobile base stations in Madhya Pradesh during this financial year i.e. 2005-06, which is likely to be available progressively by first quarter of 2006-07. Further around 800 new mobile base stations are planned in Madhya Pradesh in next financial year i.e. 2006-07.

As reported by most of the mobile operators of Madhya Pradesh Telecom Circle Service Areas, adequate number of towers have been provided for mobile service in Madhya Pradesh and QoS benchmarks prescribed by TRAI are being met.

(English)

Coal Production

171. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate of growth of Coal production has declined to 5.3 per cent during the April-September 2005-06 as compared to 6.3 per cent during the corresponding period of the last fiscal year;

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

(c) the steps being taken to increase the Coal production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) and (b) The all India coal production during April-Sept., 2003, 2004 and 2005 was as under:

<i>April-September, 03</i>	
Production (in million tonnes)	159.43
% growth over corresponding period of previous year	4.6%
<i>April-September, 04</i>	
Production (in million tonnes)	169.40
% growth over corresponding period of previous year	6.3%
<i>April-September, 05 (Provisional)</i>	
Production (in million tonnes)	177.91
% growth over corresponding period of previous year	4.7%

(c) The following steps have been taken to increase domestic coal production:

- (1) 100 mining project have been identified for implementation during Xth Plan.
- (2) Improvement in equipment utilization, mechanization/modernization of existing and new mines, timely implementation of projects and increasing productivity in underground and opencast mines.

Further, Government has allotted 57 capacitive coal blocks having an estimated coal reserve of 7.71 billion tonnes to various public/private sector organizations.

Acquisition of Coal Mines in Foreign Countries

172. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:
SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU:
SHRI DHANUSKODI R. ATHITHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Coal India Limited proposes to acquire coal mines abroad;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the names of the countries from which coal is presently being imported and the terms and conditions therefor; and
- (d) the extent to which acquiring of coal mines abroad will impact import from these countries and the estimated foreign exchange likely to be saved as a result of it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Coal India Limited (CIL) is contemplating to exploit reserves of good quality coking coal and low ash non-coking coal in foreign countries, through its proposed subsidiary "COAL VIDESH". CIL envisages to invest in prospective coal business opportunities abroad pertaining to good quality coking and low ash thermal coal reserve, which are either domestically scarce or, if available, are not viable to be techno-commercially exploited. CIL proposes to import its produce from foreign operations and become the dominant player in the imported coal

market with a view to enhance the energy security of the nation.

(c) Coal is not being imported by CIL. Since duty on imported coal has been substantially reduced, many consumers are importing coal from inter-alia Indonesia, Australia, South Africa, China as per the terms and conditions negotiated by them with the suppliers.

(d) With acquisition of coal mines in overseas countries and import of produce from such acquisitions to India, it would be possible to secure the long term supplies of types of coal imported to India. However, issues of foreign exchange savings arising out of such acquisition is dependent on combination of various factors including future coal market trends and cannot be estimated as such at this juncture.

[Translation]

Public and Private Sector Companies in Telecom Sector

173. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH 'LALAN':

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

- (a) whether private as well as public sector companies are operating in telecom sector;
- (b) if so, the names of companies which have been operating in this sector during 2005;
- (c) the number of subscribers of private and public sector companies as on July 2005; and
- (d) the time since when the public sector companies are operating in this sector and the period by which the public sector companies are older than the private sector companies in terms of their operations in this sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The requisite information is given the enclosed Statement-I and II.

(c) and (d) As on 31st July 2005 the number of subscribers of private operators was 527.47 lakhs and of Public Sector companies was 532.27 lakhs. The Public

Sector undertakings Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) and Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) have been in operation since 1st April 1986 and 1st October

2000 respectively. Private participation in the telecom sector has been allowed with the announcement of National Telecom Policy-1994.

Statement 1*List of CMTS Licensees*

Sl.No.	Name of Licensee	Service Area (Metro City/ Telecom Circle)	Date of start of initial service
1	2	3	4
1.	Aircel Digilink India Ltd.	Haryana	25.07.1997
2.	Aircel Digilink India Ltd.	Rajasthan	26.08.1997
3.	Aircel Digilink India Ltd.	UP (E)	11.06.1997
4.	Aircel Ltd.	Tamilnadu	08.04.1999
5.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	30.10.2002
6.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	Andaman & Nicobar and West Bengal	25.10.2002
7.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	Assam	29.02.2004
8.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	Bihar	26.01.2001
9.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	Chennai	04.04.2003
10.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	Gujarat	22.10.2002
11.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	Haryana	28.10.2002
12.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	Himachal Pradesh	24.10.2002
13.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	Jammu & Kashmir	20.08.2003
14.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	Karnataka	21.10.2002
15.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	Kerala	23.10.2002
16.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	Kolkata	22.11.2001
17.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	20.10.2002
18.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	Maharashtra	21.10.2002
19.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	North East	27.10.2003
20.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	Orissa	31.10.2002
21.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	Punjab	27.10.2002

1	2	3	4
22.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	Rajasthan	20.10.2002
23.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	Tamilnadu	26.07.2002
24.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	UP (E)	19.10.2002
25.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	UP (W)	29.10.2002
26.	☉ Bharti Cellular Ltd.	Chennai	05.10.1995
27.	☉ Bharti Cellular Ltd.	Gujarat	05.08.2002
28.	☉ Bharti Cellular Ltd.	Haryana	19.06.2002
29.	☉ Bharti Cellular Ltd.	Himachal Pradesh	21.01.1997
30.	☉ Bharti Cellular Ltd.	Kerala	04.07.2002
31.	☉ Bharti Cellular Ltd.	Kolkata	22.07.1995
32.	☉ Bharti Cellular Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	17.06.2002
33.	☉ Bharti Cellular Ltd.	Maharashtra	22.07.2002
34.	☉ Bharti Cellular Ltd.	Mumbai	24.07.2002
35.	☉ Bharti Cellular Ltd.	Tamilnadu	03.07.2002
36.	☉ Bharti Cellular Ltd.	UP (W)	10.08.1995
37.	☉ Bharti Cellular Ltd.	Delhi	27.9.1995
38.	☉ Bharti Cellular Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	20.12.1996
39.	☉ Bharti Cellular Ltd.	Karnataka	21.04.1997
40.	☉ Bharti Cellular Ltd.	Punjab	08.02.2002
41.	BPL Mobile Cellular Ltd.	Kerala	29.01.1997
42.	BPL Mobile Cellular Ltd.	Maharashtra	22.01.1997
43.	BPL Mobile Cellular Ltd.	Tamilnadu	07.04.1997
44.	BPL Mobile Communication Ltd.	Mumbai	29.09.1995
45.	BTA Cellcom Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	24.01.1997
46.	Escorts Telecommunications Ltd.	Himachal Pradesh	24.06.2005
47.	Escorts Telecommunications Ltd.	Rajasthan	24.06.2005
48.	Escorts Telecommunications Ltd.	UP (E)	24.06.2005
49.	Idea Mobile Communications Ltd.	Haryana	19.12.1996
50.	Idea Mobile Communications Ltd.	Kerala	03.01.1997

1	2	3	4
51.	Idea Mobile Communications Ltd.	UP (W)	24.01.1997
52.	Fascel Ltd.	Gujarat	21.01.1997
53.	Bharti Hexacom Ltd.	North East	30.03.2005
54.	Bharti Hexacom Ltd.	Rajasthan	04.06.1997
55.	Hutchison Telecom East Ltd.	Kolkata	28.09.1995
56.	Hutchison Essar South Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	24.06.2002
57.	Hutchison Essar South Ltd.	Chennai	26.06.2002
58.	Hutchison Essar South Ltd.	Karnataka	19.06.2002
59.	Hutchison Essar South Ltd.	Punjab	15.07.2004
60.	Hutchison Essar Mobile Services Ltd.	Delhi	20.10.1995
61.	Hutchison Max Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	Mumbai	29.10.1995
62.	Idea Cellular Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	11.12.1996
63.	Idea Cellular Ltd.	Delhi	07.11.2002
64.	Idea Cellular Ltd.	Gujarat	05.03.1997
65.	Idea Cellular Ltd.	Maharashtra	21.01.1997
66.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	Delhi	07.02.2001
67.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	Mumbai	27.02.2001
68.	Reliable Internet Services Ltd.	Kolkata	21.03.2005
69.	⊗ Reliance Telecom (P) Ltd.	Andaman & Nicobar and West Bengal	24.10.1997
70.	⊗ Reliance Telecom (P) Ltd.	Bihar	20.11.1997
71.	⊗ Reliance Telecom (P) Ltd.	Himachal Pradesh	01.05.1998
72.	⊗ Reliance Telecom (P) Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	05.01.1998
73.	⊗ Reliance Telecom (P) Ltd.	North East	11.11.1998
74.	⊗ Reliance Telecom (P) Ltd.	Orissa	23.09.1997
75.	⊗ Reliance Telecom (P) Ltd.	Assam	1.12.1997
76.	Aircel Cellular Limited	Chennai	21.05.1995
77.	⊗ Spice Communications Ltd.	Karnataka	21.05.1997
78.	⊗ Spice Communications Ltd.	Punjab	04.06.1997

⊗ These CMTS Licensees have already migrated to Unified Access Services Licence (UASL).

*Statement II**List of Licences issued to Private Basic Service Operators*

Name of Company	Service Areas	Date of Signing of Licence Agreement (Basic)	Effective Date of License
1	2	3	4
M/s Tata Teleservices Ltd.	Tamil Nadu	31.08.2001	31.08.2001
	Chennai☉		
	Karnataka	31.08.2001	31.08.2001
	Andhra Pradesh#	04.11.1997	30.09.1997
	Gujarat	31.08.2001	31.08.2001
M/s Bharti Telenet Ltd. (now Bharti Infotel Ltd.)	Delhi	31.08.2001	31.08.2001
	Madhya Pradesh#	28.02.1997	30.09.1997
	Haryana	08.10.2001	08.10.2001
	Delhi	29.10.2001	29.10.2001
	Tamil Nadu	29.10.2001	31.08.2001
M/s Shyam Telelink Ltd.	Karnataka	29.10.2001	31.08.2001
	Rajasthan#	04.03.1998	04.03.1998
M/s Tata Teleservices (Maharashtra) Ltd.	Maharashtra#	30.09.1997	30.09.1997
	Mumbai☉		
M/s HFCL Infotel Ltd.	Punjab#	07.11.1997	30.09.1997
M/s Reliance Telecom Ltd. (now Reliance Infocomm Ltd.)	Gujarat#	18.03.1997	30.09.1997
M/s Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	20.07.2001	20.07.2001
	Karnataka	20.07.2001	20.07.2001
	Maharashtra	20.07.2001	20.07.2001
	Mumbai☉		
	Punjab	20.07.2001	20.07.2001
	Rajasthan	20.07.2001	20.07.2001

1	2	3	4
	Orissa	20.07.2001	20.07.2001
	Madhya Pradesh	20.07.2001	20.07.2001
	Tamil Nadu	20.07.2001	20.07.2001
	Chennai [⊙]		
	Bihar	20.07.2001	20.07.2001
	West Bengal	20.07.2001	20.07.2001
	Kolkata [⊙]	20.07.2001	20.07.2001
	Uttar Pradesh (East)	20.07.2001	20.07.2001
	Himachal Pradesh	20.07.2001	20.07.2001
	Uttar Pradesh (West)	20.07.2001	20.07.2001
	Haryana	20.07.2001	20.07.2001
	Andaman & Nicobar	20.07.2001	20.07.2001
	Delhi	20.07.2001	20.07.2001

#Licences issued in 1997-98 with roll out obligations of DELs and VPTs. Rest licences issued in 2001 with roll out conditions of setting up of POPs in SDCAs.

⊙New UASL Licences.

\$26 Existing Basic Service Licences migrated to Unified Access Service Licence regime. Basic Licence of A&N Service Area is being treated as a part of West Bengal Licence. Mumbai, Chennai & Kolkata are treated as separate licenses from Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu & Chennai respectively under the new UASL licence regime. All UASL licences are effective from 14th Nov. 2003 except the licence of West Bengal, which is effective from 21st Nov. 2003.

\$Old Basic Service licences (Haryana, Delhi, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu) of M/s Bharti Infotel Ltd. have not been migrated to UASL and the same have been surrendered by the company.

[English]

Strategy to fight HIV/AIDS

174. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

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

(a) whether HIV/AIDS is a potential threat to the Indian economy;

(b) if so, whether any nation-wide strategy has been adopted by the Government to fight HIV/AIDS;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the funds allocated during 2005-06 to control HIV/AIDS?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) The national prevalence rate of HIV infection is less than 1% but given the enormous size of the population, the number of the infected population is estimated to be 5.134 million. 40% of these belong to the young age group of 15-35 years age.

(b) and (c) As it is the young in their productive age group who are affected prevention and control of the spread of HIV/AIDS India, is given high priority. Accordingly, Government of India has launched a comprehensive National AIDS Control Programme, currently under implementation throughout the country as a centrally sponsored scheme containing the following components:

- Preventive interventions for high-risk populations through targeted interventions adopting a multi-pronged strategy including peer counselling and behaviour change communication.
- Preventive interventions for the general population through programmes for blood safety, voluntary counselling 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, free Antiretroviral therapy in designated centres 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.

(d) A total of Rs. 5533 crores has been allocated for the control of HIV/AIDS during the financial year 2005-06.

Benefits of Camel Milk

175. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether camel milk has been found containing low fat and is healthier than ordinary milk;

(b) whether any research is underway to cure ailments such as Leprosy, Jaundice, Tuberculosis, Asthma and Piles with the camel milk; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) The National Research Centre on Camel, Bikaner has reported that the camel's milk is found to contain lesser fat as compared to cow's milk. It is considered to be healthier as it contains higher amounts of vitamin C and immunoglobulins than the cow's milk.

(b) and (c) The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) is undertaking a research project to assess the beneficial effect of camel milk in Diabetes. Though the ICMR has not done any study, the published literature shows its beneficial effects in certain ailments and it is reported to be used against dropsy, Jaundice, problems of the spleen, tuberculosis, asthma, anaemia and piles.

Treatment of Diabetes

176. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new system for the treatment of Diabetes has been developed recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the effective measures taken by the government to curb the spread of diabetes?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (c) According to Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi Continuous Glucose Monitoring System (CGMS) is a new system that has become available in the country by which we can monitor blood glucose levels of diabetic patients by a minimally invasive technique continuously for 3 days. This is useful in certain difficult cases of diabetes where the problem can be accurately diagnosed and appropriate corrective measures taken. An external insulin pump device is also available that is very useful for control of blood sugar in selected patients.

The treatment of diabetes is done upto the level of PHC/CHC in the health care delivery system in India. Difficult and complicated cases are treated at higher centers e.g. Medical Colleges, District Hospitals etc. The health education is carried out to make the public aware about diabetes prevention and treatment.

Drug Policy for Control of Malaria

177. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:
SHRI RAVICHANDRAN SIPPIPARAI:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to formulate a drug policy for Malaria Control in view of increasing cases of Malaria all over the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to involve NGOs, Community based Organisations, Panchayats, Private Organisations etc. in combating the disease; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) and (b) the Directorate of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme, Government of India has formulated "Malaria Drug Policy" for treatment and prevention of malaria and is reviewed periodically to optimise use and effectiveness of drugs and combination of the drugs. The main drug for control of malaria is chloroquine and primaquine as per drug policy. Furthermore, the Programme uses sulphapyrimethamine artesunate combination therapy for Plasmodium falciparum (Pf) cases in drug resistant areas.

(c) and (d) It is proposed by the Government to involve NGOs, Community based organisations, Panchyats, Private Organisations etc. in combating the disease. The main areas of involvement would be early case detection and intergrated vector management and this Ministry has issued guidelines for this purpose.

The activities would involve establishment of Drug Distribution Centres (DDCs) and Fever Treatment Depots (FTDs) at village level, strengthening the malaria microscopy centres and referral services especially for managing severe and complicated malaria, promoting use of insecticide treated bednets (ITBN) and larvivorous fish as well as carry out indoor residual spray in selected pockets of high risk areas in consultation with the centers/state/district. The Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) activities and capacity building of medical and paramedical personnels would be integral part of these activities.

Resolving Indo-China Border Dispute

178. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA:
SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA:
DR. M. JAGANNATH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has deferred the dates for opening of Nathula pass for border trade between the two countries;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the PM also met the heads of States of Pakistan and China during his visit to US;

(d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(e) whether China has agreed for early resolution of border issues;

(f) if so, whether any meeting has been fixed for the purpose; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the time frame by which a decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) The operationalisation of border trade through the Nathula Pass requires necessary infrastrucutre to be put in place on both sides. Government are in constant touch with the Chinese side on this matter to commence the border trade through the Nathula Pass at an early date.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Prime Minister met the Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf and the Chinese President Hu Jintao on September 14, 2005 in New York on the sidelines of the Plenary Meeting⁹ of the 60th UN General Assembly Session.

During Prime Minister's meeting with the Pakistani President, the two leaders reviewed progress in India-Pakistan relations since they last met in New Delhi on April 18, 2005. The two leaders referred to the earlier statements of January 6, 2004 and April 18, 2005 and reiterated their pledge that they would not allow terrorism to impede the peace process. They also welcomed the progress made within the framework of the composite dialogue, including promotion of trade and economic relations, people to people contacts and confidence building measures. They also welcomed the recent release of prisoners on both sides had agreed to continue this process on a humanitarian basis. The two leaders expressed their commitment to ensure a peaceful settlement of all pending issues including Jammu and

Kashmir. They agreed that possible options for a peaceful, negotiated settlement in this regard should continue to be pursued in a sincere spirit and purposeful manner.

During the meeting between Prime Minister and the Chinese President, both leaders reviewed the recent positive developments in India-China relations. They expressed satisfaction over the on-going negotiations between the Special Representatives for the resolution of the India-China boundary question and agreed to seek a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable solution with greater urgency. The two leaders expressed satisfaction over the growing trade and economic relations between the two countries, and exchanged views on regional and international issues of common interests.

(e) Both India and China have expressed the conviction that an early settlement of the boundary question will advance the basic interests of the two countries and should therefore be pursued as a strategic objective.

(f) India and China have each appointed a Special Representative to explore from the political perspective of the overall bilateral relationship the framework of a boundary settlement. There have been six meetings so far between the Special Representatives of India and China on the boundary question. The sixth round of talks between the Special Representatives was held in Beijing from September 26 to September 28, 2005.

(g) the sixth round of talks between the Special Representatives marked the beginning of the second phase of negotiations under the mechanism of Special Representatives. During this phase, the Special Representatives are mandated to work out an agreed framework for a boundary settlement on the basis of the "Agreement on Political Parameters and Guiding Principles for Settlement of India-China Boundary Question", which was signed during the visit of the Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao to India on April 11, 2005. Such an agreed framework will provide the basis for the delineation and demarcation of the India-China boundary to be subsequently undertaken by civil and military officials and surveyors of the two sides. No timeframe has been fixed for the final settlement of the boundary question.

[Translation]

Research Work In Field of Medicine

179. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether research work is being conducted in the field of medicine;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to encourage those who are engaged in conducting these research works;

(c) the number of medicines discovered under various categories during the last three years;

(d) whether the Government is promoting various new methods of treatment;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government has any proposal to recognize Electro Homoeopathy; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) and (b) Research work is being continued at various bio medical institutions in the country. A number of government agencies in India like the Indian Council of Medical Research, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, Indian Council for Agricultural Research, Department of Bio Technology, Department of Science and Technology, University Grants Commission, etc. are supporting such research and these agencies have various programmes to build capacity for conducting research. ICMR has Fellowships, adhoc schemes, Task Force Programmes, Training in Clinical Pharmacology and ethics for building capacity and creating an environment for conduct of good research practices.

(c) As per the information furnished by Drugs Controller General of India, a number of new drug molecules discovered in India during last 3 years are under various stage of development and no molecule has yet reached the stage of approval.

(d) and (e) Efforts are being made to develop new products for the treatment of various diseases. Few research projects are being funded by the Council in the area of drug delivery systems viz. novel drug delivery system for anti-acne products, colorectal cancer lung disease and Tuberculosis.

(f) and (g) Based on the report submitted by the Health Ministry's Standing committee of Experts to

examine the claims of Alternate Systems of Medicines, the Government does not recognise electrohomeopathy as it does not satisfy the criteria laid down by the expert committee to recognise such systems.

[English]

Visit of Foreign Dignitaries

180. SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:
SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) foreign dignitaries who visited India since August, 2005 till date;
- (b) the issues on which deliberations were held with each of the dignitaries, country-wise;
- (c) whether any bilateral agreements were signed with them;
- (d) if so, the details thereof with the gains likely to be accrued to India as a result of these agreements;
- (e) the details of visits undertaken by the PM and EAM during the above period;
- (f) the details of agreements and discussion held with various countries, country-wise; and
- (g) the steps taken to strengthen the relations with these countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) and (g) The details of the foreign dignitaries who visited India since August 2005 till date, the issues on which deliberations were held with each of the dignitaries, country-wise, and bilateral agreements signed with them with details thereof with likely gains which are to be accrued to India as a result of these agreements, are given below, country-wise:

Bhutan

His Majesty the King of Bhutan visited India from 1st to 4th August 2005. The visit was part of the regular

exchange of visits at high-level between India and Bhutan. During the visit, bilateral issues of mutual interest as well as cooperation in wide range of areas particularly hydropower generation were discussed.

Sri Lanka

Sir Lankan Foreign Minister Anura Bandaranaike visited India on August 25-26, 2005. Discussions were held on the whole range of issues of mutual concern and on ways and means of further strengthening bilateral relations.

Maldives

The Foreign Minister of Maldives Dr. Ahmed Shaheed visited India on August 11-14, 2005. He met EAM and called on PM. The discussion covered the entire gamut of bilateral relations as also other issues of mutual interest. Dr. Shaheed, accompanied by the Finance Minister of Maldives visited India again on September 6-8, 2005 and sought financial assistance for Maldives to enable it to tide over difficult budgetary situation owing to post-Tsunami reconstruction commitments. A cash aid of Rs. 10 crores was announced by the Government of India.

China

Mr. Liu Yunshan, Politburo Member and Minister, Publicity Department of the Communist Party of China (CPC), visited India from October 27-November 1, 2005. Mr. Wang Zhaoguo, Politburo Member of the CPC and Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, visited India from November 8-14, 2005.

During the visit of Mr. Liu Yunshan, who was invited by the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, discussions took place on promoting exchanges between India and China in the field of culture, media, films etc. There were also discussions on bilateral relations and regional and international issues of common interest.

During the visit of Mr. Wang Zhaoguo, discussions included cooperation between the Indian Parliament and China's National People's Congress. There were also discussion on bilateral relations and regional and international issues of common interest.

Afghanistan

Afghan Minister for Rural Rehabilitation and Development, Mohammad Hanif Atmar, visited India from

October 1-6, 2005. He held discussions with various officials from different ministries on issues related to reconstruction of the rural infrastructure especially in the field of non-farm agro-industries, institution building in Afghanistan, development rural enterprise, framing of Afghan policy in the field of Rural Development, human resource capacity building, understand the working of Panchayati Raj system, building of rural road and setting up of 400 micro hydel projects.

Dr Zalmi Rassoul, National Security Advisor of Afghanistan visited India on November 14-17, 2005 to attend the third Hindustan Times Leadership Initiative Conference to be held in New Delhi on November 15-16, 2005. During the visit, he also held discussions with Indian interlocutors on issues related to recently held Parliamentary elections in Afghanistan and security situation in Afghanistan.

Iran

Dr Ali Larijani, Secretary of Supreme National Security Council of Iran visited India on August 30-31, 2005 to discuss issues related to bilateral cooperation in various fields and Iran's nuclear programme.

State of Kuwait

Mr. Ahmed Yaqoub Baqer, Minister of Justice and Minister of State for Municipal Affairs of the State of Kuwait accompanied by a five-member delegation visited India from 15-17 August 2005. Bilateral relations and matters of mutual interest were discussed. Agreement between India and Kuwait on Juridical and Judicial Cooperation in Civil and Commercial Matters was signed. The agreement provides for mutual legal and judicial assistance in civil and commercial matters.

Russia

Mr. Sergei Ivanov, Defence Minister of Russia visited India from 15-17 October 2005 and Mr. Igor Ivanov, Secretary of the Russian Security Council from 21-23 October.

The Russian Defence Minister reviewed with Raksha Mantri all aspects of our defence relations. He met with National Security Advisor (NSA) and called on Prime Minister to discuss security issues. Secretary of the Security Council of the Russian Federation had a detailed meeting with NSA on security issues and also met with EAM.

Our time-tested and multi-faceted relations with Russia are marked by mutual exchanges of high-level visits and constant dialogue at all levels, including annual summit meetings, a range of joint cooperation programmes spanning defence, high-technology, S&T, culture, etc. and forward looking plans and programmes including those in trade and economic fields.

Czech Republic

Czech President Mr. Vaclav Klaus visited India from 6-12 November 2005. Deliberations focused on various aspects of the extensive political, economic, tourism, cultural and defence cooperation between India and the Czech Republic including the energy and infrastructure sectors, automotive sector, and information technology, with particular emphasis on the enormous potential for Czech investments in India.

Fiji

Mr. Laisenia Qarase, Prime Minister of Fiji paid an official visit to India from October 8-15, 2005. He was accompanied by Minister for Commerce, Business Development and Investment, Minister for Foreign Affairs and External Trade and Minister of Multi Ethnic Affairs and a 25 member business delegation. During his visit, PM Qarase had meetings with President, Prime Minister and Speaker of Lok Sabha and discussed bilateral matters and issues of common concern. Agreements on Cooperation in Health and Tourism and MoUs on the Establishment of a Joint Trade Committee and Cooperation in IT were signed in the presence of the two Prime Ministers on October 10, 2005. An MoU was also signed with FICCI for the establishment of a Joint Business Council between the two countries. The signing of the Agreements will contribute to the all round development of relations between India and Fiji.

Mauritius

Prime Minister of Mauritius Dr. Navinchandra Ramgoolam visited India from 23-28 October 2005. During the visit of the Prime Minister of Mauritius, discussions were held on cooperation in the areas of Information Technology, development of Small and Medium Enterprises, renewable energy and infrastructure, construction of Supreme Court building in Mauritius with Indian assistance, supply of Electronic Voting Machines of Mauritius, India's candidature for permanent seat in the UN Security Council (UNSC), and extending Indian

assistance by way of Line of Credit and Grant. Following seven bilateral Agreements/MOUs were signed with the Republic of Mauritius during the visit of the Mauritian Prime Minister:

- (i) Agreement on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters.
- (ii) Agreement on Transfer of Sentenced Persons
- (iii) MOU for Cooperation in the field of Hydrography
- (iv) MOU on Harmonisation of Standards between concerned agencies.
- (v) MOU for Cooperation on Consumer Protection and legal Metrology.
- (vi) MOU between IIPA and Government of Mauritius
- (vii) MOU on Preferential Trade Agreement.

These agreements/MOUs are expected to benefit both the countries mutually.

Mr. Madan Murlidhar Dulloo, Minister of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Cooperation of the Republic of Mauritius visited India from 28 August to 3 September 2005. During his visit, discussions were held on development of new and modern technologies, particularly in the ICT sector. Both sides also explored new avenues of cooperation in the renewable and environment-friendly sources and noted the progress made in talks on the Comprehensive Economic Cooperation and Partnership Agreement (CECPA) to be signed with Mauritius.

Seychelles

President of Seychelles Mr. James Alix Michel visited India from 31 July to 2 August 2005. With the Republic of Seychelles, discussions covered cooperation in the fields of health, providing training to police personnel of Seychelles, setting up an IT Centre on Seychelles, extending financial assistance by India, India's candidature for a permanent seat in the UNSC and extending Indian assistance by way of Line of Credit and grant.

Zambia

Mr. Ng'andu Peter Magande, Zambian Minister of Finance and National Planning visited India from 9-10 August 2005. The purpose of the visit was to co-chair

the India-Zambia Joint Economic Commission meeting. Possibilities of cooperation between the two countries in various fields specifically railways, agriculture, solar energy, IT and exchange of agricultural graduates were discussed.

South Africa

A high-level delegation from South Africa led by Dr. Essop Pahad, Minister in the Presidency visited India from 14-17 November 2005. South Africa has sought our comprehensive assistance in ways to overcome shortages of skills in many key sectors facing the country and try to understand how India has tackled the problem of human resources development, particularly at the provincial/municipal levels.

Burkina Faso

Mr. Jean batiste Marie Pascal Compaore, Minister of Finance and Budget of Burkina Faso, accompanied by Mr. Jean de dieu Somda, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, visited India from July 30 to August 3, 2005. During the visit, Agreement with the Exim Bank for a Line of Credit was signed.

Mali

Minister of Economy & Finance of Mali Mr. Abou Bakar Traore accompanied by Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Mines visited India from August 7-14, 2005. Agreement for Line of Credit of US\$ 54.10 M under Team-9 and NEPAD was signed during their visit.

Republic of Guinea

Mr. Theimo Abib Diallo, Minister for Cooperation of the Republic of Guinea led a Guinean delegation from September 10-17, 2005. Discussions were held to strengthen bilateral cooperation between India and the Republic of Guinea.

African Union

Dr. Bernard Zoba, Commissioner of Infra & Energy of African Union visited India from October 25-29, 2005. During his visit, a MoU between India and the African Union for setting up of a Pan-African e-network was signed on 27 October 2005.

United Kingdom

Prime Minister Tony Blair of United Kingdom accompanied by Mr. Alan Johnson, Secretary of State

for Trade & Industry visited India from 6-8 September 2005 for the India-UK Summit held on 8 September 2005. During their visit, bilateral, regional and global issues were discussed. Air Services Agreement and a MoU on Cooperation in the field of hydrocarbons were signed. Air Services Agreement would substantially increase direct flights between India and UK and facilitate business, tourism & travel, while MoU on Cooperation in the field of Hydrocarbons would facilitate exchange of information on good practices on exploration and also greater investment in this sector.

Dr. John Reid, Secretary of State for Defence, visited India from October 5-6, 2005. Bilateral, regional and global issues were discussed during the visit.

Netherland

Mr. Laurens Jan Brinkhorst, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Economic Affairs of Netherland visited India from October 21-25, 2005. Bilateral, regional and global issues were discussed during his visit.

Italy

Mr. Pietro Lunardi, Italian Minister of Transport and Infrastructure visited India from September 19-21, 2005. Discussions in areas of transport and infrastructure were held during his visit.

European Union

UK Prime Minister Tony Blair (EU Presidency); Mr. Jose Manuel Barroso, President, European Commission, Dr. Javier Solana, EU Secretary General and High Representative for Common Foreign and Security Policy; Dr. (Ms.) Benita Ferrero Waldner, EU Commissioner for External Relations and European Neighbourhood Policy and Mr. Peter Mandelson, Commission for Trade visited India on September 7, 2005 for the 6th Indo-EU Summit. Agreements signed during the visit included:

India-EU Joint Action Plan: Comprehensive framework for deepening cooperation and engagement over a range of sectors as envisaged in the Strategic Partnership; India-EU Political Declaration; and Framework Agreement on India's Participation in GAILEO Satellite Navigation Project. (India would benefit by participating in this EU-led high-technology satellite navigation project).

USA

U.S. Trade Representative Ambassador Rob Portman co-chaired the inaugural session of the India-US Trade Policy Forum in New Delhi on November 12, 2005. The agenda for this first meeting of the Forum included discussions on Tariff and Non-Tariff Barriers; Agriculture;

Investment; Services; Intellectual Property; and the Doha Round. No agreement was signed during the visit.

U.S. Treasury Secretary John W. Snow led an official delegation to India to co-chair the India-U.S. Financial and Economic Forum, which is part of the broader U.S.-Indian Economic Dialogue. The delegations discussed a number of key issues, including fiscal and tax policies, U.S. and Indian efforts to accelerate the WTO Doha Round negotiations, strengthening India's infrastructure, and collective efforts to combat money laundering and financing of terrorism. During the visit India and US signed a cooperation framework agreement that will facilitate U.S. Trade and Development Agency projects in India.

Canada

International Trade Minister of Canada Mr. Jim Peterson led the Canadian delegation in the Technology Summit, jointly organized by Ministry of Science & Technology and CII, held in New Delhi from 21-22 September 2005. Mr. Jim Peterson held discussion with MOS (S&T), Commerce and Industries Minister regarding cooperation in the field of S&T, Nano-technology, trade.

Minister of Environment of Canada Mr. Stephane Dion visited Delhi from September 5-6, 2005. Mr. Stephane Dion held discussion with Minister of Environment and Forest regarding Indian participation in the Eleventh Conference of the Parties (COP 11) to the UN Framework Convention of Climate change and the first Meeting of the Parties (MOP 1) to the Kyoto Protocol in Montreal, Canada from 28 November to 9 December 2005 and cooperation in the field of environment and climate changes.

Mexico

Ms. Lourdes Aranda Bezaury, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico led the Mexican delegation for the 4th India-Mexico Joint Commission Meeting at New Delhi on October 20-21, 2005. The two sides reviewed the bilateral relations and discussed issues of mutual interest, which included trade and commerce, culture, education, science & technology, agriculture etc. During the visit, four MOUs were signed. The details are as follows:

- (i) Visa Exemption for Diplomatic and Official passport holders.
- (ii) Academic cooperation between FSI, India and MRI, Mexico
- (iii) Cultural Exchange Programme

- (iv) Educational Exchange Programme
- (v) Programme of Cooperation of Science & Technology

These MOUs would facilitate close cooperation and understanding in the diplomatic, academic, cultural, educational and science & technology fields. Mexico also organized a painting exhibition of Fernando Garcia Ponce at National Museum, New Delhi.

(e) and (f) The details of visits undertaken by the Prime Minister (PM) and External Affairs Minister (EAM) during the above period, and details of agreements and discussions held with various countries are given below country-wise:

Details of visits undertaken by the PM

Bangladesh

Prime Minister visited Dhaka to attend 13th SAARC Summit held on November 12-13, 2005. Following Agreements were signed during the 13th SAARC Summit:

- (i) Agreement of Mutual Administrative Assistance in Customs Matters
- (ii) Limited Multilateral Agreement on Avoidance of Double Taxation and Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters
- (iii) Agreement for Establishment of SAARC Arbitration Council.

Afghanistan

Prime Minister visited Afghanistan on August 28-29, 2005. During the visit, discussions were held with Afghan officials on broad range of bilateral issues as well as regional and international issues of common concern. Prime Minister reaffirmed India's continued commitment towards Afghanistan's reconstruction and pledged an additional financial assistance of US \$50 million to Afghanistan. Prime Minister announced additional scholarships and short-term training fellowships for Afghan students and agreed to assist in establishing Vocational Training Centres in Kabul. The foundation stone for Afghanistan's new Parliament building was also laid in the presence of Prime Minister and President Karzai, to be constructed with India's assistance. Three MoUs/Agreements were signed during the visit. These included

a MoU on Small Development Projects, an Agreement on Cooperation in the field on Healthcare and Medicinal Science and a MoU on Cooperation in the field of Agricultural Research and Education. A Joint Press Statement was also issued stressing on establishment of peace and security in democratic and prosperous Afghanistan. Also, India announced to cooperate with Afghanistan in building of democratic institutions, infrastructure and human capacity as well as support Afghanistan's engagement with SAARC and increased consultation and cooperation in the Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan gas pipeline to India.

France

On his way to the UNGA Session in New York, Prime Minister visited France from September 11-13, 2005 and exchanged views with President Chirac and Prime Minister Villepin on bilateral, regional and global issues. A Joint Statement was issued during the visit.

USA

Prime Minister led the Indian delegation, which included former EAM, to attend the World Summit that took place at the UN Headquarters in New York on September 14-16, 2005. PM visited New York from September 13-16; (former EAM stayed on till September 25).

PM addressed the High Level Plenary Meeting of the 60th Session of the UN General Assembly which focused on the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the reform of the United Nations. PM's address covered a number of issues of concern to the international community, including the urgent need for the reform of the UN, terrorism, development, environmental degradation, climate change and the eradication of poverty and pandemics. PM also attended the international launch of the UN Democracy Fund on September 14, at which he and the US President flanked the UN Secretary General. India has pledged an amount of US\$ 10 million for this Fund, out of which US\$ 5 million has already been released, making it the largest single remittance so far.

PM's programme also included bilateral meetings with Presidents of USA, China, Pakistan and Russia; working dinner hosted by Malaysian PM as NAM Chair; meeting of IBSA Heads of State/Government; call by Jewish Groups in USA; luncheon meeting with select CEOs and

interaction with the Indian community at a reception hosted by our Ambassador.

PM met President George W. Bush during his visit to New York on September 13, 2005. They exchanged views on the developments following the undertakings reached during PM's visit to Washington in July 2005.

There has been steady progress in relations between India and the US in recent times. There is a strong commitment on both sides to carry this process forward and to further widen, deepen and strengthen these ties. Proliferation, science and technology, health, trade, space, energy and environment. There is an increasing convergence of views on global, regional and bilateral issues of mutual concern.

Details of visits undertaken by EAM

Bhutan

EAM visited Bhutan from 17th to 19th October 2005. The two visits are part of the regular exchange of visits at high-level between India and Bhutan. During these visits, bilateral issues of mutual interest as well as cooperation in wide range of areas particularly hydropower generation were discussed.

Pakistan

EAM visited Pakistan from October 2-5, 2005 for a review meeting on the progress of the second round of the Composite Dialogue. This was followed by a plenary meeting of the revived Pakistan-India Joint Commission on October 4, 2005, where it was decided that the next meeting of the Joint Commission will be preceded by technical level working groups on Agriculture, Health, Science & Technology, Information, Education, I.T. & Telecommunication, Environment and Tourism. During the visit, both sides agreed to undertake a joint survey of the Sir Creek itself before the end of the year, and to consider options for the delimitation of their maritime boundary. The Agreement on Pre-Notification of Flight Testing of Ballistic Missiles and the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Establishment of a Communication Link between the Pakistan Maritime Security Agency and the Indian Coast Guards were signed in the presence of the two Foreign ministers. The Indian side presented drafts for consideration proposing amendments to the existing agreements on visa, visits to religious shrines and new proposals for a Cultural Exchange Programme.

Iran

EAM visited Iran from September 2-4, 2005. The visit was the first high-level visit from India after the formation of the new government of President Mahmoud Ahmadi-Nejad. EAM called on President Ahmadi-Nejad and had meetings with Speaker Haddad-Adel, National Security Advisor Dr. Ali Larijani and Foreign Minister Mottaki. In bilateral discussions, both sides reiterated their keenness to move forward in all areas of bilateral relations and to impart greater strategic content to the relationship. No Agreement was signed during the visit.

Russia

EAM paid a visit to Russia from 25-28 October 2005. The document that was signed during EAM's October visit to Russia was protocol of the 11th session of the Indo-Russian Inter-Governmental Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific, Technological and Cultural Cooperation. EAM had one to one and delegation level meeting with Deputy Prime Minister Alexander Zhukov to discuss all aspects of trade, economic, technological and cultural cooperation. He called on President Putin to discuss entire range of bilateral relations and to exchange views on regional and international issues of mutual concern. EAM had a detailed meeting with Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavro. EAM also represented India in the SCO Heads of State meeting in Moscow on 26 October 2005.

USA

Former EAM accompanied PM to attend the World Summit that took place at the UN Headquarters in New York on September 14-16, 2005. Former EAM stayed on till September 25. Former EAM addressed the General Debate of the UN General Assembly on September 19, participated in a number of multilateral meetings and had bilateral meetings with his counterparts from over 20 countries.

Former EAM participated in the meetings of the Foreign Ministers of NAM, G-77, G-15, SAARC, CMAG, IBSA (India, Brazil, South Africa) Asia Cooperation Dialogue and India-China-Russia Trilateral. He chaired meetings of the G-4 (India, Brazil, Germany and Japan) Foreign Ministers/senior officials, Team-9 (a GOI initiative for development cooperation with West Africa) and the ANDEAN Community (at which Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela were represented), and attended a meeting

of the India-GCC Political Dialogue. Former EAM had a meeting with the UN Secretary General, addressed a luncheon meeting jointly hosted by the Council on Foreign Relation and Asia Society, and delivered the India series inaugural lecture at Brown University on "The Argument for India". EAM had bilateral meetings with his counterparts from Afghanistan, Chile, Cuba, Greece, Jamaica, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Norway, Palestine, Romania, Senegal, Sudan, Turkey, Uganda, USA, Vietnam and Zambia. Former EAM also had a meeting with the Deputy Prime Minister of Thailand, who sought his support for latter's likely candidature for the post of UNSG.

EAM had a cordial and friendly meeting with Dr. Condoleezza Rice, U.S. Secretary of State, at Waldorf Astoria in New York on September 19, 2005. The meeting was a follow-up to the meetings our Prime Minister had with President Bush on September 13 and with Dr. rice on September 15. EAM and the Secretary of State reviewed recent developments on several multilateral and regional issues.

Canada

Former EAM visited Canada from 25-27 September 2005. No agreement was signed during EAM's visit to Canada. It was agreed to hold the Energy Dialogue and Nuclear Safety Dialogue with Canada. Canada agreed to allow supply of nuclear-related dual-use items to the Indian civilian nuclear facilities under the International Atomic energy Agency safeguards, in accordance with the NSG Dual-Use Guidelines. The two ministers agreed that continued high-level engagement is essential to building the partnership.

[Translation]

Defaulter Schools

181. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the list of defaulter schools of Delhi allotted land by the Delhi Development Authority;

(b) whether any action has been taken against such schools;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that they have received from time to time various lists of schools defaulting on the conditions of freeship. The details are as under:

(i) First list of 133 schools was received in April, 2004 for academic session 2003-04.

(ii) A second list of 102 schools was received in September, 2004 again for the academic session of 2003-04 which included 72 schools mentioned in the first list.

(iii) A third list of 93 schools was received in June, 2005 for academic session of 2004-05.

(iv) A fourth list of 178 defaulters was sent in August, 2005 for the academic session of 2005-06.

(b) to (d) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that it has issued show cause notices to the schools in the first three lists referred to above. In the meanwhile, after considering the list of 178 defaulters, Delhi High Court in Civil Writ Petition No. 3156/2002 has issued notices to 109 serious defaulters and also issued directions on 13.9.2005 to make efforts to explore the possibility of a mutually agreed solution by the parties concerned and directed that a meeting be held under the chairmanship of Chief Minister, Delhi to arrive at a mutually agreed solution. The matter is sub-judice.

[English]

Terrorist Training Camps in Pakistan

182. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has conveyed its resentment to Pakistan about terrorist camps still functioning from its territory;

(b) if so, whether infiltration from Pakistan is continuing;

(c) whether the Prime Minister during his visit to USA has conveyed to the US Government about continuation of terrorist training camps in Pakistan and in Pok; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Pakistan Government to fulfil the promise regarding disbanding of camps in its area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) Infiltration continues across the LoC/IB in Jammu and Kashmir. The level of infiltration this year is almost the same as last year. Government has, in its interaction with Pakistan at all levels, continuously stressed the fact Pakistan has not taken any effective action to dismantle the infrastructure of support to terrorism on a permanent basis. Government has made it clear to Pakistan that the premise on which the present dialogue process is based is the commitment of January 6, 2004 by Pakistan not to permit any territory under Pakistan's control to be used to support terrorism in any manner.

During his meeting with US Secretary of State, Dr. Condoleezza Rice on September 15 2005 in New York, PM conveyed that an end to cross-border infiltration and terrorism was essential if peace process with Pakistan was to be carried forward successfully. He also underlined that the infrastructure of terrorism must be permanently dismantled by Pakistan.

Telecom Infrastructure in Rural Areas

183. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD:
SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI:

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

(a) whether Government has any proposal for creating telecom infrastructure in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantum of amount allocated for this purpose;

(d) the rural tele-density at present; and

(e) the extent to which this rural tele-density is likely to be increased by 2007?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Telecom service in rural areas is being provided by both Government owned Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and private operators.

(b) Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) is supporting the infrastructure in rural areas. They have entered into agreement with BSNL and private players for providing Village Public Telephones (VPTs) in 66,822 remaining unconnected villages, providing rural Community Phones (RCPs) in 46,253 villages having population of more than 2000 and not having a PCO and providing rural individual connections (RDELs) on demand in 1,685 commercially unviable Short Distance Charging Areas (SDCAs).

(c) Subsidy support of Rs. 1 lakh is given for each satellite based VPT and Rs. 25,000 for other VPTs towards capital expenditure. Subsidy support between Rs. 11,300-14,700 is given towards capital expenditure for each RCP. Subsidy support for RDELs is between Rs. 4,000-17,000 per line.

(d) As on 30th September, 2005 the rural tele-density is 1.77.

(e) Tenth Plan has set a target of 3.0 by 2007.

Holiday Curtailment of Government Employees

184. SHRI P. MOHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether holiday curtailment of Government employees is under active consideration;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether staff associations were consulted in the Joint Consultative Machinery in this regard; and

(d) if so the details thereon?

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 PACHOURI): (a) and (b) Holiday policy in respect of the Central Government Administrative Offices is under review.

(c) and (d) Consultations with the staff side of the National Council (JCM) are under progress.

Landline and Cellular Connections in Gujarat

185. DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of landline and cellular connections both in rural and urban areas of Gujarat at the end of 2004-05, district-wise, especially in Rajkot district;

(b) whether any target has been fixed to increase the telephone density; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) The total number of landline and cellular connections covering both rural and urban areas of Gujarat was 69.37 lakhs as on 31.3.2005. The district-wise details including Rajkot is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) No specific target has been fixed for increasing the tele-density in Gujarat.

Statement

District-wise Details of Land Line and Cellular connections working in Gujarat as on 31-3-2005

SSA	Total of Mobile Connection	Land line Urban	Land line Rural	Land line Total
Ahmedabad	169512	464011	39477	503488
Amreli	18943	29975	44879	74854
Bharuch	28294	54204	38810	93014
Bhavnagar	38325	73837	35118	108955
Bhuj	28179	51619	47568	99187
Godhara	14951	41869	29000	70869
Himatnagar	22853	50423	52431	102854
Jamnagar	29430	64367	32944	97311
Junagadh	28830	87612	59943	147555
Mehsana	27682	82051	109170	191221
Nadiad	26011	92434	62861	155295
Palanpur	17830	32918	58050	90968
Rajkot	45775	147653	59334	206987
Surat	90086	228128	53035	281163
Surendra Nagar	11910	28313	31688	60001
Vadodara	44229	174644	30368	205012
Valsad	24109	111704	53769	166473
Total Gujarat circle	666949	1815762	838445	2654207

*[Translation]***Activities of Indian Cultural Centres Abroad**

186. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:
SHRI K.C. PALANISAMY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the activities of Indian Cultural Centres abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of outcome in this regard;

(d) the action taken by the Government on the basis of this outcome;

(e) the number of cultural programmes conducted by the ICCR during the last three years, abroad as well as in the country, year-wise;

(f) whether the ICCR is implementing scholarship programmes for overseas students;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the number of journals published by the ICCR in different languages during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) ICCR maintains seventeen Cultural Centres and two Sub-Centres abroad. The activities of the Indian Cultural Centres abroad are constantly examined and monitored by the Statutory Bodies of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations viz. Governing Body and General Assembly and also by the Heads of Missions in the respective countries.

(c) and (d) The programmes and activities of the Centres are constantly reviewed and modified and new initiatives undertaken to enhance the quality, content and reach. Recently, an internal audit of four of the Cultural Centres was also undertaken.

(e) The details are as follows:

Programmes abroad—

Year	Performance by number of Indian Performing Groups
2004-05	72
2003-04	117
2002-03	77

Programmes in India—

Year	Number for Performances
2004-05	45
2003-04	117
2002-03	159

(f) Yes Sir.

(g) The ICCR administers 18 Scholarship Programmes for overseas students. A total number of 1243 scholarship slots are offered under these Programmes to overseas students.

(h) The Council published six journals in five different languages viz. Indian Horizons (English/Quarterly), Africa Quarterly (English/Quarterly), Gagananchal (Hindi/Quarterly), Papeles de la India (Spanish/bi-annual), Rencontre Avec L'Inde (French/bi-annual) and Thaqafat-ul-Hind (Arabic/Quarterly).

*[English]***Merger of Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

187. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has a proposal to merge the Bharat Nirman Yojana and the National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Allotment of Land to Group Housing Societies

188. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority had allotted land to 135 Group Housing Societies;

(b) if not, the actual number of such societies existing as on October, 2005;

(c) whether during the investigation some of these societies turned out to be bogus;

(d) if so, the number of such bogus societies; and

(e) the names under which these bogus societies were registered?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that out of approximately 2000 Cooperative Group Housing Societies registered by Registrar of Cooperative Societies (RCS), Delhi it has allotted land to 877 Cooperative Group Housing Societies. However, no land has been allotted to the 135 Cooperative Group Housing Societies, which have been referred back to RCS for reverification.

(c) to (e) The CBI has informed that it has already registered 24 Regular Cases against 24 Cooperative Group Housing Societies out of the Societies referred to it by Delhi High Court for inquiry/investigation.

[English]

Coal Vision-2025

189. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has estimated the funds required to accomplish Coal Vision-2025;

(b) if so, the details of the coal vision-2025 including the estimated funds; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to increase the production of coal?

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) As per the draft Coal Vision 2025, the production from opencast and underground mines of Coal India Limited in 2024-25 is expected to be 715 MT and 124 MT respectively. To achieve this production, the investment required (based on current price level for similar activities) would be Rs. 95,000 crores for opencast and Rs. 23,000 crores for underground mines. Additionally, Rs. 2,100 crores would be required to cater to environmental management activities.

Infrastructure Situation In Country

190. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the high powered committee on infrastructure has met and assessed the infrastructure situation in the country;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to speed up the slow pace of road and power projects in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Committee on Infrastructure under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister has held several meetings and assessed the situation in relation to highways, ports, railways and civil aviation sectors, and key decisions on each sector have been taken by the Committee. Planning Commission is closely monitoring implementation of the decisions in close coordination with the concerned Ministries. The decisions taken by the government include a quantum jump in the levels of investment through public private partnership, streamlining and standardizing of the documents and processes for accelerating the pace of development and strengthening/restructuring of institutions for improving the delivery mechanisms.

[Translation]

Filling up of Backlog Vacancies

191. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether 80 per cent backlog of SC/ST vacancies in the Government services will be filled up by the end of 2005 and efforts will be continued to be made for provision of reservation in private sector as reported in the Hindi daily the *Dainik Jagran* dated August 19, 2005;

(b) if so, the number of vacancies filled up and yet to be filled up till date; and

(c) the present status of the efforts being made in regard to provide reservation in private sector?

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 PACHOURI): (a) All the Ministries/Departments have been instructed to make efforts to fill up atleast 80% of the backlog vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by the end of this year.

(b) As per information received from various Ministries/Departments till 18.11.2005, 18942 backlog vacancies of SCs and STs were identified in posts/services under the Government of India in direct recruitment quota of which 5128 have been filled. In promotion quota, out of 44378 identified backlog vacancies, 15807 have been filled.

(c) Government is exploring the possibilities of providing reservation in private sector.

[English]

Meet of Joint Commission of India and Iraq

192. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a committee of experts from India and Iraq met in New Delhi to prepare the ground for the first ever meeting of the two countries joint commission after the US-led invasion in 2003;

(b) if so, whether this joint commission is likely to meet soon and the Iraqi Foreign Minister is likely to visit India;

(c) if so, the important agreement likely to be signed between the two countries;

(d) whether both India and Iraq have agreed to improve the trade relations and Iraq has also agreed to help India on oil needs; and

(e) if so, the extent to which the trade and economic relations between the two countries have improved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) No.

(b) Dates have yet to be finalized for the meeting of the next meeting of the Joint Commission for which the Iraqi Minister of Oil is the Co-Chairman.

(c) The agenda for the Joint Commission will be considered at a meeting of the technical committee that will meet before the Joint Commission itself meets.

(d) Yes, both sides wish to enhance trade relations. India's requirements of oil have been projected to Iraq.

(e) Trade and economic relations have been improving.

Inclusion of Awareness Programmes of HIV/AIDS In National Rural Health Mission

193. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to include the awareness programmes to prevent HIV and AIDS in the National Rural Health Mission;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the extent to which the said programmes are likely to be helpful; and

(d) the amount spent to prevent HIV/AIDS during the last three years and till date, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Under the plan it is proposed to converge the National AIDS Control Programme efforts with those of National Rural Health Mission by developing a joint communication

strategy and utilizing the health infrastructure at the district level and below for spreading awareness on HIV/AIDS.

(d) The amount spent under the National AIDS Control Programme during last three years is as under:

Year	Amount Spent (Rupees in crores)
2002-03	240
2003-04	233
2004-05	422
2005-06	304 (till October 2005)

WLL Telephone Connections in Gujarat

194. DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of WLL telephones sanctioned in the rural areas of Gujarat so far, district-wise, particularly in Rajkot district;

(b) the target fixed during the current financial year for providing the WLL telephones;

(c) whether the Government has any plan to set up a WLL based telephone exchange in the rural areas in view of a large number of WLL telephone subscribers particularly in Rajkot district; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) The total number of Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) telephones sanctioned for Gujarat are 51,891 including 6,579 WLL connections sanctioned for Rajkot district.

(b) The target during the current financial year for providing WLL connections in Gujarat is 50,250.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) For Gujarat Telecom Circle 75 Base Transceiver Station (BTSs) with 50,250 lines in the year 2005-06, 75 BTS with 53,500 lines in 2006-07 and 116 BTS with 84,000 lines in 2007-08 have been planned. For Rajkot district, 8 BTS with 6000 lines in the year 2005-06, 6 BTS with 4,500 lines in 2006-07 and 9 BTS with 6,750 lines in 2007-08 have been planned.

Mobile Phone Connections

195. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mobile telephones released by the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) during the current year so far, State-wise;

(b) the target fixed by BSNL for providing mobile phone connections during the year 2005-2006, State-wise;

(c) the number of complaints received from the subscribers for defective service, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to improve the mobile service in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) The number of mobile telephone connections released by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd (BSNL) during the current financial year till 31.10.2005 is around 3 million. The State-wise details of the mobile connection released and target fixed for providing mobile phone connections during the year 2005-2006 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The State-wise detail of number of complaints received by BSNL in regard to defective mobile service during the current financial year up to 31.10.2005 is also given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) BSNL has planned expansion for its mobile service network by 15 million lines in the country during 2005-2006. With this expansion the coverage as well quality of mobile service of BSNL will considerably improved.

Statement

State-wise Cellular Targets for 2005-06, Cellular Connections Provided and Complaints received during 2005-2006 (Upto 31-10-05) During 2005-2006 (Upto 31-10-05)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Target for 2005-06	Approximate no. of connections provided during current financial year	Number of complaints received (1-4-05 to 31-10-05)
1	2	3	4	5
East Zone				
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	6000	7037	0
2.	Assam	130000	60898	674
3.	Bihar	380000	63699	4174
4.	Jharkhand	150000	47597	469
5.	North East I (Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura)	45000	10736	630
6.	North East II (Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur)	45000	42059	2197
7.	Orissa	224000	75064	381
8.	West Bengal (Include. Sikkim)	420000	183474	16192
Total		1400000	490664	24717
South Zone				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	450000	39733	153
2.	Karnataka	500000	169557	19
3.	Kerala	450000	56598	213
4.	Tamil Nadu	600000	193731	60000
Total		2000000	459619	60385
North Zone				
1.	Haryana	170000	164286	8736
2.	Himachal Pradesh	80000	79165	0
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	120000	186504	0
4.	Punjab	220000	24728	0
5.	Rajasthan	410000	336576	1318

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Uttar Pradesh	820000	790240	19931
7.	Uttaranchal	80000	99799	3199
	Total	1900000	1681297	33184
West Zone				
1.	Maharashtra (incl. Goa)	500000	203327	54219
2.	Gujarat	400000	154301	16000
3.	Madhya Pradesh	200000	46814	9426
4.	Chhattisgarh	100000	29694	4331
	Total	1200000	434136	83976
	Grand Total	6500000	3065616	202262

Introduction of Internet Cafe

196. SHRI SHRINIWAS DADASAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to start Internet Cafe on the lines of STD booth in rural and semi-urban areas on franchise basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to make available broad band services at tehsil headquarter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) is already providing facility of Internet Dhabas in rural, semi-urban and urban areas in the country on franchise basis. Presently BSNL has 4178 Internet Dhabas throughout the country.

(c) and (d) Government has announced Broadband Policy in the month of October, 2004. In this policy, no roll-out obligation has been specified for the service providers. However, Government has envisioned accelerated growth of Broadband subscribers in the country targeting 9 million and 20 million Broadband subscribers by the end of 2007 and 2010 respectively.

Telephone Connectivity on Local Call Basis

197. SHRIMATI SUSHEELA BANGARU LAXMAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to provide telephone connectivity to any part of the country on local call basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) to (c) While Government is working towards One India call rate, the proposed measure is at initial stage. No specific date has been notified so far for the same.

Waiting List for Telephone Connections

198. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applicants in the waiting list for telephone connections at the All India level as on till date;

(b) the details of such applications in rural and urban areas, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has any special programme to clear the pending applications; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) As on 30.9.2005 (latest available) the waiting list for telephone connections at the All India level was 1681478. The details of the waiting list for telephone connections in rural and urban areas circle-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The steps taken by the

Government to clear the pending applications include the following:

- (i) Large scale deployment of Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) network in rural areas has been planned.
- (ii) Relaxation of the outdoor cable from 2.5 kms to 5.0 kms for Landline Exchanges has been given.
- (iii) Mobile network are deployed in all the highways, important towns, pilgrim centers and state Highways to give coverage to more areas.
- (iv) Further, financial support is being provided to the telecom operators through the mechanism of Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) to encourage them, inter-alia, to provide phones in rural areas.

Statement

State-wise Circle-wise Waiting List of Telephone Connections as on 30.09.2005

Sl.No.	Name of State/Circle	Urban	Rural	Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	34	297	331
2.	Andhra Pradesh	11946	23450	35396
3.	Assam	8310	15829	24139
4.	Bihar	23070	86938	110008
5.	Chhattisgarh	1622	2361	3983
6.	Gujarat	10383	49521	59904
7.	Haryana	13983	60190	74173
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4925	39707	44632
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	45212	26277	71489
10.	Jharkhand	8860	8717	17577
11.	Karnataka	10488	75801	86289
12.	Kerala	28577	300923	329500
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3969	5207	9176
14.	Maharashtra (-) Mumbai	43513	119391	162904
15.	Orissa	6030	23571	29601

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Punjab	4420	36091	40511
17.	Rajasthan	20530	121097	141627
18.	North East	3397	3808	7205
19.	Tamil Nadu (-) Chennai	46229	79875	126104
20.	Uttaranchal	2778	1524	4302
21.	Uttar Pradesh	54583	96770	151353
22.	West Bengal (-) Kolkata	32641	112305	144946
23.	Kolkata	2190	0	2190
24.	Chennai	1261	0	1261
25.	Delhi	1353	0	1353
26.	Mumbai	1524	0	1524
Total		391828	1289650	1681478

*[Translation]***Facilities to Haj Pilgrims**

199. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by the Government for ensuring facilities to the Haj pilgrims;

(b) the number of Haj Pilgrims participating in the Haj Pilgrimage in the current year;

(c) the estimated number of Haj pilgrims going to Saudi Arabia through private tour operators every year;

(d) whether new aviation service centres have been set up in the country for the Haj pilgrims; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) The Government has continued its endeavour to improve and enhance facilities for Indian Haj pilgrims. A high level Government delegation led by the Minister of State for External Affairs, Shri E. Ahamed had detailed discussions with Saudi authorities in May 2005 and August 2005 and

accordingly concluded agreements on Haj 2006 arrangements. A statement on measures to provide better facilities to Haj pilgrims for the year 2006 is enclosed.

(b) and (c) A total of 147,000 Indian pilgrims are likely to participate in Haj 2006—100,000 through the Haj Committee of India and 47,000 through the private tour operators. In 2005, about 45,000 pilgrims had performed Haj through registered private tour operators.

(d) and (e) No. The number of the embarkation points for Haj pilgrims remains the same as in Haj 2005 *viz.* 15, namely Mumbai, Delhi, Chennai, Kolkata, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Calicut, Srinagar, Lucknow, Jaipur, Nagpur, Patna, Guwahati and Aurangabad.

Statement

1. **Air Operations:** As in the previous years, Air India/Indian Airlines and Saudi Arabian Airlines have been entrusted with the responsibility of transporting Haj Committee pilgrims from 15 embarkation points in India to Saudi Arabia and back.

2. **Accommodation in Makkah:** Action has been taken to ensure that accommodation in Makkah would

continue to be in buildings with lifts and space-norms as prescribed.

3. Mina stay: Discussions have been held with the South Asian Moassassa to ensure that a greater number of pilgrims are accommodated nearer the Jamarat in Mina.

4. Communication facilities to pilgrims: Arrangements have been made to provide communication facilities to pilgrims whereby pilgrims can communicate with their relatives, through internet.

5. Supply of Zam Zam: 10 ltrs of Zam Zam is being provided to all Haj Committee pilgrims on arrival at airports in India.

6. Identification stickers to pilgrims: To enable easy identification of pilgrims, stickers with Indian colours are being provided to each pilgrim, which he/she is required to display on their clothing. The stickers, for the first time, also include basic health details of the pilgrim.

7. Welfare of pilgrims: One hospital and 11 branch dispensaries-cum-Haj offices in Makkah, one main Dispensary and 4 branch dispensaries-cum-Haj offices in Madinah and dispensaries at airports, Mina and Arafat are being set up by Consulate General of India, Jeddah to provide round the clock medical assistance to the pilgrims for which medicines and equipment worth Rs. 1.10 crores are also being supplied for India. The number of Doctors and Paramedical staff being deployed for Haj 2006 has been increased from 107 Doctors and 125 Paramedical staff in Haj 2005 to 143 Doctors and 146 Paramedical staff in Haj 2006. Similarly, the number of Assistant Haj Officers and Haj Assistants has been increased from 47 and 137 to 51 and 171 respectively. For the first time, three senior level officers are being deputed as Coordinators to bring in further improvement and efficiency in Haj arrangements. The number of Khadim-ul-Hujjaj being deputed by various State Haj Committees is also being increased.

8. Registration of private tour operators: The system of registration of private tour operators which commenced in 2003 has been further strengthened for Haj 2006 with the involvement, for the first time, of various State Haj Committee also.

[English]

LPG Godowns/Offices on Agricultural Land

200. SHRI PARAS NATH YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate a policy for setting up of LPG godowns/offices on agricultural land in rural and urbanized villages of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these godowns/offices are being operated without having the sanction of the Municipal Authority in Delhi;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the status of these godowns/offices at present; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to regularize these godowns/offices which are operating on agricultural land in rural/urbanized villages of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (e) According to the current provisions of the Master Plan for Delhi (MPD)-2001, LPG Godowns/offices are permissible only in industrial area of service centres. It has been reported by Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) that there is no provision for sanction of such structures on agricultural land. Any such structure existing on agricultural land are unauthorized and MCD do not have any policy for their regularisation.

The draft MPD-2021 proposes norms for permitting LPG Godowns, including booking offices and security hut on plot size upto 600 sqm. in all use zones except in residential, ridge, regional park and recreational use zones, subject to statutory clearances. The draft MPD-2021 was notified by Delhi Development Authority (DDA) on 8.4.2005 for inviting objections/suggestions from the public.

Tele-Density in Rural Areas

201. SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is poor tele-density in rural areas throughout the country;

(b) if so, whether the Telephone Regulatory Authority of India has made recommendations in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the manner in which the Government proposes to implement it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) The rural teledensity for the country is 1.77 as against country's teledensity of 10.24 as on 30.09.2005.

(b) and (c) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India in October 2005 has given its recommendation on 'Growth of Telecom Services in Rural India'. A brief on the recommendations is enclosed as statement.

(d) The recommendations have been received recently and are being examined.

Statement

Brief on TRAI's Recommendations on Growth of Telecom Services in Rural India

The recommendations of TRAI provide for a higher quantitative and qualitative growth in telecom services in the country, particularly in rural areas. Since tele-density is interlinked with the level of development, the large differential between rural (1.94%) and urban tele-density (31.1%) cannot be sustainable. The recommendations state that without focus on rural areas, sizeable growth in telecom sector would not be possible.

As per the TRAI's recommendations, the present USO Policy of subsidizing individual DELS, VPTs, MARR replacement, PTICs/HPTICs would barely be able to achieve rural tele-density targets of 4% by 2010 even after giving huge subsidy support of around Rs. 30,000 crores. Recommendations state that such low tele-density in rural areas in 2010 and high subsidies to achieve so little can not be acceptable therefore there is a need for a re-look at traditional policies regarding the communication needs of rural areas and to change these to "Universal Service Opportunity" rather than a "Universal Service Obligation".

TRAI has further recognized some features of the Indian rural market, viz. substantial purchasing power at

the right price, expansion of broadband/Internet services provided by private sector and the immense popularity of cable TV in India and that such connections are far in excess of fixed line telephones—a unique feature in the world. It recommends that the proposed policy should look at this feature and encourage triple-play networks which can be facilitated by Unified Licensing Regime, already recommended by the Authority to the Government.

The Authority has recommended that an alternative approach of facilitating network infrastructure expansion should be adopted. This approach proposes to offer financial incentives to service providers in the form of coverage of partial cost of shared infrastructure and license fee and spectrum charge reduction based on the number of rural base station locations. If the proposed scheme is implemented early then TRAI's experience of mobile growth in urban areas indicate that India would achieve rural tele-density of around 15% by December, 2007 and this combined with expected urban tele-density of around 43% would take the overall tele-density to 22.98% easily meeting the target of 250 million subscribers set out by the Hon'ble Minister of Communications & IT. If the present USO Policy continues then TRAI expects that India would achieve rural tele-density of only around 3% by 2007 end and in order to achieve the subscriber base target of 250 million it would require an urban tele-density of 70% by December, 2007 which is too ambitious a target for urban areas and even if achieved would create a much larger rural/urban divide, which cannot be an acceptable policy.

TRAI has noted that there are already contractual commitments in the present USO policy. Accordingly it recommends that during the validity of these agreements both the schemes may work in parallel as there would be balances in USOF to fund both, but ultimately only the network infrastructure expansion approach should be followed for providing support from the USOF.

The salient features of TRAI's recommendations are as follows:

- Sharing of infrastructure to receive support from USO
- Supporting backbone infrastructure through USO fund
- Discount in Annual License Fee and Spectrum Charges linked with Rural Coverage

- Development of suitable applications
- Reduction of rural VSAT license fees and spectrum charges and provision of transponders at affordable rates
- No right of way charges for networks in rural areas
- Niche Operators to be supported from USOF and exemption from spectrum charges
- No spectrum fees for usage of CorDECT and similar technologies in rural areas as well as for usage of 450 MHz
- No prior SACFA clearance for deployment of towers upto 40 m. in rural areas.
- Funds collected as Universal Access levy should be made available to USOF.

Recovery of Licence Fee and Royalty

202. SHRI VIRCHANDRA PASWAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the licence fee and royalty to the extent of Rs. 51.88 crore has not been realized from the users by the Wireless Planning and Co-ordination Wing (WPC);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the licence fee has also not been renewed; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Licencees are renewed at the request of Licencees and on receipt of licence fee and royalty. As the request and payments have not been received from some of the licencees, their licencees have not been renewed. At present, out of these arrears, an amount of Rs. 16.93 crores has been realized from the licencees.

[Translation]

Communication Services in Villages of Rajasthan

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

(a) the number of villages in Rajasthan where the communication service is available at present;

(b) the time by which the communication service would be provided in the remaining villages;

(c) whether the rural communication service has been entrusted to the private sector; and

(d) if so, the time by which the said work is likely to be completed by the private sector companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) As on 30th September, 2005, 27,297 villages in Rajasthan have been provided with telephone facilities.

(b) The remaining uncovered villages are likely to be covered by November, 2007. This excludes villages having less than 100 population, lying in thick forest area/naxalite infested areas etc.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. While Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) has awarded the work of providing Village Public Telephones (VPTs) & Rural Community Phones (RCPs) as well as Individual Rural household Direct Exchange Lines (RDELs) in 181 SDCAs to BSNL, M/s Reliance Infocom Limited (RIL) and Tata Teleservices Limited (TTL) have been entrusted with providing individual RDELs in 5 and 80 SDCAs respectively in Rajasthan. RDELs are to be provided on demand in these SDCAs from January 2006.

Telecom Facilities/Services in Chhattisgarh

204. SHRI AJIT JOGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether communication facilities/services in Chhattisgarh are quite unsatisfactory due to insufficient number of telephone lines; and

(b) if so, the measures being taken by the Government to enhance the line capacity of various routes in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) Sir, status of the telecom facilities provided by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) in Chhattisgarh Circle as on 30.09.2005 is furnished below:

Type of service	Capacity	Direct Exchange Lines	Waiting list	Teledensity
Land Line	427757	286016	3983	1.98
Wireless in Local Loop (WLL)	88800	68293	—	
Mobile Phones	81950	84583	114859	

Most of the waiting list for landline connections is in far flung rural areas which cannot be covered feasibly on landlines. BSNL is therefore deploying WLL technology in a big way. BSNL has planned to add capacity of 18,000 lines of WLL during the year 2005-06. Further in view of the ever-growing demand for mobile services, capacity augmentation of 150,000 cellular mobile lines has been planned in Chhattisgarh during the current financial year.

[English]

Growth in BSNL Landline and Mobile Phones

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any research on the growth of landline and mobile telephones of the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL);

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, Year-wise;

(c) whether any step is being taken to make the landline and mobile telephones of BSNL competitive; 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) Growth of landline and mobile telephones of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) during the last three years is given below:

Year	Fixed & Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) Connections	Cellular Mobile Connections	Total
2002-03	2531689	2238611	4770300
2003-04	461552	2997829	3459381
2004-05	1093164	4193240	5286404

(c) Yes, Sir. Apart from aggressive marketing and offering competitive tariff structure, BSNL is offering state-of-art telecom services to its subscribers.

(d) BSNL launched its cellular mobile service all over the country w.e.f. October 2002 and within a short span, BSNL has acquired subscriber base of 125,12,973 as on 31-10-2005 with widespread coverage including Tehsil Headquarters, National Highways, Important Pilgrimage Centers, Tourist Places etc. BSNL is providing Voice and SMS over its GSM network in all its Licensed Service Areas. Further, in order to support data connectivity, BSNL has launched GPRS and MMS in all its Service Areas. BSNL has also taken action for launching of EDGE (Enhanced Data Rates of GSM Evolution) for provision of high data rate, over its mobile network. In case of landline services, additional value added services on fixed line SMS etc. are being offered and 'phone plus services' are being provided free of cost to landline customers. BSNL has launched broadband services at very attractive tariffs for its landline subscribers. Further, a large scale deployment of WLL network has been done in rural areas to cater to demand from far flung places which cannot be covered feasibly on wireline.

As such BSNL is keeping pace with advancements in technology and providing latest services to its subscribers.

MR. SPEAKER: The House now stands adjourned till 11 a.m. tomorrow.

11.33 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, November 24, 2005/Agrahayana 3, 1927 (Saka).

ANNEXURE I

Member-wise Index to Starred Questions

Sl.No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1.	Shri Adsul, Anandrao Vithoba	15
2.	Shri Bhadana, Avtar Singh	5,
3.	Shri Bishnoi, Jaswant Singh	19,
4.	Shri Chakraborty, Swadesh	12,
5.	Shri Chandel, Suresh	20,
6.	Shri Chandrappan, C.K.	7,
7.	Shri Chavda, Harisinh	8,
8.	Shri Chowdhury, Adhir	4,
9.	Shri Dasgupta, Gurudas	1,
10.	Shri Gadakh, Tukaram Gangadhar	17,
11.	Shri Ganesan, L	3,
12.	Shri Gohain, Rajen	10,
13.	Dr. Jatiya, Satyanarayan	7,
14.	Shri Krishnadas, N.N.	1,
15.	Shri Kumar, Nikhil	4,
16.	Shri Kushawaha, Narendra Kumar	16,
17.	Shri Mahato, Sunil Kumar	8,
18.	Prof Malhotra, Vijay Kumar	10,
19.	Shri Mallikarjuniah, S.	9,
20.	Shri Mehta, Alok Kumar	9,
21.	Shri Nayak, Ananta	17,
22.	Shri Owaisi, Asaduddin	2,
23.	Shri Patil, Balasaheb Vikhe	18,
24.	Prof. Ramadass, M.	13,
25.	Shri Ramakrishna, Badiga	6,
26.	Shri Sai Prathap, A.	6,
27.	Shri Shivajirao, Adhalrao Patil	15,
28.	Shri Singh, Chandra Bhushan	2,
29.	Shri Singh, Dushyant	16,
30.	Shri Singh, Rajiv Ranjan "Lalan"	11,
31.	Shri Suman, Ramji Lal	11,
32.	Shri Tripathy, Braja Kishore	14,
33.	Shri Vallabhaneni, Balashowry	19,

Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Sl.No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	2	3
1.	Shri Athithan, Dhanuekodi R.	10, 16, 121, 172,
2.	Shri "Bachda", Bachi Singh Rawat	73,
3.	Shri Aaron Rashid, J.M.	19,
4.	Shri Acharia, Basu Deb	34,
5.	Shri Adsul, Anandrao Vithoba	95, 139, 174,
6.	Shri Ahir, Hansraj G.	199,
7.	Shri Appadurai, M.	54,
8.	Shri Athawale, Ramadas	27, 52, 109, 120, 160,
9.	Shri Bansaal, Pawan Kumar	28, 102,
10.	Shri Barad, Jashubhai Dhanabhai	5, 76, 135, 183, 193,
11.	Shri Barman, Hiten	29,
12.	Shri Bhadana, Avtar Singh	81, 138,
13.	Shri Bhakta, Manoranjan	39,
14.	Shri Bishnoi, Jaswant Singh	49, 118, 158, 203,
15.	Shri Bishnoi, Kuldeep	777, 136
16.	Shri Bose, Subrata	29,
17.	Shri Budholia, Rajnarayan	31, 85, 99, 103,
18.	Shri Chandrappan, C.K.	89,
19.	Shri Chavan, Harishchandra	26, 85,
20.	Shri Chavda, Harisinh	90, 109, 141, 186,
21.	Dr. Chinta Mohan	91, 188,
22.	Shri Chitthan, N.S.V.	60, 125, 150, 164,
23.	Shri Chouhan, Shivraj Singh	24, 99, 149,
24.	Shri Chowdhary, Pankaj	36,
25.	Shri Chowdhury, Adhir	87, 104, 172,

1	2	3
26.	Shri Dasgupta, Gurudas	85, 139, 171,
27.	Smt. Deo, Sangeeta Kumari Singh	18, 43, 90,
28.	Dr. Dhanaraju, K.	37, 88, 150,
29.	Shri Gadakh, Tukaram Gangadhar	74,
30.	Shri Gadhavi, P.S.	21,
31.	Shri Gaikwad, Eknath M.	42, 110, 150, 154, 180,
32.	Shri Ganesan, L.	86,
33.	Shri Gangwar, Santosh	109,
34.	Shri Goyal, Surendra Prakash	47,
35.	Dr. Jagannath, M.	64, 127, 178,
36.	Smt. Jayaprada	85,
37.	Shri Jha, Raghunath	30,
38.	Shri Jindal, Naveen	180,
39.	Shri Jogi, Ajit	67, 127, 130, 167, 204,
40.	Shri Karunakaran, P.	150, 198,
41.	Dr. Kathiria, Vallabhbal	69, 132, 169, 185, 194,
42.	Shri Khaire, Chandrakant	14, 70, 85, 115, 156,
43.	Shri Khandelwal, Vijay Kumar	150,
44.	Shri Khanna, Avinash Rai	17, 109, 153, 178, 179,
45.	Shri Koshal, Raghuveer Singh	3, 158,
46.	Shri Krishna, Vijoy	30,
47.	Shri Krishnadas, N.N.	92,
48.	Shri Kumar, Nikhil	100, 140, 172,
49.	Shri Kumar, Virendra	70,
50.	Shri Kushawaha, Narendra Kumar	53, 103, 109,
51.	Smt. Laxman, Susheela Bangaru	103, 197,
52.	Shri Mahajan, Y.G.	15, 26, 99,
53.	Shri Mahato, Bir Singh	111,
54.	Shri Mahato, Sunil Kumar	75, 141,

1	2	3
55.	Smt. Maheshwari, Kiran	31,
56.	Shri Majhi, Parsuram	1, 53, 101, 183,
57.	Prof. Malhotra, Vijay Kumar	109,
58.	Shri Mallikarjuniah, S.	128,
59.	Shri Mandal, Sanat Kumar	13, 70, 122, 161
60.	Smt. Mans, Nivedita	42, 110, 150, 154, 180,
61.	Dr. Manoj, K.S.	59,
62.	Shri Masood, Rasheed	35, 48, 117,
63.	Ms. Mcleod, Ingrid	150,
64.	Shri Meghwal, Kallash	9, 79, 137, 158,
65.	Shri Mehta, Alok Kumar	201,
66.	Shri Mehta, Bhuwaneshwar Prasad	27, 56, 123, 162, 171,
67.	Dr. Mishra, Rajesh	22,
68.	Shri Mohan, P.	184,
69.	Shri Munehi Ram	53, 65, 103, 109, 110,
70.	Shr Murmu, Hemlal	27,
71.	Shri Nayak, Ananta	83, 150, 177,
72.	Smt. Nayak, Archana	6,
73.	Shri Oram, Jual	58, 124, 163,
74.	Shri Owaisi, Asaduddin	103, 112, 139,
75.	Shri Palanisamy, K.C.	20, 84, 186,
76.	Shri Parate, Dalpat Singh	2, 88,
77.	Shri Paswan, Virchandra	23, 70, 82, 202,
78.	Shri Patel, Kishanbhai V.	38, 107, 152, 178, 190,
79.	Shri Pathak, Brajesh	44, 113, 155, 181, 191,
80.	Shri Patil, Balasaheb Vikhe	97, 146, 175,

1	2	3
81.	Shri Patil, Shrinivas Dadasaheb	151, 196,
82.	Shri Patle, Shishupal N.	53, 103, 109, 110,
83.	Shri Pingle, Devidas	61,
84.	Shri Prasad, Anirudh Alias Sadhu Yadav	94,
85.	Shri Prasad, Harikewal	186,
86.	Smt. Purandeswari, D.	114,
87.	Prof. Ramadass, M.	93, 143,
88.	Shri Ramakrishna, Badiga	80, 85, 151,
89.	Shri Rana, Kashiram	45, 109,
90.	Shri Rao, K.S.	85,
91.	Shri Rao, Rayapati Sambasiva	51, 119, 159, 182, 192,
92.	Shri Rathod, Haribhau	15, 153,
93.	Shri Ravichandran, Sipparai	177,
94.	Shri Rawat, Ashok Kumar	53, 103, 109, 110,
95.	Shri Rawat, Kamla Prasad	88, 103,
96.	Shri Reddy, G. Karunakara	12, 29, 116, 157,
97.	Shri Reddy, Suravaram Sudhakar	85, 89, 139,
98.	Shri Renge Patil, Tukaram Ganpatrao	43, 111,
99.	Shri Saradgi, Iqbal Ahmed	68, 131, 168,
100.	Dr. Sarma, Arun Kumar	50,
101.	Shri Sathyanarayana, Sarvey	35, 106,
102.	Shri Satpathy, Tathagata	55,
103.	Shri Scindia, Jyotiraditya M.	57,
104.	Shri Sethi, Arjun	33, 105,
105.	Shri Shaheen Abdul Rashid	25
106.	Shri Shakya, Raghuraj Singh	37, 88, 150,
107.	Shri Shivajirao, Adhalrao Patil	95, 144, 174, 195,
108.	Shri Shivanna, M.	65,
109.	Prof. Shiwankar, Mahadeorao	53, 103, 109, 110,

1	2	3
110.	Shri Siddeswara, G.M.	46,
111.	Shri Sidhu, Navjot Singh	66, 109, 129, 166, 172,
112.	Shri Singh, Brijbhushan Sharan	41,
113.	Shri Singh, Chandrabhan	103,
114.	Shri Singh, Dushyant	96, 145, 187, 205,
115.	Shri Singh, Ganesh	71, 133, 170
116.	Shri Singh, Ganesh Prasad	11,
117.	Shri Singh, Kirti Vardhan	42, 110, 150, 154, 180,
118.	Shri Singh, Mohan	40, 108,
119.	Shri Singh, Prabhunath	127,
120.	Shri Singh, Rewati Raman	38, 103,
121.	Shri Singh, Sugrib	152, 107,
122.	Shri Singh, Uday	87,
123.	Shri Singh, Rajiv Ranjan "Lalan"	142, 173,
124.	Shri Sonowal, Sarbananda	29,
125.	Shri Subba, M.K.	4,
126.	Shri Sugavanam, E.G.	8, 78, 109, 147, 180,
127.	Smt. Sujatha, C.S.	62,
128.	Shri Suman, Ramji Lal	91, 142, 173, 188,
129.	Shri Surendran, Chengara	63, 126, 165,
130.	Smt. Thakkar, Jayaben B.	10, 158,
131.	Shri Thummar, V.K.	45,
132.	Shri Tripathy, Braja Kishore	94,
133.	Shri Vallabhaneni, Balashowry	98, 148, 176, 189,
134.	Shri Varma, Ratilal Kalidas	178,
135.	Shri Verma, Ravi Prakash	95, 139, 174,
136.	Shri Waghmare, Suresh Ganapatrao	32, 104,
137.	Shri Yadav, Paras Nath	200,
138.	Shri Yerrannaidu, Kinjarapu	72, 85, 134.
139.	Shri Zahedi, Mahboob	139

ANNEXURE II

Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions

<i>Prime Minister</i>	:	
<i>Atomic Energy</i>	:	
<i>Coal</i>	:	11
<i>Communications and Information Technology</i>	:	3
<i>External Affairs</i>	:	1, 2, 6, 16, 19
<i>Health and Family Welfare</i>	:	4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 17, 20
<i>Overseas Indian Affairs</i>	:	5
<i>Personnel, Public Grievances and Pension</i>	:	
<i>Planning</i>	:	12, 14
<i>Space</i>	:	
<i>Statistics and Programme Implementation</i>	:	13, 18
<i>Urban Development</i>	:	
<i>Youth Affairs and Sports</i>	:	

Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

<i>Prime Minister</i>	
<i>Atomic Energy</i>	
<i>Coal</i>	11, 14, 37, 55, 71, 83, 104, 133, 140, 162, 163, 171, 172, 189
<i>Communications and Information Technology</i>	4, 10, 13, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, 33, 34, 36, 46, 50, 54, 60, 67, 72, 75, 80, 81, 85, 92, 97, 98, 110, 116, 117, 118, 119, 129, 131, 132, 134, 138, 139, 152, 161, 169, 170, 173, 183, 185, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205,
<i>External Affairs</i>	2, 38, 40, 53, 65, 66, 88, 95, 105, 109, 112, 136, 154, 156, 159, 164, 166, 178, 180, 182, 186, 192, 199.
<i>Health and Family Welfare</i>	1, 3, 5, 9, 15, 17, 20, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 35, 42, 44, 47, 51, 56, 59, 62, 64, 68, 69, 74, 78, 82, 86, 87, 91, 93, 94, 96, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 107, 114, 115, 121, 122, 123, 126, 127, 137, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 153, 157, 165, 167, 174, 175, 176, 177, 179, 193
<i>Overseas Indian Affairs</i>	48, 63, 158
<i>Personnel, Public Grievances and Pension</i>	23, 27, 32, 73, 77, 89, 111, 120, 128, 141, 155, 184, 191
<i>Planning</i>	12, 45, 57, 58, 76, 124, 125, 143, 168, 187, 190
<i>Space</i>	6, 7, 160
<i>Statistics and Programme Implementation</i>	142
<i>Urban Development</i>	8, 24, 41, 49, 52, 61, 79, 84, 90, 106, 108, 113, 135, 161, 188, 200.
<i>Youth Affairs and Sports</i>	39, 43, 70, 130.

INTERNET

The original version of Lok Sabha proceedings is available on Parliament of India Website at the following address :

<http://www.parliamentofindia.nic.in>

LIVE TELECAST OF PROCEEDINGS OF LOK SABHA

Lok Sabha proceedings are being telecast live on the dedicated channel of Doordarshan, viz. DD-Lok Sabha. Live telecast begins at 11 A.M. on everyday the Lok Sabha sits, till the adjournment of the House.

LOK SABHA DEBATES ON SALE

Printed copies of Lok Sabha Debates of English and Hindi Versions and other Parliamentary Publications are available for sale at the Sales Counter, Parliament House, New Delhi-110 001.

© 2005 By Lok Sabha Secretariat

Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha
(Eleventh Edition) and printed by M/s Dhanraj Associates Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
