

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

## **(English Version)**

**Ninth Session**  
**(Fourteenth Lok Sabha)**



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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## LOK SABHA

*Wednesday, December 13, 2006/Agrahayana 22, 1928 (Saka)*

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

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

### REFERENCES BY THE SPEAKER

- (I) **Re: Homage to memory of those who died in Terrorist attack on Parliament House**

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, with great solemnity, we recall that on 13 December - five years ago - our Parliament had been the target of a terrorist attack.

The attack was foiled by the alert security personnel responsible for the security of the Parliament complex, but in the process five security personnel of Delhi Police; one Mahila Constable of the Central Reserve Police Force; and two Security Assistants of Parliament Watch and Ward, namely, S/Shri Nanak Chand, Ram Pal Singh, Ghan Shyam, Om Prakash, Vijayendra Singh, Shrimati Kamlesh Kumari, Shri J. P. Yadav and Shri Matbar Singh Negi laid down their lives. Shri Desh Raj who worked as a gardener also lost his life in the attack. Shri Vikram Singh Bisht, a journalist representing the electronic media, succumbed later due to injuries sustained in the attack.

This act of heroism and unparalleled bravery of the security personnel calls for a renewed pledge for making all efforts to curb the menace of terrorism. Let us rededicate ourselves once again to protect the unity, integrity and sovereignty of our country.

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

11.02 hrs.

*The Members then stood in silence for a short while.*

11.03 hrs.

- (II) **Re: Jaspal Rana being chosen as best sportsperson in Doha Asian Games**

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, it is a matter of great pride that in the ongoing Asian Games at Doha, our ace

shooter Jaspal Rana has been chosen 'the Best Sportsperson'. He won three gold medals in the pistol shooting event, thus substantially adding to the country's medals tally at the Games.

I am sure that the House would join me in congratulating Shri Jaspal Rana on his excellent performance, which has brought laurels to the country.

*[Translation]*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, tributes have just been paid to the memory of those who sacrificed their lives to save the Parliament. However, not giving capital punishment to Afzal. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You had raised this matter yesterday.

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You know that the same matter is being raised every day.

... *(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: This matter was raised by the hon. Leader of Opposition yesterday itself, and there was also some discussion on this issue. Actually, there was almost a full discussion on that issue, and the hon. Home Minister also gave his response to it.

... *(Interruptions)*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Sir, it was a very poor response. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You may not agree to it.

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please allow the House to run. I will earnestly appeal to all of you.

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am not minimizing the importance of the matter. We have paid respect to all those who lost their lives.

... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us carry on with the business before us in deference to the memory of all those who laid down their lives. I appeal to all of you.

... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Anant Kumarji, please allow the House to run.

... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: This matter was raised in the House yesterday only.

... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, our protest should be recorded. ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Malhotraji, whatever you have spoken, has been recorded.

... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): Sir, will you take up this matter again during the 'Zero Hour'?

MR. SPEAKER: No, not this matter.

11.05 hrs.

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Joachim Baxla, Question No. 302.

### Coal Reserves and Its Extraction

\*302. SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated quantity of good quality coal reserves in the country and the quantity extracted therefrom during the last three years;

(b) the extent of shortage of coal in the country during each of the last three years;

(c) the quantity of coal imported during the corresponding periods; and

(d) the steps taken to augment the extraction potential to meet the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO) . (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### Statement

(a) As per the estimates of Geological Survey of India (GSI), as on 1.1.2006, a total of 253.30 Billion Tonnes of geological resources of coal has so far been estimated in India. This includes 32.097 billion tonnes of coking coal resources and 32.039 billion tonnes of good quality (namely A, B & C grades) non-coking coal resources.

The total good quality coal production during the last three years from the mines of CIL and SCCL is given as under:

Year	(In million tonnes)
2003-04	96.55
2004-05	97.86
2005-06	97.15

(b) As per the Planning Commission, the all India raw coal demand during the years 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 (Revised) was estimated to be 380.91 million tonnes, 405.46 million tonnes and 448.72 million tonnes respectively. Against this estimated demand, the actual all India coal production was 361.24 million tonnes, 382.62 million tonnes and 406.99 million tonnes respectively leaving a gap of 19.67, 22.84 and 41.73 million tonnes respectively.

(c) The quantity of coal imported during the last three years is given below:

(In million tonnes)

Year	Imported Coal
2003-04	21.683
2004-05	28.950
2005-06(Provisional)	36.869

Source: Coal Statistics of Coal Controller's Organization, Kolkata.

(d) Following steps have been taken to augment the extraction potential and to meet the shortfall of coal:-

1. Exploration capacity to prove more coal reserves is being expanded.
2. Faster allocation of more blocks for captive mining.
3. Speedy approval of projects.
4. Increased application of continuous miner and longwall technology in underground mining.
5. Emergency coal production has been planned for increasing production from existing mines/projects.

SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA: Sir, in the reply it has been stated that several steps have been taken to augment the extraction potential. However, going by the past three years' record, there is no substantial improvement. Therefore, I would like to know from the Minister the steps that he proposes to improve the situation.

MR. SPEAKER: He has mentioned that in the reply.

DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO: Sir, it is a continuous process. As on January 1, 2006, the total estimated coal reserves are 253 billion tonnes. This is based on the exploration carried out by the Geological Survey of India and the Central Mining Planning and Design Institute. They are doing this every year. From the total reserves, I think we have ample reserves. As on today the proved reserves are only 31 per cent and we have still to explore the rest. So, it is a process that is going on.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Thirty-one per cent of what?

MR. SPEAKER: He has given full details.

SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA: Has the Government in recent times carried out any survey to ascertain the volume of coal reserves? If so, has a survey been undertaken in the State of West Bengal and what quantity of coal reserves was found of which quality? If not, is there any proposal to carry out such a survey in the future?

DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO: Sir, West Bengal ranks the fourth in the country as far as its estimated coal reserves are concerned with 27.80 billion tonnes. West Bengal ranks third in the country as far as the proved reserves are concerned with 11.40 billion tonnes. I understand that most of the potential coal bearing area in the State of West Bengal has already been explored. The exploration being undertaken now is mostly detailed exploration to convert the indicated into the proved. The State has 11.80 billion tonnes of indicated and only 4.5 billion tonnes of inferred reserves. In West Bengal, annually about 15,000 to 20,000 metres of drilling is being done as per the requirement which is mostly developmental drilling. This is a continuous process. It is being added every year.

[Translation]

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like clarification from the hon'ble Minister regarding a specific part of the reply given by him.

[English]

In part 'D' of his reply the hon'ble Minister has stated that faster allocation of more blocks for captive mining. This question has two aspects. Demand for coal has increased not only in the power sector but in other sectors also.

[Translation]

Will you provide captive mining on priority basis to the State Governments on their demand? Secondly, a good R and R policy which we often discuss, leads is helpful in higher production.

[English]

As on today, even after giving many assurances, Coal India and the Ministry of Coal are yet to come out with a good and progressive R & R policy. These are the two preconditions. Are you going to give it to the

States which are asking for it and are you going to come out with a good R & R policy?

MR. SPEAKER: What policy?

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: R & R Policy - Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy.

DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO: The hon. Member is very much concerned about the production of coal in the country. After the UPA Government has come into power we have allocated about 76 coal blocks. In total, 123 captive coal blocks have been allocated. If a State Government comes forward, we are ready to allocate these under the Government dispensation. Regarding the R & R policy, it is still under consideration. Hon. Prime Minister is very keen on this and the scheme is being worked out.

SHRI LAKSHMAN SETH: Sir, as per the National Integrated Energy Policy, our country has reserves of coal sufficient for 200 years. If that is a fact, why is the Government importing coal instead of extracting coal?

DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO: Sir, our present coal reserves are sufficient for 100 years of the country's requirement if today's coal requirement continues. If we take into account the growing coal requirement, our coal reserves will be sufficient for 30 to 40 years. But that is not the end. Only 31 per cent of the total coal bearing area has been explored in detail and there is area that is still remaining. So, there is no problem for 100 years.

With regard to coal imports, you know very well that in our coal the ash content is more. It is nearly 40 per cent. The steel industry requires coking coal. We have less reserves of coking coal. So, it is a must for us to import coal.

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are two methods of coal extraction - one is opencast mining and the other is underground mining. What is the percentage of coal extraction in the country through underground mining and through opencast mining? Opencast mining results in loss to environment. There is large scale destruction of forest cover and loss of valuable top soil. This is largely prevalent in the North-Eastern Coalfields of Assam. What steps is the Ministry taking to control pollution so that our environment is protected?

MR. SPEAKER: Answer the last part.

DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO: The percentage of underground mining is comparatively less in the country. In fact the production in underground mines in Coal India Limited has come down since nationalization. Before nationalization, the easily available upper seams of coal were exploited by the owners of the mines. Now we are taking all measures to improve our underground mining. However, the percentage of opencast mining is more. Nearly 85 per cent of the coal that we are extracting is through opencast mining.

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: What about the damage caused by opencast mining to the environment?

MR. SPEAKER: Refer it to the Environment Ministry.

DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO: Actually, we are attending to it, Sir.

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: It is related to this Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER: I have helped you. He will refer it to the Environment Ministry.

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: In the North-East, vast stretches of areas are being damaged.

MR. SPEAKER: You are a cooperating hon. Member. Please sit down.

*[Translation]*

SHRI BHANWAR SINGH DANGAWAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir through you, I would like to request the hon'ble Minister that the coal extracted from the mines for use is costlier. The extracted coal which remains unutilized can be used for the underground coal gasification as has been done in Gujarat. In my parliamentary constituency, near Merta in "Meera Nagar" there are some coal mines where coal pits have been dug up. Only implementation of the said scheme is required there. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister whether this work will be started there.

*[English]*

DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO: Sir, with regard to coal gasification, we are already at it. We had a model project in NLC which will be launched. We are going ahead with it.



MR. SPEAKER: I hope you will consider his case.

DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO: Yes, Sir.

#### **Health Care to CGHS Beneficiaries**

\*303. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has revised the rates payable to CGHS approved centres and hospitals for various tests and treatment from November 01, 2006;

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

(c) the remedies available to CGHS beneficiaries, if CGHS approved centres/hospitals refuse to undertake test/treatment at the prescribed rate; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure health care to CGHS beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Statement**

It is the constant endeavour of the Government to provide best possible health care facilities in the form of OPD facilities in CGHS Dispensaries/Polyclinics and indoor treatment facilities including specialised and super-speciality treatment at Government hospitals. Empanelment of private hospitals/diagnostic centres is an additional facility provided by CGHS.

The Government had invited applications during March - April, 2004, from private hospitals and diagnostic centres for empanelment under Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) in all CGHS covered cities and also for fixation of rates for various procedures afresh. Rates payable at empanelled hospitals/diagnostic centres for various medical/test procedures have been revised from 1st November, 2006, for CGHS, Delhi, only on the basis of rates quoted by hospitals/diagnostic centres themselves.

For ensuring that hospitals/diagnostic centres do not over-charge from CGHS beneficiaries, the hospitals/diagnostic centres are also required to sign an agreement with CGHS, which includes a provision that they would

only charge rates approved by CGHS. This agreement also includes clauses for penalty in case of over-charging/refusal of treatment.

The process of empanelment of private hospitals/diagnostic centres is now continuous and any eligible hospital/diagnostic centre can apply at any time for empanelment thus enlarging the scope for availability of hospital services to the beneficiaries.

Computerisation of all CGHS Dispensaries/MSD has been taken up to provide quick and quality services to CGHS beneficiaries, aiding in better inventory management and creating disease profiles for procurement planning.

The Government has adopted a new formulary of proprietary drugs, consisting of 504 items to ensure supply of quality branded drugs to the CGHS beneficiaries at the dispensary counter itself.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister, through you, this. Hon. Minister has given in her reply that CGHS would be extended to the general public under the insurance coverage. At the same time, there is a 10th Plan mid-term review which also suggested reforms. There are directions from the Prime Minister and the Planning Commission. The Government has appointed Ferguson Committee to look into the aspect of improving the Scheme. There is also a Committee appointed by the Ministry under Shri Kaul, former Cabinet Secretary for improvement in this regard. What is the status of these organizations and committees? How are we going to open up the CGHS to the public? The Finance Minister has already suggested to stop the Plan support. Under these circumstances, how are we going to implement the schemes?

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking about the status of the Reports.

SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI: It is the constant endeavour of the Government to provide best facilities under the CGHS and the Central Government institutions. Empanelment of private hospitals/diagnostic centres is an additional facility provided by CGHS. This is a continuous process.

MR. SPEAKER: Mrs. Minister, look into the Reports.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: How would the Ministry further improve the system by bringing in public

with insurance covers? I expect the Minister to answer to this specific question.

Only 28 cities are covered. Now-a-days, a number of rural centres are coming up with hospitals and diagnostic centres. The Government has invited applications only in 2004. The Government is going to invite new applications. Hence, I would say that expansion will be for better because a number of beneficiaries and Government servants, particularly in Army and Border Security Force are in the rural areas and they do not come to the city. Is there any plan before the Government in this regard? How can all these things happen?

The treatment of diseases like HIV and AIDS is expensive. All these centres do not provide the treatment for these diseases. Would the Government consider giving treatment to those affected by HIV and AIDS so that their lives can be saved?

MR. SPEAKER: Too many subjects.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): With your permission, I would like to reply.

Hon. Member has mentioned about the Reports of Kaul and Fergusson Committees. I would like to say that we have received these reports. The CGHS is in a non-Plan budget. We improve the facilities throughout the year. There is a thinking that shortly we are going to close CGHS dispensaries or polyclinics. I would like to say that all the facilities provided in these dispensaries are going to continue. We are still trying to improve it further. We have literally about nine lakh card holders and approximately 33 lakh beneficiaries.

Today we have about 24 cities which come under the CGHS. The criterion for enlisting CGHS dispensary to a city in this. A city should have 2,000 card holders and at least 6,000 beneficiaries within a three kilometre area. That is one of the basic criteria.

We need more beneficiaries and pensioners into this Scheme for enlisting a city under the CGHS. Definitely, I would say that we are constantly improving this Scheme. I am sure that in the last two years not much complaints have come about the CGHS because we have improved the CGHS facilities a lot.

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to ask the supplementary question. The hon'ble Minister in his reply has stated that the Government has empanelled several private hospitals under CGHS. I hail from Rajasthan. There, only a few private hospitals and centres have been empanelled under CGHS where we can get medical facility. I request the hon'ble Minister to revise the CGHS list and to include some more private hospitals and centres under it so that more and more Government officials could avail this facility. It has been observed that patients are not getting proper treatment in CGHS and other hospitals and centres empanelled under it. An arrangement should be made to keep a check on them. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister about the action taken in this regard.

*[English]*

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, earlier we had a process of one-time empanelment of private hospitals, because the Government facility under CGHS was not enough. We were mainly vacating dispensaries and polyclinics. In 1994 we had the first empanelment and then we had it in the year 2000. In that one-time empanelment we called for the applications, scrutinized them and then went for the inspection and short-listed them according to the criteria that we had. But now we have opened out the empanelment. Any hospital could be empanelled and they could apply to the Government of India any time of the year. It is not that we are limiting any hospital. If one hospital fails to get empanelled this year it can apply any time next month or next year. We have the specific criteria like they should have 100 bedded hospital, they should have a 500 mA X-Ray facility. If they fulfil those criteria we will be happy to empanel private hospital in CGHS empanelled cities.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Sir, the CGHS beneficiaries are referred to private hospitals in Delhi for specialized treatment. Many of those hospitals were given land by the Government on the condition that they would treat the poor patients at cheaper rates. It is reported that some of the hospitals refused to treat the CGHS patients at lower rate. I would like know whether the Government will take action against such private hospitals and if needed the price of the land given free will be recovered from them.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, this issue has been time and again brought to the notice of the august House. In fact, the Urban Development Ministry is looking into this issue where land had been allotted to some private hospitals for building and in return of free treatment - in-patients and out-patients - of some percentage of poor patients. Some of these hospitals failed to do this. That has now been dealt with by the Urban Development Ministry. Still it is under process. We are having a discussion whether as a one-time measure they could give the amount for the land, as per today's rate, which could be insured for the poor patients. These are some of the things which we are considering but nothing has been finalized as of date.

Coming back to the CGHS, we have a fixed criterion of rates for private hospitals. We empanel hospitals. They apply to us and we scrutinize the applications. The Quality Council of India goes through the inspection of these hospitals and give us a short-listed group of hospitals. Supposing, hundred hospitals have applied, about 30 of them will be short-listed in the end. There we take the L-I rate given. These are the rates we take for private hospitals. Some of these hospitals, which the hon. Member has said, did not accept these rates. We have again sat with them and asked them to accept these rates. Again, Sir, it has not stopped there. The discussion is going on.

MR. SPEAKER: The point is, if they had been given land at the cheaper rates, why should not they treat poor patients at lower rates?

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Not all the hospitals had been given the land. Only some of the hospitals were given.

MR. SPEAKER: It should be looked into.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: We will definitely look into it, Sir.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to submit to the hon'ble Minister that CGHS centres have been opened for all the Central Government employees whether they belong to fourth class, middle level employees or the officers. As hon'ble Minister has stated in his reply, that 25-50 or 100 bedded

private nursing homes have also applied for empanelment under CGHS. Beside cities, the situation is very grim in rural areas. Expert doctors are not available there. Private hospitals are being empanelled under CGHS but will the hon'ble Minister speak in detail about the provisions likely to be made for patients suffering form fatal disease like cancer, heart failure or kidney failure.

*[English]*

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, as I have already answered, the CGHS beneficiaries are in 24 cities. So, we do not have a rural CGHS institution. I could give the list of these 24 cities to the hon. Member. We already have a criterion for empanelment of the private hospitals. For example, for a general Multi-Speciality Hospital, there should be a 100 bedded hospital and they should have an extra capacity of 500 bed MAN. These are some of the criteria. For Single Speciality Hospital also, I think it should be a minimum of 100 bedded hospital. These may be an ophthalmology or an ENT hospital. These are some of the criteria for empanelment other than CGHS. There is CSMA which is run in the areas which are not covered by the CGHS.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ram Kripal Yadav, just because you have kept quiet since morning.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I always keep quiet.

MR. SPEAKER: We all know it. Please ask your question.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Sir, not taking much time, I would ask a direct question. As has been mentioned in the list, CGHS hospitals are situated all over the country including my Parliamentary Constituency Patna. I am sorry to say that adequate faculties are not available there. Even the ordinary medicines are not available there. Government is directly controlling the CGHS hospitals. No arrangements have been made for the CGHS beneficiaries, neither they get any medicines nor any diagnostic facilities are available there. I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister whether any concrete steps would be taken to improve the condition of the CGHS hospitals so that patients could get proper treatment.

*[English]*

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, firstly in general definitely we have improved a lot. We have, now, initiated a new drug formulary where a lot of modern and high quality drugs have been approved. All these CGHS dispensaries in this country are having these quality drugs.  
... *(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Sir, I am asking about Patna. I myself had visited a CGHS hospital.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is being recorded.

...*(Interruptions)\***[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing? You have just got a certificate and lost it immediately.

*[English]*

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Coming to Patna, we will definitely look into the issues which the hon. Member has raised and definitely we will rectify if there are deficiencies.

*[Translation]*

#### Eradication of Filaria

+  
304. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU:  
SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA:

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

(a) whether the number of Filaria patients has been increasing in the country;

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

(c) whether there is no remedy for the disease in allopathic system of medicine;

(d) if so, the effective steps taken by the Government to eradicate Filaria including development of medicines for the purpose; and

(e) the amount spent and the present status of the programme being run for the eradication of Filaria in the country, State-wise?

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\*Not recorded.

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) and (b) Lymphatic filariasis is a chronic disease and has manifestations like lymphodema (elephantiasis) and hydrocele. Government of India has started house to house survey for enlisting of cases of Lymphodema and hydrocele prior to Annual Mass Drug Administration with single dose of DEC (Diethylcarbamazine citrate) tablets since the year 2004 in order to provide them services for prevention of attacks of acute lymphangitis (high fever, swelling and pain in affected part of the body) and acute lymphadenitis (swelling of lymph glands, pain and fever) and surgical operation for hydrocele.

In the year 2004, 202 districts in 20 endemic States were surveyed which yielded 361234 lymphoedema and 226807 hydrocele cases, while in the year 2005, 243 districts in 20 endemic States were surveyed which yielded 524416 lymphoedema and 308582 hydrocele cases.

The State-wise distribution of lymphoedema and hydrocele cases is given in the enclosed Annexure I.

(c) There is cure for persons having microfilariae (larvae of filaria worm) with drugs like DEC (Diethylcarbamazine citrate) and Albendazole. However, there is no cure for Lymphodema (swelling of affected parts), but the attacks of acute lymphangitis (high fever, swelling and pain in affected part of the body) and acute lymphadenitis (swelling of lymph glands, pain and fever) could be prevented by observing foot hygiene and exercise. Lymphatic filariasis patients with hydrocele can be cured by surgical operation.

(d) The Government of India has launched the following two pronged strategy for elimination of Lymphatic filariasis by the year 2015:

1. Annual Mass Drug Administration (MDA) of single dose of DEC (Diethylcarbamazine citrate) for 5 years or more to the eligible population (except pregnant women, children below 2 years of age and seriously ill persons) to interrupt transmission of the disease.
2. Home based management of lymphoedema cases and up-scaling of hydrocele operations in identified CHCs, District hospitals and medical colleges.

(e) The details of amount released to filaria endemic States for carrying out activities towards elimination of Lymphatic Filariasis since 2003-04 is enclosed at Annexure II. During the year 2004, 315 million population was administered single dose of DEC tablets in 202

districts of 20 States, while in the year 2005, 346.9 million population was administered single dose of DEC tablets in 229 districts of 19 States. The State-wise coverage during the year 2004 and 2005 are appended at Annexure III.

**Annexure I**

*State-wise details of Lymphodema & Hydrocele cases—2004 and 2005*

Sl. No.	State	2004			2005			Hydrocele surgery conducted
		Lymphoedema	Hydrocele	Total	Lymphoedema	Hydrocele	Total	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2250	191	2441	43766	908	44674	83
2.	Assam	28	17	45	341	144	485	
3.	Bihar	136216	119088	255304	136216	119088	255304	1682
4.	Chhattisgarh	674	150	824	6532	2861	9393	70
5.	Goa	51	1	52	212	1	213	
6.	Guajrat	895	204	1099	895	204	1099	
7.	Jharkhand	7128	2562	9690	43951	12639	56590	
8.	Karnataka	7674	1114	8788	15306	2770	18076	138
9.	Kerala	8399	507	8906	10840	1232	12072	2623
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4855	3646	8501	5929	4258	10187	245
11.	Maharashtra	35896	24421	60317	48177	37699	85876	1965
12.	Orissa	86247	31324	117571	51840	32850	84690	
13.	Tamil Nadu	25864	8794	34658	25313	16181	41494	
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1949	1173	3122	86465	41463	127928	3958
15.	West Bengal	41479	33418	74897	46943	36052	82995	
16.	Pondicherry	1257	139	1396	1296	117	1413	
17.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	76	49	125	81	37	118	
18.	Daman and Diu	68	6	74	63	27	90	69
19.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	70	3	73	78	30	108	
20.	Lakshadweep	158	0	158	172	21	193	
Total		361234	226807	588041	524416	308582	832998	10833

The hydrocele operations are being conducted in phased manner.

**Annexure II*****Funds Released for Elimination of Lymphatic Filariasis***

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Released during 2003-04 and 2004-05 MDA 2004	Released during 2005-06 MDA 2005	Released during 2006-07 MDA 2006
1.	Andhra Pradesh	180.00	272.06	272.06
2.	Assam	40.00	70.60	70.60
3.	Bihar	420.00	498.46	473.87
4.	Chhattisgarh	66.50	64.11	64.11
5.	Goa	19.50	14.97	15.96
6.	Gujarat	79.50	86.38	86.38
7.	Jharkhand	170.00	166.48	166.48
8.	Karnataka	94.50	86.38	86.38
9.	Kerala	128.00	162.94	162.94
10.	Madhya Pradesh	107.00	112.86	112.86
11.	Maharashtra	138.00	247.94	247.94
12.	Orissa	214.00	205.20	205.20
13.	Tamil Nadu	178.00	200.69	200.69
14.	Uttar Pradesh	185.00	607.20	607.20
15.	West Bengal	125.00	188.58	188.58
16.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9.00	8.35	8.35
17.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9.00	6.95	6.95
18.	Daman and Diu	9.00	6.95	6.95
19.	Lakshadweep	9.00	6.35	6.35
20.	Pondicherry	9.00	10.15	10.15
Total		2190.00	3023.60	3000.00

**Annexure III****MDA Coverage during 2004 and 2005**

Sl.No.	Stats/UTs	2004 (202 Districts)		2005 (229 Districts)	
		Targeted Population	% Coverage	Targeted Population	% Coverage
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48663989	84.78	49480091	88.55
2.	Assam	4919979	25.42	8929641	44.03
3.	Bihar	73076980	81.64	70806240	83.54
4.	Chhattisgarh	180503	84.17	13305647	79.04
5.	Goa	1369009	97.92	1339959	98.64
6.	Gujarat	12808947	45.47	17627487	85.08
7.	Jharkhand	17946848	43.17	20441795	74.30
8.	Karnataka	9484288	85.22	11223364	89.88
9.	Kerala	28111599	86.90	27262858	94.03
10.	Madhya Pradesh	10589390	73.74	14380100	83.78
11.	Maharashtra	15939528	78.68	24408849	90.44
12.	Orissa	23229225	90.11	23091960	90.71
13.	Tamil Nadu	28228184	95.18	MDA not undertaken	
14.	Uttar Pradesh	58171536	85.85	109177137	73.76
15.	West Bengal	45790000	39.58	41301907	60.59
16.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	338374	85.85	327241	91.32
17.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	190429	91.13	218542	98.26
18.	Daman and Diu	194123	94.96	153070	92.87
19.	Lakshadweep	60817	64.53	63424	84.60
20.	Pondicherry	926927	94.76	947001	96.63
	<b>Total</b>	<b>438053837</b>	<b>72.60</b>	<b>434486313</b>	<b>79.84</b>

*[Translation]*

SHRI HEMMAL MURMU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would start my supplementary with an unstarred question. In reply to unstarred question no. 2147, dt. 16.3.2005, the hon'ble Minister stated:

*[English]*

"There is an increase of micro filarial rate in Assam, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Daman and Diu while the other States show a decrease of micro filarial rate."

*[Translation]*

Sir, as per the enclosure furnished by the hon'ble Minister, the rate of microfilaria was 3.29 percent in West Bengal in the year 2002 which increased to 4.85 percent in 2003. Now the House should decide whether this statement of hon'ble Minister is not misleading the House. My supplementary question is as to what are the names of the districts of each state of the country particularly of Jharkhand, identified under Mass Drug Administration to provide home based management of lymphoedema cases and upscaling of medicines.

MR. SPEAKER: Have you asked both of your supplementaries?

SHRI HEMMAL MURMU: No sir, my second supplementary is.

MR. SPEAKER: All right, but please sit down now.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am grateful to you for your cooperation.

*[English]*

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, the details which the hon. Member has given, if he brings them to our notice, I am not aware of this, definitely we will rectify that and if there is a problem I would, through you, bring it to the notice of the august House.

MR. SPEAKER: You may send the particulars to the hon. Member.

*[Translation]*

SHRI HEMMAL MURMU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I again find that the number of such patients in Jharkhand was 43951 in 2004 which increased to 56590 in 2005. There is a rapid increase in the number of patients. My question is about the amount spent, State-wise out of the total amount allocated for eradication of Filariæ in rain fed and other areas of all the States of the country especially in Jharkhand during the last three years and the current year.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, can you give the particulars now?

*[Translation]*

Please send the details.

*[English]*

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, I would definitely give the particulars to him today after the House adjourns.

Sir, the funds released for Jharkhand during 2003-04 was about Rs. 170 lakh and funds released to Jharkhand during the year 2005-06 was about Rs. 166.48 lakh and funds released to Jharkhand during the year 2006-07 was about Rs. 166.48 lakh. We have been using this mostly for Mass Drug Administration. There are about 20 States endemic for Filariasis in this country. The WHO and the Government of India have got in association and said that in the next five years, from 2004, we will go for Mass Drug Administration of Diethylcarbamazine Citrate tablets. This tablet should be given as one dose to cover the entire spectrum of about 20 States which are endemic. Literally, this year we have covered about 243 districts all over the country including Jharkhand. This is a continuous process. This is to cut transmission of microfilariae through the mosquitoes. This is definitely a serious issue. We are taking all positive measures to prevent this and this is caused by the vector of mosquitoes. So, we are taking a lot of measures also for prevention of breeding of mosquitoes, including in Jharkhand.

*[Translation]*

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a dangerous disease like Filaria is spreading at an alarming



rate in some States including Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh. Is the Government contemplating to increase the amount of funds allocated for the prevention of this disease? Has it been observed that this disease spreads mostly in forest areas?

*[English]*

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, the hon. Member is right when he says that Filariasis is mostly found in the rural areas and mostly the poor people are affected by it. As and when the need arises we will definitely increase the amount of funds to be allocated to different States according to their absorption capacity and functioning. The number of cases which have increased, as was mentioned by the hon. Member, is due to our house to house surveillance. Due to this we have been able to find more number of cases. Before every Mass Drug Administration we have fixed MDA in some part of the year. This year it was in the month of November. Two weeks prior to that personnel go to every house in the endemic areas, in each district and do a survey as to who have been affected by Filariasis, Lymphodema, Hydrocele and things like that. We give these drugs later on. We are taking all measures. The National Health Policy states that by the year 2015 we will eliminate Filariasis and we are moving in that direction.

MR. SPEAKER: He mentioned about forest areas.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: All the endemic areas have been covered.

DR. BABU RAO MEDIYAM: Sir, for eradication of filariasis, there is a National Filaria Research and Training and it has got some Regional Centres also. I want to know from the Minister about the role of these Centres in eradicating filariasis in the Agency and other scheduled areas where it is endemic. I also want to know whether sufficient quantity of Diethylcarbamazine Citrate tablets are available in the country or not.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: As the hon. Member has said about Agency areas, I would like to say that in almost all the endemic States, we have units to deal with filariasis and these units are functioning. If you access them and sound them about the increase in cases, they would go in for a house to house survey. All these things come under capacity-building process. These filariasis units are there in almost all the endemic States and sufficient

DEC tablets are available in this country. We have supplied these DEC tablets to almost all the States.

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI RANJIT RANJAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as per the figures given by the hon'ble Minister, Bihar can be considered as the worst affected by Filaria. About 25-26 lakh people are in the grip of this disease. As per the data given by the hon'ble Minister for the year 2004-05, only 1683 patients have been operated upon. He has furnished the figures for the year 2004-05 but how many operations have been conducted during the year 2005-06 proper treatment for this disease is not given in Government hospitals. The tablets required for the treatment of this disease are easily available. In the case of hydrocele, operations are done but facilities for such operation are not available in Government hospitals. As the hon'ble Minister has stated, this disease spreads mostly in rural areas, hence poor people are mostly affected due to it. Government hospitals do not provide proper treatment, therefore, they have to go for the private hospitals. However, they do not have adequate money required for private treatment. What steps will be taken in this regard? My second question is. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: How the Minister will be able to provide such detailed information? You cannot get it right now.

SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN: How many patients have been operated upon in government hospitals during the year 2005-06? I would like to know this much detail only.

*[English]*

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: As a national figure in 2004, after we have done a house to house survey, we have identified 3,61,234 cases of lymphoedema - it is called elephantiasis - and about 2,26,807 cases of hydrocele. In 2005, we have identified, from 243 districts, 5,24,416 lymphoedema cases and 3,08,582 hydrocele cases caused due to filariasis. Under this programme, in the case of hydrocele, operations are being done by the State Government Hospitals. We have identified the patients and they are referred to the State Government Hospitals. These Hospitals are equipped to handle the operations of hydrocele patients.

Regarding Bihar, I do not have the figure with me today. I will get the figure and inform the hon. Member.

MR. SPEAKER: Naturally. How can you answer such questions immediately?

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: Sir, the coastal areas of Kerala, especially Cherthala of Alleppey District, are largely affected by filariasis for the last few decades or century. The Minister might remember that he visited that area when chikungunya attack was there. At that time, the Government had promised to strengthen the ICHR Institute based in Pondicherry. It was said that research and all that will be strengthened. Also, there is the National Laboratory for Communicable Diseases in Cherthala. You promised that that also would be strengthened. Now the problem is, there is fast breeding of mosquitoes which is called mutation and they have become capable of carriers of even yellow fever and diseases like that. Considering this, what steps will you take to strengthen medical assistance especially from the point of view of research in the areas which are now affected by chikungunya?

MR. SPEAKER: Chikungunya is not coming under this.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: Sir, it is a vector-borne disease.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it the same as Filaria?

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: It is again a vector-borne disease carried by mosquitoes.

MR. SPEAKER: But the Question is not based on mosquitoes.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: We have already initiated the process for upgrading the lab in that area to which the hon. Member referred to. There the Vector Institute was literally dismantled. We have now asked it to be modernized and expanded. We are again considering to restructure the Institute as well as to modernise the Virology Laboratory. For both these things the processes are being initiated.

#### **Fake Medicines**

\*305. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in an attempt to tackle the menace of fake life saving medicines, the WHO with their partners

have launched a massive campaign to combat the lethal counterfeit drugs industry as reported in the *Times of India* dated November 16, 2006;

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

(c) whether the sale of counterfeit medicines on the internet is growing in Asia and India is also a victim;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to take further action on the menace of fake medicines; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Statement**

Recognising the need for greater international cooperation in combating counterfeit medical products, the World Health Organisation (WHO) has initiated the process leading to the establishment of an organization called IMPACT (International Medical Products Anti-Counterfeiting Taskforce) for combating the spread of counterfeits.

The establishment of the Taskforce (IMPACT) was proposed by WHO and endorsed by 160 participants at an international conference in Rome in February, 2006, representing 57 national drug regulatory authorities, 7 international organizations, 12 international associations of patients, health professionals, pharmaceutical manufacturers and wholesalers. The Rome conference issued a set of principles and recommendations, enshrined in the 'Declaration of Rome', calling for WHO to lead the establishment of IMPACT and set the conceptual framework of IMPACT's work.

The IMPACT is a voluntary grouping of Governments, organizations, institutions, agencies and associations from developing and developed countries, aimed at sharing expertise, identifying problems, seeking solutions, coordinating activities and working towards the common goal of fighting counterfeit medical products. IMPACT aims at ensuring appropriate regional representation, including in particular from developing countries. The first General Meeting of IMPACT was held at Bonn, Germany, during 15th and 16th November, 2006.

In India, sale of medicine through internet is not permitted.

The Government of India and WHO are resolved to work jointly to combat the menace of counterfeit drugs. India has been associated with the IMPACT initiative from its inception. The Convener of IMPACT has recently held discussions with the Drugs Controller (India). The discussions were focused on developing a scheme for improving cooperation between importing and exporting countries to combat counterfeit drugs.

Further, this Ministry has already initiated the process of amending the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, to provide for stricter penalties, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Mashelkar Committee which was set up for comprehensive review of the drug regulatory system in the country including the extent of problem of spurious drugs and remedial measures to deal with this problem effectively. The major amendments proposed relate to enhancement of penalties prescribed under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, provision of special courts for speedy trial of drug related offences, compounding of offences, authorizing the police also to file prosecution for drug related offences and making all drug related offences cognizable and non-bailable. All this is expected to act as a strong deterrent for manufacturers of counterfeit drugs. Government of India has also launched a 5-year World Bank aided Capacity Building Project for Food Safety and Quality Control of Drugs with a total project cost of Rs. 354.25 crores. Extensive assistance is being provided to State Governments to augment their drug testing facility by way of equipments, manpower, training and civil works under the Project.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Sir, the menacing spectre of spurious drugs has already assumed a global dimension. The world body, at the behest of World Health Organisation, has established a set of norms and principles under the nomenclature "Rome Declaration".

In India, the pharma industry has been growing phenomenally at the rate of ten per cent. It has registered a boom. But the boom is juxtaposed with the bane also, because the counterfeit medicines have invaded the entire pharma industry and the medicine mafia is running the industry with impunity. Along with the menace of spurious drugs, the menace of expired drugs and kits have also assumed alarming proportion.

In the recent past, in West Bengal, expired Monozyme instant blood testing kits worth crores of rupees were unearthed. The State Government of West Bengal got befuddled as to how to ascertain the number of persons who have undergone blood transfusion and as to how many of them have been infected with HIV or Hepatitis 'B' virus.

In view of this menacing situation in the pharma industry despite the boom, may I ask the hon. Minister whether our regulatory mechanism is well equipped to deal with the tech-savvy medicine mafia?

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, the hon. Member is right when he says that Indian pharmaceutical industry is growing at a rapid pace. Every year in this sector we have ten per cent growth rate, which is very wide and huge compared to global volume. Seventy of Indian pharmaceuticals are US PDA approved, which shows the high quality of Indian pharmaceuticals. Approximately 400 to 500 units are approved by European agencies, Canadian agencies, etc. So, we are going through this process.

The hon. Member is also right in saying that there has not been adequate regulatory mechanism to counter the issues pertaining to this industry. After the UPA Government has taken over, we have taken a number of steps. We have had a series of complaints relating to spurious, adulterated and mis-branded drugs. These are three different entities. Spurious, adulterated and mis-branded drugs cannot be categorized under one category. You cannot call them counterfeit. These are different entities.

In this regard, we have already strengthened the Drugs and Cosmetics Act. Way back in 2003 we requested Dr. Mashelkar to give us some recommendations on how to strengthen our drug regulatory mechanism and he had given some recommendations. On one of the recommendations, we have already suggested amendment to the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, which relates to stricter penal and legal punishments, like levying a fine of Rs. 10 lakh, life imprisonment, etc. It has been submitted to the Cabinet and we will introduce it as soon as the Cabinet approves it. That is one part of it.

Secondly, we are also going through formation of a new National Drug Authority which has been pending for a very long time. Once this Authority is fully

conceptualized and put in place, it will go a long way in strengthening our mechanism. We do not have a holistic mechanism. Today, the system is that any State would give permission for licence of any product. So, we do not have a Central licensing pattern. For example, if the State of Uttar Pradesh does not permit any licence, the licence could be got in Bihar and sold back in Uttar Pradesh. So, there are a lot of systems within the regulatory mechanism. We are trying to synergize all these systems through the National Drug Authority, which we are going in a big way. The building has been built and will be inaugurated soon. We are also training our officers and drug inspectors as well as the officers in the drug testing laboratories. We are going on a World Bank funded project and literally about Rs. 350 crore or Rs. 360 crore have been put into place where all these food and drug laboratories of the Central and State Governments are being modernized and upgraded so that, first of all, we have a drug testing capacity and then improving the facilities of capacity building of our officers. We are also going through a lot of training process. So, we are definitely looking into this issue. As you said, our industry is growing and we are trying to support the industry.

MR. SPEAKER: We should not allow growth of fake industries.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: From the reply of the hon. Minister which has come to me, it is mentioned that still India is not permitting the sale of medicines through Internet. Our Information and Technology Minister is present here. In the age of Information Technology, we cannot prevent the incoming of Internet pharmacy for good.

Secondly, spurious medicines even routed through the medical practitioners as they are getting the privilege of being exempted from obtaining any licence for selling of medicine.

Thirdly, there is no authenticated data. I do not know whether the Ministry has any authenticated data or not in regard to the spurious drugs, counterfeit and expired drugs etc.

So, may I ask the hon. Minister whether he is going to ponder over conducting a national survey for spurious drugs in India?

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, as far as the first question raised by the hon. Member is concerned, he is

right that today we do not have a policy of Internet purchase of drugs in this country. But since we have grown through the Internet explosion in our IT explosion, definitely we will look into these issues and we will take appropriate action as and when required.

Now, I come to the second issue. Yes, we will definitely take the suggestion of the hon. Member. If required, we will go for a national survey. But there are different issues pertaining to these spurious drugs and the Government is going all out to tackle this spurious drugs issue. The main issue relates to the State Governments. The State Governments have their own regulatory bodies, Drug Controlling Authority and they have their own drug inspectors. We have to work in tandem. So, that is again a problem and we are trying to take care of this problem. We will definitely consider the suggestion of the hon. Member.

MR. SPEAKER: I think Half-an-Hour Discussion on this issue will be good.

SHRI TAPIR GAO: Sir, last time also during the Question Hour, the hon. Minister has mentioned one thing that the medicine testing laboratory in Guwahati will be updated. It is a well known fact that duplicate medicines in respect of life saving drugs are hugely sold in the North-Eastern States. How many such laboratories the hon. Minister is going to establish in the North-Eastern Region other than Guwahati?

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, I will get the information and give it to the hon. Member. But, as I said earlier, almost all the governmental drug testing laboratories whether at the State level or at the Central Government level are being upgraded and modernized. The latest equipment have been brought and capacity building process has been initiated. The personnel have also been trained under the World Bank schemes.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAJNARAYAN BUDHOLIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister the steps being taken by the Union Government to upgrade the drug testing facilities in States. How much amount has been released to Uttar Pradesh for this purpose till now? The Government has received an amount of Rs. 354.25 crore with the help of World Bank for the food safety and quality control.

MR. SPEAKER: This question is related to spurious medicines.

[English]

It has nothing to do with this Question.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: I have already mentioned that about Rs. 350-360 crore World Bank Funding is there for capacity building.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: This question is about the fake medicines.

[English]

Q.No. 306-Shri Uday Singh-not present.

Q. No. 307-Shri Brajesh Pathak.

[Translation]

#### Repatriation of Indians by Foreign Countries

\*307. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Saudi Arabia and some other countries have started sending back Indians working there by breaching the contract;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the country-wise number of Indians thus coming back;

(c) the reasons for such action by the said countries; and

(d) the action taken so far by the Government in this regard and the outcome thereof?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) to (d) Employment of emigrants overseas is governed by employment contracts signed between the

employers and the workers. Any breach of contract on the part of either of the parties is adjudicated in that country under the labour laws extant and for such cases data is not maintained. When instances of breach of contract by the employers are brought to the notice of the Government, the Indian Missions concerned take up the matter with the host Government to ensure the welfare of the workers in such cases. The Ministry is also pursuing signing of bilateral Memorandum of Understanding with the major labour receiving countries for protection and welfare of our workers.

[Translation]

SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble Minister in his reply has stated that the Indian workers are repatriated from Arabian and other countries because of breach of contract at local level. The Government takes action if such instances are brought to its notice. The hon'ble Minister has refused to give figures of such cases in his reply. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister about the action taken by the Government in such instances brought to its notice?

MR. SPEAKER: He has stated that the extant labour law of that country will decide such cases.

[English]

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Usually, the Governments never send back anybody if the workers do not violate the law or when the visa period being expired. In this connection, only in Oman this year, 1930 people have been repatriated because they over-stayed their visas. So, the authorities detained them. Then, we intervened. The Embassy intervened. The Ministry intervened. After that, they have been repatriated to India because they did not have a visa to stay there. Otherwise, generally, it is not being done.

[Translation]

SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, thousands of workers from my district Unnao go to Gulf countries in search of employment. Thousands of people belonging to dhobi community are working in Kuwait. They are subjected to inhuman cruelties and are physically tortured and then repatriated to India. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister about the action taken in the cases where the workers suffer physical torture.

*[English]*

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: There are complaints of ill-treatment meted out to the workers who go there. Real issues are involved in it. I am not denying the fact that there is enough suffering for the Indian workers today. Last year, more than a million people have gone. Out of this, 5,46,000 have gone as immigrants. The rest of them have gone on a visit visa. So, for the visit visa, people do not have employment contract also. They land in problem. In this background, we negotiate with the different State Governments there. Today, at 12.30 p.m., I have to sign an agreement with the UAE Government. The Labour Minister is already here. It is about the protection of workers, their salary, their living conditions and to avoid fraudulent method of recruitment by both sides. This negotiation is already going on with the other four countries in the Gulf. I hope that we can complete this agreement with all the Gulf countries. We can protect our workers. As it is, some problems are there. I agree with him.

SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU: The poor workers of India who work in the Gulf and other places send more than \$ 20 billion per year to the country. The FDI that comes to India is not even \$ 4 to 5 billion. The incentives that we provide always are to those who bring in the FDI and we are wooing them. What about the poor workers who send the higher number of remittances? India is the biggest in this regard. Therefore, I want to know one thing. Protection of workers is a part of the problem. Incentivising these people when they send money back is other thing. It is to help them to settle in the life when they come back from overseas' job. Is the Government planning to have some scheme for them?

MR. SPEAKER: This is related to repatriation.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Last year, the remittance was to the tune of \$ 24 billion. Out of that, about 45 per cent came from the Gulf. The largest amount comes from the Gulf, from the workers. That is a fact. About the incentive as such, before they are going, there is an insurance scheme. That scheme has already been introduced. Otherwise, the demand has come from the workers for a welfare fund scheme and also a kind of a monthly payment when they come back after their job overseas.

Certain proposals are there to formulate different kinds of schemes, but nothing has been done so far. But I agree with the hon. Member that even though there is

so much of remittance from them, there is not much of incentive that is given to them as it is being given to exporters. In the name of earning foreign exchange, exporters get so much of incentives. I have already taken up this matter with the Finance Minister to make some budgetary provision for creating a corpus for the welfare of these people.

MR. SPEAKER: Incentive for human export!

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: No, Sir.

SHRIMATI M.S.K. BHAVANI RAJENTHIRAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, from my backward constituency Ramanathapuram, many youths are daily going to Saudi Arabia and other countries to earn their livelihood. But if these countries send them back to India, it will create economic problems for them. I heard that the Union Government has appointed a Commission to look into their problems. So, will the Union Government involve that Commission in this matter so that it will help the Indians going abroad?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, there is no commission to look into these kinds of matters, but a study is being made. The problem is, many people go there without a proper visa. If they go on a visit visa, they have to come back. We have received many complaints that some fraudulent recruiting agents are indulging in malpractices and they are cheating the people by offering them employment with good salaries and everything. So, when people go there on such offer, this problem of deportation comes. That is why, we are regulating it to the maximum extent possible so as to avoid this kind of cheating.

SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister said that a lot of persons are going to Saudi Arabia without proper visas. I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to what is being done by the Central Government to keep a check on the illegal recruiting agencies which are literally exporting humans illegally to Gulf countries.

MR. SPEAKER: I think that is a very good question.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, there is only one route to go and that is with proper documentation. The demand letter, power of attorney and specimen contract agreement are the only three documents which have to be produced before the Immigration Office. More than five lakh people have gone with proper documents. In addition, on

suspension of immigration clearance, more than four lakh people have obtained visit visas and they have landed there. These people have been offered employment there by the so-called recruiting agencies which are functioning even without proper registration and the poor village people are cheated by them.

MR. SPEAKER: She is asking as to what action you are taking against such agents.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I have already taken action against those people. Whenever complaints come, I adopt two methods. One is, prosecution has to be done under the Immigration Act and it has to be done by State Governments. So, I write to Chief Ministers and I have already referred many specific cases to them. The other action is, issuing of Show Cause Notice, suspension and cancellation of their licences. We have already suspended 29 of them, cancelled licences of 18 such agencies and 79 complaints are pending and inquiry is going on. We will take action on those complaints also. This process is going on. Definitely we will proceed against these people.

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, actually this is the question I wanted to ask the hon. Minister. This is a very serious matter and there is no need of any elaboration. From Kerala itself, a lot of people have been cheated by these fake agencies. So, I would like to know whether the Government will take stringent action against these fake agencies. Then, what steps are being taken by the Government against them?

MR. SPEAKER: He has already said that.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Two actions are to be taken. Such recruitment agencies have to be prosecuted. Their licences will be cancelled and then criminal action will follow as per the law. Definitely we will proceed against such people.

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wanted to ask the same question which the hon. Member has just asked.

MR. SPEAKER: Then you are satisfied with the answer!

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Not only that. I would like to appreciate the Minister very much for entering into agreement now, even though it is late because Belgium and other European countries have already entered into

such agreements. In Gulf countries it is very late. If it is through, we are very happy. I appreciate that.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you need not reply; you have got an appreciation.

The Question Hour is over. Now, we come to Papers to be Laid on the Table.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

### Spreading Awareness of HIV/AIDS in Rural Areas

\*306 SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether only 36% of rural women are aware of HIV/AIDS as per a survey conducted by UNICEF as reported in the *Statesman* dated September 12, 2006;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to spread awareness regarding HIV/AIDS programme in the rural areas of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the rural people have also started becoming victims of HIV/AIDS;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the strategies formulated to check spread of HIV/AIDS particularly in the rural areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (g) For obtaining information regarding schooling, educational attainment of children particularly girls, sanitation, hygiene, water supply, child protection and HIV/AIDS, UNICEF provided financial assistance to the National Sample Survey Organization to undertake a household survey in 43 districts spread over 14 States in the country. The survey was carried out during March - May, 2005, but the reports are yet to be finalized. However, preliminary reports do suggest that only 36.7

per cent of the women in the age group of 15-49 years have heard of HIV/AIDS.

In 2006, a behavioural surveillance Survey (BSS) was undertaken by NACO covering about one lakh respondents throughout the country. Based on this survey, awareness of HIV/AIDS among women in rural areas is estimated to be 74.7 per cent. The reliability of the BSS is much higher as the survey is focused on HIV and related issues as compared to the UNICEF funded survey that covered a large number of the development issues, with only a few questions related to HIV.

Trends as ascertained from sentinel surveillance studies clearly show that there has been a gradual increase in the HIV infection among rural population with current estimation showing 58.7 per cent of the 52 lakh infected with HIV/AIDS in rural areas as compared to 29.2 percent in 2002. As 86% of the transmission is through the sexual route, the main reason for the spread of this infection into rural areas is due to unprotected sexual behaviour of migrant workers and truckers transmitting this infection from high prevalent areas and high risk population to low prevalence areas and low risk groups.

In order to check the spread of HIV/AIDS, the Government of India is implementing the National AIDS Control Programme as a 100% centrally sponsored scheme. The strategy is based primarily on preventing new infections by focused interventions among high risk groups such as commercial sex workers, injectable drug users, Men having sex with men, Truckers, Migrant Labours etc., and also providing care support and treatment to the HIV infected persons. In view of the increase of HIV infection in rural areas, there is much greater focus to increasing awareness on HIV/AIDS among rural populations through mass media channels, namely, TV and radio, as well as, through inter-personal communication by involving self-help groups, Anganwadi workers, the Directorate of Field Publicity and Song and Drama Division, Nehru Yuvak Kendra of the Ministry of Youth Affairs, etc.

#### **Coal supply to Power Plants**

\*308. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of coal being supplied to power plants is fixed;

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

(c) whether there is any difference in price of coking coal and the coal being supplied to steel companies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) and (b) As informed by Coal India Ltd., coal is supplied to power plants at fixed notified prices.

(c) and (d) Steel companies take supplies of coking coal both in raw and in washed form. The price of raw coking coal and washed coking coal are different.

Raw coking coal is supplied to the steel companies at fixed notified price. Washed coking coal is supplied to the steel companies at the price finalized through negotiation between the steel companies and the coal companies.

#### **Applications Received by CIC**

\*309. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received by the Central Information Commission under the Right to Information (RTI) Act since its inception;

(b) the number of applications disposed of so far;

(c) the number of cases in which penalties have been imposed;

(d) the number of officers penalised and the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government proposes to review the provisions of the RTI Act; and

(f) 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) The Central Information Commission received 4404 appeals and complaints upto 4/12/2006 of which 2646 have been disposed of.



(c) and (d) The Commission has imposed penalties on 10 officers in 8 cases for not acting in accordance with the provisions of the Right to Information Act, 2005.

(e) There is no proposal for an immediate review of the Act by the Government.

(f) Does not arise.

#### **NHDP Phase-IV**

\*310. SHRI D.P. SAROJ: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the length of roads undertaken under Phase-IV for development of National Highways in the country, State-wise;

(b) the total amount allocated under Phase-IV, State-wise; and

(c) the time schedule fixed for the completion of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (c) National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phase-IV is at initial stage of planning wherein two laning with paved shoulder of about 20,000 km of National Highways is envisaged with an estimated cost of Rs. 27,800 crore. NHDP Phase-IV is targeted to be completed by December, 2015. It is too early to give the State-wise details for NHDP Phase-IV.

#### **Co-ordinated Transport Policy**

\*311. SHRI E. PONNUSWAMY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to set up a Committee to study and evolve a co-ordinated transport policy for multi-model transport of goods and services;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (c) At

present, there is no proposal to set up such a Committee. The Multimodal Transportation of Goods (MMTG) Act, 1993 governs the activities of the Multimodal Transport Operators (MTOs).

#### **MTNL Broadband Service**

\*312. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the broadband scheme offered by the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) has drawn poor response as compared to similar schemes offered by other service providers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has analysed the problems faced by the subscribers of the broadband service offered by the MTNL;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the remedial action taken by the MTNL to improve the service?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN): (a) No, Sir. The broadband scheme offered by MTNL is very popular and has drawn better response as compared to similar schemes offered by other service providers as depicted by their broadband subscriber base (details are given in the enclosed statement). The scheme was announced in January, 2005 and as on 30.11.2006, 3.75 lakhs broadband connections are already working. MTNL is adding nearly 1000 customers per day on its broadband network. Seeing the growing demand, MTNL is procuring another 8 lakh lines of broadband equipments in the current year 2006-07. All private operators combined together all over India have a subscriber base of 7.10 lakhs approximately.

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

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The problems faced by subscribers are generally due to subscriber personal computer, landline problems, Customer Premises Equipment (CPE) configuration problems, password problems etc.

(e) MTNL is continuously taking measures to improve the services:

- (i) A round the clock helpdesk is maintained to provide online assistance to resolve configuration problems and facilitate rectification of other types of faults.

(ii) Based on the traffic, the servers and international bandwidth are augmented from time to time.

(iii) For speed related problems, a website for testing speed has been made available to the customers.

(iv) User guide to customers is provided on Internet, which includes various trouble shooting tips.

**Statement**

*Broadband Internet Subscriber Base*

Sl.No.	ISP	30.10.2005	31.12.2005	31.3.2006	31.10.2006
1.	MTNL	103575	144983	211935	344245
2.	Bharti Televentures Ltd.	171235	126217	195233	260719
3.	BG Broadband India Pvt. Ltd. (You Telecom India Pvt. Ltd.)	93182	96878	101408	108914
4.	VSNL	51341	55384	95831	136136
5.	Hathway Cable & Datacom Pvt. Ltd.	30499	34872	40790	71507
6.	Sify Ltd.	25781	34856	40443	46068
7.	HFCL Infotel Ltd.	9031	11724	15715	24140
8.	Reliance Communications Infrastructure Ltd.	2049	6171	10463	21130
9.	Asianet Satellite Communications	5266	5391	6688	18404
10.	Icenet.net Ltd #	4216	4285	4963	5539
11.	Hughes Escorts Communications Ltd.	4063	4304	4676	5636
12.	Tata Teleservices (Maharashtra) Ltd.	1574	1837	2801	4944
13.	In2cable (India) Ltd.	995	1607	1967	2251
14.	Broadband Pacenet (India) Pvt. Ltd.	—	—	1279	1901
15.	Data Infosys Limited	—	—	—	877
16.	Hathway Bhavani Cable & Datacom Pvt. Ltd.	—	—	820	977
17.	Shyam Internet Services Ltd.	—	—	487	718
18.	HCL Infinet Ltd.	—	—	335	393
19.	Sab Infotech Ltd.	—	—	—	44

**Accreditation Mechanism for Hospitals**

\*313. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:  
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

(a) whether medical outsourcing and health tourism provided an opportunity for the development of health sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any plan for accreditation mechanism for hospitals and laboratories to develop standards that meets requirements of international customers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Medical outsourcing and health tourism definitely provide an opportunity for the development of health sector, specially the health establishments in the private sector as inflow of money to such hospitals or other clinical establishments would help them in creating better infrastructure. Expansion of infrastructure also creates additional job opportunities in the health sector and also acts as an incentive to improve capacity and infrastructure for attracting more business.

(c) and (d) The role of Government presently confined to overall policy decisions and development of minimum standards for health care facilities. In so far as accreditation per se is concerned, it is the policy of the Government that it should be voluntary. Different agencies are working in this area. The Accreditation standards manual for hospitals has been prepared by Task Force on Accreditation of Hospitals framed through joint efforts of Confederation of Indian Industry, Indian Health Care Federation and Academy of Hospitals Administration. The National Accreditation Board for Hospitals and Healthcare Providers, a constituent Board of Quality Council of India has come up for uniform standard for the hospitals throughout the country. It has reportedly adopted its standards and accreditation process in line with worldwide accreditation practices. Other organizations like Indian Confederation for Healthcare Accreditation and ICRA are also involved in accreditation of health institutions.

**Health Hazards in and around Coal Mines**

\*314. SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether families living in and around coal mines in the country are facing health hazards;

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

(c) the diseases which are prevalent in and around the coal mines particularly, Jharia;

(d) the agencies deployed to treat the affected families and workers of these coal mines;

(e) the budget allocated for the purpose; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to check malnutrition among children in the mining areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Persons working in and around coal mines are exposed to occupational health hazards like airborne dust, gas, noise etc. In addition, exposure to excessive heat is also an important health hazard in summer season. The prevalence of diseases in coal mines including Jharia Coal Mines is due to non-conductive working environment (high levels of dust, heat, noise and humidity) and awkward body posture during loading operation etc. Mining activities causes deterioration in quality of environment which also affects the health of people living around the coal mines areas.

(c) Persons associated with coal mining activities are mainly exposed to coal dust hazard. Diseases prevalent in families living in coal mines are:-

- Coal Workers Pneumoconiosis;
- Noise induced hearing loss;
- Various respiratory ailments;
- Musculoskeletal Disorders;
- Backache; and
- Anaemia.

Diseases prevalent in families living around coal mines are:-

- Respiratory;
- Skin; and
- Eye diseases.

guarantee for 100 days, public distribution system for cheaper food grain and micronutrient supplementation programme.

#### **Increasing Beds in Government Hospitals**

\*315. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY:  
SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA:

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

(a) the total number of beds available in different Government Hospitals in the National Capital Territory of Delhi;

(b) whether large number of patients can not get the treatment due to paucity of beds;

(c) if so, whether the Government is considering to increase the number of beds in all the Government Hospitals in Delhi; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) As per information available in Health Information of India, 2005, there are a total number of 105 Government Hospitals with a total bed strength of 20,368 in the NCT of Delhi.

In so far as Central Government run hospitals in Delhi are concerned, the number of beds available are given below:-

(i) All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi	1656
(ii) Safdarjung Hospital	1531
(iii) Dr. R.M.L. Hospital	1000
(iv) LHMC & Associated Hospitals in Delhi	1247

At present, there is no proposal for any substantial increase in availability of beds in Central Government Hospitals in Delhi. However, as a matter of policy, these hospitals do not refuse admission to any patient.

Health being a State subject, primarily it is for the Government of NCT of Delhi to set up new hospitals for the increasing population of Delhi keeping in view their available resources.

(d) Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiary companies provide medical care to its employees in the hospitals/dispensaries run by them. Hospitals managed by State/Central Government and industrial hospitals take care of health of the local population residing in and around coal mines. Besides, under community development programme, free health camps are organized for the underprivileged section of the population residing in and around the coal mines. Coal India has an ongoing project, Environmental and Social Mitigation Project, under which resettlement sites are being provided with basic amenities, such as access roads, schools, health clinics, water supply and electricity (street lights), drain ponds, etc.

(e) CIL has provided adequate budget to provide medical facilities to its employees. Revenue expenditure in CIL for the last six years is as under:

Year	Revenue Expenditure (Rs. In lakhs)
2000-01	6994.8
2001-02	8372.86
2002-03	9266.62
2003-04	10138.55
2004-05	14938.00
2005-06	14182.00

(f) Malnutrition is a multifaceted problem, the determinants of which vary from food insecurity, female illiteracy, poor access to health care, safe drinking water, sanitation and poor purchasing power. In order to check the mal-nutrition, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India have undertaken following steps to restore the health nutrition status:

- In Jharia mines area of Dhanbad District, 144 anganwadi centres have been sanctioned by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India.
- Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) provides mid-day meal programme, employment

[Translation]

**Mobile Services of BSNL/MTNL**

\*316. SHRI CHANDRA KANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mobile services of the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) and the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) are facing stiff competition from the private service providers;

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

(c) the efforts being made by the Government to clear the waiting list for the pre-paid/post-paid mobile

services of BSNL in the country, particularly Aurangabad district in Maharashtra; and

(d) the number of BSNL towers likely to be set up in the coming year, State-wise and location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The mobile services of MTNL and BSNL are facing stiff competition from the private service providers. Although, MTNL and BSNL commenced their mobile services in 2001 and 2002 respectively which is much later than private operators, who started their services in 1995. They have shown overall growth and in the process given a tough fight to the private operators.

Market share of BSNL and MTNL in mobile service as on 30.9.2006:

**BSNL**

No. of mobile phone of		Percentage share of BSNL
BSNL	Private operator	
23695841	86184669	21.57%

**MTNL**

No. of mobile phone of		Percentage share of MTNL
MTNL	Private operator	
2370610	17203882	12.11%

MTNL and BSNL have taken number of measures to improve mobile services in their respective service area as per details below:

**A. MTNL:**

- (i) GSM Mobile Network is continuously being expanded. MTNL has added nearly 10 lacs mobile connections in Delhi/Mumbai in 2005-06 and 3.85 lacs mobile connections up to October, 2006 in Delhi/Mumbai.
- (ii) Add latest technology i.e. 3G in the Mobile sector.
- (iii) Commissioning of the convergent billing solution which is meant to enhance customer satisfaction in respect of bills of various services, billing dispute resolution and customer care.

- (iv) Providing Value Added Services for Mobile subscribers including Multimedia Messaging Service (MMS), General Packet Radio Service (GPRS) inline with the emerging trends.
- (v) Taking care of its customers by opening Sanchar Haat, Customer Service Centres and introducing various methods for bill payment etc.
- (vi) Reviewing its tariff for various products and various services so far as to make them customer friendly, competitive and to suit all segments of the society.
- (vii) Optimizing its mobile network to reduce congestion and improve coverage and capacity.
- (viii) Providing in-building solutions like boosters, additional BTS to improve coverage/capacity of mobile network.

**B. BSNL:**

- (i) It has made a very ambitious plan for expansion of its mobile network. BSNL has already initiated the procurement process to augment its country-wide network capacity by 63.5 million lines progressively in the coming three financial years.
- (ii) Aggressively marketing its services and products through wide network of franchises, retailers, STD PCOs etc. A comprehensive Sales and Distribution policy has been made to create a proactive selling network.
- (iii) Engaging top ranking Advertising agencies for promoting its brands in the market.

(c) BSNL SIM cards for post-paid and pre-paid mobile services are available in almost all parts of the country. Efforts are being made to clear the waiting list in the remaining parts, wherever they exist, by increasing the capacity of mobile network enclosed in Statement-I. There is no waiting list for pre-paid and post-paid mobile services in Aurangabad district in Maharashtra.

(d) The number of BSNL towers likely to be set up in the coming year (2007-08) State-wise is given in the enclosed statement-II. The location of these towers, being dependent on RF survey and other planning parameters, is planned to be finalized at the time of actual deployment.

**Statement I***Status of Waiting List Circle-wise as on 31st October, 2006*

Sl. No.	Circle	Pre-paid	Post-paid	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
2.	Assam	0	0	0
3.	Bihar	0	0	0
4.	Jharkhand	0	0	0
5.	North East-I	5521	2553	8074
6.	North East-II	14341	4672	19013
7.	Orissa	0	0	0
8.	West Bengal	0	0	0
9.	Calcutta Telephones	0	0	0
10.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0
11.	Karnataka	0	0	0
12.	Kerala	0	0	0
13.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0
14.	Chennai Telephones	0	0	0
15.	Haryana	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
18.	Punjab	0	0	0
19.	Rajasthan	0	0	0
20.	Uttar Pradesh (E)	0	0	0
21.	Uttar Pradesh (W)	0	0	0
22.	Uttaranchal	0	0	0
23.	Maharashtra	54370	0	54370
24.	Gujarat	0	0	0
25.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0
26.	Chhattisgarh	37089	0	37089
Total		1,11,321	7225	1,18,546

**Statement II**

*Number of Towers of BSNL Proposed to be installed during financial year (2007-08)*

Sl.No.	Name of Circle	No. of Towers proposed to be installed during 2007-08
1	2	3
<b>East Zone</b>		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	50
2.	Assam	700
3.	Bihar	1,100
4.	Jharkhand	700
5.	North East-I	200
6.	North East-II	200
7.	Orissa	850
8.	Kolkata	800
9.	West Bengal	900
Total		5,500

1	2	3
<b>South Zone</b>		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,500
2.	Karnataka	1,500
3.	Kerala	1,600
4.	Tamil Nadu	1,700
5.	Chennai	700
Total		7,000
<b>North Zone</b>		
1.	Haryana	400
2.	Himachal Pradesh	230
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	300
4.	Punjab	520
5.	Rajasthan	1,250
6.	Uttar Pradesh (E)	1,300
7.	Uttar Pradesh (W)	700
8.	Uttaranchal	300
Total		5,000

1	2	3
<b>West Zohe</b>		
1.	Maharashtra	2,500
2.	Gujarat	1,500
3.	Madhya Pradesh	1,300
4.	Chhattisgarh	700
<b>Total</b>		<b>6,000</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>23,500</b>

**Delay in Delivery of Money Orders**

\*317. SHRI TUKARAM GANPATARAO RENGE PATIL:  
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has investigated the complaints regarding delay in delivery of money orders;

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

(c) the number of persons found guilty for this; and

(d) the action taken against the erring persons during the last three years, circle-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN): (a) Yes, Sir. All complaints regarding delay in delivery of money orders are looked into by the Department at all levels. While specific instances are resolved individually, system defects that come to notice are rectified to avoid recurrence of such instances. An enquiry is initiated on receipt of a complaint regarding delay in payment of a money order and if no confirmation about its payment is received, a duplicate money order is issued and payment effected immediately. Enquiries have revealed that the reasons for delayed delivery include cancellation/late running of trains/airlines/buses, incomplete and wrong addresses on the money orders, non-use of Postal Index Number (PIN) Code, growth of unplanned colonies in some areas, heavy seasonal workload during wage period and festival time, non-availability of addressees, change in address without intimation to the concerned Postmaster etc. If the delay in payment is seen to have occurred due to improper conduct of an employee, action under departmental rules is taken against the employee at fault. Investigation and settlement of complaints is an ongoing process. There is a continuous review and monitoring of the money order service to improve its efficiency for timely payment.

(b) The State-wise details of instances of delay in delivery of money orders is given in Table below: -

Name of State	Delay Cases of Money Orders in 2003-04	Delay Cases of Money Orders in 2004-05	Delay Cases of Money Orders in 2005-06
1	2	3	4
Assam	2437	2731	2899
Andhra Pradesh	1590	3948	2911
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
Bihar	2365	2628	2042
Chhattisgarh	6409	4319	2464
Delhi	36934	58479	38449
Goa	1576	1298	990
Gujarat	2027	4527	5816



1	2	3	4
Haryana	1619	4220	8017
Himachal Pradesh	1686	2435	3261
Jammu and Kashmir	1382	1619	1393
Jharkhand	2112	3772	4080
Karnataka	1966	3936	4801
Kerala	3301	6162	4631
Madhya Pradesh	752	1856	3379
Maharashtra	53377	49114	28410
Manipur	0	0	0
Meghalaya	57	205	586
Mizoram	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	5
Orissa	1746	4715	2728
Pondicherry	0	0	0
Punjab	3319	5469	4916
Rajasthan	2014	3492	3683
Sikkim	165	152	23
Tamil Nadu	2814	8412	14398
Tripura	740	850	1432
Uttar Pradesh	8212	22927	23167
Uttaranchal	2980	5441	4854
West Bengal	16236	13777	4012
<b>Total</b>	<b>157816</b>	<b>217434</b>	<b>173347</b>

(c) The number of persons found guilty for this during the last three years is 203.

(d) The action taken against erring persons during the last three years, circle-wise is given in Table below:

Name of Circle	No. of Persons found guilty	Action Taken Against the Erring Perons during the last three years
Assam	1	The official has been proceeded against under departmental rules and punishment meted out to him.
Andhra Pradesh	7	All the officials have been proceeded against under departmental rules and punishment meted out to them.
Bihar	29	All the officials have been proceeded against under departmental rules and punishment meted out to them.
Chhattisgarh	0	Does not arise.
Delhi	4	All the officials have been proceeded against under departmental rules and punishment meted out to them.
Gujarat	1	The official has been proceeded against under departmental rules and punishment meted out to him.
Haryana	0	Does not arise.
Himachal Pradesh	1	The official has been proceeded against under departmental rules and punishment meted out to him.
Jammu and Kashmir	0	Does not arise.
Jharkhand	4	All the officials have been proceeded against under departmental rules and punishment meted out to them.
Karnataka	72	All the officials have been proceeded against under departmental rules and punishment meted out to them.
Kerala	31	All the officials have been proceeded against under departmental rules and punishment meted out to them.
Madhya Pradesh	6	All the officials have been proceeded against under departmental rules and punishment meted out to them.
Maharashtra	0	Does not arise.
North East	0	Does not arise.
Orissa	2	All the officials have been proceeded against under departmental rules and punishment meted out to them.
Punjab	0	Does not arise.
Rajasthan	6	All the officials have been proceeded against under departmental rules and punishment meted out to them.
Tamil Nadu	12	All the officials have been proceeded against under departmental rules and punishment meted out to them.
Uttar Pradesh	21	All the officials have been proceeded against under departmental rules and punishment meted out to them.
Uttaranchal	6	All the officials have been proceeded against under departmental rules and punishment meted out to them.
West Bengal	0	Does not arise.
<b>Total</b>	<b>203</b>	

*[English]***Software Technology Parks**

\*318. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) plans to set up more centres in tier-II and tier-III cities and to create more incubation centres;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the locations likely to be selected for setting up more centres particularly in Maharashtra;

(d) the criteria likely to be adopted for the selection of cities; and

(e) the investments to be made for setting up these centres ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN): (a) and (b) Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) has already set up 47 centres, out of which 40 centres are in tier-II and tier-III cities. STPI is setting up new centres with incubation facility in tier-II and tier-III cities at Shillong (Meghalaya), Haldia (West Bengal), Berhampur (Orissa), Kakinada (Andhra Pradesh), Patna (Bihar), Gurgaon (Haryana), Bhopal & Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh), Salem & Tirunelveli (Tamilnadu) and Goa.

(c) Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) has already established 6 STPI centres in Maharashtra i.e Navi Mumbai, Pune, Nagpur, Aurangabad, Nashik and Kolhapur. There is at present, no proposal for setting up of new centres in Maharashtra.

(d) and (e) As per current policy for setting up of new STPI centres, the State Government would provide 3 acres of land, 10,000 sq.ft of built up space and grant-in-aid of Rs. 1 Crore to STPI to partially defray the total project cost. A feasibility study has to be conducted by STPI jointly with the State Government to evaluate the export potential and the commercial viability of the proposal.

*[Translation]***Black Marketing of Coal**

\*319. SHRI M. ANJAN KUMAR YADAV:  
SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain coal companies are selling coal mines from the coal blocks allocated to them to other parties in violation of the agreement entered into for its use;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the provisions for utilisation of coal extracted from the coal blocks allocated to them in addition to the requirement for captive use;

(d) whether certain companies have acquired coal blocks allegedly through unfair means and are selling coal in black market instead of using the coal for captive use; and

(e) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against such companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) and (b) In so far as blocks allotted to private companies for captive use are concerned, the only incident of illegal mining of coal in violation of the condition of captive use of coal in their end-use plant, that has come to the notice of the Central Government, was in respect of M/s Central Colliery Company Ltd., where they had sold coal mined from the Takli-Jena-Bellora (South) coal block allocated for captive mining of coal for use in their proposed power plant. The lease granted by the Government of Maharashtra in favour of them in respect of the said block has been declared void by the Revisional Authority constituted by the Central Government in exercise of its power of revision under the Mines & Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957.

(c) The annual production capacity of a coal mine depends mainly on the geology of the reserve and geography of the surface. At the time of allocation of coal blocks, requirement of the allocatee is matched with the quantity of coal 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.

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.

(d) No Sir.

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

*[English]*

#### **Provision of Second-Line Drugs for HIV/AIDS**

\*320. ADV. SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide the necessary second-line regimen drugs like the high priced Abacavir and Didanosine for treatment of HIV/AIDS in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the strategy likely to be chalked out in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) At present, the Government is not considering provision of free second-line drugs for treatment of HIV/AIDS.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Generation of Electricity from Nuclear Power**

\*321. SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the percentage of electricity generated from nuclear power in the country is much lower than that of developed countries like US, Japan, Germany, etc.;

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

(c) the efforts made by the Government to augment generation of electricity from nuclear plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The current nuclear power capacity in India is 3900 MWe and is about 3% of the total installed capacity in India. The percentage of electricity generated through nuclear power in the US, Japan and Germany is 19%, 29% and 31% respectively as compared to about 3% in India. The share in India is low on account of low capacity base.

Unlike other developed countries that have the benefit of shared technology development, our programme had to be self-reliant and therefore it took time to develop comprehensive capability in this frontier technology with restrictive trade barriers.

(c) The existing nuclear power capacity will increase to 7280 MWe by the end of XI Plan period on completion of the projects under construction progressively. More reactors are also planned in the XI Plan and beyond to increase the nuclear power capacity.

#### **Role of MPs in Centrally Sponsored Development Schemes**

2925. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the role of Members of Parliament in the Centrally sponsored development schemes to be implemented in the States;

(b) the number of schemes in operation for the development of the States;

(c) whether the State Government of Punjab has sought the recommendations and suggestions of certain MPs in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the action proposed to be taken against the persons found guilty in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) There are a number of Centrally Sponsored Development Schemes in operation in the States/UTs which are administered by various Ministries

of the Central Government. Under these Schemes, funds are either directly given to the State/UT Government or to the District Authorities. The role of Members of Parliament in these Schemes also varies. For example (1) in case of Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS), which is administered by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, MPs are required to recommend eligible works of development nature for implementation by the District Authorities. They are also involved in the monitoring and inspection of the works under the Scheme. (2) As regards Schemes of Ministry of Rural Development, the Members of Parliament are involved in approval of the Action Plan of the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs)/Zilla Parishads (ZPs). Also, the Members of Parliament (Lok Sabha) have been nominated as Chairman/Co-Chairman of the District Level, Vigilance and Monitoring Committees.

(b) As per the information available with the Planning Commission, the total number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes in operation during 2006-07 is 155.

(c) and (d) As per the information provided by the State Government of Punjab, the recommendations and suggestions of MPs are not sought specifically for Centrally Sponsored Schemes in operation in that State. However, they have three kinds of roles as mentioned below:

- I. MPLAD Scheme is cent percent Centrally sponsored scheme and entire money is released on the recommendations of MPs themselves.
- II. Ministry of Rural Development has re-constituted District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees with Lok Sabha MP as chairman for Rural Development Programmes in all districts of Punjab.
- III. There are some other Centrally sponsored schemes like Swaran Jayanti Gram Swa Rozgar Yojana, Integrated Wasteland Development Programme, Indira Awas Yojana, Sampooran Grameen Rozgar Yojana, National Old Age Pension and Nutrition in respect of which the funds are released by the State Government through the District Planning & Development Boards (DP&DBs). All Members of Parliament are ex-officio members of these Boards. The District Boards not only sanction funds for various schemes but they also monitor the utilization and implementation of the schemes.

(e) Does not arise.

*[Translation]*

#### **Increase in Telephonic Capacity**

2926. SHRI V.K. THUMMAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had undertaken any work to increase the telephonic capacity along with modern communication facilities in Amreli district of Gujarat during the last year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the achievement made as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Yes, Sir. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has undertaken many works to increase the telephonic capacity along with modern communication facilities in Amreli district of Gujarat during the last year.

(b) Trunk Automatic Exchange (TAX) exchange at Amerli has been expanded by 1000 lines from 8000 to 9000 lines during 2005-06. Broadband equipment was commissioned in Amreli city with capacity of 80 Broadband ports and 54 Broadband connections had been provided up to 31.03.2006. The Broadband capacity has been expanded during 2006-07 by 192 ports and at present 136 Broadband connections are working.

*[English]*

#### **Unemployment among Graduates/ Post-Graduates of Pharmacy**

2928. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the unemployment problem among the Graduates/Post-Graduates, etc. in the field of Pharmacy;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to evolve a policy to ensure that these qualified persons are gainfully employed;

(c) whether it is proposed to conduct training or refresher courses for the medical practitioners in different systems of medicine to acquaint them with latest trends and developments in the respective fields; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b): No Sir, there is no un-employment problem for Pharma Graduates/Post Graduates etc. in the field of Pharmacy.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Does not arise.

#### **Beautification Works of NH-4**

2929. SHRI SHRINIWAS DADASAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether beautification works have been undertaken between Satara and Kagal portion of National Highway No. 4 under the Golden Quadrilateral Project;

(b) if so, the expenditure incurred till date on the beautification works;

(c) the type of works done under the beautification works; and

(d) the list of contractors and the payments made to each for beautification works in this section?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) Satara to Kagal project (NH-4) under Golden Quadrilateral Project is a Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) Project for which the concessionaire is M/s Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation (MSRDC). M/s MSRDC have done some work on the median, such as plantation painting of structures, improvement of junctions, railing and paver block in median on which they have spent Rs. 315.45 lakhs.

*[Translation]*

#### **Damage of Rural Roads**

2930. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the roads in rural areas are getting damaged due to transportation of coal;

(b) if so, the details of the roads damaged, coalfield-wise;

(c) whether the Government is utilizing the revenue collected from mining for repair of the roads in these areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) and (b) Roads, whether rural or urban, are subject to normal wear and tear due to traffic which may include traffic on account of transportation of coal also.

(c) and (d) Maintenance and repair of roads in rural areas is a State subject and thus such data is not maintained by the Ministry of Coal.

*[English]*

#### **Widening of NH-17 and 4**

2931. SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state the time by which NH-17 and NH-4 passing through Goa are likely to be widened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): The National Highway No. 4 does not pass through Goa. However, there is National Highway No. 4A that passes through Goa. Widening to 4 lane of both National Highway No. 17 and National Highway No. 4A passing through Goa on Build, Operate and Transfer (B.O.T.) basis has been approved for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) under National Highway Development Project (NHDP) phase IIIB. The present status of preparation of DPR is as mentioned below:

Sl. No.	National Highway No.	Stretch under NHDP Phase III	Length (Km.)	Status
1.	17	Maharashtra/Goa border-Panaji-Goa/Karnataka Border	139	Bids for consultancy services for DPR on Design, Build, Finance and Operate (DBFO) pattern are under evaluation.
2.	4A	Panaji-Goa/Karnataka Border	69	DPR is in progress.

As approved by the Committee on Infrastructure (Col) target date of completion of NHDP Phase IIIB is December, 2012.

#### Technical Parameters for Laying Roads

2932. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India's technical parameters for laying roads are uniform throughout the country despite massive variations in the country's geological formation and soil texture;

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

(c) whether mandatory soil testing procedures are necessary before building embankments in areas with water bodies;

(d) if so, the reasons for which a large portion of Dhankuni-Kolaghat section of NH-6 caved in recently; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Uniform procedures for construction of National Highways are followed, which are based on the specifications/standards & guidelines of this Ministry and Indian Road Congress (IRC). These standards & guidelines provide for the requirements of varying ground conditions.

(c) Testing requirements and procedures for soil testing as specified in standards & specifications of IRC and this Ministry are followed.

(d) 110 metres of reinforced earth retaining wall in the approach to the Road over Bridge (ROB) at Km.

18.1 of NH-6 caved in. The matter was investigated by an independent committee of experts which observed that the primary reasons for collapse was due to presence of a peat (soft) layer below the affected zone.

(e) Adequate measures are being taken for quality assurance based on the specifications/standards & guidelines of this Ministry/IRC.

[Translation]

#### Revision of Pay Scales

2933. SHRI JAI PRAKASH (MOHANLAL GANJ): Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has revised the pay scales for Assistant Grade and Personal Assistant of Central Secretariat Service (CSS);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the reasons for not extending the benefits of pay revision to such employees of Central Service who belong to Indian Foreign Service, Indian Railway Service, Armed Forces Headquarters etc.;

(d) whether the Government has received any memorandum from the employees Association/Unions of these services; and

(e) if so, the action taken and the outcome 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) The pay scale of Assistants of Central Secretariat Service (CSS) and Personal Assistants of Central

Secretariat Stenographers' Service (CSSS) has been upgraded to Rs. 6500-10,500 from Rs.5500-9000 to maintain parity with the pay scale of the Inspectors of Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT)/Central Board of Excise & Customs (CBEC).

(c): The upgradation of pay scale of Assistants of CSS and Personal Assistants of CSSS was done as an exception specific to these two categories of posts.

(d) and (e) A representation received from employees' Association of Armed Forces Headquarters was forwarded to Ministry of Defence for appropriate action.

### **Exploring Deep Uranium Reserves**

2934. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken a decision to explore deep uranium reserves by electromagnetic aerial survey for the expansion of the atomic programme of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any step to develop indigenously the instruments required for the programme;

(d) whether the Department of Atomic Energy, Nuclear Minerals Division and Uranium Corporation of India Limited (UCIL) have made efforts to explore uranium reserves in various parts of the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of the factors taken into consideration in view of the cost involved in indigenous research and external dependency in the production of heavy water and atomic energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), Hyderabad, is engaged in Survey and Exploration of uranium resources. To explore for deep seated uranium deposits, AMD plans to conduct Airborne Electromagnetic Time Domain Surveys over 14 identified proterozoic basins in a phased manner. For locating

shallow deposits in North Delhi Fold Belt, Airborne Electro Magnetic (Frequency Domain) Surveys is planned in parts of Rajasthan and Haryana.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) AMD is making continuous efforts to locate high grade large tonnage unconformity related, sandstone type, albitite type and vein type uranium deposits in various parts of the country.

(f) Action has already been initiated for effective exploration for identifying additional uranium resources through development of indigenous capability for locating deep seated deposits, enhancing the analytical capabilities of exploration as well as of processing laboratories and development of process technology for the exploitation of all proven deposits. Considering the rapid increase in the energy requirements and restrictions in nuclear area, costs involved in indigenous research are modest. The country is self-sufficient in Heavy Water. The country has also developed a strong self reliant capability in all aspects of atomic energy.

*[English]*

### **Test Facilities in CGHS Dispensary**

2935. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are no arrangements for blood tests such as Lipid Profile, KFT, LFT, Hb, Blood Sugar etc. in the CGHS dispensary at R.K. Puram, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide these facilities in the said dispensary;

(c) whether CGHS dispensary building, Sector IV, R.K. Puram, New Delhi has not yet been constructed on the plot allotted to it for many years;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which the dispensary building is likely to be constructed having rooms for establishing poly clinic therein;

(e) whether emergency service from CGHS dispensary, Sector-8, R.K. Puram has been shifted to CGHS dispensary, Sector-IV, R.K. Puram thereby causing great inconvenience to the beneficiaries residing in Sector 6, R.K. Puram; and



(f) if so, the steps taken to restore the emergency service at CGHS dispensary, Sector-8, R.K. Puram?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) CGHS beneficiaries in R.K. Puram can get their blood tests such as Lipid Profile, KFT, LFT, Hb, Blood Sugar, etc., in the Maternity Hospital in R.K. Puram, New Delhi.

(c) and (d) No plot has been allotted in Sector IV, R.K. Puram, New Delhi for the construction of a CGHS dispensary.

(e) and (f) The beneficiaries of R.K. Puram Sector VI Dispensary, for emergency purpose, were attached with Sector IV Dispensary and were never attached to Sector VIII Dispensary. The distance between Sector VI and Sector IV is only about one kilometer and as such there is no inconvenience to the beneficiaries.

*[Translation]*

#### **Faulty Telephone Bills**

2936. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of complaints of faulty telephone bills have been received in rural areas of Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years;

(c) the number of officials found guilty in this regard alongwith the action taken against them; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to avoid recurrence of problems being faced by the rural telephone subscribers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Some cases have come to light in one SSA (Secondary Switching Area) of Orissa Circle. These were 125 cases

in respect of WLL (Wireless in Local Loop) subscribers in rural areas under Bolangir SSA. In these cases the rental was charged wrongly at the urban rate as per location of BTS (Base Terminal Station), however bills were corrected the moment it came to notice and necessary adjustment has been made for the excess payment.

(c) Since it was an inadvertent error, no action was found justified.

(d) Utmost care is being taken to avoid such errors in future. Existing instructions on the subject have been reiterated to the field units to avoid recurrence of such type of problems in future.

*[English]*

#### **Public Private Partnership Appraisal Committee**

2937. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has sought exemption from taking projects of the Public Private Partnership Appraisal Committee (PPPAC) in the Finance Ministry;

(b) if so, the response of the Finance Ministry in this regard;

(c) whether proposals sent to PPPAC take a long time leading to delay in private participation in the projects; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or being taken by the Government for better coordination in order to have early clearance of projects for private participation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Ministry had sought exemption from Public Private Partnership Appraisal Committee (PPPAC) procedures for 12 sub-projects for the development of 4/6 laning of National Highways under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phase II & IIIA on Build Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis. Government has granted exemption for these sub-projects.

(c) and (d) The following time limit is prescribed in the PPPAC procedure for clearing the projects:

Sl.No.	Action	Time Taken
1.	'In principle' approval by PPPAC	3 weeks from the time of submission of the proposal by the Administrative Ministry.
2.	Comments of Planning Commission, Department of Economic Affairs or any other Ministry/Department on the final documents forwarded by the Administrative Ministry.	4 weeks from the time of submission of the final documents by the Administrative Ministry.
3.	Final approval by PPPAC	3 weeks from the submission of the PPPAC Memo along with final documents by the Administrative Ministry.

PPPAC has already cleared 10 sub-projects under NHDP Phase IIIA.

*[Translation]*

#### Progress Report of NH-76

2938. SHRI RAGHUVeer SINGH KOSHAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the work relating to four and six laning of National Highway No. 76 (East West Corridor);

(b) the total number of cases of amended notifications issued on more than one occasion for the same site of work on the above mentioned highway;

(c) the details regarding the amended notifications alongwith the reasons for issuing the same on more than one occasion alongwith the details of the work site;

(d) whether the court has issued any stay orders on undertaking any kind of construction on any part/bypass of the said highway; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) About 608 km of National Highway (NH) -76 is part of 4 laning under East West Corridor, out of which 106 km length of Udaipur-Chittorgarh section (which is common with Golden Quadrilateral) has been completed and balance of length is under implementation.

(b) and (c) The details are given in the enclosed statement.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The S.B Civil Writ Petition No 7132/2006 dated 22.09.2006 was filed by three land owners of Jhalipura Village in Hon'ble High Court Jaipur Bench. It was directed by Hon'ble High Court to maintain status-quo till further orders.

#### Statement

##### Details of Amended Notification

District		3A Notification		3D Notification		Reasons
		Gazette Notification No.	Date	Gazette Notification No.	Date	
1		2	3	4	5	6
Chittorgarh	Original	1238	5.11.04	872	22.06.05	To acquire the land

1	2	3	4	5	6	
	Amended Notification	1061	27.07.05	1583	10.11.05	Due to requirement of additional land and missing plots.
	Amended Notification			642	4.05.06	Due to quashing of earlier 3D by High Court for Birla land.
Bhilwara	Original	1241	5.11.04	873	22.06.05	To acquire the land
	Amended Notification	1062	27.07.05	1523	21.10.05	Due to requirement of additional land and missing plots
Bundi	Original	1239	5.11.04	875	22.6.05	To acquire the land
	Amended Notification	1063	27.7.05	1582	10.11.05	Due to requirement of additional land and missing plots.
	Amended Notification	227	16.2.05	874	22.6.05	
	Amended Notification	2043	29.11.06		In process	Realignment in stretch Km. 349 to Km. 357.
Kota (Tehsil Kota)	Original	1240	3.11.04	340	17.3.2005	During transfer of the alignment from Revenue Record / Land details published in 3(A) notification to the ground, it was found that co-ordinates of the alignment as suggested by DPR consultant were not matching with the details of 3(A) notification as well as with the ground situations. Hence, in order to transfer the concept of DPR alignment to the ground as well as to improve the geometric of the road, additional 3(A) notifications were published subsequently.
	Amended Notification	228	16.2.05	1664	22.11.05	
	Amended Notification	335	18.3.05	1665	22.11.05	
	Amended Notification	1732	9.12.05	569	19.4.06	
Kota (Tehsil Degod)	Original	989	6.9.04	339	17.3.05	
	Amended Notification	336	18.3.05	1656	18.11.05	
	Amended Notification	1655	17.11.05	19	30.12.05	
Baran(Tehsil Baran)	Original	1054	28.9.04	338	17.3.05	
	Amended Notification	229	16.2.05	1396	27.9.05	
	Amended Notification	337	18.3.05	1450	5.10.05	
	Amended Notification	673	31.3.05	1452	5.10.05	
	Amended Notification	1451	5.10.05	1733	9.12.05	

### Setting up of Hospitals for TB Patients

2939. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether workers engaged in wood craft and small scale industries at Saharanpur are becoming victims of T.B.;

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

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to set up special hospitals to provide health facilities to the affected workers;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the time by which such hospitals are likely to be set up; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Anyone including industry workers can become victim of TB as TB is airborne infection transmitted by untreated infectious TB patient. In the Saharanpur district, during last year 2005, 4832 TB patients were detected and put on treatment under Revised National TB Control Programme.

(c): Based on research evidence, domiciliary treatment of TB patients is effective. Hospitalization of TB patients is not required except in very serious cases which can be taken care of in General Hospital and no separate TB hospitals are required. Therefore, the concept of establishing of TB hospitals/sanatoria is discouraged and the already existing TB hospitals/sanatoria are getting converted into General Hospitals. In view of this there is no need for establishing T.B. hospital in the district.

However, Under the programme, sputum microscopy for diagnosis and treatment facilities including supply of anti TB drugs for full course of treatment are provided free of cost to all TB patients. For quality diagnosis, designated microscopy centres have been established for every one lakh population. In the district of Saharanpur, 27 Designated Microscopy Centres (DMCs) are functioning. For providing quality TB care services to workers engaged in Wood Crafts and small scale industries in the above district, 2 DMCs are located in the area where these workers reside:

1. Islamia Shifakhana, Nakhasa Bazar.
2. NC Jain Charitable Hospital, Gol Kothi.

(d) to (f) Do not arise.

### Policies for Development of Youths

2940. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has suggested for the formulation of policies aimed at the development of youths of the county;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): (a) to (c) No, Sir, However, keeping in view the focus on Youth in the World Development Report - 2007 of the World Bank, titled, "Development and the Next Generation" released recently, discussions have been held with the World Bank to explore the possibilities of developing a youth development related project for World Bank assistance. No specific proposals have yet been formulated in this regard.

*[English]*

### Setting up of Knowledge/Village Knowledge Centres

2941. SHRI A.K. MOORTHY:  
DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA:  
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

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

(a) whether the Government had proposed to set up Knowledge Centres/Village Knowledge Centres based on broadband connectivity in 6,00,000 villages by 2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise particularly in the North-Eastern Region;

(c) the target fixed and achievements to be made thereby under the Mission-2007; and

(d) the number of employment opportunities to be created as a result of it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) No, Sir. The Government however, has approved a Scheme for providing support for establishing 100,000 broadband, Internet enabled, Common Service Centres (CSCs) in rural areas of the country. The Scheme has been approved in September 2006. These centres would provide Government and private services at the doorstep of the citizen. The CSCs would be set up through a Public Private Partnership.

(b) The CSCs would be established in a ratio of 1 CSC for every 6 census villages in a State, as per the guidelines of the CSC Scheme. The detailed guidelines of the Scheme are accessible at [www.mit.gov.in](http://www.mit.gov.in). As per the norm of establishing 1 CSC per 6 Census villages, a total of 7031 CSCs would be established in the North Eastern States, including Sikkim.

(c) Mission 2007 is primarily a non Government initiative. However, since the Mission 2007 objectives and the objectives of the CSC Scheme have a commonality, the Government has been associated with Mission 2007. No targets have been fixed by the Government under Mission 2007. Under the CSC Scheme, the Government would facilitate the establishment of CSCs and provide support to them over a period of four years, after they are established. The Scheme has been approved by the Government in September, 2006.

(d) It is estimated that each CSC would generate employment opportunities for 3 persons. Based on the same, it is estimated that CSCs would generate 300,000 employment opportunities across the country.

#### **DCR Gratuity to Government Employees**

2942. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the maximum ceiling prescribed for payment of DCR gratuity to the Government employees on superannuation at present and the date on which it was last revised;

(b) whether the Union Government proposes to enhance this ceiling keeping in view the increase in prices

of essential commodities as well as inflation rate over the years;

(c) if so, the details thereof; 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) The maximum ceiling admissible for payment of DCRG to the Central Government employees on superannuation at present is Rs. 3.5 lakhs. This ceiling of DCRG is effective from 1.1.1996.

(b) to (d) At present, there is no proposal under consideration of the Government to enhance the limit of DCRG.

*[Translation]*

#### **Mobile Service in Hilly Areas**

2943. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telecom services particularly mobile phone service is negligible in the hilly areas mainly the rural areas of Uttaranchal;

(b) if so, whether mobile service is non-functional in this area due to inclement weather;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the mobile phones do not function here despite the roaming facility; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps being taken by the Government in this regard for the proper functioning of telecom service particularly mobile phones service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) to (e) Uttaranchal is a part

of Uttar Pradesh (West) Telecom Circle Service Area for the purpose of mobile services. In this service area, besides Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), five other private operators are providing mobile service. As on 31st October, 2006, 388 mobile towers installed by BSNL is functioning in the State of Uttaranchal.

As per conditions of license agreement, the mobile service providers are required to cover 10% District Headquarters (DHQs) in one year and 50% DHQs in three years from the effective date of license. The service providers are permitted to cover any other city/town in a district in lieu of the DHQ. The choice of DHQs/towns to be covered and further expansion beyond 50% of DHQs lies with the service providers depending on their business decision. Therefore, separate data on rural network coverage especially in hilly areas of Uttaranchal is not maintained.

According to the service providers, they have installed state of the art telecommunication equipments for providing mobile services, which is all weather proof and does not get affected due to the inclement weather in the State. Also, the roaming facilities are working satisfactorily in the State.

#### **Growth Rate of Indian Economy**

2944. SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the growth rate of the Indian economy during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the growth rate registered in the areas of industry, service and agriculture during the first half of the current financial year as compared to the corresponding period of the last three years;

(c) the details of targets fixed for development during the current year, State-wise;

(d) the steps taken by the Government for achieving the targets, area-wise; and

(e) the details of achievements made as a result thereof till date, Sector-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) The growth rate of Indian economy (measured in terms of Gross Domestic Product at market prices at 1999-2000 prices) has been 8.3% for 2003-04, 8.5% for 2004-05 and 8.7% for 2005-06. The State-wise growth rates (as measured in terms of Gross State Domestic Product at 1993-94 prices) available for the last three years that is, 2002-03 to 2004-05, are given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) Based on the information available from the Central Statistical Organisation, the growth rate registered in the areas of agriculture, industry and service during the first half of the current financial year (2006-07) as compared to the corresponding period of 2004-05 and 2005-06 is given below in the Table.

#### *Area-wise growth rates for the first half during 2004-05 to 2006-07*

(per cent at 1999-2000 prices)

Sl.No. Sectors	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1. Agriculture	1.8	3.7	2.6
2. Industry	7.4	9.0	10.0
3. Services	9.3	9.9	10.7

Source: Central Statistical Organisation.

This information is based on the Revised Series at 1999-2000 prices for which half yearly growth rate can be calculated only since 2004-05 as information on quarterly estimates of GDP and sectoral value added (at 1999-2000 prices) is presently available from 2003-04 onwards.

(c) The Planning Commission does not fix year-wise growth targets.

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

(e) The sector-wise details of achievements made during the first four years of Tenth Five Year Plan i.e. from 2002-03 to 2005-06 are given in the table.

*Sector-wise growth rates during Tenth Plan Period*

(percent at 1999-2000 prices)

S.No.	Sectors	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05 (Quick Estimates)	2005-06 (Revised Estimates)	Average for first four years
1.	Agriculture	-6.9	10.0	0.7	3.9	1.8
2.	Industry	7.0	7.6	8.6	8.7	8.0
3.	Services	7.3	8.2	9.9	10.0	8.9
4.	GDP(at market prices)	3.6	8.3	8.5	8.7	7.3

Source: Based on National Accounts Statistics, CSO.

**Statement***Annual Growth rate of Gross State Domestic Product at 1993-94 prices*

Sl.No.	State/UT	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.4	NA	NA
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3.8	9.0	6.4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.2	7.0	1.7
4.	Assam	4.7	5.5	5.9
5.	Bihar	15.7	-9.0	12.1
6.	Chandigarh	10.7	10.3	11.2
7.	Chhattisgarh	1.6	16.8	NA
8.	Delhi	4.7	9.8	11.7
9.	Goa	10.6	6.2	NA
10.	Gujarat	7.5	15.1	5.1
11.	Haryana	5.0	8.6	8.4
12.	Himachal Pradesh	4.8	8.1	7.6
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.0	5.3	5.5
14.	Jharkhand	7.4	4.3	5.3
15.	Karnataka	4.3	4.8	10.2

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Kerala	8.3	10.7	8.8
17.	Madhya Pradesh	-6.3	16.2	3.4
18.	Maharashtra	8.3	7.9	8.4
19.	Manipur	1.7	2.8	7.9
20.	Meghalaya	4.6	7.0	6.0
21.	Mizoram	NA	NA	NA
22.	Nagaland	10.3	NA	NA
23.	Orissa	0.6	15.3	8.9
24.	Pondicherry	14.9	11.7	9.4
25.	Punjab	2.4	6.3	5.4
26.	Rajasthan	-6.9	26.0	0.6
27.	Sikkim	9.8	7.4	6.3
28.	Tamil Nadu	3.0	3.6	8.7
29.	Tripura	8.1	9.1	NA
30.	Uttar Pradesh	5.7	4.6	4.8
31.	Uttaranchal	10.2	11.8	11.7
32.	West Bengal	7.5	7.1	7.0

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments.

[English]

**Productivity linked Reward for Port  
and Dock Employees**

2945. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has cleared a proposal for release of Productivity Linked Reward (PLR) at the rate of 17.5 per cent of the annual wage/salary to all the port and dock employees on ad-hoc basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of port and dock employees likely to get benefit; and

(d) additional expenditure likely to entail on the national Exchequer?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the discussions held with the representatives of 5 Major Federations of Ports and Dock workers on 27.9.2006, the Government has agreed to payment of ad-hoc Productivity Linked Reward @ 17.5% of the annual wage/salary to Port & Dock employees for the year 2005-06. Salary/wage of each employee/worker for this purpose will consist of Basic Pay, DA and incentive payments subject to a maximum of Rs. 2500/- per month. In respect of employees/workers/officers whose wage/salary exceeds Rs. 2500/- per month, the calculation of payment will be made as if their salary/wage were only Rs. 2500/-per month.



(c) About 66,000 Port & Dock employees/workers have been benefited.

(d) The expenditure on account of disbursement of Productivity Linked Reward will be met by the Major Port Trusts and Dock Labour Boards from their own resources without any budgetary support from the Government. Productivity Linked Reward is not a project but a scheme under which the employees get rewarded for increase in overall port productivity.

#### **Platelet Separating Machines in Hospitals**

2946. SHRI CHENGARA SURENDRAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of hospitals in Delhi equipped with Platelet Separating Machines (PSM);

(b) whether existing Platelet Separating Machines in various hospitals of Delhi are inadequate to ensure timely transfusion of blood platelets to needy patients especially during the crisis;

(c) if so, the reasons for not installing PSMs in adequate numbers;

(d) the reasons for referring dengue patients to AIIMS by hospitals like Safdarjung and LNJP which are well equipped with PSM;

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

(f) the time by which additional PSMs are likely to be installed in Delhi based hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Presently, 36 hospitals in Delhi are equipped with Platelet Separating Machines (PSMs). The names of hospitals with such facility is given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) No Sir. There is no shortage of Platelet Separation Machines in Delhi. During 2005, 77,842 blood units have been processed for 'Platelet Concentrate' and no shortage was reported.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) As per reports furnished by Delhi State AIDS Control Society, there are no reports of any referrals of dengue patients by Safdarjung and LNJP Hospital on grounds of shortage of platelet concentrate.

(f) During National AIDS Control Programme, Phase-III, 9 additional blood banks, with license for preparation of Blood Component Separation, will be taken up for support under the scheme. A Statement indicating list of such blood banks is enclosed as statement-II.

#### **Statement I**

##### *List of Blood Banks in Delhi with platelets separating facilities*

S.No.	Name of the Blood Bank
1	2
1.	Blood Bank AIIMS, New Delhi
2.	Blood Bank Armed Forces Transfusion Centre, New Delhi
3.	Blood Bank, CN Centre, AIIMS, New Delhi
4.	Blood Bank, Dr. RML Hospital, New Delhi
5.	Blood Bank, ESI Hospital, New Delhi
6.	Blood Bank, Northern Railway Centre, New Delhi
7.	Blood Bank, Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi
8.	Blood Bank, Suchita Kriplani Hospital, New Delhi
9.	Blood Bank, DDU Hospital, New Delhi
10.	Blood Bank, GB Pant Hospital, New Delhi
11.	Blood Bank, GTB Hospital, New Delhi
12.	Blood Bank, LNJP Hospital, New Delhi
13.	Blood Bank, Dr. Hedgewar Arogya Sansthan, Shahdra, Delhi
14.	Blood Bank, Hindu Rao Hospital, Delhi
15.	Blood Bank, Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi
16.	Blood Bank, Rotary Blood Bank, Tughlakabad, New Delhi

1	2
17.	Blood Bank, Jaipur Golden Hospital, New Delhi
18.	Blood Bank, Batra Hospital, New Delhi
19.	Blood Bank, Dharamshila Cancer Hospital, Delhi
20.	Blood Bank, Rajiv Gandhi Cancer Hospital, Delhi
21.	Blood Bank, Ganga Ram Hospital, New Delhi
22.	Blood Bank, Holy Family Hospital, New Delhi
23.	Blood Bank, Mata Channan Devi Hospital, New Delhi
24.	Blood Bank, Apollo Hospital, New Delhi
25.	Blood Bank, St. Stephens Hospital, Delhi
26.	Blood Bank, Sunder Lal Jain Hospital, Delhi
27.	Blood Bank, Pushpawati Singhania Research Institute, Press Enclave, New Delhi
28.	Blood Bank, Delhi Heart and Lungs Institute, New Delhi.
29.	Blood Bank, Emergency Blood Bank, Darya Ganj, Delhi.
30.	Blood Bank, Shri Balaji Action Medical Institute, Pachim Vihar, New Delhi
31.	Blood Bank, Devki Rani Heart and Vascular Institute, New Delhi
32.	Blood Bank, Sant Parmanand Hospital, Civil Lines, Delhi
33.	Blood Bank, Saroj Hospital and Heart Institute, Delhi
34.	Blood Bank, Fortis Hospital, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi
35.	Blood Bank Organization, Pusa Road, New Delhi.
36.	Blood Bank, White Cross Blood Bank. New Delhi.

**Statement II**

*List of Public/Voluntary Sector Blood Banks in Delhi to be upgraded to Blood Component Separation Units having Platelet separation facilities*

Sl.No.	Name
1.	Blood Bank, Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Hospital, Mangolpuri
2.	Blood Bank, Dr. Hedgewar Arogya Sansthan, DHS, Karkardooma
3.	Blood Bank, Deen Dayal Upadhyay Hospital, Hari Nagar
4.	Blood Bank, Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hospital, Rohini
5.	Blood Bank, Hindu Rao Hospital, Delhi
6.	Blood Bank, C.N.Centre, AIIMS, New Delhi
7.	Blood Bank, LNJP Hospital, New Delhi
8.	Blood Bank, G.B. Pant Hospital, New Delhi
9.	Blood Bank, Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi

**Expert Committee on Auto Fuel Policy**

2947. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of roadmap laid down by the Expert committee on Auto Fuel Policy to bring the vehicular and other pollution under control;

(b) the details of action plans under Ministry to control vehicular and air pollution;

(c) whether any studies have been conducted to find out the vehicular pollution in the major cities of the country, including Hyderabad in the last three years; and

(d) if so, the details of the studies and the action plan contemplated by the Ministry in coordination with the States and local municipal authorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The details of the Road Map for

vehicular emission norms for new vehicles, recommended by Auto Fuel Policy Committee and approved by the Government are as under:-

- (i) Extension of Bharat Stage-II norms for all categories of vehicles throughout the country from 1-4-2005.
- (ii) Extension of Bharat Stage-III norms for four wheeled vehicles in 11 mega cities from 1-4-2005.
- (iii) Extension of Bharat Stage-III norms throughout the country for two and three wheeled vehicles from 1-4-2008, but not later than 1-4-2010.
- (iv) Extension of Bharat Stage-III norms for all categories of vehicles throughout the country from 1-4-2010.
- (v) Extension of Bharat Stage-IV norms for four wheeled vehicles in 11 mega cities from 1-4-2010.

(b): This Ministry lays down emission norms for various categories of Motor Vehicles as per the road map recommended by Auto Fuel Policy Committee.

(c) and (d): A national initiative on air pollution emission inventory and source apportionment studies has been initiated under the Ministry of Environment and Forests to study 53 major cities including Hyderabad. The State authorities are also involved in this initiative and this also provides technical support for carrying such studies. The action plan covers measures for industrial and vehicular pollution control, controlling emission from in-use vehicles, improvement in fuel quality, road map for

new vehicle emissions and traffic management measures etc.

#### Telecom Facilities in Tribal Areas

2948. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether people of tribal areas, adjacent to Indo-Nepal border, of Lakhimpur-Kheri, Uttar Pradesh are facing difficulties in the absence of telecommunication facilities in the region;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to provide telecommunication facilities in tribal area of Lakhimpur-Kheri;

(c) whether the Government has faced any problems to lay cable in and around Dudhwa National Park;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(f) the time by which the telecommunication facilities are likely to be provided in the said region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) Telecom facilities are being provided to the people of tribal area of Lakhimpur Khiri adjacent to India-Nepal Border through following exchanges:

Sl. No.	Name of Exchange	Type of Exchange	Capacity	Working Connection
1.	Chandan Chowki	C-DOT	256	157
2.	Sampoorna Nagar	RSU	2000	858
3.	Vishanpuri	RSU	500	248
4.	Singahi	RSU	500	369

Apart from above, mobile telephone services have been made operational by commissioning Basic Transceiver Signal (BTS) at Vishanpuri and Singahi during 2006-07.

(c) and (d) It has been planned to lay Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) for Chandan Chowki Exchange which is working on microwave system. Dudhwa National Park lies

in the forest area. OFC is required to be laid from Palla to Chandan Chowki through forest area of Dudhwa National Park. Forest authorities have, therefore, been requested to give necessary permission for laying of cable and their permission is awaited.

(e) and (f) Telecom facilities already exist in the area. Expansion works at Chandan Chowki is estimated to be

completed within six months of receipt of permission from forest authorities for laying of OFC.

*[Translation]*

#### **Mid-Term Review of Schemes**

2949. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mid-term review of the schemes implemented by the Government has been completed;

(b) if so, the areas where the fixed targets are likely to be achieved by the end of the plan;

(c) the areas where the fixed targets are not likely to be achieved and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the special measures taken or being taken by the Government to achieve those targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) to (d) The Mid-Term Appraisal of the Tenth Five Year Plan, was agreed to by the National Development Council in its meeting held on 27th-28th June 2005. The details of the areas where the fixed targets are likely to be achieved by the end of the plan, areas where the fixed targets are not likely to be achieved along with the reasons and the measures proposed are available in the Mid-Term Appraisal of the Tenth Five Year Plan, copies of which are placed in the Parliament Library.

*[English]*

#### **Non-availability of Packaging Products**

2950. SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the non-availability of adequate packaging products at the post offices for sending the mails;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to make available a variety of packaging products at all the post offices in the country at affordable rates for the convenience of the customers;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to augment the mailing services of postal services and its revenue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) to (e) Wherever demand for packaging products is arising the Department of Posts is providing packaging products in such post offices.

(f) Augmentation of mailing services of postal services and increase of revenue is a continuous process. The Department of Posts has taken a number of initiatives from time to time by introducing new services and products to meet the emerging requirements of the public. Business Post, Speed Post, e-Post, Speed Post Passport Service, Express Parcel Post are some of the initiatives taken by the Department of Posts.

#### **Constructing National Highways on BoT Basis**

2951. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total length of the National Highways constructed on BoT basis during the last three years and the current year, till date, State-wise;

(b) the details of the Golden Quadrilateral four-lane roads constructed during the said period, State-wise; and

(c) the details of the National Highways, Bypass roads and four lane/six lane roads proposed to be constructed in Karnataka in the coming year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Details are enclosed as statement-I.

(b) Details are enclosed as statement-II.

(c) Details of National Highways Development Project (NHDP) and other on-going projects in the State of Karnataka are enclosed as Statement-III. Details of stretches identified in the State of Karnataka and proposed for construction under NHDP Phase-V (six-laning of selected stretches) are given in the enclosed statement-IV.

**Statement I**

*The Total Length of the National Highways constructed on BOT basis during 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 (upto November, 2006)*

(length in km.)

State	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 (upto Nov. 2006)
Karnataka	81.32	28.18	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	145.22	176.42	0	0
West Bengal		129.157	0.30	0
Maharashtra		121.53	41.47	0
Tamil Nadu		93		
Rajasthan		90.38		
<b>Total</b>	<b>226.54</b>	<b>638.667</b>	<b>41.77</b>	<b>0</b>

**Statement II***State-wise details*

*GQ Four Lane Roads constructed during 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 (upto Nov. 2006)*

(Length in km.)

State	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	Total (upto Nov. 06)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	305.41	438.74	58.99	11.70	814.84
Bihar	12.00	92.00	69.16	12.86	186.02
Delhi	—	—	—	—	0.00
Gujarat	139.80	105.79	29.21	0.00	274.80
Haryana	—	—	—	—	0.00
Jharkhand	—	66.30	67.22	7.94	141.46
Karnataka	96.92	227.52	109.09	36.67	470.20
Maharashtra	155.65	137.53	24.42	6.25	323.85
Orissa	92.16	87.09	54.45	30.54	264.24
Rajasthan	314.10	235.46	—	—	549.56
Tamil Nadu	120.40	185.26	14.20	4.65	324.51

1	2	3	4	5	6
Uttar Pradesh	15.35	255.00	132.69	85.20	488.24
West Bengal	35.00	254.71	20.20	0.66	310.57
<b>Total</b>	<b>1286.79</b>	<b>2085.40</b>	<b>579.63</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>4148</b>

**Statement III**

*Details of on going schemes under National Highways Development Project (NHDP)  
and Other Projects in the State of Karnataka*

*Status as on Nov. 30, 2006 (Length in Km)*

Contracts Stretch	NH	Length in State
1	2	3
<b>On Golden Quadrilateral (GQ)</b>		
1. Maharashtra Border-Belgaum km 592-km 515 (2 Lane)	4	77.00
2. Belgaum Bypass km 515-km 495	4	18.00
3. Belgaum-Dharwad km 495-km 433 (2 Lane)	4	62.00
4. Dharwad-Hubli km 433-km 404 2 Lane Bypass	4	29.00
5. Hubli-Haveri km 404-km 340	4	64.50
6. Haveri-Harihar km 340-km 284	4	56.00
7. Harihar-Chitradurga	4	77.00
8. Chitradurga Bypass km 207-km 189	4	18.00
9. Chitradurga-Sira km 189-km 122.3	4	66.70
10. Sira Bypass km 122-km 116	4	5.80
11. Sira-Tumkur km 116.4-km 75	4	41.40
12. Tumkur Bypass km. 75-km 62	4	13.00
13. Tumkur-Neelmangala km 62-km 29.5	4	32.50
14. Neelmangala-Bangalore km 30-km 0	4	30.00
15. Bangalore-Hathipali km 0-km 33	7	33.00
Sum of length of contracts on GQ (15 Contrats)	624	

	1	2	3
<b>On North-South Corridor (NS)</b>			
1.	AP/Karnatka border-Nandi Hill crossing & Devenhalli to Meenu Kunfe Village Km 463.6 to Km 527 & km 535-km 539	7	81.38
2.	Avathi village to Nandi Hills cross & Six laning of Devanhalli-Meenukunte (NS-10) km 524-km 527 & km 535-km 539	7	7.00
3.	Nandi Hills Cross to Devanhalli & Six laning of Meenukunte to Habbal (NS-24/KN) km 539-556 & km 527-km 535	7	25.00
<b>Sum of length of contracts on NS (3 Contracts)</b>		<b>93</b>	
<b>On Port Connectivity</b>			
1.	New Mangalore-Port NH-17 (Surathkal-Nantur Section), NH-48 (Padil Road Connectivity to Major Ports Phase II and a by pass from Nantoor Junction (on NH-17) to Padil Junction (on NH- 48)	03, 17&437.00	<u>196.50</u> SPV
<b>Sum of length of contracts on Port Connectivity (1 Contract)</b>		<b>37</b>	
<b>On NHDP Phase IIIA</b>			
1.	Bangalore-Hoskote-Kolar-Mudbagal	4	75.00
2.	Bijapur-Hospet	13	194.00
3.	Neelamangala-Hassan	48	154.00
4.	Mangalore-KNT/Kerala border	17	18.00
5.	Kundapur-Surathkal	17	71.00
6.	Neelamangala-Bangalore	4	30.00
7.	Belgaum-KNT/Goa Border Belgaum-KNT/Goa Border	4A	84.00
8.	Mulbagal-Karnataka/AP border	4	11.00
9.	Elevated Highway from Silk board junction to electronic city junction	7	9.98
10.	Bangalore-Hosur	7	15.00
<b>Sum of length of contracts on NHDP Phase IIIA (10 Contracts)</b>		<b>662</b>	

**Statement IV***Stretch identified in the State of Karnataka under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phase-V (six-laning of selected stretches)*

1.	(Belgaum-Hubli)	4	110
2.	(Bangalore-Krishnagiri)	7	95
3.	(Krishnagiri-Poonamalee)	7&4	240
4.	(Hubli-Chitradurga)	4	200
5.	(Chitadurga Bypass-Tumkur Bypass)	4	145
6.	(Bangalore-Tumkur)	4	65

Sum of length of NHDP and Other contracts in Karnataka (35 Contracts) 2271

**Construction of Chowkighat Bridge**

2952. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1145 on March 01, 2006 and state:

(a) whether feasibility and model study report for the proposed bridge across Jia Bharali at Chowkighat on NH-52 has since been received from the Brahmaputra Board; and

(b) if so, the time by which the construction of the Chowkighat bridge is likely to commence?

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

(b) It is too early to indicate the time of commencement for the construction of Chowkighat bridge.

*[Translation]*

**Funds Allocated under Youth Welfare Schemes**

2953. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise and programme-wise details of the funds allocated/provided under the Youth Welfare Schemes and Sports and Physical Education Programmes which

are being implemented by the Union Government, State-wise particularly in Rajasthan;

(b) the status of implementation and compliance of the guidelines and the review made on the youth and sports programmes of Tenth Five Year Plan, State-wise; and

(c) the assessment reports of five agencies identified and the action taken on the same, State-wise particularly in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): (a) and (b) No specific State-wise allocations are made under the youth related schemes of the Ministry. Funds are being provided by way of block grants to the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) for its regular programme and implementation of the schemes of the Ministry pertaining to National Service Volunteers & Rashtriya Sadbhavana Yojana, and Financial Assistance to Rural Youth and Sports Clubs and to the State Governments, based on their requirements and necessary documentation under the National Service Scheme (NSS). Funds for other schemes are provided to various institutions and NGOs etc., including NYKS on the basis of specific projects and proposals. As such therefore, data regarding State-wise allocation/provision of funds, under this scheme, is not compiled/maintained.

Details of the releases made by NYKS, State-wise during 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 are indicated in enclosed statement-I. Details of grants released to the various States/UTs during the last three years under NSS are enclosed at Statement-II.

As in the case of the Youth related schemes, no State-wise allocations are made under the sports schemes of the Ministry. However, details of funds released in the form of Central assistance under the erstwhile scheme for Creation of Sports Infrastructure, during the last three years, to different States are given in the enclosed statement-III, IV, V and VI. This scheme has been transferred to the States with effect from 1.4.2005, and funds are being provided in the remaining period of the Tenth Plan for committed projects/liabilities.

(c) No agencies have as yet been identified by the Ministry for preparing assessment reports, State-wise.



**Statement I**

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Funds Released		
		2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4435123	5603632	10568228
2.	Andhra Pradesh	18127440	20507408	45151310
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1858802	2086819	4903206
4.	Assam	18775187	23523121	42065116
5.	Bihar	27821019	30670254	44298367
6.	Chandigarh	857058	2540975	1910842
7.	Chhattisgarh	5885992	5706819	5163436
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	441445	402539	479173
9.	Daman and Diu	953853	822984	794991
10.	Delhi	1833005	3741802	3584545
11.	Goa	1632040	1563013	1764348
12.	Gujarat	13111507	12902700	19293796
13.	Haryana	6417507	14226964	17282880
14.	Himachal Pradesh	5114736	13845181	13542267
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	5353922	13706877	17834663
16.	Jharkhand	10914440	14724244	20329597
17.	Karnataka	15221722	16500038	12608883
18.	Kerala	17654416	12786039	14496660
19.	Lakshadweep	269121	346320	73800
20.	Madhya Pradesh	44807226	31114471	27519380
21.	Maharashtra	25085463	22873182	22275059
22.	Manipur	8119856	8674937	15937636
23.	Meghalaya	3178473	3547855	8628915
24.	Mizoram	1538353	2162022	3350532
25.	Nagaland	4227708	4740842	7220342

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Orissa	15195844	18289593	44255144
27.	Pondicherry	1740259	2041628	5841904
28.	Punjab	5189160	11285224	11726665
29.	Rajasthan	11720136	27213031	19955041
30.	Sikkim	2159034	3243082	5921526
31.	Tamil Nadu	24161784	25391547	36912318
32.	Tripura	2834906	3507716	5998762
33.	Uttar Pradesh	49895802	66151027	99108962
34.	Uttaranchal	9619191	15224975	14484665
35.	West Bengal	20469418	24922190	44435482
	<b>Total</b>	<b>386620948</b>	<b>466591051</b>	<b>649718421</b>

**Statement II***Details of grants released to various States/UTs during 2003-04 till 2006-07 (till date)*

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl.No.	Name of the States/UTs	Grants released during 2003-04	Grants released during 2004-05	Grants released during 2005-06	Grants released during 2006-07 (till November 2006)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23410011	39060000	31923688	27489000
2.	Assam	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	183750	810000	1260000	Nil
4.	Bihar	1954385	Nil	3466666	Nil
5.	Jharkhand	5425000	4475685	3466666	Nil
6.	Gujarat	Nil	19891666	25936833	Nil
7.	Goa	1701871	2496666	3978333	Nil
8.	Haryana	Nil	9765000	17942500	7907900

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3010913	9640000	10950250	1697500
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
11.	Karnataka	10944385	1707881	44340266	19819800
12.	Kerala	18083333	16956334	32270541	21333813
13.	Madhya Pradesh	6237422	16275000	19073225	7526032
14.	Chhattisgarh	4041795	5967500	9041666	6825000
15.	Manipur	Nil	2407500	3875250	
16.	Maharashtra	14361104	28752500	609474434	15780342
17.	Meghalaya	Nil	2749481	3150000	Nil
18.	Nagaland	Nil	1080000	1590000	Nil
19.	Mizoram	1923662	4725000	6300000	Nil
20.	Orissa	5565244	16275000	17902500	9190000
21.	Punjab	Nil	19891666	16410625	352498
22.	Rajasthan	7705881	21700000	23870000	13197200
23.	Sikkim	384249	1923750	2820000	
24.	Tamil Nadu	29593516	31582835	16547688	29941330
25.	Tripura	5100000	3960000	6000000	
26.	Uttar Pradesh	7544375	23484861	395888722	20020000
27.	Uttaranchal	6546945	7854000	12600000	6930000
28.	West Bengal		12007334	7198500	7382612
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	133500	511500	Nil
30.	Chandigarh	759500	2092500	23223840	Nil
31.	UT of Delhi	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
32.	Pondicherry	807500	1413429	2155704	Nil
33.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	59675	162750	418500	Nil
35.	Daman and Diu	86800	232500	469384	Nil

**Statement III**

*State-wise details of Central assistance released under the Scheme of Grants for  
Creation of Sports Infrastructure from 2003-2004 to 2005-2006*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2003-2004		2004-2005		2005-2006	
		Amount released	No. of projects	Amount released	No. of projects	Amount released	No. of projects
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	484.52	14	123.75	7	45.00	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	191.00	5	27.00	1	71.00	1
3.	Assam	17	2	188.09	8	7.00	1
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
5.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	65.00	2	0.00	0
8.	Haryana	40.17	2	118.13	16	32.80	4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	100.21	8	118.63	10	0.00	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	26.82	18	22.50	1	0.00	0
11.	Karnataka	58.7	8	101.3	9	0.00	0
12.	Kerala	13.01	4	1.50	1	0.00	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	152.27	13	115.40	6	18.00	1
14.	Maharashtra	238.43	13	169.04	9	45.08	2
15.	Manipur	0	0	22.50	3	0.00	0
16.	Meghalaya	100.11	5	234.55	5	0.00	0
17.	Mizoram	136.32	21	30.00	1	59.59	1
18.	Nagaland	962.46	21	115.98	12	45.00	1
19.	Orissa	0.05	1	0.75	1	0.00	0
20.	Punjab	45.00	1	0	0	0.00	0
21.	Rajasthan	25.00	2	8.72	1	23.00	1
22.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Tamil Nadu	170.361	22	81.154	13	50.52	2
24.	Tripipara	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	46.94	3	69.23	6	83.00	4
26.	West Bengal	20.07	15	49.70	4	0.00	0
27.	Chhattisgarh	78.50	4	0	0	0.00	0
28.	Jharkhand	0	0	30.00	1	0.00	0
29.	Uttaranchal	0	0	94.80	5	0.00	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
34.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
Total		2906.98	182	1787.99	122	480.00	19

**Statement IV**

*State-wise details of Central Assistance released under the Scheme of Grants to Rural Schools for purchase of Sports Equipment and Development of Playground from 2003-04 to 2005-06*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	2003-04		2004-05		2005-06	
		Amount released	No. of Schools	Amount released	No. of Schools	Amount released	No. of Schools
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.37	1	2.76	3	0.00	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.35	4	7.74	7	0.00	0
3.	Assam	30.88	41	22.18	31	0.00	0
4.	Bihar	3.29	3	7.53	8	0.00	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.13	2	3.32	4	0.00	0
6.	Delhi	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
7.	Goa	0.00	0	1.08	1	0.00	0
8.	Gujarat	2.98	4	1.42	2	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Haryana	43.36	59	24.17	41	0.00	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	5.72	15	10.21	14	0.00	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.17	3	9.64	14	0.00	0
12.	Jharkhand	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
13.	Karnataka	16.75	26	12.10	18	0.00	0
14.	Kerala	0.00	0	15.48	17	0.00	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	22.95	29	13.67	20	0.00	0
16.	Maharashtra	51.63	58	54.19	71	8.63	27
17.	Manipur	3.26	5	1.48	2	0.00	0
18.	Meghalaya	1.08	1	9.37	10	0.00	0
19.	Mizoram	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
20.	Nagaland	0.00	0	3.80	5	0.00	0
21.	Orissa	44.21	55	61.99	80	8.60	28
22.	Punjab	2.56	3	0.63	2	0.00	0
23.	Rajasthan	25.19	29	18.76	30	0.00	0
24.	Sikkim	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	7.65	21	3.70	6	0.00	0
26.	Tripura	0.37	1	0.40	1	0.00	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	39.60	47	51.11	75	0.89	3
28.	Uttaranchal	11.04	12	18.44	26	1.87	6
29.	West Bengal	77.98	106	127.15	167	0.00	0
	Union Territories						
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
31.	Chandigarh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
33.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
34.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
35.	Pondicherry	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	TOTAL	399.63	525	482.45	662	19.99	64

**Statement V**

*State-wise details of Central Assistance released under the Scheme of Grants for promotion of Sports in Universities and Colleges from 2003-2004 to 2005-2006.*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	2003-04		2004-05		2005-06	
		Amount released	No. of Institutions	Amount released	No. of Institutions	Amount released	No. of Institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	87.82	27	97.22	36	5.00	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
3.	Assam	26.81	10	126.31	48	0.00	0
4.	Bihar	20.60	4	0.00	0	0.00	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0	20.70	9	0.00	0
6.	Goa	0.00	0	2.70	1	0.00	0
7.	Gujarat	18.27	10	28.20	1	0.00	0
8.	Haryana	10.31	9	26.86	4	0.00	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5.85	3	7.37	4	0.00	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0	2.70	1	0.00	0
12.	Karnataka	39.35	35	149.87	63	12.00	1
13.	Kerala	39.80	18	45.07	24	0.00	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10.80	4	26.10	7	0.00	0
15.	Maharashtra	197.53	98	244.15	115	20.85	2
16.	Manipur	25.03	3	17.80	5	0.00	0
17.	Mizoram	10.72	4	0.00	0	0.00	0
18.	Meghalaya	0.00	0	10.80	4	0.00	0
19.	Nagaland	22.50	11	19.20	10	0.00	0
20.	Orissa	83.60	40	57.98	32	0.00	0
21.	Punjab	52.68	13	29.45	11	10.00	1
22.	Rajasthan	4.20	2	7.20	3	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Tamil Nadu	164.81	27	169.80	29	17.12	1
24.	Tripura	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	101.56	41	158.65	62	45.00	3
26.	Uttaranchal	24.60	10	16.80	8	0.00	0
27.	West Bengal	79.86	42	141.28	63	0.00	0
28.	Delhi <sup>②</sup>	53.50	2	62.64	1	40.03	1
29.	UTs- Chandigarh	0.00	0	1.00	1	0.00	0
TOTAL		1080.25	413	1472.00	555	150.00	10

**Statement VI**

*State-wise details of Central assistance released under the Scheme of Grants for Installation of Synthetic Surfaces during 2003-2004 to 2005-2006*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	2003-04		2004-05		2005-06	
		Amount released	No. of projects	Amount released	No. of projects	Amount released	No. of projects
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0	20.00	1	0.00	0
2.	Haryana	30.00	1	0.00	0	0.00	0
3.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
5.	Karnataka	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
6.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
7.	Maharashtra	50.00	1	15.00	1	0.00	0
8.	Manipur	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
9.	Orissa	0.00	0	50.00	1	0.00	0
10.	Punjab	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
11.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0	65.00	1	0.00	0
12.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	150.00	3



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	West Bengal	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
14.	Delhi	20.00	1	0.00	0	0.00	0
15.	Chandigarh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
16.	Jharkhand	100.00	1	0.00	0	0.00	0
Total		200.00	4	150	4	150.00	3

*[English]*

### New Medical Colleges

2954. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tamil Nadu has requested for sanction of new Government medical colleges in the State;

(b) if so, whether the Medical Council of India (MCI) team has visited the proposed new Government colleges;

(c) the reasons for not according it sanction;

(d) the number of applications received for sanction of new medical colleges during the year 2005-06 and 2006-07 till date from various State Governments including Tamil Nadu, State-wise and year-wise; and

(e) the number of medical colleges out of them sanctioned during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) An application has been received from Government of Tamil Nadu in August, 2006 seeking permission of Central Government to open a new medical college at Villupuram in Tamil Nadu. The application has been forwarded to Medical Council of India for technical evaluation. The MCI is yet to conduct inspection of the college.

(c) The approval of the proposal by Central Government will depend on fulfilment of qualifying criteria prescribed in the Regulations of MCI by the applicant, availability of infrastructural and other facilities and recommendations of the MCI to Central Government.

(d) and (e) The following applications were received from State Governments during the year 2005 and 2006 in the month of August for opening of new medical colleges :

	2005*	2006*
1. Andhra Pradesh	1	-
2. Chhattisgarh	1	-
3. Karnataka	1	-
4. Madhya Pradesh	-	1
5. Tamil Nadu	1	1
6. Uttar Pradesh	1	-
7. Uttaranchal	1	-

\*These proposals are received one year in advance and permission for such proposal is to be granted by 15th July of next year.

Out of the above, State-wise number of medical colleges permitted for academic year 2006-07 are as under:

1. Andhra Pradesh	1
2. Chhattisgarh	1
3. Karnataka	-
4. Madhya Pradesh	-
5. Tamil Nadu	1
6. Uttar Pradesh	1
7. Uttaranchal	-

### Development of Light Houses

2955. SHRI SUBRATA BOSE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to develop light houses as visiting places of tourist interest via cruise vessels;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of light houses around the Indian coasts and the places where the new light houses would be set up; and

(d) the time by which these light houses will be set up?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) There are total 169 Lighthouses along the Indian coast. 12 new Lighthouses are proposed to be set up at the following locations by 2008-09:-

**Karnataka Coast:** (i) Coondapur (ii) Tadri (iii) Honavar;  
**Andhra Pradesh Coast:** (iv) Iskapalipalam (v) Reva Port;  
**Orissa Coast:** (vi) Chilka; **Lakshadweep Coast:** (vii) North-East tip of Minicoy; **Andaman and Nicobar Coast:** (viii) Aves Island (near Mayabandar) (ix) Chidiya tapu (x) Sister Island (xi) Cape Edinburg Island; and (xii) Tries Island.

*[Translation]*

### Benefits of Higher Growth Rate

2956. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the interests of the common people have been served with the higher economic growth rate registered during the Tenth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether any analysis has been made to ascertain the benefits of increased growth rate availed by the people living below poverty line; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) to (c) The estimation of poverty in India is done by the Planning Commission based on the Consumer Expenditure Survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), once in approximately five years. The last two such surveys were conducted by the NSS 55th and 61st Rounds of Consumer Expenditure in 1999-2000 and 2004-05 respectively. On the basis of provisional consumer expenditure data of 61st Round of the NSS, as reported in the draft Approach Paper to the Eleventh Plan, the poverty ratio at the national level is estimated to be about 22 percent in 2004-05 using Mixed Recall Period (MRP in which the consumer expenditure data for five non-food items, namely, clothing, footwear, durable goods, education and institutional medical expenses are collected from 365-day recall period and the consumption data for the remaining items are collected from 30-day recall period). This is roughly (but not strictly) comparable with the poverty estimates of 1999-2000, which is 26.1 percent. The effect of high economic growth rate during the Tenth Five Year Plan period (2002-03 to 2006-07) on people living below living poverty is not available, as such.

*[English]*

### De-Contamination Kit

2957. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, (BARC) has designed and developed a portable personnel de-contamination kit;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether this kit has been designed for general public; and

(d) if so, the time by which it is likely to be launched along with the estimated price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) has designed and developed a Portable Personnel Decontamination Kit (PPDK).

(b) The PPK is designed for removal of external contamination of people affected in case of any radiological emergency. Its tubular structure can be inflated/deflated and the complete system can be erected/packed in 20 minutes by 4 persons. It is equipped with batteries, inverters and pumps to work even in absence of electrical supply. It needs water supply which is to be provided by the first responders. It can decontaminate a person in about 3 to 4 minutes and is designed to decontaminate one person at a time. The whole PPK gets packed and can be transported in eight rucksacks. The total weight of the packages is 150 kg.

(c) Yes, Sir. The PPK is designed to be portable for providing basic decontamination services in public domain. However, currently, the decontamination facilities are available at various nuclear installations.

(d) The PPK is already functional and can be used as and when required in public domain. A number of these facilities are being made and will be kept at various locations in the country as a part of emergency response. It will be made available shortly at 18 Emergency Response Centres developed by BARC in the country. The cost of one full PPK is Rs. 4.00 lakh.

*[Translation]*

#### Rural Exchanges in Gujarat

2958. SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the block-wise number of rural exchanges functioning in Mehsana district of Gujarat as on date;

(b) the number of rural exchanges lying out of order for a month and the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Sir, in Gujarat, Taluka system instead of block system is in place. The Taluka wise number of rural exchanges functioning in Mehsana District is as under:

Name of Revenue Taluka	No. of Rural Telephone Exchanges
Mehsana	15
Visnagar	8
Vijapur	8
Kadi	16
Becharaji	6
Unjha	9
Satlasana	7
Kheralu	6
Vadnagar	7

(b) No Telephone Exchange in Gujarat is lying out of order for a month.

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

#### WLL Towers in Rural Areas of Gujarat

2959. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:  
SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has set up WLL towers in rural areas of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the targets set for the purpose and achieved during the last two years;

(c) the reasons as a result of which the BSNL failed to achieve these targets;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any review of these works; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof?

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

(b) and (c) During the last two years i.e. during 2004-05 and 2005-06, a target of 185 had been set for installation of Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) towers. This target could, however, be achieved in 2006-07. The delay in achieving the target was due to late receipt of equipments.

(d) and (e) Review is being undertaken periodically by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) for taking necessary remedial action.

*[English]*

#### **Mechanism to Spot Sports Talent from Rural Areas**

2960. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of youth population in rural India in each of the regions;

(b) the existing mechanism to spot and nurture sports talent in primary and higher secondary schools located in rural and semi-urban areas;

(c) whether the Government proposes to formulate coordinated policy initiatives for popularization of various sports disciplines among rural youth; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): (a) Details regarding percentage of rural youth population, State-wise, as in 2001 is given in the statement enclosed.

(b) The existing mechanisms to spot and nurture sports talent in primary and secondary school located in rural and semi-urban areas are:

(i) under the scheme for 'Promotion of Sports and Games in Schools' which aims at improving the standards of sports in schools, and encourage participation in Inter School competitions;

(ii) rural Sports Programme for broadbasing games and sports and tapping the hidden talent in rural areas. The scheme has two sub-components viz. organization of rural sports tournaments and organization of sports festival in North Eastern Region;

(iii) through the Sports Authority of India (SAI) schemes like National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) where schools are adopted both for residential training and on the basis of training of day Boarders.

(c) and (d) In view of the shortage of sports infrastructure, particularly in rural areas, the Ministry is considering the launching of a scheme 'Panchayat Yuva Khel Abhiyan' with the objective of providing access to large sections of Youth Children to organize Games and Sports, both as an activity integral to the development of Youth and to widen the catchment for scouting and nurturing talent and improving performance in competitive sports at national and international level. Discussions regarding the scheme are underway with the State Governments and other stakeholders concerned.

#### **Statement**

*Details regarding percentage of rural youth population, State-wise: Census of India 2001*

State	Percentage of Rural Youth Population (Age 15-35 years)
1	2
Jammu and Kashmir	36.5
Himachal Pradesh	37.3
Punjab	37.4
Chandigarh	50.4
Uttaranchal	34.7
Haryana	36.9
Delhi	41.7
Rajasthan	33.6
Uttar Pradesh	33.1
Bihar	32.9
Sikkim	39.3
Arunachal Pradesh	34.7
Nagaland	39.7
Manipur	39.8

1	2
Mizoram	36.4
Tripura	38.3
Meghalaya	34.7
Assam	37.5
West Bengal	37.5
Jharkhand	33.8
Orissa	36.9
Chhattisgarh	34.0
Madhya Pradesh	34.5
Gujarat	37.1
Daman and Diu	54.8
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	41.1
Maharashtra	35.7
Andhra Pradesh	37.6
Karnataka	37.4
Goa	42.1
Lakshadweep	37.0
Kerala	37.6
Tamil Nadu	38.2
Pondicherry	40.4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	41.5

#### Four Laning of NHs in Kerala

2961. SHRI P. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to convert the National Highways passing through Kerala into four lane;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the third and fourth phases of construction of Quilon Bypass has not been started so far;

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

(e) the present status of the said project; and

(f) the time by which the project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The entire length of NH-47 and NH-17 passing through the State of Kerala is proposed for four laning under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phase -II (North South Corridor) and Phase-III.

(c) to (f) The construction work of Quilon (Kollam) Bypass Phase-III and IV for four laning on Build Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis has been included in NHDP Phase-III A and targeted for completion in 2009. The preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) has been taken up.

#### Surgery of Cataract

2962. SHRI TUKARAM GANGADHAR GADAKH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the awareness and surgery of cataract is covered under the Blindness Control Society's programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the implementation of the programme particularly in Mumbai and Maharashtra;

(d) the names of major Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) active in cataract operation in Mumbai; and

(e) the details about the cataract camps and operation undertaken by NGOs with the help of Blindness Control Society's programme in Mumbai and Maharashtra during the years 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Awareness and surgery of cataract is an approved activity under the National Programme for Control of Blindness during 10th Five Year Plan. Against the target of 211.00 lakh Cataract Operations

for 10th Plan, around 206.62 lakh operations have been performed in the country till date.

(c) The National Programme for Control of Blindness is being implemented uniformly in all States/UTs including Maharashtra as per the approved pattern of assistance for the 10th Plan.

(d) Major Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) active in cataract operation under NPCB in Mumbai:

1. Yuvak Pratishthan, Mumbai
2. K.B. Haji Bachooali Eye Hospital, Parel
3. Lion Kartarshing Hospital, Andheri (W)
4. K.J. Somaiya & Research Centre, Sion
5. B.S.E.S, M.G. Hospital, Andheri (W)
6. Hira Mongi Navneet Hospital/Shree Pragati Foundation, Mulund (W)

(e) Year-wise details of Cataract operations undertaken by NGOs with the help of Blindness Control Society is as under:

Year	Cataract operations	
	Mumbai	Maharashtra
2003-04	5811	78350
2004-05	7114	100761
2005-06	5615	124816

#### Exclusion of Pluto from Solar System

2963. SHRI M. APPADURAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the astronomers of the world have excluded Planet "Pluto" from the Solar System;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Indian astronomers have agreed to the said view; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Pluto is now reclassified as a dwarf planet.

(b) to (d) As new objects are being discovered going around other stars, astronomers felt that there should be uniform criteria for deciding to name such objects as planets or into any other category. Examples of such criteria are that the planet should have enough force of gravity to get into spherical shape and the barycentre of the planet and its satellite, if any, should be inside the planet. Since, Pluto does not satisfy such criteria, it is not called a planet any more and is labelled a dwarf planet.

The above re-classification was done by the International Astronomical Union (IAU) at its General Assembly meeting held in Prague on 24 August 2006. The Indian contingent was also present in this General Assembly meeting.

#### Gap in Income

2964. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware of the fact that income gap in farming and non-farming sectors is widening;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) and (b) The gap in the growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the overall economy and the Agriculture and Allied sectors has widened due to faster growth of other sectors of the economy and slowing down of the growth rate in the agriculture sector. As per the estimates of the Central Statistical Organization, the average annual growth rate of GDP (at 1999-00 prices) in the first four years (2002-03 to 2005-06) of the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) was 1.9% in the case of Agriculture and Allied Sectors as compared to the 7.1% for the overall economy.

(c) The major steps being taken to make agriculture more remunerative include, *inter-alia*, the following:-

- diversification of agriculture to high value crops,
- emphasis on livestock, fisheries etc.,
- increasing agricultural productivity through intensive research efforts,
- water resources development to increase cropping intensity,
- focus on watershed development in rainfed areas,
- improving delivery of agricultural inputs,
- provision of minimum support price mechanism,
- marketing reforms and improving marketing and other post-harvest infrastructure,
- expansion of the outreach of agricultural credit; and
- augmenting technology dissemination programmes.

#### **Phukan Commission Report on Tehelka**

2965. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received the final report of the Phukan Commission on Tehelka;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the date on which it was received;

(c) the main features of the report; and

(d) the time by which the report will be placed before the House as required under the Law?

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 (d) The Part Report of the Phukan Commission received by the Government on 4-2-2004 has been laid on both Houses of Parliament on 13-5-2005.

#### **Clearance by SACFA**

2966. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:  
SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:

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

(a) whether any application is pending before the Standing Advisory Committee for Frequency Allocation (India) for clearance as on date;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to clear the pending application?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The sites for wireless installations are processed and cleared after No Objection/comments from members of Standing Advisory Committee for radio Frequency Allocation - SACFA (India) namely from Airport Authority, Defence, AIR, Doordarshan, Police, Space, Railways, etc. The unprecedented growth of mobile telephone and other wireless teleocm networks during recent years has resulted in continuous submission of very large number of applications for SACFA clearance and these are being processed regularly.

(c) Several steps have been taken to expedite clearance of such applications, including receipt/processing of applications 'on line' and 'Special Clearance Drives' from time to time. The applications received from 1st July, 2006 onwards are presently in process.

#### **Development Programmes of North Eastern Region**

2967. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH-EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the training, skill upgradation and man power development programmes being supported and sponsored by the North Eastern Council for the youth of the North Eastern Region;

(b) whether a pilot training institute is being established in Assam;

(c) If so, the details thereof including its location; and

(d) the time by which it will be established?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): (a) The North Eastern Council have sponsored 2653 persons from the North Eastern Region for training at the Institute of Tourism and Future Management Trend (ITFT), Chandigarh. The courses include B.Sc. in Airlines and Tourism Management, M.Sc. in Service Industry Management and Airlines, Tourism and Hospitality Management and three months' training in Service Industry Management. NEC have also provided financial support and book grants to students from NER for higher professional courses. More than 4575 students have been extended financial support under this programme upto 2005-06.

(b) to (d) There is no provision in the budget of this Ministry for the establishment of a pilot training institute. The NEC's 11th Five Year Plan proposals are yet to be finalized.

#### **Students returning from Abroad**

2968. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a trend of some of our bright students returning from abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to utilize their talent for research and development work; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) No such data is maintained.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

*[Translation]*

#### **Improving Standard of Sports**

2969. SHRI CHANDRA DEV PRASAD RAJBHAR:  
Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds allocated to various States for improving the standard of sports during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the said funds have been utilized for developing sports infrastructure; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): (a) Till 31.3.2005, the Ministry was providing assistance to State Governments, local bodies, educational institutions and NGOs for the establishment of various kinds of sports infrastructure and procurement of equipments etc., based on specific proposals received from time to time as per the guidelines of the related schemes. However, w.e.f. 1.4.2005 these schemes were transferred to the State Sector. No fresh projects are, therefore, being funded by the Government of India, but funds to the extent of committed liabilities for the ongoing approved projects would be given during the remaining period of the X Five Year Plan. Further there was no provision for State-wise allocation of funds under the Scheme. However the details of State-wise and year-wise funds released during the last 3 years under the Sports Infrastructure Schemes are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c) Funds under the Sports Infrastructure Schemes were/are released only on receipt of Utilisation Certification, Progress Report/Completion Certificates, Audited Accounts, etc. from the State Governments to ensure the proper utilization of grants for the purpose for which it was provided.



**Statement**

*State-wise details of Central assistance released under the Scheme of Grants for  
Creation of Sports Infrastructure from 2003-2004 to 2005-2006*

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2003-2004		2004-2005		2005-2006	
		Amount released	No. of projects	Amount released	No. of projects	Amount released	No. of projects
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	484.52	14	123.75	7	45.00	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	191.00	5	27.00	1	71.00	1
3.	Assam	17	2	188.09	8	7.00	1
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
5.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	65.00	2	0.00	0
8.	Haryana	40.17	2	118.13	16	32.80	4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	100.21	8	118.63	10	0.00	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	26.82	18	22.50	1	0.00	0
11.	Karnataka	58.7	8	101.40	9	0.00	0
12.	Kerala	13.01	4	1.50	1	0.00	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	152.27	13	115.40	6	18.00	1
14.	Maharashtra	238.43	13	169.04	9	45.08	2
15.	Manipur	0	0	22.50	3	0.00	0
16.	Meghalaya	100.11	5	234.55	5	0.00	0
17.	Mizoram	136.32	21	30.00	1	59.59	1
18.	Nagaland	962.46	21	115.98	12	45.00	1
19.	Orissa	0.05	1	0.75	1	0.00	0
20.	Punjab	45.00	1	0	0	0.00	0
21.	Rajasthan	25.00	2	8.72	1	23.00	1
22.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Tamil Nadu	170.36	22	81.154	13	50.52	2
24.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	46.94	3	69.23	6	83.00	4
26.	West Bengal	20.07	15	49.70	4	0.00	0
27.	Chhattisgarh	78.50	4	0	0	0.00	0
28.	Jharkhand	0	0	30.00	1	0.00	0
29.	Uttaranchal	0	0	94.80	5	0.00	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
34.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
Total		2906.98	182	1787.99	122	480.00	19

*State-wise details of Central assistance released under the scheme of grants to rural schools for purchase of sports equipment and development of playground from 2003-2004 to 2005-2006*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2003-2004		2004-2005		2005-2006	
		Amount released	No. of Schools	Amount released	No. of Schools	Amount released	No. of Schools
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.37	1	2.76	3	0.00	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.35	4	7.74	7	0.00	0
3.	Assam	30.88	41	22.18	38	0.00	0
4.	Bihar	3.29	3	7.53	8	0.00	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.13	2	3.32	4	0.00	0
6.	Delhi	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
7.	Goa	0.00	0	1.08	1	0.00	0
8.	Gujarat	2.98	4	1.42	2	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Haryana	43.36	59	24.17	41	0.00	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	5.72	15	10.21	14	0.00	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.17	3	9.64	14	0.00	0
12.	Jharkhand	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
13.	Karnataka	16.75	26	12.10	18	0.00	0
14.	Kerala	0.00	0	15.48	17	0.00	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	22.95	29	13.67	20	0.00	0
16.	Maharashtra	51.63	58	54.19	71	8.63	27
17.	Manipur	3.26	5	1.48	2	0.00	0
18.	Meghalaya	1.08	1	9.37	10	0.00	0
19.	Mizoram	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
20.	Nagaland	0.00	0	3.80	5	0.00	0
21.	Orissa	44.21	55	61.99	80	8.60	28
22.	Punjab	2.56	3	0.63	2	0.00	0
23.	Rajasthan	25.19	29	18.76	30	0.00	0
24.	Sikkim	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	7.65	21	3.70	6	0.00	0
26.	Tripura	0.37	1	0.40	1	0.00	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	39.60	47	51.11	75	0.89	3
28.	Uttaranchal	11.04	12	18.44	26	1.87	6
29.	West Bengal	77.98	106	127.15	167	0.00	0
	Union Territories						
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
31.	Chandigarh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
33.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
34.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
35.	Pondicherry	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	TOTAL	399.63	525	482.45	662	19.99	64

*State-wise details of Central assistance released under the scheme of grants for promotion of sports in universities and colleges from 2003-2004 to 2005-2006*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2003-2004		2004-2005		2005-2006	
		Amount released	No. of Institutions	Amount released	No. of Institutions	Amount released	No. of Institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	87.82	27	97.22	36	5.00	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
3.	Assam	26.81	10	126.31	48	0.00	0
4.	Bihar	20.60	4	0.00	0	0.00	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0	20.70	9	0.00	0
6.	Goa	0.00	0	2.70	1	0.00	0
7.	Gujarat	18.27	10	28.20	1	0.00	0
8.	Haryana	10.31	9	26.86	4	0.00	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5.85	3	7.37	4	0.00	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0	2.70	1	0.00	0
12.	Karnataka	39.35	35	149.87	63	12.00	1
13.	Kerala	39.80	18	45.07	24	0.00	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10.80	4	26.10	7	0.00	0
15.	Maharashtra	197.53	98	244.15	115	20.85	2
16.	Manipur	25.03	3	17.80	5	0.00	0
17.	Mizoram	10.72	4	0.00	0	0.00	0
18.	Meghalaya	0.00	0	10.80	4	0.00	0
19.	Nagaland	22.50	11	19.20	10	0.00	0
20.	Orissa	83.60	40	57.98	32	0.00	0
21.	Punjab	52.68	13	29.45	11	10.00	1
22.	Rajasthan	4.20	2	7.20	3	0.00	0
23.	Tamil Nadu	164.81	27	169.80	29	17.12	1
24.	Tripura	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Uttar Pradesh	101.56	41	158.65	62	45.00	3
26.	Uttaranchal	24.60	10	16.80	8	0.00	0
27.	West Bengal	79.86	42	141.28	63	0.00	0
28.	Delhi	53.50	2	62.64	1	40.03	1
29.	UTs- Chandigarh	0.00	0	1.00	1	0.00	0
TOTAL		1080.25	413	1472.00	555	150.00	10

*State-wise details of Central assistance released under the scheme of grants for installation of synthetic surfaces 2003-2004 to 2005-2006*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	2003-2004		2004-2005		2005-2006	
		Amount released	No. of projects	Amount released	No. of projects	Amount released	No. of projects
1.	Andhra Pradesh	00.00	0	20.00	1	0.00	0
2.	Haryana	30.00	1	0.00	0	0.00	0
3.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
5.	Karnataka	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
6.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
7.	Maharashtra	50.00	1	15.00	1	0.00	0
8.	Manipur	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
9.	Orissa	0.00	0	50.00	1	0.00	0
10.	Punjab	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
11.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0	65.00	1	0.00	0
12.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	150.00	3
13.	West Bengal	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
14.	Delhi	20.00	1	0.00	0	0.00	0
15.	Chandigarh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
16.	Jharkhand	100.00	1	0.00	0	0.00	0
Total		200.00	4	150	4	150.00	3

*[English]***Four Laning of Road from Dimapur to Kohima**

2970. SHRI W. WANGYUH KONYAK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of four lane road from Dimapur to Kohima has been approved by the Government;

(b) if so, whether the Technical formalities have been completed in regard to the Project;

(c) whether the tender for execution of the work has been floated;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which the construction of the project is likely to be started and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Yes, Sir. Government has approved implementation of 4-laning of Dimapur-Kohima section of NH-39 under Phase-A of Special Accelerated Road Development Programme in North East (SARDP-NE).

(b) to (d) No, Sir. The work for preparation of DPR by the consultant is in progress.

(e) It is too early to indicate time by which the construction of the project is likely to be started and completed as it would depend on the response of the bidders under BOT (Annuity) scheme under which the 4-laning of Dimapur-Kohima section of NH-39 is being taken up.

*[Translation]***SLTAC Committees for Telecom Service**

2971. SHRI KAILASH BAITHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Level Telephone Advisory Committees (SLTACs) are constituted for improvement of telecom services in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the persons nominated for the said Committees;

(c) whether Member of Parliament is empowered to nominate any public figure for the said Committees; and

(d) if so, the time by which the district telephone advisory committees (2006-08) will be reconstituted?

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.

(d) Reconstitution of Telephone Advisory Committees (TACs) for each Telecom District is already in process and all the Telecom District level TACs are likely to be reconstituted by 31.3.2007.

*[English]***Promotion of Phones in Andhra Pradesh**

2972. SHRI G. NIZAMUDDIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to promote the utilization of Land Line Phones and Cell One Cellular Phones in Andhra Pradesh during the period from August 01, 2006 till date; and

(b) the response received in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has taken following steps to promote utilization of landline and cellular telephone connections in Andhra Pradesh (AP) Telecom Circle:

(i) Door to door campaign aimed at meeting the customers of BSNL and apprising them of BSNL's services and tariff and obtaining their feedback on services,

(ii) Analysis of disconnections of telephone exchange-wise and contacting the customers, friendly and concerned about the quality of service,

- (iii) Counselling of field staff by senior officers for motivating them to be more customer friendly and concerned about the quality of service,
- (iv) Marketing of the schemes introduced recently like 10 paise per call from Cell One to one landline and one Cell One number,
- (v) In addition, several schemes were taken up like waiver of installation charges, issue of ITC cards and schemes for rural customers by giving them concessions if they are willing to make upfront payment for a fixed duration,
- (vi) In addition to the tariff plans introduced by the BSNL Corporate Office, the following plans are introduced in AP Circle to attract the customers w.e.f. 01.08.2006:
1. Plan-1200 for customers with exchange system less than 1000 lines.
  2. CENTREX for apartments.
  3. Plan 399
  4. Plan 499 and
  5. Plan 899.
- (vii) For Cell One new subscribers. Welcome Kits have been given and advertisements on new schemes were also given on Television and Print Media.

(b) The response is favourable and due to the above measures, there is net increase in total number of telephone connections. There has also been reduction in disconnection of landline telephone connections.

#### Allocation of Funds to Daman and Diu

2973. SHRI DAHYABHAI VALLABHBHAI PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of revenue annually earned by the Union Government from the UT of Daman and Diu under various heads, separately, during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the allocation of funds made by the Union Government to the UT of Daman and Diu under various heads, annually, during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether the allocation of funds made by the Union Government is very low *vis-a-vis* the revenue earned by the Union Government; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government to augment the allocation of funds to the UT of Daman and Diu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) The total revenue annually earned by the Union Government from the UT of Daman and Diu under various heads during the last three years is indicated in the attached Statement-I.

(b) The allocation of funds made by the Union Government to the UT of Daman and Diu during the last three years are indicated in Statement-II and Statement-III.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise. The requirement of the UT is examined and discussed by the Government at pre-Budget meeting in Ministry of Finance and funds are allocated according to the actual requirement.

#### Statement I

*Revenue earned by Government from UT of Daman and Diu under various Heads during the last three years*

(Rs. in crore)

	Actuals for 2004-05	Actuals for 2005-06	BE 2006-07
1	2	3	4
TAX REVENUE			
Land Revenue	0.92	0.66	0.70
Stamps & Registration	4.15	4.90	4.00

1	2	3	4
State Excise	17.92	24.24	18.81
Sales Tax	93.98	151.49	86.00
Taxes on vehicle	5.50	6.22	5.60
Taxes on Goods & Passengers	1.22	1.20	1.60
Other Taxes & Duties on commodities & Services	0.00	0.00	0.01
Total Tax Revenue	123.70	168.71	116.72
<b>NON TAX REVENUE</b>			
Interest Receipts	0.20	0.15	0.15
Police	0.11	0.16	0.15
Stationery & Printing	0.00	0.00	0.02
Public Works	0.14	0.14	0.25
Other Admn. Services	0.14	0.14	0.15
Contribution & Recoveries towards pension & other retirement benefits	0.03	0.03	0.07
Misc. General Services	0.00	0.00	0.01
Education, Sports, Arts & Culture	0.09	0.12	0.15
Medical & Public Health	0.16	0.14	0.17
Water Supply & Sanitation	0.64	0.70	0.65
Housing	0.13	0.12	0.12
Labour & Employment	0.11	0.24	0.10
Social Security & Welfare	0.00	0.00	0.01
Crop Husbandry	0.10	0.07	0.08
Animal Husbandry	0.02	0.03	0.04
Fisheries	0.04	0.04	0.06
Cooperation	0.01	0.00	0.01
Power	87.25	94.36	100.00
Industries	0.16	0.17	0.43
Non Ferrous mining & metallurgical Ind.	0.04	0.02	0.00
Ports & Light House	0.06	0.06	0.08



1	2	3	4
Roads & Bridges	0.00	0.00	0.01
Tourism	0.83	0.85	0.70
Other General Economic Services	0.05	0.04	0.06
<b>Total Non Tax Revenue</b>	<b>90.29</b>	<b>97.60</b>	<b>103.47</b>
<b>Total (Tax + Non Tax) Revenue</b>	<b>213.99</b>	<b>286.30</b>	<b>220.19</b>

**Statement II**

*Allocation of Non-Plan funds made by Union Government to UT of Daman and Diu under various Heads, annually during the last three years*

(Rs. in crore)

Object Head	Actuals for 2004-05	Actuals for 2005-06	BE 2006-07
1	2	3	4
Salaries	24.90	26.19	26.88
Wages	1.04	1.06	1.23
Overtime Allowances	0.01	0.01	0.02
Rewards	0.00	0.01	0.02
Medical Treatment	0.13	0.23	0.31
Domestic Travel Expenses	0.35	0.43	0.52
Foreign Travel Expenses	0.00	0.01	0.03
Office Expenses	5.48	4.64	4.30
Rent, Rates and Taxes	0.00	0.00	0.00
Banking, Cash Transaction/Tax	0.00	0.00	0.02
Other Admn. Services	0.01	0.01	0.02
Supplies & Materials	1.99	1.73	1.82
Arms & Ammunition	0.09	0.13	0.10
Cost of Ration	0.00	0.00	0.01
POL	0.14	0.20	0.14
Clothing and Tentage	0.04	0.12	0.13
Advertising & Publicity	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4
Minor Works	10.63	10.69	11.27
Professional Services	0.01	0.01	0.01
Grant-in-aid	5.72	6.77	7.42
Subsidies	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scholarship/Stipend	0.07	0.08	0.11
Secret Service Exp.	0.04	0.08	0.10
Lump Sum provision	1.39	1.38	1.31
Suspense	0.60	0.47	0.60
Other Charges	178.24	182.87	192.59
Machinery & Equipments	0.58	0.48	0.64
Major Works	0.00	0.00	0.00
Investments	0.00	0.00	0.00
Loans & Advances	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Capital Expenditure	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total Gross Budget</b>	<b>231.46</b>	<b>237.60</b>	<b>249.60</b>

**Statement III**

*Allocation of Plan funds made by Union Government to UT of Daman and Diu under various Heads, annually during the last three years*

(Rs. in crore)

Object Head	Actuals for 2004-05	Actuals for 2005-06	BE 2006-07
1	2	3	4
Salaries	4.50	5.21	6.02
Wages	0.35	0.42	0.62
Overtime Allowances	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rewards	0.00	0.00	0.00
Medical Treatment	0.02	0.03	0.09
Domestic Travel Expenses	0.05	0.07	0.13
Foreign Travel Expenses	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4
Office Expenses	1.36	1.92	2.85
Rent, Rates and Taxes	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tanking, Cash Transaction/Tax	0.00	0.00	0.01
Other Admn. Services	0.00	0.00	0.00
Supplies & Materials	0.86	2.39	1.26
Arms & Ammunition	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cost of Ration	0.00	0.00	0.00
POL	0.00	0.00	0.00
Clothing and Tentage	0.09	0.09	0.19
Advertising & Publicity	0.09	0.13	0.13
Minor Works	0.47	0.69	0.96
Professional Services	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grant-in-aid	4.20	4.15	5.75
Subsidies	0.12	0.28	0.22
Scholarship/Stipend	0.03	0.01	0.05
Secret Service Exp.	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lump Sum provision	1.33	1.40	1.67
Suspense	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Charges	2.17	2.80	3.00
Machinery & Equipments	0.17	0.46	0.91
Major Works	25.32	24.62	25.97
Investments	0.13	0.19	0.26
Loans & Advances	0.13	0.16	0.16
Other Capital Expenditure	11.84	13.93	13.87
<b>Total Plan Outlay</b>	<b>53.23</b>	<b>58.95</b>	<b>64.12</b>

#### Non-Availability of Sports Equipments

2974. SHRIMATI JYOTIRMOYEE SIKDAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the games of Archery, Shooting and Athletics in the country are lagging behind due to non-availability of sports equipments to sports persons;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government/Sports Authority of India has received any representations in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of sports equipments purchased from abroad for the above events and the amount spent thereon during the last two years, year-wise and event-wise; and

(e) the names of the countries and agencies through which such equipments were imported alongwith the details of duties paid on such imports?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI

MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Representations have been received time to time, regarding shortage of ammunition and on reducing import duty on arms, which have been considered and action taken as feasible.

(d) and (e) No equipment in the disciplines of Athletics, Archery and Shooting were imported/purchased during the year 2004-2005 by Sports Authority of India (SAI). However, the details of import/purchase of equipment from abroad for Athletics, Archery and Shooting during the years 2005-2006 and 2006-2007 (till date) by SAI are as under:

Sl.No.	Item imported	Quantity	Name of Supplier	Value
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Shooting 2005-2006</b>				
1.	.22LR Eley Tenex ultimate .22LR Eley Club Xtra (ammunition)	2,00,000 6,00,000	M/s Eley Ltd. UK	Rs.47,49,975/-
2.	Clay Birds	5,76,000	M/s Lappore Ball Trap, France	Rs.16,11,451/-
3.	.32 S&W Long Centre fire (ammunition)	2,00,000	M/s Naranio Lapus Oy, Finland	Rs.39,49,245/-
4.	.22LR Eley Tenex Ultimate .22 LR Eley Club Xtra (ammunition)	2,00,000 6,00,000	M/s Eley Ltd. UK	Rs.47,49,975/-
5.	Clay Birds.	5,76,000	M/s Lappore Ball Trap, France.	Rs. 16,11,451/-
6.	.32 S&W Long centre fire (ammunition)	2,00,000	M/s Naranio Lapus Oy, Finland.	Rs. 39,49,245/-
7.	Air Pellets for Air Rifle & Air Pistol	22,00,000	M/s H&N, Germany	Rs. 9,44,854/-
8.	Spare Parts i.e. Target Papers/Rolls.	-	M/s SIUS Ag., Switzerland	Rs. 14,35,507/-
9.	12 Bore Ammunition	17,70,000	M/s Baschieri & Pellagri Sr <sup>a</sup> .a. Italy	Rs. 1,45,88,919/-
10.	Air Pellets for Air Rifle & Air Pistol	22,00,000	M/s H&N, Germany	Rs. 9,44,854/-
11.	Spare Parts (Shooting)	-	M/s SIUS, AG, Switzerland	Rs. 14,35,507/-
12.	12 Bore Ammunition	-	M/s Baschieri & Pellagri Sp.a. Italy.	Rs. 1,45,88,919/-
<b>Shooting 2006-2007</b>				
1.	.22LR Eley Ultimate .22LR Eley Pistol Xtra .22LR Eley Pistol (Match) .22LR Eley Rifle Match (ammunition)	1,75,000 1,05,000 20,00,000 1,65,000	M/s Eley Ltd. UK	Rs. 00.37 crores

1	2	3	4	5
2.	.22 Lapua Midas .22 Lapua Pista King (ammunition)	2,00,000 1,00,000	M/s Naranio Lapus Oy, Finland.	Rs. 00.29 crores
3.	12 Bore Ammunition	3,60,000	M/s Baschieri & Pellagri Sp.a. Italy	Rs. 0047 cores
Athletics 2005-06				
1.	Javelin 800 gms. (80m & 70m), Javelin 600 gms. 60m	07 piece each	M/s Schelde International, Belgium	Rs. 53,880/-
2.	Javelin 600 gms. 60m Javelin 600 gms. 50m	17 Numbers 12 Number	Polanik Poland	Rs. 1,05,081/-
Athletics 2006-2007				
1.	Pole Vaults	127 numbers + Accessories	M/s UCS, USA	Rs. 48,83,750/-
Archery 2005-2006				
1.	Archery Equipment	Seats and accessories	M/s UFL, Malaysia	Rs. 25,84,954/-
2.	Archery Equipment	Seats and accessories	M/s Bill Wee Agencies, Singapore	Rs. 20,33,640/-

To procure the aforesaid equipments from abroad no duty has been paid.

Besides the above, the Archery Association of India was given a total grant to the tune of Rs. 145,11,86 for import of equipments during the last three years, under the scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations for purchase of equipments by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.

#### Curbing of unwanted Calls

2975. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) whether there has been growing dissatisfaction among consumers on the increasing number of unsolicited commercial communications as reported in the *Times of India* dated November 21, 2006;

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

(c) whether the TRAI proposes to curb such unwanted calls to consumers;

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

(e) 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) to (e) The issue of unsolicited commercial communications has been raised at various forums. Telecom Regulatory Authority of India has issued a consultation paper on 20.11.2006 regarding "Unsolicited Commercial Communications".

Government has instructed all the Telecom Service Providers to take strict measures to stop any possible unauthorized sale of their customer information by their employees.

Some of the mobile/telephone companies are providing Do Not Disturb (DND) register facility to their customers which can be availed free of cost through SMS or company website.

### Complaints against Officials of NHAI

2976. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of complaints against the senior officials of National Highways Authority of India have been received with regard to alleged corruption, cheating and abuse of official position;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted by the Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the findings thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government to ensure smooth functioning of National Highways Authority of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) The number of complaints registered in the Vigilance Division of the Authority for enquiry/investigation are as under:-

Year	Complaints received
2003	26
2004	41
2005	37
2006 (as on 15.11.2006)	24

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. The complaints are investigated and necessary action is taken with the approval of Competent Authority.

### Ban on Soft Drinks

2977. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the US has sought a level playing field for Coke and Pepsi whose sales have been banned completely in many parts of the country;

(b) if so, whether the WHO has also objected to the campaign against Coca Cola;

(c) whether Pepsi has not undergone a fertilizer test;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Coca Cola India has issued advertisements to counter the charges levelled by the CSE;

(f) if so, whether the Government has constituted an enquiry committee to go into the whole issue;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken to remove the controversy over the issue?

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

*[Translation]*

### Nexus Between Government and Private Blood Banks

2978. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:  
SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry regarding links of employees working in Blood Banks of Government Hospitals with the private Blood Banks;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the functioning of employees of LNJP Hospital's Blood Bank has been reviewed;

(e) if so, the number of persons found guilty;

(f) the action taken against the guilty persons; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to check such practices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (g) No Sir. The Government has not conducted any inquiry regarding links of employees working in Blood Banks of Government Hospitals with private Blood Banks.

However, to ensure proper functioning of Blood banks, the following steps have been taken and reiterated:

- The Drug Inspector at the State Drug Authority visits the blood bank to ensure that the blood donations are carried out as per the provisions laid under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act.
- The State Blood Transfusion Council reviews the Blood Transfusion Services in the blood banks and on receipt of any complaint of this nature, suggests action to State Drug Authority accordingly.
- Under Blood Safety component of the National AIDS Control Programme, augmentation of voluntary blood donation is the key activity to ensure that more and more voluntary blood donors come forward to donate blood voluntarily, so that the demand of the blood supplied can be met by the blood bank for any shortage.
- As per the recent amendment in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act/Rules, no 'Stand-alone Blood Bank' in the private sector will be licensed to operate and the State Drug Authority will issue license to the Blood Banks only on the recommendations of the State Blood Transfusion Council.

*[English]*

#### Investment under NHDP

2979. SHRI JUAL ORAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds likely to be invested under the National Highways Development Programme (NHDP) over the next seven years;

(b) the amount out of that which would be spent in different regions; and

(c) the amount out of that earmarked for backward districts in Orissa, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The estimated expenditure to be incurred on projects under the enhanced scope of National Highways Development Project (NHDP) in seven phases from the year 2005-06 till the year 2015 is as under: -

Phase of NHDP	Cost (Rs. in crore)
NHDP-I (Balance work)	8,811
NHDP-II (Balance work)	43,623
NHDP-III	65,197
NHDP-IV	27,800
NHDP-V	41,210
NHDP-VI	16,680
NHDP-VII	16,680
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,20,001</b>

(b) and (c) The region-wise distribution is yet to be firmed up as this depends upon viability of projects to be taken up on Build Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis.

*[Translation]*

#### Outbreak of Sly Fever in U.P.

2980. SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an epidemic caused by a sly fever has broken out in Jalaun district of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the total number of persons died due to this disease; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to prevent the spread of this disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c): Health specialists are not aware of any disease known as sly fever. However, as reported by CMO, Jalaun district, there were 2207 cases of fever since August 2006 from the district of Jalaun. 2059 blood samples were examined. 64 blood samples from suspected cases of Dengue/Chickungunya were collected and sent for testing, results of which are awaited. 35 cases of Malaria were detected. Nine deaths were reported from affected areas during the period.

To strengthen surveillance activities and to promote early detection of outbreak and institute appropriate action for prevention and control of communicable diseases, Government of India has launched Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP). State Government is responsible for implementation of the programme with National Institute of Communicable Diseases as the nodal agency for capacity building and supervision. To check the spread of dengue/Chickungunya and Malaria, State Health authorities established a Control Room in the CMO office, Jalaun. Mosquito control measures were taken and mobile medical teams were also dispatched for case management in the affected areas.

#### **Procedure for Allocation of Coal/Lignite Blocks**

2981. SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA:  
SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure being adopted at present for allocation of coal and lignite blocks;

(b) whether the Government proposes to adopt the procedure of transparent open bid for allocation of coal and lignite blocks;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government also proposes to pay 75% of production value to the States under this bidding process;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the State Governments can use the mineral resources available in the State as per their priorities under the powers granted under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) In order to implement the provisions for captive mining of coal, a Screening Committee has been set up in the Ministry of Coal to consider applications made by various companies interested in captive mining and to allocate coal blocks for development, subject to the provisions of the other statutes governing coal mining. The Screening Committee comprises the Secretary (Coal) as the Chairman, Joint Secretary (Coal) as the member-secretary, Adviser (Coal), representatives of Ministry of Steel, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (Ministry of Commerce and Industry), Ministry of Power, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Chairman-cum-Managing-Director of the coal company of the command area where a coal block is located and representative of the State Governments concerned. The Screening Committee is an Inter-Ministerial/Inter-Governmental Committee. It follows a process of consultation and deliberation in its functioning. Further, a set of guidelines has been prepared for the guidance of prospective applicants. Allocation of blocks under the captive mining dispensation has been based on the assessed merits of individual cases through inter-ministerial/inter-governmental consultations.

Allocation of blocks to Government companies/corporations of Central and State Governments are made through Government Company dispensation route.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Government is contemplating introduction of competitive bidding system for allocation of coal mining blocks for captive use as the selection process by amending the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957.

(d) and (e) No final view has been taken on the matter.

(f) and (g) Under the existing provisions of the Mines and Mineral (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957, prior approval of the Central Government is necessary before the State Government can grant mining lease in respect of coal, lignite and other minerals included in the First Schedule of the said Act.

#### **Appointment/Transfer of IAS Officials**

2982. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR KHANDELWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:



(a) whether the Union Government has asked for removal of the State's control on the appointment and transfer of IAS officials;

(b) if so, whether it amounts to curtailment of the rights of the States; and

(c) if not, the reason behind it?

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) No Sir. However, the Central Government has issued a Notification for determining the tenure of all or any of the cadre posts of IAS in consultation with the States with the stipulation that except in the event of promotion, deputation or training exceeding two months, the pre-mature transfer will be done on the recommendation of a Committee on minimum tenure or Civil Services Board of the State Government.

*[English]*

#### **Coal Mines Act**

2983. SHRI SURESH KALMADI :  
SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act was amended to include certain captive industries like steel, power and cement;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to expand the scope of this amendment by including independent miners having supply contracts will users who are allowed to mine coal for captive consumption;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government intends to improve coal mining by granting liberalization of captive mining; and .

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) and (b) The coal mines in the country were nationalized during

1971-73 in two phases. The private coal mining leases that existed after such nationalization were terminated in 1976 allowing only the iron and steel producers in the private sector to mine coal only for captive use for production of iron and steel.

The Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 was amended in 1993 in order to allow private sector participation in coal mining for captive use for purpose of power generation as well as for other captive end uses to be notified from time to time. Subsequently captive coal mining was also allowed for production of cement, by a notification issued in 1996.

(c) to (f) The Government, after taking into account the legal opinion received from the learned Attorney General of India, through the Ministry of Law have decided to allow coal mining by an independent mining company on the condition of issuing a Notification under Section 3(3) (a) (iii) (4) of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 that the entire mined coal would be transferred to the end user company/companies for the specific end uses. Accordingly, the guidelines for allocation of coal blocks have been amended and placed on the web site of the Ministry.

Some of the companies who were offered captive coal blocks expressed their difficulties to do coal mining in the country on the ground of lack of experience in coal mining. Keeping in view the difficulty experienced by such companies, the decision to offer coal blocks to independent mining companies also was taken.

#### **Notices to AIIMS Doctors**

2984, SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether AIIMS, New Delhi is not covered under labour law; and

(b) if not, the reasons for issuing notices to doctors who went on strike in the recent past?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Notices to doctors who went on strike were issued as according to Regulation 33 of AIIMS Regulations, 1999, the provisions of Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964 are applicable to the employees of the Institute. Besides this,

the Delhi High Court has specifically given directions that no employee of staff or faculty member will cease work for any reason whatsoever or disrupt the work or aid or abet such disruption of cessation, no protest meetings of any kind whatsoever be held within a radius of 500 metres from the boundary of the Institute. The Supreme Court also on a number of occasions have given directions against the employees of hospitals resorting to the strike.

[Translation]

#### Funds Allocated and Spent under MPLADS

2985. SHRI TEK LAL MAHTO: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise details of the funds allocated and spent under the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) in Jharkhand during the last three years;

(b) the number of schemes yet to be implemented and the details of funds required for the implementation of remaining projects as per the proposals and the time by which these works are likely to be completed;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to release a lumpsum amount for the completion of projects

pending under this scheme in Jharkhand; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) The Constituency-wise details of funds released and spent during last 3 years in Jharkhand is given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) Under MPLAD Scheme, the works are recommended by the Members of Parliament to the District Authorities, who examine the works for sanctioning and execution. The details of the works recommended and sanctioned are, not maintained at the Central level and are available only with the District Authorities. This Ministry receives only macro level aggregate information such as the number and cost of works recommended, sanctioned, completed, actual expenditure etc. As per reports received from Districts, 19457 works have been recommended by MPs, 16429 works have been sanctioned by District authorities and 15216 works have been completed since inception upto 30.11.2006.

(c) and (d) No Sir. Funds are released as per the provisions contained in the Guidelines on MPLADS which do not permit release of lump sum amount for completion of pending projects in any State.

#### Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Constituency	Funds sanctioned/released and expenditure					
		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06	
		Released	Actual exp.	Released	Actual exp.	Released	Actual exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Lok Sabha</i>							
1.	Chatra	300	257.4	100	122.9	200	297.6
2.	Dhanbad	200	193.9	100	295.9	300	109.0
3.	Dumka	400	74.5	200	494.0	100	99.0
4.	Giridih	200	172.8	100	182.5	200	208.1
5.	Godda	800	939.3	200	95.4	200	211.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Hazaribagh	300	197.3	100	395.1	200	194.1
7.	Jamshedpur	200	130.6	200	276.5	200	155.5
8.	Khunti	300	186.6	100	0	300	803.9
9.	Kodarma	400	285.9	100	419.6	200	39.3
10.	Lohardaga	300	24.7	100	564.8	300	41.6
11.	Palamau	200	221.3	100	199.8	200	182.7
12.	Rajmahal	200	278.7	100	314.2	300	226.9
13.	Ranchi	200	169.8	100	0	200	0
14.	Singhbhum	200	298.7	100	122.6	300	118.5
<b>Total</b>		<b>4200</b>	<b>3431.5</b>	<b>1700</b>	<b>3483.3</b>	<b>3200</b>	<b>2687.7</b>

*Rajya Sabha*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of MP	Funds sanctioned/released and expenditure					
		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06	
		Released	Actual exp.	Released	Actual exp.	Released	Actual exp.
1.	Ajay Maroo	0	0	200	247.7	100	20.0
2.	Devdas Apte	300	67.9	100	294.6	200	74.2
3.	R.K. Anand	100	79.1	100	289.7	200	243.2
4.	S.S. Ahluwalia	0	0	100	0	200	123.9
5.	Yashwant Sinha	0	0	100	0	100	50.5
6.	Abhay Kant Prasad	100	0	100	149.4	100	104.1
7.	P.K. Agarwal	250	111.0	250	502.4	0	94.2
<b>Total</b>		<b>750</b>	<b>158.0</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>1483.8</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>710.1</b>

**Overseeing Committee for Backward Classes**

2986. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR  
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received the report of the Overseeing Committee set up to provide reservation to the backward classes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be implemented by the Government?

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) Yes, Sir. The 'Oversight Committee' has submitted its final report on 30th September, 2006 suggesting roadmap for reservation to the other backward classes.

(c) and (d) The recommendations of the Oversight Committee which have been accepted by the Ministry of Human Resource Development and which entail provision of financial outlays are being included in the 11th Plan proposals of that Ministry. That Ministry has constituted two Empowered Committees for according expeditious approval to the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) to be submitted by the institutions. While some recommendations are already under implementation, decision regarding implementation of some others has not been taken so far.

[English]

#### **Accident of Bulk Carrier**

2987. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a bulk carrier in the recent past was storm hit near Kashima Port in Japan;

(b) if so, the number of Indians found dead and missing in the said incident;

(c) the details of compensation so far provided to the affected families; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to provide compensation to the affected families?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Eight crew members of Indian nationality died and two Indian crew members are still missing.

(c) and (d) The payment of compensation to the affected families by the ship owner's P&I Club is expected to be completed within 6 months. A Senior Technical Officer of the office of the Directorate General of Shipping participated in the joint investigation at Japan immediately after the incident as an observer.

#### **Loss of Revenue**

2988. SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI:  
SHRI SUNIL KHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the failure in arranging transportation by the Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) for cheaper 'C' grade coal and continued injudicious use of steel grade coal for boiler consumption resulted in revenue loss;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Steel grade coal is being produced at Begunia Colliery situated in the State of West Bengal and 'C' grade Coal is produced at Basantimata and Dahinari Colliery situated in the State of Jharkhand. As such 'C' grade coal, for the purpose of boiler consumption at Begunia Colliery has to be brought from Bahibari/Basantimata colliery crossing the Brakar river, inter state border and covering a distance of about 30 KM on one side. Due to non-availability of infrastructure like tippers and drivers, departmental transportation of 'C' grade coal from the mines situated in the Jharkhand side of the area of BCCL was not feasible.

Moreover, contractors were also not willing to transport such a small quantity (17.5 Metric tonne per day) at the prevailing distance slab rate due to the difficulties associated with the inter-state movement of goods. Keeping this in view, the management went for tendering for the purpose of arriving at a reasonable rate for transportation of 'C' grade coal. However, the rate quoted by the contractor was abnormally high which the management could not accept and the tender was ultimately cancelled. Considering all these aspects, steel grade coal was used but since it caters to the need of Core sector, management was making efforts to reduce its consumption in boiler and finally with the improvement in the availability of tippers, after suspension of work at Victoria West colliery, departmental transportation of 'C' grade coal for the purpose of boiler consumption was started from April, 2004.

Thus despite cost advantage, use of steel grade coal in boiler has finally been discontinued from April, 2004 and only 'C' grade coal is now being used in boiler.

[Translation]

#### **Constituting Water Panchayats**

2989. SHRI KAILASH NATH SINGH YADAV:  
PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to constitute Water Panchayats in all the Panchayats of the country to promote awareness about the ground water scheme;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the names of Panchayats likely to be selected for this purpose, State-wise;
- (d) the additional quantity of ground water likely to be saved after initiating this scheme;
- (e) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred on this scheme; and
- (f) the time by which this scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): (a) There is no proposal under the consideration of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj to constitute Water Panchayats to promote awareness about the ground water scheme. It would be for State Governments to consider the need and modalities for the establishment of Water Panchayats.

(b) to (f) The question does not arise.

**Funds for Renewal and Maintenance of National Highways**

2990. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government provides adequate funds required for periodical renewal and maintenance of National Highways in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the amount demanded by the State Government of Rajasthan and the amount allocated by the Union Government for periodical renewal and maintenance of National Highways during the last three years, year-wise;

(e) the basis/criteria being followed at present for allocation of the amounts for the said purpose; and

(f) the time by which the remaining amount is likely to be released by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) The allocation of funds for maintenance and repair of National Highways in the country is nearly 40% of the amount required as per norms. The shortfall in funds is reflected in allocation for maintenance and repair of National Highways to all the States including Rajasthan.

(d) Government of Rajasthan had sent a request in June 2004 for improvement and maintenance of 4422 km length of National Highways (NHs) with the State Government in 4-years time with funds requirement of Rs. 1395 crore, out of which the funds requirement for periodical renewal & maintenance works was Rs. 435.00 crore. However, because of limitation of funds, the allocation in respect of NHs with the State Government for maintenance & repair works (which also includes periodic renewal works) so far, since the year 2004-05 is Rs.168.68 crore with details as under:

Year	Allocation in Rs in crore
2004-05	53.11
2005-06	54.99
2006-07	60.58
<b>Total</b>	<b>168.68</b>

(e) The funds for maintenance & repair works in Rajasthan are allocated based on length of NHs, nature and extent of damages, overall availability of funds etc.

(f) Because of limitation of funds no time frame can be indicated.

*[English]*

**Sale of Medicines to Private Parties**

2991. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR:  
SHRI SHISHUPAL N. PATLE:  
PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:

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

(a) whether medicines supplied to Government hospitals are allegedly sold to private parties;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any such racket has been unearthed recently;

(d) if so, whether any enquiry has been constituted in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the measures taken or being taken to curb such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (f) Crime Branch of Delhi Police have reported that under mentioned cases have been registered by them.

Year	No. of cases
2003	02
2004	01
2005	03
2006	03

In so far as the Central Govt. hospitals namely Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and LHMC & Associated Hospitals are concerned, no such case has been reported.

*[Translation]*

#### **Merger/Winding up of Schemes**

2992. SHRI SHISHUPAL N. PATLE:  
SHRI KAILASH NATH SINGH YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether zero based budgetary schemes have been wound up or merged with other schemes;

(b) if so, the total number of such projects which have been merged with the schemes declared for 2005-06;

(c) whether a proposal has also been made to merge the schemes declared for the current year; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the merger alongwith the winding up of projects/schemes declared for the previous year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) to (d) The ZBB exercise has not taken a final shape. The following decision was taken in the matter in the Internal Planning Commission (IPC) Meeting held on 18.11.2005:

"The Internal Planning Commission considered the suggestion of the Finance Minister to expand the scope of the Zero Based Budgeting (ZBB) exercise to cover Central Sector Schemes (in addition to CSS) and to facilitate reprioritization of resources and consolidation of the development effort. After deliberations, the IPC felt that it is not feasible to undertake a ZBB exercise for Annual Plan 2006-07, since this is the last year of the Tenth Five Year Plan. However, the Planning Commission should cover Central Sector Schemes under ZBB for the Eleventh Five Year Plan. It was also decided to suggest guidelines for effectively conducting the ZBB exercise covering all Plan Schemes."

*[English]*

#### **Implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes by PRIs**

2993. SHRI RANEN BARMAN: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has made efforts to ensure that different Central Schemes or Centrally Sponsored Schemes are implemented directly by the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the results achieved as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Union Government has been making continuous efforts to ensure that different Central Schemes or Centrally Sponsored Schemes, especially those relating to the items listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution, are planned and implemented directly by the Panchayati Raj Institutions in accordance with the provisions of Article 243G read

with Article 243 ZD of Parts IX and IXA of the Constitution. Efforts have also been made to ensure that Panchayati Raj Institutions are declared as the 'principal authorities' for the planning and implementation of these schemes. Results achieved so far have been catalogued in The State of the Panchayats Report - A Mid Term Review & Appraisal which was laid on the Table of both Houses of Parliament on 23.11.2006.

#### **Sending Blood Samples of Patients for Diagnosis**

2994. SHRIMATI C.S. SUJATHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether blood samples of patients were sent to Pune/Delhi diagnosis during the recent outbreak of dengue/Chikungunya in Kerala;

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

(c) whether this process causes inordinate delay in identification of the disease and providing proper and immediate medication to the patients;

(d) whether the Government proposes to upgrade the facilities for the said purpose at the Alapuzha Virology Institute;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The State of Kerala had sent 250 samples of blood from suspected Chikungunya fever cases to National Institute of Communicable Diseases (NICD), Delhi and National Institute of Virology (NIV), Pune. Out of which, 38 were detected positive serologically for Chikungunya virus. The blood samples for diagnosis of Chikungunya were sent to NICD, Delhi and NIV, Pune as the diagnostic Testing Kits were not commercially available in the State. For the diagnosis of dengue fever, the State of Kerala has diagnostic facilities in all the district level hospitals.

(c) No, Sir. The treatment of Chikungunya fever is symptomatic and, therefore, the suspected cases were provided anti-pyretic and analgesics.

(d) to (f) Yes, Sir. Government has identified State Institute of Virology (SIV), Alappuzha, Kerala, as one of the 12 Apex Referral Institutions for advanced diagnosis of Dengue and Chikungunya fever. The requirements of the institute for advanced diagnostic facilities for the above diseases is being assessed by NIV Pune.

#### **Achievements of Health Public Sector Undertakings**

2995. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the functioning of the Public Sector Undertakings under the Ministry; and

(b) the major achievements of the PSUs during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b): Following are the three Public Sector Undertakings under the administrative control of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare: (1) Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation (HSCC) (India) Ltd. (2) Hindustan Latex Limited (HLL) and (3) Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd (IMPCL). The detailed functioning and achievements in respect of these PSUs are given below:

**I. HSCCC) Ltd:** HSCC(I) Ltd is a Public Sector Undertaking under the administrative control of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Deptt. of Health & F.W.) was set up in 1983 with a paid up capital of Rs. 0.40 crores (presently Rs. 1.60 crore). Following are the ongoing major Projects of HSCC rendering consultancy services:-

(1) 500 bedded super speciality hospital & housing complex alongwith Post Graduate Institute for North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health & Medical Sciences at Shillong, Meghalaya at the estimated Cost of Rs. 193 cores; (2) Construction of laboratory and animal house for National Institute of Biologicals, NOIDA at the estimated cost of Rs. 114 crores; (3) 200 bedded emergency & trauma centre for Bir Hospital, Kathmandu, Nepal at the estimated cost of Rs. 54 Crores.; (4) Dental College for AIIMS, New Delhi at the estimated cost of Rs. 24 Crores; (5) Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education & Research at Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia

Hospital, New Delhi at the estimated cost of Rs. 37 crores. (6) HUDA, Gurgaon at the estimated cost of Rs. 12 crores. (7) Central Council for Research in Homeopathy, NOIDA at the estimated cost of Rs. 5.00 crores.

The Company's performance and contribution in the health care field has been acknowledged and the company has been bestowed with various awards. HSCC(I) Ltd. has achieved the highest ever turnover in the year 2005-06 amount to Rs 26.30 crores in the history of the company. It has been rated among BEST 5 Mini Ratnas Companies - by CRISIL- India Today survey in their March, 2005 publication. The company has also been bestowed with the 'SILVER TROPHY' by SCOPE for Excellent and Outstanding contribution to Public Sector Management Smaller Public Ent. Category for the year 2003-04 in January, 2006. The Indian Institution of Industrial Engineering has also awarded "Performance Excellence Award" for the excellent efforts put in by HSCC(I) Ltd. in May, 2006.

With a view to diversify its operations, Company has signed MOUs with various Institutions. One MOU has been signed with Sir Edward Dunlop Hospital (India) Ltd. in June, 2005 for providing the end user with the best possible solution in the areas of development and implementation of Projects in the field of health care. Another MOU has been signed with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of Jharkhand in June, 2005 for providing turnkey consultancy services for setting up of facilities for healthcare infrastructure in Jharkhand. A third MOU has been signed with Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) in September, 2005 for providing Consultancy Services to ICMR for its various forthcoming projects.

The Company has also undertaken following projects in the field of Information & Technology:-

(1) Provision of Turnkey solution including Hardware, Software including System software and application software, networking and training in NEIGRIHMS, Shillong at the estimated cost of Rs. 7.80 Crores (2) Computerization & Networking of State Drug Control Offices and the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare at the estimated Cost of Rs. 5 Crores (3) Consultancy Services for Development and implementation of software solution and services for Ministry of Health and Family Welfare - Integrated Diseases Surveillance Project at an estimated cost of Rs. 40 Crores.

**II. Hindustan Latex Limited (HLL):** HLL, a fully Government owned Central Public Sector Undertaking under the administrative control of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (Deptt. of Health & F.W.) was established in 1966 to manufacture and sale of contraceptive and health care products with technology from M/s. Okomoto Industries, Japan, M/s. Finishing Enterprises Inc. (FEI) and National Council of Education Research and Training (NCERT). With an Authorized Capital of the Company is Rs. 20 crores and the Paid up Share Capital is Rs. 15.53 Crores.

The capacity expansion of condom plants at Trivandrum with an annual capacity of 230 M.Pcs. (capital outlay of Rs. 24.70 crores) has been taken up and the company has commissioned a facility to manufacture bulk drugs (Centchroman) and pharmaceutical products at Kanagala plant. The company has become a multi unit organization, addressing various Public Health challenges facing the humanity. With a vast variety of innovative products and social programmes, HLL's Vision is "Innovating for Healthy Generations". The company has set up a strong distribution infrastructure for Direct Marketing. The Company's products are distributed through half a million retail outlets over 1 lakh villages and products exported to over 70 countries. The Company has set up a decade back a not for profit organization, Hindustan Latex Family Planning Promotion Trust (HLFPPT) - for the purpose of implementing social sector intervention projects particularly in the areas of RCH, women empowerment, and HIV prevention and control activities with an objective of crating planned social changes. It is now implementing more than 20 projects with a grant of more than Rs. 120 Crores from International Donor Agencies and Government of India.

The rating of the Company in the recent past is "Excellent". All factories of the company are certified for ISO 9002, "CE" mark certification for Blood Bag/Condom and ISO 14001 certification for its Akkulam Plant, Peroorkada Plant and Belgaum plant have been received. HLL has been a profit making company consistently declaring dividend. Its turnover during 2004-05 was Rs. 19620.00 lakhs and net profit (after tax) was 1807.79 lakhs. Similarly, its turnover during 2005-06 was Rs. 21288.58 lakhs and net profit (after tax) was Rs. 2063.88 lakhs.

HLL has got major achievements during the last two years i.e launched its Premium Brand condom "Moods" in Middle East and "Female Condom" in 2004, launched



"Consap"—a contraceptive cream, recorded highest turnover and profit during 2004-05—Profit-Rs. 18.81 crore and turnover Rs. 162.54 crores, Received from Prime Minister of India MOU award on being adjudged as one amongst the top ten CPSU on the basis of MOU target achieved, received National Quality Award from Institute of Directors in July, 2005, received National Safety Innovation Award from Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India, Peroorkada Plant of the company received OHSAS 18001 Certification for its efficient occupation Health & Safety Management System, received Capexil Export Award for standing export performance, Launched Life spring Hospital at Hyderabad, received National Award for Excellent in Cost Management by ICWAI and also received Indira Gandhi Puraskar (2nd Place) for Hindi implementation for 2nd time from Govt. of India.

**III. Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd. (IMPCL).** IMPCL is set up with authorized share capital and paid up share capital of Rs. 7 crore and Rs. 5 crore respectively and is in operation since 1982-83 and since 1986-87 it has maintained a profit earning trend. The company is supplying quality Ayurvedic & Unani Medicines to CGHS, Government Departments, State Governments, open market etc. The production activities carried out both manual as well as mechanized.

Earlier in view of the difficulties faced in procuring standard medicines by CGHS etc., the Government of India felt a need of having manufacturing unit under its own control and therefore, the supply of the products of the company is being made mainly to the Central Government Hospitals and Central Government Research Units all over India (i.e. CGHS, CCRAS, CCRUM, ESI etc.) and also to related department of certain State/UT Governments. Purchase agreement with CGHS renewed for 5 years upto Financial Year 2007-08 on price list vetted by Government of India, Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure). Total Products are Ayurvedic - 185 & Unani -95 and sales during 2003-04 to 2005-06 was around Rs. 456 lakhs, Rs. 622 lakhs, Rs. 840 lakhs respectively. The Company had signed Memorandum of Understanding with Department of AYUSH. It is a "Mini - Ratna" Company. The Company has undergone modernization programme and has added its production capacity significantly.

*[Translation]*

#### **Coal Importing Companies**

2996. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of coal importing companies in the country;
- (b) whether there is alleged monopoly of certain companies over coal imports;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) to (d): Government do not import coal. Since, coal is under Open General Licence (OGL), consumers are free to import coal based on their requirement. Thus there is no monopoly on Coal imports.

*[English]*

#### **Construction of Road Under Golden Quadrilateral Project**

2997. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the works on the Golden Quadrilateral Project are being carried out through contractors;
- (b) if so, whether the road construction along the Golden Quadrilateral is uneven as a result thereof; and
- (c) if so, the steps taken or being taken to ensure uniformity in road standards to achieve smooth flow of traffic along the Golden Quadrilateral Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) Does not arise.

#### **Nehru Yuvak Kendra Sangathan Project**

2998. SHRI DEVIDAS PINGLE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Nehru Yuvak Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) had sanctioned any new project in Nasik district of

Maharashtra during the financial years 2004-05 and 2005-06;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria adopted for the same;

(d) whether NYKS has also sanctioned any proposal for vocational training programme at Nasik district of Maharashtra;

(e) if so, whether recommendation of local Member of Parliament is also taken into consideration in this regard; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): (a) and (b) The Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) had sanctioned several projects under its Regular Programmes to the Nehru Yuva

Kendra (NYK) Nasik during 2004-05 and 2005-06, the details of which are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The activities under the Regular Programme are distributed across the Nehru Yuva Kendras under two categories i.e. Normal Area and Expensive Area. The NYK Nasik comes under the category of Normal Area Kendras.

(d) The Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan had sanctioned 4 vocational training programmes each during 2004-05 and 2005-06 to NYK Nasik under its Regular Programmes. Further the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports had sanctioned one vocational training project to NYK Nasik with an approved budget of Rs. 23,24,475 during 2005-06 under the scheme of Financial Assistance for the Promotion of Youth Activities & Training.

(e) and (f) The local Members of Parliament are associated as Special Invitees in the District Advisory Committee on Youth Programmes which advises and helps the NYK in the planning and implementation of youth development programmes in the district.

#### **Statement**

##### *Regular Programmes of Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan*

S.No	Name of the Programme	2004-05		2005-06	
		No. of Programme	Total budget	No. of Programme	Total budget
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Awareness Campaign	3	12,000	3	14,550
2.	Youth Club Development Programme	3	23,450	3	28,125
3.	Vocational Training (i) Long Term	2	20,000	2	20,000
	(ii) Short Term	2	10,000	2	10,000
4.	Training in Self Employment Projects	—	—	1	25,937
5.	Work Camp	3	23,430	3	28,125
6.	Sports Promotion Prog.				
	(i) Sports Material Purchase			—	10,000
	(ii) Block Tournaments			3	9,000
	(iii) District Tournament *	3	15,000	1	7,000
7.	Workshop and Seminars	1	4,000	2	5,000

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Cultural Programmes	3	12,000		
	Block Cultural Festival			3	12,000
	District Cultural Festival			1	8,000
9.	Celebration of National, International Days/Weeks including National Youth Day, Week and Awards	12	13,000	15	13,000
10.	District Level Youth Convention	—	—	1	6,000
11.	Adventure Promotion Programme	2	12,000	2	12,000
12.	Local Need Based Project	1	20,000	1	20,000
Grand Total		35	1,64,860	43	2,28,737

### Weighing of Coal

2999. SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR DUBEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the arrangements made for weighing of coal at the coal mine face immediately after loading in the Gevra/Dipika Area of South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (SECL);

(b) the time-frame fixed to complete such task; and

(c) the details of quantity of coal being loaded from the coal-mine face area of Gevra/Dipika of SECL per day during the last three years and the current year, till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) Presently there is no arrangement to weigh of coal at the face

immediately after loading in the Gevra/Dipka Area of South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (SECL). However, there is a system of weighing coal before dispatch.

(b) It has been reported by Coal India Ltd. (CIL) that the weighbridges at quarry sites of Dipka and Gevra OCPs is likely to be installed in a period of one year.

(c) Since there is no arrangement/system for weighment of coal loaded from face in Gevra/Dipka, actual weighment is done, after crushing of coal, either through rail weighbridges or through road weighbridges located near crushing plants. The quantity of coal not dispatched but dumped on the ground is also taken into consideration on the basis of trip factor of dumper. The quantity of coal despatched and dumped is considered for the purpose of production and loading of coal at the face. Thus, the quantity of coal loaded per day in above said manner is indicated below:-

#### GEVRA OCP

(Quantity in Tonnes Per Day)

2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 (upto 5th December, 2006)
60794.44	72658.33	73510.61	73700.82

#### DIPKA OCP

2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 (upto 5th December, 2006)
37955.56	42761.11	49830.56	48654.62

**Monozyne Kits**

3000. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some persons including children were killed after pushing blood from Monozyne Kits; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken against those found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There are no reports of identification of any person including children as victim recipient of contaminated blood transfusion due to Monozyne kits.

However, on receipt of complaint regarding supply of sub-standard kits, an investigation was made by West Bengal State AIDS Control Society and FIR was lodged with Kolkata Police. On the basis of the FIR, arrests have been made by the police. Presently the matter is subjudice.

In view of the complaint received from West Bengal State AIDS Control Society, all State AIDS Control Societies have been directed to suspend proposals if any, to procure from Monozyne India Ltd. and to strictly follow guidelines and procedures laid down. Further, the Drugs Controller General (India) has been asked to investigate into the matter and take appropriate action under rules. All States have also been reminded of essential checks during the procurement procedure, use of kits and consumables and records to be maintained for diagnostic tests performed in the blood banks in States/UTs in the country.

*[Translation]*

**Export of Herbs**

3001. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:  
DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:

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

(a) the value of herbs exported from the country;

(b) the names of countries to which the same were exported:

(c) the steps taken by the Government to export the processed herbal medicines; and

(d) the extent to which the Government has achieved success in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) As per information received from PHARMEXCIL the value of herbs exported from the country is as under: -

Year	Value (Rs. in Lacs)
1.4.2003 to 31.3.2004	51,655
1.4.2004 to 31.3. 2005	72,681

(b) Herbs are exported from India to USA, European Union, Ireland, Other European Countries, Russia, UAE, China, Pakistan etc.

(c) and (d) Efforts are being made to further increase the export by registering more and more AYUSH products in the importing countries. Department of Commerce provides financial assistance to the Export Promotion Councils under the Market Access Initiative Scheme for the registration of products abroad, and also under the Market Development Assistance to industry and trade through Export Promotion Councils (EPCs) for activities like participation in Trade Fairs, Exhibitions, Buyer/seller meets, Trade Delegations etc.

The efforts have helped increase the export of Herbs by over 40.7% during 2004-05 over the previous year. The export figures have gone up from Rs. 51,655 lacs in 2003-04 to Rs. 72,681 lacs in 2004-05.

*[English]*

**Courses Offered by Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports**

3002. SHRI HITEN BARMAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala organizes Under-Graduate, Graduate and Post Graduation courses;

(b) if so, the names of such courses, eligibility criteria alongwith the duration and the fee charged etc.;

(c) whether reservation has also been provided for admission to each course;

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

(e) whether the courses being organized by the Institute are job-oriented;

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

(g) whether there are also other institutes which are functioning under the Sports Authority of India; and

(h) if so, the details thereof alongwith the courses offered, eligibility criteria, duration and fee charged, Institute-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of Under Graduate, Graduate and Post Graduation courses conducted by the Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports (NSNIS), Patiala are as under:

Sl.No.	Name of Course(s)	Duration	Eligibility	Fees
1.	Certificate Course	Six weeks weeks	10+2 qualification proficiency in sports age 20-40 years	Rs. 5000/- for the entire duration.
2.	Diploma course in Sports coaching.	11 months	Graduate and two times participation in senior National/All India University/All India departmental championships. Age 20-35 years. There is relaxation for candidates from North Eastern States Andaman-Nicobar Islands & Lakshadweep for which the Educational Qualification is 10+2, One time sports participation in Senior National/All India Interuniversity/North Eastern States Sports Festival. Age Three years relaxable the upper age limit (38 years)	Total Fees for unemployed candidates Rs. 24630.  Total Fees for employed candidates Rs. 30680.  Total Fees for Foreign candidates Rs. 38930.
3.	Post Graduate Courses, Msc. in sports Coaching (Affiliated with Punjab University, Patiala)	2 years	Graduate + NIS Diploma course in Sports Coaching, age 45 years max.	Rs. 45350 for entire duration of two years.
4.	Diploma Course in Sports Medicine (Affiliated with Baba Farid University of Health Sciences, Faridkot).	2 years	MBBS	Rs. 2630 for the entire course.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. The candidates have opportunities for employment in the Sports Authority of India, Sports Department of the State Governments, different Sports Control Boards, Universities, Colleges and Sports Clubs in the country.

(g) and (h) NSNIS have Academic Branches at Bangalore and Kolkata. Bangalore Academic Branch is organizing the Certificate Course and Diploma course in

Sports Coaching in the disciplines of Athletics, Hockey, Volleyball, Kho-Kho/Kabaddi, Tennis, Softball, Swimming and Taekwando, and Kolkata Academic Branch is conducting the Certificate Course and Diploma course in Sports Coaching in Athletics, Archery, Boxing and Football. The duration, eligibility criteria and fees structure are the same as applicable for the courses conducted at Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports, Patiala.

Besides this SAI also conducts the following courses in Lakshmi Bai National College of Physical Education (LNCPE), Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala).

Sl.No.	Name of Course(s)	Duration	Eligibility	Fees
1.	Bachelor of Physical Education (BPE)	3 years	10+2 qualification	Rs. 18000 per annum.
2.	Master of Physical Education (MPE)	2 years	B.P.E.	Rs. 18000 per annum.
3.	Post Graduate Diploma in Health & Fitness Management	1 year	B.P.E.	Rs. 25000 per annum
4.	Ph.D. Programme	3 years	M.P.E.	As per University norms.

[Translation]

#### Scheme for Children's Eye Care

3003. PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has started/is likely to start a pilot scheme for children's eye care;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any survey has been conducted in the cities/rural areas for protecting children's eye; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Under the National Programme for the Control of Blindness (NPCB), screening of school children for detection of refractive errors is an on going activity during 10th Five Year Plan. The target is to provide 3.10 lakh spectacles to school children.

(c) and (d) Though no population based nationwide survey has been undertaken on the prevalence of childhood blindness in India, data is available from some pockets showing State-wise prevalence rate as Andhra Pradesh (0.61/1000), West Bengal (0.51/1000) and Delhi (1/1000).

#### Increase in Unemployment

3004. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MAHATO:  
SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether unemployment is rapidly increasing due to fall in the productivity in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) and (b) Growth in labour productivity per annum is estimated at

3.10% during 1999-2000 and 2004-2005. However, unemployment has also increased from 2.78% in 1999-2000 to 3.06% in 2004-05 on Usual Principal Status basis. This increase in unemployment is not due to fall in labour productivity.

(c) The draft Approach Paper to the Eleventh Five Year Plan aims at creating more work opportunities to reduce unemployment in the country. The additional employment opportunities will be generated in the labour intensive sectors like food processing, leather products, footwear, textiles and services sectors such as tourism, construction etc.

[English]

#### **Removing Hurdles of Indian Shipping Industry**

3005. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Shipping Industry has faced a decline for want of Government support in the form of interest rate subsidies and cargo support as well as little access to bank financing; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or being taken by the Government to remove these hurdles of Indian Shipping Industry?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Government has been supporting Indian shipping industry *inter-alia*.

- (1) By way of cargo support for Indian flag vessels for Government and Public Sector Undertakings controlled import cargo;
- (2) Government policy to finalize all imports on Free on Board (FOB) basis is being followed;
- (3) As per the policy of chartering, first right of refusal is given to suitable Indian vessel without giving any price preference;
- (4) Movement of cargo and passenger between one port to another on the coast of India is reserved for Indian flag vessels;

(5) The Government has also introduced tonnage tax for shipping industry in lieu of Corporate tax from 2004-05 which has benefited the industry.

#### **Posting of IFS Officers Abroad**

3006. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of officers of Indian Foreign Service always remain posted out of the country;

(b) if so, whether such officers and their children are not aware about the social, economic, geographical, political developments in the country;

(c) if so, whether the Government has framed a policy regarding posting of officers of IFS to ensure opportunity to all officers for region-wise posting in foreign countries and their posting in India;

(d) if so, the details of such policy; and

(e) the details of officers who have been posted outside India during most of their service period, alongwith their names, names of countries where posted and the tenure of posting in each country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) to (e) By virtue of the fact that a number of cadre posts of the Indian Foreign Service (IFS) officers are located in Indian Missions and Posts abroad, a number of IFS officers are posted abroad at any point of time. However, a particular officer never remains posted abroad always. Instead, a rotation policy is followed wherein an officer is posted back to Headquarters after spending some time abroad, depending on the rank of the officer, requirement of officers abroad and the availability of suitable posts at Headquarters. Even when IFS officers are posted abroad, they maintain close contact with developments in India through the media, Indian magazines and newspapers and other methods, including through periodic visits to India.

Posting of officers is done on administrative exigencies, taking into account a variety of factors including functional skills, language specialization, seniority, profile of previous postings and other related factors. Efforts are made to ensure that each officer is able to gain exposure to a variety of work in different locations.

taking into account the individual interests and specializations.

[Translation]

#### Construction of CGHS Hospitals

3007. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has proposed/sanctioned more than eight CGHS hospitals in Uttar Pradesh;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has acquired land for the said hospitals; and

(d) if so, the time by which construction work on each of these C.G.H.S. hospitals is likely to be started and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) In view (a) above, the question do not arise.

[English]

#### FAB City

3008. SHRI M. SHIVANNA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the "FAB City" is setting up its company to Bangalore;

(b) if so, whether the land has been allocated to this company in Bangalore;

(c) if so, whether the preference will be given to the local unemployed persons while appointing persons in the said project; 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.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[Translation]

#### Coal Reserves in M.P.

3009. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the area where coal reserves have been identified in Madhya Pradesh, location-wise;

(b) the names of the companies operating the same at present, location-wise;

(c) the total quantity of coal being extracted annually during the last three years and the current year, till date; and

(d) the rate and the total amount of royalty paid to the State Government for the coal extracted during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) As per the estimates of Geological Survey of India (GSI), as on 1.1.2006 a total of 19.758 billion tonnes of coal resources have so far been estimated in the State of Madhya Pradesh. These coal resources are located in Johilla, Umaria, Pench-Kanhan, Pathakhera, Gurgunda, Mohapani and part of Sohagpur and Singrauli coalfields.

(b) Three subsidiary companies of Coal India Ltd., i.e. South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (SECL), Western Coalfields Ltd. (WCL) and Northern Coalfields Ltd. (NCL) are operating in the State of Madhya Pradesh as per details given below: —

Company	Name of district
SECL	Anuppur, Shahdol, Umaria
WCL	Chindwara, Betul
NCL	Sidhi

(c) The details of coal extracted in the above three companies during last three years viz. 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 (up to Nov. 06) are furnished as under :



Company	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 (upto Nov. 06)
NCL	31.24	33.15	35.80	25.41
WCL	6.61	6.88	7.09	4.33
SECL	11.97	12.39	12.42	7.69

(d) The present rate of royalty in the State of Madhya Pradesh with effect from 16.8.02 is as under:

State	Grade of coal	Rate of royalty (Rs. Per tonne)
Coking coal	Steel Grade I & II Washery Grade-I	250.00
	Washery Grade II & III Semi coking coal Grade I & II	165.00
	Washery Grade IV	115.00
Non-coking coal	Grade A & B	165.00
	Grade C	115.00
	Grade D & E	85.00
	Grade F & G	65.00
	Assam Coal	185.00

The details of royalty paid to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh during 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 (April to Sept. 06) for extraction of coal are given as under:—

(Rs. In crores)

2003-04	2004-05	2005-06 (Prov.)	2006-07 (Prov.)
501.07	529.61	564.47	273.40

[English]

#### Classification of Arecanut

3010. SHRIMATI MANORAMA MADHAVARAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to classify Arecanut as ingredient to gutka as injurious to health;

(b) whether Arecanut has been known for generations for its curative and therapeutic properties; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) There are no standards for Arecanut under the PFA Rules, 1955. However, arecanut is permitted to be used as one of the ingredient in Pan Masala, standards for which have been prescribed. Since, arecanut is a known carcinogen, due to presence of alkaloids. Some of the studies have found that chewing of arecanut/Pan Masala to be associated development with the of oral sub mucous fibrosis. Rule 42(ZZZ)(6) under PFA Rules, 1955 provides that every package of Supari and advertisement relating thereto shall carry the following warning in conspicuous and bold print namely :-

(Chewing of Supari is Injurious to health)

Areca nut is used in Ayurvedic Medicine after a thorough purification process and after mixing with many ingredients to make multiple ingredient Ayurvedic Medicines like :- SUPARI PAK (PUG-Khand).

#### **Private Investment in Coal Sector**

3011. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:  
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to seek private investment in coal sector to meet the growing energy demands of the country as reported in the *Statesman* dated November 13, 2006;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the private companies which have shown interest for investments in coal sector;

(d) whether technological support has been sought from Russian entity for commercial utilisation of Underground Coal gasification; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Efforts of public sector coal companies would need to be supplemented with contribution from private sector as well in meeting the increasing demand for coal. However, private participation in coal mining is presently limited to captive consumption for production of iron & steel, cement & power. Further, 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is also allowed in the coal sector.

(c) 66 private sector companies of power, steel & cement sector have been allotted captive coal blocks.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Coal India Limited and Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) have entered into a MOU towards making a Joint Venture with equal partnership on 50:50 basis for a pilot project for underground coal gasification. ONGC has engaged NMRC-Skochinsky Institute of Mining, Russia as technical consultant for UCG project. Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. (NLC) and Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. (SCCL) have

also entered into MoU with ONGC for developing underground coal gasification.

*[Translation]*

#### **National Medical Insurance**

3012. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce National Medical Insurance involving private and government hospitals in order to ensure better treatment for the patients;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) No such proposal is under consideration of this Ministry.

(c) Does not arise.

*[English]*

#### **Development of Heritage Route**

3013. DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA:  
SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD:  
SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR:  
SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has declared National Highway No. 228 between Ahmedabad-Dandi as 'Heritage Route';

(b) if so, whether there are any plans for development of the said route;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the budget allocation likely to be made for the project and the likely contribution of Gujarat thereto; and

(e) the time by which the said project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (e) The Heritage Route from Ahmedabad to Dandi has been declared as National Highway No. 228 in June, 2006 and notification for its entrustment to the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) was issued on 31.10.2006. The National Highway is yet to be taken over from the State Government by NHAI for development and maintenance. At present, no separate budget allocation has been made for this National Highway. It is too early to give plans for its development works and time frame for completion of the same.

*[Translation]*

#### Filling up of Backlog Vacancies

3014. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Scheduled Caste Commission has sought to make provision of penalty for those institutions and persons who fail to implement the reservation policy in Government jobs;

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

(c) whether the Government has decided to start a special recruitment drive for counting the backlog of vacancies and fill up these vacancies in a time bound manner; 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) Any deliberate flouting of reservation policy of the Government by any employee would amount to misconduct within the meaning of the Conduct Rules and the delinquent official would make himself liable for disciplinary action.

(c) A Special Recruitment Drive has already been launched to identify and to fill up the backlog reserved vacancies of SCs and STs. As per information received

from various Ministries/Departments upto 12.12.2006, a total of 49100 backlog reserved vacancies have already been filled up,

(d) Question does not arise.

*[English]*

#### Assistance for Implementation of RTI Act

3015. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala has requested for Central assistance to implement the Right to Information Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

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. Parliament has, by law, cast an obligation on the State Governments to implement the RTI Act in the States. The State Governments are expected to meet this statutory obligation out of their own funds.

#### Growth Rate in GDP

3016. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is poised for a 10 per cent growth in GDP, which means building enough infrastructure to provide electricity, water and food;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) and (b) As per the draft Approach Paper to the Eleventh Five Year Plan, approved by the National Development Council on 9th December 2006, the growth target for the Eleventh Five Year Plan period (2007-08 to 2011-12) is 9% per year. The Approach paper states that the Eleventh Plan will aim at putting the economy on a sustainable growth

trajectory with a growth rate of approximately 10% by the end of its period. Consistent with 9% annual growth target set for the Eleventh Plan, the target for growth rate of agriculture sector is 4.1%, industry sector is 10.5% and services sector is 9.9%.

(c) The steps taken by the Union Government in this direction would be contained in the Eleventh Five Year Plan Document, which has not been prepared.

#### **Expenditure Incurred by Indian Missions**

3017. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Indian Missions functioning abroad at present, country-wise;

(b) the approximate number of Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) residing in each country;

(c) the expenditure incurred on Indian Missions during the last three years, year-wise and country-wise;

(d) whether the Government has taken any measures to curtail the expenditure; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) The list of Indian Missions/Posts functioning abroad at present, country-wise, is enclosed at Statement-I.

(b) The information on the estimated size of overseas Indian community, including Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) living abroad, country-wise, is enclosed at Statement-II.

(c) The information relating to expenditure incurred on Indian Missions during the last three years, year-wise and country-wise, is enclosed at Statement-III.

(d) and (e) Yes. The Government carefully monitors and controls expenditure incurred on Indian Missions abroad. Instructions issued by the Ministry of Finance on economic austerity and budgetary prudence are being observed and implemented.

#### **Statement I**

Name of Country	Missions/Posts in the Country
1	2
Afghanistan	Embassy of India, Kabul Consulate General of India, Herat Consulate General of India, Jalalabad Consulate General of India, Kandahar Consulate General of India, Mazar-e-Sharif
Algeria	Embassy of India, Algiers
Angola	Embassy of India, Luanda
Argentina	Embassy of India, Buenos Aires
Armenia	Embassy of India, Yerevan
Australia	High Commission of India, Canberra Consulate General of India, Melbourne Consulate General of India, Sydney

1	2
Austria	Embassy of India, Vienna
Azerbaijan	Embassy of India, Baku
Bahrain	Embassy of India, Bahrain
Bangladesh	High Commission of India, Dhaka
	Assistant High Commission of India, Chittagong
	Assistant High Commission of India, Rajshahi
Belarus	Embassy of India, Minsk
Belgium	Embassy of India, Brussels
Bhutan	Embassy of India, Thimphu
	Liaison Office of EOI Thimpu in Phuentsholing
Botswana	High Commission of India, Gaborone
Brazil	Embassy of India, Brasillia
	Consulate General of India, Sao Paulo
Brunei Darussalam	High Commission of India, Bander Seri Begawan
Bulgaria	Embassy of India, Sofia
Cambodia	Embassy of India, Phnom Penh
Canada	High Commission of India, Ottawa
	Consulate General of India, Toronto
	Consulate General of India, Vancouver
Chile	Embassy of India, Santiago
China	Embassy of India, Beijing
	Consulate General of India, Hong Kong
	Consulate General of India, Shanghai
Colombia	Embassy of India, Bogota
Cote D'Ivoire	Embassy of India, Abidjan
Croatia	Embassy of India, Zagreb
Cuba	Embassy of India, Havana
Cyprus	High Commission of India, Nicosia
Czech Republic	Embassy of India, Prague

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**1****2**

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Democratic Republic of Congo	Embassy of India, Kinshasa
Denmark	Embassy of India, Copenhagen
Egypt	Embassy of India, Cairo
Ethiopia	Embassy of India, Addis Ababa
Fiji	High Commission of India, Suva
Finland	Embassy of India, Helsinki
France	Embassy of India, Paris Permanent Delegation of India to UNESCO Consulate General of India, St. Denis (Reunion Islands)
Germany	Embassy of India, Berlin Consulate General of India, Frankfurt Consulate General of India, Hamburg Consulate General of India, Munich
Ghana	High Commission of India, Accra
Greece	Embassy of India, Athens
Guyana	High Commission of India, Georgetown
Hungary	Embassy of India, Budapest
Indonesia	Embassy of India, Jakarta Consulate General of India, Medan
Iran	Embassy of India, Tehran Consulate of India, Bander Abbas Consulate of India, Zahidan
Iraq	Embassy of India, Baghdad
Ireland	Embassy of India, Dublin
Israel	Embassy of India, Tel Aviv
Italy	Embassy of India, Rome Consulate General of India, Milan
Jamaica	High Commission of India, Kingston
Japan	Embassy of India, Tokyo

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1	2
	Consulate General of India, Osaka-Kobe
Jordan	Embassy of India, Amman
Kazakhstan	Embassy of India, Almaty
	Office of EOI Almaty in Astana
Kenya	High Commission of India, Nairobi
	Assistant High Commission of India, Mombasa
Korea (North)	Embassy of India, Pyongyang
Korea (South)	Embassy of India, Seoul
Kuwait	Embassy of India, Kuwait
Kyrgyzstan	Embassy of India, Bishkek
Laos	Embassy of India, Vientiane
Lebanon	Embassy of India, Beirut
Libya	Embassy of India, Tripoli
Madagascar	Embassy of India, Antananarivo
Malaysia	High Commission of India, Kuala Lumpur
Maldives	High Commission of India, Male
Mauritius	High Commission of India, Port Louis
Mexico	Embassy of India, Mexico City
Mongolia	Embassy of India, Ulaan Baatar
Morocco	Embassy of India, Rabat
Mozambique	High Commission of India, Maputo
Myanmar	Consulate General of India, Mandalay
	Embassy of India, Yangon
Namibia	High Commission of India, Windhoek
Nepal	Embassy of India, Kathmandu
	Consulate General of India, Birgunj
Netherlands	Embassy of India, The Hague
New Zealand	High Commission of India, Wellington
Nigeria	High Commission of India, Lagos

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1	2
	Office of HCI Abuja in Lagos
Norway	Embassy of India, Oslo
Oman	Embassy of India, Muscat
Pakistan	High Commission of India, Islamabad
Palestine	Representative Office of India, Ramallah
Panama	Embassy of India, Panama
Papua New Guinea	High Commission of India, Port Moresby
Peru	Embassy of India, Lima
Philippines	Embassy of India, Manila
Poland	Embassy of India, Warsaw
Portugal	Embassy of India, Lisbon
Qatar	Embassy of India, Doha
Romania	Embassy of India, Bucharest
Russian Federation	Embassy of India, Moscow
	Consulate General of India, St. Petersburg
	Consulate General of India, Vladivostok
Saudi Arabia	Embassy of India, Riyadh
	Consulate General of India, Jeddah
Senegal	Embassy of India, Dakar
Serbia & Montenegro	Embassy of India, Belgrade
Seychelles	High Commission of India, Mahe
Singapore	High Commission of India, Singapore
Slovak Republic	Embassy of India, Bratislava
South Africa	High Commission of India, Pretoria
	Consulate General of India, Durban
	Consulate General of India, Johannesburg
	Office of HCI Pretoria in Cape Town
Spain	Embassy of India, Madrid
Sri Lanka	High Commission of India, Colombo
	Assistant High Commission of India, Kandy

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1	2
Sudan	Embassy of India, Khartoum
Suriname	Embassy of India, Paramaribo
Sweden	Embassy of India, Stockholm
Switzerland	Embassy of India, Berne
	Consulate General of India, Geneva
	Permanent Mission of India to the UN, Geneva
Syria	Embassy of India, Damascus
Tajikistan	Embassy of India, Dushanbe
Tanzania	High Commission of India, Dar-es-Salaam
	Consulate General of India, Zanzibar
Thailand	Embassy of India, Bangkok
	Consulate of India, Chiangmai
Trinidad & Tobago	High Commission of India, Port of Spain
Tunisia	Embassy of India, Tunis
Turkey	Embassy of India, Ankara
	Consulate General of India, Istanbul
Turkmenistan	Embassy of India, Ashgabat
United Arab Emirates	Embassy of India, Abu Dhabi
	Consulate General of India, Dubai
United Kingdom	High Commission of India, London
	Consulate General of India, Birmingham
	Consulate General of India, Edinburgh
United States of America	Embassy of India, Washington
	Consulate General of India, Chicago
	Consulate General of India, Houston
	Permanent Mission of India to the UN, New York
	Consulate General of India, New York
	Consulate General of India, San Francisco
Uganda	High Commission of India, Kampala

1	2
Ukraine	Embassy of India, Kyiv
Uzbekistan	Embassy of India, Tashkent
Venezuela	Embassy of India, Caracas
Vietnam	Embassy of India, Hanoi Consulate General of India, Ho-Chi-Minh City
Yemen	Embassy of India, Sana'a
Zambia	High Commission of India, Lusaka
Zimbabwe	Embassy of India, Harare

**Statement II***Estimated Size of Overseas Indian Community: Country-wise*

	PIOs	Indian citizens	Total
	1	2	3
Afghanistan		3500	3500
Albania			8
Algeria	7	500	507
Andorra	145	20	165
Angola	45	250	295
Antigua and Barbuda			60
Argentina	13	300	313
Armenia		200	200
Australia			200000
Austria	17000	3500	20500
Azerbaijan	7	500	507
Bahamas	0	400	400
Bahrain	181	242929	243110
Bangladesh		1314	1314
Barbados	6000	300	6300
Belarus	0	700	700

	1	2	3
Belgium	10000	6133	16133
Belize	500		500
Benin			1000
Bhutan		30000	30000
Bolivia			50
Bosnia and Herzegovina			30
Botswana	2000	9000	11000
Brazil	250	1000	1250
Brunei			7500
Bulgaria	8	188	196
Burkina Faso			100
Burundi	50	200	250
Cambodia	150	150	300
Cameroon			500
Canada	700000	150000	850000
Cape Verde	0	10	10
Cayman Isles	0	600	600
Chad			120
Chile	67	1033	1100
China	250	12000	12250
Colombia	1	19	20
Comoros		92	92
Congo DR			5000
Costa Rica	2	30	32
Cote D'Ivoire	30	270	300
Croatia	9	20	29
Cuba	2	28	30
Cyprus	25	3000	3025
Czech Republic	100	400	500

	1	2	3
Denmark	2500	700	3200
Djibouti	280		280
Dominican Republic	17	24	41
Ecuador		5	5
Egypt	40	1350	1390
El Salvador	1	24	25
Equatorial Guinea			100
Eritrea		800	800
Estonia	8	47	55
Ethiopia	8	2800	2808
Fiji	316093	750	316843
Finland	500	1119	1619
France	55000	10000	65000
Gambia	8	300	308
Germany	28000	40000	68000
Ghana			6000
Greece	25	12000	12025
Guadeloupe	40000		40000
Guatemala	3	21	24
Guinea	0	350	350
Guinea Bissau	0	25	25
Guyana	327000	300	327300
Haiti	0	51	51
Hong Kong	12000	23000	35000
Honduras	46	6	52
Hungary	4	150	154
Iceland	171	51	222
Indonesia	70000	12000	82000
Iran	61	1000	1061

	1	2	3
Iraq			n.a
Ireland	600	4400	5000
Israel	60000	1000	61000
Italy	650	100000	100650
Ivory Coast	5	300	305
Jamaica	50000	3000	53000
Japan	111	15000	15111
Jordan			4100
Kazakhstan	6	2400	2406
Kenya	65000	10000	75000
Kiribati	0	0	0
Korea DPRK			24
Korea RO			3000
Kuwait	1000	531000	532000
Kyrgyzstan	100		100
Lao PDR	20000	110	20110
Latvia	90	40	130
Lebanon	2	10000	10002
Liberia	25	1050	1075
Libya			10000
Lithuania	1	70	71
Luxembourg	300	200	500
Macedonia	1	6	7
Madagascar	30000	2500	32500
Malaysia	1800000	137636	1937636
Maldives	1	13000	13001
Maladova			15
Malawi	5000	2000	7000
Malta			500

	1	2	3
Mali	0	60	60
Mauritania	2	15	17
Mauritius	870000	8350	878350
Mexico	400		400
Mongolia		35	35
Morocco	9	300	309
Mozambique	20000	1000	21000
Myanmar	2500000	750	2500750
Namibia			100
Nauru			20
Nepal	5500000	49500	5549500
Netherlands	15000	6000	21000
Netherlands Antilles	3000	1000	4000
New Zealand			80000
Nicaragua	1	15	16
Niger			40
Nigeria			30000
Norway	5173	1981	7154
Oman	1500	383833	385333
P.N. Guinea		1000	1000
Palestine	2	55	57
Panama	4100	2900	7000
Paraguay	6	300	306
Peru			250
Philippines	3000	47000	50000
Poland	142	1500	1642
Portugal	70000	5000	75000
Qatar			200000
Reunion Islands	250000	160	250160

	1	2	3
Romania			700
Russia	290	15000	15290
Rwanda	40	500	540
Samoa			20
Sao Tome	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia			1427548
Seychelles	3000	2000	5000
Senegal	10	220	230
Sierra Leone	20	785	805
Singapore	310000	90000	400000
Slovak Republic			60
Slovenia	20	10	30
Solomon Islands		20	20
South Africa	1191800	8200	1200000
Spain	13000	15000	28000
Sri Lanka	1500000	5000	1505000
St. Lucia	5000	250	5250
St. Vincent & The Grenadines	7000	100	7100
St. Kitts and Nevis			70
Sudan	1000	9000	10000
Suriname	144000	100	144100
Swaziland	250	100	350
Sweden	14000	4000	18000
Switzerland	4890	6898	11788
Syria	10	350	360
Taiwan	1800		1800
Tajikistan	2	350	352
Tanzania			40000
Thailand	80000	20000	100000

	1	2	3
Togo			200
Trinidad & Tobago	504960	1000	505980
Tunisia	8	79	87
Turkey	29	226	255
Turkmenistan	0	600	600
Turks & Caicos	0	200	200
United Arab Emirates			1300000
Uganda	6000	8000	14000
United Kingdom			1500000
Ukraine	50	3000	3050
Uruguay	0	20	20
United States of America			2319222
Uzbekistan	40	650	690
Vanatu		50	50
Venezuela	50	100	150
Vietnam			600
Yemen	10000	3000	13000
Zambia	10000	3000	13000
Zimbabwe	14000	300	13700
<b>Total</b>			<b>25939473</b>

**Statement III**

S.No.	Mission	Actuals (In Rs. Thousands)		
		2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	2	3	4	5
1.	E.I, Abidjan	31527	25072	16350
2.	L.O, Abuja/Lagos	39045	43349	73304
3.	E.I, Abu Dhabi	84675	72097	74714
4.	E.I, Accra	33050	38026	38433



1	2	3	4	5
5.	E.I, Addis Ababa	32180	27845	31841
6.	E.I, Almaty	38387	45816	47428
7.	E.I, Algiers	29087	31415	35368
8.	E.I, Amman	13868	11972	14779
9.	E.I, Ankara	52641	57797	48989
10.	E.I, Antananarivo	22404	18981	25352
11.	E.I, Ashgabat	32208	30219	34130
12.	E.I, Athens	34785	32772	31977
13.	E.I, Baghdad	17037	19316	14444
14.	E.I, Bahrain	43051	42390	39881
15.	E.I, Baku	22259	19638	19644
16.	C.I, Bandar Abbas	-	6310	8445
17.	E.I, Bangkok	69414	66909	66965
18.	E.I, Beijing	134734	136741	145155
19.	E.I, Beirut	40679	43040	43915
20.	E.I, Belgrade	23739	23063	22608
21.	E.I, Berlin	128801	124482	135737
22.	E.I, Berne	67679	77955	76501
23.	H.C.I, Birgung	1767	11761	17523
24.	A.H.C.I, Birmingham	45262	53524	56872
25.	E.I, Bishkek	32845	30798	28878
26.	E.I, Bogota	34371	34224	38432
27.	E.I, Brasilia	44110	46064	48977
28.	E.I, Bratislava	43411	37549	34661
29.	E.I, Brussels	93423	105630	97875
30.	H.C.I, Brunei	28640	28826	31188
31.	E.I, Bucharest	35704	34902	36635
32.	E.I, Budapest	35072	33076	36413
33.	E.I, Buenos Aires	48544	37033	38311

1	2	3	4	5
34.	E.I, Cairo	66400	62841	60390
35.	H.C.I, Canberra	46362	49734	62604
36.	E.I, Capetown	12512	16163	16577
37.	H.C.I, Caracas	46015	50908	44944
38.	C.I, Chiangmai	7213	6698	7140
39.	C.G.I, Chicago	83524	79060	81274
40.	A.H.C.I, Chittagong	12342	13485	14023
41.	H.C.I, Colombo	102460	104228	115102
42.	E.I, Copenhagen	39098	45708	46250
43.	E.I, Dakar	25955	24808	30426
44.	E.I, Damascus	49758	45763	41757
45.	H.C.I, Dar-es-salam	39632	35806	38490
46.	H.C.I, Dhaka	137272	142193	135419
47.	E.I, Doha	51154	52435	57800
48.	C.G.I, Dubai	100539	103390	128259
49.	E.I, Dublin	33713	39119	37780
50.	C.G.I, Durban	39605	43929	44205
51.	E.I, Dushanbe	29465	33207	30334
52.	C.G.I, Edinburgh	31548	34672	39117
53.	C.G.I, Frankfurt	44316	48910	53133
54.	H.C.I, Gaborone	26786	23146	21685
55.	R.O, Gaza	15036	.	.
56.	P.M.I, Geneva	131880	143645	161347
57.	C.D. Wing, Geneva	44708	46549	48712
58.	H.C.I, Georgetown	29311	30688	33013
59.	E.I, The Hague	71697	78850	86001
60.	C.G.I, Hamburg	6430	6180	5907
61.	E.I, Hanoi	49070	48386	47831
62.	H.C.I, Harare	26939	30574	27241

1	2	3	4	5
63.	E.I, Havana	36205	34686	37344
64.	E.I, Helsinki	35746	34914	45797
65.	GCI, Heraat	13725	15130	18712
66.	C.G.I, Ho-Chi-Minh City	18659	16797	17872
67.	C.I, Hong Kong	65671	63669	62105
68.	C.G.I, Houston	63849	67653	64079
69.	E.I, Islamabad	78892	123335	134341
70.	C.GI, Istanbul	31235	27368	29836
71.	E.I, Jakarta	52494	53472	51603
72.	C.G.I, Jalalabad	16699	19105	19487
73.	C.G.I, Jeddah	249638	259541	307704
74.	C.G.I, Johannesburg	41656	42874	37656
75.	E.I, Kabul	58088	53770	86522
76.	H.C.I, Kampala	19970	21463	23628
77.	A.H.C.I, Kandy	14456	15719	16081
78.	GCI, Kandhar	19102	17313	21939
79.	E.I, Kathmandu	108081	115048	122929
80.	E.I, Khartoum	4869	19712	23036
81.	E.I, Kyiv	42418	48753	48178
82.	H.C.I, Kingston	31613	27706	33173
83.	C.G.I, Kobe	42122	40603	42616
84.	H.C.I, Kuala Lumpur	56541	54624	56781
85.	E.I, Kuwait	84162	92089	90903
86.	E.I, Lima	24467	24629	26158
87.	E.I, Lisbon	33299	40484	40392
88.	H.C.I, London	366373	396893	406682
89.	E.I, Luanda	30263	31447	34048
90.	E.I, Lusaka	24057	28338	26856
91.	E.I, Madrid	57324	63293	69957

1	2	3	4	5
92.	H.C.I, Mahe	21683	26723	24044
93.	H.C.I, Male	37822	37508	39971
94.	C.G.I, Mandalay	14718	14988	15858
95.	E.I, Manila	26199	27100	32618
96.	E.I, Maputo	24708	28972	23290
97.	C.G.I, M'e-Sharief	17321	20693	19186
98.	C.G.I, Medan	7384	7759	7646
99.	E.I, Mexico City	38515	42733	39319
100.	C.G.I, Milan	34145	39561	37081
101.	E.I, Minsk	21250	23112	26062
102.	C.I, Mombasa	6373	8192	7431
103.	E.I, Moscow	145591	144073	147075
104.	C.G.I, Munich	51416	55161	61313
105.	E.I, Muscat	69656	66463	63840
106.	H.C.I, Nairobi	40406	43525	49774
107.	C.G.I, New York	106102	107005	140146
108.	P.M.I, New York	174400	180396	220282
109.	A.L., New York	59906	.	.
110.	H.C.I, Nicosia	24766	26872	27684
111.	E.I, Oslo	45418	43495	45068
112.	H.C.I, Ottawa	65565	72456	66918
113.	E.I, Panama	34779	34553	41127
114.	E.I, Paramaribo	25971	25956	27969
115.	E.I, Paris	209345	217536	207564
116.	E.I, Phnom Penh	36366	37112	33768
117.	L.O, Phuntsholing	4876	4210	4353
118.	H.C.I, Port Louis	43096	41460	43744
119.	H.C.I, Port Moresby	23338	22510	18314
120.	H.C.I, Port of Spain	42928	43101	43191

1	2	3	4	5
121.	E.I, Prague	43747	57839	59348
122.	E.I, Pretoria	55225	65288	63530
123.	E.I, Pyongyang	16994	16784	17611
124.	E.I, Rabat	32493	30453	25282
125.	A.H.C.I, Rajshahi	7884	6324	5772
126.	R.O. Ramallah	-	15646	15264
127.	E.I, Riyadh	116117	112401	108169
128.	E.I, Rome	101592	116612	97434
129.	C.G.I, Saint Denis	14836	15231	15836
130.	C.G.I, Saint Petersburg	21179	20346	25061
131.	C.G.I, San Francisco	99241	95980	99306
132.	E.I, Sanaa	17279	20051	19140
133.	E.I, Santiago	24712	32116	31133
134.	C.G.I, Sao Paulo	33099	25773	31169
135.	E.I, Seoul	63577	63057	65439
136.	C.G.I, Shanghai	45566	42532	40768
137.	C.I, Shiraz	5640	*	*
138.	H.C.I, Singapore	82591	84363	82299
139.	E.I, Sofia	22322	23156	25743
140.	E.I, Stockholm	52148	62004	62888
141.	H.C.I, Suva	31567	33943	36215
142.	C.G.I, Sydney	38429	39895	47717
143.	E.I, Tashkent	44497	40165	43315
144.	E.I, Tehran	66736	69953	72335
145.	E.I, Tel Aviv	90145	86259	86740
146.	E.I, Thimpu	41014	45707	45316
147.	E.I, Tokyo	119375	128756	120751
148.	C.G.I, Toronto	48638	63213	64414
149.	E.I, Tripoli	34251	29865	29160

1	2	3	4	5
150.	E.I, Tunis	14673	15420	20920
151.	E.I, Ulan Bator	19347	20194	21071
152.	C.G.I, Vancouver	45366	47941	55424
153.	E.I, Vienna	88059	107851	100020
154.	E.I, Vientiane	18934	21676	21072
155.	C.G.I, Vladivostok	16679	17084	22288
156.	E.I, Warsaw	40301	43989	46502
157.	E.I, Washington	304144	287225	317336
158.	H.C.I, Wellington	32660	31599	32191
159.	H.C.I, Windhoek	20171	25486	28185
160.	E.I, Yangon	44752	44323	41118
161.	E.I, Yerevan	24045	23867	25700
162.	E.I, Zagreb	33225	37056	36427
163.	C.I, Zahidan	7190	7456	7727
164.	C.G.I, Zanzibar	8042	6843	8603

\*Office closed.

#### **Amendment of RTI Act**

3018. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA:  
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of applicants seeking information through RTI Act are not having bonafide purpose or cause;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether RTI Act has become a burden on the Government agencies and organizations;

(d) if so, whether the Government is contemplating to bring an amendment to the RTI Act so that only aggrieved persons be allowed to seek information; and

(e) 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) Details of applications received by various public authorities under the RTI Act are not centrally maintained.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Development of Co-operative Homeo Pharmaceutical**

3019. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat has submitted any proposal for the development of co-operative Homeo Pharmaceutical there;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon; and

(d) the time by which the Union Government is likely to accord its approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

#### **Dilapidated Stretches of NHs in Bihar**

3020. SHRI GANESH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the stretches on NH-83 from Patna to Gaya, NH-98 from Patna to Aurangabad and NH-110 from Jahanabad to Bihar Sharif in Bihar are in dilapidated condition;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is proposed to re-surface these stretches of National Highways;

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

(e) the time by which the said work is likely to be started and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) NH-83 between Patna and Gaya, NH-98 between Patna and Aurangabad and NH-110 between Jahanabad and Bihar Sharif are being maintained in traffic worthy condition within available resources. Improvement work for NH-83 in km 31 to 35 and 44 to 48 and for NH-98 in km 53 to 64 and 90 to 127 has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.84 crores and Rs. 9.34 crore respectively. Construction of a high level Morhar bridge in km 19 of NH-83 is in progress. Widening to two lane in km 1 to 16 of NH-110 has already been sanctioned at the cost of Rs. 7.57 crores and provision of widening to two lane in km 17 to 35 is also included in the current year's Annual Plan.

(c) to (e) At present, resurfacing of the above stretches is not proposed since priority is given to widening/strengthening.

#### **Hill Area Development Scheme**

3021. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has provided special assistance for various developmental activities in the hilly regions under the Hill Area Development Scheme;

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

(c) whether any special package has been announced for the hilly areas;

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

(e) the details of the achievements of the scheme so far in the current plan period; and

(f) the criteria for selection of hilly regions under the Hill Area Development Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Special Central Assistance is being provided to the State Governments for the designated hill areas under the Hill Area Development Programme (HADP)/Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP).

(b) A Statement showing the funds released to the State Governments for the hill areas covered by HADP/WGDP during the current Five Year Plan period and the expenditure reported by the State Governments against the same is enclosed.

(c) No special package has been announced for the hill areas covered by HADP/WGDP.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The statement enclosed in reply to part (b) above shows the expenditure reported i.e. the financial achievement against the funds released to the State Governments during the current plan period.

(f) The designated hill areas covered by HADP were identified by a Committee of the National Development Council in 1965. The western ghats talukas covered by

WGDP were identified in 1972 by a High Level Committee set up for the purpose.

**Statement**

States	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07
	Funds Released	Expenditure Reported	Funds Released	Expenditure Reported	Funds Released	Expenditure Reported	Funds Released (Grant Portion Only)	Expenditure Reported	Releases till date (Grant Portion Only)
<b>A. Hill Areas Development Programme (HADP)</b>									
Assam	51.11	50.66	50.66	49.93	51.11	51.11	46.00	48.95	55.80
Tamil Nadu	22.10	22.10	22.10	22.10	22.10	22.10	19.89	22.10	23.96
West Bengal	22.33	22.33	22.33	22.33	22.33	22.32	20.10	20.66	14.32
Sub-total (A)	95.54	95.09	95.09	94.36	95.54	95.53	85.99	91.71	94.08
<b>B. Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP)</b>									
Maharashtra	20.91	20.86	20.86	20.82	21.06	21.07	18.95	21.03	22.08
Karnataka	15.53	13.70	15.57	15.35	15.57	13.84	14.01	14.14	10.88
Kerala	13.12	13.13	13.13	13.13	13.13	13.13	11.82	13.13	13.89
Tamil Nadu	10.99	10.99	10.99	10.99	10.99	10.99	9.89	10.75	11.50
Goa	2.80	2.83	2.86	2.94	2.93	3.02	2.89	3.76	2.25
Sub-total (B)	63.35	61.51	63.41	63.23	63.68	62.05	57.56	62.81	60.60
GRAND TOTAL (A + B)	158.89	156.60	158.50	157.59	159.22	157.58	143.55	154.52	154.68

[Translation]

**Cutting of Cables**

3022. CH. MUNAWAR HASSAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been rise in the incidents of cutting of cables in Muzaffarnagar, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Basti, Faizabad, Siddarth Nagar, Gorakhpur and Mau ever since the private companies have spread their network;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last one year;

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) the steps taken/being taken to restore the telephone lying dead due to cutting of cables and waive off the monthly telephone rent in those areas; and

(e) the time by which all the telephones lying dead are likely to be restored?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) to (c) Sir, there has been trend of marginal increase of incidents of cutting of cables due to theft, damage by private companies and expansion



of highways etc. by highway/PWD authorities in some areas of BSNL network. Details of cutting of cables during last one year (November, 2005 to October, 2006) in

Mazaffarnagar, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Basti, Faizabad, Siddarth Nagar, Gorakhpur and Mau is given below:-

Sl. No.	Name of SSA	No. of incidents of cutting of cables	Reasons for the damage
1.	Mazaffarnagar	22	In 21 incidents due to theft and in one incident by PWD.
2.	Azamgarh	8	Theft
3.	Jaunpur	2	Private companies
4.	Basti including Siddarth Nagar	5	Private companies
5.	Faizabad	9	Government agencies for widening of roads.
6.	Gorakhpur	9	Private companies
7.	Mau	Nil	-

(d) Telephones are restored by jointing/replacing the cables and by providing WLL connections also. Monthly telephone rent is being waived off as per standing guidelines.

(e) No telephone is lying dead due to cable cut at present in these places.

*[English]*

#### Medicinal Plants

3023. SHRI BHUPENDRASINH SOLANKI:  
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:

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

(a) whether plants of medicinal value are in danger due to de-forestation in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to take any steps in this regard in order to save and increase the number of such plants;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) There are reports of non-

availability of raw material obtained from certain medicinal plants in adequate quantity. However, no reports have been received regarding danger to medicinal plant species due to deforestation of forest areas. Moreover, as per reports published by Forest Survey of India (FSI) there is increasing trend in forest areas in the country.

(b) and (c) Government has taken the following steps to promote medicinal plants in forest areas: -

(i) To identify endangered medicinal plants in the Schedules of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 to accord them legal protection.

(ii) To encourage cultivation of medicinal plants in degraded forest lands under National Afforestation Eco-Development Board (NAEB).

(iii) Medicinal Plants Board has also been set up to coordinate activities relating to promotion of medicinal plants sector. The Board has implemented various schemes for this purpose including the in-situ and ex-situ conservation.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Medical Facilities in NCR Towns

3024. SHRI SITA RAM SINGH:  
SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA:

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

(a) the details of medical facilities the Government has provided to retired/servicing Government Servants residing in the NCR Towns viz. Ghaziabad, Noida, Faridabad and Gurgaon;

(b) the names of the private Hospitals and Diagnostic Centres recognised/authorized for treatment of retired/serving Government Servants residing in these Towns;

(c) the details of medical facilities the CGHS beneficiaries are entitled and the procedure for availing the benefit of Medicare/treatment;

(d) whether there is any proposal to simplify the said procedure for the benefit of CGHS beneficiaries;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the additional facilities contemplated for the benefit of CGHS beneficiaries without obtaining reference from the concerned Dispensaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (e) Medical facilities to Central Government employees including retired personnel are available under CGHS as per contribution based on basic pay/pension and ward entitlement for private, semi private and General ward as under:-

Sl.No.	Basic pay+Dearness Pay/Basic Pension+Dearness pay	Entitlement
1.	Upto Rs.11,250/-	For General Ward
2.	Rs. 11,251/- to Rs. 15,750/-	For Semi-Private Ward
3.	Rs. 15,751/- and above	For Private Ward

Names of private hospitals/diagnostic centres empanelled under CGHS Delhi including the Satellite towns of Ghaziabad, Noida, Faridabad and Gurgaon and procedures for treatment is given in order No.Rec-I-2004/JD(Gr)/CGHS/Delhi/CGHS(P) dated 7.12.2006 which is available on the website of the Ministry [www.mohfw.nic.in](http://www.mohfw.nic.in).

(f) No such proposal is under consideration.

#### Official Websites on Private Servers

3025. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has warned the Ministries and Departments against hosting their official websites on servers owned by private companies particularly those located outside the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) to (c) A number of Government sites hosted in web servers of private companies or those hosted in servers located in foreign countries were the targets of attack by different hacker groups. Ministry of Home Affairs had advised the Central Ministries/Departments that they should not host their websites in the servers of private companies or in servers not located in India and instead they should host their websites on servers owned by the Government of India or the State Government. Subsequently, the Ministries/Departments were requested also to follow the guidelines issued by the Department of Information Technology, which are available on the website "[www.cert.in.org.in/knowledgebase/guidelines/CISG-2004.04.pdf](http://www.cert.in.org.in/knowledgebase/guidelines/CISG-2004.04.pdf)".

*[Translation]*

#### Sub-Standard Repair Work on NH-29

3026. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds allocated for repair of Gorakhpur-Badhalganj section of NH No. 29;

(b) whether sub-standard repair work has been carried out on the above section of the National Highway;

(c) if so, whether any responsibility has been fixed for not carrying out repair work as per the laid down norms; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which repair work on said section of road is likely to be done as per specified norms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Six estimates amounting to Rs. 18.10 crore have been sanctioned for Gorakhpur -

Badhalganj section of NH-29 during the year 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 for improvement of riding quality and periodical renewal. However, funds are allotted State-wise and not stretch-wise.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The above works sanctioned during 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 have been completed. The maintenance of National Highways is a continuous process.

[English]

#### Setting up of Shipyard

3027. SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN:  
SHRI P.C. THOMAS:  
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:  
SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal pending with the Government to set up an international size shipyards in the country; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) and (b) National Maritime Development Programme has envisaged setting up of two international size shipyards, *inter alia*, other policy measures for development of shipbuilding and ship repair industry. A Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of Chairman, Indian Ports Association for facilitating setting up of two international size shipyards. The report of the Committee has been received. In order to achieve this goal, it has been decided that Mumbai Port Trust and Ennore Port Limited (EPL) will function as the nodal agencies for making preliminary preparations towards setting of shipyards including calling of expression of interest in the East coast of India and West coast of India respectively.

#### Amount Spent by SAI

3028. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been spent by the Sports Authority of India in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of amount released by Sports Authority of India (SAI) in Tamil Nadu is as under :-

(i) Rs. 244.00 lakh - For construction of the Multipurpose Hall for the Special Area Games Centre (SAG), Mayiladuthurai.

(ii) Rs. 28.40 lakh - For SAI Training Centre, Chennai.

(iii) Rs. 20.84/ lakh - For SAI Training Centre, Salem; and

(iv) Rs. 2.71 lakh- For Special Area Games Centre, Nagarcoll.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### Financial Assistance for Construction of Buildings

3029. SHRI KRISHNA MURARI MOGHE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government has received any request from Madhya Pradesh for financial assistance for construction of buildings for health institutions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The Government of Madhya Pradesh in its Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM-2006-07) has requested for financial assistance for construction of 120 Community Health Centres (CHCs), phase-wise, 60 CHCs each during 2007-08 and 2008-09. The State

proposes to construct 450 Primary Health Centres (PHCs). 4911 Sub-centres are also proposed to be constructed, phase-wise, 200 Sub-centres during 2007-08, 1000 Sub-centres during 2008-09 and 3711 Sub-centres during 2009-10.

For 2006-07, construction of 4911 Sub-centre buildings @Rs. 493680 has been approved and funds released.

[English]

#### CSCs Rural Areas

3030. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU:  
SHRI A.K. MOORTHY:  
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:  
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has formulated a proposal to set up one lakh Common Service Centres (CSCs) in rural areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the scheme would be a joint venture of Public-Private partnership;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the funds sanctioned for the purpose; and

(f) the expenditure likely to be incurred by the private sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has recently approved a Scheme for providing support for establishing 100,000 broadband, Internet enabled, Common Service Centres (CSCs) in rural areas of the country. These Centres would provide a mix of Government and private Services in rural areas, at the doorstep of the citizen.

(c) The Scheme would be implemented through a Public Private Partnership.

(d) The CSC operator would be a private entrepreneur. Further, the Service Centre Agency (SCA),

under whose direction the CSC operator would be working, would also be a private operator. The SCA would also be responsible for investing in setting up the CSC infrastructure, with the Government providing revenue support for running these centres for a period of four years. The revenue support to be paid to the SCA would be determined through a bid process. The full details of the Scheme are available in the CSC guidelines which are accessible at [www.mit.gov.in](http://www.mit.gov.in).

(e) and (f) The Scheme has been approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 5742 crores over 4 years, of which the Government of India is estimated to contribute Rs. 856 crores and the State Governments Rs. 793 crores. The balance resources would be mobilized by the private sector.

#### Sale of Coal in Open Market

3031. SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI:  
SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several public sector cement and steel companies are making huge profits by selling a big portion of coal in open market purchased on the rate fixed by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints in this regard;

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

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon;

(f) whether the Government is contemplating to review the local allotment procedure; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) to (e) No, Sir. No such complaints about any public sector Cement and Steel Companies making profits by selling coal purchased at the rate fixed by the Government, in open market, have been received in this Ministry.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

**Submarine Cable Landing Station**

3032. SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Submarine Cable Landing Stations functioning in the country as on date;

(b) the owners and the locations of these Submarine Cable Landing Stations;

(c) whether the Government had given assurance to the State Government of West Bengal in March, 2006 for setting up of a Submarine Cable Landing Station in West Bengal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) The total number of Submarine Cable Landing Stations working in the country as on 30-11-2006 is Eight (08). The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. A joint venture company Millenium Telecom Limited (MTL) has been formed with equity participation of M/s Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and M/s Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) to carry out the project. Consultant for the project has been appointed and presently various preparatory works are going on like feasibility studies, identification of Landing countries/partners, finalization of MOU with landing countries/partners and preparation of Tender Documents.

**Statement**

*Owners and the locations of Submarine Cable Landing Station (CLS)*

Name of the Owners of CLS	No. of CLS deployed	Location of CLS
1. Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited	04	1. Videsh Sanchar Bhawan, Fort, Mumbai 2. Lokmanya Videsh Sanchar Bhawan, Prabhadevi, Mumbai. 3. Videsh Sanchar Bhawan, Swami Sivanand Salai, Chennai 4. Videsh Sanchar Bhawan, Kakkanad, Emakulam.
2. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited	01	1. Tuticorin, Tamilnadu
3. Reliance Infocomm Limited	01	1. Varsova Beach, Mumbai.
4. Bharti Airtel Limited	02	1. Bharti Aquanet Limited, Bharti Towers, 101, Santhone High, Chennai. 2. Bharti Airtel Limited, Oceanic Tower, 101, Santhone High, Chennai

**Cut in Financial Assistance to States**

3033. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission intends to effect massive cut in the financial assistance to be provided to the States;

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

(c) the extent to which the development of States and progress of schemes/projects would be affected as a result thereof;

(d) whether the Planning Commission has conducted any study in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### **Youth Development Centres**

3034. SHRI MOHD. TAHIR:  
SHRI KAILASH NATH SINGH YADAV:  
PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:  
SHRI SHISHUPAL N. PATLE:

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

(a) whether the Union Government had announced the setting up of Youth Development Centres during the Tenth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the number of centres set up till date, State-wise;

(c) the number of centres proposed to be set up by the end of the Tenth Five Year Plan; and

(d) the amount of fund allocated and released for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 2551 Youth Development Centres (YDCs) have been set up till 2005-06. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) 5000 YDCs were proposed to be set up by the end of the Tenth Five Year Plan.

(d) Setting up of YDCs is one of the six components under the Scheme of Rural Youth & Sports Clubs and Evaluation for which there is a total outlay of Rs.17.60

crores in the Tenth Plan. Within this, no specific allocation was earmarked for YDCs. An amount of Rs. 76,53,000 has so far been released to Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan for setting up YDCs.

#### **Statement**

Sl.No.	State/UT	Total No. of YDCs
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	148
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-
4.	Assam	342
5.	Bihar	48
6.	Chandigarh	-
7.	Delhi	6
8.	Daman and Diu	-
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-
10.	Goa	1
11.	Gujarat	24
12.	Haryana	101
13.	Himachal Pradesh	64
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	18
15.	Karnataka	175
16.	Kerala	280
17.	Lakshadweep	—
18.	Madhya Pradesh	129
19.	Maharashtra	249
20.	Manipur	87
21.	Meghalaya	11
22.	Mizoram	-
23.	Nagaland	10
24.	Orissa	125

1	2	3
25.	Punjab	9
26.	Pondicherry	25
27.	Rajasthan	46
28.	Sikkim	6
29.	Tamil Nadu	164
30.	Tripura	21
31.	Uttar Pradesh	180
32.	West Bengal	282
Total		2551

#### Visa to Pakistanis

3035. SHRIMATI NEETA PATERIYA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the total number of Pakistani Nationals granted visa from the year 2004, till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): 62,541 visas were issued in 2004, 90,663 in 2005 and 53,810 during the period January-August 2006 to Pakistani nationals by the High Commission of India, Islamabad.

Details of visas issued to Pakistani nationals in other Indian Missions/Posts abroad are being collected and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as available.

#### Making TRAI Effective

3036. SHRI RAKESH SINGH:  
SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:  
SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV:  
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 expressed dissatisfaction over the quality of telecom services being provided in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

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

(e) whether the TRAI has any executive powers to impose penalty on the erring companies providing unsatisfactory service to the consumers;

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the companies against which such penalty has been imposed till date; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to make the TRAI more effective?

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

(b) TRAI monitors the performance of basic and cellular mobile service providers against the quality of service benchmarks notified in the Regulations dated 5th July, 2000 and dated 1st July, 2005, through quarterly performance monitoring reports obtained from telecom operators. TRAI also monitors the congestion at the point of interconnection (POI) through monthly congestion reports.

TRAI has also engaged an Independent Agency to undertake an Objective assessment of the Quality of Service and a Customer Satisfaction Survey of Basic and Cellular Mobile Service. Through the reports provided by telecom operators and the Independent Agency, TRAI is closely monitoring the Quality of Service provided by telecom operators.

Monitoring of POI congestion through monthly reports revealed increase in the number of places having POI congestion and also the degree of congestion at the POIs at a number of places has been alarming. TRAI had been expressing its concerns over this increasing congestion at the POIs.

Being deeply concerned about the continuous deterioration in POI congestion and also the service providers not meeting the QoS benchmarks, TRAI had issued a direction on 29th November, 2005 to all Cellular Mobile Service Providers to ensure, by 31st December, 2005, that the quality of service parameters, including the level of POI congestion, in its network should be strictly within the benchmark laid down by the Authority.

On analysing the Performance Monitoring Report of the cellular mobile operators for the quarter ending December, 2005, it was revealed that while there has been some improvement in meeting the QoS benchmarks, there has been increasing congestion at the POIs. The Authority, therefore, decided to issue show cause notices to those operators in whose network the number of POI having congestion above the benchmark have increased and accordingly issued show cause notices to six mobile operators on 6th March, 2006. These operators have since moved TDSAT against the show cause notices.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) TRAI has laid down Quality of Service standards for telecom services through the following Regulations:

- (i) Regulation on Quality of Service of Basic and Cellular Mobile Telephone Service, 2000 (2 of 2000) on 5th July, 2000, which has been revised through the Regulation on Quality of Service of Basic and Cellular Mobile Telephone Service, 2000 dated 1st July, 2005.
- (ii) Regulation on "Quality of Service of Broadband Service Regulations 2006" (11 of 2006) dated 6th October, 2006.
- (iii) Regulation on Quality of Service Dial-up and Leased Line Internet Access, 2001 (4 of 2001) dated 10th December, 2001.
- (iv) Regulation on Quality of Service (Code of Practice for Metering and Billing Accuracy), 2006 on 21st March, 2006 to bring standardization and transparency in the procedures being followed by various operators.

(e) No, Sir.

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

(g) TRAI Act, 1997 was amended in 2000 and its adjudicatory functions were separated from regulatory function. As a result, Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT) was created to adjudicate disputes, dispose of appeals and to protect the interest of service providers and consumers of telecom sector to enable TRAI to effectively discharge its duties in respect of regulation of telecom sector.

### Proposals under CRF

3037. SHRI THAWARCHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals received and sanctioned under the Central Road Fund (CRF) in the country during the current year, State-wise;

(b) the details of the proposals pending for approval so far and the reasons therefor, State-wise;

(c) the names of the States in which the condition of the roads is bad;

(d) the assistance provided to these States by the Union Government under the special assistance programme; and

(e) the names of the States which have not utilized the fund so far allotted under the Central Road Fund (CRF) during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) The State-wise details of the proposals received, approved and pending for approval during the current year under the Central Road fund (CRF) are given in the enclosed statement. The main reason for pending of proposals for approvals under CRF is due to limitation of amount to be approved based on the allocated amount and utilization of fund by the State Governments and non-furnishing of the requisite details along with the proposal.

(c) This Ministry is primarily responsible for the development and maintenance of National Highways in the country. The National Highways in the country are in a traffic-worthy condition. The maintenance of roads other than National Highways is the responsibility of the State Government.

(d) The Government has allocated an aggregate sum of Rs. 1846.61 crore during 2006-07 for improvement of State roads.

(e) The funds under CRF are allotted financial year-wise to various States. The actual utilization of fund under CRF can be known only on closure of current financial year.



**Statement**

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	CRF Proposals received during 2006-07 up to 31.10.2006		CRF Proposals approved during 2006-07 up to 31.10.2006		CRF Proposals pending for approval during 2006-07 up to 31.10.2006	
		No.	Amount (Rs. in crore)	No. of CRF Proposals approved during 2006-07 up to 31.10.2006	Amount (Rs. in crore)	No.	Amount (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	134	341.00	1	3.00	133	338.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	11.29	4	13.85	2	11.29
3.	Assam	1	4.99	1	4.99	0	0.00
4.	Bihar	7	37.70	0	0.00	7	37.70
5.	Chhattisgarh	16	59.26	10	24.54	6	29.74
6.	Goa	1	3.54	0	0.00	1	3.54
7.	Gujarat	27	55.69	0	0.00	27	55.69
8.	Haryana	2	31.06	1	17.09	1	13.97
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5	8.31	2	4.25	3	4.05
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	68.90	0	0.00	0	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	1	10.79	2	33.96	1	10.79
12.	Karnataka	168	140.25	149	127.45	19	13.25
13.	Kerala	8	36.33	3	17.78	0	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	59	318.37	20	86.10	39	232.27
15.	Maharashtra	230	796.61	47	128.01	183	668.60
16.	Manipur	7	22.50	0	0.00	7	22.50
17.	Meghalaya	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
18.	Mizoram	7	17.45	0	0.00	7	17.45
19.	Nagaland	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
20.	Orissa	11	44.36	11	44.36	0	0.00
21.	Punjab	7	50.80	6	46.89	1	3.92
22.	Rajasthan	33	55.76	31	52.87	0	0.00
23.	Sikkim	4	2.70	3	1.75	1	0.95

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Tamil Nadu	84	187.78	0	0.00	84	187.78
25.	Tripura	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
26.	Uttaranchal	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	17	183.83	17	183.83	0	0.00
28.	West Bengal	2	47.16	0	0.00	2	47.16
Sub Total		839	2536.43	308	790.72	524	1698.65
UTs							
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	1	3.75	0	0.00	1	3.75
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
33.	Delhi	9	12.91	0	0.00	0	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
35.	Pondicherry	1	15.00	0	0.00	1	15.00
Sub Total		11	31.66	0	0	2	18.75
Total		850	2568.09	308	790.72	526	1717.40

[English]

#### Constructing Buildings for Passport Offices

3038. PROF. M. RAMADASS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rent liability of the Government is increasing over the years due to many passport offices working out of rented buildings;

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

(c) whether steps have been taken to acquire land from the State Governments for construction of passport offices;

(d) if so, the details of efforts made so far;

(e) whether the Government has outsourced the manpower in passport offices; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) While the rental liability on account of Passport Offices has slightly increased over the years, efforts are continually being made to acquire land from the State Governments for construction of Passport Offices. Construction of new buildings for three Passport Offices, namely, Bangalore, Lucknow, Jaipur is at an advanced stage and these will be occupied upon completion. A building has been purchased for the Passport Office at Bareilly, which will be functional in the new premises in March, 2007. Suitable plots have also been acquired for Passport Offices in Mumbai, Visakhapatnam and Guwahati. Details of rental liability and construction projects are given in the enclosed statement.

(e) No.

(f) Not applicable.

**Statement***Renting/acquisition of land for Passport Office in India*

Sl. No.	Location of Passport Office	Status of property
1.	Bangalore	A building is nearing completion, which will be occupied in April, 2007.
2.	Bareilly	A built-up property has been purchased, where the Passport Office will be shifted in March, 2007.
3.	Bhubaneswar	A suitable plot has been purchased and work on it is likely to commence shortly.
4.	Bhopal	The Government of Madhya Pradesh has been requested to allot a plot for the Passport office.
5.	Guwahati	A plot has been purchased for the Passport Office.
6.	Jaipur	The building is nearing completion and is likely to be occupied in May, 2007.
7.	Jalandhar	A suitable plot has been located and efforts are being made to purchase it by the end of March, 2007.
8.	Jammu	The Government of Jammu and Kashmir has been requested to give a plot for the Passport Office.
9.	Kolkata	The Government of West Bengal has been requested to provide a suitable plot.
10.	Lucknow	The building is nearing completion and will be occupied by May, 2007.
11.	Mallapuram	Mallapuram District authorities have been requested to provide a suitable plot.
12.	Mumbai	A plot has been purchased and construction activity is likely to begin shortly.
13.	Ranchi	The State Government has been requested to give a plot.
14.	Srinagar	A plot has been located and possession will be taken in February, 2007.
15.	Surat	A plot has been located by the Passport Office and the matter is being processed further.
16.	Thane	Efforts are being made to acquire a built up property for the Passport Office.
17.	Trichy	A built up property has been located for the Passport Office.
18.	Trivandrum	A built up property has been located for the Passport Office.
19.	Visakhapatnam	A plot has been purchased.

*Rentals Paid for the Passport Offices*

S.No.	Ppt. Offices	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006
1.	Bareilly	2,16,296	2,16,296	2,16,296
2.	Bangalore	35,21,608	35,23,473	35,42,219
3.	Bhuvaneshwar	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,76,000
4.	Bhopal	1,59,168	1,59,168	1,59,168
5.	Guwahati	4,61,460	4,61,460	4,61,460
6.	Jalandhar	8,82,000	8,82,000	8,82,000
7.	Jammu	3,70,260	4,03,920	4,03,920
8.	Jaipur	31,50,000	31,50,000	31,50,000
9.	Lucknow	3,38,430	3,38,430	3,38,430
10.	Mumbai	1,59,96,000	1,59,96,000	1,59,96,000
11.	Pune	11,85,264	17,71,056	17,71,056
12.	Ranchi	3,47,724	3,47,724	3,47,724
13.	Tiruchirapally	6,10,380	6,10,378	6,10,376
14.	Thiruvananthapuram	6,84,268	6,31,632	6,31,632
15.	Thane	26,71,196	26,48,471	26,56,163
16.	Visakhapatnam	4,43,400	4,43,400	4,61,426
17.	Surat	11,77,176	11,77,176	11,77,176
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,24,54,630</b>	<b>3,30,00,584</b>	<b>3,30,81,046</b>

*[Translation]***Boundary Dispute with Bangladesh**

3039. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN":  
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:  
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the boundary dispute between India and Bangladesh still continues;

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

(c) whether a survey has been conducted jointly by India and Bangladesh recently;

(d) if so, the outcome of the survey;

(e) whether a decision has been arrived at regarding the exchange of enclaves as well as return of 1500 acres of Indian land under occupation by Bangladesh; and

(f) if not, the time by which the said decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) The Land Boundary Agreement (LBA), signed between India and Bangladesh in 1974, has been implemented except for three issues

pertaining to: (i) demarcation of 6.1 km. of the border in three sectors, namely: Lathitilla-Dumabari (3 km in Assam sector), South Berubari (1.5 km in West Bengal sector), and Muhuri river/Belonia sector (1.6 km in Tripura sector), (ii) exchange of adverse possessions and (iii) exchange of enclaves.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) Government of India is keen on an early settlement of all boundary related issues including exchange of enclaves and adverse possessions with Bangladesh in accordance with the LBA 1974. Two Joint Boundary Working Groups (JBWG) were set up in 2001 to resolve all pending issues relating to the implementation of the LBA. They have so far met thrice. The third meeting of the JBWG was held in Dhaka on July 15 & 16, 2006 during which the two sides exchanged views on all outstanding boundary related issues in a frank and constructive manner. It was agreed to hold the meeting of the JBWG on an annual basis and to undertake a joint visit to enclaves and territories under adverse possession, both in India and Bangladesh, at an early date.

*[English]*

#### **Compassionate Employment Scheme**

3040. DR. K.S. MANOJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the benefits of Compassionate Employment Scheme are delayed and denied to the families of employees;

(b) if so, the details of applicants waiting for the appointment under this Scheme;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to formulate any scheme to provide the employment without any delay; and

(d) 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) Under the existing policy on

compassionate appointment, such appointments are to be made in direct recruitment vacancies in Group 'C' and 'D' posts (excluding technical posts), limited to a ceiling of 5% of such vacancies arising in a year. A request for compassionate appointment can be kept under consideration for a maximum period of three years. Information on individual cases of compassionate appointments made/processed by the various Central Government Departments is not centrally maintained.

(c) and (d) The existing Scheme for compassionate appointment continues to be applicable.

#### **Imposition of User Charges**

3041. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has suggested cut in subsidies alongwith imposition of user charges on public services to fund irrigation and infrastructure sector projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to implement the suggestions of the Planning Commission; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the same will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) and (b) The Draft Approach Paper to the 11th Five Year Plan, as approved by Planning Commission, suggests that "Our aim should be to limit the growth of non-Plan expenditure to 5% per year in real terms. With a targeted 9% growth in GDP, this would help to reduce non-Plan expenditure from 23.0% of GDP in the 10th Plan to around 19.0% in the 11th Plan. Our ability to curtail the growth of non-Plan expenditure depends critically on our ability to control subsidies. Subsidies must be curtailed by effectively targeting these to those who deserve them and reducing the non-merit subsidies. With the use of modern ICT we can and must improve targeting. It is also not possible for the Central and State Governments to resist raising user charges and bear the burden of rising costs in a number of public services when most of those who use them can afford to bear a reasonable increase".

It may be noted that the Approach Paper does not suggest cut in subsidies in general.

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

#### **Increase in Cancer Cases**

3042. SHRI P. MOHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether death due to cancer is on the rise in the country;

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

(c) the percentage of death in the country in comparison with causality at Global level;

(d) the total number of cancer Speciality Hospitals in the Government and Private Sectors in the country, State-wise;

(e) the average number of cancer patients attended to by every such speciality Hospital in the country;

(f) whether the number of attended to by patients these hospitals is in accordance with standard prescribed by the WHO; and

(g) if not, the steps taken by the Government in this regard and time frame by which it is to be brought at par with the said standard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The data collected by Indian Council of Medical Research through Population Based Cancer Registry functioning under the National Cancer Control Programme does not show any rise in cancer deaths over the years.

(c) As per estimates by International Agency for Research on Cancer (WHO), Lyon, France, the estimated cancer deaths in India (5.8 lakhs in 2002) was about 68% of incident cases (8.5 lakh) estimated for the same year. The similar proportion estimate for the entire World was about 61.9%.

(d) to (g) Health is a State subject and it is for various State Governments to ensure that adequate facilities for early detection, diagnosis and treatment of cancer are made available. The Central Government is also supplementing the efforts of the State Government

by providing financial assistance to install equipments for providing treatment facilities. The data regarding number of cancer speciality hospitals in the Government and Private sectors in the country and the average number of cancer patients attended to by every such speciality hospital are not available as it is not centrally maintained. However, under the National Cancer Control Programme this Ministry has recognized 25 Regional Cancer Centres which provides comprehensive cancer detection and management facilities including testing facilities. In addition, the Radiotherapy treatment is also available at about 210 centres in India.

*[Translation]*

#### **Conversion of NH 2 from Four to Six Lanes**

3043. DR. RAJESH MISHRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of progress of conversion of NH-2 from Delhi to Palwal from four to six lanes including the construction of Suraj Kund Bye-pass;

(b) the steps taken to expedite the completion of the said project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Delhi-Palwal section of the existing four lane National Highway-2 has been approved for six laning as part of National Highways Development Project Phase-V on which only preparatory work to award consultancy has been taken up. Six laning of this section is targeted for completion by 2010.

#### **Billionaires in the Country**

3044. DR. CHINTA MOHAN:  
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of billionaires in terms of dollar has gone up to 36;

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

(c) whether the total wealth under the possession of these billionaires constitutes one fifth of the gross national income;

(d) if not, the facts in this regard; and

(e) the average increase in the number of such persons per annum during the last one decade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) The income tax department collects the annual income of tax assesses. Data on value of wealth or assets is not available.

(b) to (e) In view above, do not arise.

*[English]*

#### **Atrocities Against Women in BPO Industries**

3045. SHRI AMITAVA NANDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the atrocities against women in BPO industries are on rise in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of incidents reported during the last three years; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure safety of women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) Several media reports appeared about the incident of rape and murder of young woman of about 24 years of age working in a BPO/call centre in Bangalore, in December 2005 by the driver of the pick-up vehicle. In another case, a woman of aged 25 years working in a call centre was murdered by her former colleague in July 2006.

(c) As per National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) or National Commission for Women, NASSCOM or STPI no separate record of atrocities against women in BPO Centres is maintained.

(d) The National Commission for Women took the cognizance of the reported incidents and convened a meeting with the representatives of the BPO companies/call centres and concerned police authorities in Delhi/Gurgaon/Noida. Based on discussions the commission-formulated guidelines ensuring safety of women employees in BPOs companies/call centres. The guidelines have been sent to all BPOs companies in Delhi, Hyderabad Bangalore, Pune, Mumbai, and Chennai.

*[Translation]*

#### **Maintenance of NHs during Construction**

3046. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to prepare a policy regarding the maintenance of road during the period of their construction by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the NHAI is maintaining the National Highway No. 76 falling under urban area of Udaipur;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) During construction stage the maintenance of the existing roads are being done by the civil contractors/concessionaire engaged for construction works for which adequate provision has been made in the agreement/concession.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) The four lane Udaipur bypass is under construction by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) and presently NH-76 passes through the city portion of Udaipur. Therefore, NH-76 passing through the city portion of Udaipur is being maintained by NHAI till the construction of Udaipur bypass is completed. The details of maintenance work of Udaipur town since commencement of Udaipur bypass project are as under:-

- (i) 1.5 Km. of Periodical Renewal (103.00 Km. to 104.50 Km. of NH-76);
- (ii) Regular patching and pot filling as per requirement.

[English]

#### Setting up of Virology Labs

3047. DR. M. JAGANNATH:  
SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY:

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

- (a) whether the facility of virology laboratory is available across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether the existing labs are fully equipped to meet the emergent situations caused by various diseases like dengue, Sars, Plague, Malaria, Meningitis and Chikungunya;
- (d) if not, whether the Government proposes to set up more such labs; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof including the location identified for the purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (e) National Institute of Virology, Pune (NIV) alongwith its field stations and National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi (NICD) are the apex advance virology laboratories. Information on State-wise virology laboratories infrastructure is not centrally maintained.

NIV, Pune carries tests to diagnose dengue, chikungunya, meningitis and other viral infections. NIV, Pune also supplies diagnostic kits for the detection of Igm anti-dengue and chikungunya vims to the Government and other institutes in the country. NIV is also equipped to meet the emergent situation caused by SARS. Besides, National Institute of Malaria Research, Delhi (NIMR) through its 10 field stations in different geographical sites, apart from VCRC, Pondicherry and RMRC, Bhubaneswar, conduct research and develop strategies to control malaria as well as mosquito menace.

The Government has identified the following 12 Apex Referral Institutions for advanced diagnosis of Dengue and Chikungunya fever:

- (i) National Institute of Virology, Pune.
- (ii) National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi.
- (iii) National Institute of Mental Health & Neuro-Sciences, Bangalore.
- (iv) Sanjay Gandhi Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow.
- (v) Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Chandigarh.
- (vi) All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Delhi.
- (vii) National Institute of Cholera & Enteric Diseases, Kolkata.
- (viii) Regional Medical Research Centre (ICMR), Dibrugarh.
- (ix) Kings Institute of Preventive Medicines, Chennai.
- (x) Institute of Preventive Medicine, Hyderabad.
- (xi) B. J. Medical College, Ahmedabad.
- (xii) State Virology Institute, Alappuzha, Kerala.

#### Quality of Paper of Passports

3048. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the quality of paper used for the Indian Passports is not of international standard;
- (b) if so, whether visa stickers pasted on the passports by Embassies/High Commissions leave a visible mark on the back side of the stickers due to adhesive/ink used by Embassies/High Commissions;
- (c) if so, the steps the Government proposes to take in this regard to avoid alleged harassment of passengers by emigration authorities;
- (d) whether the Government will also issue instructions/directions to the emigration authorities in this regard; and



(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) No. The quality of paper used for Indian passports is of international standard. The quality, security and data features of Indian passports conform to the standards of the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO).

(b) No. No such complaint has been received so far.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

#### Development of Communications/IT Schemes

3049. SHRI SURAJ SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes any scheme for the extension of communications and information technology and providing state of the art facilities in the backward States especially in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the names of the schemes which are likely to be implemented in Begusarai and Khagaria districts of Bihar;

(e) the details of the extension and availability of Broadband services in these districts; and

(f) the details of the schemes of information technology to be implemented in these districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) to (c) Following schemes have been proposed for the extension of Telecommunications and the provision of state of the art facilities in the backward States including Bihar:-

- (i) Government is in the process of launching a scheme to provide support for provision of infrastructure for mobile services in rural and remote areas of the country. The infrastructure shall be created in areas where there is no existing fixed wireless and mobile coverage.
- (ii) Expansion of Telecommunications network planned by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited for the year 2006-07 is given below:-

Sl. No.	Item	For the whole country	For Bihar Telecom Circle
1.	Net addition in Telephone Exchange Equipment (in lakh)	100	1.6
2.	Net addition in Broadband Connection Equipments	6,00,000	20,400
3.	Net addition in Internet Connections	8,00,000	5,300
4.	Provision of Village Public Telephones (VPTs) for coverage of unconnected villages	20,000	0
5.	Net addition of Optical Fibre Cable (in Route Kilometers)	24,000	1,240
6.	Net addition in Trunk Automatic Exchange (TAX) capacity (in kilo ccts)	1,200	50

(d) and (e) The names and details of the schemes which are proposed to be implemented in Begusarai and Khgaria districts of Bihar including expansion and

availability of Broadband Services in these districts are given below:-

Sl.No.	Parameter	Begusarai	Khagaria
1	2	3	4
1.	Capacity (Lines) on Wireless in Local Loop (WLL)	3,000	750
	Cellular Mobile	26,500	13,500

1	2	3	4
2.	Direct Exchange Lines (DELs)		
	Land Line (LL)	2,700	2,200
	WLL	3,000	750
	Cellular Mobile	26,500	13,500
3.	Broadband connections	255	-
4.	Internet Connections	360	120
5.	TAX (K CCTs)	-	7
6.	OFC (RKM)s	50	10

(f) Following Information Technology schemes are planned to be implemented in Begusarai and Khagaria districts:-

- (i) Implementation of DOTSOFT software for all subscribers related activities i.e., Billing Commercial Fault Repair Service and Directory Enquiry.
- (ii) Implementation of SMS Alert Facility to Basic Telephone Customers on dispatch of Bills,
- (iii) Provision of Customer Care Services to Mobile and Landline customers through Call Centre.

#### Department of Post

(a) to (f) It has been proposed to provide computer facilities in all large Post Offices having more than two counters all over the country including that located in the backward areas during the Tenth Plan. 293 Post Offices in Bihar have already been provided with computer facilities under this plan.

Eleven large Post Offices in Khagaria and three large Post Offices in Begusarai are being computerized.

#### Department of Information Technology

(a) to (f) Following two schemes are being implemented throughout the country including Bihar.

- (i) State Wide Area Network Scheme (SWAN)

This schemes seeks to provide 2 MBPS connectivity in all Blocks, Sub-divisions and

District Headquarters of the States throughout the country including Bihar. The Government has approved the project "Bihar State Wide Area Networks" (BSWAN) in October, 2006, with a total outlay of Rs. 256.24 crore.

- (ii) Common Service Centre (CSC) Scheme

This Scheme provides for setting up more than 1 lakh broadband internet enabled CSCs primarily in rural areas for providing Government and private services at the doorstep of the citizens. Under this scheme Bihar would be eligible to set up 7,516 broadband, internet enables CSCs. An amount of Rs. 119.20 crore has been sanctioned for CSC Scheme in Bihar.

The CSC and SWAN Schemes would be implemented in the Districts of Begusarai and Khagaria.

The Details of the SWAN Scheme and the CSC Guidelines can be accessed at the website [www.mit.gov.in](http://www.mit.gov.in).

*[English]*

#### Auctioning of Panchayat President Post

3050. SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPAN:  
SHRI K. SUBBARAYAN:  
SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of President of Panchayat reserved for Dalit woman has allegedly been auctioned for a price in Tamil Nadu as reported in *Sunday Express* (Delhi Edition) dated November 19, 2006;

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

(c) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto;

(d) whether Union Government has received similar complaints from other parts of the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): (a) It has been reported in the *Indian Express* dated 19 November 2006 that a Dalit Woman Panchayat President was auctioned for a price in Tamil Nadu village Kodikulam of Madurai District.

(b) to (f) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj sought a report from the Government of Tamil Nadu on the said news report. The Government of Tamil Nadu have informed the Ministry that during the recently concluded elections on 15th October 2006, Smt. V. Balamani won the election and assumed charge as President of Kodikulam Panchayat. Out of the 9 Ward members to be elected, only 3 nominations were received for the post of Panchayat Ward Members and they were elected unopposed. Election for the remaining 6 members are to be held during the next round of elections, the dates for which are to be announced by the State Election Commission. However, it was reported in some of the newspapers that a village of Kodikulam Panchayat held a meeting on 18th November 2006 to unanimously decide the candidates to be fielded for the 6 vacant posts of Panchayat Ward Members. The inquiry made by the Revenue and Police authorities revealed that the suggestion made by that village were not agreed to by the members of the other hamlet of the Kodikulam Grama Panchayat. The district authorities advised the village Panchayat to follow the established democratic norm for the election of the remaining 6 members. The State Government have reported that the district authorities are

closely monitoring further development at the Kodikulam village Panchayat.

[Translation]

#### Dual Citizenship to NRIs

3051. SHRI AJIT JOGI:

SHRI RAGHUVVEER SINGH KOSHAL:

Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians granted dual citizenship by the Union Government till date alongwith the facilities provided to them so far;

(b) the names of countries where such Indians are residing presently;

(c) the number of NRIs who would be awarded dual citizenship in the coming year; and

(d) the time by which dual citizenship is likely to be granted to all the NRIs?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) As on 4th December, 2006, 79890 Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) have been granted Overseas Citizenship of India. Registered OCIs are entitled for the following benefits:

- (i) Multiple entry, multi purpose, life-long visa to visit India;
- (ii) Exemption from reporting to Police authorities for any length of stay in India;
- (iii) Parity with Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) in financial, economic and educational fields except in the acquisition of agricultural or plantation properties; and
- (iv) Eligibility to apply for grant of Indian citizenship under section 5(l) (g) of the Citizenship Act, 1955 if he/she is registered as OCI for five years and has been residing in India for one year out of the five years before making the application.

(b) List placed at enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) All eligible PIOs can apply for Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI) and will be granted OCI as and when they apply.

**Statement**

*OCI Documents Issued as on 4th Dec. 2006*

S.No	Name of Country	City	No of OCI Documents Issued
1	2	3	4
1.	Canada	Vancouver	1327
2.	Canada	Toronto	5358
3.	Canada	Ottawa	546
4.	Australia	Canberra	3763
5.	Australia	Sydney	5723
6.	USA	Washington	3803
7.	USA	San Francisco	9480
8.	USA	New York	12209
9.	USA	Chicago	4891
10.	USA	Houston	5798
11.	New Zealand	Wellington	3292
12.	Philippines	Manila	67
13.	Seychelles	Mahe	183
14.	Srilanka	Kandy	678
15.	Srilanka	Colombo	3970
16.	UAE	Dubai	427
17.	UK	London	6312
18.	Switzerland	Berne	577
19.	Kenya	Nairobi	214
20.	UK	Edinburgh	215
21.	Greece	Athens	18
22.	Italy	Rome	114

1	2	3	4
23.	Peru	Lima	9
24.	Israel	Tel Aviv	100
25.	Belgium	Brussels	740
26.	Bahrain	Bahrain	39
27.	Indonesia	Jakarta	26
28.	UK	Birmingham	1198
29.	Madagascar	Antananarivo	45
30.	UAE	Abu Dhabi	90
31.	Ghana	Accra	8
32.	Germany	Munich	12
33.	Ireland	Dublin	209
34.	Sweden	Stockholm	204
35.	Hungary	Budapest	1
36.	Senegal	Dakar	6
37.	Korea (South)	Seoul	17
38.	France	Paris	169
39.	Japan	Tokyo	8
40.	China	Shanghai	6
41.	Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	61
42.	Switzerland	Geneva	171
43.	Nigeria	Lagos	8
44.	Bangladesh	Dhaka	6
45.	Mauritius	Port Louis	55
46.	Romania	Bucharest	1
47.	Portugal	Lisbon	8
48.	Cyprus	Nicosia	5
49.	Poland	Warsaw	8
50.	Czech	Prague	9
51.	Croatia	Zagreb	4

1	2	3	4
52.	Reunion Island	St.Denis	20
53.	Dar-Us-Salam	Brunei	4
54.	Venezuela	Caracas	81
55.	Saudi Arabia	Jeddah	5
56.	Kuwait	Kuwait	47
57.	Finland	Helsinki	35
58.	Trinidad & Tobago	Port of Spain	27
59.	Thailand	Bangkok	80
60.	South Africa	Durban	233
61.	Italy	Milan	38
62.	Oman	Muscat	15
63.	Japan	Kobe	5
64.	China	Hong Kong	74
65.	Mexico	Mexico City	8
66.	Nepal	Kathmandu	3
67.	Kazakstan	Almaty	3
68.	Singapore	Singapore	52
69.	Sudan	Khartoum	5
70.	Brazil	Brasilia	7
71.	Ivory Coast	Abidjan	2
72.	Slovakia	Bratislava	1
73.	India	Mha	6957
74.	India	Us (Moia)	2
Total			79890

[English]

#### Protocols to Geneva Convention

3052. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is a signatory to two additional protocols to the Geneva Convention;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to adopt and ratify the said protocols?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Necessary consultations within the Government to thoroughly examine the substantive aspects of these protocols are continuing.

#### Deep Water International Container Transshipment Terminal

3053. SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sanctioned the development of several Deep Water International Container Transshipment Terminals in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of such Terminals sanctioned, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) and (b) Under the National Maritime Development Programme, a total of 276 projects in the Major Ports involving an investment of Rs. 55,804 crores have been identified. These include projects for development of container terminals/berths in various Major Ports. For the development of an International Container Transshipment Terminal (ICTT) at Cochin Port on Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis, the Cochin Port Trust has signed a License Agreement on 31.1.2005 with a private terminal operator. However, identification and award of projects in the Major Ports including those for development of container terminals/berths is an on-going process, keeping in view the demands of maritime trade.

#### Funds for Maintenance of National Highways

3054. SHRI RAVICHANDRAN SIPPAPARAI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated by the Union Government to State Governments for maintenance of the National Highways during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the details of funds which remained unutilized alongwith the reasons therefor, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) State-wise and year-wise details of allocation, utilization and un-utilize amount of funds for maintenance and repairs of National Highways during the last three years are given in the enclosed statement. Some States have not been able to fully utilize the allocated funds because of non-receipt of estimates in time and adverse climatic conditions.

**Statement**

*State-wise allocation, expenditure and unspent amount for Maintenance and Repairs of National Highways during 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	States	2003-04			2004-05			2005-06		
		Allocation	Expenditure	Unspent Amount	Allocation	Expenditure	Unspent Amount	Allocation	Expenditure	Unspent Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	37.42	35.39	2.03	34.67	25.81	8.86	39.07	39.09	-0.02
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.31	0.16	0.15	0.41	0.26	0.15	0.21	0.10	0.11
3.	Assam	23.27	22.37	0.90	22.42	18.30	4.12	30.84	27.52	3.32
4.	Bihar	29.48	36.52	-7.04	36.96	36.61	0.35	47.66	44.46	3.20
5.	Chandigarh	0.28	0.31	-0.03	0.80	0.72	0.08	0.52	0.12	0.40
6.	Chhattisgarh	15.34	17.43	-2.09	26.99	19.75	7.24	20.55	20.12	0.43
7.	Delhi	0.42	0.00	0.42	0.75	0.00	0.75	0.44	0.04	0.40
8.	Goa	5.03	5.01	0.02	3.80	1.76	2.04	4.66	3.87	0.79
9.	Gujarat	22.47	20.88	1.59	37.39	33.73	3.66	38.62	38.08	0.54
10.	Haryana	11.19	11.66	-0.47	7.09	6.42	0.67	15.43	14.12	1.31
11.	Himachal Pradesh	13.45	10.77	2.68	16.10	14.66	1.44	23.27	18.19	5.08
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.54	0.46	0.08	0.44	0.04	0.40	0.12	0.03	0.09
13.	Jharkhand	15.46	13.66	1.80	12.50	12.42	0.08	21.37	14.79	6.58
14.	Karnataka	38.73	39.35	-0.62	37.40	36.82	0.78	42.44	41.87	0.57
15.	Kerala	20.81	23.66	-2.85	30.70	30.23	0.47	34.59	53.07	-18.48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16.	Madhya Pradesh	57.50	68.80	-11.30	59.49	54.21	5.28	56.48	53.51	2.97
17.	Maharashtra	49.85	48.71	1.14	48.48	47.34	1.14	52.60	52.36	0.24
18.	Manipur	6.96	7.33	-0.37	7.02	5.09	1.93	10.87	8.98	1.89
19.	Meghalaya	9.41	9.20	0.21	12.24	11.70	0.54	10.69	8.50	2.19
20.	Mizoram	5.55	5.44	0.11	4.56	4.32	0.24	5.52	5.28	0.24
21.	Nagaland	1.98	1.97	0.01	2.31	2.14	0.17	4.01	3.85	0.16
22.	Orissa	42.51	40.53	1.98	33.83	32.82	1.01	40.92	41.22	-0.30
23.	Pondicherry	0.83	0.84	-0.01	1.06	0.83	0.23	0.77	0.76	0.01
24.	Punjab	20.09	18.80	1.29	19.03	16.48	2.55	21.76	19.30	2.46
25.	Rajasthan	27.93	25.81	2.12	53.11	42.74	10.37	54.99	53.91	1.08
26.	Tamil Nadu	41.36	31.11	10.25	36.18	34.56	1.62	54.30	49.94	4.36
27.	Uttar Pradesh	55.68	55.19	0.49	54.92	52.10	2.82	51.18	50.01	1.17
28.	Uttaranchal	3.66	2.62	1.04	10.60	10.20	0.40	16.10	15.87	0.23
29.	West Bengal	23.57	27.07	-3.50	26.22	22.94	3.28	29.87	28.05	1.82

(-) Denotes funds overspent.

[Translation]

**Construction of Buildings for  
Telephone Exchange**

3055. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of buildings constructed by the Union Government for telephone exchanges during the last three years, State-wise and location-wise;

(b) the amount spent thereon, year-wise;

(c) whether construction work relating to buildings for telephone exchanges in Delhi is still under progress;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the amount is being/likely to be spent thereon; and

(f) the time by which construction work for telephone exchanges is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) The details of Telephone Exchanges constructed during last three years State-wise and location-wise are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) to (f) Details are given in the enclosed statement-II.

**Statement I**

Sl.No.	Telephone Exchange Building-Location	Expenditure incurred (in Lakh)			
		2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of State: Himachal Pradesh					
1.	Sarahan, Distt. Sirmour	00.47	-	-	00.47
2.	Rekong Peo Dist. Kinaur	02.24	-	-	02.24
3.	Jamta, Distt. Sirmour	01.97	-	-	01.97
4.	Kala Amb, Distt. Sirmour	-	-	03.02	03.02
5.	Patta-Mehlog, Distt. Solan	05.50	-	-	05.50
6.	Kasauli-Phase-II, Distt. Solan	11.08	-	-	11.08
7.	Amb, Distt. Una	36.17	-	-	36.17
8.	Bharmour, Distt. Chamba	20.57	-	-	20.57
9.	Dehra, Distt. Kangra	40.57	21.34	-	61.91
10.	Keylong, Distt. Lahaul Spiti	10.86	-	-	10.86
11.	Gohar, Distt. Mandi	02.18	-	-	02.18
12.	Barmana, Distt. Bilaspur	56.68	09.57	-	66.17
13.	Nadaun, Distt. Hamirpur	69.93	15.46	-	85.38
14.	Karsogm Distt, Bilaspur	40.05	07.28	-	47.33
15.	Kuthera Distt. Bilaspur	23.76	17.68	-	41.44
16.	Rail, Distt. Hamirpur	44.82	02.47	-	47.29
17.	Kullu, Distt. Kullu	18.46	16.34	-	34.80
18.	Killar, Distt. Chamba	00.03	40.21	26.17	66.41
19.	Udaipur, Distt Kullu	-	02.05	04.59	06.64
	Total	385.34	132.40	33.76	551.52
Name of State: Jharkhand					
1.	TE Bldg Dhurwa SSA Ranchi	49.02	-	-	49.02
2.	TE Bldg Palkot SSA-Ranchi	05.75	-	-	05.75
3.	TE Bldg Dudhani SSA Dumka	26.44	-	-	26.44



1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	TE Bldg. Pakuui SSA-Dumka	09.55	-	-	09.55
5.	TE Bldg. Bharharwa Dumka	08.79	-	-	08.79
6.	TE building Pardih SSA Jamshedpur	01.15	-	-	01.15
7.	TE bldg. Goimuri, Jamshedpur	-	25.96	-	25.96
8.	VE to z type MW bldg. Kutubu Daltanganj	-	00.87	-	00.87
9.	VE to MW bldg. Daltanganj	-	11.90	-	11.90
10.	C-DOT 2002 TE bldg.Dudhani Dumka	46.00	01.33	-	47.33
11.	MBM type bldg. Jamatra Dumka	05.23	22.47	-	27.70
12.	VE to MBM bldg. Deoghar Dumka	-	-	15.86	15.86
13.	VE to -2002 Dumka	-	-	07.79	07.79
	<b>Total</b>	<b>151.93</b>	<b>62.53</b>	<b>23.65</b>	<b>238.11</b>
<b>Name of State: West Bengal</b>					
1.	V/E TE bldg. Harinavi	19.58	-	-	19.58
2.	V/ETE bldg. Joka	07.88	13.50	-	21.38
3.	Patuli	05.09	00.71	-	05.80
4.	Daihat	04.20	02.43	-	06.63
5.	Seherabazar	17.83	09.30	-	27.13
6.	Bagnan	05.60	-	-	05.60
7.	Baidyapur	01.78	04.47	01.06	07.31
8.	Kalighat, Jalpaiguri	11.65	-	-	11.65
9.	Hijli	24.04	-	-	24.04
10.	Tamluk	07.80	-	-	07.80
11.	Khatra Central	13.50	-	-	13.50
12.	Farakka	10.46	01.22	-	11.68
13.	Chouldari, A&N	17.38	-	-	17.38
14.	Badla	12.01	08.57	05.01	25.59
15.	Namthang, Sikkim	-	12.23	01.66	13.89
16.	Simik, Sikkim	06.13	05.78	-	11.91
17.	Bishnupur	16.20	27.32	-	43.52

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Keshpur	04.25	05.74	-	09.99
19.	Bulbulchandi	02.30	05.71	02.93	10.94
20.	NTPC, Farakka	-	09.30	04.23	13.53
21.	Kandi	-	23.26	01.21	24.47
22.	Raghunathganj	06.02	09.23	-	15.25
23.	Tushnabad	17.45	06.30	-	23.75
24.	R.K. Pur, A&N	18.66	10.09	-	28.75
25.	Namunagar, A&N	14.53	03.40	-	17.93
26.	Barjora	02.61	16.77	01.36	20.74
27.	Indpur	01.48	01.97	06.70	10.15
28.	Chatna	01.55	03.62	03.05	08.22
29.	Bangaon	-	-	08.05	08.05
30.	Prantik	-	-	18.03	18.03
31.	Rangat, A&N	-	34.46	19.94	54.40
	Total	249.98	215.38	73.23	538.59

## Name of State: Tamil Nadu

1.	Keerambur	27.29	-	-	27.29
2.	Manickampalayam	09.45	-	-	09.45
3.	Rajan Nagar	21.65	-	-	21.65
4.	Uthiyur	27.59	-	-	27.59
5.	Kallal	10.84	-	-	10.84
6.	Manamadurai	28.08	-	-	28.08
7.	Virudhunagar	16.88	-	-	16.88
8.	Virudhunagar VE	10.23	-	-	10.23
9.	Swamithoppu	15.21	-	-	15.21
10.	Deivacheyalpuram	10.04	-	-	10.04
11.	Panagudi V/E	14.47	-	-	14.47
12.	Ulagankulam	09.81	-	-	09.81
13.	Kanyakumari V/E	04.32	-	-	04.32

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Pambukoil Sabdai	12.31	-	-	12.31
15.	Naduvakurichi	06.91	-	-	06.91
16.	Ukkirankottai	15.17	-	-	15.17
17.	Pungalur	23.77	-	-	23.77
18.	Madulampetti	08.42	-	-	08.42
19.	Kathanchavadi	18.75	-	-	18.75
20.	Thiruvetticuram	08.61	-	-	08.61
21.	Mandapam	-	06.05	-	06.05
22.	Natham	-	07.67	-	07.67
23.	Palladam V/E	13.71	-	-	13.71
24.	Thulukarpatti V/E	06.31	01.72	-	08.03
25.	Veppalodal	03.20	11.78	-	14.98
26.	Cheyur	-	08.48	-	08.48
27.	Chengam	17.38	11.07	-	28.45
28.	Siruseri	10.83	23.82	-	34.65
29.	Uthiramerur	04.72	05.72	-	10.44
30.	Vadugopatti	-	-	05.95	05.95
31.	Sipcot Perundurai	-	-	05.88	05.88
32.	Eranahalli	-	-	06.44	06.44
33.	Pattiverranpatti	-	-	13.49	13.49
34.	Kattumannarkoil	-	-	14.81	14.81
35.	Aravakurichi	-	-	11.40	11.40
36.	Auvudayarkoil	-	-	10.35	10.35
37.	Keeranur	-	-	12.85	12.85
38.	R.K.Pet	-	-	09.90	09.90
39.	Subramaniyapuram	-	-	10.33	10.33
40.	Karaikudi	00.05	18.98	16.19	35.22

1	2	3	4	5	6
41.	S.Kumarapalayam	-	-	06.95	06.95
42.	Thiruvadanei	-	-	05.32	05.32
43.	Ramnagar	19.77	29.96	15.49	65.22
	Total	375.77	125.25	145.35	646.37
Name of State: Orissa					
1.	Kamakhyanagar	20.47	-	-	20.47
2.	Boinda	10.05	-	-	10.05
3.	Sambalpur	16.02	-	-	16.02
4.	K Balang	04.13	-	-	04.13
5.	Rajganapur	15.45	-	-	15.45
6.	Chandrasekharpur	01.69	-	-	01.69
7.	Konark	00.65	-	-	00.65
8.	Khelar	10.57	-	01.14	11.71
9.	Rajkanika	02.07	-	-	02.07
10.	Jaleswar	03.65	-	-	03.65
11.	Bahalda	08.36	-	-	08.36
12.	Charampa	00.97	-	-	00.97
13.	Bisoi	03.72	-	-	03.72
14.	Aul	07.85	-	-	07.85
15.	Nalconagar	09.05	01.73	-	10.78
16.	Hindol	-	06.18	-	06.18
17.	Keonjhar	-	18.40	-	18.40
18.	Parjang	-	12.29	-	12.29
19.	Parbeda, Jeypore	18.00	07.83	-	25.83
20.	Nayahat	02.96	02.77	-	05.73
21.	Nagpur	03.05	02.22	-	05.27
22.	Goilundi	11.11	05.84	-	16.95
23.	Khallikote	-	09.82	-	09.82
24.	Bisamkatak	06.08	14.06	-	20.14

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Rajnilagiri	18.54	-	-	18.54
26.	Adhangarh	09.93	11.04	-	20.97
27.	Jamsola	11.47	-	-	11.47
28.	Bonaigarh	-	-	15.56	15.56
29.	Charichhak	13.95	03.19	05.18	22.32
30.	Raghunathpur	-	05.55	09.70	15.25
31.	Joranda	-	-	07.82	07.82
32.	Dharamgarh	-	-	11.03	11.03
33.	Raigada	00.65	05.89	15.02	21.56
	Total	210.44	106.81	65.45	382.70

Name of State: Uttar Pradesh

1.	Basta, Bijnor	20.00	-	-	20.00
2.	Aonla, Bareilly	12.00	-	-	12.00
3.	Bisalpur, Pilibhit	05.00	-	-	05.00
4.	Kalisa, Moradabad	12.00	-	-	12.00
5.	Sherkot, Bijnor	04.00	-	-	04.00
6.	Pipalsana, Bijnor	34.00	06.00	-	40.00
7.	Bisalpur, Pilibhit	08.00	-	-	08.00
8.	Tanda, Rampur	04.00	-	-	04.00
9.	Mansarovar, Moradabad	14.00	15.00	-	29.00
10.	Barahapur, Bijnor	12.00	07.00	01.00	20.00
11.	Pheena, Bijnor	07.00	05.00	01.00	13.00
12.	Behjoi, Moradabad	08.00	04.00	-	12.00
13.	Puraini, Bijnor	07.00	07.00	01.00	15.00
14.	Madho Tanda, Pilibhit	13.00	11.00	01.00	25.00
15.	Raipur Sadat, Bijnor	01.00	02.00	03.00	06.00
16.	Gungchai, Pilibhit	09.00	00.00	06.00	15.00
17.	Jaitpur Kalan, Agra	07.88	04.03	03.31	15.22
18.	Transport Nagar, Mathura	17.92	15.93	02.94	36.79

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Bijoli Aligarh	-	11.76	03.06	14.82
20.	Radhapuram, Mathura	04.51	05.77	-	10.28
21.	Chaitanya Vihar, Mathura	07.32	03.49	-	10.81
22.	Govardhan, Mathura	07.34	-	-	07.34
23.	Bukharawali, Aligarh	00.70	-	-	00.70
24.	Aitmadpur, Agra	01.31	-	-	01.31
25.	Township Mathura	06.99	00.02	-	07.01
26.	Govindpuram, Ghaziabad	55.90	-	-	55.90
27.	Mawana, Meerut	38.00	-	-	38.00
28.	Surajpur, Noida	03.40	-	-	03.40
29.	Nandgram, Ghaziabad	20.00	-	-	20.00
30.	Fandpuri, Saharanpur	05.60	09.80	-	15.40
31.	Begraipur, Muzaffarnagar	-	03.49	12.63	16.12
32.	Tajpur, Muzaffarnagar	-	03.95	07.03	10.98
33.	Shiv Chowk, Muzaffarnagar	-	31.00	35.00	66.00
34.	Kadipur	02.72	-	-	02.72
35.	Ravanja	02.95	-	-	02.95
36.	Laharpur	15.15	09.21	-	24.36
37.	VE Hardoi	-	-	04.51	04.51
38.	Maigalganj, Lakhimpur	-	05.00	04.68	09.68
39.	BTHQ Nawabganj	02.14	-	-	02.14
40.	Darshan Nagar	00.97	-	-	00.97
41.	Chafariya Bahraich	02.80	01.70	-	04.50
42.	Mihinpurwa	16.86	-	00.60	17.46
43.	Vaidehi Nagar	04.72	00.13	-	04.85
44.	TE Bldg. Goor	02.98	01.52	-	04.50
45.	THQ Laxmanpur	08.68	02.36	02.96	14.00
46.	Jalapur, Faizabad	10.33	-	00.12	10.45
47.	TP Nagar Allahabad	07.32	-	-	07.32

1	2	3	4	5	6
48.	Chak Hazi	06.98	-	-	06.98
49.	Singhwal Jaunpur	-	07.83	-	07.83
50.	Pariyawan	-	01.39	-	01.39
51.	Tarti	04.00	03.73	-	07.73
52.	Sidhwan	06.90	02.14	-	09.04
53.	Saytharia	08.45	-	-	08.45
54.	Lalganj	06.60	-	-	06.60
55.	Swithakalan	04.00	05.53	-	09.53
56.	Vishwanathganj	-	-	10.67	10.67
57.	Sirsaganj	01.02	-	-	01.02
58.	Jakhaura	00.10	-	-	00.10
59.	Jaswant Nagar	09.20	-	-	09.20
60.	Madwara	00.14	-	-	00.14
61.	Chibramau	12.34	01.80	-	14.14
62.	Sikandara	09.41	-	-	09.41
63.	Saifali	41.81	01.46	01.18	44.45
64.	VE TE Mainpuri	25.53	01.68	00.38	27.59
65.	Akberpur Mati, Kanpur	51.00	02.98	04.51	58.49
66.	TE Bldg., Farukhabad	22.78	57.18	02.44	82.40
67.	Thatia Kanauj	-	17.37	11.47	28.84
68.	Indergarh	-	03.10	11.51	14.61
69.	Mohamdabad Farrukhabad	-	-	16.33	16.33
70.	Gohand, Hamirpur	00.33	-	-	0.33
71.	Bhigapur	03.45	-	-	3.45
72.	Chauli, Hamirpur	04.81	-	09.47	14.28
73.	Indiranagar Banda	01.31	02.96	-	4.27
74.	Khapatia Kalan Badan	04.24	02.40	00.40	7.04
75.	Gangavihar, Jajmau	00.36	21.61	08.56	30.53
76.	TE Sakaaldha Chandauli	06.00	-	-	6.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
77.	Sikhad, Mirzapur	02.00	-	-	2.00
78.	10KC DoT Mirzapur	09.00	-	-	9.00
79.	Jhahananganj, Azamgarh	05.00	-	-	5.00
80.	Chaun Azamgarh	08.00	-	-	8.00
81.	Baburabazar	11.00	01.00	-	12.00
82.	Bardan, Azamgarh	04.00	-	-	4.00
83.	Deedargaj	08.00	03.00	-	11.00
84.	Deoit Azamgarh	12.00	04.00	-	16.00
85.	Hetuganj	13.00	01.00	-	14.00
86.	DLW Varanashi	08.00	11.00	-	19.00
87.	Sanjarpur Azamgarh	06.00	03.00	00.50	09.50
88.	Ibrahimpattii, Ballia	10.00	10.00	-	20.00
89.	Salempur	10.00	04.00	-	14.00
90.	Navartanpur	06.00	04.00	01.00	11.00
91.	Tikadeori	09.00	06.00	-	15.00
92.	Maldah	06.00	05.00	02.00	13.00
93.	Kazipur	03.00	04.00	02.00	09.00
94.	Bimo, Ghazipur	-	15.00	06.00	21.00
95.	Duddhi, Sonebhadra	-	17.00	06.00	23.00
96.	Barapanno	-	02.00	36.00	38.00
97.	Bansi Sidharthnagar	03.26	02.00	-	05.26
98.	Sohratgarh	07.88	-	01.53	09.41
99.	Khukhundu, Deoria	10.55	-	-	10.55
100.	TE Bldg. Bansi	10.59	-	-	10.59
101.	Tilauli, Sidharthnagar	07.97	08.46	-	16.43
102.	Birdpur	-	-	22.26	22.26
103.	Nichlaul, Maharjganj	-	-	03.18	03.18
	Total	825.50	399.78	247.23	1472.51



1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of State: Bihar					
1.	Makhdumpur	13.53	-	-	13.53
2.	VE 10 TE Bldg Arrah	20.89	00.49	-	21.38
3.	TE Bldg. Kudra	20.75	-	-	20.75
4.	TE Bldg. Mohania	08.75	-	-	08.75
5.	TE Bldg. Wazirganj	-	37.46	-	37.46
6.	VE 10 TE Bldg. Gaya	06.64	05.55	03.50	15.69
7.	TE Bldg. Nabinagar	05.96	01.32	-	07.28
8.	VIE Majhau	20.44	-	-	20.44
9.	VIE Ekma	12.20	-	-	12.20
10.	SBM Korha	04.96	-	-	04.96
11.	SBM Thakurganj	03.20	-	-	03.20
12.	VIE Katihar	10.50	-	-	10.50
13.	SBM Muskipur	03.14	-	-	03.14
14.	SBM Parbatia	04.46	-	-	04.46
15.	VIE Maharajganj	14.20	-	-	14.20
16.	SBM Bahadurganj	06.00	00.57	-	06.57
17.	SBM Masrakh	05.54	00.23	-	05.77
18.	VIE Chapra	01.53	00.93	-	02.46
19.	MBM Gopalganj	31.63	11.50	-	43.13
20.	VIE Korsa	06.16	01.14	-	07.30
21.	SBM Dighwara	29.67	16.03	-	45.70
22.	SBM Mairwa	02.22	02.93	-	05.15
23.	MBM Sonapur	25.35	09.56	-	34.91
24.	SBM Beldour	12.35	-	-	12.35
25.	Siwan	38.56	05.81	03.86	48.23
26.	VIE BeguSarai	-	15.00	13.85	28.85
27.	MBM Masanonda	03.20	37.00	14.51	54.71
28.	SBM Manjhi	13.63	02.02	09.17	24.82

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	VIE Mairwa	-	10.45	11.99	22.44
30.	Lakhminia	06.62	22.21	04.00	32.83
31.	MBM Siohisalia	16.31	08.34	08.48	33.13
32.	Fatura	06.92	-	08.00	14.92
33.	Mokama	03.56	-	-	03.56
34.	Kasaigaon	27.00	-	05.56	32.56
35.	Ishipur	05.00	-	08.53	13.53
36.	Baunsi	04.65	-	-	04.65
37.	Gardanibagh	01.18	15.92	-	17.10
38.	Gardani Bagh Ext.	07.00	05.00	-	12.00
39.	Patel Nagar	12.61	32.62	-	45.23
40.	Amarpur	06.73	-	-	06.73
41.	Bakram	01.00	09.99	02.00	12.99
42.	Jhajha	04.00	35.00	01.59	40.59
43.	Patna City	-	14.00	17.00	31.00
44.	Purani	-	10.86	11.93	22.79
45.	Jamuai	14.03	34.36	-	48.39
46.	MBM TE Bldg. Bizpur	33.47	12.09	-	45.56
47.	TE Udakishanganj	21.94	-	-	21.94
48.	TE Bldg. Triveni Ganj	29.20	10.07	01.82	41.09
49.	TE Bldg. Madhepura	31.43	-	-	31.43
50.	TE Bldg Sugauli	06.40	03.51	-	09.91
51.	TE Bldg. Khutaura	12.13	-	-	12.13
52.	TE Bldg. Motihar	08.74	08.36	-	17.10
53.	TE Bldg. Madhubani	05.27	-	-	05.27
54.	TE Bldg. Rajrapur	08.72	12.45	-	21.17
55.	TE Bldg. Sheohar	08.89	03.62	-	12.51
56.	TE Bldg. Benipur	23.45	25.50	10.34	59.29
57.	VE TE Pakridayal	-	13.27	03.42	16.69
	Total	631.71	435.16	139.55	1206.42

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of State: Jammu and Kashmir					
1.	RLU Poonch	08.15	-	-	08.15
2.	VE to RLU Poonch	-	16.54	05.20	21.74
3.	HE to Pahalgam Kashmir	03.75	-	-	03.75
4.	HE to Barzulla Kashmir	12.06	02.28	-	14.34
5.	VE to TE Udampur	20.72	02.64	-	23.36
6.	TE Battawalian Udampur	-	-	15.41	15.41
	Total	44.68	21.46	20.61	86.75
Name of State: Gujarat					
1.	Adalaj	02.50	-	-	02.50
2.	Bareja	00.80	-	-	00.80
3.	Devkaran movada	00.60	-	-	00.60
4.	Lihoda	00.30	-	-	00.30
5.	Kathial Cat-II	00.50	-	-	00.50
6.	Dharmaj Cat-II	00.90	-	-	00.90
7.	Cher	10.50	-	-	10.50
8.	Chekkla	01.60	-	-	01.60
9.	Charoli	01.60	-	-	01.60
10.	Dehgam Cat-II	11.00	-	-	11.00
11.	Bhagodara	04.00	-	-	04.00
12.	Vatman	04.00	-	-	04.00
13.	Nandej	01.00	-	-	01.00
14.	Valthera	04.00	-	-	04.00
15.	Bajarda	05.50	-	-	05.50
16.	Vagad	05.50	-	-	05.50
17.	Bhimanth	05.50	-	-	05.50
18.	VE Viramgam	04.50	06.50	-	11.00
19.	Dholka Cat-II	16.00	-	-	16.00
20.	VE TE Dakore	02.00	-	-	02.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Sandhida	10.50	-	-	10.50
22.	Pipli Cat-I	06.00	-	-	06.00
23.	Dhandhuka Cat-II	15.80	04.70	-	20.50
24.	Khasta Cat-II	06.10	00.40	-	06.50
25.	Navada Cat-I	07.70	00.40	-	08.10
26.	Jalia Cat-I	07.70	00.40	-	08.10
27.	Pancham Cat-I	06.00	-	-	06.00
28.	Linch, Langhnaj & Akhaj	17.15	-	-	17.15
29.	Bhiloda	18.39	-	-	18.39
30.	Rupal, Raigadh & Satnagar	09.63	-	-	09.63
31.	Matoda, Lambadia & Poshina	03.20	-	-	03.20
32.	Lunva, Upera, Hajipur, Suraj Nagar & Kahoda	19.53	-	-	19.53
33.	Moriya & Hasan pur	09.90	-	-	09.90
34.	Tarkwada, Shivraj Kamppa, Amarthya & Kasana	07.04	-	-	07.04
35.	Bhiladi & Lawandad	16.59	-	-	16.59
36.	Paiya & Cancol	10.10	-	-	10.10
37.	Butta Pakdi & Meu	04.70	-	-	04.70
38.	Lakhani & Way	07.50	-	-	07.50
39.	Aseda	04.49	-	-	04.49
40.	Samau Mota	03.75	-	-	03.75
41.	Zerda	01.66	-	-	01.66
42.	Modasa	17.37	-	-	17.37
43.	Malan	02.41	-	-	02.41
44.	Radhanpur	02.47	-	-	02.47
45.	Agiol	01.42	-	-	01.42
46.	Mudeti, Taskaiuka & Dehgamda	09.20	-	-	09.20
47.	Varahi	24.33	-	-	24.33
48.	Bhandwal	04.62	-	-	04.62
49.	Dawad & Ilol	02.56	-	-	02.56

1	2	3	4	5	6
50.	Soni	02.09	-	-	02.09
51.	Wagrol, Varshila, Kunwara	04.28	-	-	04.28
52.	Thol, Dharmapur, Kalol	08.12	03.07	-	11.19
53.	Kherwa	03.96	-	-	03.96
54.	UN	06.72	00.39	-	07.11
55.	Kuwala	05.06	02.36	-	07.42
56.	Valam & Umta	06.51	-	-	06.51
57.	Dukoli & Dungarasan	11.87	-	-	11.87
58.	Umedgadh	05.75	-	-	05.75
59.	Kheradi, Modhari	12.77	-	-	12.77
60.	Satarada	10.35	-	-	10.35
61.	Attarsumba, Chitroda	04.75	-	-	04.75
62.	Shinol	05.82	-	-	05.82
63.	Gerita	12.98	-	-	12.98
64.	Khimiyabna	06.21	-	-	06.21
65.	VE TE bldg. Himatnagar	43.09	14.93	-	58.02
66.	Gadha	-	05.30	-	05.30
67.	Satiasana Cat 1	-	03.23	10.47	13.70
68.	Katpore Cat-I	00.29	-	-	00.29
69.	Sisodara Cat-I	00.29	-	-	00.29
70.	Pratapnagar Cat-I	00.33	-	-	00.33
71.	Jitnagar Cat-I	00.22	-	-	00.22
72.	Rajpardi Cat-II TE Bldg.	00.46	-	-	00.46
73.	Amleshwar Cat-I TE Bldg.	00.74	-	-	00.74
74.	Saghara	00.32	-	-	00.32
75.	Paguthan	-	00.73	-	00.73
76.	Tankaria	00.71	-	-	00.71
77.	Sagtala	-	00.40	-	00.40
78.	Sevania	-	00.45	-	00.45

1	2	3	4	5	6
79.	Rachharda	00.52	-	-	00.52
80.	Doli	00.35	-	-	00.35
81.	Baska-II	00.15	-	-	00.15
82.	Chavdibai	00.48	-	-	00.48
83.	Virania	00.48	-	-	00.48
84.	Kotwara	-	00.19	-	00.19
85.	Sanjeli	-	00.19	-	00.19
86.	Mora	00.40	-	-	00.40
87.	VE Godhara	11.04	-	-	11.04
88.	Rarod	00.29	-	-	00.29
89.	Dergali	00.29	-	-	00.29
90.	Wadi	00.44	02.17	00.60	03.21
91.	Jhagadia	03.90	00.73	-	04.63
92.	Dediapada	13.63	00.88	-	14.51
93.	Fatehpura	06.78	-	-	06.78
94.	Sardar Patel	13.90	07.92	-	21.82
95.	Gadboriad	05.76	-	-	05.76
96.	Bhatpur	05.76	-	-	05.76
97.	VF Sadhli	-	06.17	-	06.17
98.	Vaghra	03.40	01.70	00.71	05.81
99.	Cat-TE Mandal	01.72	-	-	01.72
100.	Ukhalda	02.53	-	-	02.53
101.	Barbodhan	03.53	-	-	03.53
102.	Mora	02.61	-	-	02.61
103.	Sachin	00.84	-	-	00.84
104.	Rumla	02.44	01.24	-	03.68
105.	Unai	01.90	-	-	01.90
106.	Navsari	08.11	-	-	08.11
107.	Sanjan	05.09	-	-	05.09

1	2	3	4	5	6
108.	Amadhara	02.86	-	-	02.86
109.	Khergam	07.99	-	-	07.99
110.	Nanponda	07.58	-	-	07.58
111.	Nizer	01.17	00.47	-	01.64
112.	Kaprada	01.97	00.70	-	02.67
113.	Kosamba	18.38	-	-	18.38
114.	Rander	27.97	01.79	00.40	30.16
115.	Althan	14.20	01.10	-	15.30
116.	Ramnagar	28.95	00.35	01.23	30.53
117.	Sayan	09.58	19.02	00.05	28.65
118.	Vasavad	00.14	-	-	00.14
119.	Vadadari	00.14	-	-	00.14
120.	Hadala	00.04	-	-	00.04
121.	Hodathali	00.04	-	-	00.04
122.	Chachapar	01.86	-	-	01.86
123.	Bharatnamgar	00.26	-	-	00.26
124.	Sajanpar	00.70	-	-	00.70
125.	Rangpar	01.86	-	-	01.86
126.	Amamagar	00.57	-	-	00.57
127.	Mandiikpur	00.57	-	-	00.57
128.	Lath	03.72	-	-	03.72
129.	Ghantila	03.29	-	-	03.29
130.	Daldi	02.19	-	-	02.19
131.	Tarsai	05.78	00.80	-	06.58
132.	Gokharan	01.23	-	-	01.23
133.	Madavpur Ghed	05.68	-	-	05.68
134.	Bakharala	05.68	-	-	05.68
135.	Bhanduri	00.13	-	-	00.13
136.	Ghantwad	01.28	-	-	01.28

1	2	3	4	5	6
137.	Odadar	00.47	-	-	00.47
138.	Ratia	00.46	-	-	00.46
139.	Rana Vadala	01.33	-	-	01.33
140.	Khistri	01.33	-	-	01.33
141.	Kukarash	00.14	-	-	00.14
142.	Sudavad	00.32	-	-	00.32
143.	Khijadia	00.32	-	-	00.32
144.	Leria	00.07	-	-	00.07
145.	Vekaria	00.06	-	-	00.06
146.	Kadaya	-	00.06	-	00.06
147.	Solaj	00.08	-	-	00.08
148.	Kotda	05.82	-	-	05.82
149.	Garej	00.09	00.18	-	00.27
150.	Rangpur	00.20	-	-	00.20
151.	Kotda Pitha	00.66	-	-	00.66
152.	Pipavav	00.17	-	-	00.17
153.	Panch Talvada	00.05	00.15	-	00.20
154.	Ansodar	00.04	00.15	-	00.19
155.	Khisri	00.16	-	-	00.16
156.	Gigasan	00.16	-	-	00.16
157.	Dhargani	00.32	-	-	00.32
158.	Manekwada	00.10	-	-	00.10
159.	Dalkhania	00.10	-	-	00.10
160.	Vavdi Road	00.38	-	-	00.38
161.	Hanumanpura	00.09	-	-	00.09
162.	Jalia	00.45	-	-	00.45
163.	Jungar	00.37	-	-	00.37
164.	Lathi	02.18	00.71	-	02.89
165.	Mahiyari	05.82	-	-	05.82



1	2	3	4	5	6
166.	Garej	05.81	-	-	05.81
167.	Ghantia Prachi	06.76	-	-	06.76
168.	Sarkari Pipalva	06.17	-	-	06.17
169.	TE Bldg. Gomatipur	-	06.20	-	06.20
170.	TE Bldg. Vishnunagar	-	04.28	-	04.28
171.	TE Bldg Scholl No.28 Ahmedabad	-	-	03.78	03.78
172.	Vansa School No.2 Ahmedabad	-	-	05.01	05.01
173.	School No. 10 Ahmedabad	04.47	-	-	04.47
174.	Talaja	18.96	-	-	18.96
175.	TE Bldg. Dhared	04.25	-	-	04.25
176.	Bhandariya	00.44	-	-	00.44
177.	Lathidad	-	07.33	-	07.33
178.	DTO Complex Surender Nagar	03.75	-	-	03.75
179.	NanaKerala	02.04	-	-	02.04
180.	Surendamagar	02.30	-	-	02.30
181.	Vagadia Surendamagar	03.20	-	-	03.20
182.	Kherva	07.06	-	-	07.06
183.	Ranmalpur	03.82	-	-	03.82
184.	Balol	01.14	-	-	01.14
185.	TE Bhavnagar	09.15	-	-	09.15
186.	Lilapur, Surendemagar	05.14	-	-	05.14
187.	Mojidal, Surendemagar	02.42	-	-	02.42
188.	Malanpur, Surendemagar	01.44	-	-	01.44
189.	Merupur, Surendemagar	06.20	-	-	06.20
190.	Arariyana, Surendemagar	02.85	-	-	02.85
191.	Pansiana, Surendemagar	01.19	-	-	01.19
192.	Dvanyana	14.56	-	-	14.56
193.	Dasada	04.88	-	-	04.88
194.	Saria	01.42	-	-	01.42

1	2	3	4	5	6
195.	Pipli, Surendemagar	-	03.51	-	03.51
196.	Khodu, Surendemagar	02.08	01.06	01.05	04.17
197.	Bhalgamda, Surendemagar	03.07	00.96	-	04.03
198.	Susav	-	05.92	-	05.92
199.	Bamanbore	-	03.46	-	03.46
200.	Jainabad, Zizuwadia	05.32	01.49	-	06.81
	<b>Total</b>	<b>897.56</b>	<b>124.14</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>1045.00</b>

**Name of State: Haryana**

1.	RLU Bldg. Kalayat	-	16.50	-	16.50
2.	Anaj Mandi Ballabhgarh	47.25	16.66	-	63.91
3.	Sec-2 Gurgaon	24.06	22.29	-	46.35
4.	Haily Mandi Gurgaon	31.10	-	-	31.10
5.	TE Bldg. Bhuna	17.14	01.03	-	18.17
6.	Abhuahar	10.34	03.20	-	13.54
7.	Akola	02.63	04.18	00.16	06.97
8.	Mandi Alelei	02.71	02.37	01.97	07.05
9.	Gurawara	03.86	03.64	00.82	08.32
10.	Bareli Kalan	05.25	02.15	-	07.40
11.	Khund	05.16	03.92	-	09.08
12.	Dalina	04.16	01.58	01.55	07.29
13.	Ind. Area Bawal	-	05.40	-	05.40
14.	Naseeb Pur	-	06.90	08.02	14.92
15.	Kamwi	-	02.68	03.00	05.68
16.	Dera Ahir	-	04.71	01.97	06.68
17.	Seehma	-	02.74	01.86	04.60
18.	Kosli	-	-	24.83	24.83
19.	Rewari	-	-	31.28	31.28
20.	Jangraoli	-	-	15.52	15.52
21.	Khenpur	44.00	01.00	-	45.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Budmalik	46.95	10.18	03.22	60.35
23.	Panchkula	65.00	-	-	65.00
24.	Jind	-	-	30.00	30.00
	Total	309.61	111.13	124.20	544.94
Name of State: Chhattisgarh					
1.	Supa (Rajgarh)	08.41	02.05	-	10.46
2.	HE &VE TE Gharghoda	02.96	13.31	04.81	21.08
3.	Jashpurnagar	-	22.18	01.82	24.00
4.	TE Bldg. Manpur	00.35	-	-	00.35
5.	TE Bldg. Dongargarh	-	-	10.43	10.43
	Total	11.72	37.54	17.06	66.32
Name of State: Arunachal Pradesh					
1.	DTO Bldg. Bomdila	69.51	-	-	69.51
2.	1.5K TE Bldg. At Seppa	27.05	-	-	27.05
3.	2k TE Bldg. at Tezu	-	65.77	-	65.77
4.	20 K OCB Bldg. Itanagar	-	201.44	-	201.44
5.	2k TE Bldg. Khonsa	-	52.48	-	52.48
6.	1.5K TE Bldg. Deomali	-	-	26.55	26.55
	Total	96.56	319.69	26.55	442.80
Name of State: Manipur					
1.	1.5 K TE Khumbong	26.00	-	-	26.00
2.	1.5 K TE Bldg. Haorangsabal	25.00	-	-	25.00
3.	VE TE Bldg. Kakching	17.00	-	-	17.00
4.	VE Khumong	-	16.00	-	16.00
5.	VE Kangpokpi	-	-	17.00	17.00
6.	VE to 1.5K TE at Haorangsabal	-	-	13.00	13.00
7.	2k C-DoT TE Bldg. Swmbung	-	-	65.00	65.00
	Total	68.00	16.00	95.00	179.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of State: Nagaland					
1.	Rehli Sagar	02.67	-	00.27	02.94
2.	SBM Amla	03.00	-	-	03.00
3.	MBM Dina	14.45	-	-	14.45
4.	VE Harda	00.10	-	-	00.10
5.	VE Adman. Bldg. Betul	03.82	-	-	03.82
6.	WE Old TE Khurkiya	01.00	-	-	01.00
7.	TE Saket Nagar	56.88	-	-	56.88
8.	TE Kolar Road, Bhopal	12.37	-	-	12.37
9.	Coaxial Itarsai	04.88	-	-	04.88
10.	QREX Betul	04.30	-	-	04.30
11.	QREX Gourjhmamar	02.19	00.80	-	02.99
12.	SBM Multai	18.48	16.98	-	35.46
13.	TE Kotari	05.45	-	-	05.45
14.	Shyampur (Sehore)	03.45	-	-	03.45
15.	Shed at Padhar Betul	01.15	00.41	-	01.56
16.	Bets Huts at Chandola	01.11	-	-	01.11
17.	REX Bldg. Kothi Bazar	08.13	02.12	-	10.25
18.	TE Chola Road	02.38	-	-	02.38
19.	BTS Room Magardha	01.79	01.53	-	03.32
20.	VE ATX Bhopal	13.33	-	03.89	17.02
21.	Deerpur, Morena	08.32	00.74	-	09.06
22.	Sabalgarh Morena	04.24	-	-	04.24
23.	Vicky Factory Gwalior	02.47	-	-	02.47
24.	Khurai, Sagar	-	34.24	-	34.24
25.	QREX at Chanatoria	05.25	03.12	-	08.37
26.	Pohari Shivpur	15.16	14.40	-	29.56
27.	Mhona Shivpur	-	12.26	-	12.26
28.	Sinch Colony Gwalior	04.82	-	01.02	05.84

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	Gulabganj	10.42	-	-	10.42
30.	Jajji, Guna	-	24.72	-	24.72
31.	E-6 Arera Colony, Bhopal	-	08.00	08.38	16.38
32.	SDM Timami	-	08.31	05.61	13.92
33.	TE At Bordahi	-	01.77	05.92	07.69
34.	TE & SQ at Bhimpur	-	01.74	06.34	08.08
35.	Dunaba	-	02.02	06.34	08.36
36.	TE & SQ at Prabhatpattan	-	02.02	04.98	07.00
37.	Vidisha	-	18.53	10.17	28.70
38.	QrexKhknar	18.43	-	-	18.43
39.	Srax TE Bldg. Chapda	02.53	-	-	02.53
40.	Qrex TE Bldg. Kailod	10.13	-	-	10.13
41.	SBM Bhikangaon	04.77	-	-	04.77
42.	TE Bldg.Sch. no. 78 Indore	15.63	-	-	15.63
43.	Tonkkard	01.80	-	-	01.80
44.	Qrex C Kantaphod	08.99	-	-	08.99
45.	VE CTO Bldg. Indore	01.65	-	-	01.65
46.	Qrex Khalwa	04.35	-	-	04.35
47.	CSC Pologround Indore	07.83	-	-	07.83
48.	H& VE SBM Bldg. Sitamau	05.80	-	-	05.80
49.	Pipli Mandi	02.42	-	-	02.42
50.	MBM Bldg. Bhanpura	06.97	-	-	06.97
51.	SRAX-I Balaguda	06.69	-	-	06.69
52.	SRAX Matya Khedi	04.18	-	-	04.18
53.	SRAX Rinda	11.60	-	-	11.60
54.	SRAX Bldg. Degoanmali	09.11	-	-	09.11
55.	SRAX Tigariya	09.95	-	-	09.95
56.	Budha	09.29	-	-	09.29
57.	Bhavgarh	09.56	-	-	09.56

1	2	3	4	5	6
58.	Nahargarh	08.38	-	-	08.38
59.	Umar	03.31	-	-	03.31
60.	Kadwasa	01.94	-	-	01.94
61.	Janakpur	02.80	-	-	02.80
62.	Sarwania Maharaj	03.71	-	-	03.71
63.	MBM TE Bldg. Mansa	11.30	-	-	11.30
64.	H & VE SBM Jawad	01.16	-	-	01.16
65.	TE Bldg. Kanjarda	00.32	-	-	00.32
66.	SRAX-II Palsoda	07.90	-	-	07.90
67.	Jamunia Kala	07.11	-	-	07.11
68.	Sawan	09.84	-	-	09.84
69.	Chitakeda	03.51	-	-	03.51
70.	A&T Bldg. Shajapur	20.71	-	-	20.71
71.	SRAX-I TE Banderi	05.15	-	-	05.15
72.	SRAX-1 Darad	01.32	-	-	01.32
73.	SRAX-II TE Sarsi	03.38	-	-	03.38
74.	Riyawan	01.47	-	-	01.47
75.	Yatrika Niwas, Ujjain	02.44	-	-	02.44
76.	Srax-II Sukheda	10.27	-	-	10.27
77.	Rural TE Bldg. Indox	01.10	-	-	01.10
78.	SRAX-I Hatpipla	09.95	03.31	-	13.26
79.	VE to TE Khandwa	16.29	11.80	-	27.89
80.	TE Bldg. At Maheshwar	-	23.73	08.43	32.16
81.	TE Bldg. Khetia	-	13.02	07.08	20.10
82.	GSM Exch. Chamunda Mata	-	01.94	11.02	12.96
83.	CSC Rajgarh	-	08.25	14.75	23.00
84.	VE to TE Jhabua	-	02.95	05.97	08.92
85.	GSM/WLL Narsingpura	-	-	04.42	04.42
86.	TE Gadimalhra Chhatarpur	05.04	07.17	00.25	12.48

1	2	3	4	5	6
87.	TE Baldeogarh Chhatarpur	10.32	00.96	00.19	11.47
88.	TE Newas Mandla	14.59	02.30	-	16.89
89.	TE Bldg. Chhatarpur	70.75	03.25	-	74.00
90.	TE Badmilhera	-	09.82	03.27	13.09
91.	HE TE Mangawan Rewa	02.24	-	-	02.24
92.	VE TE Bldg. Shahdol	06.29	-	-	06.29
93.	TE Bldg. Shahdol	16.99	-	-	16.99
94.	TE Bldg. Teothar Rewa	10.26	00.06	-	10.32
95.	TE Bldg. Khanodi Shahdol	12.77	-	-	12.77
96.	TE Bldg. Sidhi	21.84	15.31	08.36	45.51
97.	TE Bldg. Churhat	02.65	06.83	03.09	12.57
98.	TE Bldg. Kanha Mandla	-	01.94	02.92	04.86
99.	TE Bldg. Shahpura	-	04.65	08.25	12.90
100.	SREX Majholi	-	02.05	04.74	06.79
101.	Bheraghat	-	04.75	04.35	09.10
102.	Rohankala	00.95	04.62	05.48	11.05
103.	Tikuri	-	02.85	04.65	07.50
104.	Barhi	02.18	01.11	-	03.29
105.	MBM Seoni	07.30	04.31	05.30	16.91
	Total	680.82	290.49	155.24	1126.55
Name of State: Rajasthan					
1.	Madanganj	00.89	-	-	00.89
2.	Danpur	04.10	-	-	04.10
3.	Talwara	00.95	-	-	00.95
4.	Padru	02.57	-	-	02.57
5.	Harsani	01.63	-	-	01.63
6.	Gudamalani	00.59	-	-	00.59
7.	Chandan Jasleamar	04.13	-	-	04.13
8.	Mandal	00.43	-	-	00.43

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Bijoliya	05.29	-	-	05.29
10.	Ratlai	00.89	-	-	00.89
11.	Sunel	05.60	-	-	05.60
12.	Khanpur	00.88	-	-	00.88
13.	Harigarh	00.29	-	-	00.29
14.	Mandor	01.80	-	-	01.80
15.	Kuri Bhagtasini	00.54	-	-	00.54
16.	Boranada	01.79	-	-	01.79
17.	Chopasani HB	03.87	-	-	03.87
18.	Kaithoon	00.56	-	-	00.56
19.	Itawa	01.29	-	-	01.29
20.	Piplada	01.68	-	-	01.68
21.	Nagaur	05.38	-	-	05.38
22.	Jalitaran	03.34	-	-	03.34
23.	Khoor	00.67	-	-	00.67
24.	Piporli	01.83	-	-	01.83
25.	Dhod	01.26	-	-	01.26
26.	Laxamangarh	01.49	-	-	01.49
27.	Kudan	03.43	-	-	03.43
28.	Mount Abu	05.47	-	-	05.47
29.	VE Devgarh	01.14	-	-	01.14
30.	Jhadol	01.22	-	-	01.22
31.	Transport Ngr. UDA	01.80	-	-	01.80
32.	Wana	01.79	-	-	01.79
33.	Bewar	25.19	-	-	25.19
34.	Harsoli	08.84	-	-	08.84
35.	Shahpura	29.67	-	-	29.67
36.	VE Chomu	03.00	-	-	03.00
37.	Banghothri	12.77	-	-	12.77



1	2	3	4	5	6
38.	Tanee	10.55	-	-	10.55
39.	Nua	06.82	-	-	06.82
40.	Jakhal	12.81	-	-	12.81
41.	Jharkhand	13.36	-	-	13.36
42.	Chanana	10.08	-	-	10.08
43.	Balesar	11.40	-	-	11.40
44.	Sangod	14.82	-	-	14.82
45.	Salpura	09.78	-	-	09.78
46.	Chhabra	04.46	-	-	04.46
47.	Kayamsar	13.09	-	-	13.09
48.	Mundru	10.13	-	-	10.13
49.	Bay	05.33	-	-	05.33
50.	Ramgarh	11.62	-	-	11.62
51.	Ricco Sikar	06.37	-	-	06.37
52.	Saila	17.08	-	-	17.08
53.	Reodar	26.84	-	-	26.84
54.	Suroth Karauli	02.43	-	-	02.43
55.	Tonk	19.47	-	-	19.47
56.	Dewair	02.80	-	-	02.80
57.	Gogunda	03.37	-	-	03.37
58.	Salumbar	12.39	-	-	12.39
59.	Manji ka Hatha	02.95	02.95	-	05.90
60.	Bilora	00.06	03.94	-	04.00
61.	Anu	05.78	07.55	-	13.33
62.	Dechu	03.27	10.17	-	13.44
63.	Subhash Nagar Jodhpur	16.39	13.99	-	30.38
64.	Merta city	12.52	16.75	-	29.27
65.	Kuchman City	18.85	16.53	-	35.38

1	2	3	4	5	6
66.	Balotra	03.60	-	-	03.60
67.	Mandiwas	07.00	05.57	-	12.57
68.	Todi Nagar	01.16	07.66	-	08.82
69.	Deeg	20.00	02.50	-	22.50
70.	Sarmathura	08.00	03.30	-	11.30
71.	SPM Ngr.	-	21.56	-	21.56
72.	Hindauncity	06.00	03.70	-	09.70
73.	Uchhain	-	08.00	-	08.00
74.	Sumerganj	-	-	06.02	06.02
75.	Nainawa	-	-	08.30	08.30
76.	Kolwra	-	-	08.92	08.92
77.	Sukei	-	-	10.08	10.08
78.	Simliya	-	-	11.32	11.32
79.	Sultanpur	-	-	08.60	08.60
80.	Nawa	-	-	14.43	14.43
81.	Nagar	-	-	05.02	05.02
82.	Nadoli	-	-	05.28	05.28
83.	Nitrapura	-	-	01.05	01.05
84.	Vidyadhar Ngr.	-	-	69.02	69.02
85.	Ranoli	-	-	08.25	08.25
86.	Todinagar	-	-	01.01	01.01
87.	Mamdiwas	-	-	00.07	00.07
88.	Sultana	-	-	09.33	09.33
89.	Bhaktawarpura	-	-	12.62	12.62
90.	Narhar	-	-	09.17	09.17
91.	Mahara	-	-	10.05	10.05
92.	Barwasi	-	-	08.52	08.52
	Total	478.64	124.17	207.06	809.87

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of State: Kerala					
1.	Achikanam	-	-	08.30	08.30
2.	Ambalappuzha	29.77	-	-	29.77
3.	Ambalathara	-	-	06.52	06.52
4.	Aruvippuram	-	13.42	15.19	28.61
5.	Ayroor	-	08.25	06.49	14.74
6.	Balal	07.54	11.44	00.90	19.88
7.	Bedadka	20.15	-	-	20.15
8.	Beemandy	66.12	02.79	21.03	89.94
9.	Bharathannur	-	09.65	13.01	22.66
10.	Chadayamangalam	12.18	08.64	01.06	21.88
11.	Chemperi	-	-	06.82	06.82
12.	Cherpiassery	01.03	-	-	01.03
13.	Cheruvathoor	07.94	00.77	-	08.71
14.	Chinakada	-	-	20.15	20.15
15.	Chirankkeezhu	14.62	19.90	04.84	39.36
16.	Chittariparamba	-	22.67	-	22.67
17.	Chunda	14.19	10.08	02.70	26.97
18.	Edachira	-	-	00.60	00.60
19.	Edavanna	36.84	-	-	36.84
20.	Elappully	04.99	-	-	04.99
21.	Erumamunda	00.84	30.16	17.22	48.22
22.	Erumapetty	02.92	-	-	02.92
23.	Ezhukumvayal	18.00	-	-	18.00
24.	Kadachira	06.60	01.42	-	08.02
25.	Kalichandakam	05.23	24.85	01.45	31.53
26.	Kaloor EKM	29.00	-	-	29.00
27.	Kanyakulangara	00.37	-	-	00.37
28.	Karrakonam	45.17	-	-	45.17

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	Karukachal	08.94	-	-	08.94
30.	VF	-	-	18.40	18.40
31.	Kattathadka	05.99	15.67	02.45	24.11
32.	Kodannur	-	15.50	-	15.50
33.	Kolaiam	11.36	05.96	-	17.32
34.	Kombodinjamkkal	07.07	-	-	07.07
35.	Koruthode	15.05	00.72	-	15.77
36.	Kottiyuam	04.72	-	-	04.72
37.	Kulakadda	-	-	19.60	19.60
38.	Kummil	17.20	10.30	03.70	31.20
39.	Kundara HE	19.95	-	-	19.95
40.	Kundara VE	07.25	-	-	07.25
41.	Kurumannu	10.93	00.25	-	11.18
42.	Manakkadavu	03.43	12.86	06.15	22.44
43.	Masnglam	-	-	00.65	00.65
44.	Maranchery	14.41	-	-	14.41
45.	Mattool	-	-	12.47	12.47
46.	Mayyil	23.51	-	-	23.51
47.	Melur	24.61	-	-	24.61
48.	Menakulam	-	-	13.29	13.29
49.	Munderi	21.57	02.44	-	24.01
50.	Munderi	21.57	02.44	-	24.01
51.	Murdkassery	18.00	15.00	-	33.00
52.	Murickassery VE	-	-	22.00	22.00
53.	Mynagapally	00.27	18.03	05.12	23.42
54.	Nudumangad	-	10.27	07.77	18.04
55.	Nelimation	21.00	13.60	-	34.60
56.	Neriamangalam	-	-	11.88	11.88
57.	Niranam	-	-	05.76	05.76

1	2	3	4	5	6
58.	Ottasekharamangalam	15.54	-	-	15.54
59.	Paduvapuram	-	-	19.19	19.19
60.	Palayadnada	11.28	07.76	-	19.04
61.	Pallimukku VE	21.37	-	-	21.37
62.	Pallurutyhy	24.20	-	-	24.20
63.	Panathady	-	10.36	23.44	33.80
64.	Panavally	-	-	22.24	22.24
65.	Panavoor	18.18	04.55	03.03	25.76
66.	Pabtheerankavu	12.91	-	-	12.91
67.	Parandode	08.00	06.41	-	14.41
68.	Paraseala	02.74	-	-	02.74
69.	Paravoor	20.37	-	-	20.37
70.	Partyaram	-	09.15	-	09.15
71.	Peermedu	-	-	19.00	19.00
72.	Peringome	-	15.97	02.80	18.77
73.	Perumbadavu	-	11.68	08.57	20.25
74.	Perumbalam	12.04	16.23	01.18	29.45
75.	Peyad	07.93	03.32	16.84	28.09
76.	Pulingome	12.22	-	-	12.22
77.	Puthencruz	-	-	26.40	26.40
78.	Puthenvelikkara	-	-	07.04	07.04
79.	Quilandy	08.54	-	00.79	09.33
80.	Rajakkad	00.83	-	-	00.83
81.	Rajapuram	-	-	00.45	00.45
82.	Rajamanthali	-	-	10.11	10.11
83.	Sooranadu	43.55	-	-	43.55
84.	Sreekandapuram	-	21.32	-	21.32
85.	Sreekandapuram VE	-	-	14.22	14.22
86.	Thaneermukkam	-	-	18.62	18.62

1	2	3	4	5	6
87.	Thanur	-	-	00.78	00.78
88.	Thavanur	-	-	00.47	00.47
89.	Thillankeri	-	18.13	02.30	20.43
90.	Thirumeni	08.92	18.89	01.40	29.21
91.	Udiyankulngara	-	19.52	10.34	29.86
92.	Ulikkal	-	21.59	04.04	25.63
93.	Upala	15.22	00.34	-	15.56
94.	Urdoor	-	48.15	00.22	48.37
95.	Vadasrikkara	-	-	13.70	13.70
96.	Valavoor	11.16	-	-	11.16
97.	Vallakunnu	-	06.00	-	06.00
98.	Vallikavu	15.14	04.64	03.67	23.45
99.	Vaniyappara	-	07.68	11.60	19.28
100.	Varapuzha	-	-	22.00	22.00
101.	Vattappara	14.79	06.62	04.08	25.47
102.	Vattiyoorkavu VE	01.34	-	-	1.34
103.	Vochoochira	-	12.65	08.20	20.85
104.	Vellanad	28.25	-	-	28.25
105.	Vellarada	13.99	-	-	13.99
106.	Vengad	11.11	12.22	-	23.33
107.	Venjarammoodu	09.19	-	-	9.19
108.	Vettilappara	14.63	08.45	-	23.08
109.	Vithura	05.87	-	-	5.87
110.	Wellington Island	21.50	-	-	21.50
111.	Yethadka	-	-	23.46	23.46
	Total	971.14	578.71	555.68	2105.53

Name of State: Lakshadweep

1.	Agathy	-	-	-	-
2.	Amini	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Androth	28.00	-	-	28.00
4.	Kadamath	-	-	-	-
5.	Kalpeni	-	-	-	-
6.	Kiltan	-	-	-	-
7.	TE/IQ Chetlet Islands	-	-	-	-
8.	TE/IQ Kavarathi	-	-	-	-
	Total	28.00	-	-	28.00
Name of State: Karnataka					
1.	TE Nandagad	04.28	-	-	04.28
2.	Yadgir	03.69	04.06	-	07.75
3.	4 Bay SBM Kadoli	04.98	-	-	04.98
4.	Hudali	01.10	-	-	01.10
5.	Bommanahalli	03.51	-	-	03.51
6.	MBM TE Sirisi	07.50	-	-	07.50
7.	4 Bay SBM at Khanagaon	04.85	-	-	04.85
8.	VE Sirsi	07.54	-	-	07.54
9.	4 Bay SBM Murdeswar	19.30	-	-	19.30
10.	4 Bay RLU Bailur	07.05	-	-	07.05
11.	MBM Hukkəri	04.08	-	-	04.08
12.	6 Bay RLU Kanabergi	07.35	-	-	07.35
13.	4 Bay SBM Benadi	04.26	-	-	04.26
14.	Gerosopa	05.00	-	-	05.00
15.	Sampaje	23.32	-	-	23.32
16.	Yadamangala	06.81	-	-	06.81
17.	Markanja	06.11	-	-	06.11
18.	Savanoor	14.19	-	-	14.19
19.	Subrananya	15.77	-	-	15.77
20.	Siddakatte	13.68	-	-	13.68
21.	Thodikanan	14.56	-	-	14.56

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Ivarnatlu	28.57	-	-	28.57
23.	Hemmadi	14.49	-	-	14.49
24.	Baspatna	16.79	07.50	-	24.29
25.	Mudagandur	33.68	-	-	33.68
26.	Salagame	24.58	-	-	24.58
27.	Heragu	23.41	-	-	23.41
28.	HN Pura	06.02	-	-	06.02
29.	Poongali	32.86	00.93	-	33.59
30.	Mirle	21.05	00.81	-	21.86
31.	Kuderu	23.99	-	-	23.99
32.	Shakthi Nagar	18.39	-	-	18.39
33.	Chuchankane	26.39	-	-	26.39
34.	Peraje	42.50	-	00.27	42.77
35.	Pandavapura	04.05	-	-	04.05
36.	Cherambane	30.00	-	-	30.00
37.	Talikori	03.66	00.97	-	04.63
38.	Bableswar	11.97	00.61	00.31	12.89
39.	Telgi	04.50	-	-	04.50
40.	Bewoor	04.66	-	-	04.66
41.	Kurralapur	20.10	-	-	20.10
42.	Wadi	10.34	06.06	-	16.40
43.	Basavanabagwadi	19.24	03.63	-	22.87
44.	Mathala	16.64	01.44	-	18.08
45.	Lingsugar	16.80	-	-	16.80
46.	Munirabad	09.49	05.75	-	15.24
47.	Gowiupalli	08.50	-	-	08.50
48.	Manchenaballi	07.70	-	-	07.70
49.	Honavalli	19.90	-	-	19.90
50.	Kaiwara	04.88	-	-	04.88



1	2	3	4	5	6
51.	Jagalur	02.00	-	-	02.00
52.	Togarsi-Additional	00.77	-	-	00.77
53.	Nagara	10.53	-	-	10.53
54.	Alagerinandri	30.14	-	-	30.14
55.	M.L. Mali	02.30	-	-	02.30
56.	Torarsi	02.47	-	-	02.47
57.	Parasurampura	04.30	-	-	04.30
58.	SBM TE Ingali	12.93	07.91	07.39	28.23
59.	MBM TE Gadag	13.10	35.31	-	48.41
60.	Guddeangadi TE	02.66	00.53	-	03.19
61.	Additional	04.87	03.56	-	08.43
62.	Kalsa TE	04.12	04.90	-	09.02
63.	Hassan Diary	07.44	19.87	00.35	27.66
64.	Jayanagar TE	-	28.68	-	28.68
65.	Kalagi-Non std TE	15.12	10.13	-	25.25
66.	Gowinpalli Addtl. 2 Bay	07.82	01.69	-	09.51
67.	Shahabad	08.21	03.19	-	11.40
68.	Aldangady TE	01.36	21.64	-	23.00
69.	Madapura TE	20.74	08.86	-	29.60
70.	Nasubad	06.05	06.05	-	12.10
71.	SBM TE Gonikoppal	-	24.58	03.59	28.17
72.	4 Bay SBM TE Aigali	-	03.20	05.05	08.25
73.	SBM Dharmshala	-	14.47	16.07	30.54
74.	MBM Shorapur	04.63	42.35	13.06	60.04
75.	Jewargi	17.69	10.95	10.50	39.14
76.	Non STD RLU Belgaum	03.35	11.75	-	15.10
77.	TE Byrapura	-	-	05.39	05.39
78.	TE B'lore East	-	15.35	20.52	35.87
79.	Chandralayour	13.57	22.78	-	36.35

1	2	3	4	5	6
80.	Low cost TE Doddamagge	-	-	05.19	05.19
81.	MBM TE Belthangady	-	18.84	21.15	39.99
82.	Karngal	-	12.90	36.85	49.75
83.	RSU Harpanahalli	01.98	-	-	01.98
84.	TE Kampil	09.95	-	-	09.95
85.	Mudalgi	09.31	-	-	09.31
86.	Aland	00.37	-	-	00.37
87.	Maski	00.74	-	-	00.74
88.	Tumri	09.43	04.09	-	13.52
89.	Hungund	00.13	-	-	00.13
	Total	911.96	365.34	145.69	1422.99

## Name of State: Andhra Pradesh

1.	TE Bldg. Kothur	02.00	10.00	-	12.00
2.	Atmakoor	07.00	08.00	-	07.00
3.	Ramanhapetta	08.00	07.00	-	15.00
4.	Nereduchira	05.00	14.00	-	19.00
5.	Udayagiri	-	11.81	03.18	14.99
6.	Andhra Nagar	01.94	-	-	01.94
7.	Seethammadhara	-	27.32	-	27.32
8.	Bachannapet	00.35	-	-	00.35
9.	Gudur	01.00	-	-	01.00
10.	Thorrur	08.54	00.30	-	08.84
11.	Cherial	05.49	-	00.21	05.70
12.	NGO's Colony Warangal	-	06.16	04.53	10.69
13.	TE Bheemadole	04.58	29.90	02.21	36.69
14.	VE Bheemadole	-	10.48	06.17	16.65
15.	TE Janaram	02.92	05.72	-	08.64
16.	Kamlapuram	18.29	-	-	18.29
17.	VE Sakhinetepally	00.78	-	-	00.78

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	VE Ambalpheet	02.00	-	-	02.00
19.	TE Gandhinagar	-	22.41	01.79	24.20
20.	TE Yeleswaram	-	18.28	00.25	18.53
21.	Autonagar, Guntur	18.27	-	-	18.27
22.	Gurazala	-	21.75	00.73	22.48
23.	Hasmatpet	19.09	01.22	-	20.31
24.	East Maredpalli	10.92	15.22	-	26.14
25.	TE Anazpur	19.13	19.67	-	38.80
26.	TE Sultanabad	08.87	04.48	00.50	13.85
27.	Bolnally	02.13	00.50	-	02.63
28.	Korutla	02.84	02.54	04.22	09.60
29.	Yellareddypet	-	07.30	07.76	15.06
30.	Cherta	06.22	05.16	-	11.38
	Total	155.36	241.22	31.55	428.13

## Name of State: Maharashtra

1.	Mahim	00.61	-	-	00.61
2.	Mokhada	01.25	-	-	01.25
3.	Kelwa	00.91	-	-	00.91
4.	Vikramghad	00.85	-	-	00.85
5.	Kanchand	05.30	-	-	05.30
6.	Afgaon	01.79	00.54	-	02.33
7.	Khativali	05.20	02.50	-	07.70
8.	Kalher	01.99	-	-	01.99
9.	Angaon	04.10	-	-	04.10
10.	Goveli	04.13	-	-	04.13
11.	Chinchini	12.09	-	-	12.09
12.	Bolinij Virar	36.71	-	-	36.71
13.	CIDCO Bolsar Tarapur	03.41	00.69	-	04.10
	Nimbavall	-	03.44	-	03.44

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Murbad	10.00	11.97	-	21.97
16.	TE Shirol	17.51	-	-	17.51
17.	Rujuri	04.07	-	-	04.07
18.	Wida	07.72	-	-	07.72
19.	Jawalgaon	06.89	-	-	06.89
20.	Kadiwadgaon	07.68	-	-	07.68
21.	Beed	50.15	08.70	00.21	59.06
22.	Dabhadi	05.67	-	-	95.67
23.	Ardhapur	08.90	-	-	08.90
24.	Rohipimplegaon	03.41	-	-	03.41
25.	Degloor	09.17	03.41	-	12.58
26.	Snehnagar	-	01.97	-	01.97
27.	Tadkalas	01.39	-	-	01.39
28.	Pusegaon	-	03.51	-	03.51
29.	Chudawa	01.99	-	-	01.99
30.	Hatta	03.41	-	-	03.41
31.	Hadgaon	02.96	-	-	02.96
32.	Walur	05.08	-	-	05.08
33.	Pingli	04.83	-	-	04.83
34.	Rampuri	02.92	-	-	02.92
35.	Adgaon	01.51	-	-	01.51
36.	Rameshwartanda	03.38	01.12	-	04.50
37.	Waranga	-	01.49	-	01.49
38.	Asegaon	02.65	02.40	-	05.05
39.	Kolha	-	-	02.16	02.16
40.	Shirad Shahpur	04.89	03.71	-	08.60
41.	Bhogaon	-	01.99	-	01.99
42.	Aundha	03.75	-	03.28	07.03
43.	Bhandegaon	-	05.32	-	05.32

1	2	3	4	5	6
44.	Talkhed	02.61	-	-	02.61
45.	Ausa	06.40	-	-	06.40
46.	Shirur(T)	00.97	-	-	00.97
47.	Katgoan	01.40	-	-	01.40
48.	Kumtha	02.25	-	-	02.25
49.	Waigaon	05.12	-	-	05.12
50.	Jalkot	10.02	-	-	10.02
51.	Digol (D)	03.38	-	-	03.38
52.	Pangaon	03.01	-	-	03.01
53.	Nagarsoga	07.17	00.96	-	08.13
54.	Satala	06.95	01.90	-	08.85
55.	Sakol	03.44	-	-	03.44
56.	Dhanegaon	-	11.06	-	11.06
57.	Shirur (A)	12.80	03.04	-	15.84
58.	Togri	-	01.90	-	01.90
59.	Bori	06.59	05.73	-	12.32
60.	Khandali	03.44	03.80	-	07.24
61.	14KC-DOT Dindori	08.22	08.07	-	16.29
62.	STE Gogapur	01.86	-	-	01.86
63.	STE Saranghkeda	02.21	-	-	02.21
64.	STE Prakasha	01.61	-	-	01.61
65.	RLU Dhule	03.35	-	-	03.35
66.	Bhandane	06.37	00.37	-	06.74
67.	TE RTTC Nagpur	02.60	02.42	-	05.02
68.	TE Godhani	03.54	-	-	03.54
69.	TE Hingna Village	01.71	03.81	-	05.52
70.	TE Muda	15.77	03.50	00.27	19.54
71.	Narendra Nagar Nagpur	00.33	02.74	09.87	12.94
72.	TE Durgapur	09.25	01.40	-	10.65

1	2	3	4	5	6
73.	ILT Girad	01.64	-	-	01.64
74.	ILT Anjale	00.75	-	-	00.75
75.	TE Bhadegaon	03.59	-	-	03.59
76.	TE Bhalod	03.80	-	-	03.80
77.	ILT Asalgaon	-	04.00	-	04.00
78.	Antargaon	04.36	-	-	04.36
79.	Boom	01.00	-	-	01.00
80.	Mangloor (K)	03.47	-	-	03.47
81.	Pimpri	02.07	-	-	02.07
82.	Sajna	09.87	-	-	09.87
83.	Sajna (V/E)	03.91	-	-	03.91
84.	Terkheda	03.49	-	-	03.49
85.	Dahiphal	05.21	03.12	-	08.33
86.	Mkni	06.42	01.49	-	07.91
87.	Sastur	-	03.14	-	03.14
88.	Arangaon (Ahmednagar)	09.28	-	-	09.28
89.	MIDC	19.52	07.16	-	26.68
90.	Shirdi	21.69	02.77	-	24.46
91.	Rajgurunagar	09.65	05.30	-	14.95
92.	Adman TE Satara	72.01	21.12	-	93.13
93.	Mohemedwadi	24.57	06.96	01.01	32.54
94.	Dhanakwadi	13.22	04.39	-	59.61
95.	ILT Jakadevi	01.34	-	-	01.34
96.	Atpadi	-	-	08.09	08.09
97.	TE Dahiwadi	03.52	21.59	-	25.11
98.	HE TE Sawantwadi	03.77	01.83	-	05.60
99.	ILT Bhedshi	08.05	-	-	08.05
100.	TE Malvan	11.03	29.56	-	40.59
101.	14 KC DOT Hodgji SLP	02.51	-	-	02.51

1	2	3	4	5	6
102.	Chapalgaon	01.44	-	-	01.44
103.	Sangola	02.91	-	-	02.91
104.	Boraje	06.26	-	-	06.26
105.	Dombalvadi	17.42	-	-	17.42
106.	Nimgaon	14.41	-	-	14.41
107.	Nazare	04.13	-	-	04.13
108.	Boramani	06.80	06.77	-	13.57
109.	Jhatur	-	16.88	-	16.88
110.	Aran	-	13.44	-	13.44
111.	Mangalweda	26.62	17.94	-	44.56
112.	TE Mtramaar	01.52	-	-	01.52
113.	Poinguinim	01.63	-	-	01.63
114.	Velim	10.66	-	-	10.66
115.	Sancole	03.97	03.33	09.93	17.23
116.	Porvorim	48.12	20.11	16.71	84.94
117.	Colva	-	08.35	-	08.35
118.	Bagmalo	-	01.04	-	01.04
119.	Anjuna	-	-	03.91	03.91
	Total	776.27	348.92	55.44	1180.63

Name of State: Maharashtra (MTNL MUMBAI)

1.	Cumballa Hill	406	243	225	874
2.	Bandra Kurla	77	205	04	286
3.	Charkop-II	38	60	12	110
4.	Eksar-I	170	139	57	366
5.	Sec- 19 Vashi	142	30	05	177
6.	Bengal Chemicals	77	144	44	265
7.	CBD Belapur	314	224	48	585
8.	Rabale	142	176	79	397

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	New Panvel	03	87	60	150
10.	Kharghar	08	74	76	158
	Total	1377	1382	610	3368
Name of State: Meghalaya					
1.	1.5 K TE Mandipathar	11.00	01.70	-	12.70
2.	HE & VE Forest Colony Shillong	11.50	-	-	11.50
3.	Small TE & CSC Nongpoh Bazar	-	20.31	07.37	27.68
4.	HE 1.5 K TE Forest Colony Shillong	-	-	09.28	09.28
	Total	22.50	22.01	16.65	61.16
Name of State: Mizoram					
1.	TE Chinchip	32.00	-	-	32.00
2.	TE Bitate	40.00	-	-	40.00
3.	Tlungvel	-	33.00	-	33.00
4.	West Phaileng	-	37.00	-	37.00
5.	Zabawk	-	-	39.00	39.00
6.	BTS & WLL Kalkuth	-	-	10.00	10.00
7.	East Lungdar	-	-	09.00	09.00
8.	Baulpui "NG"	-	-	13.00	13.00
9.	Hitapu	-	-	12.00	12.00
10.	Thingfal	-	-	10.00	10.00
	Total	72.00	70.00	93.00	235.00
Name of State: Tripura					
1.	1.5 K TE Saigarah	36.20	-	-	36.20
2.	Mirza	37.27	-	-	37.27
3.	Harishyamukh	32.28	-	-	32.28
4.	Radhanagar	34.24	-	-	34.24
5.	Salema	23.43	23.43	-	46.86
6.	G.B. Bazar	15.62	-	-	15.62
7.	Srinagar	30.73	-	-	30.73



1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Airport Agartala	11.38	-	-	11.38
9.	Budjangnagar	-	15.62	-	15.62
10.	Khumluung	-	30.73	-	30.73
11.	Bagma	-	11.38	-	11.38
	Total	221.15	81.16	-	302.31

## Name of State: Assam

1.	Dalgaon	04.55	-	-	04.55
2.	Philobari	08.23	-	-	08.23
3.	Kokapathar	18.89	-	-	18.89
4.	Joypur	20.28	-	-	20.28
5.	Goriamari	02.96	-	-	02.96
6.	Thelamara	07.55	-	-	07.55
7.	Katlichera	24.57	-	-	24.57
8.	Biharabazar	20.71	-	-	20.71
9.	Jagun	19.14	00.70	-	19.84
10.	Chpakhowa	17.44	09.01	-	26.45
11.	Hoogrijan	17.14	07.53	-	24.67
12.	Sonari	28.10	03.31	-	31.41
13.	Juria	31.84	06.64	-	38.48
14.	Rupahi	15.97	06.11	-	22.08
15.	Titabor	-	12.64	17.06	29.70
16.	Sulkuchi	08.31	04.88	12.00	25.19
17.	Jalgroad	-	12.33	23.87	36.20
18.	Ulubari	-	04.53	46.47	51.00
19.	Serganguri	-	-	25.12	25.12
	Total	245.68	67.68	124.52	437.88

## Name of State: Punjab

1.	RLU Jodhan	23.79	-	-	23.79
2.	Bibi Wala Chowk Bathinda	20.25	-	-	20.25

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Bassian	33.07	-	-	33.07
4.	Jail Road Ludhiana	23.38	-	-	23.38
5.	RLU Bldg. at Bhinder Kalan	29.07	-	-	29.07
6.	RLU Khan Singh Wala	19.52	-	-	19.52
7.	RLU Rameena	27.57	-	-	27.57
8.	VE to TE Ahmedgarh	22.60	-	-	22.60
9.	VE to TE Patiala	18.30	-	-	18.30
10.	RLU Ganauri Kalan	52.71	-	-	52.71
11.	RLU Lalru	23.22	-	-	23.22
12.	RLU Nangal	27.20	-	-	27.20
13.	TE Ropar	39.00	-	-	39.00
14.	Panchkula Sec. 20	65.00	-	-	65.00
15.	Kahnuwan	14.28	-	-	14.28
16.	RSU Gurdaspur	14.39	-	-	14.39
17.	GSS Avenue Jalandhar	35.54	-	-	35.54
18.	VE TE Bldg F Pt Jalandhar	19.12	-	-	19.12
19.	RLU Gardhiwal	46.39	-	-	46.39
20.	VE to TE Talwandi Bhai	-	12.50	-	12.50
21.	VE to TE Ropar	-	23.45	-	23.45
22.	VE to RLU Makhu	-	11.58	-	11.58
23.	TE Sec. 49 Chandigarh	92.00	21.31	-	113.31
24.	RLU Bhawanigarh	07.12	20.31	-	27.43
25.	VE to TE Sirhind	14.25	03.62	-	17.87
26.	TE Bldg Dhariwal	28.02	03.02	25.64	56.68
27.	VE to TE Mohali	-	-	42.43	42.43
28.	VE to TE Ropar	01.31	22.45	10.05	33.81
29.	RLU Jalaldiwal	12.09	04.75	03.43	20.27
	Total	709.19	122.99	81.55	913.73

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of State: Delhi (MTNL)					
1.	RSU Building at Pushp Vihar, Sec-III, New Delhi.	15.21	-	-	15.21
2.	RSU Building at Pushp Vihar, Sec-IV, New Delhi.	7.01	-	-	7.01
3.	RSU Building Sec- 16 C Dwaraka, New Delhi.	31.67	-	-	31.67
4.	RSU Building Sec -20 D Dwaraka, New Delhi.	16.70	-	-	16.70
5.	RSU Building Sec-22 Rohini, New Delhi.	28.05	-	-	28.05
6.	RSU Building at Najafgarh-II, Delhi.	19.37	-	-	19.37
7.	T.E. Building at Anand Parbhat, Delhi.	-	-	50	50
8.	T.E. Building at DSIDC, Narela, Delhi.	279	193	255	727
9.	T.E. Building at Sec IX, Rohini, Delhi.	313	238	350	901
10.	RSU Sec-1 1 Extn. Rohini, Delhi.	11.24	10.43	4.91	26.58
11.	T.E. Building Minto Road, New Delhi.	379	634	593	1606
12.	T.E. Building at Sec- 19, Dwaraka, New Delhi.	78.82	57.80	167.07	303.69
Total		1179.07	1133.23	1419.98	3732.28

**Statement II***Telephone Exchange Building under Construction in Delhi*

S. No.	Name of the Building	Amount being spent	Time by which construction work is likely to be completed.
1.	T.E. Building Saraswati Vihar, Delhi.	17.06 crpres	Feb. 07
2.	T.E. Building at Mayur Vihar Phase-II, Delhi.	2.70 crores	June 08
3.	T.E. Building at Sec-XIV, Rohini, Delhi.	1.50 crores	June 07
4.	T.E. Building at Shadipur, NewDelhi.	13.60 crores	Mar. 07

**Hospitality Given to Foreign NGOs**

3056. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the hospitality being given to the members of the Voluntary Organisations from foreign countries;

(b) the number of Voluntary Organisations from India, particularly from Udaipur whose representatives enjoyed foreign hospitality during the last three years;

(c) whether this facility has been in accordance with the norms fixed for foreign exchange; and

(d) if not, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) Under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 (FCRA), various Associations (including NGOs) in India are permitted to receive contribution from foreign sources for bona-fide activities in cultural, economic, educational, social or religious fields after obtaining registration/prior permission under the said Act. The registration/prior permission is granted after due verification of activities and antecedents of office bearers of Associations. The State-wise and district-wise list of Associations registered or granted prior permission under the said Act are available on Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)'s website - <http://mha.nic.in/fore.htm>. The hospitality given to members of Voluntary Organisations from foreign countries is not regulated under this Act.

According to the advice received from the Rajasthan Government, the office bearers/representatives of voluntary organisations (NGOs) visiting foreign countries do not require recommendation/permission from the State Government. Even in case of the NGOs registered under the FCRA by MHA, the office bearers/representatives are not required to file information with the State Government.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

[English]

**Medium Term Plan for Development of Roads**

3057. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:  
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:  
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

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

(a) whether in view of the poor road connectivity in the country, the Union Government has prepared a medium term plan for development of roads;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds sanctioned and released so far by the Union Government therefor during the current year, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to provide enough funds for the development of roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) This Ministry is primarily responsible for the improvement and maintenance of National Highways. The State Government is responsible for roads other than National Highways. Development of the National Highways is taken up on the basis of Five Year Plan. There is no proposal for medium term plan.

(c) The State-wise details of the funds allocated and the expenditure incurred on the development of National Highways for the current year are given in the enclosed statement.

(d) The Government has imposed cess on petrol and diesel for augmentation of fund for the development of National Highways.

**Statement**

*Allocation and Expenditure of Funds for the development of National Highways year 2006-07*

Sl No.	State	Allocation (in Rs. crore)	Expenditure (in Rs. crore) up to 31.10.2006
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	87.34	29.45
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.00	2.23
3.	Assam	66.85	28.18
4.	Bihar	84.06	29.35
5.	Chandigarh	2.00	0.37
6.	Chhattisgarh	52.44	17.25
7.	Delhi	15.50	0.03
8.	Goa	5.00	1.12
9.	Gujarat	67.69	33.09
10.	Haryana	50.00	23.36
11.	Himachal Pradesh	45.00	17.35
12.	Jharkhand	40.00	12.94
13.	Karnataka	78.90	41.50

1	2	3	4
14.	Kerala	62.01	16.59
15.	Madhya Pradesh	94.63	30.49
16.	Maharashtra	114.45	45.33
17.	Manipur	15.09	7.87
18.	Meghalaya	26.89	8.32
19.	Mizoram	20.00	1.51
20.	Nagaland	11.00	0.91
21.	Orissa	66.37	36.88
22.	Pondicherry	5.00	0.21
23.	Punjab	53.33	36.49
24.	Rajasthan	80.36	36.23
25.	Tamil Nadu	87.69	27.89
26.	Uttar Pradesh	140.94	43.95
27.	Uttaranchal	41.85	38.00
28.	West Bengal	55.00	14.65
29.	Border Roads Organisation (BRO)*	584.00	292.20
30.	National Highways Authority of India (NHA)*	8645.45	3440.91

\*State-wise allocation are not made for the BRO and NHA.

#### Setting up of Special Purpose Vehicle

3058. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited is contemplating to set up Special Purpose Vehicle to bid for overseas coal block both coking and non-coking coal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) to (c) CIL

Board has sent a proposal to form a new wholly owned, subsidiary company of CIL with the name, Coal Videsh, for venturing into coal business opportunities abroad considering the widening demand-supply gap and the amount of coal imported into India. No final decision has been taken in the matter.

#### Exploiting Natural Resources in NER

3059. SHRI LALIT MOHAN SUKLABAIIDYA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to exploit the vast natural resources of water bodies and natural gas in the North East Region for generating power;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds likely to be allocated for this purpose; and

(d) if not, the reasons for overlooking these resources for the economic development of the region?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): (a) to (d) It is accepted as a policy that the vast resources of water-bodies and natural gas in the North Eastern Region have vast potential to generate power. As per information received from Central Electricity Authority, the total identified hydroelectric potential in the North Eastern Region is 63,257 MW. The capacity which has been developed is 1179 MW. The major capacity under construction is 3453 MW. In addition, there are several small power projects in the State sector. The capacity of the gas/HFO based power projects in the pipeline is 810.1 MW. The Planning Commission have informed the Ministry that expenditure during the X Plan by the power sector in the North Eastern Region is estimated at Rs. 3743.98 crores.

Having taken cognizance of the vast potential for power generation in the Region, the North Eastern Council decided in its last meeting in New Delhi in November 2006 to convene a special sectoral meeting of the Council to specifically discuss the issue with the stake holders. The meeting is scheduled to be held at Pasighat in Arunachal Pradesh on 16-17th January, 2007 under the Chairmanship of Union Minister to DONER and all CMs/ Governors of the North Eastern Region have been invited

to attend. Besides, NEC have also decided that the Union Ministry would review the power sector in the region with all concerned on a monthly basis.

#### **Sport Rehabilitation Centre**

3060. SHRIMATI ARCHANA NAYAK: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India does not have even one top quality sports rehabilitation centre;

(b) if so, whether due to lack of facilities in the country, injured Indian players are sent to Australia for rehabilitation; and

(c) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): (a) and (b) The following Sports Rehabilitation Centres are available in the Regional Centres of the Sports Authority of India (SAI) :

1. Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala.
2. Netaji Subhas Southern Centre, Bangalore.
3. Netaji Subhas Eastern Centre, Kolkata.
4. Netaji Subhas Western Centre, Gandhinagar.

SAI does not send injured players to Australia for treatment.

(c) Does not arise, in view of replies to parts (a) and (b) above.

#### **Widening of NH-48**

3061. SHRI S. MALLIKARJUNIAH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing road from Nelamangala to Hassan NH-48 is being widened;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) The stretch from Nelamangala junction to Hassan from km. 28.20 to 189.500 of NH-48 has been identified for improvement under National Highway Development Project Phase-III A for four laning on Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis. Bids have been received and are under evaluation.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Free Treatment in AIIMS**

3062. DR. K. DHANARAJU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether about rupees forty crores are allocated to AIIMS every year for the free treatment of poor patients in the said hospital;

(b) if so, the number and details of poor patients treated in said Hospital during each of the last three years;

(c) whether utilization report of the amount allocated is sent to Union Government; and

(d) if so, details of the said report sent to Government during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) AIIMS is provided budgetary support for meeting the salary of doctors, medical equipment/medicines and for introduction of various new facilities for the purpose of providing medical services. A sum of Rs. 488.00 crores has been allocated during the year 2006-07 under plan/non-plan. In addition, the AIIMS is supported by Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi and Prime Minister's Relief Fund for providing treatment to poor patients in the case of life threatening diseases, etc.

(b) to (d) The number and details of poor patients treated during the last three years and the amount spent/ utilized on the treatment of such poor patients, are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Surrender of Landline Connections**

3063. SHRI KISHAN SINGH SANGWAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) subscribers of Sonipat and Bahadurgarh have surrendered their landline connections;

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

(c) whether a number of representations from the subscribers regarding receipt of inflated bills and misuse of their telephone services by the STD operators in alleged connivance with employees of BSNL have been received in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken/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. However, there have been disconnections of some landline telephones because of the preference of customers for mobile phones over landlines telephones.

(b) In all, 3772 telephones in Sonipat and 1054 telephones in Bahadurgarh have been surrendered during the period from 01-04-2006 to 30-11-2006. Surrender of telephones is mainly due to following reasons:

- (i) Taking Broadband connection from BSNL and thereby surrendering additional telephone taken for internet;
- (ii) Taking a Mobile telephone from BSNL in place of fixed telephone;
- (iii) Taking a fixed/mobile telephone from other private operator.

(c) to (e) No, Sir. However, one complaint has been received during 2006-07 (up to 30-11-2006). The complaint was received recently on 13-11-2006 from customer of telephone no. 261972 in Bahadurgarh who has complained about excess metering due to misuse by STD Operator. The complaint is being investigated.

#### **Grant-in-Aid from Japan International Co-operative Agency**

3064. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has forwarded proposals regarding improvement of mother and child health programmes for Bangalore Medical College and attached Teaching Hospitals, for grant-in-aid from Japan International Co-operative Agency;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal received, including the allocation sought by the State Government;

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon;

(d) the reasons for pendency of the above proposals; and

(e) the time by which these proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. The proposal seeking financial assistance of Rs. 60.00 crores from Japan International Cooperation Agency for improvement of 'Mother and Child Health Programme' for Bangalore Medical College, Bangalore and attached Teaching Hospitals was posed to the Government of Japan in May, 2001 for necessary funding. However, Government of Japan has not adopted the project for funding support.

#### **Stadia and Physical Training Centres for Rural Areas**

3065. SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had proposed to set up some new stadia and physical training centres for the development of sports and youth affairs in the country particularly in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the amount allocated by Government during the last three years to implement the plan formulated by the Government in this regard and the details of the amount utilized out of the above allocation; and

(c) the State-wise/location-wise number of rural youth in the country benefited from the above plan?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): (a) and (b) As 'Sports' is a

State subject in the Constitution, the primary responsibility for creation of sports facilities in the country, including rural areas, lies with the State Governments. Till 31.3.2005, the Ministry was providing assistance to State Governments, local bodies, educational institutions and NGOs for the establishment of various kinds of sports infrastructure and procurement of equipments etc., based on specific proposals received from time to time as per the guidelines of the related schemes. However, w.e.f. 1.4.2005 these schemes were transferred to the State Sector. No fresh projects are, therefore, being funded by the Government of India, but funds to the extent of committed liabilities for the ongoing approved projects would be given during the remaining period of the

X Five Year Plan. Further there was no provision for allocation of State-wise funds under the erstwhile Sports Infrastructure Schemes. The details of State-wise and year-wise funds released during the last 3 years (i.e. 2003-04 to 2005-06) under the Sports Infrastructure Schemes are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) It is not practically feasible to give details of State-wise/location-wise number of rural youth who may have benefited from the sports facilities. But as Government is concerned to promote Sports Development as an integral element of Youth Development, especially in rural areas, consideration is being given to launching the Panchayat Yuva Khel Abhiyan in the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

#### **Statement**

*State-wise details of Central assistance released under the Scheme of Grants for  
Creation of Sports Infrastructure from 2003-2004 to 2005-2006*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2003-2004		2004-2005		2005-2006	
		Amount released	No. of projects	Amount released	No. of projects	Amount released	No. of projects
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Ardhra Pradesh	484.52	14	123.75	7	45.00	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	191.00	5	27.00	1	71.00	1
3.	Assam	17	2	188.09	8	7.00	1
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
5.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	65.00	2	0.00	0
8.	Haryana	40.17	2	118.13	16	32.80	4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	100.21	8	118.63	10	0.00	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	26.82	18	22.50	1	0.00	0
11.	Karnataka	58.7	8	101.3	9	0.00	0



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Kerala	13.01	4	1.50	1	0.00	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	152.27	13	115.40	6	18.00	1
14.	Maharashtra	238.43	13	169.04	9	45.08	2
15.	Manipur	0	0	22.50	3	0.00	0
16.	Meghalaya	100.11	5	234.55	5	0.00	0
17.	Mizoram	136.32	21	30.00	1	59.59	1
18.	Nagaland	962.46	21	115.98	12	45.00	1
19.	Orissa	0.05	1	0.75	1	0.00	0
20.	Punjab	45.00	1	0	0	0.00	0
21.	Rajasthan	25.00	2	8.72	1	23.00	1
22.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
23.	Tamil Nadu	170.36	22	81.154	13	50.52	2
24.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	46.94	3	69.23	6	83.00	4
26.	West Bengal	20.07	15	49.70	4	0.00	0
27.	Chattisgarh	78.50	4	0	0	0.00	0
28.	Jharkhand	0	0	30.00	1	0.00	0
29.	Uttaranchal	0	0	94.80	5	0.00	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
34.	Pondichery	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
Total		2906.98	182	1787.99	122	480.00	19

*State-wise details of Central assistance released under the Scheme of Grants to Rural School for purchase of Sports Equipment and Development of playground from 2003-04 to 2005-06*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	2003-2004		2004-2005		2005-2006	
		Amount released	No. of Schools	Amount released	No. of Schools	Amount released	No. of Schools
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.37	1	2.76	3	0.00	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.35	4	7.74	7	0.00	0
3.	Assam	30.88	41	22.18	38	0.00	0
4.	Bihar	3.29	3	7.53	8	0.00	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.13	2	3.32	4	0.00	0
6.	Delhi	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
7.	Goa	0.00	0	1.08	1	0.00	0
8.	Gujarat	2.98	4	1.42	2	0.00	0
9.	Haryana	43.36	59	24.17	41	0.00	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	5.72	15	10.21	14	0.00	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.17	3	9.64	14	0.00	0
12.	Jharkhand	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
13.	Karnataka	16.75	26	12.10	18	0.00	0
14.	Kerala	0.00	0	15.48	17	0.00	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	22.95	29	13.67	20	0.00	0
16.	Maharashtra	51.63	58	54.19	71	8.63	27
17.	Manipur	3.26	5	1.48	2	0.00	0
18.	Meghalaya	1.08	1	9.37	10	0.00	0
19.	Mizoram	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
20.	Nagaland	0.00	0	3.80	5	0.00	0
21.	Orissa	44.21	55	61.99	80	8.60	28
22.	Punjab	2.56	3	0.63	2	0.00	0
23.	Rajasthan	25.19	29	18.76	30	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Sikkim	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	7.65	21	3.70	6	0.00	0
26.	Tripura	0.37	1	0.40	1	0.00	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	39.60	47	51.11	75	0.89	3
28.	Uttaranchal	11.04	12	18.44	26	1.87	6
29.	West Bengal	77.98	106	127.15	167	0.00	0
	Union Territories						
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
31.	Chandigarh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
33.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
34.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
35.	Pondicherry	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>399.63</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>482.45</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>19.99</b>	<b>64</b>

*State-wise details of Central assistance released under the Scheme of grants for Promotion of Sports in Universities and Colleges from 2003-04 to 2005-06*

(Rs. In lakhs)

SI.No.	State	2003-2004		2004-2005		2005-2006	
		Amount released	No. of Institutions	Amount released	No. of Institutions	Amount released	No. of Institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	87.82	27	97.22	36	5.00	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
3.	Assam	26.81	10	126.31	48	0.00	0
4.	Bihar	20.60	4	0.00	0	0.00	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0	20.70	9	0.00	0
6.	Goa	0.00	0	2.70	1	0.00	0
7.	Gujarat	18.27	10	28.20	1	0.00	0
8.	Haryana	10.31	9	26.86	4	0.00	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5.85	3	7.37	4	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0	2.70	1	0.00	0
12.	Karnataka	39.35	35	149.87	63	12.00	1
13.	Kerala	39.80	18	45.07	24	0.00	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10.80	4	26.10	7	0.00	0
15.	Maharashtra	197.53	98	244.15	115	20.85	2
16.	Manipur	25.03	3	17.80	5	0.00	0
17.	Mizoram	10.72	4	0.00	0	0.00	0
18.	Meghalaya	0.00	0	10.80	4	0.00	0
19.	Nagaland	22.50	11	19.20	10	0.00	0
20.	Orissa	83.60	40	57.98	32	0.00	0
21.	Punjab	52.68	13	29.45	11	10.00	1
22.	Rajasthan	4.20	2	7.20	3	0.00	0
23.	Tamil Nadu	164.81	27	169.80	29	17.12	1
24.	Tripura	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	101.56	41	158.65	62	45.00	3
26.	Uttaranchal	24.60	10	16.80	8	0.00	0
27.	West Bengal	79.86	42	141.28	63	0.00	0
28.	Delhi	53.50	2	62.64	1	40.03	1
29.	UTs-Chandigarh	0.00	0	1.00	1	0.00	0
TOTAL		1080.25	413	1472.00	555	150.00	10

*State-wise details of Central assistance released under the Scheme of Grants for Installation of Synthetic Surfaces from 2003-04 to 2005-06*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	2003-2004		2004-2005		2005-2006	
		Amount released	No. of projects	Amount released	No. of projects	Amount released	No. of projects
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	00.00	0	20.00	1	0.00	0
2.	Haryana	30.00	1	0.00	0	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
5.	Karnataka	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
6.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
7.	Maharashtra	50.00	1	15.00	1	0.00	0
g.	Manipur	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
9.	Orissa	0.00	0	50.00	1	0.00	0
10.	Punjab	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
11.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0	65.00	1	0.00	0
12.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	150.00	3
13.	West Bengal	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
14.	Delhi	20.00	1	0.00	0	0.00	0
15.	Chandigarh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
16.	Jharkhand	100.00	1	0.00	0	0.00	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>200.00</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>150.00</b>	<b>3</b>

**Private Property Hired by MTNL**

3066. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of properties alongwith their locations owned by Mahanager Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) in Delhi;

(b) the details of private properties taken on rent by the MTNL alongwith the rent being paid therefor on monthly/yearly basis; and

(c) the purpose for which the MTNL has hired these private properties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) The number of properties owned by MTNL in Delhi are as follows:

Technical & administrative	59 buildings
Staff quarters	2016
<b>Total</b>	<b>2075</b>

The locations of the properties owned by MTNL is given in the enclosed Statement-I, II and III.

(b) and (c) The details of private properties taken on rent including the amount of rent being paid and purpose are given in the enclosed statement-IV and V for MTNL Delhi and Mumbai respectively.

**Statement I***List of buildings owned by MTNL, Delhi*

S.No.	Name of Building	Address of Building	Approx. floor space area in sq. meters		Present utilisation of building	Proposed utilisation of the surplus area and other purposes like hoardings placing the renting of the area etc.
			Technical	Administration		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Kidwai Bhawan	T E. Bldg.	18118	3539	Main Bldg.	Exchange & Admn. Purpose.
2.	Jor Bagh	TE Bldg. Jor Bagh	1819		Main Bldg.	Exchange & Admn. Purpose
3.	Lodhi Road	9 CGO Complex	746	1442	Main Bldg.	Exchange & Admn. Purpose
4.	Delhi Gate	T.E. Bldg. Asaf Ali Road	2888		Main Bldg.	Exchange
5.	Idgah	T.E. Bldg.	2380	1300	Main Bldg.	Exchange & Admn. Purpose.
6.	Tis Hazari	T.E. Bldg. Tis Hazari Court	2128		Main Bldg	Exchange & Admn. Purpose
7.	Gulabi Bagh	DDA Market Gulabi Bagh	303		RSU Bldg	Exchange
8.	Hauz Khas	T.E. Bldg.	2533		Main Bldg.	Exchange
9.	Chanakyapuri	T E Bldg.	2575		Main Bldg	Exchange
10.	B.C P	T.E. Bldg BCP	9622		Main Bldg,	Exchange & Admn. Purpose
11.	Nehru Place	Community Centre	4110	2268	Main Bldg.	Exchange & Admn. Purpose
12.	Okhla	T.E Bldg. Mathura Road	2368	735	Main Bldg	Exchange & Admn. Purpose
13.	Tuglakabad	Near Batra Hospital	738	173	RSU Bldg	Exchange & Admn. Purpose
14.	Asiad Village	Asiad Village Sinfort	113		RSU Bldg	Exchange
15.	Sadiq Nagar	Siri Fort	252		RSU Bldg	Exchange
16.	Laxmi Nagar	T.E Bldg. Radhu Place	4213	213	Main Bldg.	Exchange Admn. Purpose
17.	Karkardooma	Community Centre	802	268	Main Bldg.	Exchange & Admn. Purpose
18.	Mayur Vihar Phase-II	AB Block	241		RSU Bldg	Exchange
19.	Shahdara	R Block Dilshad Garden	1869		Main Bldg	Exchange & Admn. Purpose
20.	Zafraabad	T.E. Bldg.	228		RSU Bldg.	Exchange
21.	Yamuna Vihar	T.E. Bldg. Pocket C	878	293	T.E/RLU	Exchange & Admn. Purpose
22.	East of Loni	DDA Shopping Complex	266		RSU Bldg	Exchange
23.	Shakti Nagar	T.E. Bldg.	3973	1430	Main Bldg.	Exchange

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24.	Shalimar Bagh-I	AD Block Market	320		RSU Bldg.	Exchange
25.	Shalimar Bagh-II	AD Block Market	245		RSU Bldg.	Exchange
26.	Rohini Sector-III	Sanchar Parisar Near Jaipur Golden Hospital	3138	1484	Main Bldg	Exchange & Admn. Purpose
27.	Badli	T.E Bldg	1035		Main Bldg	Exchange & Admn. Purpose.
28.	Janakpuri	Community Centre	1575	815	Main Bldg	Exchange & Admn. Purpose.
29.	Dwarka Sec 8	T.E Bldg.	1236		RLU Bldg	Exchange
30.	Dwarka Sec. 19	T E Bldg	1012	116	RLU Bldg.	Exchange
31.	Dwarka 20 D	Mear Davri Village	2276	464	Main Bldg	Exchange
32.	Rajouri Garden	T.E Bldg.	3339	1886	Main Bldg	Exchange & Admn. Purpose.
33.	Han Nagar	T.E Bldg.	2737	1368	Main Bldg	Exchange & Admn. Purpose
34.	Paschim Vihar	T.E. Bldg. A Block	834		RLU Bldg.	Exchange
35.	Nangloi	Old Post Office Bldg.	243		RSU Bldg	Exchange
36.	Karol Bagh	T.E. Bldg.	5722	1394	Main Bldg.	Exchange & Admn. Purpose
37.	Delhi Cantt.	Gopi Nath Road	818		RSU Bldg	Exchange
38.	Samalkha	Community Centre	315		RSU Bldg.	Exchange
39.	Sarita Vihar J Block	Pocket J Sarita Vihar	230	79	RSU Bldg.	Exchange

**Statement II***List of Temporary Structure owned by MTNL, Delhi for RSU*

S.No.	Area	Site	Plot Area in sq. metrs.
1	2	3	4
1.	East	Lothian Road	5180
2.	BCP	Vasant Vihar	1800
3.	BCP	Vasant Kunj	1000
4.	NP	Sunlight Colony	1000
5.	NP	Sarita Vihar M Block	3990
6.	LNG	Mandawali Faizalpur	2500
7.	LNG	Mayur Vihar Phase-II	155

1	2	3	4
8.	LNG	CBD Shahdara	7280
9.	SKN	Keshav Puram	8162
10.	RHN	Rohini Sector-IX	10000
11.	RHN	Saraswati Vihar	8949
12.	RHN	Rohini Sector-XI	28336
13.	RHN	Rohini Sector-3	11955
14.	RHN	Narela DSIDC	8096
15.	JKP	Dwarka Sector-6	13431
16.	JKP	Najafgarh DDA	800
17.	JKP	Dwarka Sector- 16C	8000
18.	JKP	Dwarka Sector 20	14900
19.	KB	Anand Parvat	500
20.	KB	Shadipur	9312

**Statement III***List of staff quarters in MTNL, Delhi*

S.No.	Name of Location	Type of quarters	No. of quarters	Utilization of building
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Atul Grove Road	VI	1	Residential Quarter
2.	Bapa Nagar	VI	1	Residential Quarter
3.	Rai Sinha Road	VI	1	Residential Quarter
4.	Shahzad Road	VI	1	Residential Quarter
5.	Tilak Marg	VI	1	Residential Quarter
6.	Electric Road HCM Lane	VI	1	Inspection Quarter
7.	Andrewz Ganj	V	1	Residential Quarter
8.	Asiad Village	V	7	Residential Quarter
9.	Atul Grove Road	V	11	Residential Quarter
10.	Dev Nagar	V	1	Residential Quarter
11.	Dilshad Garden	V	4	Residential Quarter



1	2	3	4	5
12.	DIZ Area Gole Market	V	2	Residential Quarter
13.	Kaka Nagar	V	4	Residential Quarter
14.	Kidwai Bhawan Tele. Exert. Bldg.	V	2+2	Residential Quarter-Inspection Quarter
15.	Kidwai Nagar	V	2	Residential Quarter
16.	Lodhi Colony	V	5	Residential Quarter
17.	Lodhi Complex	V	1	Residential Quarter
18.	Netaji Nagar	V	2	Residential Quarter
19.	Rohini Sec. 3 Plot No. 4	V	20	Residential Quarter
20.	Sujan Singh Park	V	1	Residential Quarter
21.	Tilak Lane	V	1	Residential Quarter
22.	Paschim Vihar Block GH-17.	V	24	Residential Quarter
23.	Andrewz Ganj	IV	1	Residential Quarter
24.	Atul Grove Road	IV	2	Residential Quarter
25.	Eastern Court	IV	1	Residential Quarter
26.	Chanakyapuri Tele. Exch.	IV	1	Residential Quarter
27.	Delhi Gate Tele. Exch	IV	2	Residential Quarter
28.	Dev Nagar	IV	10	Residential Quarter
29.	Hauz Khas	IV	1	Residential Quarter
30.	Idgah Tele. Exch.	IV	3	Residential Quarter
31.	Laxmibai Nagar	IV	2	Residential Quarter
32.	Moti bagh	IV	2	Residential Quarter
33.	Nanakpura	IV	4	Residential Quarter
34.	Nehru Place Exchange	IV	1	Residential Quarter
35.	Okhla	IV	1	Residential Quarter
36.	Pandara Road	IV	2	Residential Quarter
37.	MS Flats Peshwa Road	IV	30	Residential Quarter
38.	Pusa Road, P&T QRS.	IV	11	Residential Quarter
39.	R.K. Puram	IV	11	Residential Quarter

1	2	3	4	5
40.	Rajouri Garden Tele. Exch.	IV	2	Residential Quarter
41.	Rohini Sec. 3 Plot No. 4	IV	30	Residential Quarter
42.	Sarojini Nagar	IV	1	Residential Quarter
43.	Noida Sec. 34, Himgiri Apptt.	IV	48	Residential Quarter
44.	Shakti Nagar Tele. Exch.	IV	4	Residential Quarter
45.	Telegaph Lane	IV	3	Residential Quarter
46..	Telegraph Place	IV	5	Residential Quarter
47.	Telegraph Sqaure	IV	2	Residential Quarter
48.	Paschim Vihar Block GH-17	IV	96	Residential Quarter
49.	Atul Grove Road	III	21	Residential Quarter
50.	BKS Marg	III	9	Residential Quarter
51.	Chanakyapuri Tele. Exch.	III	1	Residential Quarter
52.	Delhi Cantt.	III	11	Residential Quarter
53.	Dev Nagar	III	10	Residential Quarter
54.	Hauz Khas Tele. Exch.	III	1	Residential Quarter
55.	Idgah Tele. Exch.	III	5	Residential Quarter
56.	Janakpuri	III	28	Residential Quarter
57.	Kali Bari Marg	III	17+2	Residential Quarter+Inspection Quarter
58.	Nehru Place Exchange	III	3	Residential Quarter
59.	Kidwai Bhawan Tele. Exch. Bldg.	III	1	Residential Quarter
60.	Laxmi Nagar Tele. Exch.	III	1	Residential Quarter
61.	Lodhi Colony	III	5	Residential Quarter
62.	Okhla Tele. Exch.	III	5	Residential Quarter
63.	Rajouri Garden Tele. Exch.	III	2	Residential Quarter
64.	Rohini Sec. 3 Plot No. 4	III	77	Residential Quarter
65.	EPT, MPT & LPT Sarojini Nagar	III	71	Residential Quarter
66.	Noida Sec. 34, Arawali Apptt.	III	48	Residential Quarter

1	2	3	4	5
67.	Telegraph Pale	III	2	Residential Quarter
68.	Atul Grove Road	II	11	Residential Quarter
69.	Civil Lines, Timarpur	II	8	Residential Quarter
70.	Dev Nagar	II	22	Residential Quarter
71.	Janakpuri near Posangipur P&T Qrs.	II	135	Residential Quarter
72.	Kali Bari Marg	II	52	Residential Quarter
73.	Kidwai Bhawan Tele. Exch. Bldg.	II	4	Residential Quarter
74.	Nehru Place Exchange	II	2	Residential Quarter
75.	Lodhi Road	II	1	Residential Quarter
76.	Okhla Tele. Exch.	II	4	Residential Quarter
77.	Pusa Road, P&T Qrs.	II	11	Residential Quarter
78.	Rohini Sec. 3 Plot No. 4	II	138	Residential Quarter
79.	Sarojini Nagar HPT Block	II	76	Residential Quarter
80.	R.K. Puram, Sec. 6	II	434	Residential Quarter
81.	Moti bagh P&T Qrs.	II	66	Residential Quarter
82.	Netaji Nagar	II	1	Residential Quarter
83.	Atul Grove Road	I	15	Residential Quarter
84.	Delhi Cantt.	I	12	Residential Quarter
85.	Dev Nagar	I	19	Residential Quarter
86.	GPO Kashmere Gate	I	16	Residential Quarter
87.	Jangpura Near Shalimar Cinema	I	12	Residential Quarter
88.	Janakpuri near Posangipur P&T Qrs.	I	104	Residential Quarter
89.	Kali Bari Marg	I	95	Residential Quarter
90.	Pusa Road, P&T Qrs.	I	20	Residential Quarter
91.	Rohini Sec. 3 Block G-31	I	29	Residential Quarter
92.	R.K. Puram	I	2	Residential Quarter
93.	Sewa Nagar	I	35	Residential Quarter

**Statement IV***Rented Buildings - Delhi*

S.No.	Address	Rent per month	Purpose of renting
1	2	3	4
TY Area			
1.	C-2/2, Krishna Nagar, Delhi-51	Rs. 62234(FG) & Rs. 59283(FF)	RSU KNG
2.	499/2D(IX-1614) Main Road, Gandhi Nagar, Delhi-31	Rs. 103434	RSU GNR-I
3.	S-164, School Block, Shakarpur, Delhi-92	Rs. 29352.60 & Rs. 4500(Antenna)	RSU SBK
4.	82-83, West Vinod Nagar, Mandawali, Delhi-92	Rs. 81758.87 & Rs. 4500(Antenna)	RSU WVN
5.	B-23, Pandav Nagar, Delhi-92	Rs. 7449	DLC Pandav Nagar
6.	B-107, Shashi Garden, Delhi-91	Rs. 46654	DLC System & DE(MVR-I) OD Office
7.	379/162/2, Jheel, Geeta Colony	Rs. 68628	Sanchar Haat & NCR Counter
8.	56A, Pocket-A, Mayur Vihar-II	Rs. 10000	Sanchar Haat
9.	Shop No. 1 & 2, CSC-I, DDA Mkt. I.P. Extn., Delhi-92	Rs. 17972.95	Sanchar Haat
10.	Shop No. 112 J.S. Arcade, Sanchar Haat, Sector-18, Noida	RS. 48696	Sanchar Haat
11.	G-83, Preet Vihar, Delhi-92	Rs. 61341	AGM(Cornl.) with two Cos & Staff are sitting there
12.	23B/331(X-1443), St. No. 4 Rajgarh Colony, Delhi-51	Rs. 68498(F&FF) Rs. 28413(2ndF)	RSU, GMR-II, SDOP Offices and bill printing section
13.	A-36, DMRC Shahdara	7787	Sanchar Haat
14.	C-1/3A, Yamuna Vihar	34417	Sanchar Haat
15.	118/4 East Model Town GZB	25637	Sanchar Haat
16.	A-125, Ashok Nagar, Hardev Puri	92180	NCR Counter & CAO (TR) Off.
17.	A- 19, Brijpuri	40995	% AO(NCR) AO(TR) YVR
18.	10, Raj Blk, Naveen Shahdara	35789	RSU
19.	F-613A Khazuri Khas, Delhi	42259	RSU
20.	C-22, Dilshad Colony	37036	RSU
21.	J-6, Kartar Nagar	18726	RSU

1	2	3	4
22.	120, Mandoli Road, Shahdara	34789	RSU
23.	Khasra No. 333-334, Karawal Nagar	48184	RSU
24.	B-6, Sodhi Building,	98054	GM, SHD Office
25.	1/501, Kartar Nagar Gamri Village	8172	DE(O/D)-I Yamuna Vihar
26.	F-4, Gali No. 1, Shastri Park	18280	RSU

*Rented Buildings - Delhi*

S.No.	Address	Rent per month	Purpose of renting
1	2	3	4
<b>NP AREA</b>			
1.	43, Chiranjit Tower	397416	GM(NP) Office
2.	CCI	69153	RSU Exchange CCI
3.	No. 1, Savitri Nagar	82347	RSU Exch. Savitiri Nagar
	No. 1, Savitri Nagar	5912	RSU Exch. Savitiri Nagar
4.	57, Rampuri	124762	RSU Rampuri
5.	B-24/2 Okhla Indl. Area Phase-II	40000	RSU Exch. LA2
6.	H-17/27, Sangam Vihar	40000	RSU Exch. Sangam Vihar
7.	D-604, C.R. Park (Basement) & GF	50000	RSU Exch. C.R. Park
8.	11/1 Mile Stone, Mathura Road	30000	RSU Exch. Molar Band
9.	401, I Block, Saurabh Vihar	30000	RSU Exch. Saurabh Vihar
10.	657, Veil, Deoli	55000	RSU Exch. Devii
11.	E-480, GK-II	91100	RSU Exch. G.K.-II
12.	370, Chirag Delhi	32000	RSU Chirag Delhi
13.	F-11 & 12, Lajpat Nagar-II	85000	RSI LN-II
14.	F-19, Lajpat Nagar-III	48000	RSU LN-III
15.	M-34, G.K.-I	82500	RSU GK-I
16.	TA-264 & 265 TBD Extn.	48000	RSU TBD
17.	Jamia University Okhla	21508	RSU Exch. Jamia
18.	Chandiwala Estate	7887	RSI Exch. Chandiwala

1	2	3	4
19.	Shop No. (SCO) 102, Sec. 16 Sanchar Haat FBD (Haryana)	30025	Sanchar Haat Faridabad
<b>BCP</b>			
1.	Flat No. 418, A.C.I. BCP, ND	13887	Office
2.	Flat No. 420, Ansal Chamber-II. BCP, ND	12800	Office
3.	Flat No. 415, SD, CH-II. BDP, ND	21700	Office
4.	AB-9, SAJ Enclave, ND	96731	Office
5.	337/3/2 Basement & GF Village Mahipalpur, New Delhi	92067	RSU
6.	Chandan Complex Basement Asola, GF & FF, Fatehpur Beri, ND	127649	RSU
7.	16/1&16/2 Mehrauli, ND	210345	Sanchar Haat
8.	GF&Basement 198/1 Begampur, ND	129690	RSU
9.	294/3 Dhanmai Road, Chhattarpur, ND	45292	RSU
10.	Kh. No. 346/58 Saidulajab, ND	31267	RSU
11.	Kh. No. 332 Jonapur Village	16998	RSU
12.	Kh. No. 252, Near Bus Stand, Mandi	12800	RSU
13.	JC-42, Khirki Ext. New Delhi	88053	RSU
14.	705-A, 28-I.Ward-3, Mehrauli, New Delhi	4250	Cordect Tower
15.	Indian Oil Bhawan, Yusuf Sarai, New Delhi-16	5000	RSU
16.	F-351, Lado Sarai, ND	25050	RSU
17.	Shop No. 13, 14, 15 & 16 (Sec. IV, 48, 49, 50, 58, 59) Sec. III Mkt. Pushp Vihar, ND	92970	RSU
18.	D-70, Anand Niketan, ND	79500	RSU
19.	Flat No. 7, 1st Floor, Inside Anupam Theater, Saket, ND	8500	RSU
20.	Shop No. 9, SCO 31, Sec. 12 A HUDA Coml. Complex, Gurgaon.	17100	Sanchar Haat
<b>CENTRAL</b>			
1.	Shashtri Bhawan	18332	Tele. Exch. 10K, RSI Power, Plant , AC Unit, % DE(ID), RP offices of 5 SDEs(ID), % AM(RP), DE(GD) SBN, DE(OD) RP & Offices

1	2	3	4
2.	Curzon Road Barrack	14368	JTO Office & fault control
3.	Pratap Bhawan	8100	Four housing DLC-V-Mux unit for provision of 250 DELs 20 leased circuits, 5 PR I, DSLAM Rack
4.	Inder Prakash Bldg.	14367	For housing DLC for provision of 225 DELs HSDN, 2 MB Citcuits
5.	Jeevan Tara Building	44275	% DE(OD), 2 SDOs, SDE(CSC), line store Sanchar Haat.
6.	Udyog Bhawan	1058	Fault control of SDOP-I % SDOP-III & offices
7.	RSU Defence Colony	50477	RSU
8.	RSU Jangpura	83348	RSU
9.	Defence Colony	15508	% DE(OD), SDOs, SDEs & F/C
10.	RSU NDSE-I	61386	RSU
11.	Nirman Bhawan	18300	RSU, MDF, Power Plant
12.	South Block	Dispute	MDF, Leased Circuits, Cable Chamber
13.	Defence Pool Acc. Sena Bhawan	45825	RSU, Power Plant, FRS, Record, MDF & Office
14.	Jeevan Tara Building	20737	% SDE, JTO Cable Store
EAST			
1.	LIC Building, 10, Darya Ganj, ND	219580	% AM(DG), OD Staff, NCR, Sanchar Haat, TRA Section, PRO Section, Legal Section.
2.	SDO-III, DG, 21, Darya Ganj	1320	% SDOP-III
3.	ISBT Kashmere Gate	301141	Training Centre Sanchar Haat, NCR, TRA
4.	Jhandewalan	1855	SDO Office
5.	DMRC Bldg. Timar Pur	8800	RSU Exchange, SDO Office
6.	Roshanara Road, Delhi	60500	RSU Exchange, SDO Office
7.	55A, Kamia Nagar, Delhi	89100	RSU Exchange, SDO Office
8.	Chandrawal, Delhi	86250	RSU Exchange, SDO Office
9.	2416 & 17, Paharganj, Delhi	39951	RSU Exchange
10.	Kishan Ganj	23000	RSU Exchange

1	2	3	4
11.	1/3, Old Rajinder Nagar	22850 25135	Basement store Ground Store+DLC
12.	54/1747 Nai Wala KB	14655	Ground DLC
13.	61/16, Ramjas Road	64000	Ground RSU
14.	6/37, WEA, KB	38069	Ground RSU
15.	631 RZ Block, New Ramjas School	5981	Ground DLC
16.	R-535 New Rajinder Nagar	53900	Ground RSU
17.	H-57, Than Singh Nagar	2550	Roof Antenna
		9450	Ground Cordeck
		4000	Ground DLC
18.	59/31, New Rohtak Road	64013	Ground RSU
19.	W-6, West Patel Nagar	30886	RSU
20.	2/15, West Patel Nagar	104175	Ground RSU Basement Cable Ch.+FC
21.	W-6, West Patel Nagar	30886	st Floor. SDO Office
RHN			
1.	Alipur	70435	SDE Office
2.	Bakhtawarpur	19280	SDE Office
3.	Bankner	35579	SDE Office
4.	Bawana	42363	SDE Office
5.	Budh Vihar	58085	SDE Office
6.	Holambi Kalan	6900	SDE Office
7.	Kadipur	15530	SDE Office
8.	Khera Kalan	4047	SDE Office
9.	Khera Khurd	30350	SDE Office
10.	Pehlادpur	27639	SDE Office
11.	Kutubgarh	28231	SDE Office
12.	SGT Nagar	54233	SDE Office
13.	Samaipur Badli	46950	DE Office
14.	Sarup Nagar	53163	SDE Office
RG			
1.	23A, Najargarh Road, 1/2 Basement	124597	DE(OD) Office



1	2	3	4
2.	RG House, Comm. Complex, Karampura	39000	Sanchar Haat, DLC
3.	C-194, Phase-II, Mayapuri-IV, RSU	48885	RSU
4.	J-3/J-4 Mukhran Garden, Chowkhandi	45578	RSU
5.	P-1, Vishnu Garden, New Delhi	45600	RSU
6.	H-112, 113, Sant Nagar Extn.	21863	RSU
7.	WZ-195, Madipur	24780	RSU
8.	20, Chennamal Park, Mohar Park, East Punjabi Bagh, ND	49910	RSU
9.	C-72, Shivaji Park, West Punjabi Park	43700	RSU
10.	A-12, New Multan Nagar,	22255	RSU
11.	Plot No. 496, Bhasin Motor Bldg. New Rohtak Road, Mundaka	92183	RSU
12.	23/14/3 Nilothi, New Delhi	20000	RSU
13.	T-494, Najafgarh Road, Nangloi	60	DE(OD) Office
14.	Shop No. 113, 114, MPCC, Kanjhwala	9042	SDOP Office
15.	Shop No. 116, 118, MPCC, Kanjhwala	6260	RSU
JKP			
1.	Mudgal Complx, GF, WZ-152, Bal Udyan Marg, Uttam Nagar, ND	90000 17000	RSU
2.	B-I/52, Allied Chamber, Community Centre, Janakpuri	19970	DE & SDE Office & Store
3.	Bansal Bhawan, D-46 to D-49, Dal Mill Road, ND	97000	RSU
4.	1626 E/4 Ground Floor, Thana Road, Najafgarh Road, ND	23000 1725	Sanchar Haat
5.	1626 A, Main Najafgarh Road, ND	9125	RSU
6.	WZ-1390/7, 1st Floor, GF, Nangal Raya, ND	10500 22000	SDOP RSU
7.	G-12, Vikas Puri, ND	57500	RSU
8.	WZ-49, Bodella, ND	41975	RSU
9.	RZ-26, GF, Roshan Mandi, Najafgarh, ND	18500 1725	RSU
10.	Village Barnnauti, P.O.-Dhulsaras, ND	2250	DLC
11.	H.No. 2, Village, Kazipur, P.O.-Ujwa, ND	3100	DLC

1	2	3	4
12.	Village Jafarpur, Kalan, Najafgarh Road	1483	DLC
13.	Village & P.O. Chhawla	14601	RSU
14.	M/s Yadav Cheritable Trust, Plot No. 8, Gopal Nagar, Ghummangera Road, Najafgarh, ND	2300	CORDECT MAST
15.	WZ-121, Todapur, ND	14800	RSU
16.	WZ-250C, Roof & Ground Floor, inderpuri, ND	6000 345	RSU
17.	652, Village, Bijwasan, ND	56725	RSU
18.	C-28, Community Centre, Naraina, ND	122960	Sanchar Haat & SDE Office
19.	WZ-118, Naraina Village, ND	96603	RSU
20.	3279, Ranjeet Nagar, ND	95680	RSU
21.	Khasra No. 377, Kapashera, ND	27115	RSU
<b>SKN</b>			
1A	213A, Virat Bhawan, Mukerjee Nagar, Delhi	5025.5	DE(OD) East-1 Office
B	216, Virat Bhawan, Mukerjee Nagar, Delhi	5025.5	DE(OD) East-1 Office
C	217, Virat Bhawan, Mukerjee Nagar, Delhi	5025.5	DE(OD) East-1 Office
D	219, Virat Bhawan, Mukerjee Nagar, Delhi	5560.48	DE(OD) East-1 Office
E	205, Virat Bhawan, Mukerjee Nagar, Delhi	4594.62	DE(OD) East-1 Office
F	206, Virat Bhawan, Mukerjee Nagar, Delhi	4400	DE(OD) East-1 Office
G	201, Virat Bhawan, Mukerjee Nagar, Delhi	5309.55	DE(OD) East-1 Office
H	215, Virat Bhawan, Mukerjee Nagar, Delhi	4622	DE(OD) East-1 Office
I	214, Virat Bhawan, Mukerjee Nagar, Delhi	4622	DE(OD) East-1 Office
J	204, Virat Bhawan, Mukerjee Nagar, Delhi	5614	DE(OD) East-1 Office
K	218, Virat Bhawan, Mukerjee Nagar, Delhi	3990.27	DE(OD) East-1 Office
L	GF-3, Virat Bhawan, Mukerjee Nagar, Delhi	9463.5	DE(OD) East-1 Office
M	GF-6, Virat Bhawan, Mukerjee Nagar, Delhi	999200	DE(OD) East-1 Office
2	C-35/2, W.I.A. Wazirpur, Delhi	141073.84	DE(OD) West SN Tech. RSU
3A	Shop No. 14, GF, Vardhman, KP Plaza, Community Centre, KP Block, Pitampura, Delhi	10103.9	DE(OD) West SN Tech. RSU
B	Shop No. 16, GF, Vardhman, KP Plaza, Community Centre, KP Block, Pitampura, Delhi	10103.9	DE(OD) West SN Tech. RSU

1	2	3	4
C	Shop No. 13, GF, Vardhman, KP Plaza, Community Centre, KP Block, Pitampura, Delhi	10103.9	DE(OD) West SN Tech. RSU
D	Shop No. 12, GF, Vardhman, KP Plaza, Community Centre, KP Block, Pitampura, Delhi	10103.9	DE(OD) West SN Tech. RSU
E	Shop No. 6, GF, Vardhman, KP Plaza, Community Centre, KP Block, Pitampura, Delhi	10103.9	DE(OD) West SN Tech. RSU
F	Flat No. 101, Plot No. 10, First Floor, Vardhman, KP Plaza, Community Centre, Pitampura, ND	6676.9	DE(OD) West SN Tech. RSU
G	Flat No. 102-3, Plot No. 10, First Floor, Vardhman, KP Plaza, Community Centre, Pitampura, ND	12478.65	DE(OD) West SN Tech. RSU
H	Flat No. 104-6, Plot No. 10, First Floor, Vardhman, KP Plaza, Community Centre, Pitampura, ND	12930.6	DE(OD) West SN Tech. RSU
I	Flat No. 105, Plot No. 10, First Floor, Vardhman, KP Plaza, Community Centre, Pitampura, ND	4381.5	DE(OD) West SN Tech. RSU
J	Flat No. 107, Plot No. 10, First Floor, Vardhman, KP Plaza, Community Centre, Pitampura, ND	982100	DE(OD) West SN Tech. RSU
K	Flat No. 114-115, Plot No. 11, First Floor, Vardhman, KP Plaza, Community Centre, Pitampura, ND	12930.6	DE(OD) West SN Tech. RSU
L	Flat No. 112-113, Plot No. 11, First Floor, Vardhman, KP Plaza, Community Centre, Pitampura, ND	12478.65	DE(OD) West SN Tech. RSU
M	Flat No. 116, Plot No. 11, First Floor, Vardhman, KP Plaza, Community Centre, Pitampura, ND	4381.5	DE(OD) West SN Tech. RSU
N	Flat No. 117 Plot No. 11 , First Floor, Vardhman, KP Plaza, Community Centre, Pitampura, ND	9821	DE(OD) West SN Tech. RSU
O	Flat No. 111 Plot No. 11 , First Floor, Vardhman, KP Plaza, Community Centre, Pitampura, ND	6676.9	DE(OD) West SN Tech. RSU
4	Plot No. 2, LSC, CU Block, Aggarwal Shopping Area, Pitam Pura, Delhi	100758	DE(OD) West SN Tech. RSU
5	RSU, Jahangirpuri, C-10, Ramgarh	105037	DE(OD) East-1 SN Tech. RSU

1	2	3	4
6.	RSU, Burari, 342, Niraroman Road	30647	DE(OD) East-1 SN Tech. RSU
7.	28/2, 28/3, 28/4, 29/2 Kewal Park Extension, Azadpur, ND	75213	DE(OD) East-2 SN Tech. RSU
8.	1932/V145, Ganeshpura, Trinagar, Delhi	105847	DE(OD) KPM Techn. RSU
9.	4537/11, Jaimata Market, Trinagar, ND	45853.6	DE(OD) KPM Techn. RSU
10.	Cascade Shopping Centre, District Centre, Wazirpur, G-3, Netaji Subhash Palace, ND	71300 71875	DE(OD) KPM Techn. RSU
11.	Shop No. 8, BS Block, Shalimar Bagh	13800	DE(OD) West Techn. RSU
12.	229-230 Bharat Nagar, ND	28500 28500	DE(OD) Centre Techn. RSU
13.	537, Dr. MKN, Delhi	63444	DE(OD) East-1 Techn. RSU
14.	22, Rajasthan Udyog Nagar, Delhi	114390	DE(OD) East-2 Techn. RSU
15.	F-14/30, Model Town-II, ND	108630	DE(OD) East-AM Techn. RSU

**Statement V***Details of rented technical buildings, Mumbai*

Area	Sl.No.	Accommodation	Date from which hired	Area sq.mt/sq.ft.	Rent paid p.m.	Present usage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
South	1.	Patanjali TIFR Hsg. Complex, H.B.Road, Navy Nagar.	01.04.2001	380 Sq.ft	1.00	CNE
North	1.		2.8.2000	160 Sq.ft	1.00	CNN of Wadala TE
	2.	Priyadarshi Bldg.S.T.Road.Mumbai	07.2.02	135 Sqft	1.00	CNE of sion TE
	3.	Lovedrove Pumping Station, Worli	25.973	494 Sq.ft	145.00	O/o Coaxial Repair Centre
	4.	Navbharat Pottaries, Navabharat Estate, Sewri	8.2.01	146.76 Sq.ft	1.00	DLC of Wadala TE
	6.	Wadala Truck Terminal	04.02.2002	686.87 Sq.ft	No rent for 1 to 3 years. 1% premium 4 to 20 years. 2% premium 21 to 30 years of Rs.2,03,875 p.a Rs.16990.p.m	AWL-5 Sub Dn & RLU of Sion Exchange.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
West-1	1.	M/s.Manoj Inds., Glory House, Andheri(W)	01.04.98	4,321.81 Sqft	2,79,837	RDLU Versova Office & Stores
	2.	M/s. Provident Fund, Bandra(E)	13.11.2001	1,054 Sq.ft	35,030	RSU
	4.	Technopolis Andheri(E)	1.12.2000	3540 Sqft	1.00	RSU Exchange
West-11	1.	Gokuldham RSU, Goregaon(E)	17.8.88	Gr.2133.25, 1st 2133.25 sq.ft.	66669.69, Mtc. 4138.650	RSU Exch
	2.	Marol Maroshi, Andheri(E)	9.7.98	8507 sq.ft.	430454.2	RSU Exch & DESKN/ Depot AOTR
	3.	Nirion, Goregaon	1.8.2000	3341 sq.ft.	100 per year, 8.00 p.m	RSU Exchange
	4.	Fabbirolite, Jogeshwari	5.5.03	5335.00 sq.ft.	298787	RSU Exch & Office
	5.	6/6,Laxmi Nagar, Goregaon(W)	4.11.03	4392.00 sq.ft.	197640	RSU Exch & Office
	6.	Seepz	01.02.89	225.00 sq.ft.	1.00	RSU Exchange
	7.	Uttam RLU, Dongri	01.09.2000	2982 +960 sq.ft.	55290	Uttan RLU/Exch, PP, EA, MDF PCM
	8.	Miral Road, RLU Exchange Bldg.	8.4.92	9919.33 sq.ft.	121214.21	For Exch, SW/R, P/R, BTY Room, E/A, MDF, TR & Offices of DE, SDE(CC)
	9.	Kashimira, Vrindavan Bldg.	1.7.2000	4704 sq.ft.	87400	Kashimira Exch
	10.	Aakruti, Shivshakti CHS, Kandivali(E)	31.5.05	4100.00 sq.ft.	205000	Instl.of RLU, CSC & Train Equip
East-1	1.	Godrej RLU, Vikhroli	3.11.90	2639 sq.ft.	1.00	Godrej RSU/RLU
	2.	(a) BMC Market Bldg, (Rita Properties)	11.9.98	4663.50 sq.ft.	241336	RSU Powai,SDE(Intl),T.ngr
East-11	1.	C Bldg, Gr. Floor, BTM Comp, Bhandup(W)	10.10.01	6265 sq.ft.	4,57,345	Bhandup RSU
	2.	Nasheman Colony, Plot No.BCDF &G,Kausa Mumbra Thane	01.01.87	4563 sq.ft.	40,081	Mumbra RSU, DE&SDE Mumbra
	3.	Mek IND.Compnd, Old Mumbai-Pune Road,	27.7.98	5177.59 sq.ft.	89,427	Mek RSU & SDE
	4.	Sahayog Complex, Thane	04.8.2001	6051 sq.ft.	2.40,600	Sahayog Exch & QCsc
	5.	Tammanna CHS, Vartak Nagar	01.08.2000	9107 sq.ft.	3,62,119	LKN RSU & QCSC
	6.	Sharda Chambers, Kopri Colony, Thane(E)	1.6.2002	5108 sq.ft.	3,06,480	Kopri RSU & QCSC
	7.	15, Bhandup Village Road, Bhandup (W)	17.9.2002	4997.72 sq.ft.	2,99,863	Bhandup Village RSU & AMLN-VIII
	8.	Chamamruti Bldg., G.B.Road, Thane	27.1.2003	5428 sq.ft.	1,91,167	CRMT RSU

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	9.	Manisha Towers, Tata Colony, Navghar, Mulund(E)	11.4.2003	6100 Sq.ft	5,03,250	Manish Tower RSU DMLN-II, AMN-II, AMLN V, AE(Elec & QCSC)
	10.	Godrej Inds. Ltd	21.01.20002	985.00 Sq.ft 400.00 Sq.ft	27580 4000	Godrej RSU, SDE(Godrej Soap)
	11.	IIT Powai	01.11.99	654.00 Sq ft	10000	SDE IIT-RSU
	12.	Union Park Chembur	7.3.2000	4575.01 Sq.ft	423711	RSU Union Park
	13.	RCF Ltd.	85.00	180.00 Sq.ft	12	CNE Mankhurd
	14.	Deep Plaza Bldg, Kuria	4.9.2000	6225 Sq.ft	392175	SDE(RSU Kuria)
	15.	Shreeji Krupa, Chunabhati	18.10.01	7000.00 sq.ft	406000	RSU(CHM)& SDE(Chunabatti)
	16.	Kashmir Kurj, Ghatkopar	25.02.02	2363.00 sq.ft	148869	RSU Garodia Ngr
	17.	Rehaja Plaza,	03.11.03	300.00 sq.ft	1.00	RLU (CNE)
	18.	Classic Commercial, Kannamwar Nagar	16.09.05	2710.00 sq.ft	126996	RSU Kannamwar Ngr
	19.	Nalanda Education Foundation, Chembur	11.02.05	2365.00 sq.ft	115885	RSU Chembur

**N.MUMBAI**

1.	Township Exch.JNPT		49 sq.mtr	1044	Exch purpose
2.	ShevaT.E.Urab		42.63 sq.mtr	3682	Exch purpose
3.	MSEB Ldg, Bokadveera Uran		21 sq.mtr	1696	DLC Exch
4.	CWC, CFC Droagiri Node, Uran		185 sq.ft.	185	DLC Exch
5.	B.T.Tandel, Hse.No. 247, Uran		121 sq.ft.	700	DLC Exch
6.	S.N.Gharat, Hse.No. 530, Jasai, Uran		160 sq.ft.	740	DLC Exch
7.	D.D.Thali, Karanja Vill. Uran		100 sq.ft.	715	DLC Exch

**TOTAL RENT**

6186130.01

*Rented Accommodation Office-Mumbai*

Area	Sl.No.	Accommodation	Date from which hired	Area sq.mt./sq.ft.	Rent paid p.m.	Present usage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
South	1.	Amar Bldg, Fort	01.04.58	870 Sq.ft	108	CSC FTN(RBI)
	2.	Kapada Chamber, JSJ Road,	15.10.1998	183.4 Sq.ft	1,30,215	DCT-I, ACT-IV, ACT-VI
	3.	Mint Road	Prior to 1953	1072.88 Sq.ft	64,372.80	AFN-II, Telemart

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	4	Sawia Chambers, C.P.Street.Fort.	08.03.1965	9095 Sq.ft	4991	DFN-I,DFN-II,AFN-I/III/ IV,ACO-IV, Estate Manager
Central	1	Advani Chambers,		16844.45 Sq.ft	22740	GM(C),DGM(F&A),CAO(T R), AO(TR, (MBH)
	2	Alankar Theatre,		8842.00 Sq.Ft	68932	DGV-I, AGV-I, AGV-II, AGV-VI, AMV-III, AMV-IV
	3	Mani Mahal,		2301.00 Sq.Ft. 24747.91	124757.91	AMH-V, AGV-IV
	4	Sodagar Darvesh Trust		2335.00 Sq.ft Gr.Floor, & 1184.00 Sq.ft Mezzannie	167225.75	DMZ-II, AMZ-IV, AMV-VI
	5	Prabhat Apartment		2086.00 Sq.ft	112623.14	AMZ-II
	6	Central Tin		2663 Spjt	76641.14	AMZ-II & AMZ-I
	7	(a)Mulji House		3338.00 Sq.ft	166900	AMZ-V, AMZ-I
		(b) Mulji House, Masjid		1799.00 Sq.ft	94339.56	AMZ-VI
	8	Bharat Chamber, Masjid Bunder		1156.92 Gr fir & 632.87 Mezzanine Floor	80023.68	DE(CC), Central, SDEs(CC), Central
	9	Commercial Manor		2502.00 Gr.fir & 1230.00 Mez.flr	102582	AMV-I, AMV-II
	10	Vlehta Mansion,		1413.66 Sq.ft & 966.71 Sq ft	213641.82	AGV-V
North	1.	Gaya Bldg, Naigaum TE Bldg	Statutory tenant	Plot No.48-A	1.00 & 15.00	CAO(Cash/Works-North)
	2.	Pathare House, B.S.Road.Dadar(W)	30.01.91	3555.30 Sq.ft	152243	APD-II SDE
	3.	Shroff Market Bldg., Gokhale Road, Dadar(W)	14.09.82	3965.29 Sq.ft	51343.38	APD-II Sub Dn
	4.	Worli Tempo Shed, Plot No.75	01.01.76	494 Sq.ft	165	AWL-5 Sub Dn
West-1	1.	M/s.IAAI, Santacruz(W)	11.1.89	21.85 Sq.mtr	4,362	AVPL Office & Stores
	2.	M/s.IAAI, Santacruz(W)	1.7.98	21.60 Sq.mtr	6,314	AVPL Office & Stores

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	3.	M/s.Jaydev Comm'l.Pvt.Ltd,Santacruz(E)	1.8.98	3650.10 sq.ft.	1,49,447.40	DVPL-II, AVPL-I/AVPL-VII, AVPL-IV office & Store
<b>West-II</b>						
	1.	Rajnigandha Complex, Goregaon	25.9.89	5713 sq.ft.	141571 Mte-6284.30	DGKD & Depots, AOTR GKD
	2.	Pinky, New Nagandas Road, Andheri	14.9.87	5044.00 sq.ft.	363168	AOTRI & II, MRL QCSC
	3.	Cama Estate, Goregaon(E)	21.6.88	1584 sq.ft.	45540	SDE(NRL)
	4.	Marol Maroshi, Andheri(E)	28.1.04	5024 sq.ft.	281344	ASKN, I,II&III
	5.	Wilson House, Andheri(E)	4.4.03	6161 sq.ft.	412787	RSU Exch, Extl.Office
<b>West-III</b>						
	1.	Navghar RLU, Bhayander(W)	12.8.97	502 sq.ft.	13107.22	NAV-CSC
	2.	Miral Road, Sheetal Saurabh Admn. Bldg.	18.4.96	18313 sq.ft.	473182	DGM, DE.SDES & AOTR, QCS & Comm'l Sec.
<b>East-1</b>						
	1.	Kailash Comm'l. Complex, Vikhroli	17.6.86	27425 sq.ft.	428379	GM(E-I) office
	2.	Ashok Silk Mill, Ghatkopar	26.6.90	5778.40 sq.ft.	121115	QCSC(AS),SDE(Jn),SDE (CE)GKP-I
	3.	Raji Comm'l. Complex, Chembur	26.4.90	7319.22 sq.ft.	232789	AMK-III,ACH-IV,CHM & Store
	4.	Runwal Centre, Govandi	10.04.95	3120 sq.ft.	89700	DMK-III.AMK-VI Office & Depo, QCSC(MKD)
	5.	New Vijay Cinema, Chembur	01.04.95 25.2.99	3330 sq.ft. 1685 sq.ft.	149850 167865	DCH-I&II, ACH I & II, Depot, ACH-V, Store & GSM Circuit room, Misc.store
	6.	Indl. Devl & Invest. Ghatkopar	16.2.96	4906 sq.ft.	231344 ~	DE(NNR), SDE(Extl, Godrej I, AGH-W-II
	7.	Goodwill Mansion, Vikhroli	12.9.98	3394 sq.ft.	21 3822	DPQ & APW-I, Cheque counter, Duplicate bill issue © APW-IV
		(b) BMC Market Bldg, (Paresh Properties)	11.9.98	1057.00 sq.ft.	54700	Ladies dometary, SDE(Intl). T.N Store
	9.	Sita Estate, Chembur	6.1.99	3400.37 sq.ft.	195521	B Wing vacated, matter in court



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8.	Sheetal Plaza, Ghatkopar	8.1.99	8585.00 sq.ft	319095	SDE(QCSC)Kurla AGH-W-V, VI & VII, SDE(Kurla RSU
	9.	Ashish Chamber, Mankhurd	2.6.99	5096.25 sqft	188561	AMK-I&V, QCSC-MKD
	10.	Damji Shyamji Indl. Complex, Ghatkopar	15.6.99	3446.00 sqft	241220	SDE(GKP) W-VII, SDE(GKP-W/II &IV, DE(Kurla)
<b>East-II</b>						
	1.	A Bldg, 2nd floor, BTM Comp, Bhandup(W)	1.6.2001	5190 Sq.ft	2,95,830	DML-III unit
	2.	Nasheman Shopping Complex, Kausa Mumbra	01.09.95	681.75 Sq.ft	7,150	Mumbai SDE
	3.	BMC Market, Tilak Nagar, Chembur	25.03.99	3900.00 Sq.ft	175500	ACH-I, Tilak Ngr
	4.	Dhanvanti Apartment, Ghatkopar	5.2.01	3034.00 sq.ft	142598	SDE(Extl-GKP-II,III&V)
	5.	Siddharth Apartment, Ghatkopar	03.08.01	1204.00 sq.ft	56588	SDE(Extl) E-IV, Duplicate Bill Counter, Cheq. collection Centre DGH(E)
				1189.00 sq.ft	55883	

*Details of Stores Depots - Mumbai*

Area	Sl.No.	Accommodation	Date from which hired	Area sq.mt./sq.ft.	Rent paid p.m.	Present usage
North	1.	Todi Ind., Sun Mill Compd, Lower Parel	05.7.91	2475 Sq.ft	56454.75	Area Store
East-I	1.	Indl.Dev & Invest. Co. Pvt. Ltd., Ghatkopar	1310.89	22767.71 sq.ft	477211	AGM(SD-II)/SDE(SD)

**Evaluation of Tender**

3067. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No.4902 dated 20.12.2002 and state:

- the period for which the tender was valid;
- whether the lowest tenderer was obliged to extend the validity of tender;
- if not, the reasons therefor;
- the reasons for not floating the tender again;

(e) whether there was any delay in evaluating the tender; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (c) The validity of the tender was three months from the date of opening of the tender. The tender was opened on 21.01.1998 and the same was valid up to 20.4.1998. All the tenderers were obliged to extend the validity of their bids as per the Price Adjustment Formula quoted by them in the bid.

(d) Since the offer of the lowest tenderer deviated from its accepted bid conditions, its offer was considered

as post tender revision and hence rejected. Thereafter, the offer of second lowest tenderer was considered and found to be in conformity with the tender conditions. Therefore, there was no necessity for floating the tender again.

(e) and (f) The delay was on account of time taken for obtaining clarifications.

*[Translation]*

#### **Widening of NH-24**

3068. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated by the Government for the proposed 8 laning of NH-24;

(b) the details of the major impediments to the proposed widening of the NH-24 and the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the time by which the tender procedure and the work on the project is to be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) National Highway No. 24 in NCT Delhi has 8.4 km length, out of which 4.1 km is already eight-laned. In 2.3 km eight laning has already started. It is also proposed to eight-lane the remaining length subject to availability of funds. It is premature to indicate time-frame for tendering and taking up this work. At present eight-laning is not proposed on National Highway No. 24 beyond NCT Delhi. No project-wise allocation is made by this Ministry for eight laning of the stretches. Overall funds allocated under NH(O) to NCT Delhi for National Highways is Rs.15.5 crore in the current year.

#### **Handing Over of Sports Complex**

3069. SHRI SHRINIWAS DADASAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by the Union Government to expedite construction works at Shiv Chhatrapati Sports Complex Balewadi (Pune) where the third Commonwealth Games will be held from October 12, 2008;

(b) the likely date of hand over the sports complex to the organizers of the games;

(c) whether Maharashtra has requested the Union Government for early disbursement of funds for completion of works at Sports Complex; and

(d) the expenses likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR):(a), (c) and (d) The Government of Maharashtra had submitted proposals for an amount of Rs. 192.5 crores for the construction/upgradation of sports infrastructure for the Commonwealth Youth Games. The Planning Commission had deputed a team, headed by the Adviser, to evaluate the proposals. After examination, it has recommended financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 100 crores for this purpose. Accordingly, action is being taken by the Ministry for obtaining approvals of the competent authority and for making the required budgetary provisions. The Government of Maharashtra has been requested to provide revised proposals for this purpose, and efforts are being made to take further action in the matter expeditiously.

(b) As per information received from the State Government, the sports complex would be handed over to the organizers on 1.6.2008, as per tentative schedule.

*[English]*

#### **Recommendations of EAC Chairman**

3070. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of six-pronged strategy recommended by Chairman, Economic Advisory Council; and

(b) the measures taken to narrow down economic disparities within the States without compromising efficiency in the light of above recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) A six pronged strategy was recommended by the Chairman, Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister during the Seventh D.P. Kohli Memorial Lecture on 'Economic Growth and Issues of Governance' delivered on 1st June, 2006. These are:-

- (i) Stepping up Agricultural Growth
  - (ii) Infrastructure Development
  - (iii) Fiscal Consolidation
  - (iv) Building Social Infrastructure
  - (v) Managing Globalization
  - (vi) Good Governance
- (b) Does not arise.

#### Recruitment of Sportspersons

3072. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has directed the Telecom Circles to recruit outstanding sportspersons under its sports quota recruitment policy;

(b) if so, the number of sportspersons recruited by each Telecom Circle in various sports disciplines particularly in hockey till date; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to form teams of young and talented hockey players in each Telecom Circle to promote the national game?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) No, Sir. Telecom Circles of the department are now a part of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. has directed its Telecom Circles to recruit outstanding sports persons under its sports quota recruitment policy. In case of MTNL Recruitment Rules provide recruitment of Sports persons in Group C and D. However in view of ongoing Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) and right sizing of MTNL, a ban has been imposed on recruitment of Group C and D employees by MTNL.

(b) The detail of sports quota recruitment circle.wise in BSNL is given in the statement enclosed.

(c) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited has allowed all the Circles to recruit sports persons in either Hockey or Football (but not both) depending upon the popularity of the game and availability of Sports persons in that Circle. BSNL is also organizing All India Hockey tournament every year and in the last tournament held at Jharkhand in April 2006, 14 Telecom Circles (namely NTR, A.P, Gujarat, Tamilnadu, Orissa, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, J&K, Kamataka, Punjab, Maharastara, West Bengal, U.P (East) and M.P. Circles) had participated.

#### Statement

*List of Sports persons recruited in BSNL (Circle-wise) from 26.02.02 to 29.11.06*

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	Name of Game & No. of Persons Recruited												Total	
		T.T	Cricket	Badminton	Athletic	Kabbadi	P/L	WL	B.B	Cycling	B.Ball	V.Ball	Chess		Carom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Madhya Pradesh	3	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
2.	Gujarat	3	7	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
3.	Andhra Pradesh	4	-	4	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
4.	Northern Telecom Region	-	6	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	7	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
6.	Assam	3	4	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	15
7.	Punjab	4	2	-	3	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
9.	West Bengal	5	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	15
10.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	-	-	3	5	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
11.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	15
12.	Himachal Pradesh	2	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	15
13.	Chennai Telephone	4	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	15
14.	Kerala	-	-	-	5	4	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	15
15.	Haryana	-	6	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
16.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	7	-	1	-	10
17.	Maharashtra	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
18.	Orissa	-	7	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	15
19.	Kolkata Telephones	-	5	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
20.	North East-I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	North East-II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Uttaranchal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL															228

\*T.T= Table Tennis, P/L= Power Lifting, W/L= Weight Lifting, B.Ball= Basketball, V.Ball= Volleyball, B.B = Body Builder.

Note:- In the year 2002, hockey was not included in the list of sports in which recruitment was being done. BSNL Sports & Cultural Board decided in its 4th meeting held on 14.12.2004 to allow circles to recruit in either Hockey or Football. Karnataka and Jharkhand telecom Circle are processing for recruitment of 4 and 8 players in Hockey respectively. At present the Circles have not done any recruitment in Hockey so far.

[Translation]

### Enacting Public Servant Law

3073. SHRI JAI PRAKASH [MOHANLAL GANJ]: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to enact public servant law to contain corruption prevailing in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) 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) to (c) The Government has drafted a Public Services

Bill, which envisages to provide a statutory basis for the regulation of Public Services in India to ensure, *inter-alia*, a high standard of ethics in the Public Service operation; requiring and facilitating every Public Service employee to discharge official duties with competence and loyalty; care and diligence; responsibility, integrity, objectivity and impartiality; without discrimination and in accordance with the law and protection to whistleblowers.

[English]

#### **Volunteers for Commonwealth Games**

3074. SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount expected to be raised through ticketing for the Commonwealth Games, Delhi 2010;

(b) the number of volunteers required for the smooth functioning of Games;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to provide proper training to the volunteers;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): (a) The Organising Committee Commonwealth Games, 2010 (OC) has projected a revenue of about Rs. 100 crore from ticketing.

(b) to (e) Accordingly to the OC, around 25,000 volunteers may be required for the conduct for the Games, and the necessary training will be provided to the volunteers who are so engaged, for which the modalities are being worked out by OC.

#### **Cess Collected on National Highways in Karnataka**

3075. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the cess collected on National Highways in Karnataka during the last two years, i.e. 2004-05 and 2005-06 and the current year till date;

(b) the details of the new National Highways and bypasses that were sanctioned in Karnataka during the said period;

(c) whether there are any proposals regarding National Highways/Bypasses pending for approval and implementation with respect to Karnataka; and

(d) if so, the details of such projects and the time by which these are likely to be approved and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The cess collected on National Highways (NHs) in Karnataka during the years 2004-05, 2005-06 and the current year 2006-07 are Rs. 24.54 crore, Rs. 43.33 crore and Rs. 32.98 crore respectively.

(b) No new NHs and bypasses have been sanctioned since 2004-05.

(c) and (d) Regarding bypasses, there is no pending proposal for construction of bypass on NHs in the State of Karnataka. As regards proposal of new NHs, the State Government has proposed various State Roads to be declared as NHs. Considering the overall position of availability of funds for the development of existing NHs, declaration of new NHs is not a priority of the Government at present.

#### **SEZ under IT/ITES Sector**

3076. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) approved by the Government in Tamil Nadu under IT/ITES Sector;

(b) the location which are likely to be covered under the scheme and its features thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for further improvement in IT/ITES Sector in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) to (c) Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industries, introduced a policy for setting up of SEZs (Special Economic Zones) in the country with a view to provide

an internationally competitive and hassle free environment for exports. Under the policy, Units may be set up in SEZ for manufacture of goods and rendering of services. The units in the Zone have to be a net foreign exchange earner but they shall not be subjected to any pre-determined value addition or minimum export performance requirements. Sales in the Domestic Tariff Area by SEZ units shall be subject to payment of full Custom Duty and import policy in force. Further Offshore banking units may be set up in the SEZs. The policy provides for setting up of SEZs in the public, private, joint sector or by State Governments. Provision exists in the policy for exemption from taxes, duties or cess on goods or services exported out of, or imported into SEZ units.

As per Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industries so far approved 19 SEZs in IT/ITES/Software sector in Tamil Nadu, and 2 more SEZs in IT/ITES/Software sector are approved-in-principle. These SEZs are located at Siruseri, Pallikarnai, Chennai, Sholinganallur village (Tambaram Taluk, Chennai), Vilankurichi (Coimbatore), Chingipet (Kanchipuram Distt.), Sriperumbudur, Coimbatore, Thoraipakkam etc., in Tamil Nadu.

Software Technology Parks of India (STPI), an autonomous society under the Department of Information Technology, has established centers in Chennai, Trichy, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Coimbatore in Tamil Nadu to provide highspeed data communication facilities, incubation and statutory services for the promotion of software exports in IT/ITES sector in the State.

As per the ITES Policy 2005, the Tamil Nadu State Government also provides several fiscal and Administrative incentives *inter alia* unrestricted movement of capital equipment subject only sales tax payments, specific packages to single investments exceeding Rs. 300 crores onetime reimbursement of patent registration upto 50% or Rs. 1.0 lakh which ever is lower etc.

*[Translation]*

#### **Development of Tribal and Scheduled Caste Areas**

3077. SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the tribal and predominantly scheduled caste areas in Chhattisgarh;

(b) the details of the schemes implemented for the development of tribal and predominantly scheduled caste areas during the last three years and till date;

(c) the amount of funds allocated for the said schemes; and

(d) the present status of the works done under these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) Names of the predominant tribal areas and SC dominated areas are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) to (d) There are number of Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes being implemented for welfare and development of SC and ST in the State taking care of the educational, economic and health and housing interest of these target groups. The detailed information is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

#### **Statement I**

(i) Names of pre-dominantly tribal areas are given as under:-

1. Surguja district,
2. Korla district,
3. Bastar district,
4. Dantewara district,
5. Raikot district,
6. Marwahi, Gorella-1, Gorella-2 Tribal Development Blocks and Kota Revenue Inspector Circle in Bilaspur district,
7. Korba district,
8. Jashpur district,
9. Dharmjaigarh, Gharghoda, Tamnar, Lailunga and Kharsia Tribal Development Blocks in Raigarh district,
10. Dondi Tribal Development Block in Durg District,
11. Chauki, Manpur and Mohla Tribal Development Blocks in Rajnandgaon district,
12. Gariaband, Maipur and Chura Tribal Development Blocks in Raipur District,

## 13. Nagri (Sihawa) Tribal Development Block in Dhamtari district.

(ii) No. of Villages District-wise with SC Population 50% or more

District	No. of Villages
1	2
Baster	3
Bilaspur	257
Dantewada	4
Dhamtari	11
Durg	148
Janjgir-Champa	121
Jashpur	2
Kawardha	64
Korba	5

1	2
Mahasamund	25
Raigarh	60
Raipur	217
Rajnandgaon	35
Surguja	3

**Statement II****Tribal Development**

Some of the major schemes implemented for the welfare of Tribals include Post-Matric Scholarship (PMS) Eklavaya Mode I Residential School, Hostels for ST/SC boys and girls, Ashram Schools, Scheme of up-gradation of merit, Vocational training, National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation, Grant-in-aid to NGOs, Educational Complex for ST Girls, Scheme of Development of Primitive Tribal Groups, besides Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) and Grant under Article 275 (I) of the Constitution for scheduled tribes.

*Funds provided under various schemes for Tribal development*

Sl.No.	Names of the Schemes	Annual Plans		
		2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1.	SCA to SCP	44.05	53.97	90.00
2.	Grant-in-aid Under 275(1)	20.89	28.58	34.79
3.	PMS	0.00	2.06	12.54
4.	Up-gradation of merit	21.00	17.55	4.43
5.	Vocational Training in Tribal Areas	0.00	1.34	0.00
6.	Vocational Training Centres	N.A.	-	-
7.	STDCs	-	1.44	0.63
8.	Grant in aid to NGOs	19.74	11.27	29.11
9.	Educational Complex	9.20	11.73	9.42
10.	Development of PTGs	-	40.00	90.00

**Scheduled Caste Development**

Some of the major schemes implemented for the welfare of Scheduled Caste include schemes of pre-matric scholarships to the children of those engaged in unclean occupations, National Overseas scholarships scheme for SC students for higher studies abroad, up-gradation of merit for SC students, hostels for SC boys and girls,

coaching and allied for weaker sections including scheduled castes (SC), Other Backward Classes (OBC) and Minorities Protection of Civil Right Act 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989, NGOs, National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation, besides Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Special Component Sub-Plan (SCSP).

*Financial assistance to Scheduled Castes Development*

Sl.No.	Names of the Schemes	Annual Plans		
		2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1.	SCA to SCP	4.08	3.39	0.00
2.	National SC Dev. Corporation	N.A.	N.A.	4.26
3.	National Safai Karamchari Finance and Dev. Corporation	N.A.	N.A.	1.85
4.	Post Matric Scholarship	3.52	15.67	5.26
5.	Pre-Matric Scholarships	0.20	0.8	49.06
6.	Hostels for boys	N.A.	N.A.	242.68
7.	Hostels for girls	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
8.	Protection of Civil Rights Act and SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act	N.A.	N.A.	46.38

*[English]***Incidence of Oral and Dental Diseases among Children**

3078. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of people particularly school going children are suffering from tooth related diseases;

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken any steps to reduce the incidence of oral and dental diseases;

(c) if so, whether the Government has implemented/proposes to implement Oral Health Care Programmes in various parts of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes Sir, as per the National Oral Health Survey and Fluoride Mapping (2002-03) conducted by Dental Council of India, following % of people under different age groups suffer from various oro-dental problems:

Oral Disease Condition	Age in years				
	5	12	15	35-44	65-74
Mean no. of teeth present	19.9	27.3	27.9	30.0	18.9
Dental caries % prevalence	51.9	53.8	63.1	80.2	85.0
Periodontal disease % prev.	11.7	57.0	67.7	89.6	79.9
Malocclusion %	0.6	23.6	23.9	43.1	NA
Dental Fluorosis (%)	5.0	10.2	9.9	7.2	3.7
Oral mucosal conditions (%)	0.8	1.4	2.3	7.1	10.3



(b) to (e) The Government is running health awareness and education campaigns so as to educate the public about oral hygiene and to restraint from food items such as junk food, chocolates, toffees, cold drinks etc.

#### **Upgradation of Pay Scale**

3079. SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD:  
SHRI TUKARAM GANGADHAR GADAKH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has upgraded/ revised the pay scale of Assistants/Personal Assistants of Central Secretariat Service;

(b) if so, whether the revised pay scale is equivalent to the pay scale of Section Officers/Private Secretaries of Central Secretariat;

(c) if so, whether the Government will upgrade/revise the pay scale of Section Officers/Private Secretaries of Central Secretariat Service;

(d) if so, the time by which the Government will take a decision to upgrade/revise the pay scale of Section Officers/Private Secretaries of Central Secretariat Service; and

(e) the grade that would be given to the Section Officers/Private Secretaries of Central Secretariat Service?

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) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e) A proposal to revise the pay scale of Section Officers of Central Secretariat Service and Private Secretaries of Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service is under consideration of the Government in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

*[Translation]*

#### **Illegal Sending of Persons to Gulf Countries**

3080. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a case of sending persons illegally to the Gulf countries from Nagpur airport by the human traffickers has been registered;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the passports used by the human traffickers have been got scrutinized;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken thereon to check the recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (e) Information is being collected through concerned agencies and will be laid on the table of the House.

#### **India in Narcotics List**

3081. SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK:  
SHRIMATI RUPATAI D. PATIL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether America has included India in the list of countries producing and smuggling narcotics;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has lodged its protest to America in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes.

(b) US domestic law requires the US President to identify countries as 'major drug transit or major illicit drug producing countries', referred to as the 'Majors List'. US President is also required to, under section 706(2) (A) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, identify any country on the 'Majors List' that "failed demonstrably" during the previous twelve months to adhere to international counter-narcotics agreements or to take counter-narcotics measures set forth in US law. While

India has been included in the 'Majore List', there is no year in which India was listed as a country that has 'failed demonstrably'.

(c) and (d) The Government of India has taken up the matter with the US Government.

(e) US Government has indicated that India's inclusion on the 'Majors List' is primarily because of the large-scale diversion from licit opium production into the illicit market. US has requested information over a period of time that diversion from licit production has been reduced to a modest problem.

### **Mobile Connectivity Problem**

3082. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the areas of the country which have mobile connectivity problem;

(b) whether the Government proposes to solve the said problem of such areas without any delay;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which it is likely to be done;

(d) if not, whether this problem has been allowed to persist just to benefit the private companies; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) to (e) The mobile telecom network in the country is growing at a fast rate. In order to meet the growing demand due to the rapid growth of the mobile services and for improving the mobile connectivity the telecom Service Providers are continuously augmenting their mobile network infrastructure and optimizing the same.

Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) monitors the performance of mobile service providers against the quality of service benchmarks notified in the Regulations issued by TRAI, through quarterly Performance Monitoring Reports obtained from telecom operators. TRAI also monitors the congestion at the point of interconnection (POI) through monthly congestion report.

Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited is providing extensive coverage by covering more than 10,000 stations/places and the service, in general, is meeting the quality of service standards prescribed by the TRAI.

*[English]*

### **Trainees of SAI**

3083. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sports Authority of India selects talented sportspersons from across the country and imparts them training in various games;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether disabled sportspersons have also been selected and trained;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the number of disabled sportspersons so selected *vis-à-vis* the general sportspersons, State-wise and Game-wise, especially in the State of Karnataka; and

(e) if not, the steps being taken to nurture the sports talent among the disabled?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): (a) and (b) The Sports Authority of India (SAI) augments the efforts of State Governments in improving sports performance at Junior, Sub-Junior and Senior level through the following Schemes:-

- (i) National Sports Talent Contest Scheme (NSTC)
- (ii) Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC)
- (iii) Special Area Games (SAG)
- (iv) SAI Training Centre (STC)
- (v) Centre of Excellence (COX)

Under these sports promotional schemes, SAI inducts talented sportspersons from all over the country and provides training through expert coaches with scientific backup. Sportspersons inducted under these schemes are also provided facilities such as Boarding-lodging, Stipend (Day boarding), Sports Kit, Insurance, Competition

Exposure, Educational Expenses and Medical expenses, etc.

The following two schemes have been added from 2006 to nurture sports talent:-

- (i) Extension Centres of STC/SAG Centres to cover schools/colleges; and
  - (ii) Adoption of sports centres on the pattern of existing scheme for Akharas under the NSTC Scheme.
- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

(e) Recognizing the need of launching a separate scheme in a focused manner with the objective of promoting sports among disabled, the Ministry has constituted a Committee to look into various aspects and recommend measures. In addition, the Ministry has given recognition to the All India Sports Council of the Deaf, the Paralympics Committee of India and Special Olympic Bharat for organizing various national/international events in India and for participation in international events abroad for which Central Assistance, as admissible, under the scheme of "Assistance to National Sports Federations", is being provided.

#### **Telecom Services in National Tiger Project**

3084. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to install landline telephone and mobile services in the Tadoba-Andhari National Tiger Project;
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which it will be made available;
- (c) the extent to which it will be beneficial to the department and also the tourists from within the country and abroad;
- (d) the names of telephone companies which are likely to provide the services for the project;
- (e) whether the Ministry of Environment and Forests has given its green signal; and

(f) the total expenditure likely to be incurred on providing such facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has received demand for about 100 telephone connections in Tadoba forest area from the forest authorities. It has been planned to provide these telephone on Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) system for which survey work is going on. However no time frame can be given as permission from the Ministry of Environment and Forests is yet to be obtained. As this is a dense forest area mobile telephone service is not a feasible solution at present due to low demand.

(c) Availability of telecom services is likely to benefit the forest authorities and tourists visiting the place. Benefit to BSNL is dependent on inflow of tourists.

(d) Telephone services can be provided by BSNL.

(e) Demand for telephone connections has come from forest authorities, who have assured to provide the permission from the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

(f) Capital expenditure expected to be incurred by BSNL on providing the WLL facility is approx. Rs. 54 lakhs.

#### **Separate Salary Structure for Scientists**

3085. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government proposes to have a separate salary structure for Scientists of various Government scientific research organisations;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to make service in such research organisations a lucrative profession for youngsters?

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) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The 6th Central Pay Commission which is an expert body, already having been constituted, any dispensation in this regard may justifiably need to be considered by the Commission. There is already in place the Flexible Complementing Scheme, a time-bound promotion scheme for scientists engaged in scientific activities and services and holding scientific posts in identified departments/organisations. In addition, there are specific schemes/fellowships to encourage young scientists for taking up R&D as a career.

[Translation]

#### Mobile Towers

3086. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mobile towers sanctioned and installed in the country during the last three years, till date, State-wise;

(b) the number of mobile towers installed in Hoshiarpur, Ropar and Nawanshahar districts of Punjab during the last two years, till date;

(c) whether the installed towers have become operational;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which remaining towers are likely to become operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Sir, information about GSM mobile towers sanctioned and installed by Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) in Delhi and Mumbai and by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) in the rest of the country during the last three years is given in the statement enclosed.

(b) 186 mobile towers have been installed in Hoshiarpur, Ropar and Nawanshahar districts of Punjab during the last two years till date.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Details are as follows:

Name of District	No. of Tower installed
Hoshiarpur	92
Ropar	66
Nawanshahar	28

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

#### Statement

*Number of mobile towers planned and installed during the last three years*

Sl.No.	Circle	No. of Towers Sanctioned	No. of Towers installed
1	2	3	4
<b>M.T.N.L.</b>			
1.	Delhi	175	169
2.	Mumbai	202	181
<b>B.S.N.L.</b>			
<b>NORTH ZONE</b>			
1.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	1096	721
2.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	2378	1794
3.	Uttaranchal	401	310
4.	Punjab	1035	947
5.	Rajasthan	1772	1215
6.	Himachal Pradesh	393	377
7.	Haryana	913	642
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	522	406
	Sub-Total:	8510	6412
<b>EAST ZONE</b>			
9.	Orissa	686	644
10.	West Bengal	914	856
11.	Kolkata	876	485

1	2	3	4
12.	Bihar	639	614
13.	Jharkhand	390	373
14.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	44	40
15.	North East I & II	506	334
16.	Assam	556	489
	Sub Total:	4610	3834
<b>SOUTH ZONE</b>			
17.	Andhra Pradesh	1147	1004
18.	Karnataka	1531	1269
19.	Kerala	1613	1299
20.	Tamil Nadu	1574	1433
21.	Chennai	608	548
	Sub Total:	6474	5554
<b>WEST ZONE</b>			
22.	Chhattisgarh	271	232
23.	Gujarat	1466	730
24.	Madhya Pradesh	825	679
25.	Maharashtra	1889	893
	Sub Total:	4451	2533

*[English]***Constitution of Informal Consultative Committee**

3087. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal has been received from the North East MPs' Forum for constitution of an Informal Consultative Committee to monitor the functioning of DoNER and NEC on the pattern of Informal Consultative Committee for specific zone under the Railway Ministry chaired by the Ministry of Railways;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): (a) to (c) No, Sir, no such proposal has been formally received, but were it to be so received, the Ministry would be pleased to concur, subject to the permission of the Chair in both Houses.

*[Translation]***Telephone Connections in Bihar**

3088. SHRI CHANDRA DEV PRASAD RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the telephone connections of Tribhuhani Ghat under the Bithauli Exchange in Darbhanga district of Bihar have been disconnected since a long time;

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

(c) the time by which the telephone service is likely to be restored to all the subscribers of the Tribhuhani Ghat;

(d) whether 50 per cent telephones under the Bithauli Exchange remain out of service frequently;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the concrete steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Sir, out of 17 telephones working in Tribhuhani Ghat under Bithauli telephone exchange of BSNL in Darbhanga District of Bihar, 3 telephones are disconnected due to non-payment. All other telephones are generally working satisfactorily except 3 telephones which were affected during May 2006 and 1 telephone in October, 2006 for a few days due to cable damaged by road construction agencies which were restored promptly.

(b) Telephone No. 272470, 272329 and 272642 have been disconnected due to non-payment.

(c) At present all the telephones in Tribhuhani Ghat are working satisfactorily.

(d) All the telephones under Bithauli exchange are working satisfactorily since last six months except occasional faults in some telephones which were restored promptly.

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

(f) BSNL has taken following steps to reduce fault rate in view of the massive road expansion works being carried out by the Highway Authorities:-

- (i) New Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) has been laid in coordination with P.W.D. to minimize the OFC cut.
- (ii) MSC based WLL (Wireless in Local Loop) at Bithauli and Majhulia are planned for the year 2006-07 to enable restoration of faulty telephones promptly by alternate WLL connection.
- (iii) Damaged local cable cut by outside agencies carrying out the road construction works are being replaced by new under ground cable promptly.
- (iv) A Digital microwave radio system has been installed between Darbhanga and Baheri to work as a stand-by media.
- (v) Patrolling on the route where road construction work is going on, has been increased.

*[English]*

#### **National Sports Development Funds**

3089. SHRIMATI JYOTIRMOYEE SIKDAR : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds allocated to States and Institutions from the National Sports Development Funds during the last three years and the current financial year till date alongwith the details of the schemes covered therein, State-wise and Institution-wise;

(b) the details of the fund utilization, State-wise and Institution-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has undertaken any review of the schemes; and

(d) if so, the extent to which the funds have achieved the objectives for which it was set up?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): (a) and (b) No amount has been allocated to any State from the National Sports Development Fund during the last three years as well as the current financial year till date. As far as Institutions are concerned, an amount of Rs. 6,03,4397- was released to the Rural Development Foundation, Hyderabad from the Fund for purchase of Archery equipment during 2005-06.

(c) and (d) Assistance through the Fund has mainly been given to promising sportspersons to enhance their performance and medal winning prospects in international events. Most of the sportspersons assisted from the Fund, such as Lt. Col. Rajyavardhan Rathore, Shri Abhinav Bindra, Shri Manavjit Singh Sandhu, all shooters, Shri Panimanjan Negi (Chess) and Ms. Anju Bobby George (athletics), have given commendable performance in international events. This indicates that the objectives of NSDF towards promotion of sports excellence is being facilitated. However, the Scheme will be comprehensively reviewed as a part of the ongoing exercises for formulation of the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

#### **Cell Sites near International Border**

3090. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:  
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

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

(a) whether some mobile companies are violating the existing policy regarding cell sites near international border;

(b) if so, the number of cases noticed by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether there is any proposal to monitor cell sites near the international border; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to check the compliance with licence conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) to (d) As per Cellular Mobile Service license provision of mobile service within 10 Km. of the international border and as per Unified Access Service license, setting up of Base Trans-ceive Station (BTS) within 10 Km. of the international border requires clearance from the Government. At some places, violations have come to the notice and the Department of Telecommunications has instructed the Telecommunication Engineering Centre (TEC) to carry out periodic audit to see the compliance to the license conditions by all the mobile service providers in this respect.

[*Translation*]

#### **Foreign Fake Medical Universities**

3091. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some foreign fake medical universities are publishing advertisements in India to provide (fake) degrees after imparting training;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether steps have been taken by the Government to impose ban on such advertisement;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the number of doctors who applied for registration to practise in India after procuring degrees from these medical universities abroad;

(f) whether the Medical Council of India has approved the registration of the said doctors;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) Yes sir. Some unscrupulous agencies publish their advertisements luring the aspiring students for medical course in India or abroad. In order to safeguard the interest of the aspiring students recently an advertisement was issued by the Medical Council of India in English newspapers across

the country. All the Health Secretaries/Directors of Medical Education of the State Governments and State Medical Councils, were also requested to issue similar advertisement in vernacular language of their State/Region for wider publicity & take immediate measures to stop such institutes/entities/agents from offering such unapproved courses so that innocent Indian students are not trapped into the false hope and dream of becoming a doctor by such misleading and deceptive advertisements.

(e) to (h) The Medical Council of India has informed that they have not approved the registration of doctors from such fake universities. Provisional Registration is given by MCI to foreign degree holders only after ascertaining that they have passed the screening test and that these degrees are recognised in the country where the college/university is situated.

#### **Mobile Service Provider Companies**

3092. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK:  
SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:  
SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:

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

(a) whether most of the mobile service provider companies have sold connections to a large number of people under the garb life long free incoming calls whereas validity of licence of these companies is only for 15 to 20 years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken/proposes to take any action against these companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) to (d) The Telecommunication Tariff Order (TTO) issued by the Telecom Regulatory of India (TRAI) provides flexibility to telecom service providers to fix tariffs. Currently telecom operators are offering a number of alternative tariff plans targeted at different classes of subscribers. In the months of December, 2005 and January, 2006 most of the service providers implemented the tariff plans under the name and style of life time validity wherein in lieu of an upfront

payment the subscribers are being offered life long validity subject to certain conditions. Such plans would be suitable for subscribers who would like to have longer validity without having to pay recurring fixed monthly charges.

After a consultation process, TRAI has prescribed regulatory conditions through the Telecommunication Tariff (Forty Third Amendment) Order dated 21.03.2006, which *inter-alia* mandated:-

- (i) The operators to continue to provide service in respect of Lifetime Scheme as long as they have permission to provide such telecom service under current license or renewed license;
- (ii) Hike in any item of tariff during the specified validity period is prohibited; and
- (iii) The service provider shall inform the subscribers of the month and year of expiry of his current license.

#### **Treatment in Super Speciality Hospitals**

3093. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether poor patients are forced to pay the fees and bear the cost of medicines in super speciality hospitals which have been allotted land by the Government on concessional rates;

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

(c) the number of hospitals inspected so far by the committee constituted to monitor such hospitals;

(d) whether most of such hospitals are not complying with the rules in this regard; and

(e) if so, the action taken/being taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (e) Health being a State Subject, it is for the State Governments to prescribe/enforce the free treatment for poor patients while allotting lands to private Hospitals at concessional rate. So far as private hospitals in Delhi are concerned, several private hospitals were allotted land in Delhi by Land & Development office and Delhi Development Authority with the conditions of providing free treatment to the poor

patients. There has been violation of the allotment and lease condition by some hospitals. This issue has been a subject matter of Public Interest Litigation in Delhi High Court. Land & Development Office order, Ministry of Urban Development has informed that the Hon'ble High Court vide its order dated 2.12.2005 directed the Principal Secretary, Govt. of NCT of Delhi to constitute a Committee with the Director Health Services of Delhi. Ms. Maninder Acharya, Advocate of Delhi High Court is the convener of the said committee. The committee inspected the various hospitals and submitted a status report in the Hon'ble Court.

#### **Amount Spent by CIL in Extravagance**

3094. SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV:  
SHRI M. ANJAN KUMAR YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited Companies and its ancillaries are wasting crores of rupees of the Government in extravagance;

(b) if so, the names of the machineries responsible for checking the extravagance in the said Companies;

(c) the number of cases of extravagance detected and the action taken by the Government against the persons responsible; and

(d) the number of persons punished so far as a result of the said action?

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

(b) Statutory Auditors, Internal Auditors and Comptroller & Auditor General of India (Audit) etc. are vested with the responsibility of checking such extravagance, if any.

(c) and (d) Not applicable in view of answer given above.

*[English]*

#### **Non-Construction of Residential Complex**

3095. SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI:  
SHRI SUNIL KHAN:

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



(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India lost Rs. 1.05 crore towards interest for six years due to non-construction of residential complex on purchased land;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in the said construction;

(c) whether any officials have been found guilty in this regard; and

(d) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) The National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) had purchased a plot because of its availability and proximity to Headquarter at that time. The plan was to construct residential flats at an appropriate time keeping in view the requirement. Since leased accommodation was available, residential complex was not constructed. The construction of residential complex will be taken up at an appropriate time. As the land rates have gone high substantially since the time plot was purchased, there is no loss to NHAI.

*[Translation]*

#### **Security of Coal Mines**

3096. SHRI KAILASH NATH SINGH YADAV:  
PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coal companies have spent the funds allocated by the Government for security of the coal mines;

(b) if so, whether the funds allocated for the years 2004-05 and 2005-06 have already been spent for the said purpose;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the total funds as on date that have not been spent;

(e) the details thereof, year-wise;

(f) whether the coal mine management provides adequate security/safety to the labourers working in the mines; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) No such funds are received by Coal India Limited (CIL) from the Government for security of the coal mines.

(b) to (e) Do not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

(f) Yes, Sir.

(g) The Mines Act, 1952 and the Rules and Regulations framed thereunder prescribe safe work procedures in the mines. The Mine management is required to comply with these provisions while working in the mine.

Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) under Ministry of Labour and Employment carry out regular inspections of the mines. On detection of any possibility of danger in mines, DGMS issues improvement notice and also issues prohibitory order under the Mines Act, 1952. It is imperative on the part of mine management to rectify the violations, if any, pointed out during the inspection by DGMS officers.

CIL has established a structured multi-disciplinary Internal Safety Organization (ISO) to assist the line management at various levels in matters related to Safety.

*[English]*

#### **Free AIDS Drugs**

3097. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some sections of AIDS affected persons do not have access to life saving medicines in the country;

(b) if so, the gap between the demand and supply of such drugs alongwith the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government provides free AIDS drugs in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the number of persons benefited so far as a result thereof;

(e) whether some private companies have also come forward to supply cheap HIV drugs to the patients; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) Government has set up 101 centres for providing drugs to HIV/AIDS patients in the country. Presently, drugs for over 85,000 adult patients and 10,000 children have been made available against which 52,000 persons are getting the treatment free of cost.

(e) and (f) Yes, sir. A public-private partnership was initiated between NACO and NGO partners namely ARGON, YRG Care and Freedom Foundation in 2004 under Round 2 Global Fund Project to supply antiretroviral drugs to patients under a graduated cost recovery scheme. Under this scheme the NGO partners have developed a partnership with certain pharmaceutical companies to get drugs at a lower cost. Totally 2003 persons are getting treatment under the cost recovery scheme.

*[Translation]*

#### **Maintenance of Roads**

3098. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India proposes to have a clear cut policy regarding the maintenance of those roads which are being converted into four lanes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the maintenance work of Udaipur city area of National Highway No. 76 is being done by the NHAI;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the details of the newly planted tree saplings compared to those which have been cut by the NHAI in the past;

(f) the time by which the construction work of the missing section of the road is likely to be completed by NHAI in Chittor; and

(g) the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) During construction period, the maintenance of the existing roads is being done by the civil contractor/concessionaire engaged for four laning works for which adequate provision has been made in the agreement/concession. After completion of 4/6/8 laning Highways are maintained through Operation and Maintenance contracts or through concessionaire (for Build Operate and Transfer projects).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The new trees in lieu of the trees cut due to four/six laning of National Highways are planted after the completion of the four/six laning works. The tree cutting and afforestation are mostly done by the respective State Forest Departments as per conditions of Ministry of Environment and Forests clearance. The number of trees planted are normally 2 to 3 times the number of trees cut due to four laning of National Highways depending on the norms of the concerned States.

(f) Chittorgarh bypass on NH-76 is being constructed as part of East-West Corridor and likely to be completed by April, 2008. Another Chittorgarh bypass connecting NH-76 and NH-79 is under construction and likely to be completed by August, 2007.

(g) There is no delay.

#### **Projects undertaken by NHAI**

3099. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the total length of National Highways passing through Madhya Pradesh is the largest stretch of National Highways passing through any State in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether various projects undertaken by the National Highways Authority of India in Madhya Pradesh under the National Highways Development Projects are relatively less as compared to the total length of highways passing through the State;

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

(e) whether the works for widening, strengthening and IRQP of National Highways undertaken in the State after 2002-03 have been completed; and

(f) if not, the time by which these works will be completed?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No Sir. 1517 Km. of National Highway length has been identified for construction under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) in Madhya Pradesh, which is not relatively less. This includes 657 Km under NHDP-II, 804 Km under NHDP-III, 56 Km under NHDP-V, besides 42 km of NHDP-II is proposed for six laning under NHDP-V.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f): Apart from the works taken up under NHDP, total 178 no. of works have been undertaken on National Highway for widening, strengthening and improvement of riding quality (IRQP) from 2002-03 to 2005-06, out of which 147 no. of works stands completed and rest of the works are targetted to be completed by March, 2008.

#### **Bar Coding System on all CGHS Medicines**

3100. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the medicines supplied through CGHS are not safer due to non-availability of details of company, expiry date etc.;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to introduce the Bar Coding System in all types of medicines including, Ayurvedic, homoeo, Allopathic supplied through CGHS or procured through private pharmaceutical companies;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) No, Sir. All the drugs which are procured for supply to the CGHS dispensaries through General Management Store Depot and Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation are packed properly and labels do contain information which *inter-alia* include name of the manufacturer, batch No., date of manufacture and date of expiry. Any medicines which are consumed within the shelf life i.e. before the date of expiry are safe. In order to ascertain the quality of medicines being supplied to CGHS a team comprising of 2 doctors from CGHS and one officer from GMSD inspect physically all the medicines.

At present there is no proposal to introduce Bar Coding system in all types of medicines supplied to CGHS are procured through CGHS authorised chemists.

#### **Status of Golden Quadrilateral Project**

3101. SHRI SHISHUPAL N. PATLE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed any time limit for completion of the Golden Quadrilateral Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the private sector companies are delaying their works related to the project;

(d) whether the Government is delaying the payment to such contractors;

(e) if so, the number of projects legging behind schedule;

(f) whether the contracts for (NHDP) Phase-III have also been awarded; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) 93.65% of the Golden Quadrilateral (GQ) has already been completed. The balance is delayed due to problem associated with acquisition of land, shifting of utilities, environment & forest

clearance and due to poor performance of some contractors.

(d) The payments are made as per provision of the contracts.

(e) Thirty five contracts of GQ have not been contractually completed.

(f) and (g) 21 contracts of about 1326 km of National Highway Development Project (NHDP) Phase III have already been awarded.

#### **Setting up of High Level Group to Improve Competitiveness**

3102. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to set up a high level group to improve its global competitiveness to boost service sector, exports and foreign remittance by Indians abroad and NRIs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Planning Commission has initiated action for setting up a High Level Group to look into the various factors influencing the performance of the service sector and suggest policy measures which would need to be taken to sustain its competitiveness in the coming year.

(b) and (c) The High Level Group will function under the overall guidance of Planning Commission and will include experts from the relevant areas.

#### **Construction of Roads Along Indo-China Borders**

3103. SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to construct roads along Indo-China borders;

(b) if so, the routes likely to be covered in North-Eastern States under the said project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) It has been decided to undertake phase wise construction of 27 road links of 608 km length in the border area along Indo-China Border.

(b) The list of routes likely to be covered under the said project in the North-Eastern States is given below:

S.No.	Roads/Routes	State
1.	Rama Sapper-Mago-Chuna	Arunachal Pradesh
2.	Zimithang-Survasamba-Khinzemane	Arunachal Pradesh
3.	Shungatsar-Kharsang La	Arunachal Pradesh
4.	Yarlung-Lamang	Arunachal Pradesh
5.	Bona to Gelling	Arunachal Pradesh
6.	Dombang-Gora La	Sikkim
7.	Thangu-Muguthang	Sikkim
8.	Giagang-Kerang	Sikkim

(c) This project is targeted to be completed by the year 2012-2013.

#### **Action against Officers of Various Departments**

3104. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU:  
SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether after probing 395 cases, the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has asked the Union Government to take action against Officers belonging to various departments as published in the Hindi daily *Dainik Jagaran* dated October 23, 2006;

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

(c) the serial wise name, designation and the department of the 395 officers against whom the Central Vigilance Commission has asked for action;

(d) the places where these 395 officers are working at present; and

(e) the action taken by the Government against these 395 officers till October 31, 2006?

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) As per information received from the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) the news items in *Dainik Jagaran* appears to be based on the statistics given in the Press Note of CVC but the paper has published their own version of the material. While the Commission has disposed of 395 cases, it is not a fact that action was recommended against 395 officers.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

#### Transportation Business Through Sea-Route

3105. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:  
DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:

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

(a) the share of India in transportation business through sea-route in the world;

(b) the status of the above business as on date;

(c) whether any review has been made in regard to the said business of transportation through sea-route;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to promote transportation business through sea-route as well as to augment its capacity during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) and (b) As per provisional figures, the share of Indian Flag Vessels in the carriage of the country's overseas trade is about 13.67% in 2005-06.

(c) to (e) The Government has been taking various measures from time to time for the growth of Indian tonnage which *inter alia* include the following:

(i) The acquisition of vessels has been brought under Open General Licence. The Shipowners are free to decide on type of ships to be acquired and their area of operation etc.

(ii) 100% FDI is permitted in Maritime Sector including Shipping Sector.

(iii) Rate of depreciation increased from 20% to 25%.

(iv) Tonnage Tax has been introduced from 2004-05.

(v) The formalities of registration of newly acquired vessels have been simplified.

[English]

#### Concessional Lending of Special Economic Zones Projects

3106. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has endorsed the RBI's stand of concessional lending of Special Economic Zones Projects;

(b) if so, whether SEZs are being set up in various parts of the country in violation of the directives of the Planning Commission;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the overall growth rate would be affected if the SEZs are set up; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) Planning Commission has not expressed any view on the concessional lending to Special Economic Zone Projects.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) and (e) As overall growth rate depends on the growth rates of various sectors including export growth rate, SEZs may contribute to overall growth rate through the mechanism of higher export growth rate.

### Suspension of Cellular Phone Services

3107. SHRIMATI MANORAMA MADHAVARAJ: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some district authorities recently ordered suspension of cellular phone services to prevent misuse by students during examination hours and the public during polling hours of local body elections;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such orders could be issued by the said authorities;

(d) if not, the action taken by the Government against the erring officials; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to issue guidelines in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Some district authorities in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana had ordered suspension of mobile services during examination hours and during local body polling hours.

(c) to (e) Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has written to respective State Governments for suitably advising their concerned officers for not issuing orders for suspension of mobile services at their level and if it is felt that suspension of mobile service in any area is essential for maintaining law and order situation, they may bring the same to the notice of DoT for taking appropriate action.

### Arbitrary Imposition of Rules

3108. SHRIMATI C.S. SUJATHA:  
SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received representations dated October 23, 2003 from All India Census Employees Association regarding arbitrary imposing of Clause 6 of CCS (RSA) Rules, 1993, contrary to recognition dated May 25, 1998;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government 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) DoPT has not received any representation dated 23-10-2003 from the All India Census Employees Association. However, a representation dated 23-10-2005 was received.

(b) The contents of the representation dated 23-10-2005 essentially relate to the validity of the condition (b) in Office of Registrar General, India (RGI) OM No. A-21011/2/2002-Ad.II dated 22-12-2003 and interpretation of provisions of Central Civil Services (Recognition of Service Associations) Rules, 1993.

(c) The All India Census Employees Association had represented the same issue earlier also. The same was examined by Department of Personnel & Training. The Office of Registrar General of India was advised that while Branch units of an Association are not recognized separately, they, however, remain part and parcel of the main association, recognized centrally, by the concerned administrative Ministry/Department.

### Four Laning of NH-3

3109. SHRI DEVIDAS PINGLE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sanctioned four laning of NH-3 from Gonde to Pimpalgaon Section of Mumbai-Agra Road;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Detailed Project Report (DPR) has been approved by the National Highways Authority of India for this project; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time frame for fixing concessionaire for this Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government has identified Gonde-Pimpalgaon Section of National Highway

No. 3 for 4/6 laning under National Highways Development Project III A on Build, Operate and Transfer basis.

(c) and (d) The Detailed Project Report (DPR) for this stretch is in advance stage of completion. After completion of DPR, the award of the project (fixing of concessionaire) will depend upon the clearance of the project by Public Private Partnership Appraisal Committee (PPPAC), approval of the Government and response of the bidders.

#### **Expansion of IT/BPO Sector**

3110. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Urban Development Ministry had called a meeting of the senior officials of the IT Department of Union and State Governments and representatives from the IT sector for the expansion of IT/BPO sector in the country;

(b) if so, the outcome of the meeting held; and

(c) the number of IT centres likely to be set up in the country in the coming year, State-wise?

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

(b) and (c) The template has been circulated to all States for their guidance.

*[Translation]*

#### **Dispute Redressal Machinery**

3111. SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details in regard to setting up of machinery for the redressal of complaints of consumers of telecom services as on date; and

(b) the details in regard to complaints lodged by the consumers of telecom services alongwith the disposal of cases by the dispute redressal machinery during the last three years and the current year till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Various Service Providers have been advised to setup the Consumer Redressal Mechanism at Call Centre level, appoint an Appellate Authority within Service Provider's Organisation and publicise about their redressal mechanism on regular basis through various advertising means or through telephone bills sent to their subscribers.

A Public Grievance (PG) Cell is however working in DOT Headquarters where complaints are entertained directly through post, telephone, fax and internet. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) are having PG Cell at Circle level (typically a State) and at SSA (Secondary Switching Area) level (typically a district) in case of BSNL.

(b) The details of complaints lodged by consumers in DOT headquarter including cases of private operators during last three years and current year are as follows:

Year	B/F	Case received	Total	Disposed of	C/O
2003-04	6121	6928	13049	7400	5649
2004-05	5649	4892	10541	5180	5361
2005-06	5361	4438	9799	5434	5265
April 06 - Oct. 06	5265	2776	8041	7072	969

The details of the complaints lodged by consumers with BSNL and MTNL are given in the enclosed

statmeent-I and II.

**Statement I***Year-wise complaints received in Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited*

Name of the Circle	2003-2004		2004-2005		2005-2006		1-4-2006 to 31.10-2006	
	No. of complaints including mobile services received	No. of complaints including mobile services disposed	No. of complaints including mobile services received	No. of complaints including mobile services disposed	No. of complaints including mobile services received	No. of complaints including mobile services disposed	No. of complaints including mobile services received	No. of complaints including mobile services disposed
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Andhra Pradesh	6651	6651	9031	9031	9919	9919	3607	3567
Assam	553788	482280	551418	533741	517982	467449	521102	476811
Bihar	62075	59837	81818	80041	109620	105000	88483	87000
Chhattisgarh	462578	462295	513349	510502	406059	406046	238396	237857
Gujarat	12966	12583	9234	8901	10242	9811	5545	5336
Haryana	1571227	1570709	1362545	136208	1247230	1247099	641781	641642
Himachal Pradesh	619263	619263	644523	644523	665466	665466	363134	363134
Jammu and Kashmir	492959	492959	462873	462873	509848	509848	226456	226456
Jharkhand	9350	9350	15900	15900	18500	18500	14700	14700
Karnataka	2949323	2897034	2882310	2828746	2970291	2970157	1673044	1620552
Kerala	76276	76263	28310	28244	39197	39029		
Madhya Pradesh	1324927	1324927	1252388	1252388	951225	951225	528320	528280
Maharashtra	9259	8439	197475	193165	329453	328417	187921	183696
North East-I	122394	122394	102487	102487	59141	59141	36430	36430
North East-II	63499	63499	53500	53500	32689	32689	17989	17989
Orissa	2660	2615	1859	1825	2024	1985	1144	1132
Punjab	2857479	2857479	2328865	2328865	2125681	2125681	1515141	1515141
Rajasthan	2448948	2448853	2203984	2203502	1996489	1995850	1148577	1147951
Tamil Nadu	14196	14196	18845	18845	28776	28776	15300	15056
Uttar Pradesh (E)	71936	71664	67891	67767	71184	70749	38392	38020
UP(W)	1328628	1328628	1325085	1325085	1363240	1363240	804772	804772
Uttaranchal	346729	346729	478969	478969	457378	457378	247457	247312
West Bengal	1037	928	15894	12035	42460	40500	41036	40114
Kolkatta	12692	10298	39591	29804	98924	74031	33989	31378
Chennai	1234710	1234710	1196229	1196229	1074673	1074673	413381	413381



**Statement II***Year-wise complaints received in Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited*

Name of the Circle	Year 2003-2004		Year 2004-2005		Year 2005-2006		from 1.4.06 to 31.10.06	
	No. of complaints received	No. of complaints disposed	No. of complaints received	No. of complaints disposed	No. of complaints received	No. of complaints disposed	No. of complaints received	No. of complaints disposed
Delhi	2421	2358	1463	1387	1592	1512	1537	1394
Mumbai	108	108	87	87	152	152	94	84

*[English]***Equipping Hospitals/Primary Health Centres with Portable Equipment**

3112. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to equip the Government hospitals and primary health centres with portable equipment to provide healthcare services at home in villages and to those above 60 years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also proposed to encourage private sector with incentives and concessional import of specialized portable equipment to help people get health care services and pathological tests done at home and formulate a policy framework to extend the services to rural areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS) for Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs) formulated under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) have prescribed friendly infrastructure for physically challenged. It has also been decided to take health care to the door step of the public in the rural areas, especially in under-served areas by providing one Mobile Medical Unit (MMU) per District in all States/UTs. These MMUs will be provided with diagnostic and specialized facilities/services.

(c) and (d) Under Public Private Partnership, conducting diagnostic services at different facilities including tele-consultation on radiological tests and decentralized collection of pathological samples to expand the availability of these services has been undertaken.

**Offers by MTNL**

3113. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the offers made by the MTNL to the subscribers on the occasion of Diwali festival and afterwards;

(b) whether the impact of the offers has been negligible in view of the large scale requests for disconnection of landlines;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the plans offered by the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. (MTNL) to the subscribers;

(e) whether a large number of landline subscribers who do not subscribe to One India Scheme are ignored in the matter of concessions offered by the MTNL;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) MTNL had waived off initial one time broadband booking charges of Rs. 1300/-,

Dolphin activation charges of Rs. 500/- and Garuda Mobile activation charges of Rs. 300/- from 16.10.2006 to 15.11.2006 on the occasion of festival season.

MTNL has recently launched the following schemes:

- (i) 1+1 scheme for landline subscribers wherein a six month old subscriber can get an additional telephone without monthly rent.
- (ii) WLL mobile without any rental for handset security.
- (iii) Internet Protocol Television (IPTV).
- (iv) Monthly rental of One India Plan was reduced from Rs. 299 to Rs. 180 w.e.f. 01.11.2006.
- (v) Customers of 2000 IX CDMA network were given unlimited use of Internet by paying Rs. 299 w.e.f. 19.10.2006.

(vi) Unlimited Short Messaging Service (SMS) on MTNL mobile network for a monthly rent of Rs. 30/- per month was launched on 20.10.2006.

(b) and (c) The impact of such schemes has always been positive and encouraging. The capacity of GSM mobile is almost fully utilized. The demand for Garuda (CDMA) has also picked up.

(d) The details are given in the enclosed statement-I, II and III.

(e) MTNL is not ignoring the category of customers who do not subscribe to the One India Scheme. Several attractive and affordable schemes/plans with monthly rental as low as Rs. 160/- and highest being Rs. 2350 per month are available for such subscribers. The number of free calls available in each plan and the call charges per pulse varies from plan to plan (Statement-I, II and III).

(f) and (g) Do not arise in view of (e) above.

#### **Statement I**

##### *Landline Plan (MTNL Mumbai)*

	Plan 160 (closed for new booking)	Plan 180	Plan 250 (Economy)	Plan 290	Plan 500	Plan 1000	Plan 1500	Plan 2000	MTNL One India Plan
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Monthly rental	160	180	250	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Usage	Nil	Nil	Nil	289	499	999	1499	1999	299
Free calls	Nil	Nil	60	150	450	1000	1750	2350	Nil
Call charges beyond free calls in rupees	1.20	1.20	(61-300=0.80) (301- 2000=Rs. 1.20) (Above 2000- Rs. 1)	1.20	1.10	1.00	0.90	0.85	100
Pulse rate									
Local (from landline)									
to landline				180 sees.					
to cellular/ WLL				90 sec.					
to MTNL landline at night hours between 23.00 hrs to 06.00 hrs.				300 sec.					
									Pulse rate for local calls to fixed/WLL mobile (Own network) 180 sec. All other calls at 60 sec.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Pulse rate for Level 95 for adjacent SDCA (<50KM) calls in seconds (from landline)									
to landline			120 sees.						BSNL fixed & WLL F (BSNLntwk-180sec. All other calls-60 sec.)
to WLL/mobile			60 sees.						
STD (from landline)									
>50-100KM			60 sees.					60 sees.	
>100 KM			30 sees.						
calls to Delhi			180 sees.						
Registration charge		Rs. 500/-	(to be converted into installation charges)						
Security deposit		Local/STD - Rs. 1000/- will be collected in two equal installments. ISD-Rs. 3000/-will be collected in 6 equal installments.							Rs.1000/-
PPS facilities			FREE						
One Minute Pulse - landline Plan									
Monthly rental		Rs.1000/-							
free calls		500 calls of 1 minute duration							
local call per minute		33 paise							
STD facility will not be permitted in this plan.									

**Statment II***Concessional Plan, 250*

Sl.No.	Category	Registration charges (in rupees)	Installation chages (in rupees)	Security deposit		Concession in rental (%)	Monthly rental (Rs.)
				Local+STD (Rs.)	Local+STD+ISD (Rs.)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Senior Citizen	NIL	375	1000*	3000***	25%	187.5
2.	Blind	500	**	1000*	3000***	50%	125
3.	War widow/disabled/soldiers/ freedom fighters.	500	NIL	1000*	3000***	50%	125
4.	Gallantary/President's Police Medal for Gallantary Awardees	NIL	NIL	1000*	3000***	100%	NIL

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Non-residential telephone for school, universities and colleges affiliated thereto, polytechniques, non-commercial research organisations and other like institutions recognised by the Government.	500	**	1000*	3000***	25%	187.5
6.	Institutions like home for aged, infirm, spastics, handicapped, deaf, dumb, mute, persons orphanages and voluntary organisations for tribal welfare and other like institutions recognised by the Government not exceeding two telephones (non-residential).	500	**	1000*	3000***	25%	187.5

\*To be collected in the two equal installments of Rs. 500/- in 1st and 2nd bill.

\*\*Registration charges of Rs. 500/- to be converted in to installation charge.

\*\*\*To be collected in six equal installments of Rs. 500/- each from 1st bill onwards.

### **Statement III**

#### *Details of landline Plans (MTNL Delhi)*

Plan	Monthly rental (Rupees per month)	Free calls	Call charges per pulse
99	99	NIL	Rs.1.50/-
160	160	NIL	Rs.1.20/-
250	250	60	>01-300 @ Rs.0.80/- >301-2000 @ Rs.1.20/- >2000 @ Rs.1.00/-
350	350	225	>225 @ Rs.1.10/-
500	500	450	>450 @ Rs.1.10/-
750	750	750	>750 @ Rs.1.10/-
1000	1000	1000	>1000 @ Rs.1.00/-
1500	1500	1750	>1750 @ Rs.0.90/-
2000	2000	2350	>2350 @ Rs.0.85/-
Promo 200 swing plan for credit card	200	NIL	Rs.0.40 per 60 sec.
180 One India	180	NIL	Local Re. 1/- STD Re. 1/- per minute.

**New National Pharmaceutical Policy**

3114. SHRI CHENGARA SURENDRAN:  
SHRI RAGHUVVEER SINGH KOSHAL:

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

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to set up a Pharmaceutical Advisory Forum at the National level and advisory committee in the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority at its Head Office and in different regions of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has formulated the New National Pharmaceutical Policy;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the new National Pharmaceutical Policy will lead to decrease in the prices of medicines; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The Government have constituted a Pharmaceutical Advisory Forum on the 26th July, 2004 to have meaningful dialogue amongst all the stakeholders on various issues concerning the drug policy. The Chairman of the Forum is the Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers. Minister of State for Chemicals and Fertilizers, Health Ministers of all the States/UTs, Secretaries, Department of Health, Chemicals and Petrochemicals, DCG(I) & Drug Controllers of all States/UTs, Pharma Industry Associations, Chemists Associations & Consumer bodies are its members. Two meetings of the Forum have been held on 11.2.2006 and 23.9.2006 at New Delhi.

The Government have drafted a National Pharmaceutical Policy, 2006 wherein it has been proposed to set up Advisory Committees to provide a standing platform for regular inter-action with industry, consumers and State Governments at the Head Office level in Delhi and 6 Regional Offices in the country namely Northern Region, Southern Region, Western Region, Central Region, Eastern region and North-Eastern region.

(c) to (f) The Hon'ble Supreme Hon'ble Court vide its order dated 10.03.2003 in SLP no. 3668/2003 directed the Government, *inter-alia*, to consider and formulate appropriate criteria for ensuring that essential and life saving drugs do not fall out of price control. In pursuance of the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court a Draft National Pharmaceutical Policy 2006 was prepared by Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals proposing price control for 354 drugs with specified strengths mentioned in the National Lists of Essential Medicine (NLEM) 2003. The Policy is under finalization at present. A joint Committee with members from the drug industry had been constituted under the Chairpersonship of Secretary (C&PC) to suggest, *inter-alia*, interpretation of order dated 10.03.2003 of the Supreme Court in SLP 3668/2003. The joint Committee has submitted its report to the Government on 30.11.2006 and the same will be taken into consideration while finalizing the National Pharmaceutical Policy, 2006.

Several measures for making cheaper medicines available to common man are being proposed in the Draft National Pharmaceutical Policy e.g. National Health Insurance Policy for the BPL families, Larger allocation for National Illness Assistance Fund/State Illness Assistance Funds, District Illness Assistance Fund, Revolving Funds for BPL families to be set up in all the Central Government hospitals. Rajasthan model of Medicare Relief Societies is proposed to be replicated in other States also. Scheme of District level Drug Banks in States/UTs, Setting up of Cancer Medicines Assistance Fund etc. are also included in the proposed policy.

**Amendment of Prevention of Corruption Act**

3115. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has in its report placed India as one of the most corrupt nation in the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto;

(d) whether this issue was also discussed in the recently held meeting of the officials of the investigating agencies;

(e) if so, the outcome thereof;

(f) whether the Union Government proposes to amend the Prevention of Corruption Act to give more teeth to investigating agencies;

(g) if so, the details thereof;

(h) whether these amendments are likely to bring the private sector within the ambit of Government's Anti Corruption measures;

(i) if so, the details thereof; and

(j) the time by which these amendments are likely to be effected?

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) No, Sir. As per the Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index 2006 India has improved its position from 88th rank in 2005 to 70th rank in 2006.

(c) The Government is fully committed to its policy of 'Zero Tolerance' of corruption.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Do not arise.

(f) No, sir.

(g) to (j) Do not arise.

#### **Augmenting Hostel Facility**

3116. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals to augment the hostel facility for students from space application centre and the Physical Research Laboratory (PRL), Ahmedabad;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which approval is likely to be accorded to the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a)

to (c) Space Applications Centre (SAC), Ahmedabad, is primarily engaged in the design and development of payloads for communication, meteorological and remote sensing satellites. Physical Research Laboratory (PRL) is a premier institute for multi-disciplinary research in astronomy and astrophysics, earth sciences, planetary sciences etc. Both the institutes have guest houses for accommodating visiting scientists and officers and PRL has hostel facilities for its research scholars. There are no plans to construct any more hostels at present.

*[Translation]*

#### **Alleged Embezzlement/Irregularities in Postal Divisions**

3117. CH. MUNAWAR HASSAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received letters from the Members of Parliament for conducting enquiry into the cases of alleged embezzlement and irregularities in Badayun, Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar Postal Divisions and Saharanpur Head Post Office;

(b) if so, the details of action taken on the complaints received in October, 2006; and

(c) the time by which appropriate action will be taken against the guilty persons?

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

(b) Investigations have been undertaken on all the references from the Hon'ble Members of Parliament through Chief Postmaster General, Uttar Pradesh Circle, Lucknow. In the case of fraud at Saharanpur Head Post Office, the Chief Vigilance Officer of the Department of Posts has also visited Saharanpur Head Post Office to review the progress of the investigation and issued necessary instructions for expediting the investigation and follow up action against the identified offenders. The case stands reported to CBI. The progress of investigation in the case of fraud at Muzaffarnagar Head Post Office was also reviewed on the spot by a team of Vigilance Officers of the Postal Directorate. This case has been reported to police. In the case of fraud at Badayun Head Post Office, Circle Level Investigation report was received

and the follow up action is being taken. The case has also been reported to police. Other allegations leveled in the references of Hon'ble Members of Parliament are under investigation through Chief Postmaster General, Uttar Pradesh Circle, Lucknow. The action on references from the Hon'ble MPs are being monitored at the higher level in the Postal Directorate.

(c) On the basis of progress of departmental investigations so far 9 officials have been placed under suspension, 46 officials have been identified as offenders for prima facie lapses on their part. One Gazetted Officer has been transferred out of Uttar Pradesh Postal Circle. Action against the guilty persons will be taken in due course on completion of Police/CBI and departmental investigations.

*[English]*

#### **New Cancer Drug**

3118. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Bangalore based drug company has succeeded in producing an affordable and effective cancer drug;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for patenting and popularizing of this drug?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Based on application and data submitted as per Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, M/s. Biocon Bipharmaceuticals Private Limited, Bangalore has been permitted to manufacture Nimotuzumab Injection (Humanized Anti-EGFR Monoclonal antibody) on 30.8.2006, indicated for treatment of head and neck cancer.

(c) It is for the manufacturers to apply for Patenting the drug as per Indian Patents Act, 1970.

#### **Agreements with Afghanistan**

3119. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:  
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister of India has recently expressed concern over the increasing terrorist violence in Southern and South-Eastern Afghanistan;

(b) if so, the details of any discussion on this issue with the President of Afghanistan who paid a visit to India recently and the outcome thereof; and

(c) the details of agreements signed with Afghanistan recently?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) During the visit of President Hamid Karzai of Afghanistan to India on November 15-19, 2006, Prime Minister had useful discussions with him on all aspects of India Afghanistan bilateral relations. India reiterated its commitment to continue assisting Afghanistan despite the challenges posed by the security situation. The security situation in the region was also discussed in detail. India expressed its concern over the increased activities of terrorist groups in Afghanistan.

(c) During the visit of President Hamid Karzai of Afghanistan to India on April 9-13, 2006, an MoU on Rural Development, an MoU on Education and an MoU on Cooperation in the Field of Standardization between Bureau of Indian Standards and Afghan National Standardization Authority were signed on April 10, 2006.

#### **Foreign Financial Assistance for Road Projects**

3120. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance has been given by foreign institutions (other than World Bank) for development of roads in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of projects undertaken by the said assistance in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Government of India has negotiated a loan amounting to US \$ 320 million from ADB for implementation of East-West Corridor Projects in the State of Gujarat by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). The proceeds of the loan is passed on

to NHAI in the form of 80% grant and 20% loan as per the yearly allocation made in the Union Budget. Besides, NHAI had also negotiated a direct loan from ADB for US \$ 180 million (which was subsequently reduced to US \$

165 million) for Surat-Mannor Tollway project. This project was having three packages and two packages were in the State of Gujarat. The details are enclosed at Statement.

### **Statement**

#### *List of Projects Assisted by Foreign Assistance (Other than World Bank) in Gujarat*

Sl No.	Stretch	NH No.	Length (in km)
A.	Golden Quadrilateral		
1.	Surat(Chalthan)-Atul km 263.4 to km 343.0	8	79.60
2.	Atul-Kajali km 343 to km 381.6	8	38.60
B.	East West Corridor		
1.	Deesa to Radhanpur (package- VI) km 372.60 to km 458.0	14	85.40
2.	Radhanpur to Gagodhar (Package V) km 138. 80 to km 245.00	15	106.20
3.	Gagodhar to Garamore (Package-FV) km 245.0 to km 281.3 and km 308.00 to km 254.00	15, 8A	90.30
4.	Garamore to Bamanbore (Package-III) km 254.00 to km 182.60	8A	71.40
5.	Jetpur to Bhiladi (Package-II) km 117 to km 52.50	8B	64.50
6.	Bhiladi to Porbandar (Package-I) km 52.50 to km 2.00	8B	50.50

### **Progress of Road Projects**

3121. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of road projects under the Central Road Fund (CRF) and the present status of their progress, State-wise;

(b) whether the progress of these projects is satisfactory;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI

K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) The Government, since 2000-01 and up to 31st October, 2006 has, under Central Road Fund (CRF) scheme approved 4160 projects amounting to Rs. 7954.93 crore for improvement of State roads of various States and Union Territories. The State-wise details of approved and ongoing road projects under Central Road Fund (CRF) is given in the enclosed statement.

At present 1236 no works are in progress, out of which 214 no. of works have been delayed mainly due to shifting of utilities, difficult terrain & climatic conditions, forest clearance, poor performance of contractors, litigation and election in local bodies and assembly.

(d) The State Government concerned is responsible for implementation and also expediting the progress of works approved under CRF. Regular monitoring of financial and physical progress of works is carried out by this Ministry for full utilisation of fund.



**Statement***Status of works under Central Road Fund (CRF) as on 31.10.2006*

Sl. No	Name of State /UTs	Total approval under CRF from 2000-2001 to 2006-2007 (upto 31.10.2006)		No. of ongoing CRF works		Approved cost	
		No.	Amount (Rs. in crore)	No.	Amount (Rs. in crore)		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	226	652.63	99	266.71		
2.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2	7.58	2	7.58		
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	30	94.27	19	81.43		
4.	Assam	71	155.79	16	44.91		
5.	Bihar	46	147.08	18	87.21		
6.	Chandigarh	8	13.53	2	1.99		
7.	Chhattisgarh	37	178.34	20	101.44		
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8	2.62	0	0		
9.	Delhi	39	73.33	0	0		
10.	Goa	5	9.75	1	2.59		
11.	Gujarat	569	515.57	87	133.06		
12.	Haryana	66	268.72	12	100.69		
13.	Himachal Pradesh	35	89.64	22	63.12		
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	48	220.44	21	150.31		
15.	Jharkhand	9	82.94	9	82.95		
16.	Karnataka	857	642.08	287	243.29		
17.	Kerala	32	183.79	25	140.04		
18.	Madhya Pradesh	131	551.10	72	311.64		
19.	Maharashtra	366	878.95	185	585.17		
20.	Manipur	10	24 .41	7	19.84		
21.	Meghalaya	19	42.47	6	19.25		
22.	Mizoram	24	21.19	1	3.13		
23.	Nagaland	11	28.57	7	21.4		

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Orissa	133	228.15	36	130.2
25.	Pondicherry	3	6.72	2	5.44
26.	Punjab	106	303.47	17	115.15
27.	Rajasthan	497	694.41	129	205.26
28.	Sikkim	16	12.68	7	7.11
29.	Tamil Nadu	571	484.91	29	55.94
30.	Tripura	6	13.22	4	9.87
31.	Uttaranchal	50	83.01	27	53.03
32.	Uttar Pradesh	106	936.47	54	567.48
33.	West Bengal	23	307.10	13	210.81

**Comparative Study of Telephone Service Providers***[Translation]*

3122. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any exercise to compare BSNL, MTNL and other private operators in terms of their access, number of customers and the profits earned by them during the last three years;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) 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.

(c) The reasons are given below:

(i) PSUs and private operators have different geographical areas of operation like BSNL provide service across the country in urban as well as rural areas whereas private operators do not operate in all the Circles/States.

(ii) Also, they offer different type of services like most of the private operators offer only mobile services, whereas PSUs offer landline, mobile, broad band, lease line, NLD, ILD etc.

**Delay in Release of Funds**

3123. SHRI D.P. SAROJ:  
SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN:

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

(a) whether there occurs inordinate delay in sanction of funds from Relief Fund;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to take steps for ensuring quick release of relief amount;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (e) Financial assistance to BPL patients for taking treatment for life threatening diseases in Government Hospitals is provided out of Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN), a Registered Society under this Ministry which is managed by a high power Managing Committee consisting of the following :

1. Minister of Health & Family Welfare	Chairman
2. Secretary (H&FW)	Member
3. D.G.H.S.	Member
4. Joint Secretary (M/o H &FW)	Member
5. C.C.A. (M/o Health & FW)	Treasurer

There is also a Technical Committee comprises of the following to advise the Managing Committee on Technical matters, such as nature of illness to be covered for assistance under the Scheme and other ancillary issues.

1. Director General of Health Services.
2. Joint Secretary, Min. of Health & FW.
3. Medical Superintendent, Dr. RML Hospital, New Delhi. and
4. HOD, Cardiology, AIIMS, New Delhi.

After obtaining requisite medical report from the concerned hospital/medical institution and other requisite documents from the individual patient, cases for financial assistance to deserving and eligible BPL patient(s), are considered first at the level of Technical Committee which holds its meeting weekly and thereafter Managing Committee considers all cases on priority. After the approval of the Managing Committee, an account payee cheque for the requisite amount is delivered through "speed post" to the Medical Superintendent of the concerned hospital/Medical Institution after obtaining the date of operation/surgery etc. and an affidavit from the individual that no financial assistance has been obtained from any other donor agency.

All cases for financial assistance are considered at all level on priority.

*[English]*

#### **Declaration of National Highways**

3124. SHRI E. PONNUSWAMY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of roads declared as National Highways in the country as on date; and

(b) the criteria/norms for declaration of National Highways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The total length of roads declared as National Highways in the country as on date is 66590 kms.

(b) The criteria/norms for declaration of National Highways is given in the statement enclosed.

#### **Statement**

##### *Criteria for Declaration of National Highways*

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

**Appointment of Homoeopathy Doctors**

3125. SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for appointment of Homoeopathy Doctors in Central and NCT of Delhi Government Hospitals;

(b) whether doctors are working under contract basis in the Homoeopathy Hospitals in NCT of Delhi;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the contract doctors are continuing in the department even after the UPSC has been conducting regular recruitment examinations for appointing the doctors in the Homoeopathy Hospitals; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The selection of Homoeopathy Doctors for appointment in the Delhi Government is made by the UPSC.

(b) to (e) Yes, Sir. There are 10 Doctors presently working on contract basis in the Delhi Government. As soon as the UPSC makes selection for all the vacancies intimated to it the contract appointments shall be dispensed with.

*[Translation]*

**Per-Capita Income**

3126. SHRI TUKARAM GANPATRAO RENGE  
PATIL:  
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the per-capita income in rural areas vis-a-vis urban areas;

(b) whether gap in per-capita income of rural and urban areas is widening constantly;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to lower the gap; and

(e) the success achieved as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) The available statistics on National Income, as estimated by the Central Statistical Organisation, provide information in respect of per capita Net Domestic Product (NDP) separately for rural and urban areas at current prices for the base years of the National Accounts Statistics. Therefore, estimates of per-capita income (Net Domestic Product) separately for rural and urban areas are available for the years 1970-71, 1980-81, 1993-94 and 1999-2000. These are as follows:

*Per-Capita Income (Rs.)*

Years	Rural	Urban
1970-71	529	1294
1980-81	1245	2888
1993-94	5783	13525
1999-2000	10683	30183

(b) The ratio between urban and rural per-capita income was 2.45 in 1970-71, 2.32 in 1980-81, 2.34 in 1993-94 and 2.82 in 1999-2000. This shows that the gap in urban-rural per-capita income has reduced between the periods 1970-71 to 1980-81 and has not increased significantly from 1980-81 to 1993-94. The gap has increased to 2.82 in 1999-2000.

(c) One of the reasons for increase in the gap in urban-rural per-capita income between the period 1993-94 and 1999-2000 could be that the growth rate of agriculture and allied sectors slowed down from 3.4% during the period 1980-81 to 1993-94 to 2.9% during the period 1993-94 to 1999-2000.

(d) and (e) The Government has given priority to agriculture and rural development with a view to generating adequate productive employment and eradication of poverty and accelerating the growth rate of the economy with stable prices. In addition, Bharat Nirman has also been launched. Bharat Nirman is a time-bound

business plan for action in rural infrastructure over the 4 year period (2005-09). Under Bharat Nirman, action is proposed in the areas of irrigation, rural roads, rural housing, rural water supply, rural electrification and rural telecommunication connectivity. These along with other measures taken by the Government in the Tenth Plan period are aimed at lowering the gap in per-capita income of rural and urban areas.

*[English]*

#### **Funds for Combating Female Foeticide**

3127. DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA:  
DR. K.S. MANOJ:  
ADV. SURESH KURUP:  
DR. R. SENTHIL:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to allocate funds to each Member of Parliament hailing from States having cases of female foeticide with a view to creating awareness about the problems of declining sex ratio and female foeticide in their constituencies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to monitor and evaluate the usage of such funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A proposal for providing all the 126 Members of Parliament of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha from the low sex ratio States of Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan. An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs each for creating awareness on the issue of sex selection and declining sex ratio by organizing exhibitions, seminars, workshops, training/orientation programme for PRIs, SGHs, public meetings, debates, essay competitions, nukkad nataks, stage shows etc. in their parliamentary constituencies is under consideration. Sensitization of Appropriate Authorities and Advisory members, consultation with different stakeholders including judiciary, public prosecutors etc. also would be undertaken. The events would be organized by the District Collector/District Magistrate with the help of CMOs etc. The funds would be released to State Health Society, who in turn would release them to the District Authorities.

*[Translation]*

#### **Rural Telecommunication Work**

3128. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MAHATO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work pertaining to rural telecommunication in West Singhbhum and East Singhbhum district is not going on satisfactorily;

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

(c) Following steps are being taken by the Government to improve rural telecommunications:

(i) Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) entered into an agreement with Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) for provision of Individual Rural Household Direct Exchange Lines (RDELs) in March, 2005 in 1685 commercially unviable Short Distance Charging Areas (SDCAs) in the country. These include Baharagora and Ghatsila SDCA in East Singhbhum and Chaibasa, Chakradharpur, Chandil, Jagannathpur, Jhinkpani, Kharsawah, Manoharpur, Noamundi, Saraikeela (Adityapur) SDCAs in West Singhbhum district.

(ii) Government is in the process of launching a scheme to provide support for provision of infrastructure for mobile services in rural and remote areas of the country including West Singhbhum and East Singhbhum. The infrastructure shall be created in areas where there is no existing fixed wireless and mobile coverage. A draft tender document for setting up and managing infrastructure sites and provision of mobile services in rural and remote areas of the country has been placed on the Department of Telecommunications website [www.dot.gov.in](http://www.dot.gov.in) on 21.11.2006 for inviting comments/suggestions from stakeholders.

- (iii) The work for installation of 3 Code Division Multiple Access Basic Transceiver Signal (CDMA-BTS) in East Singhbhum and 7 CDMA-BTS in West Singhbhum is in progress.
- (iv) It has been planned to provide 20 Village Public Telephones (VPTs) in East Singhbhum and 138 VPTs in West Singhbhum for coverage of unconnected villages.

#### Reimbursement of Medical Expenses

3129. SHRI M. ANJAN KUMAR YADAV:  
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

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

- (a) whether Supreme Court has issued any directions for making full reimbursement of medical expenses incurred by a Government servant upon self and members of family;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has not complied with the said directions so far; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India dismissed the Special Leave Petition (SLP) No: 5381/05 filed by the Union of India against the order dated the 7th November, 2003, of the High Court of Delhi at New Delhi, in LPA 898/02 filed by the Union of India Vs T. S. Oberoi, Escorts Heart Institute & Research Centre; and Smt. Raj Chawla on account of delay in the filing of the SLP and not by way of settling any law point. The High Court had by its order dated the 7th November, 2003, directed the Central Government to immediately process and reimburse all medical expenses incurred on the treatment of late Justice Maharaj Krishan Chawla for the period of his hospitalisation. With dismissal of the SLP, the order of the High Court for reimbursement of medical expenses incurred on late Justice Chawla was implemented.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, however, in its judgement dated 26th February, 1998, in Civil Appeals Nos: 1111 - 1115 of 1998 [(1998) 4 Supreme Court Cases

117] in *State of Punjab & Others Vs Ram Lubhaya Bagga & Others* held as under:

"... No State or country can have unlimited resources to spend on any of its projects. That is why it only approves its projects to the extent it is feasible. The same holds good for providing medical facilities to its citizens including its employees. Provision of facilities cannot be unlimited. It has to be to the extent finances permit. If no scale or rate is fixed then in case private clinics or hospitals increase their rate to exorbitant scales, the State would be bound to reimburse the same. The principle of fixation of rate and scale under the new policy is justified and cannot be held to be violative of Article 21 or Article 47 of the Constitution...."

*[English]*

#### Opening of Post Offices

3130. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has received proposals to open new post offices at various places in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, circle-wise and the action taken thereon;
- (c) the number of new post offices opened in various States during the last two years, State-wise;
- (d) the details of post offices closed down during the last three years in various States, year-wise and State-wise and the reasons for such closure;
- (e) the criteria adopted for opening new post offices in the country; and
- (f) the time by which the new post offices are likely to be opened?

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

(b) Details of proposals received to open new post offices in the country are given in the enclosed statement-I. The proposals are examined with regard to the prescribed norms relating to distance, population and

income and can be opened subject to fulfilment of norms and availability of a post office for relocation from an area where it is no longer justified. Action to open new post offices cannot be taken except by relocation in view of the policy directives of the 10th Five Year Plan for rationalization of the postal network and the fact that no targets for opening of new post offices are being assigned since the year 2004-05.

(c) No new post offices have been opened in the last two years. However, 117 post offices were opened by relocation. The details are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(d) Post Offices are closed due to various reasons such as non-fulfilment of prescribed norms and lack of alternate accommodation when post office premises have been vacated due to Court Orders. Details of Post Offices closed down in the country during the last three years are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(e) Opening and retention of post offices is based on criteria/norms indicated in the enclosed statement-II.

(f) Targets for opening of new post offices are not being assigned since the year 2004-05, due to the policy directives of the 10th Five Year Plan for rationalization of the postal network. Thus, no time frame for opening of new post offices can be fixed.

### Statement I

*Circle-wise number of requests for opening of post offices and Number of Post Offices opened by relocation during the last two years and Number of Post Offices closed during the last three years*

Sl. No.	Name of the Circle	Number of requests	No. of POs opened by relocation		No. of Post Offices closed		
			2004-2005	2005-2006	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	3	4	4	2	
2.	Assam	4	2				
3.	Bihar	32		2			
4.	Chhattisgarh	1	1				
5.	Delhi	31		2	5	4	3
6.	Gujarat	Nil	7				
7.	Haryana	6		8	3		8
8.	Himachal Pradesh	16					
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	59	4				
10.	Jharkhand	71	1	1			
11.	Karnataka	10	2	2,			
12.	Kerala	6	3	4			
13.	Madhya Pradesh	5	1		1	2	2
14.	Maharashtra	30	2	13	4	3	
15.	North East	2				4	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Orissa	10	3		1	14	
17.	Punjab	13	24	1	1	8	8
18.	Rajasthan	8	3	10			
19.	Tamil Nadu	20	5				
20.	Uttar Pradesh	37	1	2			
21.	Uttaranchal	5		2			
22.	West Bengal	9	2	2			
<b>Total</b>		<b>377</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>21</b>

**Statement II**

*Level of Access promised and norms for opening and retention of post offices*

**Population and Distance Norms**

Urban area - Population > 20 lakhs, 1.5 kms distance from nearest post office.

Urban area - Population upto 20 lakhs, 2 kms distance from nearest post office.

Normal rural areas - Population 3000, 3 kms distance from nearest post office.

Hilly, tribal, desert areas - Population 500 for individual village and 1000 for group of villages, 3 kms distance from nearest post office.

**Income Norms for opening of Departmental Sub Post Offices**

Normal Rural areas - Permissible limit of loss - Rs. 2400 per annum.

Tribal and hilly areas - Permissible limit of loss - Rs. 4800 per annum.

Urban areas - initially self-supporting, profit of 5% after one year.

**Income norms for Branch Post Offices**

Normal rural areas - percentage of income to cost 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %, i.e. subsidy of 66 $\frac{1}{3}$ %.

Hilly, tribal, desert areas - percentage of income to cost 15%, i.e. subsidy of 85%.

**Strengthening Panchayati Raj System  
In Union Territories**

3131. SHRI DAHYABHAI VALLABHBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to strengthen Panchayati Raj System in the Union Territories like Daman and Diu which has no public representative body; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR) : (a) and (b) The Government has taken steps to strengthen Panchayati Raj Institutions including those in the Union Territories of Daman and Diu which has a Panchayati Raj system in place with 14 Gram Panchayats and 1 District Panchayat.

The fourth Round Table of Ministers-in-charge of Panchayati Raj was held at Chandigarh between 7 & 8 October 2004. The conference specifically discussed Panchayati Raj in Union Territories. The seven resolutions adopted for effective implementation of Panchayati Raj in the Union Territories is given in the enclosed statement.

Pursuant to the resolution adopted in the 4th Round Table relating to strengthening of Panchayati Raj



Institutions (PRIs) in the Union Territories, a Working Group has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Minister of Panchayati Raj and Minister of State for Home Affairs as Vice Chairman.

Activity mapping in respect of devolution of powers to the Panchayati Raj Institutions as listed in the XI Schedule of the Constitution to the Union Territories of Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and A&N Islands have been completed. The Activity mapping in respect of the Union Territory of Puducherry is in progress.

The Union Minister of Panchayati Raj is likely to visit Daman & Diu shortly to assess first hand the situation on the ground.

A proposal for the creation of posts for Panchayati Raj Institutions in Daman and Diu has been received from the UT Administration in the Ministry which is being processed.

#### **Statement**

*Fourth Round Table of Minister in-charge of Panchayati Raj—Chandigarh, 7-8 October, 2004*

#### **I. Panchayati Raj in Union Territories**

- i. As the Union Government has the responsibility for implementing in letter and spirit, the provisions of the Constitution relating to Panchayats and Nagarpalikas, every effort might be made towards evolving the Local Self Government institutions in the Union Territories as a model for the whole country to follow.
- ii. Recognizing that decided activity mapping is the foundation for the effective devolution of functions, functionaries and finances, the exercise jointly begun between the Union Government and the joint Administration of Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli may be extended to the other Union Territories.
- iii. With a view to providing a forum for consultation with representative body of public opinion on issues generally affecting the Union Territories, the Union Ministry of Home Affairs might consider the establishment of an appropriate mechanism to supplement the elected institutions of local self-government.
- iv. With a view to institutionalizing consultations on matters relating to Panchayati Raj between the Union Government, the administration of the Union Territories and the elected representatives in the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), the Union Government may consider establishing an institutional framework within which periodic consultations are held in New Delhi as well as in the Union Territories. The institutional mechanism could meet twice in a year, once in New Delhi and once in each Union Territory by rotation. In establishing this proposed institutional mechanism, Union Home Ministry may consider co-opting representatives from other Ministries concerned, including the particular the Ministry of Panchayati Raj. This institutional mechanism will consider the specifics of the proposals relating to present shortcomings and future work that might emanate from elected representatives on the one hand, and Administrators concerned with Panchayati Raj on the other.
- v. In respect of Union Territories covered by the Island Development Authority (IDA), the Union Home Ministry may please bring to the attention of the Prime Minister's Office the need for IDA to review the implementation of Panchayati Raj in the island territories in its biennial meetings.
- vi. With respect to the implementation of the Forest Conservation Act and Coastal Regulation Zone, the special development problems of the Union Territories may be brought to the attention of the Union Ministry of Environment and Forests by the Union Ministries of Home Affairs and Panchayati Raj with the view to harmonizing the imperatives of environment with the needs of development to ensure sustainable development.
- vii. The Union Ministries of Home Affairs and Panchayati Raj may bring to the attention of the Ministry of Finance, the special problems with respect to construction material faced by the island Union Territories with a view to seeking how their costs of construction might be reduced.

#### **Stricter Visa Norms for Indians**

3132. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the US and some European countries have imposed stricter norms for issuing visa to Indians;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the matter has been taken up with the respective countries; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) No. There have been recently no changes in the visa regulations of US and European countries, which would indicate that they have become stricter for Indians.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

#### **Social Security Mechanisms**

3133. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has a proposal to introduce social security mechanisms to cover health care costs of the poor; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Labour and Employment is considering enactment of a legislation and formulation of Social Security Scheme for workers in the unorganized sector in consultation with all concerned Ministries/Departments and National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector (NCEUS), which may include health cover to these workers.

#### **Indian Missions in Rented Buildings**

3134. SHRI. M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Indian Missions functioning from rented buildings at present, country-wise;

(b) the rent paid during the last three years, year-wise and country-wise; and

(c) the status of proposals to construct buildings for these Missions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) The desired Mission and Post wise information is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) A coordinated plan for acquisition/purchase/construction of properties abroad is under implementation. There are various factors which determine the Government's decision to construct/acquire properties abroad. The important ones are; India's overall interest; economic viability; availability of suitable properties; local procedures and regulations; principle of reciprocity; security requirements etc. Finally, the availability of funds in the Ministry's budget and the Government of India's own procedures also have a bearing on this process.

Present status of construction projects of Chancery (office) buildings in Missions/Posts abroad, is as under:

S.No.	Station	Status of Construction Projects
1.	Abuja	Pre-Tender Stage
2.	Bahrain	Pre-Construction Stage
3.	Brasilia	Pre-Construction Stage
4.	Dar-es-Salaam	Pre-Construction Stage
5.	Dhaka	Pre-Construction Stage
6.	Doha	Pre-Construction Stage
7.	Kabul	Pre-Construction Stage
8.	Muscat	Construction Stage
9.	Port Louis	Pre-Construction Stage
10.	Tashkent	Pre-Construction Stage
11.	Warsaw	Pre-Tender Stage

**Statement***List of Rented Chanceries*

Sl. No.	Name of Mission/Post Countrywise	FY 2003-04	FY 2004-05	FY 2005-06
		(Annual rents in Indian Rupees)		
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Embassy of India, Abidjan (Ivory Coast)	14,34,481	14,54,255	16,73,770
2.	High Commisison of India, Abuja (Nigeria)	4,48,029	4,48,029	10,78,301
3.	Embassy of India, Addis Ababa (Ethiopia)	60,51,637	56,20,197	74,02,156
4.	Embassy of India, Algiers (Algeria)	18,42,871	21,83,770	24,84,450
5.	Embassy of India, Almaty (Kazakhstan)	53,09,824	52,26,585	51,74,420
6.	Embassy of India, Ashgabat (Turkmenistan)	34,92,096	33,82,272	34,26,816
7.	Office of EOI Almaty in Astana (Kazakhstan)	7,85,575	9,22,589	9,08,141
8.	Embassy of India, Baghdad (Iraq)	6,17,646	16,14,550	16,14,550
9.	Embassy of India, Bahrain (Bahrain)	38,79,529	39,43,280	37,05,678
10.	Embassy of India, Baku (Azerbaijan)	34,61,802	31,49,462	22,90,360
11.	Consulate of India Bandar Abbas (Iran)	6,34,505	7,16,580	9,06,286
12.	Embassy of India, Beirut (Lebanon)	18,82,253	18,30,437	17,93,500
13.	Embassy of India, Belgrade (Serbia & Montenegro)	28,50,665	32,00,387	31,43,500
14.	Embassy of India, Berne (Switzerland)	49,04,413	52,78,031	52,55,057
15.	Consulate General of India, Birgunj (Nepal)	1,25,628	13,78,536	20,03,304
16.	Consulate General of India, Birmingham (United Kingdom)	45,79,736	53,15,766	67,87,961
17.	Embassy of India, Bishkek (Kyrgyzstan)	12,97,152	12,97,152	12,97,152
18.	Embassy of India, Bogota (Colombia)	30,25,321	44,70,491	44,68,675
19.	Embassy of India, Brasilia (Brazil)	29,72,640	29,72,640	30,40,200
20.	Embassy of India, Bratislava (Slovak)	62,36,629	61,22,366	59,31,929
21.	High Commission of India, Brunei (Brunei)	20,94,500	21,08,626	20,01,779
22.	Embassy of India, Bucharest (Romania)	31,39,695	39,87,215	55,92,723
23.	Office of HCI Proteria in Cape Town (South Arica)	18,41,549	22,36,635	25,82,687
24.	Consulate of India, Chiangmai (Thailand)	5,66,674	7,95,793	8,64,348

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Consulate General of India, Chicacgo (United States of America)	1,45,07,395	1,39,49,391	1,42,24,262
26.	Assistant High Commission of India, Chittagong	8,58,816	8,58,816	8,58,816
27.	Embassy of India, Dakar (Senegal)	14,88,675	17,34,438	24,99,721
28.	High Commisison of India, Das-es-Salaam (Tanzania)	31,43,952	31,00,000	29,40,000
29.	High Commission of india, Dhaka (Bangladesh)	48,41,173	79,33,932	33,79,562
30.	Embassy of India, Doha (Qatar)	27,79,133	31,15,253	31,42,169
31.	Consulate General of India, Durban (South Africa)	52,75,231	64,38,985	63,31,690
32.	Embassy of India, Dushanbe (Tajikistan)	27,62,400	26,96,100	22,22,600
33.	High Commission of India, Gaborone (Botswana)	15,76,642	15,76,642	15,76,642
34.	Consulate General of India, Geneva (Switzerland)	1,49,64,463	1,56,98,089	1,49,35,814
35.	High Commission of India, Georgetown (Guyana)	19,43,235	18,98,295	17,11,925
36.	Embassy of India, Hamburg (Germany)	29,17,458	28,21,305	24,00,361
37.	Embassy of India, Hanoi (Germany)	54,39,258	53,13,033	52,86,897
38.	Embassy of India, Havana (Cuba)	Information awaited	Information awaited	18,63,203
39.	Consulate General of India, HCM City (Vietnam)	29,00,000	30,00,000	30,00,000
40.	Consulate General of India, Herat (Afghanistan)	16,89,980	30,77,306	29,19,250
41.	Consulate General of India, Hong Kong (China)	54,45,754	52,81,525	56,86,350
42.	Consulate General of India, Houston (USA)	1,06,18,091	1,07,95,508	79,41,213
43.	Consulate General of India, Istanbul (Turkey)	27,28,200	26,42,500	26,77,200
44.	Consulate General of India, Jalalabad (Afghanistan)	32,86,338	31,51,488	34,93,522
45.	Consulate General of India, Jeddah (Saudi Arabia)	1,63,248,13	1,40,30,435	1,65,25,759
46.	Embassy of India, Kabul (Afghanistan)	54,56,400	52,84,800	53,54,400
47.	Consulate General of India , Kandhar (Afghanistan)	50,56,264	68,70,240	69,60,720
48.	Assistant High Commission of India, Kandy (Sri Lanka)	7,47,281	7,23,792	7,13,625
49.	High Commission of India, Kingston (Jamaica)	19,61,388	11,33,725	13,30,625
50.	Embassy of India, Kinshasa (Republic of Congo)		new mission started w.e.f. August, 06	
51.	Embassy of India, Kyiv (Ukraine)	44,59,680	43,33,200	42,61,680
52.	Embassy of India, Luanda (Angola)	30,75,213	29,52,510	29,33,370

1	2	3	4	5
53.	High Commission of India, Male (Maldives)	27,80,850	28,91,170	37,25,750
54.	Consulate general of India, Mandalay (Myanmar)	8,73,024	8,45,568	8,56,704
55.	High Commission of India, Maputo (Mozambique)	14,68,847	12,78,099	13,87,839
56.	Consulate General of India, Mazar-E-Sharif (Afghanistan)	16,20,000	16,20,000	16,20,000
57.	Consulate general of India, Melbourne (Australia)	new mission started w.e.f. Sept., 06		
58.	Consulate General of India, Milan (Italy)	30,50,973	31,20,868	43,97,025
59.	Embassy of India, Minsk (Belarus)	24,39,115	23,62,413	29,05,377
60.	Assistant High Commission of india, Mombasa (Kenya)	2,80,456	2,69,185	2,78,730
61.	Consulate General of India, Munich (Germany)	2,49,45,888	2,68,18,620	2,64,76,073
62.	Embassy of India, Muscat (Oman)	98,52,007	95,96,818	94,77,873
63.	High Commission of India, Nairobi (Kenya)	23,87,794	24,25,923	26,86,565
64.	Consulate General of India, Osaka-Kobe (Japan)	76,76,643	79,09,000	76,54,382
65.	Embassy of India, Paramaribo (Suriname)	7,98,999	7,96,567	7,94,764
66.	Embassy of India, Phnom Penh (Cambodia)	84,19,492	90,13,804	90,77,416
67.	Liason Office of EOI Thimpu in Phuentsholing (Bhutan)	2,91,760	3,21,292	3,30,000
68.	High Commission of India, Port Louis (Mauritius)	73,28,165	71,24,425	65,23,840
69.	High Commission of India, Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea)	24,36,583	27,05,767	9,13,347
70.	Emabssy of India, Prague (Czech Republic)	1,29,00,000	1,29,00,000	1,29,00,000
71.	Embassy of India, Pyong Yang (North Korea)	26,36,426	27,40,012	28,58,112
72.	Assistant High Commission of India, Rajshahi (Bangladesh)	3,82,569	6,39,665	4,00,243
73.	Representative Office of India, Ramallah (Palestine)	33,14,880	33,46,560	31,46,400
74.	Embassy of India, Rome (Italy)	1,80,62,827	2,20,75,953	2,20,95,525
75.	Embassy of india, Sana'a (Yemen)	33,40,800	33,46,560	31,46,400
76.	Consulate General of India, Shanghai (China)	77,05,190	73,04,230	76,61,779
77.	Embassy of India, Sofia (Bulgaria)	18,50,383	18,06,732	18,11,851
78.	Consulate General of India, St. Denis (Reunion Island)	20,14,606	22,76,784	22,34,739
79.	Consulate General of India, St. Petersburg (Russian Federation)	Nil*	Nil	Nil*

1	2	3	4	5
80.	High Commission of India, Suva (Fiji)	21,19,194	29,37,799	33,94,239
81.	Consulate General of India, Sydney (Australia)	1,23,98,875	1,37,63,965	1,44,57,998
82.	Embassy of India, Tashkent (Uzbekistan)	51,84,125	53,98,518	53,41,958
83.	Embassy of India, Tek Aviv (Israel)	72,04,400	79,48,911	82,25,191
84.	Consulate General of India, Toronto (Canada)	1,10,36,767	1,01,52,114	1,18,86,538
85.	Embassy of India, Tripoli (Libya)	12,76,561	12,32,591	11,91,481
86.	Embassy of India, Ulaan Bataar (Mongolia)	27,46,044	26,90,612	13,74,218
87.	Consulate General of India, Vancouver (Canada)	65,60,203	66,06,466	72,93,945
88.	Embassy of India, Vienna (Austria)	30,14,137	26,28,357	25,31,720
89.	Embassy of India, Vientiane (Lao People Democratic Republic)	13,64,100	13,21,200	13,38,600
90.	Consulate General of India, Vladivostok (Russian Federation)	70,24,298	74,61,815	83,51,779
91.	Embassy of India, Warsaw (Poland)	11,58,443	12,57,709	13,25,278
92.	High Commission of India, Wellington (New Zealand)	31,41,226	31,81,358	35,41,724
93.	Embassy of India, Yerevan (Armenia)	24,98,000	25,56,000	25,15,000
94.	Embassy of India, Zagreb (Croatia)	30,71,473	32,43,996	31,04,903
95.	Consulate of India, Zahidan (Iran)	6,60,586	6,51,840	5,85,156
96.	Consulate General of India, Zanzibar (Tanzania)	4,09,230	3,96,360	4,01,580
97.	Embassy of India, Stockholm (Sweden)	1,00,44,890	1,07,04,604	1,06,05,032

FY: Financial Year

\*The matter is under discussion between the two Governments as part of exchange of properties.

[Translation]

### Epilepsy Patients

3135. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey to ascertain the number of epilepsy patients in various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof including its causes;

(c) whether epilepsy is curable; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) There have been several Surveys regarding epilepsy in the country. A recent meta-analysis, based on Indian Studies pointed out an age standardized prevalence rate of 5.59/1000. Epilepsy is a brain disorder occurring due to excess electric discharge emanating from the neurons of the brain, which in turn due to brain injury, infections of brain, febrile seizures, etc. In a major portion

of epilepsy cases, no cause for hyper-excitability of neurons can be ascertained. Epilepsy in most cases can be controlled effectively. The control of epilepsy depends upon correct diagnosis, adequate dosage of anti-epileptic drugs and compliance by patients.

#### **Bypass on NH-3**

3136. SHRI KRISHNA MURARI MOGHE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to construct a bypass at Mhow on NH No. 3;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) the time by which the said project will be started and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (d) Mhow bypass is a part of four laning of Indore-Khalghat section of NH-3 taken up on Built Operate Transfer (Toll) basis under National Highway Development Project (NHDP) Phase-II-A. The construction of this bypass has already commenced. The package is targeted for completion by September, 2009.

*[English]*

#### **Four Laning of NH from Kharagpur to Ranigunj**

3137. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made regarding construction of four laning of the National Highway from Kharagpur to Ranigunj;

(b) whether the work has not been progressing as per the time schedule;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the estimated cost of the project and the cost escalation as a result of delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) There is no work of four laning on National Highway (NH-60) from Kharagpur to Ranigunj.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

#### **Containing Non-Plan Expenditure**

3138. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has outlined a major austerity drive in a bid to contain its non-development expenditure;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the non-plan expenditure of the Government has increased over the years and various Central Government Ministries/Departments and Autonomous bodies have failed to implement the orders issued from time to time in this regard;

(d) if so, the facts thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to put a check on the non-plan expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M. V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) and (b) The Union Government with a view to containing non-developmental expenditure has been issuing guidelines on 'Austerity Measures' intended at promoting fiscal discipline, without restricting operational efficiency of the Government. The major measures indicated include 5 per cent mandatory cut on non-Plan expenditure during 2006-07 excluding interest payments, repayment of debt, Defence capital, salaries, pension and the Finance Commission grants to the States. The measures also include ban on creation of Plan and non-Plan posts; restriction on foreign travel to most necessary and unavoidable official engagements and foreign deputations; increased use of Information and Communications Technology to ensure better utilization of resources and improved delivery of public services; and restricting advance payments to implementing agencies to 10 per cent of the approved financial outlay in the current financial year.

(c) to (e) The bulk of the non-Plan expenditure of the Central Government comprises of interest payments, defence expenditure, subsidies, police, pension, grants to States under the award of the Finance Commission, etc. It has been the constant endeavour of the Government to contain the growth of non-Plan expenditure, while meeting inescapable commitments of debt servicing, external and internal security, subsidies to the needy and salaries and pensions. This is done with a view to increase the availability of resources for developmental programmes. Excluding these items, it would be seen that other items of non-Plan expenditures have shown rather modest growth. There is always scope for improvement and the Government is closely monitoring the expenditure.

[Translation]

#### **Increase in Osteoporosis Disease**

3139. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the main cause of increasing Osteoporosis disease is the habit of taking cold drink instead of milk in childhood which makes bones weak;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering to compel the companies to write down warnings on products and ads of cold drinks on the pattern of tobacco and smoking products; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Osteoporosis occurs due to loss of bone density with advancing years. One of the factors affecting bone density is the calcium intake through life time. Thus, if intake of calcium (milk is a good source but not cold drinks like carbonated drinks) is low during period of growth, it may lead to lower peak density of bone with correspondingly weaker bones in the later stage of life.

(c) and (d) There is no such specific proposal under consideration at present.

#### **Publicity Activities of Indian Missions**

3140. SHRI V. K. THUMMAR:  
SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted any Committee to evaluate the impact of publicity activities being carried out by Offices/Missions located in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the outcome of the said evaluation; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken on the basis of the said evaluation?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Government has not constituted any separate committee for evaluating the impact of publicity activities undertaken by the various offices/missions situated in foreign countries.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

#### **Mandatory Practice in Rural Areas**

3141. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:  
SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV:

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

(a) the amount spent by the Government on each MBBS and MD student in Government colleges;

(b) the part of amount charged from the student;

(c) the number of doctors out of them who went abroad during the last three years;

(d) whether the Government propose to impose the condition of mandatory practice in rural and backward areas for a certain period for the doctors passing out from the Government Medical Colleges; and

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



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) There is no definite data in this regard available with the Central Government since there is no uniformity in expenditure incurred by Government on medical education for students at Under-Graduate and Post-Graduate levels and the figures varies from State to State and institution to institution.

(c) No such specific data is available with the Central Government.

(d) and (e) The National Health Policy, 2002 envisages that State Government could rigorously enforce a mandatory two-year rural posting before awarding of the graduate degree. Some State Governments have already made rural service compulsory before admission to P.G. courses or at the time of initial appointment.

#### Condition of Indian Sports

3142. SHRI GANESH SINGH : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS and SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in comparison to the rest of the world, the condition of Indian sports is not good enough;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is huge shortage of sports infrastructure and training facilities in the country;

(d) if so, whether the Union Government is planning to restore the Central assistance for building up sports infrastructure which was discontinued in the past;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Union Government proposes to provide assistance for establishing a Sports Authority Centre in Satna district of Madhya Pradesh; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): (a) to (e) Although Indian sportspersons in some disciplines like Shooting, Archery, etc. have shown impressive performances at the international level in the recent past, it is true that a great deal remains to be done to significantly improve the standard of sports in the country.

The primary responsibility for the creation of the sports facilities rests with the State Governments. However, the Sports Authority of India (SAI) has set up training centers all over the country, and efforts are being made, on a continuing basis, to strengthen, expand and upgrade the infrastructure and facilities in these centers.

While there is no proposal to restore the discontinued 10th Plan schemes for the provision of Central assistance to State Governments and other institutions and organizations for sports related infrastructure and equipment, etc., keeping in view the shortage of sports infrastructure and facilities, particularly in the rural areas, the Ministry is actively considering the launching of "Panchayat Yuva Khel Abhiyan" with the aim of significantly enhancing access to organized sports and games facilities for the vast sections of the youth in the rural areas, not only as an integral element of youth development and promotion of a sports culture but, also for widening the catchment for spotting and nurturing of sports talent and promotion of excellence in sports. Detailed discussions have also been held in this regard with the State Governments and the other Ministries and stakeholders concerned.

(f) and (g) There is no proposal to establish a Sports Authority Centre in Satna, M.P. The Sports Authority of India is already running SAI Training Centres in Madhya Pradesh at Dhar, Bhopal, Tikamgarh and Jabalpur and has its regional centre and a Centre of Excellence at Bhopal. SAI is also facing shortage of coaching staff, etc., and it will not be feasible at this stage to open another SAI Training Centre at Satna.

*[English]*

#### Ferry Services in Karnataka

3143. SHRI M. SHIVANNA:  
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received a proposal from the State Government of Karnataka for developing seven ferry services at different places;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this proposal is pending for clearance from the Union Government;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the time by which this proposed project is likely to be cleared by the Union Government;

(f) whether the Union Government is also planning - ferry service from Diu to Surat and Mumbai;

(g) if so, the details thereof;

(h) the time by which the said service is likely to be commenced; and

(i) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (e) The State

Government of Karnataka had submitted seven projects for sanction under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) as per the enclosed statement. Since these project proposals lacked adequate details, Inland Waterways Authority of India sought clarifications from the State Government. In response, the State Government informed that they would like to get the techno-economic feasibility study done for development of Inland Waterways Transport (IWT) in Karnataka and thereafter, revert with Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for the seven IWT projects. The State Government was sanctioned Rs. 56.70 lacs by the Central Government in March, 2004 for conducting the feasibility study. The State Government is yet to revert with the revised project proposals based on the study.

(f) to (i) No proposal to start a ferry service from Diu to Surat and Mumbai is under consideration of Union Government at present. Operation of ferry service between these places will depend on commercial viability.

#### **Statement**

##### *List of Projects of State Government of Karnataka under Centrally Sponsored Scheme*

S.No.	Name of Project	Estimated Cost (Rupees in Crore)
1.	Criss-Cross navigation service between Kodibag to Kadra along Kali river	7.28
2.	IWT service from riverine Port Gangoli in Pancha Gangavali river	12.23
3.	IWT service between Mangalore Old riverine Port to the other places on rivers Gurpur and Netravathi	6.77
4.	IWT service in backwater of Almati dam across Krishna river	11.75
5.	Criss-cross IWT service between Anandagiri-Biramballi in backwater reservoir of Kabini river	2.91
6.	IWT service from Malpe Port to the other places on river Udyavar	7.14
7.	IWT service between Honnavar-Gerusoppa along Sharvathi river	10.56
<b>Total</b>		<b>58.84</b>

#### **Cure for Cancer**

3144. SHRI P. MOHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is permanent cure for cancer in allopathy system;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether alternative medical system viz Siddha, Ayurveda, Unani, Homoeopathy etc. have effective treatment for curing cancer;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the total number of such hospitals in the country where treatment for cancer patients is made available to people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. There is a permanent cure of cancer in allopathy system. The response depends on several factors including type of cancer and the stage of cancer. Common modalities for treatment of cancer include surgery, radiotherapy & chemotherapy. Quite often a combination of the above modalities is used for treatment of cancers. Apart from the facilities available for treatment of cancer provided by State Govt./Private Sector, Government has recognized 25 Regional Cancer Centres which provide comprehensive cancer detection and management facilities. In addition the Radiotherapy treatment is available at about 210 centres in India.

However, there is no scientific tested treatment available for treatment of Cancer in Indian Systems of Medicine. There are no specific hospitals for the treatment of cancer in ISM&H.

[Translation]

**Jam on Delhi-Haridwar-Dehradun  
National Highway**

3145. DR. RAJESH MISHRA:  
SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:

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

(a) whether Delhi-Haridwar-Dehradun National Highway remains jammed for hours due to the heavy traffic thereon and the recent disruption in the Muzaffarnagar Rail Line;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the completion of bypass construction work undertaken at Mohan Nagar, Ghaziabad near Hindon river to solve this problem is not progressing as per the time schedule;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the present status of the said construction work; and

(f) the time by which the project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) There is a level crossing in Km. 114 of NH 58 (Muzaffarnagar bypass) due to which traffic flow is prohibited during closure of Railway Gate. The construction of Rail Over Bridge (ROB) has been provided in the scope of work for four laning of Meerut-Muzaffarnagar section of NH-58.

(c) There is no bypass under construction at Mohan Nagar, Ghaziabad near Hindon river on National Highway.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Does not arise.

[English]

**Resignation by Scientific Officers/Doctors**

3146. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Senior Scientific Officers and Sports Medicine Doctors have resigned from their posts recently as reported in the *Times of India* dated September 09, 2006;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the sanctioned/actual strength of Senior Scientific Officers and Sports Medicine Doctors working with the Sports Authority of India (SAI) and the National Sports Centres in the country;

(d) whether the Government has analyzed its impact on performance of sportspersons particularly when the Asian Games are to be held in Doha;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the remedial measures taken by the Union Government in this regard including the steps taken to fill up the existing vacancies of Senior Scientific Officers and the Sports Medicine Doctors?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): (a) and (b) One Senior Scientific Officer (Physiology) and one Scientific Officer (Physiology) took voluntary retirement due to personal reasons; two Junior Scientific Officers (Nutrition and Physiology) resigned to take up other employment; and, two Junior Scientific Officers (Psychology and Physiology) resigned due to personal reasons/family problems in the recent past, no doctor has resigned.

(c) The posts assessed by Staff Inspection Unit (SIU), Ministry of Finance and actual strength of scientific cadre in SAI are as under-

Post	Strength assessed by SIU	Actual Strength
Senior Scientific Officer	07	05
Scientific Officer	13	13
Junior Scientific Officers	25	10

The strength does not specify specific disciplines.

(d) and (e) No specific analysis has been carried out in the context of impact on performance with reference to the Asian Games in Doha. However, this whole subject is being reviewed in depth in the context of the ongoing exercises for the formulation of the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

(f) Posts of Senior Scientific Officer (SSO) and Scientific Officer (SO) are to be filled by promotion for which action is underway. The post of Junior Scientific Officer (JSO) is a direct recruitment post and there is a ban on direct recruitment. Scientists at this level are being engaged on a contract basis against vacant posts.

#### Employment Opportunities Provided by IT Companies

3147. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI :  
SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY :

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

(a) the details of employment opportunities provided by the IT companies during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the IT companies have projected more employment opportunities in the near future; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) to (c) As per ESC (Electronics and Computer Software Export Promotion Council) the employment opportunities provided by IT companies during the past three years are estimated as below:

2003-04	7,00,000
2004-05	10,50,000
2005-06	12,00,000

Employment opportunities provided by IT companies State wise records are not maintained by ESC, STPI (Software Technology Park of India) or NASSCOM (National Association of Software and Service Companies).

As per the eleventh plan (2007-12) committee's recommendations, the future requirement of the employment opportunities provided by the IT companies in export segment is estimated to be 34 lakhs (direct employment) and 95 lakhs indirect employment generation by Financial Year 2012.

*[Translation]*

#### Opening of Post Offices in Gujarat

3148. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new post offices and sub-post offices have been opened by the Union Government to cater to the demands of increasing population of Surat City of Gujarat during the last three years;

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

(c) the number of representations received in this regard during the last three years;

(d) whether the Government is facing any problems in opening new post offices and sub-post offices;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the manner in which these problems are proposed to be solved?

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

(b) Sachin GIDC Sub Post Office in Surat City of Gujarat was opened on 01-12-2004.

(c) Four representations for opening of Post Offices in Surat City of Gujarat have been received during the last three years.

(d) to (f) Post Offices are opened subject to fulfillment of distance, population and income norms. In some cases, problems are faced in obtaining suitable rented accommodation. Continual efforts are made locally to procure the accommodation.

*[English]*

#### **Peace in Sri Lanka**

3149. SHRI M. APPADURAI:

SHRI B. MAHTAB:

SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken steps for the early settlement of ethnic issues and bring peace in Sri Lanka;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there have been frequent and recent incidents of killings of Tamils in Sri Lanka;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether this matter has been taken up with the Sri Lankan authorities; and

(f) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (f) There have been hostilities between the Sri Lankan armed forces and the LTTE since the beginning of this year, which have resulted in serious loss of lives including that of Tamil civilians.

It is Government's belief that the only solution to the ethnic problem is a negotiated political settlement acceptable to all communities in Sri Lanka.

Government has emphasised to the Government of Sri Lanka the need to make all possible efforts to strengthen the ceasefire and to revive the political dialogue in order to move the peace process forward.

#### **Raising Retirement Age of Doctors**

3150. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the retirement age of Central Government Doctors has been raised;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to allow the Central Government Employees to take voluntary retirement after completion of 15 years of minimum service instead of the present 20 years;

(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) and (b) Keeping in view the various factors of recruitment of specialists in the Central Health Service and the need to maintain the health delivery system, the age of superannuation of Specialist Doctors of Central Health Service belonging to (i) Teaching (ii) Non-Teaching and (iii) Public Health sub-cadres has been increased from 60 years to 62 years.

(c) No such proposal is, at present, under consideration of the Government.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

### **New Technology for Exploitation of Coal**

3151. SHRI RANEN BARMAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state: .

(a) whether the Government plans to introduce a new technology for the exploitation of coal deposits in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the nature of the technology presently being used;

(d) the extent to which the present technology compares with that advanced countries; and

(e) the time by which the advanced technology would be introduced in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) to (e): For exploitation of coal deposits, a continuance thrust towards mechanization and upgradation of technology in coal mines, underground as well as opencast, is being given by the coal companies.

At the time of nationalization of coal sector in India, underground (UG) coal mining was dominated by conventional Bord & Pillar methods using drilling, blasting, manual loading on to tubs, supporting by timbers and transportation of tubs by series of rope haulages. Thereafter, many of UG mines in CIL have been gradually mechanized by introducing side discharge loaders, load haul dumpers, belt conveyors, roof bolting machines etc.

Continuous Miner technology and Powered Support Longwall technology are globally accepted mass production technologies. These have also been tried in some mines of CIL for obtaining higher production, productivity and safety.

Dragline and shovel dumper operations are most common technologies in opencast coal mines all over world. This technology is also being used in the mines of Coal India Ltd. and Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. In line with global trend of using higher capacity heavy earth moving machinery, CIL has also planned to introduce higher capacity equipment in some of its large opencast projects. In addition depending on the requirement, in-pit crushing conveying and surface miner technologies have also been incorporated in some opencast mines.

Besides, harnessing of Coal Bed Methane and Coal Mine Methane and introduction of technologies for Coal Liquefaction and Underground Coal Gasification are also on the agenda.

*[Translation]*

### **National Games at Ranchi**

3152. SHRI TEK LAL MAHTO: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to hold the 24th National Games at Ranchi in December, 2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government also proposes to develop the required infrastructure for the purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the present status of various projects in this regard;

(e) whether there is any proposal to develop the mega sports complex and sports village by multi national company 'man hurt';

(f) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the construction work is likely to be completed and handed over to Jharkhand Olympic Association; and

(g) the details of amount allocated and released therefor and the contribution of the State Government therein?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): (a) to (d) The Indian Olympic Association have allotted the 34th National Games to Jharkhand State. However, the dates of the Games are yet to be finalized. The infrastructure for the conduct of National Games is to be developed by the State Government from their own resources and any Additional Central Assistance as they may receive from the Planning Commission.

According to information made available by the State Government, the infrastructure projects for National Games

include : the Main Stadium; indoor stadia for Badminton/ Table Tennis, Basketball/Volleyball and Gymnastics; Velodrome; Shooting Range; playfields for Kho kho/ Kabaddi; Games Village; renovation of the Birsā Munda Stadium; and hockey stadium with astro-turf.

(e) Meinhardt -SSA-Looba JV are the Consultants for the Mega Sports Complex, which is being constructed by the Nagarjuna Construction Company (NCC) and Liang-Simplex Co. The Sports Village is being developed by NCC and NUIL on PPP basis.

(f) The construction work on the various projects is likely to be completed by September, 2007. Thereafter, these projects will be handed over to the Organising Committee of the National Games headed by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Jharkhand, which also includes officials of the Jharkhand Olympic Association.

(g) As per the information given by the State Government of Jharkhand, the Planning Commission have given Additional Central Assistance (ACA) of Rs. 32.00 crore during 2005-06 and assured ACA of Rs. 35.00 crore during 2006-07. For 2007-08, the State Government have sought Central assistance of Rs. 200.00 crore. The State Government have so far allocated Rs. 207.00 crore for the construction and development of infrastructure for the National Games.

*[English]*

#### **Instructions for Filling Vacancy**

3153. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to issue instructions for not filling any vacancy from the candidates of OBC category in case of non-availability of SC and ST candidates for the vacancy reserved for them;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has received any representations from Hon'ble Members of Parliament and other social organisations for inter-changing vacancy between SC and ST in the event of non-availability of them;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(a) to (c) There is no need for such instructions as there is no provision as there is no provision for filling up of the reserved vacancies of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by Other Backward Class candidates when SC/ST candidates are not available.

(d) and (e) The drafting committee constituted during the three day convention of the Members of Parliament belonging to Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes recommended in December, 1999 that posts reserved for SCs and STs should be filled up only by candidates belonging to these communities and in case of non-availability of candidates among Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes, these vacancies/posts should be exchanged between these communities.

(f) Filling up of a vacancy reserved for one community by another would deprive the other community of his legitimate share and is, therefore, not permissible under the present scheme of reservation.

*[Translation]*

#### **Inclusion of Hindi in International Organisations**

3154. SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA:  
SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any efforts are being made by the Government to include Hindi as one of the official languages of the United Nations Organisation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the official languages of the United Nations and the number of people speaking those languages, country-wise; and

(d) the number of Hindi speaking people around the world, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Government has been actively taking necessary measures for introduction of 'Hindi as one of the official languages of the United Nations. A high level Committee under the Chairmanship of External Affairs Minister was constituted on 26th February, 2003 followed by a sub-Committee under the chairmanship of Minister of State for External Affairs in August, 2003 and a core-group headed by the Additional Secretary (Administration) in the Ministry of External Affairs in September, 2003 to look into this matter and take necessary measures. As a step in this direction it was decided to prepare an Advocacy Paper to present the Indian case with regard to introducing Hindi in the UN. The draft Advocacy Paper has been prepared which is being currently reviewed by the Ministry. However, this has financial, procedural as well as legal implications. The procedure for getting any language recognized as one of the Official Languages of the UN involves obtaining approval of the General Assembly to amend Rule-51 of the Rules of Procedure. Such a proposal has to be approved by more than half of the members of the General Assembly where every member-State has a vote. At present the proposal would require approval of 96 member States given the current membership of 192. In addition, recognizing any language as the official language of the UN entails a substantial increase in the expenditure of the UN necessitating an enhanced contribution by every member country, which is why most of the members remain reluctant to support such a proposal.

(c) The UN has six official languages which are English, French, Spanish, Russian, Chinese and Arabic. The UN does not officially publish or maintain figures of the number of people who speak these languages.

(d) According to the census of 1991 there are 337,272,114 Hindi speaking persons in India. Language related figures of 2001 census are yet to be released.

Though there are many countries with a large Indian diaspora, no precise figures are available in respect of Hindi speaking people in the world.

12.00 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 463 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th August, 2006, approving the New Mangalore Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2006 under sub-section (4) of Section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT—5372/06)

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Erstwhile-Bombay Dock Labour Board, for the year 2005-2006, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Erstwhile-Bombay Dock Labour Board, for the year 2005-2006.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT—5373/06)

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kolkata Port Trust, Kolkata, for the year 2005-2006.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Kolkata Port Trust, Kolkata, for the year 2005-2006.

(Placed in Librarv. See No. LT—5374/06)

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kandla Port Trust, Gandhidham, for the year 2005-2006.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Kandla Port Trust, Gandhidham, for the year 2005-2006.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT—5375/06)



- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tuticorin Port Trust, for the year 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Tuticorin Port Trust, for the year 2005-2006.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Tuticorin Port Trust, for the year 2005-2006.
- (Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5376/06)
- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mumbai Port Trust, for the year 2005-2006, along with Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Mumbai Port Trust, for the year 2005-2006.
- (7) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:-
- (a) (i) Annual Accounts of the Mumbai Port Trust, for the year 2005-2006, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (ii) Review by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the New Mumbai Port Trust, for the year 2005-2006.
- (Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5377/06)
- (b) (i) Annual Accounts of the Mumbai Port Trust, (Pension Fund Trust), for the year 2005-2006, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (ii) Review by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Mumbai Port Trust, (Pension Fund Trust), for the year 2005-2006.
- (Placed in Library. *See* No. LT —5378/06)
- (c) (i) Annual Accounts of the Kolkala Port Trust, for the year 2005-2006, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (ii) Review by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Kolkata Port Trust for the year 2005-2006.
- (Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5379/06)
- (d) (i) Annual Accounts of the Paradip Port Trust, Paradip, for the year 2005-2006, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (ii) Review by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Paradip Port Trust, Paradip, for the year 2005-2006.
- (Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5379/06)
- (8) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Shipping Corporation of India Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2005-2006.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Shipping Corporation of India Limited (including its Annexure), Mumbai, for the year 2005-2006 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5380/06)
- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Sethusamudram Corporation Limited, Chennai, for the period from 6th December, 2004 to 31st March, 2006.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Sethusamudram Corporation Limited, Chennai, for the period from 6th December, 2004 to 31st March, 2006, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5381/06)
- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2005-2006.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2005-2006, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5382/06)

- (d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Hoogly Dock and Port Engineers Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2005-2006.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Hoogly Dock and Port Engineers Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2005-2006, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5383/06)

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Ship Design and Research Centre, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Ship Design and Research Centre, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2005-2006.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5384/06)

- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Seamen's Provident Fund Organisation, Mumbai, for the year 2005-2006, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Seamen's Provident Fund Organisation, Mumbai, for the year 2005-2006.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5385/06)

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Inland Waterways Authority of India, Noida, for the year 2005-2006, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Inland Waterways Authority of India, Noida, for the year 2005-2006.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5386/06)

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above,

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5387/06)

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): I beg to lay on the Table -

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:-

- (i) The Indian Administrative Service (Cadre) Amendment Rules, 2006 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 502 (E) in Gazette of India dated 24th August, 2006.

- (ii) The Indian Police Service (Cadre) Amendment Rules, 2006 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 503 (E) in Gazette of India dated 24th August, 2006.

- (iii) The Indian Forest Service (Cadre) Amendment Rules, 2006 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 504 (E) in Gazette of India dated 24th August, 2006.

- (iv) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Sixth Amendment Regulations, 2006 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 562 (E) in Gazette of India dated 15th September, 2006.

- (v) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Sixth Amendment Rules, 2006 published in Notification

No. G.S.R. 563 (E) in Gazette of India dated 15th September, 2006.

- (vi) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 2006 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 564 (E) in Gazette of India dated 15th September, 2006.
- (vii) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 2006 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 565 (E) in Gazette of India dated 15th September, 2006.
- (viii) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 2006 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 566 (E) in Gazette of India dated 15th September, 2006.
- (ix) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Fifth Amendment Rules, 2006 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 567 (E) in Gazette of India dated 15th September, 2006.
- (x) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 2005 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 722 (E) in Gazette of India dated 23rd November, 2006.
- (xi) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Seventh Amendment Regulations, 2006 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 724 (E) in Gazette of India dated 23rd November, 2006.
- (xii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 2006 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 706 (E) in Gazette of India dated 16th November, 2006.
- (xiii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 2006 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 707 (E) in Gazette of India dated 16th November, 2006.
- (Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5388/06)
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of

the Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5389/06)

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Grih Kalyan Kendra, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Grih Kalyan Kendra, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006.
- (Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5390/06)
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Civil Services Society, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Civil Services Society, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006.
- (Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5391/06)
- (5) A copy of the Central Secretariat Service Section Officers' Grade/Stenographers' Grade "B" (Limited Departmental Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 2005 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 248 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd July, 2006 issued under Regulation 2 of the Fourth Scheduled to the Central Secretariat Service Rules, 1962.
- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for the delay in laying the paper mentioned at (5) above.
- (Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5392/06)
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Civil Services Officers' Institute, New Delhi for the year 2005-2006, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Civil Services Officers' Institute, New Delhi for the year 2005-2006.
- (Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5393/06)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF  
STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION  
(SHRI G.K. VASAN): I beg to lay on the Table -

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata, for the year 2005-2006, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata, for the year 2005-2006.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5394/06)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF  
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA  
LAKSHMI): I beg to lay on the Table -

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Academy of Medical Sciences (India), New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Academy of Medical Sciences (India), New Delhi for the year 2005-2006.
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Board of Examinations, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Board of Examinations, New Delhi for the year 2005-2006.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5395/06)

- (3) A copy each of the Annual Reports for the year 2005-2006 (Hindi and English versions) alongwith Audited Accounts in respect of the following centres:-

- (i) Population Research Centre, Patna.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5397/06)

- (ii) Population Research Centre, Bangalore.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5398/06)

- (iii) Population Research Centre, Baroda.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5399/06)

- (iv) Population Research Centre, Bhubaneswar.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5400/06)

- (v) Population Research Centre, Lucknow.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5401/06)

- (vi) Population Research Centre, Delhi.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5402/06)

- (vii) Population Research Centre, Udaipur.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5403/06)

- (viii) Population Research Centre, Gandhigram.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5404/06)

- (ix) Population Research Centre, Punjab University, Chandigarh.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5405/06)

- (x) Population Research Centre, Guwahati.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5406/06)

- (xi) Population Research Centre, Dharwad.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5407/06)

- (xii) Population Research Centre, Vishakhapatnam.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5408/06)

- (xiii) Population Research Centre, Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development, Chandigarh.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5409/06)

- (xiv) Population Research Centre, Sagar.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5410/06)

- (xv) Population Research Centre, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5411/06)

- (xvi) Population Research Centre, Shimla.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5412/06)

- (xvii) Population Research Centre, Thiruvananthapuram.  
(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5413/06)
- (xviii) Population Research Centre, Srinagar.  
(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5414/06)
- (4) A copy each of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the above Centres for the year 2005-2006.  
(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5415/06)
- (5) A copy of the Drugs and Cosmetics (4th Amendment) Rules, 2006 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 579 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th September, 2006, under section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.  
(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5416/06)
- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Siddha, Chennai, for the year 2005-2006, alongwith Audited Accounts.  
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Siddha, Chennai, for the year 2005-2006.  
(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5417/06)
- (7) A copy of the Prevention of Food Adulteration (9th Amendment), Rules 2006, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 679 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st October, 2006, under sub-section (2) of section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.  
(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5418/06)
- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council of Indian Medicine, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006, alongwith Audited Accounts.  
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Council of Indian Medicine, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006.  
(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5419/06)
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006, alongwith Audited Accounts.  
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006.  
(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5420/06)
- (10) A copy of the Indian Medicine Central (Permission of Existing Medical Colleges) Regulations, 2006 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 28-13/2006 Ay. (1) in Gazette of India dated the 10th October, 2006, under sub-section (3) of section 36 of Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970.  
(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5421/06)
- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006, alongwith Audited Accounts.  
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006.  
(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5422/06)
- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006, alongwith Audited Accounts.  
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006.  
(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5423/06)
- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Unani

Medicine, Bangalore, for the year 2005-2006, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Unani Medicine, Bangalore, for the year 2005-2006.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5424/06)

- (14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeeth (National Academy of Ayurveda), New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeeth (National Academy of Ayurveda), New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5425/06)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT), New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT), New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5426/06)

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering and Research (SAMEER), Mumbai, for the year 2005-2006, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering and Research (SAMEER), Mumbai, for the year 2005-2006.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT. 5427/06)

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the DOEACC Society, New Delhi,

for the year 2005-2006, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the DOEACC Society, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5428/06)

- (4) A copy of the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Rules, 2006 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 713 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th November, 2006 under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5429/06)

- (5) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5430/06)

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Telecommunications Consultants India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Telecommunications Consultants India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5431/06)

- (6) A copy of the Quality of Service of Broadband Service Regulations 2006 (11 of 2006) (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 304-6/2004. Qos. in Gazette of India dated the 10th October, 2006, under section 37 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5432/06)

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Software Technology Parks of India, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Software Technology Parks of India, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5433/06)

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the ERNET India, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the ERNET India, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5434/06)

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5435/06)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): I beg to lay on the Table -

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956:-
- (i) S.O. 1700 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th October, 2006 regarding rate of fee for services or benefits in relation to the use of four laned stretch of National Highway No. 8A, in the State of Gujarat.
- (ii) S.O. 1745 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th October, 2006 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening four - laning etc.), maintenance, management and

operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 8A and 15, in the State of Gujarat.

- (iii) S.O. 1958 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th November, 2006 authorizing Additional District Collector East to acquire land for building (widening four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 31A (Sevok-Gangtok Section), in the State of Sikkim.
- (iv) S.O. 1891 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd November, 2006, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E) dated the 4th November, 2005.
- (v) S.O. 1852 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th October, 2006, regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.) maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 11 (Agra-Bharatpur section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (vi) S.O. 1318 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th August, 2006, regarding acquisition of land for building (widening) of National Highway No. 57 (Muzaffarpur-Purnea section) in the State of Bihar.
- (vii) S.O. 1255 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd August, 2006, regarding acquisition of land for building (widening) maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 47 (Tamil Nadu-Kerala Border) including construction of bypasses in the State of Kerala.
- (viii) S.O. 1222 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th July, 2006, regarding acquisition of land for building (widening) of National Highway Nos. 13, 17 and 48 in the State of Karnataka.
- (ix) S.O. 1267 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th August, 2006, regarding acquisition of land for building (widening) of National Highway Nos. 13, 17 and 48 in the State of Karnataka.
- (x) S.O. 1279 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th August, 2006, regarding acquisition of land for building (widening) of National Highway No. 7 (Bangalore-Hosur section) in the State of Karnataka.

- (xi) S.O. 1306 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th August, 2006, regarding acquisition of land for building (widening) maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 7 (Hyderabad-Bangalore section) including constructions of bypasses in the State of Karnataka.
- (xii) S.O. 1211 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th July, 2006, regarding acquisition of land for building (four-laning) maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 7 (Madurai-Kanniyakumari section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xiii) S.O. 1212 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th July, 2006, making certain amendments in the Notification No. 51 (E) dated the 13th January, 2005.
- (xiv) S.O. 1213 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th July, 2006, regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.) maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 7 (Bangalore-Salem-Madurai section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xv) S.O. 1240 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd August, 2006, regarding acquisition of land for building (four-laning) of National Highway No. 45 (Chengalpattu-Tindivanam section) including strengthening of Tambaram-Chengalpattu section in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xvi) S.O. 1268 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th August, 2006 regarding acquisition of land for building (four-laning) of National Highway No. 46 (Krishnagiri-Ranipet section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xvii) S.O. 1282 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th August, 2006 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.) maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 7 (Krishnagiri-Toppur Ghat section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xviii) S.O. 1551 (E) and S.O. 1554 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th September, 2006, regarding acquisition of land for building (widening) maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highways. No. 47 (Tamil Nadu-Kerala Border) including construction of bypasses in the State of Kerala.
- (xix) S.O. 1944 (E) and S.O. 1946 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th November, 2006, regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.) maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highways. No. 3 (Indore-Khalghat section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (xx) S.O. 1953 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th November, 2006, regarding acquisition of land for building (widening) maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 6 (Sambalpur-Raipur section) in the State of Chhattisgarh.
- (xxi) S.O. 1486 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th September, 2006, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 696 (E) dated the 24th May, 2006.
- (xxii) S.O. 1555 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th September, 2006 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.) maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 7 (Hyderabad-Bangalore section) in the State of Karnataka.
- (xxiii) S.O. 1808 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd October, 2006 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.) maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 4 (Belgaum-Maharashtra Border section) in the State of Karnataka.
- (xxiv) S.O. 2000 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd November, 2006 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/six-laning etc.) maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 4 (Bangalore-Nelamanjala section) in the State of Karnataka.
- (xxv) S.O. 1971 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th November, 2006 regarding acquisition of land for building (four-laning) maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 58 (Meerut-Muzaffarnagar section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.



- (xxvi) S.O. 1948 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th November, 2006 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening) maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 26, including construction of bypasses (Jhansi-Lalitpur section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xxvii) S.O. 1553 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th September, 2006 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening) maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 47 (Tamil Nadu-Kerala Border to Thrissur section) in the State of Kerala.
- (xxviii) S.O. 1557 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th September, 2006 regarding acquisition of land for building (four-laning) of different stretches of National Highway No. 46 (Krishnagiri-Ranipet section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xxix) S.O. 1581 (E) to S.O. 1583 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd September, 2006 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.) maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 45B in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xxx) S.O. 1590 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd September, 2006 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four laning and junction improvement/construction of free flow facilities), maintenance, management and operation of National No. 4 ( Maduravoyal to Koyambedu Junction) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xxxii) S.O. 1623 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 2006 authorising District Revenue Officer, Tiruchirappalli as the competent authority to acquire land for building (widening) and improvement of National Highway No. 67 in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xxxiii) S.O. 1624 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 2006 authorising District Revenue Officer, Kulithlai as the competent authority to acquire land for building (widening) and improvement of National Highway No. 67 in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xxxiv) S.O. 1625 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 2006 authorising District Revenue Officer, Karur as the competent authority to acquire land for building (widening) and improvement of National Highway No. 67 in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xxxv) S.O. 1651 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd October, 2006 regarding acquisition of land for building (four-laning) of National Highway No. 46 (Krishnagiri-Ranipet section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xxxvi) S.O. 1652 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th October, 2006 regarding acquisition of land for building (four-laning) maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 6 (Nagpur-Dhule section) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (xxxvii) S.O. 1694 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th October, 2006, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 715 (E) dated the 15th May, 2006.
- (xxxviii) S.O. 1850 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th October, 2006 regarding acquisition of land for public purpose of widening of road from Maduravayal Bypass to Koyambedu Junction on National Highway No. 4 in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xxxix) S.O. 1947 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th November, 2006 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening) maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 75 (Gwalior-Jhansi section), including of bypasses in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xl) S.O. 2043 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th November, 2006 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.) maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 76 (Chittorgarh-Kota section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (xli) S.O. 1558 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th September, 2006 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.) maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 7 (Hyderabad-

- Bangalore section), in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xli) S.O. 1732 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th October, 2006 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.) maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 7 (Hyderabad-Bangalore section), in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xlii) S.O. 1793 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th October, 2006 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.) maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 7 (Hyderabad-Bangalore section), in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xliii) S.O. 1806 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th October, 2006 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.) maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 9 (Nandigama-Ibrahimpatnam section), in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xliv) S.O. 1952 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th November, 2006 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.) maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 5A (Chandikhol-Paradip section), in the State of Orissa.
- (xlv) S.O. 1945 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th November, 2006 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.) maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 200 (Duburi-Bhubana section), in the State of Orissa.
- (xlvi) S.O. 1500 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 2006, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1118 (E) dated the 14th October, 2005.
- (xlvii) S.O. 1501 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 2006, regarding acquisition of land for building (widening) of National Highways. No. 57 (Muzaffarpur-Purnea section) in the State of Bihar.
- (2) Six statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (vii to xvii) of (1) above.  
(Placed in Library. See No. LT—5436/06)
- (3) A copy of the Central Motor Vehicles Regulation of Bus Service between Amritsar and Nankana Sahib Rules, 2006 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 506 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th August, 2006 under sub-section (4) of section 212 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, together with an explanatory memorandum.  
(Placed in Library. See No. LT—5437/06)
- (4) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 1872 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st October, 2006, entrusting Dandi heritage route of National Highway No. 228 in the State of Gujarat to National Highways Authority of India, issued under section 11 of the National Highways Authority of India Act, 1988.  
(Placed in Library. See No. LT—5438/06)
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for Training of Highway Engineers, Noida, for the year 2005-2006, alongwith Audited Accounts.  
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute for Training of Highway Engineers, Noida, for the year 2005-2006.  
(Placed in Library. See No. LT—5439/06)
- (6) A copy of the National Highways Authority of India (the term of office and other conditions of Service of Members) Amendment Rules, 2006 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 631 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th October, 2006 under section 37 of the National Highways Authority of India, Act 1988.  
(Placed in Library. See No. LT—5440/06)
- [Translation]
- THE MINISTER OF STATE IN PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 69A of the Companies Act, 1956: —
- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Uranium Corporation of India Limited, Singhbhum, for the year 2005-2006.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Uranium Corporation of India Limited, Singhbhum, for the year 2005-2006, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5441/06)
- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2005-2006.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2005-2006, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5442/06)
- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Indian Rare Earths Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2005-2006.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Rare Earths Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2005-2006, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5443/06)
- (d) (i) Statement regarding review by the Government of the working of the Antrix Corporation, Bangalore, for the year 2005-2006.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Antrix Corporation, Bangalore, for the year 2005-2006, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5444/06)
- (e) (i) Statement regarding review by the Government of the working of the Semiconductor Complex Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 2005-2006.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Semiconductor Complex Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 2005-2006, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5445/06)
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, for the year 2005-2006, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, for the year 2005-2006.
- (Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5446/06)
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the North Eastern Space Applications Centre, Shillong, for the year 2005-2006, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the North Eastern Space Applications Centre, Shillong, for the year 2005-2006.
- (Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5447/06)
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Atmospheric Research Laboratory, Gadanki, for the year 2005-2006, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Atmospheric Research Laboratory, Gadanki, for the year 2005-2006.
- (Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5448/06)
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad, for the year 2005-2006, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad, for the year 2005-2006.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT—5449/06)

12.01 hrs.

**LEAVE OF ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The Committee on Absence of members from the sittings of the House in their Seventh Report presented to the House on 12 December 2006 have recommended that leave of absence from the sittings of the House be granted to the following Members for the period mentioned against each:-

- |                                                    |                                                                                                                              |
|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1) Shri Rajesh Ranjan <i>alias</i><br>Pappu Yadav | 16.02.2006 to<br>22.03.2006 and<br>03.04.2006 to<br>26.04.2006                                                               |
| (2) Dr. Mohd. Shahabuddin                          | 16.03.2006 to<br>22.03.2006<br>10.05.2006 to<br>23.05.2006<br>24.07.2006 to<br>25.08.2006 and<br>22.11.2006 to<br>27.11.2006 |
| (3) Late Shri Kondapalli<br>Paidithalli Naidu      | 24.07.2006 to<br>18.08.2006 Member<br>expired - Absence<br>Condoned.                                                         |
| (4) Shri A.K. Moorthy                              | 24.07.2006 to<br>25.08.2006                                                                                                  |
| (5) Shri Swadesh Chakraborty                       | 01.08.2006 to<br>25.08.2006                                                                                                  |

Is it the pleasure of the House that leave as recommended by the Committee be granted?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: Leave is granted. The Members will be informed accordingly.

12.01½ hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION**

**Thirteenth and Fourteenth Reports**

[English]

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS (Palghat): I beg to present the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

12.02 hrs.

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR**

**Nineteenth Report**

[English]

SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY (Nalgonda): I beg to present the Nineteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Labour on the Action taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the Fourteenth Report of the Standing Committee on Labour on "Demands for Grants for the year 2006-2007" of the Ministry of Textiles.

12.02½ hrs.

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOOD, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**

**Action Taken Reports**

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each (Hindi and English versions) of the Statements showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the following Action Taken Reports of the Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution relating to the Department of Food and Public Distribution and Department of Consumer Affairs:—

**DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**

- (1) Final Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the

Ninth Action Taken Report of the Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution on Demands for Grants (2005-06) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS

- (2) Final Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Eighth Action Taken Report of the Standing Committee on Food, Civil Supplies and Public Distribution on Annual Report (1992-93)—Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution.
- (3) Final Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Ninth Action Taken Report of the Standing Committee on Food, Civil Supplies and Public Distribution on Demands for Grants (1994-95) — Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution.
- (4) Final Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Fourteenth Action Taken Report of the Standing Committee on Food, Civil Supplies and Public Distribution on Demands for Grants (1995-96) — Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution.
- (5) Final Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Fourth Action Taken Report of the Standing Committee on Food, Civil Supplies and Public Distribution on Demands for Grants (1996-97) — Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution.
- (6) Final Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Eighth Action Taken Report of the Standing Committee on Food, Civil Supplies and Public Distribution on 'Edible Oils'.
- (7) Final Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Tenth Action Taken Report of the Standing Committee on Food, Civil Supplies and Public Distribution relating to Ministry of Food and Consumer Affairs on Demands for Grants (1997-98).

- (8) Final Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Eighth Action Taken Report of the Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution on Demands for Grants (2005-2006) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.

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[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Item 14, Shri Nikhil Kumar.

12.03 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION  
AND TECHNOLOGY

Action Taken Report

[Translation]

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR: (Aurangabad): Sir, I beg to lay the Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing action taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in their 31st, 45th, 58th, 59th and 64th Reports (13th Lok Sabha) and 5th to 9th, 13th, 14th and 23rd to 27th Reports (14th Lok Sabha).

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[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You have placed item 15. You have to place item 14. You look at it. You have to lay Thirty-Fifth and Thirty-Sixth Reports.

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR : I have read that.

MR. SPEAKER: You have read item 15.

Okay, what it is, we shall see if it is not done. There are two matters in your name.

12.03½ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE OF INFORMATION  
AND TECHNOLOGY

Thirty-Fifth and Thirty-Sixth Reports

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR (Aurangabad, Bihar): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions)

[Mr. Nikhil Kumar]

of the Standing Committee on Information Technology (2006-07): -

- (i) Thirty fifth Report on action taken by Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in their Seventeenth Report (13th Lok Sabha) on 'Limited Mobility through WLL for Fixed Service Providers' relating to the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Telecommunications).
- (ii) Thirty-sixth Report on action taken by Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in their Twenty Eighth Report (14th Lok Sabha) on 'Spectrum Management' relating to the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Telecommunications).

12.04 hrs.

#### STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOME AFFAIRS

##### (i) One hundred Twenty Second Report

[Translation]

SHRI SACHIN PILOT (Dausa): Sir I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the One-Hundred Twenty-second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Home Affairs on the Communal Violence (Prevention, Control and Rehabilitation of Victims) Bill, 2005.

##### (ii) Evidence

[English]

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Evidence tendered before the Standing Committee on Home Affairs on the Communal Violence (Prevention, Control and Rehabilitation of Victims) Bill, 2005.

12.06 hrs.

#### STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

- (i) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the Tenth Report of Standing Committee on External Affairs on Demands for Grants pertaining to the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs

[English]

\*THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND

\*Placed in Library. See No. LT—5450/06.

BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): Sir, on behalf of Shri Vayalar Ravi, I am making the statement under Direction 73A of the Directions of the Speaker on the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the Tenth Report of the Standing Committee on External Affairs.

The Standing Committee on External Affairs presented its Tenth Report on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs on 18th May, 2006 for the year 2006-07 to both the Houses of Parliament. Action Taken Report (ATR) of the Government on recommendations/observations of the Committee was sent to the Committee in August 2006.

However, as required the present status of implementation of the recommendations of the Tenth Report is detailed in the Annexure, which is laid on the Table of the House. The hon. Members would notice that the Ministry has accepted all the recommendations and acted upon them. I hope that they will be satisfied with the action taken by my Ministry.

12.07 hrs.

- (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in 120th Report of Standing Committee on Home Affairs regarding Action Taken on Demands for Grants (2006-07) pertaining to the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region

[English]

\*THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): Sir, I am making this statement on the status for the implementation of recommendations contained in the 120th Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs pertaining to consideration of Demands for Grants (2006-07) of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region in pursuance of direction 73 A of the Hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha.

The Standing Committee on Home Affairs (dealing with the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region) examined the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region for the year 2006-07 and presented their 120th Report in this regard on 19th May, 2006.

\*Placed in Library. See No. LT—5451/06.

Action Taken Statements on the recommendations/ observations contained in the Report of the Committee had been sent to the Standing Committee on Home Affairs on 17th August, 2006.

There are 13 recommendations made by the Committee in the said Report where action is called for on the part of the Government. These recommendations mainly pertain to utilization of funds available under Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) for implementation of developmental projects, review of exemption granted to certain Ministries from making contribution to NLCPR Corpus, restoration of 10 per cent loan component in the budget of the Ministry for release of assistance to State Governments, funds for completion of on-going projects of NEC, strengthening of the monitoring mechanism to ensure quality and speedy execution of the projects, taking up more projects with higher allocation for capacity building, skill development and showcasing of the NER, expediting studies for externally aided project proposals, making provision for setting up of national level sports school, an institute of Fashion Technology, Pilot Training Institute at Liobari and their inclusion in "Vision Document-2020" and early implementation of Projects for setting up of airports at Teju and Passighat and Tawang Ropeway in Arunachal Pradesh, providing funds for setting up a medical college in each NE State etc.

The status of implementation of the various recommendations made by the Committee is indicated in the Annexure to my Statement which is laid on the Table of the House. I would not like to take the valuable time of the House to read out all the contents of this Annexure. I would request that this may be considered as read.

12.08 hrs.

**(iii) Status of Implementation of recommendations contained in the First and Fifth Reports of Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice on Demands for Grants (2004-05 and 2005-06) respectively pertaining to the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions**

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

*\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library. See No. LT—5452/06.*

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHOURI):  
Sir, may I have your permission to lay the statement on the Table of the House?

MR. SPEAKER: Okay.

SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Sir, I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the First and Fifth Reports of the Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice on Demands for Grants (2004-05) and (2005-06) respectively pertaining to the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.

Sir, the Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice had made 25 recommendations in its first Report on the Demands for Grants (2004-05) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions. I had informed this Hon'ble House on 17.3.2006, that out of 25 recommendations made in its First Report, 18 recommendations had already been implemented or no further action remained to be taken on them. In regard to the remaining seven recommendations, Sir, with your permission I lay two Statements on the Table of the House which indicate the status as on 30.6.2006 on these recommendations. Statement No. 1 indicates the position regarding one of these recommendations which has since been implemented. Statement No. 2 lists the status of remaining six recommendations which are in various stages of implementation. The progress of the implementation of the recommendations of the Committee is being closely monitored by the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.

Sir, with your kind permission I further state that the Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice had made 32 recommendations in its Fifth Report on the Demands for Grants (2005-06) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions. I had informed, this Hon'ble House on 17.3.2006 that out of these, 20 recommendations had already been implemented or no further action remained to be taken on them. In regard to the remaining recommendations, Sir, with your permission, I lay two more Statements on the Table of the House, i.e. Statement No. 3 and Statement No. 4 which indicate status as on 30.6.2006 on the remaining recommendations. The Statement No. 3 indicates eight recommendations and two remaining parts of recommendations contained in para 2.23 which have either been implemented or no further action remains

[Shri Suresh Pachouri]

to be taken. Statement No. 4 lists the status of the remaining four recommendations which are in various stages of implementation. The progress of implementation of these recommendations of the Committee is being closely monitored by the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.

12.10 hrs.

### SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

**Re: Reported comments made by Ambassador of China on the Indo-China boundary issue involving Arunachal Pradesh**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we come to matters of urgent public importance. The hon. Leader of the Opposition.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (Gandhinagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sure, the Members would recall that just before the commencement of this Winter Session of Parliament and on the eve of the Chinese President's visit to India, the Chinese Ambassador in India, had made a statement about Arunachal Pradesh, which had amazed the whole country because he said that: "We believe that Arunachal Pradesh is a part of China." And then, there had been reference to that statement in this House also; and the Government had categorically affirmed; the Minister of External Affairs had affirmed that Arunachal is part and parcel of India; it is an inalienable territory.

Now, two days back, the Ambassador had gone to Chandigarh and in Chandigarh, a dinner was hosted in his honour by the Unity International Organisation. In that dinner, he affirmed that India and China are actively negotiating about Arunachal. He said 'portions of Arunachal'.

Now, I am aware that there is a systematic inquiry that is going on in respect of the boundary. We are discussing the boundary issue, which for years had been, in a way, not within the scope of discussions going on between India and China. But to say that 'portions of Arunachal', and 'they are being actively initiated between India and China', it is a statement even worse than the earlier statement. It is because, this statement involves us also.

Therefore, it should be made amply clear that there is no question of negotiating about something on which

the Constitution is very clear; and I am sure that the people in Arunachal would be extremely distressed and upset over a statement of this kind, made by the Chinese Ambassador here. So, once again, I would like the Government not only to make a categorical statement in this regard but also to summon the Ambassador and point out to him that this is the second statement of a kind, which is never made by any Envoy or Diplomat in respect of the constitution of a country, to which, he is there. And, in respect of a matter, even if there are discussions about the boundary in accordance with the agreement between the two countries, no Envoy refers to those discussions in this manner. Therefore, both the things should be done. Firstly, it should be reassured to the people of Arunachal that Arunachal is an inalienable part and parcel of India; and there should be no ambiguity in this regard; secondly, the Ambassador of China in India, Mr. Sun Yuxi should be summoned by the Ministry of External Affairs and pointed out that this is the second statement in the course of this month that has been made, to which the Government of India takes serious objections. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KIREN RIJJU (Arunachal West): Sir, please allow me also to speak on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Your leader has already spoken.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri): Sir, the Government should respond. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, the hon. Minister is responding.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Tripathyji, I have already got the intimation that he is going to respond.

Yes, Mr. Minister.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I had called the hon. Leader of the Opposition and he has already spoken. You may associate with him.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members from Arunachal Pradesh may be associated.

...*(Interruptions)*



MR. SPEAKER: The names of Mr. Kiren Rijju and Mr. Tapir Gao are associated on this issue.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Both of you are speaking together. What are you doing? You are not helping Arunachal. Please be seated.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The names of Dr. Arun Kumar Sarma and Shri Sarbananda Sonowal will also be associated on this issue.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Sorry, Mr. Rijju. It was very ably put-forth by your leader. Now, let us hear the hon. Minister.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, just a few days back, we had discussions on this particular issue. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the hon. Leader of the Opposition has ably raised this issue.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is very unfortunate. I have admiration for you. Please do not spoil that admiration.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, what is this? Every time, when somebody is on his legs, he is being disturbed. What is this? ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, this is not proper. Listen to the hon. Minister.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Let me complete.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing them. You may continue.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is very, very unfair.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please cooperate. Your names will be associated. We have heard the hon. Leader of the Opposition. He is the leader of your party. Now, let us hear the hon. Minister of External Affairs.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, just a few days back, we had the discussion on this particular issue. The hon. Leader of the Opposition raised this issue and I clarified the position.

Even before the House started in the Winter Session, when this point was made by the Chinese Ambassador, I responded and made it quite clear that Arunachal is an integral part of India. We are having representations in this House and in the other House chosen by the people of Arunachal. At one point of time, we had a Minister also from the State of Arunachal in the Union Council of Ministers.

Therefore, that question is not debatable. But it is equally a fact, and I gave the instance that from time to time China is raising this issue. Even during the visit of the former Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee in the month of June-July, 2003, this issue was raised. Now, this is by the Chinese Ambassador, and at that time, it was the Foreign Office Spokesperson of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China. It is because they have never accepted the McMahon line, which is the demarcating line between Tibet and Arunachal. Therefore, this point is quite clear.

Now, on what the Leader of the Opposition is referring, it is true that when you discuss the boundary issue, boundary is not in the sky; boundary is on the land, and it belongs to some part of the countries concerned. But whether it is acceptable or not acceptable, that is the issue being discussed by the two Special Representatives appointed by the Prime Ministers. For the information of the House, this arrangement was initiated by the then Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, when he visited China in 2003. The Special Representative was appointed by him as the Special Representative of the Prime Minister and the Special Representative was appointed by the Chinese Prime Minister. They are having regular discussions, and in the course of the discussions, various proposals and counter-proposals come. The authorised representatives of the Government discuss. But unless these things are being finally agreed upon, nobody discloses it. I do not know what prompted the Chinese Ambassador to disclose this. This is not the normal practice. Surely, this matter

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

would be taken up not only here, but at our Mission level also.

There is one point. The Leader of the Opposition said it, if somebody else would have said it, perhaps I could have ignored it. If that becomes the conditions that which has been declared as the integral part of the country, is non-negotiable, Mr. Speaker Sir, I am afraid, then there is no point of having any discussion on Jammu and Kashmir, because this House passed a Resolution declaring Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India. We have passed a Resolution that Arunachal is an integral part of India. But at the same time, knowing fully well, in 2003 when the Special Representatives were appointed to discuss the border issue — and I am repeating, border is on the land and not in the sky — when you finally arrive at a solution, some adjustments will take place here and there. It is applicable to Jammu and Kashmir, also which is the eighth point in the Composite Dialogue, which was again chosen by the earlier Government.

Therefore, let us not be too excited on these issues. These are the institutional arrangements, which have been set up, and let these institutional arrangements function. Most respectfully, I would like to submit that let these institutional arrangements operate, and let us not just go on raising this issue. If some Envoy of some country says something, it will be taken up at the appropriate level, and the House need not agitate.

The Leader of the Opposition is fully aware of it. He was in the Government and he knows that in all these matters, appropriate steps are being taken by the appropriate authority in the course of time.

MR. SPEAKER: It cannot become a debate now.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am afraid the statement made by the External Affairs Minister has brought into the situation an issue which is even more touchy. I never expected him to suggest and bring in Kashmir also. If someone were to say or the Pakistan Envoy were to say here that Jammu and Kashmir is negotiable, I am certain that the Government of India itself would protest. But here is an Envoy saying that this is being negotiated and he did not say that it is non-negotiable or negotiable. It is the Minister's statement which suggests that you cannot say that it is non-negotiable. I am sorry.

MR. SPEAKER: He has said it is non-negotiable.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I had raised only the issue of propriety. I had raised the issue that should it be proper for an Envoy here to say like this when there is an institutional arrangement. I am aware that the Special Representative of China and the Special Representative of India are discussing the boundary issue. Is it proper for the Envoy to be speaking about it and saying that we are actively negotiating Arunachal Pradesh or portions of Arunachal Pradesh are negotiable? The simple answer is this that it is improper and hence appropriate steps have to be taken. Instead of that, you have yourself suggested that Arunachal Pradesh is negotiable. I am sure that this statement. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I have never said it. You are putting your own words into my mouth. Please look at the notice which you have given.

MR. SPEAKER: I think all sections of the House have made it clear also that Arunachal Pradesh is not a negotiable issue. I think everybody has said it. He has already said it. You are right. He is right.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: No more debate please.

Now, Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava to speak. I am sorry nothing more is allowed.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He has made a request. He has to go now.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: What are you speaking? Nothing will be recorded. Do not record anything.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER: Do not respond.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: After what I have said, Mr. Tripathy, it is not fair. I am sorry, you must take your seat. They

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\*Not recorded.

have made it very categorical on the last occasion and through this occasion also that there is no question of raising any question about this. Therefore, do not raise it any more. The hon. Leader of the Opposition has said it. I have said it from the Chair. Please cooperate.

Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record even one word.

(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing? What is happening? Please sit down. Nothing is being recorded. You are wasting your energy. I have called a Member of your Party. Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava, would you stand up or not? Otherwise, you will lose your chance.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing else will be recorded.

(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing now? I am very sorry. I will appeal to the leadership. I will appeal to the hon. Leaders here to see that they do not interrupt.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Do you not want the House to continue? Very well, if you do not want the House to continue, then all the hon. Members will lose their opportunities. Now, it is for the hon. Members to decide. There are so many urgent matters. I wanted to give opportunity to them.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded.

(Interruptions)\*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: If a few Members interrupt the House, it is for the Chair to decide and for their leaders to decide. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded except the speech of Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava. You speak.

(Interruptions)\*

SHRI TAPIR GAO (Arunachal East): Sir, what the hon. Minister is saying is not correct. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will adjourn the House. I am sorry to say this.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If this is the way of hon. Members to conduct themselves, I am sorry. Hon. Member Shri Tapir Gao, I am repeatedly requesting you to take your seat.

SHRI TAPIR GAO: Sir, we need your protection. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Protection has been given. On what your Leader has covered, there was a full reply. The hon. Minister was not bound to respond. He has responded.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. You are not hearing me. I will not hear you.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing else will be recorded.

(Interruptions)\*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): Sir, please hear him. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Very well. Then you do not want the House to continue.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will not hear them. I have made it clear.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava, will you speak or should I go to the next hon. Member?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam): Sir, I have given a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Yerrannaaidu, please take your seat. Do you not see what is happening in the House?

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI TAPIR GAO: Sir, we need protection. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Tapir Gao, do not force me to take an unpleasant action. It is a deliberate defiance of the chair. You are deliberately defying the chair. It is a breach of privilege.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You are trying to be overzealous.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the way.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Sir, what are they trying to do? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Who has approved of it? Please tell me.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This is not correct. I am saying it is most reprehensible, whoever has done it.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is most reprehensible. I strongly condemn such behaviour.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Sir, he is a member from Arunachal Pradesh. He may kindly be heard.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Do not say I do not do that. Do not try to teach me how to control. Enough of it.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: No one should have rebuked earlier in the manner I rebuke.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Sir, I need your support and protection. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Do not seek my protection but ask your colleague to cooperate.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Sir, there has been large scale loss in 12 districts of South Western Rajasthan due to devastating floods. The Government of Rajasthan have been repeatedly asking for suitable assistance to compensate the loss of property, livestock, and crops in these 12 districts. Out of this assistance, an amount of Rs. 2409 crore has been sought from NCCF and Rs. 874.52 crore in the form of a special package for the rehabilitation of the flood affected people. But despite a study conducted by a Central Study Team in this regard, the Government have not provided the assistance sought. Therefore through you, I would like to appeal the Central Government to pay attention towards the sufferings and miseries of the people of the said 12 districts of Rajasthan. Though, the State Government have made efforts to pump out the water from the water logged areas, but due to presence of mines in that area it has not been quite successful in this regard. I demand for an early release of the amount under special package to Rajasthan since not providing any assistance in this regard would be highly unethical in a way. Hence, I demand the Government that a reasonable funds be provided to Rajasthan as a special package.

Sir, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI (Udaipur): Sir, I associate myself with this issue.

MR. SPEAKER: You know the rules, the hon'ble Members who want to associate themselves may send their names.

The following members have associated themselves with the issue raised by Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava. Shri Ram Swaroop Koll, Shrimati Kiran Maheshwari, Prof. Raza Singh Rawat, Shri Dushyant Singh, Shri Mahavir Bhargava and Shri Ram Singh Kaswan.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think the hon. Members are in a mood to work.

...(Interruptions)

DR. K.S. MANOJ (Alleppey): Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to raise an important matter of grave concern. The media industry in the country, comprising newspapers, periodicals, news agencies and satellite TV channels is on the growth path. ...*(Interruptions)* However, journalists and non-journalist employees of print media and news agencies and their counterparts in TV channels in large parts of the country are being denied salaries and service conditions commensurate with the new challenges in the professional arena, increased workload on account of diversification and all-round increase in the cost of living.

The salary and service conditions of journalists and non-journalist employees in newspapers and news agencies are governed by the Working Journalists' Act of 1955. Under the provisions of the Act, it is mandatory on the part of the Government of India to constitute Wage Boards every five years to revise the salaries of the workforce of newspapers and news agencies. ...*(Interruptions)*

Since there is no such legal cover for journalists and non-journalist employees in the TV industry, a large segment of the workforce in the media industry are at the mercy of managements, who are concerned more about increasing their profits and in exploiting the journalists and non-journalist employees who work day in and day out to make such profits possible. The Government of India constituted the last Wage Board for journalists and non-journalist employees in 1993. ...*(Interruptions)* The recommendations were implemented only in 2001.

\*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: Please be brief.

DR. K.S. MANOJ: Yes, sir. Already ten years have lapsed after the last Wage Board was constituted. Therefore, I request the Government in this regard to take action. During the last Session the members of the media met the hon. Minister and the hon. Minister assured that the new Wage Board will be constituted as soon as possible.

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your statement.

DR. K.S. MANOJ: Sir, no Wage Board has been constituted till now. I urge upon the Government to constitute a new Wage Board for journalists and non-journalist employees in newspapers, news agencies and TV channels and with stipulations about the timeframe for submitting its report. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It cannot be a long statement of two pages.

DR. K.S. MANOJ: Sir, I am concluding. My request is to bring journalists and non-journalist employees in TV channels under the ambit of the Working Journalists' Act, announce 25 per cent interim relief for all journalists and non-journalist employees in newspapers, news agencies and TV channels and initiate measures to curb contract employment and other anti-labour practices in the print and visual media industries.

MR. SPEAKER: Nobody listens to the Chair. I am sorry.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing more will be recorded.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER: It seems, the Chair has become totally immaterial.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. K.S. MANOJ: Thank you, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): I associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Manoj.

\*Not recorded.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mani Charenamei to speak now.

SHRI MANI CHARENAMEI (Outer Manipur): Thank you, Sir. In spite of public protest and opposition against the most controversial 1,500 MW Tipaimukh Hydro Electric Dam planned over Barak river, the Centre and the NEEPCO are still continuing to bulldoze the project ignoring the objection of the people of Manipur. The PIB has given its observation that Tipaimukh Project is not economically viable and the BIS has also reported that the Dam site is situated in highly sensitive seismic zone. The environmental clearance has also not been given by the MOEF till date. It is learnt from reliable sources that the foundation stone laying ceremony of Tipaimukh dam is being carried out on the 16th of December, 2006 again.

The people, particularly the primary affected people, are still ignorant about the impact of the Dam. There is absolute lack of transparency and the people have been kept in the dark. Public hearings were opposed and it could not be held in the Tamenglong town.

It is still not understood why the Ministry of Power does not go ahead with the Loktak downstream project which is welcomed by the people of the State and which will be able to cater to the power requirements of the State.

I would, therefore, once again urge upon the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister of Power not to go ahead with the Tipaimukh Hydro Electric Power Project but to start the Loktak Downstream project at the earliest. Thank you very much.

*[Translation]*

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Ministry of Coal is allotting captive blocks to the private sector for mining the coal. The fertile land of the farmers for such captive blocks under the Land Acquisition Act, several State Acts and Coal Bearing Act, is being acquired at very low rates. Through you I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that an amount of Rupees 12 to 15 thousand only is being paid to the farmers for one acre of land which is very low. In this manner the land of farmers is being allotted forcibly without their consent for captive blocks due to which the farmers are becoming unemployed since their means of livelihood is being taken away. I want that negotiations should be held with farmers before acquiring their land

and either they should be given proper price of their land or they should be given partnership in the coal mining business with the private sector. Traditionally the farmers are dependent on farming to earn their livelihood and to supports their families. They are being made jobless by acquiring their land. I appeal that proper justice should be meted out to them.

SHRI MITRASEN YADAV (Faizabad): Sir, Shri Mangal Singh, an ordinary farmer who is a resident of Bhalionlodh, District Lalitpur, Uttar Pradesh invented a simple and unique hydel power 'Mangal' Turbine in January, 1987, which was also patented. A class of its own, the said amazing turbine became popular all over the world. The DDG of the ICAR got it tested in 1987-88 alongwith a group of eminent scientists. Even the American Government conferred a fellowship to the inventor of the said equipment Shri Mangal Singh in 1990. The famous 'Mangal' Turbine was awarded with Innovative farmer Awards at the international level which was exhibited in Rome-Italy also. The IIT termed it as a novel irrigation system. Thus, several renowned personalities of the world as well as dozens of senior IAS officers of several States and departments and technocrats saw and tested this amazing invention from time to time. For example. The Chief Secretary of Madhya Pradesh, Shri V.K. Saha, Dr. Shrimati Sarla Gopalan, Secretary, Government of India, Dr. Punjab Singh DG, ICAR and the Secretaries of Government of India and departments of States associated with rural Development also inspected and tested this equipment and fully admired, encouraged and recommended this equipment and termed it as a very useful invention for a poor and predominantly agricultural country like India. Not only this, several leading persons engaged in social service, former Speaker of Lok Sabha Shri P.A. Sangama, Gandhian Member of Parliament Ms. Nirmla Deshpande and Chief of the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh, Shri K.C. Sudarshan termed this invention helpful in making the farm land of millions of farmers fertile by saving electricity worth crores of rupees. But it is a matter of regret that in a predominantly agricultural country like India where most of our agriculture is still dependent on nature, the administration and the officers instead of spreading the benefit of this unique hydel powered indigenous invention to every nook and corner of the country, conspired to dismantle this Cheap Mangal Turbine and hampered its progressive utilisation.

Hence, I strongly appeal to the Government of India to conduct an enquiry into the conspiracy hatched by the

administration and the officers to stall the use of Mangal Turbine restart work on this machine, take this invention to the every nook and corner of the country and to provide incentive to the inventor of this machine.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: The whole object of mentioning this as 'urgent matter of public importance' is going away. Nobody is bothering about this. I am very sorry to say. There may be important matters. Then, everyday any matter can be raised. I have got a list of 44—41 plus 3—Members to speak. What is to be done? You have to apply your judgement please.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): Sir, one of the recent measures in the name of financial sector reform is an RBI decision to allow the public sector banks to choose their own auditors instead of the earlier time-tested practice of appointment of auditors by the RBI. The current step will dilute the regulatory function of the RBI and lead to unholy nexus between the PSB management and pliant auditors.

MR. SPEAKER: You are right.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: It will be used to cover up abuse of public funds leading to scams and use of loans for speculative purposes instead of productive purposes, leading to loss of the PSBs.

I urge upon the Government that the Government should intervene so that the earlier practice of RBI appointing from its own panel the people for audit purpose of PSBs continues.

MR. SPEAKER: Next is Shri Ram Kripal Yadav. This is not a matter of the Central Government. The voters list is prepared by the Election Commission. You can only make a suggestion, and it may also be in another language. You can speak on it within those parameters.

...(Interruptions)

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed many members of the opposition to speak.

...(Interruptions)

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not impute anything.

...(Interruptions)

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House towards a very serious and important matter. There is a direction from the Election Commission of India to all the States of the country that if more than 20% of the electorates belong to a certain linguistic community, voters list of that Assembly constituency shall be published in that language. But it is very unfortunate that State Governments are not following the directions of the Election Commission of India. I want to especially mention Urdu language which is spoken by crores of people in this country. Urdu speaking electorates are being neglected. Due to non publication of voters list in Urdu many electorates are denied of their voting rights because they are not able to find their names as the voters list are in Hindi. Elections are being held in three States including Uttar Pradesh. There are 3 crore 62 lac Muslim voters in Uttar Pradesh. Voters list are not being published in Urdu there for the last seven years. Voters list is not being published in Urdu not only in Uttar Pradesh but also in those States which have been directed to do so. I have the list. If you so desire, I will show you the list.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not want to see any thing.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I want you to take your seat.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Urdu is second language in Bihar. I feel that injustice is being done to the Muslim Voters in Bihar.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Cooperation with the Chair is a rare commodity!

...(Interruptions)

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Sir, I would like to complete my point.

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your point. I request you to take your seat.

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\*Not recorded.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Sir, I am taking my seat.

Through you I want to request the Government and the Election Commission of India to issue directions to publish the voters list in Urdu. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Take your seat.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): I would bring this matter to the notice of the Law Minister.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing more is to be recorded. The hon. Minister has already responded to this issue.

...*(Interruptions)\**

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA (Bettiah): Sir, we have not heard the reply of the hon'ble Minister.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: I would bring this issue to the notice of the hon'ble Law Minister.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: I hope that the hon. Ministers will not respond to non-permitted interventions.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA (Lakhimpur): Hon. Speaker, Sir, there has been a consistent demand from six ethnic communities of Assam for enlisting them into the category of Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) list of the country for the last 40 years. In the year 1997, the Joint Select Committee of Parliament headed by the then Member of Parliament, Shri Amar Rai Pradhan, had thoroughly examined the issue, and recommended for inclusion of all those communities, namely, Moran, Motok, Koch-Rajbongshi, Chutia, Ahom, and various groups of tea tribe communities of Assam.

This matter has been deferred time and again since then due to lack of political will of the Government on

various pleas despite positive reports submitted by the Government of Assam, the Registrar General of India (RGI), and also the Commission for SC and ST. It is rather humiliating that the Koch-Rajbongshi community, which was once granted the ST status for quite sometime in 1996-1997 through an Ordinance of the Government, was ultimately withdrawn.

The Assam Assembly has also passed a unanimous resolution in favour of granting Scheduled Tribe or Scheduled Tribe status to this community. As a result, the affected communities are resorting to various kinds of protests including intermittent *bandhs* thereby paralyzing the normal life in the State and occasionally leading to violent incidents. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to resolve this issue with topmost priority once and for all so that these deserving ethnic communities are not deprived further of their legitimate claim. Some of these communities are already in the list of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes in other States of India. These communities are genuinely deprived. I seek your intervention so that these communities get due justice.

AN HON. MEMBER: I associate with Dr. Sarma, Sir.

*[Translation]*

SHRI GAURISHANKER CHATURBHUIJ BISEN (Balaghat): Mr. Speaker Sir Government of India had set up Ministry of Food Processing to stop the wastage of foodgrains Government have made a provision. to provide 25% special grant to the food processing units and event to the nee processing units. But the projects sent to the Union Government from State Governments till 25 March 2004 have not received any grant. Demand for grants for the year 2005-06 presented by the Government of India were approved yesterday. I did not get opportunity to speak on this yesterday. I wanted to make this point. Many industries are on the verge of closure due to non receipt of subsidy of crores of rupees. This is not only the concern of Madhya Pradesh but of the entire country. I want to draw the attention of Minister of Food Processing. I appeal the Government of India to provide grants through State Governments on priority basis.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, there will be no luncheon recess today.

\*Not recorded.



SHRIMATI MINATI SEN (Jalpaiguri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of Government of India to a serious report published in a national daily. It is related with the use of smuggled Bangladeshi SIM cards in the border areas of Jalpaiguri and Coochbehar Districts of West Bengal. It may please be recalled that a couple of days before nine people died due to a blast in train at Haldibari and nobody is sure whether the miscreants were using such smuggled SIM cards. According to the international norms there should not be any transmission tower within ten kilometers of the border. Though there is no transmission tower within India, the use of Bangladeshi SIM cards proves that Bangladesh is not maintaining the international norms. For safety and security of our country, I urge upon the Government to install high-powered jammers along the Indo-Bangladesh border.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, hon. Member Shri Swain. I will allow this matter because this is a matter concerning an hon. Member of this hon. House. I am sure all of us will join you, I believe, in requesting hon. Member Kumari Mamata Banerjee to call off her fast. We want her health to be properly secured and that she should be alright. Please do not refer to any State matter but refer to the hon. Member.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): Sir, one of our esteemed colleagues Kumari Mamata Banerjee is on a fast unto death sit-in at Kolkata on a people's cause. She is on such a strike since the last ten days and naturally her physical condition has deteriorated. She is fasting on a farmers' cause where fertile lands are being handed over to the industrialists. While I do not object to the process of industrialization, rather I welcome it, why should a factory be established on farmers' land?

MR. SPEAKER: Let us talk of her condition.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, this is not based on facts.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us all join you. Do not enter into a controversial State subject.

You are definitely raising a very important issue. I think, the entire House, in one voice, requests her to call off her strike, at least the hunger strike. She can carry on with the agitation, if she wants.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): We should request her but State Government should also be asked to talk to her and report. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You can express a desire but we cannot discuss a State matter.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: The State Government is deliberately ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: May I make one submission?

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: I have also given notice but you ask the State Government as well. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Hon. Members, I am repeatedly requesting you. Please do not raise State matter. Since it concerns health and well-being of one of our most distinguished Members and her life, the entire House would join me to request her that she may kindly call off her hunger strike. She can carry on with her agitation and movement. I have no comment to make on that. But I want her health to be properly safeguarded and her well-being should be assured. Shri Swain, I am glad that you have given notice on this matter. Therefore, I join you.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: If the State Government does not talk, how will you break her fast.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Rupchand Pal please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I had already told.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot say. This is a matter on which not only me, anybody would say.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not go into the merits of the case. I have already appealed to her. I have also written a letter to her requesting her to withdraw her hunger strike. I am sure, when all her colleagues in Parliament request her, she may consider it favourably.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down. I am trying to control.

[English]

Hon. Members, please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: I associate myself with this issue.

SHRIMATI KARUNA SHUKLA (Janjgir): I associate myself with this issue.

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Sagar): I associate myself with this issue.

[English]

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: One may not agree with him. But do I not have the right to raise the point?  
...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed you to raise the matter.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Then, please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Swain, I am requesting you not to raise the State matter. You have already made a comment.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: I am not raising the State matter. You can go through the records. I am raising a matter of policy. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Very well, policy matter of a State Government cannot be raised here.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: I have not taken the name of the West Bengal Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Let me see. I will decide as to what to remain and what not.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Listen to me and then take a decision. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am inviting you to speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: I am just saying this. Why should a factory be established on a fertile land? ...\* Hence, I shall request you to take the initiatives with regard to calling off of fast unto death by Kumari Mamata Banerjee. ...\* Thank you very much, Sir.  
...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Malhotra is associating with this issue. I think, the whole House associates with this issue.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Ruling Party has nothing to do with it. The entire House has associated with the issue. Please

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\*Expunged as ordered by the chair.

do not queer the pitch. Please do not do that. I appeal to Shri Ananth Kumar. I sincerely hope that she will listen to the unanimous request.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded.

...(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, Shri B.K. Tripathy, Shri Prasanna Acharya, Shri B. Mahtab, Shri Tathagata Satpathy and Shri B. Panda are associated on this matter.

I have only called Shrimati C.S. Sujatha.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI C.S. SUJATHA (Mavelikara): The women in the country for long have been demanding one third reservation in the State Assemblies and in the Parliament. The promised Women Reservation Bill is pending for over a decade now. The present UPA Government assured the nation through the Common Minimum Programme, the introduction of the Bill but even after completing more than two years in the Office, so far no step has been taken in this regard.

The hon. Prime Minister and the UPA Chairperson have assured the representatives of women organizations that the Bill would be introduced in the present Session of the Parliament. But the issue has not figured in the Agenda for this Session.

I urge upon the Government to include the matter in the Agenda for the present Session and introduce the Women Reservation Bill in the present Winter Session itself keeping with the promise given to the nation and the women in the country. Sir, the hon. Minister is present in the House. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shrimati Satheedevi will associate with it.

SHRIMATI C.S. SUJATHA: Sir, the hon. Minister is present here.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot compel anybody.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing, except what Shri Shailendra Kumar says, will go on record. Shrimati Satheedevi's name will be associated.

...(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER: It is very unfortunate. Not one word is being recorded. Why are you shouting?

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If you will not listen, I will immediately adjourn the House.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned till five minutes past one of the clock.

12.57 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till five minutes past Thirteen of the Clock.*

13.07 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha reassembled at seven Minutes past Thirteen of the Clock.*

[SHRI MOHAN SINGH *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, the Government has not responded ...(Interruptions)

13.08 hrs.

### MATTER UNDER RULE 377<sup>+</sup>

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: All the matters under Rule 377 will form part of the proceedings.

(1) **Need to upgrade railway facilities on stations enroute Junagarh and Rajkot and to run new trains from Junagarh, Gujarat to other parts of the country**

SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD (Junagarh): Sir, the world famous ancient temple of Bhagawan

\*Not recorded.

+Treated as laid on the Table.

[Shri Jashubhai Dhanabhai Barad]

Somnath Mahadeo is located in Junagarh district of Gujarat. Sasan Gir extension linked to Kesari Singh in Asia Khand, ancient Gimath Parwat and the famous temple of Jain religion are also located in this area. Besides large industries of cement, soda, ash, chemical and facilities for fish import have also been set up with an investment of crores of rupees in sea belt area of this region.

It is on account of these industries that many families of other States reside in this district and a large number of pilgrims and traders from the various parts of the country and abroad also visit here.

However, it is on account of absence of proper railway facilities that all these passengers and the residents of this area have to face a lot of difficulties.

Nearly two years have elapsed since the completion of gauge conversion of rail line from Berawal, Somnath district Junagarh to Rajkot district. There are no other facilities available for passengers at Verawal, Malya Hatina, Keshod, Baghana, Shahpura, Junagarh Vadal railway stations are located along the said broadgauge railway line. For example there is no drinking water, sitting arrangements for passenger at platform and over-bridge facility to go from one platform to other. Besides the platforms have also not been elevated.

The trains which were running before the gauge conversion have not been reintroduced till today and the condition of the coaches of the trains which are operating are also not good. The residents of this area are demanding to introduce some new trains like:—

1. Verawal to Mumbai
2. Verawal Somnath to all four famous Dhams (pilgrimage centres) of the country
3. Introduction of more intercity expresses from Verawal to Rajkot
4. One more train from Verawal to Ahmedabad.

I would like to urge the hon'ble Minister of Railways and the Railway Board to take necessary action keeping in view the requirement of railway facilities of this area.

**(ii) Need to set up a Committee for promoting a common National language acceptable to all**

DR. RAJESH MISHRA (Varanasi): Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards a very important subject. I feel that a common national language is the only factor that can peacefully unite all the Indians as a nation. I would like to suggest that a Committee of the expert academicians of all the leading languages of the country should be constituted and the Committee should be assigned the job to develop a new common language which can be acceptable to all the Indians as the official national language. There is nothing to worry if it takes a longer period. India will become a nation for ever if it is done. Today science has developed to the extent because books on new technology are available in Russian, French and English languages. While developing our new Indian language we can borrow words these languages.

**(iii) Need to raise immunization level and check rising anemia cases among the children in the country**

[English]

MS. INGRID MCLEOD (Nominated): The latest National Family and Health Survey (NFHS) published this year reveals very poor health care of the children in India.

First, the immunization levels of our children are alarmingly low. Out of the 19 States data in respect of which have been published, only 60% children are fully immunized and in eight States the proportion of immunized children works out to less than half. The same survey also reveals that 75% of infants in the age group 6-35 months are malnourished and anemic. Among all children up to 3 years of age, over 1/3rd have stunted growth. Two out of 5 children are underweight. Chhattisgarh, my home State, has highest number of underweight children.

Sir, children are invaluable human resources, so I request the Government to pay special attention to the problems of their health care and take appropriate measures to ensure that they may grow up to be healthy, free from disease and disability.

**(iv) Need to arrange "Light and Sound" programme in front of 'Hazar Duari' a historical monument in Murshidabad, West Bengal**

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Berhampore, West Bengal): The historical city Murshidabad draws thousands of tourists every year in spite of its infrastructural constraints including poor road, poor transport and poor accommodation facilities let alone other civic amenities.

The city known as a capital of former Bengal, Bihar and Orissa was ruled by no less than Nawab Sirajudullah. Over the years, the city has been subjected to miserable negligence from the concerned authorities. However a ray of hope started flickering once the magnificent palace named Hazar Duari (Means thousand doors) got the attention of ASI. Not only Hazar Duari, the other imposing structures of 'Imambara' Dakshin Darwaza have also been included in the overall supervision and restoration undertaken by ASI.

Now shedding its deserted look, the city is gradually emerging as a place of charm and aesthetic interest. But the past history of the old city has faded under the impact of modern culture. Therefore to revive the history and make it move meaningful which includes narration of history to make it alive, I would propose the Ministry to arrange Son-et-Lumiere (Light and Sound) programme in the vast field in front of Hazar Duari.

**(v) Need to construct flyovers on National Highway crossing in Palanpur City of Banaskantha Parliamentary constituency, Gujarat**

*[Translation]*

SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA (Banaskantha): Sir, National Highway passes through Palanpur town, the headquarters of my parliamentary constituency, Banaskantha. The crossings of the said National Highway remain extremely crowded and very often accidents occur there in which a number of people lose their lives. These accidents occur only on those crossings of the said National Highway. The area around the crossing is also densely populated. So there is an urgent need to construct flyovers on crossings on Disha Palanpur, highway, Ahmedabad Palanpur Highway, Palanpur to Balaram, Palanpur to Ambaji highway and Palanpur to Agola highway so that accidents could be prevented and traffic streamlined on these crossings.

Through the House, it is requested to take up the said work in the public interest at the earliest.

**(vi) Need to approve the proposal of the Government of Madhya Pradesh providing for ownership rights to the people living in forest area**

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Sir, the matter of providing ownership rights to the forest dwellers is under consideration of the Central Government for a long time.

Large number of villages are traditionally located in forest area of the country for a long time and the forest dwellers and landless villagers of these villages do cultivation on those patches of the land which have no forest and have been supporting their families for generations. However, they have no ownership rights of that land. The Madhya Pradesh Government under a decision had sent a proposal to the Central Government regarding ownership rights to the forest dwellers living and doing cultivation in forest areas prior to 1980. But it has not yet been approved by the Government. It is very unfortunate that the Government have not taken any decision for the ownership rights of these poor people, whereas large areas of agricultural land are allocated to multinational companies for commercial purpose in no time.

I would like to request that the proposal sent by the Madhya Pradesh Government should be approved at the earliest.

**(vii) Need to include Govari community of Maharashtra in the list of Scheduled Tribes**

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Sir, there has been a persistent demand to include Govari community of Maharashtra in the list of Scheduled Tribes. It is very essential to provide opportunities to this socially, educationally and economically backward community by extending benefit of reservation to enable them make progress. The Union Government had introduced a Bill to include Govari community in the list of Scheduled Castes in 1967. But due to dissolution of the House, the discussion on the Bill was not held. The Govari community which is included in the list of most backward classes have been constantly agitating and struggling. Moreover, 114 agitating people of the Govari community were also martyred during police action in 1994. The sacrifice of those martyrs should not go in vain. Therefore, the State

[Shri Hansraj G. Ahir]

Government has recommended four times to the Union Government to include them in the list of Scheduled Tribes.

In view of the recommendations made by the State Government to the Union Government and the efforts made to include the Govari community in the list of Scheduled Tribes through, a Bill in 1967, it is very essential to include the struggling Govari community in the list of Scheduled Tribes at the earliest. Therefore, I demand from the Union Government to take initiative to reintroduce the 1967 Bill and get it passed and include the Govari community in the list of Scheduled Tribes or to take necessary action to include them immediately in the list of Scheduled Tribes through a special order.

**(viii) Need to expedite completion of Ahmedabad—Dandi section on National Highway No. 228**

[English]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): Government of India has declared Ahmedabad-Dandi route as National Highway No. 228 on 1st June, 2006. Total length of this route is 386 Km, out of which 345 Km length is existing road and length of 41 Km is a missing link. It is urgently required to construct road in missing link as well as widening of existing single lane road. As this route is to be developed as "Heritage Route", the road should be at least of National Highway Standards and requires widening/strengthening/renewal, construction of new road in place of missing link, construction of bridges/culverts/CD works including major bridges on rivers Mahi, Narmada and Tapi. State Government has already conveyed the consent for the transfer of State road on the Dandi Route to Government of India. Sir, I request Government of India to start the scheme immediately, in time bound planned manner to ensure timely completion with adequate provision of funds for the scheme.

**(ix) Need to review the policy for procurement of paddy on MSP, with a view to give benefit to the farmers**

[Translation]

SHRI RAKESH SINGH (Jabalpur): Sir, the Government formulates many schemes for the welfare of the farmers of the country, but there is a need to make important changes in the policy to directly benefit the farmers. At this time, procurement of paddy at Minimum

Support Price is going on. Sir, the procurement of paddy is done on the basis of Fair Average Quality (F.A.Q), and there is a grader to test the quality. But it has come to notice that the graders do not do grading properly and the farmers get compelled to sell their paddy at lower rates to traders and the traders sell the same paddy in connivance with Graders and officers to the Government at the Minimum Support Price. Sir, the aggrieved farmers are already suffering monetary loss and officers and traders are earning money. To check this practice automatic Grader Technique should be adopted through which FAQ standard paddy is received after winnowing, gleaning and grading. This will end the corruption taking place in the name of F.A.Q. In the present system, due to monopoly of the authorised procurement agency, the farmers are harassed sometimes due to unavailability of sacks, transportation problems and excessive delay in payments. If more than one agency is authorised for procurement, then the farmers will get the benefit of competition. The Government must revise its policy for immediate procurement of paddy in order to provide relief to the farmers so that exploitation of farmers could be checked.

**(x) Need to make financial provisions in the Budget for the year 2007-08 for all round development of villages in the country**

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): Sir, there is a need to formulate an action plan for all round development of villages in the country. There is a need to fix targets and review the implementation of Pradhanmantri Gram Sadak Yojna and ensure the quality of road, construction of bridges or culverts and required height etc. under this scheme and to take measures to ensure that the set targets are achieved.

I propose that financial provisions for the year 2007-08 for ensuing an ideal condition of villages and taking care of various related aspects and for development of infrastructure for providing essential facilities to face the difficulties caused due to growing population and the geographical location of the region for all round development of villages in the country should be made in the Budget.

Therefore, the Union Ministry of Rural Development should take necessary measures for sanctioning funds for all round development of villages in the country.

**(xi) Need to set up a Refinery of ONGC at Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh**

*[English]*

DR. BABU RAO MEDIYAM (Bhadrachalam): Sir, it is reported that ONGC is planning to establish Oil refinery at Kakinada, the Government of Andhra Pradesh acquired about 4000 Acres of land for SEZ on the Sea Shore area.

It is also reported that ONGC is withdrawing from the proposed refinery.

People of Andhra Pradesh are eagerly awaiting for the refinery. It will help the development of coastal belt of East Godavari District. There is a seaport at Kakinada and Visakhapatnam. A steel city is about 120 Kms apart. It is an ideal place for refinery.

Hence I urge upon the Government of India to establish a Oil Refinery at Kakinada.

**(xii) Need for four laning of Delhi-Shamli-Saharanpur highway**

*[Translation]*

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Sir, Delhi-Shamli-Saharanpur highway connects Yamunotri. This highway reaches Badshahi Bagh via Saharanpur. From Badshahi Bagh road go to Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Uttaranchal Yamunotri is a pilgrimage centre of the Hindus and the road to Ponta Sahib, pilgrimage centre of the Sikhs also goes *via* Badshahi Bagh. Delhi-Shamli-Saharanpur highway is in bad shape.

Delhi-Shamli-Saharanpur highway is very crowded, that is why the people of this area face inconvenience. The vehicles going towards Haryana, Himachal, Uttaranchal and Punjab pass through this highway. There is a need for four-laning of this highway, so that the people of this area may be relieved of their difficulties.

**(xiii) Need to develop tourist centres of pilgrimage in Sitamarhi, Sheohar and East Champaran districts in Bihar**

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA (Bettiah): Sir, as Ma Sita appeared from the earth at Sitamarhi, the district headquarters town of Sitamarhi in Bihar. This is a historical site where thousands of pilgrims throng at Vivah Panchami and Ram Navami and throughout the year.

There is an idol of Lord Shankara at Dekuli Dham of Sheohar district which was set up during the Mahabharata period. Thousands of pilgrims from all parts of the country visit this place everyday.

Kesharia in East Champaran district has the tallest Buddhist Stupa. Followers of Buddhism from all over the world visit this place.

It is a well known fact that Shri Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi had visited Champaran to save the farmers from the atrocities committed against them and he set up an Asharam at Bhitiharva in West Champaran district and lived there with his wife Shrimati Kasturba Gandhi for years and organized farmers, labourers and students started freedom struggle with Champaran Satyagraha.

But with profound grief I have to inform that the said places have not yet been developed as tourist centres of the country.

Therefore, I would like to request the hon'ble Minister that Sitamarhi, Dekulidham, Sheohar, the Bhuddist Stupa of Kesharia and Bhitirahava Gandhi Ashram should be brought on the tourist map of India and the said historical places should be developed in all ways.

**(xiv) Need to monitor the quality of work being done by companies engaged under the Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme in Uttar Pradesh**

SHRI MITRASEN YADAV (Faizabad): Sir, Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme has been implemented in rural areas of various States of the country. In Uttar Pradesh, the contract, under the said scheme, has been awarded to Nagarjuna company. These private companies are getting the work done through their various subordinate contractors as a result of which the work being done is contrary to the norms. Due to this, there is a great discontentment and resentment among the rural folks of Uttar Pradesh.

**(xv) Need to give Income Tax exemption under section 10 (29 A) of Income Tax Act, 1960 to Maharashtra Maritime Board**

SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU (Rajapur): The Maharashtra Maritime Board has been constituted with

the sole motive of accelerating the development of minor ports as well as Inland Water Transport providing amenities to passengers using water transport and also to create infrastructure facilities for cargo handling through ports and not to earn any profit. In the Budget of 2002-03, the Government made amendments in section 10(20) of Income Tax Act 1960 after this Maharashtra Maritime Board come into the purview of Income Tax. Several boards like Coffee Board, Tea Board, Tobacco Board etc. are enjoying exemption from payment of Income Tax under section 10(29A) of Income Tax Act.

Sir, if Maharashtra Maritime Board would have been exempted from Income Tax the money could have been utilized for providing more facilities to general public as well as for the development of maritime Sector of the State. I therefore request the Union Government that Maharashtra Maritime Board be exempted from payment of Income Tax.

**(xvi) Need to set up a permanent bench of the Orissa High Court in Western Orissa**

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Sambalpur): Western Orissa comprises of 11 districts having one language and social and cultural affinity. This region is socially and economically extremely backward with high percentage of SC & ST population. People living below poverty line in this area is highest. Apart from being neglected in many sectors, the people of the area also feel neglected in regard to deliverance of justice at their doorstep contrary to the accepted policy of Government of India of 'justice at the door'. The Orissa High Court which is located at Cuttack is far away from the Distts. of Western Orissa and because of acute poverty and other related reasons people of this zone are not able to approach the High Court at Cuttack all the time resulting in heavy decline of cases from this area at the level of the Apex Court in the State level. Hardly 10-15% of the litigant public of Western Orissa are able to approach the High Court under Article 226 and 227 of the Constitution of India whereas it is just the reverse in case of people living in coastal Orissa. In civil and criminal cases also, people of this region are not able to reach the forum of the High Court. Considering the aforesaid reasons, different Bar Associations of Western Orissa have been jointly demanding for establishment of a permanent bench of the Orissa High Court at any place in Western Orissa, obviously within the area coming under the jurisdiction of Western Orissa Development Council.

The Jaswant Singh Commission constituted by Government of India to go in to the justification and necessity for establishment of permanent bench of High Court in a place other than the permanent place of sitting of High Court has spelt out certain guidelines. The demand for setting up of a permanent bench of Orissa High Court in Western Orissa satisfies most of the provisions prescribed in the guidelines. In the meantime, permanent bench and Circuit Court of different High Courts in the country have been set up in different States but the demand of the lawyers, litigants and the general public for a permanent High Court bench in Western Orissa has not been met. I would, therefore, urge upon the, Union Government to take necessary steps in consultation with the State Government Hon. High Court of Orissa and the Hon. Supreme Court to set up a permanent bench of High Court at any place in Western Orissa.

**(xvii) Need to timely completion of gauge conversion work on Quilon-Viruthanagar railway section**

SHRI CHENGARA SURENDRAN (Adoor): The Gauge conversion work of Quilon-Viruthanagar Metre gauge Railway line connecting Kerala and Tamil Nadu was taken up in the year 1998. The work in Tamil Nadu area is almost complete while in Kerala it is still incomplete. In Kerala even 50% of the work has not been completed so far. This has caused much difficulties to the public and also caused heavy loss to the Indian Railways. The NH 208 near Kottarakara Railway Station was closed one year back for the reconstruction of the ROB. When closing the NH one year back the railway Authorities assured the public that it would be re-opened after completion of R.O.B. within six months. Now it is nearing two years but the work has not yet been completed. No work has been done since last 2-3 months in Kerala area. It is understood from the media that all the contracts of the work have been terminated and a fresh single tender is invited for the entire work spreading from Quilon to Punalur. This will lead to further delay in completing the work. So it is submitted that the Government may strictly instruct the Railway authorities to complete the work within the time frame fixed by the Government.

**(xviii) Need to develop Chaturbet-Shindi Road under P.M.G.S.Y. in Mahabaleshwar Tehsil of Satara District, Maharashtra**

SHRI SHRINIWAS DADASAHEB PATIL (Karad): There is utmost need to develop Chaturbet-Shindi road in Mahabaleshwar Tehsil of Satara district in Maharashtra



which connects 25 rehabilitated villages affected due to backwater of Koyana Dam. The road may be taken up under the ungradation scheme of PMGSY.

**(xix) Need to link Sakri-Hasanpur railway line via Barauni Junction Bihar**

*[Translation]*

SHRI SURAJ SINGH (Balua, Bihar): Sir, in my parliamentary constituency, Sakri-Hasanpur, a railway line is being constructed for the benefit of the people. After its completion, this railway line cannot be linked with Eastern and North-Eastern States like Bengal, Orissa and Southern regions without connecting Barauni. However, this railway line can be linked with Barauni by taking a detour via Samastipur or Khagaria which would result in the wastage of both time and money of passengers.

Besides, being two major industrial hubs of this region, Hasanpur and Barauni are very important places from the agricultural production (sugarcane), Tourism and cultural points of view also. After having a look at the railway map of this region, it seems that only this area from Hasanpur to Barauni avails bereft of railway service. Being a remote and rural area, this region, if linked with railway service, could prove to be solitary medium for the socially backward people to link themselves with railway service. If not linked with Barauni, the proposed Sakri-Hasanpur railway line would prove both irrelevant and uneconomical.

Through this House, I request that the proposed Sakri-Hasanpur railway line should be made more effective, popular, profitable and useful for the people and the scheme regarding extension of Sakri-Hasanpur railway line upto Barauni Junction should be approved without any delay in the next Railway Budget of 2007 in order to accelerate industrial development and agricultural production and promote tourism in this region.

**(xx) Need to include Bhoti language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution**

*[English]*

SHRI CHEWANG THUPSTAN (Ladakh): The Bhoti language and its script is the connecting medium for all the people inhabiting the Himalayan region from Ladakh to Arunachal Pradesh constituting about sixteen million people. The history of Bhoti language goes back to 7th century with a very rich literature work available on Poetry,

Drama, Grammar, Astrology and Medical Sciences like Ayurveda, Logic, Philosophy, Arts, Religion and Culture etc. The Bhoti language and its culture also forms one aspect of the great Indian cultural heritage. At international level also the Bhoti language has been used in classical form for speaking and writing in Bhutan, Nepal, Mongolia, Tibet and entire Central Asia. The Bhoti language is link and cultural language of Ladakh, Spiti, Kinnaur, Uttar Kashi, Sikkim, Kalimpong, Darjeeling, Arunachal and the entire Himalayan range of India. It has immense influence on the life of people of the Himalayan region and that is its cultural lifeline. Considering the rich history and heritage of the language and influence of Bhoti impacting a large population of Himalayan region of our country, it would be appropriate and apt to grant recognition to the language in our constitution by including it in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution.

*[Translation]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up item no. 22, List of Business. Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now that issue is over.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now you please sit down. You are a senior member. Nothing is being recorded. Why are you shouting?

*...(Interruptions)\**

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): All the assurances that the UPA gave to the nation shall be complied with before the term is over...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, this is not a proper response from the Minister...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No more discussion. I have called Shri Sontosh Mohan Deviji to speak. Now you please sit down.

\*Not recorded.

13.09 hrs.

**DALMIA DADRI CEMENT LIMITED  
(ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF  
UNDERTAKINGS) AMENDMENT BILL, 2006**

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND  
PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV):  
Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Dalmia Dadri Cement Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1981, be taken into consideration."

The Bill seeks to amend the Dalmia Dadri Cement Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1981 so as to empower the Cement Corporation of India Limited to dispose of the assets of its unit at Charkhi Dadri (Haryana). This unit was acquired under the Act, in 1981 and the Central Government transferred it to CCI by a notification on 23.6.1981.

The CCI, a Public Sector Enterprise under the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises became a sick company and was under reference to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) since 1996. The BIFR in 2005 circulated a Draft Rehabilitation Scheme (DRS) for the CCI, prepared by IFCI, the Operating Agency. The DRS was considered and recommended by the Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) on 2.9.2005 and subsequently approved by the Government on 9.3.2006. The BIFR approved the Scheme on 21st March, 2006. The Scheme, *inter-alia*, provides for closure and sale of assets of seven non-operational plants of CCI. The sale of the plants is an integral part of the Scheme and the proceeds are to be utilized for modernization and expansion of the operating plants, for settling the liabilities of the non-operating units and for repayment of Government of India loans. The CCI on the whole, as a company is to be revived on sustainable basis according to the Scheme. Charkhi Dadri Plant is one of the seven non-operating plants proposed to be closed.

Assets having been acquired under the provisions of the Dalmia Dadri Cement Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1981, it has been decided to suitably amend the Dalmia Dadri Cement Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1981 so as to empower

the CCI to dispose of the same as per the Scheme approved by BIFR.

Now I commend the Bill for consideration of this august House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the Dalmia Dadri Cement Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1981 be taken into consideration."

SHRI P.S. GADHAVI (Kutch): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Bill.

Sir, the Dalmia Dadri Cement Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Amendment Bill, 2006 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 28th July, 2006 and it was referred to the Standing Committee on 4th September, 2006 for their examination and report to this august House.

As you would know that CCI is a Public Sector Enterprise under the administrative control of the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises. The company became a sick unit under the Sick Industrial Unit Special Provisions Act of 1985 and a reference in respect of which was made to the BIFR in 1996. The BIFR had circulated one Draft Rehabilitation Scheme, known as the DRS, for revival of this company. The DRS, *inter-alia* provided for closure and sale of assets of seven non-operating units and for expansion and modernization of three plants. When the Minister would reply I would like to know from him as to which the seven non-operating plants are and which the three plants that are operational are. This is because the House should know as to what are the functions of these plants and why they remained non-operational. This being a fully owned Government company, there should be some administrative control of the Government over them. Since it was a fully owned Government company there must have been a Board of Directors. What were the duties performed by these Directors? Why did the CCI go into loss?

So, when the hon. Minister would reply to the debate, he may kindly let the House know on these points. Why did it remain non-operative? Were the Directors doing their duty properly?

The Bill was referred to the Standing Committee on Industries and the Committee had thoroughly examined

the matter and it held three meetings...*(Interruptions)* The CCI informed that the Company was established in January 1965 with a paid-up capital of Rs. 446.82 crore, 100 per cent owned by the Government of India. However by 31st March, 2005, the Company had accumulated losses of Rs. 1321.02 crore which reduced its net worth to negative to the tune of Rs. 874.20 crore. So, this Company which is owned by the Government has this negative trend. It has incurred losses for many years. How did this loss occur during all these years? Were the Directors performing their duties properly? The Committee also wanted to know these things. But I am sorry to say that the Committee did not get a proper and satisfactory reply from the Government. What is the need for this and why we have been compelled to sell it?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please maintain order in the House. A parallel Parliament should not function there.

SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Sir, the Standing Committee was informed that the CCI was referred to BIFR in 1995 after its net worth eroded and was declared sick in August, 1996. In June, 1998, BIFR circulated the first Draft Rehabilitation Scheme with a proposed cost of about Rs. 41.60 crore of which Rs. 35 crore was for the planning expenditure and the remaining Rs. 6.60 crore were meant to clear the VRS dues. At that time, why did the Government not make a commitment for the VRS? If this would have been done, the Company would have survived. The Government allowed it to go into losses and nobody cared for it at that time. Naturally, when the matter was referred to the BIFR, it circulated the Draft Rehabilitation Scheme. The Government should have considered it at that time itself. But it was allowed to proceed with the result we have come to a position that we have to go for sale of these things.

Now, the land in Dadri is very costly. It is about 200 acres of land. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how much land is there under Dalmia Dadri Cement Plant and the prevailing market price there. How has it been assessed? How have you made this assessment for sale of the land and plant? We would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you, the present or the prevailing market price of the land, how the assessment was made, the cost of the plant and what they are going to do with the money arising out of it. How this amount be utilized? Will it be utilized for refunctoning of other plants or will it be absorbed for other dues?

The hon. Minister may kindly inform us about that. I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister about the Committee's further recommendations. It says:

"The Committee takes serious view of the massive cost of delay in implementing the revival scheme. The revival which could have cost only Rs. 41.60 crore in 1998, has now swollen to Rs. 1,577.05 crore in 2006. This cost will rehabilitate only three of the currently operational units. For six years the losses and liabilities have been allowed to accumulate whereas assets have eroded during the same period."

So, all assets have eroded. I am reading only from the Committee's Report. It further says:

"With a negative net worth of the Company, a major part of the sale proceeds of the seven units are likely to be used in settling the old dues instead of funding upgradation and expansion of the remaining units."

Here, the objective is to upgrade. ...*(Interruptions)* So, when the objective is to upgrade the units, will the proceeds which will come by selling these units be used for upgradation? This land is a prime one in Haryana at Dadri. It is a very important land. The Government would like to dispose it of. In the cement sector, many private companies are coming and foreign investment is also coming. The price of cement has increased like anything. A few years back it was Rs. 120 per bag. Now, the price is more than Rs. 212. After the UPA Government has taken over, the prices have gone up. How is it happening? Poor people cannot afford to buy cement now. These units should be upgraded. But they are not doing that. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to further quote from the Committee's Report. It says:

"The Committee expresses its apprehension that if most of the sale proceeds are to be spent on settling previous dues instead of expanding prospective business, there was only a limited chance of long-term viability of CCI even after such rehabilitation, as there will be only a very limited addition in the capacity. The Committee observes that the Government should take a view of the current trends in the cement sector, where private players were expanding their capacities, acquiring new plants and even global cement giants picking up stakes in Indian cement sector. In competition with such players, the CCI with its limited capacity will remain untenable and may eventually seek Budgetary support from the Government."

[Shri P.S. Gadnavi]

I would like to know from the hon. Minister, as the CCI is the fully Government-owned Company, as to what are the views and opinions of the Government Directors on the Board of the CCI during the loss-making years. The same question was posed by the Committee also. I am sorry to say that no specific reply was provided to the Committee. Can the hon. Minister explain to this august House whether the Government wants to fix any accountability on these Directors? What steps have been taken by the Government for fixing accountability over such loss? These are important lands which we are selling. I definitely oppose this type of sale. This type of sale should not have been allowed.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is your Birthday today, so I wish you on your birthday.

Shri Basu Deb Achariji, you please speak in brief under special circumstances, I permit you though the turn was from this side but since it is a special circumstance therefore you can speak.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): I will be brief as I have to attend same meeting at 1.30 P.M.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It would be better if you speak in brief.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, Cement Corporation of India (CCI) came into existence in 60s. During the initial period this public sector undertaking used to earn profit. But gradually it became sick and it became sick since 1990. The networth became negative and the CCI with all its units was referred to the BIFR. The BIFR took many years to recommend the rehabilitation of this Company.

I know about one unit which was under the CCI and it is in my constituency. The Damodar Cement Company Limited was one of the units of the CCI, but it was a separate unit and it had a separate Board of Management. That unit was also referred to the BIFR, not along with other units. In 1996, there was a change in the management. From the first year when the ACC took over this company, this company became a profitable company. But from the inception this company incurred losses. The accumulated loss was more than Rs. 65

crore within four years. Now, this company is earning a profit of Rs. 25 crore in a year.

What was the problem with the CCI? There was no efficient management. They could not manage all these units. There was a shortage of clinker. Clinker is required for the manufacture of cement. It has clinkerisation plant also. But clinker was not supplied properly and in required quantities to all these units. Then, gradually it became sick. What was to be done by the Government of India as hundred per cent share was with the Government of India? The Government of India did not take any step to make all these units viable. Almost all the cement units are earning profit. Why are the units of CCI incurring losses? So, the Government has not gone into the depth of the problems of the units of the CCI. Afterwards when the Government decided, they have brought in this legislation to empower the CCI to dispose of the assets of the Charkhi Dadri Cement Plant. The main purpose, which has been stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, is to utilize a portion of the sale proceeds for the revival of three units and also for clearing the debts as well as liabilities.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises whether with this amount the three units which are to be revived and which have been recommended by the BIFR and which has been proposed by the Draft Rehabilitation Scheme prepared by IFCI, the CCI will be able to revive its three units and these units become viable in future.

For the revival of these three units, a Fund will come and a certain percentage of that Fund would be utilized for the revival of the three units. I would like to know whether, with this Fund, the three units would be revived or not.

The Standing Committee on Industry has stated that initially when the revival scheme was prepared, the amount which was required was only Rs. 40 crore. By spending just Rs. 40 crore, the Government could have revived most of the units of the Cement Corporation of India. But our experience is that due to dithering in taking concrete and positive action in regard to revival of sick public sector undertakings, even after the recommendation of BIFR, in many cases, the Government of India has failed to act in proper time. As a result of this, the losses continue to accumulate. Then, the cost of revival becomes much higher and higher. After this, the Government decides to close down some of the units.

Regarding the unit of Charkhi-Dadri Cement Company, if the Government had spent money or taken some positive action in proper time to revive it, this company also could have been revived. Today, after passing this legislation, by empowering the CCI to close down this unit and to dispose of its assets, the Government would get money. Had the Government acted in time, this necessity would not have arisen. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government wants to continue with the Cement Corporation of India or not.

Today, there is stiff competition. There is monopoly. The Cement Corporation of India's share is less than one per cent now. All the major cement units are monopolizing and the price is being hiked. Today, one bag of cement costs Rs. 210. So, the existence of a strong public sector undertaking can deter the monopolizing of this sector by the major cement producing companies. Hence, I would like to know whether the Government of India is going to see that the Cement Corporation of India is strengthened, the units could be revived. These units can be made viable by spending some money and making some sincere efforts. These units can very well be revived.

Hence, I demand that these units should be made viable.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Berhampore, West Bengal): Sir, I rise to support the Dalmia Dadri Cement Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Amendment Bill, 2006 that has been brought forward by the hon. Heavy Industries Minister.

It is a brief legislation. I do not think that any exhaustive deliberation is required. As you know, the Government believes in the concept of liberalization with a human face. In pursuant to that concept, this Government has been pursuing all possible measures to revive the sick industries in our country.

It is easy to create a confusion, but it is difficult to find a solution. As we all know, today infrastructure sector is growing exponentially in our country. Naturally, the demand for cement is also growing by leaps and bounds. The Cement Corporation of India is an age-old organization. Now, we are living in the world where cut-throat competition is a mantra. In the age of cut-throat competition, we cannot keep abreast ourselves without having upgraded technology and innovative approaches because cement majors who acquire modern technology

are easily edging out the age-old public sector undertakings. So, we have to have some innovative approaches to deal with this situation. In this scenario, simply maintaining an unviable organization does not merit itself. Therefore, the Ministry has taken a very prudent decision to dispose of the loss-making Charkhi-Dadri Cement Plant.

Sir, the transfer of this undertaking to the Cement Corporation of India took place in the year 1981 through a notification of the Ministry of Industry. So, the Government would not be able to dispose it of without bringing a fresh legislation and, therefore, the situation warrants that this legislation should be passed so that the disposal of the loss-making units named after Charkhi-Dadri Cement Plant could be facilitated. On every occasion, whenever any organization is to be closed, all stakeholders, all the pros and cons and all the parameters are taken into consideration by the BIFR under SICA. In this case also, over the years, an exhaustive examination has been carried out by the BIFR. But if no way is found to get an organization revived up to the desired level, then the Government does not have any alternative but to dispose of the loss-making organization because it will simply cost our National Exchequer also.

So, I think, this Ministry has taken a very prudent decision in this case. However, I want to make a submission to the hon. Minister. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill it has been stated that it has been decided to suitably amend the Dalmia-Dadri Cement Act, 1988 so as to empower CCI to close and dispose of the assets of the Charkhi-Dadri Cement Plant. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the sale proceeds of the Charkhi-Dadri Cement Plant will be ploughed back to revive the Cement Corporation of India.

Sir, I would like to know very specifically how CCI will get any benefit from the sale proceeds of its Charkhi Dadri Cement Plant. Therefore, I think, the Government is honest enough to do the right thing in a right manner because we are not favouring any indiscriminate selling of our national asset. But those assets which have been incurring losses over the years must be disposed of for the sake of our economy and furthermore our national economy would not have been burdened because of the loss making sick industries.

With these words, I support the Dalmia Dadri Cement Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Amendment Bill, 2006.

*[Translation]*

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Sir, with respect to the Dalmia Dadri Cement Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings Amendment Bill, 2006 presented by the Government, I would like to say through you, that the policy of the UPA Government regarding Public Undertakings is one of intermingling of heterogeneous elements. On the one hand since 1991, the Government is encouraging privatization in the name of liberalization and globalisation and closing down the loss incurring public undertakings or reviving them and on the other hand the Government is continuously bearing the losses of public undertakings due to the pressure of Leftist Parties sometimes in the name of BIFR and sometimes in the name of their revival. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister the number of undertakings that have started earning profits out of the total number of undertakings which were revived or modernized through BIFR?

Sir, in my parliamentary constituency, there is a unit of HMT which is running in loss. Whenever this unit receives order, its work increases and the people of that region get some employment or else they live in perpetual fear of losing their employment as HMT Headquarters at Bangalore and all its branches may close at any time since all of them are running in losses. Similarly, there are two NTC mills—Mahalakshmi and Edward in my parliamentary constituency. On the one hand, huge amount of money is being spent on National Textile Corporation on Management and on the other, employees are being asked to opt for VRS. As a consequence, neither the production is increasing nor are they getting the raw material and the management is proving to be a white elephant. Hon'ble Minister of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises is sitting here. I would like to know from him as to how long this situation will continue? Today we are having a discussion over Cement Corporation of India. I would like to say that on the one hand the policy of the Government is to solve the residential problem of the increasing population of the country and the banks are providing loans also for this purpose whereas on the other the Government has no control on the prices of cement and steel.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I need your protection over this issue. You yourself must be fully aware that the prices of cement and steel have increased in the market. While giving reply, the Minister should also clarify as to why the Government want to empower CCI. We can carry out expansions of the units we want to by selling off the land and other assets of the units which are running in losses, strengthen the CCI but CCI should produce cement at a cheaper rate in the country. Two cement

units are running in my constituency. One of them is ShriCement which earlier had a single unit, later on another unit was opened. Subsequently, Gujarat Ambuja also started their own cement unit. I am surprised to know how the Government units are running in loss whereas the private sector units are earning profit.

This public sector unit was set up during 1960-1965 and it started incurring loss in 1995 and then the scheme for its renewal was formulated. Had it been renewed in 1998 itself, it would have cost less, but now in the year 2006, it will require much more funds. It has been stated in the Bill that

*[English]*

'in view of the judgement of the hon. Supreme Court of India'.

*[Translation]*

The hon'ble Supreme Court of India in a judgement given on a Public Interest Litigation regarding this issue states that

*[English]*

"Centre for PIL versus Union of India, 2003. It has been decided to suitably amend the Dalmia Dadri Cement Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1981 so as to empower the CCI to close and dispose assets of the Charkhi Dadri Cement Limited plant."

*[Translation]*

Everyone is aware that Charkhi Dadri is in Haryana which is near Delhi so land prices are sky-high there. The hon'ble Minister should state whether it will be sold off through auction or through any other way or just leave everything on the Government officials. If it is done so, the officials will resort to arbitrary actions without any restraint. Likewise, their assets will not yield any income. About this unit it has been stated that

*[English]*

The DRS inter-alia provide for closure and sale of assets of the seven non-operating plants."

Which are these seven non-operating plants?

*[Translation]*

This particular information has not been given in this Bill. Therefore while replying, please furnish this information also.

*[English]*

Then it is said, "Expansion or modernization of the remaining three plants."

[Translation]

Which are the three plants that are going to be expanded and modernized? Seven plants will be closed down, but they have brought the Bill for only a single unit. What about the others? Please furnish details.

The first Prime Minister of India, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru had set up the first public sector undertaking in the country. At that time, these PSUs were called the pilgrimage places of our country. They believed that these PSUs will lead to development and help in nation building and India will prosper. But it is a matter of regret that what is gradually emerging before us is the pitiable condition of these public sector undertakings. This is the result of the mismanagement of the PSUs. IAS officers who have no expertise in this particular field are appointed in those PSUs and after spending some time there, they move on to other postings. That's why they evince little interest in them. I conclude my speech with the hope that while replying the hon'ble Minister will touch upon all these aspects.

[English]

SHRI K. SUBBARAYAN (Coimbatore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Bill has been brought before this House to get the approval to close down the Dalmia Dadri Cement Limited, which was transferred to the CCI in 1981.

It is said that the CCI became a sick unit in 1996. But it is surprising as to how the CCI had become a sick unit. There were several allegations of neglect and corruption on the Chairman and other top officials of the CCI by trade unions.

Initially, an inquiry was ordered. But today, nobody knows what are the findings of that inquiry. None of the top officials has been removed, rather workers of seven cement factories have become the victims. Factories are closed and the workers are thrown out. They are running from pillar to post, but there is no result.

Now, there is a big demand for cement. A nation with 9.5 per cent to 10 per cent annual growth of economy, needs more and more infrastructure. Cement is an important and essential material for the growth of our economy. How come that there is loss to cement factories? It was Rs. 80 to Rs. 85 per bag in 1996. But now, it is Rs. 220 per bag, and it is likely to go further up. But some factories in the country are making huge profit.

The loss of CCI is due to the miserable failure of some officials, and the public sector is a victim. I oppose this Bill. Instead I propose to reopen all the seven sick units of CCI to which necessary amount should be given for modernization and for expansion of their capacity. I am sure all your investments will be back within three years.

Also, you abide by the Common Minimum Programme to revive the sick units and make them viable.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri): Hon. Chairman, Sir, this piece of legislation is intended to rectify and to amend the Dalmia Dadri Cement Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1981 so as to enable the Cement Corporation of India to close and dispose of the assets of the Charkhi Dadri Cement Plant in view of the Supreme Court's decision.

I do not understand how the Supreme Court has intervened in this matter and how the original Act was wrong. Now, the Minister is intending to amend this Act so as to facilitate the closing down of seven plants of CCI and selling off their assets. These are very valuable assets. The seven plants, which the Government is intending to sell off, have valuable assets. Charkhi Dadri Cement Plant has three captive mines. Government has offered to sell these three limestone mines which have reserve of about 91.37 million tonnes, which are located in Madhya Pradesh. These are very valuable mine.

Also, the BRPE was deeply divided on the issue of closing down of these seven units and selling off these units. They were divided on this issue. Even though they are divided, the Government is going ahead with the decision to close down the seven units of CCI and to sell off their land. The land itself is a very valuable land. One of the units in Madhya Pradesh has 1,100 acres of very valuable land. In Haryana also, it has another unit. It has also very valuable land.

Now, the private players are coming up. The Birla Group of companies is coming up. Grasim is also showing its interest to take up all these units. Then, what are the difficulties with the Government of India? The Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises is controlling these undertakings of CCI. What is its difficulty? Now, we know how cement is so valuable here in our country. The cost has increased so much. The cement companies

[Shri Braja Kishore Tripathy]

are getting profit like anything. The cement price has gone sky high. The commoners are suffering like anything.

If the Government will take a decision to sell whatever the units of other public sector, then Cement Sector will be completely under the control of the private enterprises and they will monopolize. So, the price can go sky high at any time. There will be no control of the price by Government. With this money, Government want that they will improve and modernize three other units. They are also not out of these seven units. One of these seven units is a very modern unit. Why Government is selling this unit? Only small amount of money is necessary for the working capital and other things. But Government is selling that unit also, where Government have also invested money for modernization.

So, we want to know the real intention of the Government. Why are they interested in this? Why are they not investing money to revive these seven units? Why are they so much interested in selling off these units? When there are captive mines available and valuable lands are available, why are they taking so much interest to sell off? Is it because that the private parties are interested and that is why, the Government is interested to dispose of all the seven units? Or, do they have real intention?

Of course, it was referred to the BIFR, and that has recommended this. I do not say anything about the BIFR. The Government should have contested but the Government has conceded. Government have referred to the BIFR in 1996. The Government has also, without contesting with the BIFR, requested the BIFR to sell these seven units. Now, the Government is in a position to dispose of these seven units. So, I want to know this categorically from the Government. The Minister should tell us what the real intention is?

What about the other six units? What will Government do with the other six units? Now Government is coming with this amendment for one particular unit. What will happen to the other six units? Is this amendment sufficient enough just to go ahead with the other six units also and that the Government will not come with another amendment for those other six units? We are interested to know this.

With these words, I am opposing this amendment.

[Translation]

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT(Shajapur): Sir, though most of the points have been discussed here, yet I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister towards one or two points. I would like to know from the Minister why the permission of the House is not being taken to sell off those seven sick units, the closure of which has been recommended by BIFR as stated in the amendment Bill. Is it a fact that certain people have made up their minds to buy the Dadri Cement Plant? Have these people approached the Government in this connection and the Government have decided to hand over this sick plant to them? If so, please inform the House on what basis discussions were held with the institute which approached the Government? What decision has been taken by the BIFR in regard to their assets, their liabilities, the arrears of pay and allowances including EPF payable to the workers which is of utmost importance considering the interests of the workers and the time by which the workers will receive their dues. If they reply to all these points, then we will assume that Government's motive is to revive this industry by selling it, otherwise we are forced to believe that a conspiracy is being hatched and CCI is trying to sell Dadri Cement Unit irrespective of the fact that it is in a good condition. This significant aspect is reflected in the statement of objectives and reasons given by them. We want to know as to what the causes of their sickness are? They were being run by organizations like CCI. The price of cement is rising throughout the country. The hon'ble Members who spoke prior to me had mentioned it. The cement industry is heading towards heavy profits. In such a scenerio it needs to be reconsidered whether the Government should take charge of these industries once again by investing money on them.

A verdict was given by the Supreme Court in this regard. This House should be informed about its contents. They have made a reference to the verdict but it was not mentioned as to what the court had said about it. Is the method being adopted to sell off the units through auction, through inviting tender or through advertising to attract the industrialists? If they are going to do so it means that they would like to revive the industry and if they sell it to any party, we will assume that they had already prepared a working plan and are just acting there on.

We would like to know whether there is any scheme of VRS to the workers of this industry. They are going to



sell this industry and whether the labourers working in this industry will remain employed or they will be given priority while giving employment in the industry. Had there been any mention of it in the Bill, it would have been better. If it is not necessary to give all this in the Bill, then will they enter into a contract with the people whom they would sell the industry to give priority to the labourers working in this industry? These are some of the apprehensions and it would be better if they seek the permission of the House after throwing light on all these points.

14.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU (Rajapur): Sir, first of all, I would like to draw your attention to one thing and request your indulgence. When a Bill is presented to the Parliament, the Government is obliged to take the Parliament into confidence by giving as much of information as possible. If you go through the object clause of the Bill, you will find that it is a deliberate attempt to conceal as much as possible. When was the matter referred to BIFR? When was the judgement given by the BIFR? After the BIFR judgement was given, why did the Government not act on it? How did the Supreme Court come into play? What was the order of the Supreme Court? Unless the hon. Minister informs the House about all these issues in a proper and comprehensive manner to seek the approval of the House on such an important issue, I think, it is highly objectionable. First of all, I would request the Minister to take us into confidence. If he wants to withdraw the Bill, it is all right. Let him go back, do a proper home-work and come back to us to tell us everything. Then only, he can say that the House is making an informed decision. In the absence of this, if he conceals the key information, it is not an appropriate way to pilot a Bill in the Parliament.

This Bill has very limited purpose, but it raises very important issues. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, as was pointed out earlier, had said that 'public sector enterprises are the modern temples of India'. Therefore, he invested lot of public money to create new institutions and to create new factories in the key sectors like steel, cement and what not. Later on came the second phase when Shrimati Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister. Public money was used to buy several sick units which were run by the private companies. Then came the third phase

between 1991 and 1996 when the Government headed by Shri Narasimha Rao was there and our present Prime Minister was the Finance Minister. He said that 'public sector enterprises, which are losing money, are a drain on public resources'. So, he said that 'we must refer several of these companies to the BIFR'. In-between came the NDA Government. Now, the UPA Government has come. Now, I am a little confused. Are these modern temples of India or not? If they are not modern temples of India, then what are they? You have invested good public money in those companies. What has happened to that money which was invested to buy sick companies from private enterprises? We had invested that money. Has that money been properly used? The House must know about it. The Government must prepare a White Paper, bring it before the House and tell us how much public money has been invested to buy private sector enterprises, to bail them out.

Now we are saying that we want to sell these companies because the companies cannot run in profits. The question is that when we acquired those companies, they were already running in losses. Now, these companies have run for some time. What is the accountability of the person who ran these companies? What is the responsibility of the Government under whose control these companies were running? If the companies have run into losses, what were the causes for their incurring losses? I think, the Minister should tell us all these things so that we can understand why these companies have gone into losses and what the purpose of this is.

BIFR has taken cognizance of several companies. BIFR has already recommended closure with respect to so many companies. Hon. Minister must tell us with respect to how many companies, the BIFR has issued orders for their closure and in respect of how many companies, they have acted to close them down. It is a pick and choose by the Government. I can understand if all the companies, which have been recommended for closure by the BIFR, are closed down. For some companies, they will say that they are going to close down and for some other companies, they will say that they are not going to close down them. What is the rationale behind it? Is it something which is done at the whims and fancies of the person who is going to decide or is it something done at the collective will of the Government? So, we would like to know the basis on which they are deciding to close certain companies and

[Shri Suresh Prabhakar Prabhu]

the basis on which they are deciding not to close certain companies. He must tell this to the House. We have the right to know about it.

Sir, we have always seen that the Government is trying to become a land developer. The Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises' job is to run the company. If they cannot run it, its property is sold. The Ministry of Textiles sold certain properties in Mumbai, when the land was sold for several crores of rupees. Sir, as you know, whenever the land is sold, one hundred per cent of money is paid by way of a cheque.

Therefore, some money could be lost. It is really important for us to know whether the Government should become a land developer. Should the Government try to sell, and buy land? Is this the job of the Government? I am asking this because finally it amounts to acquiring sick companies, and selling it after some time. Should we buy land or sell it? Is it the job of the Government? We would like to know about this issue from the hon. Minister. There should be a proper policy for deciding how to acquire a company; how to sell it; why you want to sell it. etc.

There is another very important point, which I want to mention here. The Supreme Court has given a judgement, and I would like the hon. Minister to enlighten us about it. Probably, the Supreme Court judgement comes from the fact that when you acquire a property, the Parliament passes the law to nationalize the business. Hence, if you are denationalizing or selling it, then the Parliament's approval is to be taken. This should be done. The Supreme Court wants the Parliament to be involved in it so that the Parliament takes an informed decision. Is it not the responsibility of the Government to put all the relevant papers before the Parliament? Otherwise, somebody else can even file a PIL, and he can say that we did not get a choice because the Government put before us only this piece of paper, and there was no other evidence of the papers related to this made available to us. Hence, the basis on which the Parliament takes this decision will become very important. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to make sure that all the relevant papers and information should be placed before us, and we will be able to take a decision on this only after that is done.

There is also an issue of the cement companies. If you look at the Bombay Stock Exchange index, you will find that all the companies that are in cement business

— are making profit, but the Government companies are making losses. A company starts making profit once it is sold. Has the Government become a parking lot? I am asking this because if you lose money, then you park the company in the Government. On the other hand, if you want to make money, then take it out of the parking lot, and start driving the car. Is this what the Government's money is being used for now?

[*Translation*]

SHRI GANESH PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to extend my thanks to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on Dalmia Dadri Cement Limited (Amendment) Bill, 2006. However, before speaking on this Bill, I would like to put forth my views before you. There is a history of Public Sector Undertakings and the front line leaders of the country who contributed in the freedom struggle and made sacrifice for the cause of the independence after much deliberation decided to promote public sector undertakings over the private sector and they implemented it too. However, gradually all the undertakings under the Public Sector started to run into losses, closed down and some became sick. If you go into the causes of their closure, you will find that the second-generation leadership, especially bureaucracy destroyed these undertakings to grind their own axe and indulged into loot and merriments. Today, priority is being given to the private sector. However, I would like to submit that lakhs of people were getting employment in the public sector undertakings. It is in the interest of such people and the country that the public sector undertakings should be revived and restored. Dalmia Dadri Cement Limited (Amendment) Bill has been brought. Earlier in 1981, the Act was formulated through which the said limited company was transferred to the Cement Corporation. The present Bill has been brought to transfer the right over this undertaking *i.e.* the Cement Corporation to the Central Government through this Bill.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government have proposed to amend section 9 of the Bill and I support it. With these words, I conclude.

14.10 hrs.

[SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV *in the Chair*]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Chairman, Sir, since the opinion of my party on this Bill was not

expressed so I have asked for five minutes. I am supporting this Bill.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, time and again it is talked about the sentiments in the House. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had termed all the Public Sector Undertakings as the temple of Modern India. It sounds quite emotional and good, however, when we come across the ground reality, we find that situation has changed. At the time when we had formulated our policy of nationalization, the private sector of our country was not in a position to set up major industries in the country. We made efforts to create an industrial environment for setting up Public Sector Undertakings in the country. When we unanimously adopted globalised economic policy in the country and followed competitive economic system, globalisation became an accepted norm all over the country. In such a situation, I feel that it is not proper to make continuous uproar about the public sector. It hampers the industrialisation of the country and choke the continuous process of development.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, just now when the hon. Minister introduced the Bill stating the objects and reasons for passing the Bill and spelt out the details. If Shri Suresh Prabhu, who is not at present here, was present in the House, he would not have got the opportunity to complain that hon. Minister, wants to get this Bill passed by incorporating everything in it in the House. It is quite clear that the Cement Corporation was constituted in the country so that cement may be made available to the common consumer of the country at cheaper rate. Today, it is because of the monopoly of the private sector in the cement industry that the cost of cement in the country is continuously going up. We should allow private sector to produce more and more cement. However, the Government must have control over at the extent of price at which the finished product is to be supplied to the consumers.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as has been mentioned in the statement of the objects and reasons that the amount received on account of this will be spent on modernisation and expansion of other industrial units. It is commendable. Shri Suresh Prabhu had doubted whether it will function like housing society? I would like to submit to the Government that it sold the mills of the Textile Corporation Mumbai and all those mills were purchased by prominent leaders. Such thing should not happen in case of these mills. These mills should be sold to those people who

may efficiently run these mills by way of making further investment in these mills and may enhance the production capacity of the country.

With these words, I conclude.

*(English)*

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: At the very outset, I would like to convey my thanks to all the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion on this Bill. Shri Mohan Singh has already stated two points about which I need not repeat. Firstly, this Bill came to this House long before, then, it was sent to the Standing Committee, to which we have submitted all the documents, as per the practice. The Standing Committee made certain recommendations. We have accepted all the recommendations. So, there is no question of keeping the Members of Parliament in dark. Secondly, as you have rightly pointed out, the basic thing is that we have come before Parliament because this particular company was taken over by an Act of Parliament. That is why, the Law Ministry has stated that if any asset of the public sector has to be sold in public or disposed of, the same has to go back to Parliament and get its consent. Only then, we can take. This is the simple thing. This judgement has been given by the Supreme Court and the same has been accepted by the Law Ministry. These are the two reasons.

Hon. Members have asked as to which are the seven plants which are to be closed. I would like to say that they are Mandhar, Kurkunta, Nayagaun, Akaltara, Charkhi Dadri, Adilabad and Delhi Grinding unit. Why are they going to be closed? This is the basic question most of them asked. Mostly machinery in these units have become obsolete. Today, cement industry is making profit not because they are using vintage machinery. You are an engineer and you understand better than me this. This is the position.

Tandur in Andhra Pradesh, Bokajan in Assam and Rajbans in Himachal Pradesh are the profit earning units. At the moment, Cement Corporation of India is earning profit. Why is Cement Corporation of India not taken up for renovation? The policy of the Government is that—it is there in the NCMP—those units which are viable, will be revived and those which are not viable, will be sold. It would be given to private sector, if they want to take. In this case, private sector companies have come forward to take it.

[Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev]

As very rightly stated, people are interested in buying land, not factory. We have got a very transparent panel of selling and that is followed by the judgements of the High Court, the Supreme Court and the BIFR. The Committee will be formed and it will have the representatives of IFCI, SBI, and from the concerned bank of that company. The Revenue Secretary of the State Government will also be there. It will be sold through public auction. We have sold lands in Kolkata of Kolkata Tyres and we have got a good price by public auction. We have sold land in HMT Bangalore. There also, we have got a good price but the gentleman who got the land backed out. Then, the Urban Development Ministry applied for taking it. They wanted to take it at a negotiable rate. Once we came, we said that no to negotiated rate. Those who are interested should buy at the price which was fixed in the open auction. They have taken at this price and we have given it. In a transparent manner this is being done.

Some Members have asked as to how this valuation is being done. It is done through the SBI Capital Market. We pay them the price and they carry out the work.

A question has been raised about the Government. Why is the Government not starting a cement factory when it is a profitable venture? Shri Mohan Singh has slightly touched this point. Where the private investment is there, why should there be public investment.

Private investment is available in cement now. Those units which are earning profits, we shall maintain and we will not close them. The loan that is available, the money that is coming out of sale will be utilized for the sick units that are there. We have to pay certain liabilities. Whatever money comes, we have to spend on expansion, modernization and operation plan of Rs. 110 crore. We have to refund to the Government of India under Plan, loan of Rs. 155.90 crore and under non-plan, loan of Rs. 153 crore; liability of non-operating units Rs. 125.04 crore, refund of inter corporate loan Rs. 37 crore and employees dues Rs. 12.75 crore and others Rs. 28.01 crore, total Rs. 617 crore. These are the liabilities which have to be paid from the proceeds that will come.

Shri Adhir Chowdhury wanted to know whether we are paying the outstanding credit to the creditors. Yes, we are paying it. We are also taking into consideration expansion in the manner I have already told. There will be no difficulty on that.

As in the past, my Ministry, has revitalized Scooter India, U.P. BIFR gave us the package and we accepted that package. It was a sick industry. Now, it is doing well. We hope that their market share will be good. In HMT we are now producing Janata Tractor. It is a public sector unit and it is very popular with the farmers now. It is priced at just Rs. 1.8 lakh. A junior engineer came to me and said that he could produce it in the market for Rs. 3 lakh to Rs. 4 lakh. With Rs. 1 lakh also it can be produced. We encouraged it and within one year it has been produced and marketed also. It has a very good market. Agencies are willing to take it up. We are happy that our Government has encouraged it.

A question was asked as to why other six units have not been brought for amendment. The other six were not taken by an Act of Parliament and that is why we have not brought them.

Another question raised was why the Government of India has not taken any step before. It was because before there was a proposal which came from our BJP friends. Unfortunately, the records available with us say that it came up during the NDA regime and at that time the Government did not act on it... (Interruptions) My point is, the then Government did not do a wrong thing because if at that stage if the then Government would have spent this money, it would have got wasted. The number of employees and the production quantity was very-very poor. So, at that time this decision was taken and we carried it forward. We are not criticizing it. Since Members have asked as to why it has not been done, I would say that it has not been done wisely. I am appreciating the decision taken by the NDA Government, which has saved the money of the exchequer. You cannot run properly certain companies at certain stage. It will just be next to impossible. Suppose, in a company vintage labourers are more than 50 or 55 and if you try to invest Rs. 2000 crore, if I were the Minister, I would be the last man to spend money on that. Shri Prabhu mentioned about steel. I was the Minister of Steel. At that time Vizag Steel was supposed to be closed and given to a private party. I opposed it. We revitalized it. This is one of the sea shore plants in the world today which is doing very well.

It is now doing very well. We have re-vitalised it during Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao's time. When your Government came, it gave more help to it.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Minister, why the price of cement is going up?

[English]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: It is not my cup of tea. I am not going to answer why the cement cost of production is going up. The infrastructure is the priority of the Government. Now the infrastructure is very good. In Maharashtra, certain roads were constructed with cement. I have gone and seen that. They are quite good. Then, Maha Sadak which was started during the BJP's time in certain hilly areas, they are also utilizing the cement.

SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: As per the recommendations of the Standing Committee, are you going to re-assess the valuation of the land? How much price are you going to get and how much of it will be utilized for the revitalization and how much for repaying the debt?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: The first thing is the liability of the workers. Their dues will be paid first. The second liability is the debtors but I cannot forecast the amount. The third thing is the revitalization in a better way. So, the recommendation from the Standing Committee was like this and we have accepted that. It will be done not by me or the BIFR. The Board of Directors will do it. Some people have asked why the Directors who had not functioned well were kept. When the industry fell sick, gradually all the Directors also said good bye. Many Directors were not there. That would have increased the cost.

SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU: First of all, I am very happy that Mr. Mohan Singh decided to support the Bill because I was all the time thinking what is the selective support that Samajwadi Party is offering to the Government. I know exactly when they really come out to support. So, I am very happy about it.

Sir, I agree with the Minister. The Bill is introduced because the Supreme Court said that the law was passed by Parliament to nationalize. So, if you want to sell off the assets which were nationalized, you must have another law in Parliament. That is precisely my point which I was requesting the Minister. Just look at the clauses. There are only two clauses in the Bill. There is hardly anything in the Object clause. At least, you should place before the House all the supportive documents. Otherwise, anybody can go to the court and say that Parliament has passed the law without taking into consideration all the aspects of it. Therefore, my request is that in future if you take the House into confidence on

what basis we are passing the Bill because you are de-nationalizing and you are willing to sell the assets. But all the supportive documents, at least, should have been put in the Library of the House. Anybody who is desirous of going through it, could do so. So, this is my request which the Minister may like to consider. Otherwise, the Minister can, at least, say that now it is not available but he will place it on the record of the House. That will be useful for the Minister so that in the court, it would not be challenged.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I will bring it to the notice of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Dalmia Dadri Cement Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1981, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House will take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

[Translation]

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): Three months back, our salary was hiked, however, major portion of the same is not being paid to us as yet. The newspapers are reporting that we have enhanced our pay and have

[Shri Kharabela Swain]

drawn it but that is not being paid to us. The hon. Minister should look into it...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): There are some problems regarding its notification. The Minister of Law has cleared it. If the salaries have not been paid, the outstanding amount will be paid along with interests on it.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: But when will we get it?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: It will be paid soon. If you get it early, it will be spent.

14.30 hrs.

## COMMISSIONS FOR PROTECTION OF CHILD RIGHTS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2006

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): Sir, this is a very short Bill seeking a minor correction. So, I would like to request the hon. Members speaking on the Bill to conclude their submissions quickly.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Commissions for Protection of Child Act, 2005, be taken into consideration."

*[Translation]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you want to say something?

*[English]*

Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005, be taken into consideration."

Prf. Rasa Singh Rawat.

*[Translation]*

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Chairman Sir, I support the Commission for Protection of Child Rights Bill, 2006. We had passed the Commission for detection of Child Right Bill in 2005 and after one year there came a slight change that the Ministry got bifurcated. It is a very good thing that in order to give impetus to the development of Woman and child the department of Woman and Child Development was given the status of a separate Ministry on January, 30, 2006 on the occasion of the death anniversary of the Revered Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi. Subsequently the Commission for Protection of Child Right came under the control of this Ministry which was earlier under the control of Ministry of Human Resource Development. The Chairman and Members of the said Commission have not been appointed so far. In view of this, I would like to know by what time the State Commissions and the special Juvenile courts are likely to be, constituted? The Government is progressing at a snail's pace. Through you, Sir, I would like to point it out to the hon'ble Minister who is a very sensitive woman and working for the welfare and development of women and children that we have wokenup to the reality so late because much time from 2005 when it was passed till date *i.e.* 2006 has lapsed. Now the Chairman will be appointed by her. Earlier a Committee Consisting of three persons headed by the Minister of Human Resource Development used to be constituted to suggest names for a panel for appointment of a Chairman of the said commission. "Now the Minister of Woman and Child Development will replace the Minister of the H.R.D. in appointing Chairman of the Commission. We have already supported it but, through youj would like to suggest that the Chairman of the Commission should be a person who has done excellent work for the welfare of children instead of an I.A.S. Officer or any other person not having any particular knowledge in the field. Through you. I would like to remind the Government that

*[English]*

Child is the father of man, As morning shows the day, a child shows the man

*[Translation]*

I would also like to say that children are future as well as heritage of the nation and a very important part of the society.

Therefore, they should not be ill-treated. They should not be subjected to illicit trafficking and bonded labour. Employment of children below 14 years of age in factories, mines and other hazardous professions should be banned.

A number of provisions have been made in our constitution regarding welfare of children. The policy of the state should be formulated to ensure that the children are groomed properly. I would, therefore, request the Government through you Sir, to appoint the Chairperson as well as the Members at the earliest. The state Government should also be asked to constitute their Commissions for protection of Child Rights. Similarly the states should be directed to set up Juvenile courts for children to deal with the crimes against them. If the state Government face any resource crunch in this regard the Central Government should provide grants on behalf of the Ministry of Woman and Child Development so as to set up Juvenile Courts and check Crimes against children. If a child commits any crime, the punishment should be commensurate with his age. I think that hon'ble Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is anxious to get the Bill passed at the earliest. Children constitute a very significant segment of our society...*(Interruptions)*. There was a time when we all were children. It is, therefore, our duty to think about the welfare of children. I would, therefore, like to say that the Government should make strenuous efforts to create an atmosphere of desired freedom for children and wholesome environment for the poor. The Government should take necessary steps at the earliest to ensure protection of Constitutional and legal rights in order to provide them facilities.

I conclude with these words. I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

*[English]*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, with due respect to the hon. Members, I would submit that this is a very minor amendment and correction in the Bill. I would not like to interfere into the scope of general debate. But my only appeal to the House is that today, the BAG has decided to dispose of this Bill within two hours so that the reply on the Panchayati Raj Institutions which has been exhaustively discussed may be taken up. Through you, Sir, I would appeal to the hon. Members to confine themselves to the amendment and be brief as this is not a general discussion on the policy as such.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri): Sir, this is an important legislation and so, we should be allowed to speak...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, we want to discuss issues relating to children of our country. But, unfortunately, you did not demand for any such discussion like Short Duration Discussion and things like that. Luckily,

the hon. Minister has brought an amendment to the Bill before the House and so, you are talking about it. Our Government is keen to discuss about the children of our country. We still prefer to select a day to discuss this subject and our Government is keen about it.

SHRIMATI PRATIBHA SINGH (Mandi): Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Commission for Protection of Child Rights (Amendment) Bill.

As we know, it is an established fact that children are the treasure and future of our society. They shape the world's future and it is thus quite natural that their welfare and rights are given special attention. It is through them that inter-generational cycle of poverty, exclusion and discrimination can be broken. Denial of adequate opportunities for their development hampers national development. Keeping this in view, the well-being of children has been an integral part of India's development planning since 1951. There are several provisions in the Constitution of India, either as Fundamental Rights or the Directive Principles of State Policy that have been used to promote the well-being of the children of our country. As regards fundamental rights, article 15(3) of the Constitution of India empowers the State to practise positive discrimination favouring economically and educationally weaker groups which allow for special provisions for girls and children of disadvantaged special groups and not to discriminate against any citizen in difficult situations. Article 15(3) asserts that nothing shall prevent the State from making special provision for women and children.

The United Nations Convention on the rights of child spells out the basic human rights that every child without discrimination should have. It is the right to survival, right to develop to the fullest and the right to protection from neglect, abuse and exploitation.

A majority of Indian children live in impoverished, economic, social environmental conditions which impede their physical and mental development. We recognize that the Government of India is greatly concerned about safeguarding and enhancing the level of children and particularly the weaker sections of society. India has made steady progress in the last one decade in the field of reduction of infant mortality rate, maternal mortality rate, increase in literacy and increase in coverage of drinking water supply and sanitation facilities.

[Shrimati Pratibha Singh]

Efforts are being made to improve the overall situation of children in the country. Several schemes and programmes for children are being implemented by different Ministries and Departments, such as Integrated Child Development Service Scheme; Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan; Mid-day Meal Scheme; National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary level; Integrated Programme for Street Children & Juvenile Justice; Child Line Services; National Child Labour Project Scheme; National Rural Health Mission; Pulse Polio Immunization Programme; and Reproductive & Child Health Programme.

Integrated Child Development Service Scheme aims at improving the nutritional status of the children. Besides children of the 0 to 6 age group, the Scheme also targets pregnant women and lactating mothers, as the nutritional status of a child is linked with that of the mother. The Scheme is being run from about 7.45 lakh AWCs spread all across the country at present. The Government sanctioned 1.88 lakh AWCs in the last financial year. Reproductive and Child Health Programme; Iron & Folic Acid and Vitamin A Supplementation Programme; and National Iodine Deficiency Control Programme, are being looked after by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Integrated Child Development Services Scheme is a Centrally-sponsored Scheme, implemented through the State Government. There has been significant progress in the implementation of the ICDS Scheme.

Now, I must point out some of the schemes implemented in our State. As you know, a lot of emphasis is being laid on this. The nutrition component usually consists of a hot meal cooked at Anganwadi Centres, which contains a varied combination of pulses, cereals, sugar, iodised salt, etc. The State Government has enhanced the rates of supplementary nutrition. The purpose to enhance these rates is to meet the caloric and protein requirements of the children. From time to time this was being raised. The Government has been kind enough to give us enhancement in this.

As far as pre-school education is concerned, the aim of PSE is to provide a learning environment to children aged 3-6 years, and early care and stimulation for children under the age of three. The PSE is imparted through the medium of play to promote the social, emotional, cognitive, physical and aesthetic development of the child as well as prepare her or him for school. For improving the quality of PSE, the State Government has framed and implemented detailed activity based curriculum. The nutrition and health education is provided through

Anganwadi Centres to all the women in the age group of 15-45 years. Immunization of all children, up to one year age and pregnant women is being done through medical staff. The State has achieved almost 100 per cent immunization target in the State. Health check up is being regularly monitored. All the children attending Anganwadi Centres and pregnant and nursing women are provided health check up services in the State. All hard cases having major ailments or abnormalities are referred to the medical institutions for proper check up and treatment. For treatment of minor ailments, medicines are provided through Anganwadi workers.

Kuposhan Nivaran Abhiyan is a programme which is to gauge the exact level malnourished children in the State. All the children visiting the Polio booths under IPP programme were weighed. More than 12,000 adolescent girls and mothers were tested for HB level through ICDS network. These services are being provided through 7,354 Anganwadi Centers and now it has further risen to 10,894 Anganwadi Centres which are being set up in the State. The literacy status in our State has also improved. The proportion of literate in our State has gone up from 76.5 per cent to 85.3 per cent. Similarly, many other programmes are being taken up so that we can improve the child status in our State. I would like to thank the Government of India for improving the status of child in our State.

14.46 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The Government has provided the quality education after achieving the targeted number of schools as per norms. The State Government is now laying emphasis on improving the quality of education in the State. Various programmes are being implemented to achieve the objective under the ambitious Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. The State has almost achieved universal enrolment up to the elementary level, which is the first and foremost goal of the programme and it has been able to bring down the drop out rate to below one per cent. A special thrust is being given to the education of physically challenged children under the "Inclusive education for disabled programme". There are 29,122 children with special needs (CWSN) in the State out of which 26,906 mild and moderate disabled children have been enrolled in school. These children are being covered under home-based education. Besides, 200 children are being imparted education through non-Government organizations.



Sir, with these words, I conclude my speech.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chail): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak on the Commission for Protection of Child Right Bill, 2006. While supporting this Bill, I would like to say that Children aged between 0-5 years account for 13.4 percent of the Country's population as per the census, 2001 whereas 237.6 lakh children aged between three to six years were getting education during the year 2005. The figures available with us are based on the last census. As per the present situation, the targets and figures differ. It is the target of the Govt. to provide primary education to the Children in the age group of 6-14 years by the year 2010 while 1.7 percent of children have never been to school. As such, the figures are higher.

During the year 2006, 1,57,967 schools have been approved across the country. Though for the rural areas, the Govt. have approved a number of schools and the state governments are also constructing a number of schools, but even presently a number of schools are in a dilapidated state. To give them a good shape, we will have to fix priority for them so that the Children may study there. There is a target of 63 lakh children to be enrolled in the schools under the Education Guarantee Scheme as well as alternative education centres even this target seems very less as compared to the figures. But the reality is different, while the figures speak of something else. Anganwadi Kendras have been approved for 466 ICDS and 1.88 lakh villages. Presently, there are a lot of children living below the poverty line who are in a very miserable condition. It's the need of the hour to introduce this scheme at each block level. ICDS was introduced in 33 Community Development Blocks in the year 1975. Presently, there are 4,790 ICDS in rural areas, 805 ICDS in ST areas and 523 ICDS in urban J.J. clusters. A total of 6118 blocks of the country have been covered under it while this target is still very less. Even in urban slums, the rural people especially the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are leading a very miserable life. It's very difficult for them to make both the ends meet. In this situation how can they provide education to their children? There's a need to think over it. Be it the ICDS scheme or Child Development project or any other scheme, it's the need of the hour to make it compulsory and identify it at each block level in order to find out the

number of such children across the country who are not able to go to school. Today, we need to make an assessment of the situation. I rise to support this Bill. The hon. Minister is a woman herself and she is well aware of the problems of the children and therefore she can think more in this regard. As it is said that ours is a male dominated society, still we think of their welfare, but being a woman hon. Minister has more responsibility. It's the need of the hour that we take care of and pay attention to these children, especially the ones dwelling in SC and ST dominated areas and Urban slums. Since, it is very hard today to get a job in villages, so people are migrating to cities. Figures exhibit that 40 percent of the people are dwelling in slums. That's why there's a need for us to pay attention to it especially to the SCs and STs.

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA (Bettiah): Sir, I heartly support the commission for protection of Child Right (Amendment) Bill, 2006 introduced by hon'ble Minister, I would like to thank him that this is very small Bill and there is only technical amendment to it but today if we look into children's condition be it a matter of health, education or their development, excellent laws are made, but they are not implemented very well resulting in this big section of society see their future dark in childhood crores of children of this country are born handicapped. I would like to say the hon'ble Minister that a survey had been conducted for this purpose in this country by World Health Organisation through UNO to ascertain as to why such a large number of children are born handicapped here.

The people living in villages and rural areas say that birth of handicapped children is the will of God. It is not right. It is the fault of the society and the Governments that they had made them so. It was stated in that very survey report that pregnant women do not get nutritious food. Pregnant mothers and sisters have to lift load and water pots in their advance stage also. Therefore, these handicapped children are born due to lack of nutritious food.

I have been told that such a large number of handicapped children have been born in this country which is equivalent to the population of Pakistan. It is a matter of shame and concern that we have not been able to provide nutritious food in a proper way to our pregnant women even after so many years of independence. The children also do not get nutritious food, milk, and medicine etc. It is good thing that you launch drives for that. We can not ignore those children who can become future of

[Shri Raghunath Jha]

society and country so today it is necessary to pay attention thereon as to why such number of children are born handicapped.

My friend Shailendraji was right while expressing his views in this regard. I had got an opportunity to be a Minister of Human Resource Development for some time in Bihar State. I had get conducted a sample survey in 1982-1983 in three districts of Bihar *i.e.* Sitamarhi in North Bihar, Nalanda in Central Bihar which is belonging to present Chief Minister and Palamu district of South Bihar. At that time Bihar was not divided. Suppose there is primary, middle and higher secondary school in a village and I got information regarding the number of children enrolled in class one and the number of students appear in matriculation and then the number of student take admission in College. In 1983-1984, the report of that survey was made public. It had been mentioned therein that enrollment drive was carried out once in a year in a village. The children are got enrolled in school during this drive. The report also made a mention of dropping out of 90 out of 100 children which do not study further. There will be hardly any parents who do not want their ward to study further. But as soon as a child becomes able to work is looked upon as an earning member and sent out from school for grazing cattles or for cleaning utensils. That's why such children are got dropped out from school.

Here our friends of Tamil Nadu are sitting. When MGR Saheb was Chief Minister there at that time we were part and parcel of the Government of Bihar. We three Ministers from here went to Tamil Nadu to know the functioning of Mid-day-meal scheme. I was very happy to know that mid-day-meal scheme had been implemented to increase literacy which was at a very low level there. This programme made a much head way in this regard.

15.00 hrs.

We visited hundreds of schools there and found that all children dressed equally in uniform used to have meal together irrespective of their caste and creed thereby inculcating the feeling of nationality and nipping the inferiority complex in them. By doing so, they stopped the cases of dropping out. Today, the Central Government send funds but it is not properly used resulting in drop out is still there. The children are not sent to schools. You are providing huge funds to the states but are these funds being utilized properly?

A legislation has been enacted for child labourers in this Country and children are not allowed to carry on work but there should be some alternative arrangements. In our country child labourers are engaged in manufacturing carpet and in polishing diamonds. The Children engaged there are removed but the question of their rehabilitation is still remains untouched. This is very common thing to remove child labourers but what the option you have given to those who are earning bread for their parents by doing such jobs? You have not done any thing for his study. Boarding and lodging and clothing requirements. You make a mockery with the people of the country by enacting law after law in this regard.

Our colleagues have expressed their views about Aanganwadi. I am acquainted with the hon. Minister. He is a competent Minister who does his duties efficiently. This Bill gives you the powers to make Chairman and Committees at state level and district level to provide power and succour to the Dalits, Tribals and downtrodden so that their children can get health care food, clothing and shelter facilities...*(Interruptions)* The country can progress only when the minority children are supported in their endeavor to progress. Thank you for providing me the time to express my views.

*[English]*

SHRIMATI M.S.K. BHAVANI RAJENTHIRAN (Ramanathapuram): Thank you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir. I deem it as a great pleasure and honour conferred on me to be called upon to speak on the Commission for Protection of Child Rights (Amendment) Bill, 2006.

Sir, the Bill is the most welcome piece of legislation and its timely arrival in the Parliament is also welcome in the light of the sincere commitment of the UPA Government at the Centre for developing the people of this country right from the infant stage.

Sir, in the Bill of 2006, only a few amendments have been made because in the last Bill of 2005, all the developmental measures about children and women care have been dealt with elaborately. Now, the hon. Minister for Women and Child Development, Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury, has brought only a few amendments.

The most important amendment is about Section 4 that it is changed from the Ministry of Human Resource Development to the Ministry of Women and Child Development. Yes, it is a very appropriate action taken

by the UPA Government because it is a right decision taken by them.

We all know that child is the father of the nation. It is a proverbial statement. All the leaders of this great country have rightly mentioned that the future of the country lies in the hands of children. Our great Tamil Saint Thiru Vallavar, 2000 years ago, has beautifully written in Tamil: "That only those who have not heard and enjoyed their children lisping prattle, will say that the pipe and the 'yal' are sweet"

In Silapathikaram – that is also one great legend written in Tamil – Kovlan, the hero of that poem uses the same comparison to praise his wife, the sweetness of Kannagi's, the heroine's speech. He compares his wife's speech with the sweet speech of children.

Cicero's emphatic query about children is almost another translation of this couplet of Vallavar's: "What gift has providence bestowed on man that is so dear to him as his children." So, in all ways we have to protect the children who are the future of this country. We have to take all the protective measures about children and women.

Sir, for the Commission, it is mentioned that the Ministry will select the Chairman with the help of Selection Committee. He talks about the composition of the Commission that it will consist of Chairman and Members representing fields relating to child welfare. I would like to submit that the care of the children is best understood by none other than mothers. So, it is my earnest plea to the Parliament that the post of the Chairman should be exclusively reserved for a woman who can be expected to give understanding leadership to the Commission. In addition to this, at least two posts or more than two posts could be reserved for women to act as Members of this Commission. I would like to request that this suggestion should be explicitly incorporated in the Bill.

In Tamil Nadu a wonderful ruling has been done by our Kalaignar Karunanidhi. He has taken all the welfare measures.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have taken more than five minutes. Please conclude within one minute.

SHRIMATI M.S.K. BHAVANI RAJENTHIRAN: Sir, I have spoken for only two minutes. I am the only member from my Party.

About Kalaignar, I would like to say something. It is because in Tamil Nadu, he is doing very well and he is taking measures for the welfare of children and mothers. He has ordered to give two eggs in noon-meals to poor children. Also for pregnant mothers, he has ordered to give Rs. 1000 every month for six months, three months before delivery and three months after delivery. Similarly, he has given job opportunities particularly to womenfolk. It is because women are preparing some handicraft materials. In our State, Tamil Nadu, we are having the '*poomalai*' scheme where things are sold in a particular building constructed by the Tamil Nadu Government. So, he is taking all possible welfare measures in Tamil Nadu.

Sir, I would like to suggest that the Commission should have powers to nominate committees at the District level, Panchayat level, and Union level with the concurrence of the Government. These Committees could act as the eyes and ears of the Commission for tracking the problems that confront children and reporting them to the Commission. These Committees could consist of officials and non-officials in equal proportion and linked to the nodal Departments at the District such as Department of Education, Health and Child Care. So, about the implementation of the welfare measures like children's elementary education, health, noon-meals, juvenile custodial homes etc., we are doing our best in Tamil Nadu.

So, all the States should follow the Scheme of our Chief Minister, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi, and we should take all care about children and mothers.

On behalf of the DMK Party, I welcome this wonderful piece of legislation.

DR. SEBASTIAN PAUL (Ernakulam): Sir, I fully support this Bill. In fact, the proposed amendment is very innocuous and there is not much significance in it. But the discussion on this Bill provides an opportunity for this House to remind the Government of its supreme obligation to children of this country because India has got the largest child population in the world.

If we take zero to 18 age group, the percentage of child population in this country is 40. The National Common Minimum Programme clearly emphasises the need to accord priority to children. After the UN Convention on the Rights of the child finalized in 1989, much attention is given to the rights of the children. Apart from protecting certain rights often described as child

[Dr. Balastian Paul]

rights, the current emphasis of law is to recognize child as an autonomous individual with certain inalienable and immutable rights. Despite the constitutional and statutory protection of the status of child, millions of children still live in dehumanising condition.

Children are a supremely important national asset, and the future of the nation depends on how its children grow and develop. There are innumerable laws and statutory provisions in this country. We have Directive Principles in the Constitution, which directs the Government to provide free and compulsory education to children up to the age of 14, and the Supreme Court, in the famous Unnikrishnan case, elevated that directive principle to the status of a fundamental right of the child to free education.

I would like to quote the memorable words of the famous Chief Justice K. Subba Rao: "Social justice must begin with children". The Indian legislation on child-related matters is quite advanced and is in conformity with international standards. But at the same time, India has high incidence of child abuse and exploitation. The Indian child suffers the scourge of diseases and epidemics. Most of them are illiterate.

Education is a fundamental need for the full growth of human personality. For making any attempt at child development, we have to give emphasis on this aspect. At the same time, we have, by law, banned child labour but in reality, in practical terms, child labour—it is in fact an abuse of childhood—is still there in the country. The right place of a child is school. We have to provide the right place for children to be in the school. Therefore, the battle for the schools must be won. Most of the child labour is involved in unorganized sectors, where these children are losing their childhood. It is very pertinent to note that the Government is very much anxious and considerate about the rights of the children.

It is our duty because "Mankind owes the child the best it has to give." These inspiring words of the First Declaration of the Rights of the Child made in 1924 should serve as the beacon light for the Government for acting, pursuing, promoting and protecting the rights of the children.

The debate on this Amendment Bill will act as a necessary reminder to the Government to act further in all earnestness in conformity with the promise made in

the National Common Minimum Programme which assures the nation that priority will be given to the children for protection of their rights, their dignity and their privilege.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU (Rajapur): I support this Bill and expect that the responsibility of the Government starts with the passing of the Bill and hope that the hon. Minister will try to enforce its provisions in such a manner that all the children of this country look upon her as their mother. I think the people of this country have great expectation from the hon. Minister. This Bill will serve a limited purpose as the subject will be transferred to the Ministry of Child and Women Welfare from the Ministry of Human Resource. Development. I request that the Government should pay attention to the lines in this Bill in which it is written that the committee will be chaired by the Minister-in-charge of this department. These lines should be amended to incorporate the provision that the Minister of Child Welfare Department will be the chairman of the committee according to the rules of business of the Government. A situation should not arise in which a separate Ministry is formed for Child Welfare by the Prime Minister, as a reward for the good work being done by the present Minister-in-charge. In that condition, amendment dot will be necessary in the proposed Bill. For that specific purpose I want that it should be clearly incorporated in the proposed Bill that the person responsible for that work as per the 'Rules of Business' will be its Chairman.

I conclude with thanks to the chair for allowing me to express my views.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Shrimati Archana Nayak. Please give suggestion only and not make a very lengthy speech.

SHRIMATI ARCHANA NAYAK (Kendrapara): Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (Amendment) Bill, 2006.

We knew that in order to give importance and proper care to the problems relating to women and children, the Department of Women and Child Development has been given the status of a Ministry with effect from the 30th January, 2006. Section 4 of the Commissions for

Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 stipulates that the Chairperson of the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights shall be appointed by the Minister in-charge. Now, since the matter has come under the newly constituted Ministry, the amendment is needed.

The National and State Commissions were constituted in 2005 for the protection of child rights and children for providing speedy trial of offence against children or of violation of child rights. Article 14 of the Constitution provides for equality of law for all, including the children. It also provides for free and compulsory education to all children of the age group of 6-14 years, prohibition of trafficking and forced labour of children and prohibition of all children below the age of 14 years in factories, mines and hazardous occupation. The Constitution gives protection to the Government to make special provisions for the children and that their tender age is not abused.

It is the duty of the Government to give the children opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy atmosphere with required freedom and dignity and to ensure that their constitutional and legal rights are protected. Thus, a National Commission for Protection of Child Rights was constituted in 2005 with the following functions – to study and monitor all the matters relating to constitutional and legal rights of the children, to rewrite the existing laws and suggest amendments, to look into the complaints or take *suo motu* notice of the cases involving violation of constitutional and legal rights of the children, to monitor implementation of laws and programmes related to the survival, welfare and development of the children.

All these constitutional provisions are there. But we have to accept that the condition of the children in the country is still alarming. So, we have to think seriously about the future of our nation. We hope that with the passage of the present Bill, the hon. Minister of Women and Child Development will take care of the protection of the rights of our children with more care and responsibility. I would request the Government that the interests and the welfare of the children should be given top priority.

With these few words, I would like to support the Bill.

SHRI CHENGARA SURENDRAN (Adoor): Thank you Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir. Firstly, I rise to support the Bill. Children are said to be the future of any country, educated children means educated society; and well-cared children means safe and secured country. So, it should be the

first priority of any country that its children are well protected and well educated. But unfortunately, in our country, it is not so. Our country has the highest child labour force in the world. We do not have any accurate data, but it is estimated that four crore to five crore children are working as child labour in our country. This is a very sorry state of affairs.

The reasons behind having child labour in our country are poverty and lack of social security network. Poor families need money to survive and therefore, children are source of additional income for them. Though poverty is one of the basic causes of child labour, but it is not the only factor. Inadequate and poor facility of schools and expensive education are other factors. Attitude of parents also contribute to child labour because the parents feel that their children should work in order to develop their skills useful in the job market instead of spending time in getting formal education.

Now we should first provide job guarantee to the members of the poor families. We should also encourage the parents to send their children to the schools. Only then, we can bring a change in this situation. I think, the Government alone cannot work in this direction successfully. So, it should also take the help of non-governmental organisations and voluntary organizations. Only then we can improve the situation.

I hope, this amendment will work in this direction and fulfill the constitutional obligations.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, actually, Bill has already been discussed in detail in the year 2005. Even earlier, such types of discussions have been held on this matter for years. While introducing National Commission for Protection of Child Rights Bill in the year 2003, it was stated that a commission will be set up in this regard. Hence, while preparing the draft of this Bill in 2005 several such things were taken into consideration. It was suggested then, that there will be two women members in the Commission. Shrimati Kanti Singh the then Minister suggested that there should be two women in the Commission. How this Commission will function, whether it will function independently or seek the advice of the judiciary in all the matters, these aspects have been covered in the detailed discussion held in this regard.

Hence, I do not think that there is any need to discuss this matter further. One more important thing is

[Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan]

that the report of this Commission will be laid in the House alongwith Action Taken Report. This will help the House to review the policies as well as discusses the international treaties. There was one apprehension in my mind even then I am mentioning it again since it relates to the Children and we claim that after 20 years from now India will have the highest number of youths. We are saying that in proportion to the total population the population of aged persons shall be higher in other countries and the population of youth will be higher in India as the children of today will become youth by then. But, presently the potential of our children is not being *harnessed*. There are several reports which highlight the condition of our Children and hon'ble Minister herself has stated in the reply to a question that India is on the fifth position with regards to the malnutrition among children and on the sixth position in the matter of social insecurity. We can see that it is our children who are worst affected from pollution. The cases of kidney transplantation of small kids are being reported. The children with congenital heart diseases are taking birth. There is a social aspect of this problem. This is related to the development of a society. Hence, the thing which strikes my mind is that since a special states has been given to the state of Jammu and Kashmir and due to which while discussing a Bill etc. we generally say, except Jammu and Kashmir, but, since this is a social problem we should also have included the Jammu and Kashmir in the scope of this Bill. But we have not done so. I would like to say one more thing that there is an urgent need to pay due attention towards the unutilized potential of children regarding which I have mentioned earlier. I have stated that today's children are the future of our country. A poet has said that:

"Haati nahin bai, daari nahin aad, tyane phoola jhaade laag naye." Means, the person who neither possess any power nor he has any well in the vicinity, should not plant a sapling in the garden, since he cannot provide it the water, similarly:

"Sosata sosana sansara cha taap tyane mai baap houn nahin"

In these lines it has been said that if you don't have sufficient courage to maintain a family then don't give birth to children. This is the preaching of a saint or a poet. We need to keep in mind that if we are enacting so many laws for the welfare of coming generation then this Commission should also function in an efficient manner. Actually, the amendment moved is very minor. I agree with the point raised by Mr. Suresh Prabhu. It is

also required to be ensured that there are no repeated amendments. I would like to say one more thing that since I was in the Ministry of women and Child Development, this point had constantly came to my mind that this Ministry is actually responsible to empower the actual strength of the country and the society. This Ministry is responsible to look into the social and economical aspects of the actual strength of our country. It was felt even then that in charge this Ministry should be given a cabinet rank instead of state Minister with independent charge. Today, this amendment is being made because she has got the status of Minister of state with independent charge. My submission is that not only this status should be maintained but the rights and jurisdiction of this Ministry should also be increased further and the minister of the ministry of women and child development should always be of cabinet rank. We can't say anything about the future as it depends upon the decision of the Prime Minister or the party in the power. Hence, the point raised by Shri Suresh Prabhu that a provision for separate Ministry for the children in future should also be included in this Bill, appears to be appropriate.

I congratulate the Minister of Women and Child Development. I thought that the Minister can handle the independent charge of this Ministry and this amendment has been moved to give her independent charge of the Ministry. I support this amendment with the hope that it will remain intact and there will be no need for making further amendments in this regard.

[English]

SHRIMATI TEJASWINI SEERAMESH (Kanakapura): Thank you very much, hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir. I rise to support the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (Amendment) Bill, 2006 in this august House.

All our women Ministers, who are UPA partners, deserve compliments. Men should not feel jealous because men do not always recognize the achievements of women. I compliment Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury in this august House where she has got compliments from a senior stateswoman like Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan. Therefore, she definitely deserves the wholehearted compliments from our benches also.

She has brought this Bill because she is committed, and she has the courage to implement this Bill. I know this point. Therefore, I would like to wholeheartedly

compliment Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury for it. ...*(Interruptions)* We need all your support. Men will be forced to support us here as long as Shrimati Sonia Gandhi is there.

This Bill aims to protect children from physical, sexual and economic abuses. It aims to appoint a Chairperson and Members to the proposed Commission to oversee proper enforcement of the rights of the children, and effective implementation of laws and Government programmes related to children.

We celebrate Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's birthday as Children's Day. This shows the importance that the nation gives for the welfare of children in this country. Today's children are tomorrow's citizens. India has the largest population of children in the world, that is, 19 per cent. This means that 1/5th of the world population of children is in India, and 40 per cent of our youth population is under the age of 18 years.

The wellbeing of children is the universal aspiration. Children are the architects of the future world. They are the leaders of humanity. I am very glad to see many of our young bright children as well as youths sitting in the visitors gallery. I would like to say that many of them may become Members of Parliament tomorrow. If at all I am a dignitary, VIP or a respected individual today, it is because of the environment, surroundings, and my parents — who have provided me a peaceful and very encouraging childhood. I would like to pay my respects to them.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not address the gallery. Please address the Chair.

SHRIMATI TEJASWINI SEERAMESH: If we see more militants, naxalites, or more disturbed criminals today, then it means that we have failed to provide them a safe and good childhood. The society cannot run away from its responsibility, and we must always keep this point in mind.

The Constitution of India guarantees several rights to the children including equality before law; free and compulsory primary education between the age group of 6 and 14 years; prohibition of trafficking and forced labour of children; prohibition of child labour below 14 years in factories, mines, and hazardous occupations like match factories, fireworks, etc. The Constitution enables the State to make special provisions for children, and directs that the policy of the States shall be such that their tender age is not abused.

What is the scenario that we see today? Many children lead a confused and directionless life because they are neglected by their parents. We have time to grow ourselves; we have time to earn money; we have time to build our bungalows; but we do not have the time to take care of our children. Even I am unable to give the required attention to my own child due to my duty as a Member of Parliament.

I am duty bound here. Yes, Sir, I am being candid when I accept this that when my children deserve my attention I cannot give it to them one hundred per cent. While we are serving the society, we are forced to sacrifice our personal lives. As far as women are concerned, we are sacrificing. I expect men to take up more responsibility in this regard. Men can be better caretakers when women are involved in social service. For ages, women have been sacrificing. Men also should learn to sacrifice a little bit in order to take care of children. Due to damaged personality and self-respect of the child, you launch upon the world another difficult and maladjusted adult. However, nature is strong and in spite of all our mistakes, children are growing well. That is the power of the nature.

Notwithstanding India's advancement in economic and social sectors, we have failed to address the tragedy of child labour. The 2001 Census figures show that out of 252 million child population, 12.5 million children are in the age group of five to 14. It is heartening to know that.

However, a news report appeared in *The Hindu* dated 19th July, 2006. The title of the report was, "Controversial Survey on India". That report categorized India as the sixth dangerous country for children. I do not agree with the report. They had taken indicators like hunger, malnutrition, lack of access to education, health, child labour, sexual abuse, etc. The Reuters Foundation has conducted that survey. I do not know what made them come to the conclusion that India should figure in that list. Anyway, they said that India is not the safest place for children. Even countries like Palestinian Authority and Afghanistan have come next to India in that list.

I appreciate the efforts of Government of India in this regard. Under the Ministership of Madam Renuka Chowdhury 466 ICDS projects and 1.88 lakh Anganwadi Centres were sanctioned. The steps being taken by the Government include doubling of financial norms for supplementary nutrition, sharing of 50 per cent of the cost of supplementary nutrition with States, supplementary

[Shrimati Tejaswini Seeramesh]

nutrition is no longer confined to the beneficiaries of BPL families only, better convergence with the schemes of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Department of Elementary Education and Literacy.

The UNICEF has conducted one survey under the direction of the Secretary-General of the UN. He appointed one expert called Paulose Sergeo Pinaro. He conducted a global study on violence against children. UNICEF has found a disturbing trend that girls were more prone to sexual violence while boys were susceptible to physical violence, especially involving weapons. The disabled, orphaned, and minority children are more vulnerable to this type of sexual abuse. Sexual abuse is done not only by the family members, but even members who are having access to the family.

A three-year old infant has been raped in my own State, in Bangalore. The State Police arrested those things. How can we implement laws? The intention of this Bill itself is to give enough teeth to the laws. We have enough laws but laws are not able to take care of this type of abuses.

Infants with low birth rate is 30 per cent; the rate of under-five suffering from stunting, is moderate to severe. Among 40 per cent of the children are the commercial sex workers. We must bow our heads in shame because we are unable to protect our children from the sex market.

Out of the total school drop-outs, the percentage of girls is 53 and that of boys of 48. These figures show the plight of the children.

I would like to quote Swamy Vivekananda:

"Let positive, strong, helpful thoughts enter into children's brains from very childhood. Teach them that they are all glorious children of immortality."

With these words, I would like to thank the Chair for giving me the opportunity.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Since you have taken so much time, no other member of your party shall be given the time to speak, Shrimati Rubab Sayeda.

SHRIMATI RUBAB SAYEDA (Bahraich): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I convey my special thanks to you for giving

me an opportunity to speak. At an earlier occasion also when I spoke in the House, incidentally it was you who had given me an opportunity to speak for two minutes and this time also you have given me the same period of two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That was my compulsion and today also it is my compulsion.

SHRIMATI RUBAB SAYEDA: I am grateful to you for giving me time to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Today, I will give you five minutes to speak. You can speak for five minutes.

SHRIMATI RUBAB SAYEDA: Today, the matter before us actually deserves the attention of the House and I am happy to note that our hon'ble Minister who is also a mother, a sister and a daughter has highlighted the agony and sufferings of our Mothers and Sisters. She has suggested that there should be an independent ministry for them. The positive steps taken in this regard are highly appreciating. I remember few words of 'Chakbast' that "Apne bachhon ki khabar kaun ke mardon ko nahin, yeh hain Masoom, inhein bhool na jana hargij." Today all our colleagues are discussing and considering this matter only. I can recall few lines here in which it was said that "Bachhon tum takdir ho, Kal ke Hindustan ki, Babu ke Vardaan ki, Nehru ke Arman Ki" but even after so many years of independence, keeping in view the miserable condition of our children, it is a matter of regret that need for creating an independent Ministry for the children has arisen. Why this has happened? It has happened because gradually we stopped paying attention towards them. So many major schemes were formulated, five year plans were made and other important projects were undertaken for the progress of our country but no attention was paid towards the welfare of children in these schemes. All of us know it very well that if the children who form our foundation, who are the future of our country, who are dreams and hopes of each and every parent are neglected slightly, our country will become weaker. Today, when this problem has assumed an alarming proportion we are considering of enacting such laws. We also enacted the child labour Act. We made the provision in the child labour act that all children upto the age of 15 years should not be employed in any profession and if someone found employing the children in any profession he should be punished. But whether we have ever thought that when these children will be



removed from there what will happen because these children work for two square meal, food is prepared in their homes when they return with money in the evening. Generally, the situation is same everywhere. I am not talking about any particular caste, religion and society, but this is the problem of the entire country today. This problem can not be solved only by thinking, talking or discussing on facts and figures for a while. Unless we work together to remove these problems we cannot solve this problem. We can not solve them unless everybody tries to control the condition of the children at their work place itself.

Today we are facing the problem of child labour. But whether we have made any laws and made any arrangements to rehabilitate them and to provide them food, clothes and shelter. The children who dwell in slums and hardly get two square meals how can they think about education? Considering this, the Ministry paid attention towards this. We also think that we have many resources and our country is making progress. We should, therefore, make use of the available resources for the development of these children. Similarly we have to think about the education and training of the children. First of all, we will have to consider about the health of the children. If we think from health point of view, we find that forty percent children die in their childhood due to some or other disease. Girl foeticide is also a big problem of our society which is also related to children. Similarly, girls have more problems. They have to face problems right from their birth. First problem relates to their birth. They should be given birth and how they should be brought up after their birth. Where there is object poverty, education of girls is discontinued at first.

I would like to make one point more that beside education, there should be such arrangement of food and clothes for girls so that they can not be treated as any burden on parents. Such incentives may be given for their education that parents are compelled to send them to school. These things have not been covered under child labour Act, because when they are sent for domestic work, they are not treated as child labour while domestic work need more labour. Its 24 hours duty discharged by girls. I would like to suggest that a special law or arrangement should be made to send such girls to school who are engaged in domestic work. I would like to request you that keeping in view the condition of the girls in the country, you should take such steps to improve their condition, so that the mother who can be good citizens

for country, can make the country strong, can take care of her health and education also. Similarly, mothers like me who come out for work leaving the children, cannot give sufficient time to our children. I feel this and agree with Tejaswiniji. Such women came with the resolution that they have to serve the country, they have to do something for the country. They have to do some work for those children who are crying for help.

Thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think you should not have any complaint now. You have been given eight minutes to speak today.

*[English]*

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): I was not expecting that I will be called to speak.

*[Translation]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please listen to what he wants to say.

*[English]*

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Since I have been called now to speak, I would like to make some comments with regard to the Child Rights (Amendment) Bill.

There is one provision in the Bill that the Human Resource Minister will be the Chairman of the Selection Committee. Naturally, after the formation of the new Ministry now, the Chairmanship will go to the new Minister who is in charge of women empowerment.

I wish you all success in your new position. But in the meanwhile, I have to make some comments. We have passed Protection of Child Rights Bill. Now it is an Act of the land. We are duty bound to protect the child. It is a constitutional duty and the children are entitled to get protection under the law. Now in this case, in India, we have the largest percentage of child labour and that still continues in spite of the fact that the Act banning the child labour throughout the nation has come into effect. But the net result is that it is only on paper and the child labour is still continuing in our country. If you have any doubt about it, you can verify that still the child labour is in existence. The law has not been implemented properly. No implementation authority has been appointed in any State. Subject to correction, no State has taken effective steps for banning child labour. The concerned

[Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan]

implementing officer is not at all appointed. It still goes on like this. In spite of the fact that months have passed after the law became effective but unfortunately, the position is same as it was before.

15.51 hrs.

[SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG *in the Chair*]

Now you would be becoming the Chairman of a Committee which is entitled to appoint a Commission also. So, please initiate the rules as early as possible. The rules have not been notified. So, I would request you to take immediate steps. We give full powers to you. I would request you to publish the Bill and appoint the person who are duty bound to implement the provisions of the Act banning the child labour. The Commission is another thing but you should do it at the earliest. You should see that the rules are framed without delay and I think it has already been done but it has not been properly implemented. You also make all the States to see that this law of the land is implemented. The UFA Government is committed to implement it. Giving your lip service will not serve the purpose. I am sorry to say that it has not been implemented in many States. I know it personally and it has to be implemented. That can be done by a direction from the Union Government that no further amount would be released for development work if they do not implement this Act in the proper perspective and the spirit.

With these words, I give you my full support and you to go ahead.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI (Udaipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the amendment being moved today under Commission for Protection of Child Right. I am happy to note that the Commission has been set up under the Ministry of Women and Child Development. So, I would like to give some suggestions. Before saying something I would like to continue the point made by hon'ble Sumitra Mahajan ji in which she stated that this legislation will be implemented all our the country except Jammu and Kashmir. Jammu and Kashmir has been accorded special status, but inspite of this there is a social problem and taking this a social problem there is a need to pay more attention towards the children of Jammu and Kashmir. This is what I feel I therefore, would like to say that Jammu and Kashmir must also be covered under it because terrorists kidnap children and take them

on wrong path. In this way, they lose their childhood. We should pay special attention towards this. Children consist of forty percent of the total population of India. So, this Commission will prove to be very important. Hon'ble Minister is present here. He will get more powers through this Commission. We hope that he will do more good work through this Commission. We should pay special attention towards children who consist of forty percent of the total population because generally we pay attention towards the area from where we get the votes. People's representatives get ready to do anything for vote because we will get vote from that section of society or that area. The Commission being set up for the welfare of children should be more competent to hear the voice of the children properly.

Drawing the attention of the hon'ble Minister to the flaws of the legislation brought earlier for child labour. I would like to say that there are 4.5 crore children in the entire country who are working as child labour. National Child Labour Scheme is being implemented by the Government of India for the education and rehabilitation of child labour under the law enacted for them. I have some suggestions for it. Children of 6-14 age group engaged in grazing cattle, collecting wood working in fields and begging should be brought under this scheme. At present, special child labour schools are being run only for three years. The purpose of running these schools is to provide vocational education alongwith academic knowledge to the children, but three years are very less, during that time we are only able to create awareness among them towards education and are not able to impart any kind of vocational training to them. Therefore, I recommend that the hon'ble Minister should increase the period of training in the child labour schools.

The stipend of only Rs. 100 is paid under this scheme. Due to adverse circumstances these children are compelled to become child labourers. Neither have they adopted this occupation by choice, nor their parents are fond of sending their children to work. They are doing it due to poverty. If there are four members in the family which include children also, children also go to work. They get a square meal only if they earn. In such circumstances, we are directing to withdraw child labourers from work and send them to school and we are giving only Rs. 100 as stipend, which is very meagre to attract to school. Therefore, I would like to urge the hon'ble Minister to increase the stipend from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200. Similarly, the prescribed school uniform is also not provided to children. We run such unattractive schemes and say that we want to attract child labourers to school

and they should not be discriminated. The child labourers do not come to school in uniform, because they cannot afford it. If the Government also provides them school uniform, it would be more praiseworthy. Similarly, the number of incharges of this scheme at district level is very low. I would like to submit that there is a need to increase the strength of field staff.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister towards female foeticides under Commissions for Protection of Child Right Bill. This is the biggest curse to this society. I would like to request to enact stringent legislations to penalize persons involved in female foeticide, so that we may be able to check it. These days, female foeticide is taking place more in the educated class. The birth of a girl is a matter of pride. The hon'ble Union Minister should come out with a proposal to hold celebrations for the birth of girl child at various places through Commissions for Protection of Child Rights.

16.00 hrs.

Celebrations for birth of girl should be held and the Government should give some grant for it, then only I understand that the people of villages will realize that the birth of a girl is a matter of pride, not curse. All of us should understand that the birth of a girl child is a matter of pride for all of us. Alongwith it, I would like to tell the hon'ble Minister that the Department of Child Development and Child Right Protection Commission should be accorded important status. Let him try to find out the reasons for increase in drop out rate, child marriages and the communities where child marriages are rising. They should also be pin-pointed. The spread of education is very essential for this, but today education has become highly expensive. There are many such States, which are making good efforts in the education sector. I would like to cite the example of Rajasthan, where education upto class XII is free. Other States should also get inspiration from it and the education should be made free, so that more and more children attracted towards education.

Commission for Protection of Child Rights should be strengthened, it would be beneficial for our children.

Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak and I support this bill.

*[English]*

SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT (Mumbai North-West): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Bill.

I would like to congratulate hon. Minister, Shrimati Renuka Choudhry, for her very progressive vision. At the same time, I would like to point out that it has been almost one year since the Act has come into force. But till date, there has been no Commission that has been appointed. Unless the Commission is appointed, the whole purpose of the Act becomes futile. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to please expedite the formation of the Commission.

The increasing rate in the economic growth of our nation has made India as one of the fastest growing developing countries in the world today. We are constantly reminded about the immense potential that lies within this great country bringing us closer to our goal of becoming a global economic super power in the near future. But what is the potential we talk about? When examined closely we see that the future of our country lies in nurturing and education of the youth and more importantly children of our country, for therein lies our true growth potential.

While there has been much to applaud, certain statistics regarding our children still stand out as alarming. About 40 per cent of India's population below the age of 18 years figuring as 400 million is the world's largest child population. About 50 per cent of Indian children aged between 6 and 18 years do not go to school and 16 million children of India are at work. Children form 40 per cent of the total sex workers in India and 5,00,000 are forced into the trade every year. About 3 per cent of India's children are mentally or physically challenged and one out of every six girls do not live to see her 15th birthday. Every sixth child's death is due to gender discrimination. One in every four girls and one in every seven boys are sexually abused and 42 per cent of Indian children will experience some form of sexual abuse before they reach the age of 18. There are four lakh child prostitutes in India and 44,000 children are reported missing annually. Over 100 million are forced into various forms of labour. All these children suffer from human rights violation, their right to home, education, and decent living. We, the representatives of the people of this nation need to take note of the seriousness of the problems faced by the children of India in all forms.

[Shrimati Priya Dutt]

We hold our heads high as we claim to be part of the progress and economic growth of our country, but we bow our heads in shame when we hear reports of India becoming the pedophile capital of the world, where child sex tourism flourishes and where children remain unprotected.

Corrective methods must be put in place. For example, in cases of sexual abuse of children, our law recognizes only rape as a crime, which by interpretation does not protect a child who is physically abused. This means that the child will never be protected until and unless he or she is sexually abused.

Basic education is another area of great concern. A majority of public schools or municipal schools do not provide conducive environment for learning. Is a good quality education the prerogative of only the rich? A recent study conducted by the *Times of India* showed that 1,694 students from elite schools in Mumbai pay an annual fee of Rs. 64 crore. This amount virtually equals the entire Municipal Corporations' capital education Budget allotted this year for the infrastructure of 1,656 Municipal Schools and Government-aided schools that serve 6.9 lakh children.

The 86th Amendment places the onus of a child's education on the parents, making education the responsibility of the parents and not that of the State. This lays the foundation for inequality in education. The need to strengthen primary education is important to empower children, specially of the backward classes.

The Labour Ministry recently has placed laws against child labour. It was very welcome that a law like this came about. There must be rehabilitation measures in place to ensure that these children who will be out of work are not on the streets and further exploited by anti-social elements. We need to take note that children are the most vulnerable and very easily exploited.

The statistics mentioned earlier are alarming and the numbers are growing rapidly. We must consider the social impact this would have on the future of our country as our efforts to protect and nurture our children are failing.

The National Commission for the Protection of Rights of Children will be welcome and a positive step towards a better tomorrow. But we have laws, policies and as many as 122 programmes and schemes to address their needs, but we still do not see any visible change. There

are laws against child marriage, child labour, sex determination, child abuse and many laws which have the intention of protecting our children, but what we lack is the implementation.

We need to address the problems of the children as a whole rather than laying responsibility on various Ministries. For example, problems relating to disabled children with the Social Welfare Ministry, working children with the Labour Ministry; education with the HRD Ministry, while the rest are clubbed with the Ministry of Women and Child. We are very happy that the Ministry of Women and Child has come out on its own and got a Cabinet position, which gives so much power to it.

I would like to quote our hon. Prime Minister as he addressed the Leadership Summit recently. He said:

"We need a polity which is inclusive, equitable, caring and just. We need a social order which every citizen owns and is proud of. These are goals which will take us to our destiny."

I would urge the hon. Members of this august House to take note of the alarming facts and unify in taking corrective measures to address the needs of our children.

Thank you for giving me this opportunity.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA (Samastipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on Commission for Protection of Child Rights (Amendment) Bill, 2006. We are holding a discussion in regard to welfare of 40% population of this country through this Bill. Meanwhile, at the outset, I would like to thank our UFA Government.

I thank the UFA Government which has assigned the status of an independent department to Women and Child Development and has realized its important. During a last few days, the Wrighter's foundation said that as far as unsafe childhood is concerned, India ranks sixth in the world. Either you agree with it or not, it is a different issue, but our country does not hold a good position in regard to safety of the children. I congratulate hon'ble Minister, Shrimati Renuka Chaudhary for making efforts for putting India among the leading countries of the world, either it is by setting up separate department or putting emphasis on these issues. Ever since she took over the

charge of this Department, she is continuously doing work in this regard. As far as rural areas are concerned, some children are born with a silver spoon in their mouth, but most of the children are born in poverty. It has to be seen as to how to implement this law for welfare of these children.

First of all arrangement for rehabilitation of child labourers should be made before implementation of child labour laws, otherwise another problem will emerge by withdrawing children from work. If we implement this legislation without rehabilitation policy for them, another problem will arise. By imparting employment oriented training and behaviour management training to women, we can improve the situation of these children and it will prove helpful in their jobs. Women play an important role in bringing up children, therefore women's training should be given emphasis; special stress should be laid on it. Women should be given diploma in training of children. It has been observed that children are ill-treated in Juvenile Homes. There is a need to check such incidents through this Commission. The Government have approved 1,57,967 primary schools for the 6-14 age group till year 2010. I understand that this is a big step towards educating those children who are often humiliated because of lack of education. I would also like to thank you for nominating 63 lakh children under Education Guarantee Scheme and Alternative Education. The hon'ble Minister also deserves kudos for doubling financial provisions for providing full nutrition to children. She has understood, as to the difficulty in development of children in absence of proper nutrition. There are around 13.4% children of all in the age group of 0-5 years. What will be the future of children of our country in absence of proper nutrition. The future of our country depends on the proper development of our children. Till now, the children from villages do not get opportunity to come forward as they are hit by malnutrition, but now they are getting opportunity to make progress. I understand, that the efforts made in this direction will prove successful. 40% population of this country also have a right to get proper nutrition and lead a healthy life as they are the future of this country. We are having a lot of expectations from the hon'ble Minister. The hon'ble Minister is being empowered by this amendment bill. Seeing her past record, I hope that she will give new direction to this department. The new India will emerge with protected childhood. I support this Bill and with this, I conclude.

*[English]*

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (Periyakulam): Sir, I thank you for giving me this chance to speak. I would like to welcome the Commission for Protection of Child Rights (Amendment) Bill, 2006. I would like to speak in Tamil in this august House....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KIREN RIJJU (Arunachal West): Sir, there is no translation.

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: I will speak later on.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why have you not given the notice?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: When Shri Shivanna can speak in Kannada, why can I not speak in Tamil?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no translation. Please speak in English. Had you given notice, then we would have made arrangements.

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: All right, Sir, I will speak in English. There are many ways in which many people are doing child abuse. It is prevalent in the industrial sector, more particularly in the garment unit. In the garment units and all, we can see female babies and boys from the age group of 9 to 16 years working. They are doing very hard work. In spite of that, they have been harassed. In the same way, the beedi workers are harassed. In the same way, the paper pickers on the road, the paper sellers on the road are abused. They are all young boys and girls. Their rights have to be protected. For that, the Government have to enact some strict penal laws to cover all these things.

For Sports, it is a separate Department. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is under a separate Department. Child welfare rights are under a separate Department. So, all these have to be clubbed under one umbrella so that that Department can do well for the protection of child rights.

Next, children should be given education up to Plus-II level. In India, about 10 to 15 per cent school drop outs are there. Why are they dropping out from the schools? It is because they could not pay the relevant fees in the schools. The private schools are collecting

[Shri J.M. Aaron Rashid]

very high fees which the normal, BPL and the middle-class families could not afford to pay. For that, the Government have to bring in some stringent laws to curb that. Unless the Government makes compulsory education up to Plus-II level, it will not happen. More over, the UFA Government under the auspices of Shrimati Sonia Gandhi has given more loans to education. They are giving student loans only for pursuing higher studies like engineering etc. I would request that the student loan should be given from the higher education level itself so that the child labour abuse will go away. The private schools have to be monitored.

Sir, compulsory education is the main source of curbing the child abuse. We have to provide good health care. In the villages, students are having yellow teeth. They do not even have the capacity to buy tooth-paste and other things to protect their health care. So, the Government have to provide proper healthcare facilities. My request is all the child rights should be protected....*(Interruptions)*

Sir, *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan*, child welfare and students sports have to be brought under one umbrella so that we can develop our children properly. For example, in Doha Asian Games, China has got more than 100 Gold Medals whereas India could get only 7 Gold Medals so far. Therefore, to achieve excellence in sports, our children could be trained so that child abuse could also be curbed.

With these few words, I support this Bill.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA (Dhandhuka): Mr. Chairman, Sir, with regard to the debate which is going on today, I would like to say that today's child is tomorrow's India and we are worried about tomorrow's India. The children have not been given top priority. There are crores of children who do not get milk in the morning. They do not get two square meals and they are now growing under sky and on the ground., away from their mother's lap. No care has been taken till now for those children.

On Children Day in the year of 2005 the Honourable Prime Minister, Shri Manmohan Singhji had given assurance that top priority will be given to those children who have a specific problem but yet it has not happened. I hope those children will be given top priority. We celebrate Children's Right Day and we celebrate the birth day of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru as Children's Day, but it has

become just customary to celebrate Children Day which makes them laugh for just one day and have them to weep for remaining 364 days. Small kids are used to do jobs. They are physically exploited in small factories. The convention on Child Right was held by UNO in 1989. Consequently conventions are held in 191 countries till date, but we should not keep calm after this. This should be taken forward. Today media particularly electronic media reports and talks about economic development of the country on a large scale but they are silent on misbehaviour, problems, exploitation and harassment being caused to children. This should also be exposed so that children of the country could get justice. We are not able to enforce Child Labour Act in its true sense. Even today children are put to work in industries. Even after 20 years, I know the changes brought in Ministries of Law/can't do any good. The society should also participate in this regard. The things will change only when teacher, advocates, judiciary and big industrialist will also participate. This can happen only when happy children will be associated.

In this regard a number of schemes are run by ICDS for children in which lakhs of dollars are donated by World Bank. 47 percent children of the country are covered under this scheme. Children will suffer severely if we will not reach at desired goal. The United Nation (UN) had declared Rights of the Children in 1959. Our country adopted it in 1974. Even after a lapse of 29 years situation has not improved. What would be its result? We worry about children time and again. The State Government will cooperate for their mental, physical, educational and social development. The honourable Minister has brought some hopes and wants to do something but the funds provided by the Central Government are quite inadequate. When Radhakrishnan was speaking, I said Radhakrishnan ji is an aged person and he may live for hundred years but it may happen that after half an hour you get a news that Ratilal, who was speaking in the House, is no more. But they are kids and have whole of world before them. But they are an asset to the country and are foundation of the country and if the country's foundation and heritage is weak the future of India will be weak and distressed people will look down upon India.

At last I would like to conclude myself with four lines that we all shall join together to protect our next generation which is an asset of the country and then

only we could say with pride that our India is a developing country.

Balak Hai anjan, Use Karao Pahchan  
Kaise Badhe Hamari Shan  
Balak Bana Agar Badmash, Desh Ka Hoga Satyanash  
Balak Bana Agar Insan To Duniya Me  
Kahlayega Mahan  
Balak Hai Anjan, Use Karao Pahchan  
Kaise, Badhe Hamari Shan".

We will give these children their identity telling them that they are ancestors of Gandhiji, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, Subhash Chandra Bose, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Jhansi ki Rani, Maharana Pratap and Prithviraj Chauhan and ask them to demonstrate their honour and dignity before the world.

*[English]*

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, I rise to thank the entire House, first of all. I am deeply grateful to the hon. Members who have shown so much interest and sensitivity towards the issue of the children of India.

*[Translation]*

Even then I would like to speak and would like to quote some words to draw your attention that they are children who are taught by elder people. We lay the foundation of life and make the future of our children and apart from that they learn lessons in schools, but who exploits children. They are their own parents. Today, in our country parents commit female foeticide to the tune of crores. Fathers who bring wine bottles in place of nutritional food for their children, lay such a foundation of their children that they simply become children of drunken men and they themselves cultivate such habits. Now time has come to introspect ourselves and realize the fact.

*[English]*

We lead our children by example. It is on our shoulders that we have the responsibility today of our society and we have to blame ourselves if we have a troubled society around us because we have failed somewhere, sometime in showing the children the right way to live.

However, despite all those limitations, I am very proud to say that today's generation of young people are more

informed, technically so much more savvy, committed to the principles and values they live by, are into fitness, both mentally and physically, and are much more involved in the nation building.

Perhaps, perceiving this, India's first Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru associated himself with children and today across the country we always remember Panditji by celebrating his birthday as Children's Day.

*[Translation]*

It is not a matter of one day but it is an indication that the Prime Minister of the country had identified the children and he had given so much importance to the children that he termed them as foundation of the country. Late Rajive Gandhi was one step ahead.

*[English]*

when he empowered 18 year olds to vote for their country so that they could be the architects of their own destiny and steer this country towards the direction that the young people have inherited. Today, if you look at the world achievement, most of the achievers are very young people, whether it is in the field of sports, business, stock markets or anywhere. You see younger and younger people reaching out and achieving that.

As was pointed out by Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan, yes, we do claim that by the year 2020, India will be the host country for the largest and youngest population and work force of the world in a few years. Having said that, what Priya Dutt ji very rightly pointed out are the shocking, dismal statistics of where our children's happiness lies. If we are going to have sexual exploitation; if we are known as the paedophile capital of the world; if we look at education, availability and access to food and food security, and immunization, I do not want to say that it is all bad. A great effort has been made and billions of rupees have been spent though. As long as population continues to grow, children will be deprived of access to natural resource and resource. So to be able to bring about a qualitative nation, there is a larger issue at stake.

Radhakrishnanji very rightly talked about child labour. But I want to tell him that it is not with me. The Minister of Labour, Shri Oscar Fernandes, deals with it. But, on behalf of our Ministry, we have gone and extended all the support and infrastructure that we have to use such as our homes, our schools and our hostels to the children who need to be rehabilitated. We have informed the concerned officers and it is for them to come and access

[Shrimati Renuka Chowdhary]

whatever provisions that we have for the rest of the children because we have a commitment towards every child from them. The rules of the Commission have already been framed. We have notified it on Gazette on 31st July, 2006 and have also been laid in both the Houses of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha for this Commission.

Some Members have rightly suggested that there should be woman Chairperson and preference should be given to women Members. We shall look at that. But, I think it is the time that the men are sensitized to veer responsibility. They should not just be figureheads but they should be interactive and be sensitized to children. That is a long issue. I cannot do it unless I am empowered to it by this amendment which I am seeking today.

We have said that the Act should be amended for the Ministry in-charge of Women and Child Welfare for allocation of business rules. These amendments have been formulated in suitable consultancy with the Law Ministry. We have already done all the clarifications

[Translation]

Pratibhaji had said.

[English]

the children who are dropout of schools

[Translation]

It is true that despite all efforts children of a particular age are withdrawn from school. You know it is a small thing but it is a fact that there is no basic amenity like toilets in schools

[English]

Children in adolescent years and reproductive years, because of biological changes, withdraw from school and the parents withdraw them from school because they do not have a simple facility of a basic amenity such as a toilet in the school.

[Translation]

Suppose we people go somewhere and no toilet is there then who will go there. One would certainly think that it would be most inconvenient to be there for the whole day because there is no toilet. Where will we go? So we have taken a number of steps.

[English]

We have taken steps to set the foundations, to provide the basic amenities. We should be able to look

at schools and facilitate them under the provision. We hope that greater awareness and greater inputs into education can be facilitated through all of us.

[Translation]

It is said again and again that there is no implementation. It is our weakness. But who will do it?

Who will implement it? Is it the Government who is to do this or is it a police officer who has to do it? We have to do it? We all are representatives of the people. We must take the responsibility with regard to the conditions of schools where our children go to study. Why don't they go to school and what is happening to them. When news reporters publish starting news if they find a mother selling her child for just thirty rupees but nobody thinks about the circumstance which forced her to sell her child. She sold the child so that her child could live in a better position because she was not able bring him up. What type of society is this where parents get their child Reebok shoes and Raybon Glasses. They try their child to have a car with colour matching to his dress or the curtains matching the colours of their wall. They wish that the gender of their children should also match, therefore they should have two sons and no girl. Whom should we teach and whom should we urge about this decision. What doctor can I talk to remind him or her that they had promised to save the girl child and not terminate? So, under this compulsion we had to bring this PNDT Act because unborn girl children are terminated before their birth. Who is responsible for this? We all are responsible for this.

[English]

I think all of us have a collective responsibility to start looking at women and children. [Translation] Who did first head this Ministry? Was anything done? Billions of rupees are spent by us and food is made available there and the local officers of that area dilly-dally even in distributing that nutritious food. Cooked food is delivered there also however, it is not distributed. Whom should I ask? That type of government is no more here when we can sit here and say that this thing has not been done by the Government and that thing was not done. It is our collective responsibility. Unless we ourselves rise to do it others will not do. I can only promise you that I accept the responsibility that has been assigned to me. I, feel that it is a great responsibility and I will take up this responsibility with utmost sincerity with which I run my house affairs and rear my children. Some hon'ble Members submitted that teaching is not done under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. It is the effort of the Government to educate all children and provide them nutritious food



as is done through midday meal scheme. Probably you do not know that we also feed pregnant and lactating mothers, provide them cash incentive and take care of them. Now institutional delivery system is in place and whosoever facilitates pregnant women to reach hospital is rewarded for taking up this responsibility. We have taken many such steps. I do not claim that all these things have been done, however, the major obstacle is that I was thinking that this should have been mentioned by any Member but nobody mentioned it

*[English]*

that is the impact of HIV AIDS on our children. There are two sections of children who are affected. One is children who are affected with HIV and the other is children who are affected by HIV.

*[Translation]*

Those children whose parents have died or who are suffering from AIDS, are deserted and are expelled from schools. Nobody takes care of their feeding. What is the fault of such children? What is the fault of these children that even the educated people, principal and the headmaster expel them from the school?

*[English]*

It is this very problem of superstitions, ignorance and illiteracy.

*[Translation]*

Sometimes I think that it is weakness of the educated people as well that they are educated and well informed but their knowledge have not increased. The educated people too pressurize school authorities to expel such children from schools. Unfortunate thing is that even educated society terminate unborn girl child and after wedding they burn brides, torture them, beat them and after drinking when they come to their house they cannot recognize as to who is his wife and who are his children and take undue advantage of it. What can we do in this situation?

*[English]*

That is the tragedy of our times.

My dear friends, today I have brought this Constitutional Amendment because Section 4 of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, notified in the official Gazette on 20th January, provides for a selection committee, selection of Chairperson of the

National Commissions for Protection of Child Rights headed by the Minister in-charge of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Because of this Ministry getting the due importance by the UPA Government, hon. Dr. Manmohan Singh<sup>7</sup> saw it right to give it the importance that it deserves for women and children and made it an independent Ministry, this amendment has been brought to facilitate the amendment, to change it from the Ministry of Human Resource to the Ministry of Women and Child Development so that it will enable me to constitute this Commission.

This is the first time in the history of 60 years of independent India that we will be setting up a Child Commission where we will recognize children. We recognize the children in their independent entity. We learn to respect their rights and respect them as individuals, not as extensions of us, and that they will have the voice to raise the question about their own rights.

So, I would like to congratulate all the Members who spoke on this Bill here so passionately because you will go down in the history of this country as people who have steered this Bill to become an actuality so that the children of this country will, for ever, remember that all of you were part of helping establish their rights in our country as the Constitution has so enshrined.

Sir, I commend the Bill to amend the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005, for consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title were added to the Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

16.44 hrs.

## DISCUSSIONS UNDER RULE 193

### (I) Report on the state of the Panchayats—A Mid-term Review and Appraisal-2006

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House will take up Item No.24—Report on the State of the Panchayats—A Mid-Term Review and Appraisal.

*[Translation]*

\*SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY (Karur): Sir, Mahatma Gandhi said, "India is living in its villages". Saying so he was highlighting the ways and means to attain self-sufficiency in the lives of our countrymen. When our late lamented Leader and former Prime Minister of India Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi emphasised the need to achieve self-sufficiency in all spheres of life that encompass the lives of our countrymen, he stated that the basis of life of our Indian democratic life are commenced from the truly representative body established in every Indian village.

India is the second most populous country in the World. At the same time, India has got fourth largest chunk of skilled labour in the world. Hence, we have the advantage to convert our population to be our strength. If we are to make our nation a super power, we must take care to involve all the people including those who are in the lower strata of the society and make them come to the main stream of our national life. Local bodies that truly represent all our people form the basis for bringing all people to the main stream. Empowerment of people is in the sharing of power through the Panchayati Raj System by way of ensuring the multilayer representative local bodies in the form of Panchayats in the villages, Panchayat Unions, District Councils, Municipalities in towns and Municipal Corporations in cities.

\*English Translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil

We need to make the strength of our population as our foremost important natural resource. In order to achieve this, we must make available the basic needs and amenities like drinking water, primary health, primary education, availability of foodgrains and essential commodities even in areas where adequate crop cultivation is not there and modern communication facilities like computer and telephones in all our villages. Only then, we would be able to provide the urban facilities to the rural people by 2020 as emphasized by our visionary President of India. Our Panchayats and local administration bodies have taken upon themselves this basic duty to extend these fundamental needs to the people living in their respective areas. Efficient functioning of Panchayati Raj System would help us to accomplish this goal of ours.

In Tamil Nadu, the local body elections were peacefully conducted recently in four stages. People have voted and elected their representatives who could provide good administration in their local governance. I am happy to point out that the constituents of Democratic Progressive Alliance in Tamil Nadu, which is a part of the United Progressive Alliance at the Centre, have achieved a significant victory winning the majority of the local bodies in Tamil Nadu. Hence, it is befitting and proper to share my views on the mid-term report on the functioning of Panchayati Raj institutions in the country.

As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, four villages like Keeripatti and Pappapatti are the Village Panchayats in which the Panchayat Presidents' posts have been reserved for Dalit candidates. Unfortunately, no Dalits could be elected as Panchayat Presidents in those villages during the last 3 local body elections. This has been mentioned in this interim report too. I am happy to point out that this trend has been reversed there. The efforts of our Leader and the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. Kalaingar Karunanidhi have yielded fruits and we could hold elections in those Village Panchayats peacefully this time. I would like to point out that this is a victory to us all who believe in taking democracy to the grass root.

Normally, the role of landlords, muscle power, money power and caste equation strength of the majority community could play a major role in determining the election of representatives from village communities. This has been a trend right from the day we won Independence. I am proud to point out that this trend has been changed this time.

When it comes to electoral politics, it is not uncommon to find certain contradictions and unwanted happenings taking place here and there. But still, the DPA led by the DMK in Tamil Nadu has managed to fulfilling aspirations of the people by way of holding elections in a generally peaceful way providing for a representative governance. This mid-term report also refers to some happenings in few villages where the particular dominant caste group or community auctioning the post of Panchayat President from among themselves. I would like to point out that the Government of Tamil Nadu intervened in an appropriate manner at the right time to nip in the bud this kind of aberrations. I would like to place on record the fact that such undemocratic elements have been booked and necessary action is being proceeded against them.

When it comes to Panchayat Administration, the entire village community must be involved in planning for the village, all the people and their representatives must involve themselves in giving shape to those plans, the entire village community must take part in obtaining funds, allocating funds and monitoring the expenditure and implementation. These three functions are necessary to ensure rural development in their respective areas. Our Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi, has added vigour to this emerging dynamism ushering in true representative form of democracy.

Panchayati Raj System was contemplated when Shri Rajiv Gandhi was the Prime Minister of the country. It was brought before Parliament as a constitutional amendment. Later on, it was referred to the Standing Committee of the Parliament and it has been enshrined in the Constitution through 73rd and 74th Amendment passed by this Parliament. But still this has not been included either in the Union List or in the Concurrent List and it remains in the State List. That is one reason why Panchayati Raj System has not been translated into action in some of our States still. This situation is going through a change. This is what we witness in the recently concluded local body election in the Union Territory of Puducherry.

In the North-East region of our country, in certain pockets, we have certain practical problems in holding local body election because of the tribal rule methods and matriarchal society methods. Even in Tamil Nadu, the popular Government there would prefer to have a two tier Panchayati Raj System than the three tier

Panchayati Raj System recommended through the constitution amendment in the form of village, taluk, district bodies. We for one who believes that it is enough we have a district level forum to evolve plans for the district rather than a district council as an administrative unit. Only then, the constitutionally provided for State administration will have its ambit and area of operation in a well defined manner. Hence, I urge upon the Union Government to look into these fundamental questions when a complete report would be tabled in due course.

As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, the State administration is taking all out efforts to ensure that the farming community and the agricultural labour living in the villages must get remunerative returns for their labour. The Government of Tamil Nadu has ensured infrastructural facility to benefit the farmers in the form of Uzhavar Sandhai (farmers' market) where the cultivators can take their agricultural produce directly to the exclusive market set up for them in the nearby towns and can sell their produce themselves thereby benefiting the consumers as well as their selves. Middle men are removed automatically.

This is a pioneering venture by the Government of Tamil Nadu that shows the way to the entire country at a time when the Union Ministry of Commerce is thinking in terms of creating rural commercial hubs. I would like to point out proudly that our visionary Leader Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi has shown the right path to improve the lot of small farmers, especially vegetable growers.

Panchayati Raj System provides a platform to the rural masses to contribute to the growth and development of their locality thereby contributing to the national economy. This can be streamlined and further facilitated by way of rooting out the well established caste system found in the Indian society. This is like an umbra that is the fall out of the eclipsed development. Casteism must be uprooted. Great thinkers like Thanthai Periyar have strived to remove this evil from our Indian society. This must be stemmed out in our rural areas in particular. Are we doing enough in a constructive manner in this regard? As a way of giving a right reply, the Government of Tamil Nadu led by Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi has set up Periyar Samathuvapurams (harmony habitations) where people of all castes are provided with houses to live together to contribute to the emergence of casteless society in rural areas. This is a very good measure as appreciated by many to usher in an egalitarian society.

[Shri K.C. Pallani Shamy]

I would like to urge upon the Union Government too to follow suit. Centre must come forward to set up such Samathuvapurams all over the country. This should be taken up as part of our Panchayati Raj System.

Growth and prosperity do not lag behind in a society where women are socially conscious with awareness and imagination. That is one reason why in Tamil Nadu the women self groups are accorded utmost priority. Micro credit facility is extended to them liberally. Women are encouraged to produce and sell goods through their cooperative forums. The proxym that let us come together to gain strength from one another is translated into action. Rural women can improve their home economy, the village economy and rural economy and thereby the nation's economy through this concerted effort in the form of women self-help group. Dr. Kalaingar Karunanidhi at the helm of affairs has ensured that adequate credit facilities are available to women's cooperative societies to get training and machinery to go in for promoting their own cottage industry. The Government machinery has been geared up to meet the needs of women groups in Tamil Nadu. This will contribute not only to the emancipation of women, but also the emergence of true democratic set up gaining strength from the contribution derived from the grass root stake holders.

Implementing Rural Employment Schemes, identifying people living below poverty line, monitoring the on-going Centrally funded schemes carried out by the State administration, ensuring the social audit, operating public distribution system involving women self-help groups are some of the measures of the present Government in Tamil Nadu. Such pioneering ventures from some model States must be noticed and must be mentioned with a recommendatory note in the complete report that will be tabled in this august House in the near future. Expressing my desire that right actions must be rightly recognised to ensure to true democratic form of governance in this country let me conclude my speech.

*(English)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister of Panchayati Raj may reply now.

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): Mr. Chairman, Sir, may I begin

by extending my deep gratitude to the hon. Member, comrade Basu Deb Acharia and a very large number of other hon. Members who have initiated and carried on in this debate, and, if I may say so, showered praise on the Report that we have presented to this House on the State of the Panchayats—A Mid-Term Review and Appraisal?

I would, particularly, like to express my gratitude to Prof. M. Ramadass for having drawn attention to the contribution which my officers and other officials have made to the preparation of this Report. He described them as a dedicated band of officials, and indeed they have so proved to be. This is certainly no individual achievement. It is a collective achievement.

My particular thanks to Shri Suresh Prabhu for describing this and complimenting me on a very good appraisal.

My particular thanks are also to the hon. Member Shri Kharabela Swain for the full endorsement he has accorded to the social revolution that is recorded in these papers, to Shrimati Sujatha who described this as a landmark document, to Prof. Ramadoss who considers it a first-rate piece of research and in particular, I am sure, you will appreciate this to Chaudhary Lal Singh who considers the Ministry of Panchayat Raj as the most important Ministry in the Government of India. Sir, it is rare for a Minister to receive accolades from all sections of the House and I do wish to express my very deep sense of gratitude to everybody for the welcome they have accorded to this report.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, on the eve of the release of this Report, the hon. Prime Minister addressed a Convention of Panchayat Raj representatives and there he said — "When this report is released in Parliament, hopefully, there will be a serious debate on the state of local self-government in our country". Therefore, I must express my thanks to the Chair and in particular to the hon. Speaker for having scheduled this debate that the hon. Prime Minister asked for, within just a few days of the presentation of the Report to the House.

The problem, however, of doing so is that when we present a three-volume Report in 1,600 pages to the hon. Members of the House and then schedule the debate within a few days they frankly do not get quite enough time to be able to even seriously glance through it, let alone study it and read it.

*[Translation]*

And as far its Hindi translation is concerned, you will find that it is not in three volumes rather it is in three and a half volume. In the English version there are only 16 thousand pages while in Hindi version there are more than 2 thousand pages. It is impossible to go through it completely. It was not my intention that the hon'ble Members should read page to page and tell us about their opinion in this regard. In present situation if the conditions of our Panchayats is presented in the House our many experts, scholars will be able to express their views on it. We all are aware that every year the Ministry of Finance presents an Economic Survey in the House and nobody expects that even one person will go through the entire Economic Survey. Similarly we hope that the initiatives taken by us will be the economic survey of the Panchayati Raj and we will annually present all the facts before you so that those who feel that there is a need to hold discussion in this regard and who are equipped with that expertise will point out our shortcomings in this regard. We want that they should not tell us as to what commendable things have been done by us rather they should point out our omissions and commissions so that efforts may be made by us to rectify them.

*[English]*

Because it has been difficult for people to go through it all, I went to, very quickly, make a summary of these three volumes before you. The first volume, this relatively slim one, relates to a kind of general overview of what Panchayat Raj looks like as of today in the country. It begins with about, a third of this having been written by me as an overview, and then we have several chapters on the history and background of Panchayat Raj, our objectives and the action plans we have devised, the kind of policy reforms required at the Union Government level, Panchayat Raj in the States, grassroots planning, innovative measures in Panchayat Raj, our attempt to change rural life by using local people as the change agent, meeting the challenges to Panchayat Raj and the way ahead, making reality of a dream. So, I would not recommend to hon. Members that they do anything more than glance through this first volume.

The second volume is really designed for making a detailed study of how Panchayat Raj is operating in each of the States and the reason why it is so thick is that there is no one system of Panchayat Raj running throughout the country.

There are virtually as many panchayati raj systems in operation in the country as there are States and Union Territories and it is inevitable that there would be differences among them and perhaps it is desirable that there should be some differences because after all, there is an enormous difference between the mountains of Himachal Pradesh, the deserts of Rajasthan and the thickly populated lush coast of Kerala or Tamil Nadu. So, inevitably there are going to be differences in panchayati raj and it is important for us to consider panchayati raj not only at the national level but to regard it at each State's level and in doing so, to remember that while I would welcome any criticism or suggestion that I receive from hon. Members about the way panchayati raj is operating in any given State, at the end of the day, you have to turn to the State Governments themselves and persuade them to mend their ways. There are things, of course, that the Union Government has to do and we would welcome suggestions with regard to how we might mend our ways.

I have heard here some of the suggestions. For example, the hon. Member, Shri Kharabela Swain pointed out that Gram Sabhas have become Contractors' Sabhas. This is a charge that would be seriously refuted in some other States of the Indian Union. I rather doubt, for example, that hon. Member, Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan, would accept that Kerala's Gram Sabhas are Contractors' Sabhas or comrade Basu Deb Acharia would accept that West Bengal's Gram Sansads are Contractors' Sansads. Well, it is true that there are States of the Indian Union where we need to improve the functioning of the Gram Sabhas. So, I would urge that this document should not be read in its entirety by anyone, but if, for example Shri Swain wishes to know how panchayati raj is operating in the State from which he has been elected, Orissa, then perhaps he could look at Orissa Chapter. When he looks at the Orissa Chapter or Shri Suresh Prabhu looks at Maharashtra Chapter, then they may discover that they do not agree with what is written here. That would not surprise me because in writing this, we heavily depended on the States' assessment of themselves. We had not attempted to correct, except perhaps in a minor way, what we have received from the States. It is based on the information received from the States that we have prepared this document. Sometimes, our own personal assessment or rather the boastful assessments of the State Governments may not correspond, but we believe that it was our duty to bring this document as conceived by the States to the attention of the House and scholars in the country so that after they looked at it, they could

[Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar]

convey their criticisms either directly to the State Government or to us.

In the third volume here, what we have attempted to do is to try to put together all the statistics, all the declarations, all the statements, all the different plans and programmes that we have been promoting in panchayati raj and, above all, to reproduce here the document that is at the base of the panchayati raj, namely, Part IX of the Constitution, what is generally referred to as the 73rd amendment, and the relevant segments of Part IXA of the Constitution, in particular those relating to district planning, and the XI Schedule, and from there, to move to the compendium of all the agreed consensus conclusions of the seven Round Tables attended by all the Panchayati Raj Ministers of India and subsequent to that, the proceedings of the Council of Ministers of Panchayati Raj held first at Kochi in August, 2005 and then at Bhubaneswar in June, 2006 and the proceedings of the Empowered Sub-Committee of the National Development Council, which I chair, which also deals with the question of local Government. So, you will find every document that we think is relevant for the understanding of panchayati raj in this very thick Volume III.

If we look at all these three together, I think that we have a fair view of the state of the Panchayats in India at this mid-term point. Indeed, the deadline that we were trying to meet was of 22 November 2006, which marked the exact mid-point of the five-year mandated term of the UFA Government. There were some editorial errors in meeting that deadline, which were left behind in this. We are correcting them, and the corrected editions will come out in due course. But I am glad that my officers have put in as much efforts as they did to meet the deadline.

Actually, we had the document well on time. I wanted to lay it on the Table of the House on that day itself, but we had to postpone the physical laying of these papers on the Table of the House to the following day owing to the developments in the House. These documents have been presented to you, and I would request the Members to look at it from time to time, and ask question or seek further discussion in the House. As far as my Ministry is concerned, we would greatly welcome any opportunity of discussing this matter further or in detail.

The Prime Minister on the occasion of the eve of the release of this Report expressed the hope that:

“...States and Union Territories will soon follow up with their respective Reports. I hope that this will set an example...”

I would certainly hope that the hon. Members will persuade their respective State Governments to try to follow this example. If we do this, then may be the State Reports would also match the assessment of the Prime Minister about this Report. The Prime Minister said on the same occasion that:

“...This Report is a measure of the successes we have achieved so far and the road we still have to travel...”

I would like to sum-up my remarks under these two heads, that is, the successes we have achieved so far, and the road we still have to travel. In so far as the successes are concerned, I believe, the single biggest success that we have accomplished in the 14 years that have lapsed since the House passed the 73rd Amendment is that we had institutionalized Panchayati Raj. There are institutions of Panchayati Raj in every eligible State of India, and in every Union Territory without exception. The one exception is Jharkhand where the matter is *sub judice*. The Supreme Court has decided that there should be an early hearing, and they have said that within less than six weeks they are going to take the final hearing. Once we have a judgement there, then we should be *'inshah allah'* having Panchayati Raj institutions in the near future in Jharkhand also. I hope that by the time I next address this House, I can say with pride that we have Panchayati Raj absolutely everywhere in the country.

16.59 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

It is not only the existence of Panchayati Raj, which is a success. I believe that we can sum-up the success of institutionalization in three words. Firstly, we have made Panchayati Raj ineluctable, and they cannot be avoided. You cannot bypass Panchayati Raj anywhere anymore, and you cannot but have Panchayati Raj. Secondly, we have made it irremovable. I find it impossible to believe that any Government, ever in the future, will be able to muster a 2/3rd majority in this House to substantively or significantly get Panchayati Raj removed from our system of governance. Thirdly, I think that we have made it irreversible, and we will never go back to those bad old days when there was no Panchayati Raj.

I do not know how fast we will go towards fully achieving the dreams of Mahatma Gandhi and Rajiv Gandhi, but we will not slip backwards in any significant institutional sense, and that is assured. Therefore, making Panchayati Raj ineluctable, irremovable, irreversible constitutes in itself a major institutional success. Moreover, we have ensured that there shall be regular elections.

17.00 hrs.

Professor Ramadass drew our attention to the horror of a situation where for 38 years Puducherry had not had any election. I remember Shri Rajiv Gandhi referring to Bhagalpur not having any Corporation elections for 18 years. I also remember in the 1980s a classmate of mine from St. Stephens College who gloried in the role of Chief Executive Councilor of Delhi and had a car with a red light to prove it but did not have a Council to preside over. So, he drove in his car with a red light all around the Capital complaining that he had no work to do because there was no Council over which he could preside. That situation has been definitively ended.

We can be even more reassured by the Supreme Court judgment of October, 2006. I will only read one sentence. Referring to the state of Election Commission they said—these State Election Commissions “shall complete election before the expiration of the duration of five-year period and not yield to situations that may be created by vested interests to postpone elections from being held within the stipulated time.” I really believe that this is a truly historic pronouncement of the highest court of the land, it certainly fulfills the objectives of the Constitution-makers, ourselves. We can be sure that there shall be regular elections held apart from a continued and permanent existence of our Panchayati Raj institutions.

The State Election Commissioners have also banded themselves into a kind of trade union of State Election Commissioners. They formed a platform on which they get together from time to time. They share their experiences. They inform us of the conclusions they have come to. They have been to the Election Commissioner of India with the conclusions that they have arrived at. They participated in one of our Round Tables, and they have even got the Election Commission to send out instructions about at least two very important matters. One is that since the Indian voter is one and indivisible, there should be a common electoral roll for all elections—local body elections, State elections and Union elections.

Secondly, they have secured the right to use EVMs (Electronic Voting Machines) in local bodies' elections. There are some problems about the numbers of these machines and who will pay for them if they get stolen or lost. These are matters of administrative detail which will be dealt with as we go along. But we are moving towards setting up of proper infrastructure for free and fair election that cannot be easily rigged.

The consequence of this kind of institutionalization is that today in India we have close to two and a half lakh elected local body institutions in rural and urban India. Two and a half lakhs! The total number of village panchayats - I am giving this figure because often people want to know what it is exactly—as of today is 2,33,251. The number of intermediate panchayats—which are known by different names like blocks, mandals, union in Tamil Nadu, Panchayat Samitis, there are lots of different names for it – we have 6,105. The District Panchayats are 519. You will find the details of all this in Volume 1, pages 29 to 32.

In these elected institutions we have close to 32 lakh representatives in all local bodies and approximately 28.30 lakh representatives in our panchayats. Of these 28.30 lakh panchayat representatives, there are 12 lakh women in the local bodies as a whole and marginally over 10 lakh in our village panchayats.

This was described most appropriately, I thought, by our friend, the hon. Member, Shri B. Mahtab, as momentous. I cannot think of a more apt word to describe the situation where in this House there is a shameful situation of something like eight per cent of the Membership being women and out there, among the most illiterate people of India, among the most poor people of India and among the most oppressed people of India, willing acceptance of something like 10 lakh elected women in our village panchayats.

I am even prouder to say that as against 33 per cent quota provided for in Part A of the Constitution, the national average in India as of today – in some way, I wish I could have given the figure as of last month because there has been a change due to the most recent elections that have taken place – is 37 per cent as against 33. In other words, four per cent more women have been elected to our Panchayati raj institutions that prescribed strictly within the term of the constitutional reservations. Actually, the figure was till recently 41 per cent. There are changes of jurisdiction and so forth which

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have caused this. There is a very staggering achievement. I used to repeatedly explain to the Members of the House, Members of the Joint Parliamentary Committee that where in India are you going to find so many women. But the fact today is, there are more women contesting and winning than are entitled to purely by reservations. But even more impressive than this is, if you go down to the State level. In Bihar, the reservations have been raised to 50 per cent and the number of women elected in Bihar where Ganga flows is 55 per cent. They have done even better than the national average. In Karnataka, where the percentage of women in the Panchayat is 43 per cent compared to 33 per cent reservation, the basic reason for this outstanding performance is that, among the Scheduled Tribes reserved seats where one-third of the Schedule Tribe representatives are supposed to be women; 65 per cent of the Scheduled Tribe representatives are women. It is double the quota nearly. Among the Scheduled Caste women, the percentage of representation in reserved Scheduled Caste seats is 46 per cent as against 33 per cent reservation. So, we have an extraordinary phenomenon that women are represented significantly higher than their reserved quota because Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe women, who in our conventional wisdom are the most oppressed of those oppressed segments, are doing so outstandingly well in Panchayat elections. No wonder that the Prime Minister on the eve of the release of this report made the following statement, which I think, ought to be written in letters of gold so as to remind ourselves that this House is still to achieve what the poor of India have already achieved. Please listen to this carefully. He has said:

"I think, it would be fair to say that there are now more women in India in positions of elected authority than in the rest of the world put together."

That is the extent of our institutionalization and achievement. There are more women elected in our democracy than in the United States, the whole of the European Union, Australia, New Zealand and every democratic country in the world put together and you add it up and there are a fewer women elected in the whole world than in India. There, the Prime Minister added actually – I thought I should have brought that sentence also with me – where he hoped that this House would follow the example that has been set by our panchayats.

When you look at Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes representation as a whole, I am not talking about women alone, the total Scheduled Castes representation

is 19 per cent and the total Scheduled Tribes representation is 12 per cent. So, together the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes constitute 31 per cent of our elected representatives, which is much-much higher than their share in the population.

Dr. Ambedkar is often quoted as having had his serious reservations about the Panchayati Raj because he felt that our villages are cess pool of social oppressions. But by this device which Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi devised of bringing in reservations not only for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes but more importantly quota within the quota of Scheduled Caste women within the Scheduled Caste quota and Scheduled Tribe women within the Scheduled Tribe quota. We have achieved remarkable result of nearly a third of the elected Members in the Panchayats being from the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and thus we accept that Dr. Ambedkar's fears were real. We also ought to accept that Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi succeeded in allaying these very real fears.

Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi often used to say that we may be the world's largest democracy but we are also the world's least representative democracy. It is a fact that in the United Kingdom where the size of the electorate is about one-fifth of the size of the Indian electorate, they have 630 Members in the House of Commons and we, here, have 100 less with the population that exceeds 100 crore. Now, I think we can say because the number of elected representatives has been raised from about 5000 in Parliament and the State Assemblies to well over 30 lakh in the country as a whole, India is not only the world's largest democracy but also that it is the world's most representative democracy. This, Sir, is an achievement without parallel in the world and without precedent in history. I think this House should be very-very proud of this remarkable achievement and which is why I regard the Panchayati Raj in India as the greatest experiment in democracy ever, in history or anywhere in the world.

Again, as the Prime Minister said, the task that remains is to transform the political and social empowerment that we have achieved through Panchayati Raj into effective administrative and economic empowerment.

*[Translation]*

It is unfortunate and many hon'ble Members have drawn my attention to the fact that though there are



Panchayati Raj institutions, elected representatives as well as the representations of women, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the institutions however, the vital question is related to the resources required for the smooth functioning of the institutions tasks and the officials to execute the programmes. It is very essential that we should pay attention towards our goal and should not remain contented with what we have achieved.

*[English]*

What is the road still to travel?

*[Translation]*

Our colleague Shri Shailendra Kumar ji has used an expression that I would like to reiterate here. He told that the Panchayati Raj System is the foundation stone of our democracy.

*[English]*

That the foundation stone of democracy is Panchayati Raj.

*[Translation]*

And Hon'ble Member Shri Ganesh Prasad ji reminded us the statement of Mahatma Gandhi who had said that the national development is not possible without the development of the villages.

The development of villages is not possible without developing the Panchayati Raj institutions. So what should we do to achieve the goal when we can claim that the Panchayati Raj institutions have become really strong from economic and administrative point of view?

*[English]*

Immediately I come up against a constitutional conundrum that I would request the Members of the House to carefully consider and bear in mind. If Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan says that back in 1952 when he became the President of a Village Panchayat, the Panchayats were only petitioning authority. Very unfortunately, in many parts of the country, if not in Kerala Panchayats are still only petitioning authorities. Bearing this in mind, Shri A.V. Bellarmin drew the attention of the House to the fact that the Panchayat Raj seems to vary so much from one State to another. Prof. Ramadoss

regretting that the Panchayat Raj across the country is not on an even keel demanded that Panchayat Raj be brought to the Concurrent List and Shri Raghunath Jha said that let there be a model law. Now I can see immediately from the reaction of our Left Front friends that they would never allow the transfer of Panchayat Raj from the State List to the Concurrent List. In fact, this was very seriously discussed when Prime Minister, late Rajiv Gandhi was preparing the constitution amendments and he said that if we try to shift the position of Panchayat Raj out of the State List, this whole discussion will de-generate into one on Centre-State relations and we will forget the third tier of governance, the Panchayat Raj. So, let us leave the Panchayati Raj in the State List and instead try to see how we can create a constitutional framework for Panchayati Raj and leave it to the good sense of the States to bring this into implementation. Therefore, when I became the Minister, I was faced with this constitutional conundrum that my main duty was to ensure respect for letter and the spirit of the Constitution. But that very same Constitution said that I should have nothing to do with Panchayat Raj. This is the State subject. So, how was I to proceed forward? I could not follow the Raghunath Jha model. I could not follow the Ramadoss model and so I decided to follow the Mani Shankar Aiyar model. What I suggested was that all the Panchayati Raj Ministers of India could get together and discuss how to move forward, and because I was associated from the sidelines or from outside with what had been happening over the previous 12 years, I knew that the Panchayat Raj is too complicated a subject to deal with within one or two days at a meeting in Vigyan Bhawan. So, I made an appeal to my colleagues who immediately accepted the appeal that within a space of 150 days between July 2004 and December, 2004, we should meet seven times in seven different parts of India and discuss the 18 identified dimensions of Panchayat Raj to arrive at some conclusion. So, in July, we met in Kolkata in Eastern India; in August, we met in Mysore in Southern India; in September, we met in Raipur in Central India; in October, we met early in Chandigarh in North-West India; and then in Srinagar, truly North India; and then for our sixth round table, we went to Guwahati, North-East India and our final round table, the seventh was in Jaipur in West India. In consequence to this intensive interaction, we succeeded in producing a compendium which you will find inside this Volume 3 of the report. A compendium of conclusion with respect to 18 dimensions of Panchayati Raj which extends to approximately 150 agreed subjects to be taken.

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Having prepared this document, which was unanimously accepted by everybody, I sent the compendium to every Chief Minister of India and no Chief Minister raised any objection. I do not know whether it was because they did not read it, or whether because they agreed with it. Either way, there was acquiescence or agreement and since there was no objection to a single line, I decided that by April 2005, that now we have a national road map and that the Constitution says that the responsibility for Panchayati Raj is that of the States, but the States themselves have sat with me and agreed that this is the national road map, we are now engaged in talking to the States to fulfill, not my programme but their programme because after all this document has been accepted by the States themselves. We, now, have a national road map. I am reinforcing it by going to every State of the Indian Union and every Union Territory, where Part IX applies, and after visiting the Panchayats in that State to sit with the Chief Minister and sign a document with him or her which sets out the State level road map to reinforce the national road map.

*[Translation]*

Till now I have met the people of nearly 75 Gram Sabhas in 17 various States. Besides, I met people by way of organizing 75 middle level district panchayats. Right from Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Manipur to Rajasthan I have interacted with the representatives of Panchayats of various States. Not only in those States rather wherever I go I also talk to the common people of that area. After interacting with so many people I came to this conclusion that it is not only the opinion of the Ministers rather the people also desire this. Now I have to visit four or five more States. After a few days time I am going to Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Tripura and hope that in the coming two years time I will try to visit all the Union Territories and States. During three days visit I have told them as to what they have to do. If you have a national level road map and a state level road map and after integrating both the road maps you will see that the goal of Panchayati Raj will be the same for us and we all know the way to achieve that goal. We all know that there are 18 such touring points (bivouac) to reach the goal and we will reach after crossing those points. 150 concrete steps are required to be taken to complete this journey. The destination and the way both are clear and visible. We also know the measures which are required to be taken to achieve the goal, however, the question is that your cooperation is required for taking those measures. You are the influential people of your

respective states. I want that you should also extend your cooperation. We should collectively thread the destination where we want to reach.

*[English]*

Now, what do we do? What are the chief things which we have to do to travel in this road? Comrade Acharia has summed up rather well and he said that the change in the balance of power in rural areas brought about by the 73rd Amendment needs to be made a reality by moving from mere discussion to real action. He has said it very well. But how? That really is the key question which I think the Union Minister has to answer and, fortunately, the Union Minister is at the help of Shri Kharabela Swain of the Opposition, for he has emphasized that to get there, we have to "enable people to take their own decisions". And this is re-enforced by Shri Mahtab stressing the need for participatory democracy. If we have participatory democracy in which people can take their own decisions, then Shri Acharia's dream of moving from a dream to a reality will become a reality.

In India, the problem is no more that of lack of resources. There was a time when there was a severe financial constraint. Now the hon. Finance Minister and the hon. Prime Minister have again and again said that there is money available and we can do the job. What is not available as yet is the instrument of governance that will ensure devolvability. The instrument of governance which late Prime Minister thought of, merely taking his inspiration from Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru, was Panchayati Raj.

In this context, he made a statement which every time, whenever Panchayati Raj or rural development is discussed in this House or elsewhere, is brought up again and again. I tried to clarify it in the past and since it is brought up once again, I am obliged to clarify it once again. This is the statement. For every rupee that is set aside for rural development, only 15 paise reaches the grassroots. What he meant was this.

*[Translation]*

Shri Rajiv Gandhi had once said that 85 paise out of every rupee sent for rural development, were spent on administrative expenditure in the prevailing condition. He did not mean to say that those 85 paise do not reach

the common man due to corruption. He said that our administrative system is such that out of every rupee set aside for rural development 85 paise are spent on I.A.S. officers' salary, accommodation, peon's salary, and on other essential administrative work and only 15 paise reaches the grass root level. He had not said that it by his own. In fact, a conclusion was drawn on the basis of in depth enquiry conducted on the basis of a report submitted by Sh. Ajit Bhattacharya in regard to a State or pertaining a scheme which state that only 15 paise reaches to villages after incurring 85 paise on administrative expenses. Even if the expenditure of 85 paise is reduced to 70 paise, then 30 paise, instead of 15 paise would reach the grass root level which will ultimately increased the social welfare by two fold.

*[English]*

Panchayati Raj system of governance does not produce more efficient results than bureaucratically or technocratically delivered device.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If the House agrees, we shall take up Half-an-Hour Discussion after the reply of the hon. Minister.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, thank you.

Therefore, if as Comrade Shri Basu Deb Acharia emphasized, we must bridge the rural-urban divide and we must ensure inclusive growth, then, to my mind, using the instrument of Panchayati Raj, we have four specific priorities before the country.

The first is the devolution of functions through activity mapping. We shall ensure devolution of functions and rights through activity mapping. Unless and until every single tier of the Panchayati Raj system knows what is expected of it, there will be confusion and there is confusion in most States, because it is stated that such and such a subject has been devolved, but nobody says which are the activities to be undertaken by the village panchayat, which are the activities to be undertaken by the intermediate panchayat and which are the activities to be undertaken by the district panchayat. So, all the members of all the three tiers try to do the same work and compete with each other and cause confusion. The foundation stone of successful Panchayati Raj is the

preparation of activity maps on the principle of subsidiarity which set out clearly and unambiguously what work is to be done at which level of the Panchayati Raj system.

Once such an activity map is ready and only if it is ready, can you have the second priority, that is the devolution of finances patterned on the same activity map. It is because you cannot have a disjunct between the work to be done at the village level and the money that exists at the village level. It all has to be meshed in together. The same activity map to indicate the activities and the same activity map to indicate the finances.

The third follows. By matching the devolution of functions and finances, you have the devolution of functionaries. So, the activity map is the beginning not only of the devolution of functions but also of the devolution of finances, and, therefore, the devolution of functionaries.

The fourth priority is the district level planning in conformity with relevant constitutional provisions in parts 9 and 9 (a), namely articles 243 (g) and 243 (z) (d) read with the Eleventh Schedule. All these constitutional provisions have been spelt out in Volume III at pages 1 to 9 and I commend them to the attention of the House.

I would take up each one of these four priorities in some detail. With regard to these activity maps, where Shri Prabodh Panda called for time-bound devolution, Shrimati Sujatha for clear-cut devolution of functions and finances and Thirumati Bhavani Rajenthiran for more power and more finances, there the Prime Minister had said:

"The key to the effective devolution of the functions is the activity map."

So, we have to get the activity map ready. In all the States I have been to, they all promised me that they will do the activity map. Many of them have given the date by which that activity map is supposed to be ready. In most States the technical work is ready, but the Cabinet is yet to pass it or the Government is still to notify it. That is where all my hon. friends come into the picture. If they could just lean upon their respective State Governments, I am sure we can get this fundamental work of activity mapping completed. Obligation is not only

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at the State level. The Prime Minister also said in the same speech:

"Equally the Ministries at the Centre also need to prepare activity maps so that their schemes ensure centrality of panchayats in our system of governance."

Now, the hon. Prime Minister wants to do the same work here in Delhi as we are asking the States to do it in their respective States. As an earnest of this, there is a circular which has been issued through the Cabinet Secretary to all relevant Ministries asking them to coordinate with mine on working out activities map for their Centrally sponsored schemes. Then, the Minister of Finance in his Budget Speech for 2005-06 announced "the Centrality" of the panchayats in all Bharat Nirman Scheme. In the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, it is specifically provided for that the panchayati raj institutions shall be 'the principal authorities for planning and implementation'. In the process of following these instructions, we have succeeded in recasting the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and the total literacy campaign in concert with the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development, Shri Arjun Singh. We have also worked in a similar way on the National Mid-Day Meal Scheme. We have done it in respect of the Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission. We have done it with respect to the total sanitation programme. We have done it in the national e-governance policy. We have done it in the Horticulture Mission. The list would become too long if I were to read all of it out, but in practical terms, we are moving at the Central level.

In new Schemes like the Rajiv Gandhi *Grameen Vidhyutikaran* Yojana and the Rural Electrification Policy, again the panchayats have been brought in as key institutions empowered if the State Government so wishes and if the panchayats themselves pick up this initiative to perform a major role. We are working on the ICDS with the hon. Minister, Shrimati Renuka Chowdhary. We are working with the hon. Minister, Shrimati Meira Kumar on social empowerment. So, all along the line, the Union Government is moving forward. We, the Panchayati Raj, would like to move forward much faster. But it is understandable that there are problems in changing systems that already exists. But, altogether, I think, there is a measure of success.

The House would also be happy to know that the Planning Commission is undertaking a major exercise in the context of the Eleventh Plan to rationalize our Centrally sponsored schemes. At the moment, we have nearly 300 Centrally sponsored schemes. A huge majority

of which are either unfunded or underfunded or do not really serve their purposes. So, in this context, we are rationalizing it and in the process of rationalizing, I think, we will also be able to clarify the role of the panchayatiraj institutions and that should enable us to move forward.

[*Translation*]

Hon'ble Member, Shri Shailender Kumar has made a mention of the required services in an effective manner. I would like to assure him and hope that in the coming 11th Five Year Plan, we would be able to give the right direction to centrally sponsored scheme in regard to these services in the next five years plan because nothing can be said with certainty unless and until it is implemented in right perspective.

[*English*]

I also need to say that both Shrimati Sujatha and Prof. M. Ramadass expressed some concerns about how it was necessary to recast additional Central assistance and CSS to strengthen panchayati raj institutions. We are actually doing so and we would like to move further forward....(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Whether your reply has been concluded.

[*English*]

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I have got a considerable amount more to say. I think the House is interested....(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: you may continue your reply.

[*English*]

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Since these activity maps have such a critical role to play, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the national profile of activity maps at pages 72 to 74 of Volume-I. With regard to the States, activity maps for each State and then status is provided in Section-II of Volume-II at pages 2 to 437. With regard to activity map at the Centre, you will find

the details at pages 11 to 12 of Volume-I and pages 202 to 230 of Volume-III. To sum up this very quickly, the States in which activity maps have been completed and notified include Kerala, West Bengal, Karnataka—I am not sure about Orissa – Haryana, Goa, Maharashtra and Gujarat. Now, this does not mean that activity maps have been prepared for all the 29 subjects mentioned in the Eleventh Schedule. It reveals to the extent to which activity maps have been prepared and they have also been notified in these States.

There are many States which are revisiting their old maps. For instance, Kerala has done so. Karnataka has done so. West Bengal has done so. So, they are trying to keep on improving the activity mapping. There are some States including Orissa where the activity mapping has been completed but it has not yet been notified for one reason or another. These include Sikkim where I have actually released the map but they still need to get some kind of a Cabinet clearance before they Gazette it. Regarding Punjab, I have been holding it up because the hon. Prime Minister himself is so impressed with the activity map prepared by Punjab that he wants to release it. We are trying to schedule it. Regarding Andhra Pradesh, and Assam, it is supposed to be done by early January. Regarding Chhattisgarh, it has been pending for some time. In respect of Himachal Pradesh and Lakshadweep, work has been completed but the Union Home Ministry is still to do, still to complete its work. Regarding Daman and Diu, again, it has been done. It is so for Dadra and Nagar Haveli also. In respect of Rajasthan, as I said earlier, it was to have been issued by April 2006 but it is still pending after the completion of all technical work. Regarding Uttaranchal and the following States, activity maps are still under preparation. They are Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and Puducherry. Of course, there is no action in Jharkhand. It cannot be done until they have the Panchayati Raj institution. Chandigarh appears to have decided to withdraw from the Panchayati Raj System. So, my visit there was a bit of a waste.

*[Translation]*

Dr. Karan Singh Yadav while talking about Rajasthan, said that details about the jurisdiction given in this report is not right. The reality is that a line is missing in Hindi version of the report, which is there in the English version.

Though, they had prepared it, but till now it has not been implemented. This is the only reason that the work over there has not progressed at the desired pace. Just now a non-Governmental Organization, Priya has presented a report before me. A year ago, during last December, I reached many agreements with the Chief Minister of Rajasthan, it contains a lot of recommendations for implementing those agreements.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shri Dahyabhai Patel had raised the issue that the work in Daman and Diu has not been completed. Though, Daman and Diu is a Union Territory and we people assume that everything is all right over there. According to the hon'ble Member, the situation over there is very bad; rather I would say that in a reply to a question also I have stated him that work pertaining to Daman and Diu is going an much better in comparison to other Union Territories still I have promised him that I will visit Daman and Diu at the earliest. I will look into why the work which was initiated two years ago has not been completed till now?

*[English]*

Sir, I now come to the devolution of finances. Shri Jaiprakash of Hissar drew attention to the shortage of funds for Panchayats, so did Shri Ram Kripal Yadav and Thiru Karventhan avargal. Shri L. Rajagopal said that every department should have a share for the Panchayats. Shri Francis George called for funds to be allotted without political bias. Kunwar Manvendra Singh ji sought objective criteria that take into account both population and area in determining allocations. Shri Shailendra Kumar ji asked for specific allocations for all subjects mentioned in the 11th Schedule and the direct transfer of funds to Panchayats, so did Shri Mitrasen Yadav. Shri Dahyabhai Patel pointed to the financial plight of Panchayati Raj institutions in the Union Territories.

The Prime Minister of India, emphasizing the importance of finances said the following which, I think, we need to carry to every single State Government. He said:

"That to secure effective devolution of finances, budgets of all line departments must open a Panchayat sector window through which Panchayats have the necessary financial resources to undertake the duties entrusted to them and the best Panchayati Raj States have already opened such windows. I hope others will follow."

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Sir, it is very essential that the devolution of finances be patterned on the activity maps for functions. So, if you have decided that a particular activity is to be undertaken by a Panchayat, then the money cannot remain with the line department. From the line department's budget, the money must reach the Panchayat at the appropriate level. We have given you the full details of fiscal devolution in the States in Volume II - State Profiles and a National Overview in Volume I, Chapter III, pages 61-64 and Chapter IV, page 75. Since so many of you are interested in the financial strengthening of the Panchayati Raj institutions, I would request you to kindly look through the relevant section for your particular State and then you can take it up with your respective State Governments.

Sir, there were two or three points that were specific. One was made by Shri Francis George who wanted to know as to why the 12th Finance Commission's shares are not reaching all the States and, through the States, the Panchayats. The 12th Finance Commission have set aside Rs. 20,000 crore for a five-year period, virtually untied and earmarked only for the Panchayats and they are to be released by the Finance Ministry. But there are some States that have allowed a whole year to pass without even applying for their shares and many other States have taken the first installment, but not yet collected the second installment because the problem is that if they start collecting the second installment, then they have to provide Utilization Certificates that say that the money they have collected had actually gone to the Panchayats and the Panchayats have decided how they are going to be spent. The reason, therefore, that the 12th Finance Commission's grants are still pending in Delhi is that either States have not adequately applied to get their installments or are unable to fulfill the basic conditionality of the 12th Finance Commission grants that the money should reach the Panchayats and the Panchayats should decide how they should be spent.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, please wait for a minute.

Hon. Members, I have received a request from the Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs that the Half-an-Hour Discussion may be postponed for some other day and after this we will take up another Discussion under Rule 193 regarding problems being faced by unorganized labour. I think the House agrees.

SHRI P.S. GADHAVI (Kutch): Sir, then postpone it to tomorrow...*(Interruptions)* We should take it up tomorrow...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Minister cannot decide on that. Only the hon. Speaker will decide on that

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI DEVENDRA SINGH YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, the sense of the House should be taken on the ruling given by you. You shall ask leaders of all parties. Please tell the time allotted for hon'ble Minister's speech, since there are many important issues ahead, which need to be taken. There is 93% unorganized work force in the entire country...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It will be taken up after this.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: What meaning will it carry, if it is taken up at 8-9 p.m? Will this issue be taken up after all hon'ble Members have left the House? The discussion on Unorganized labour is always pushed back in the debate, this has been the tradition. The debate on it has never been held. It is for the first time, a debate on it is being held in the Parliament. Such an important issue will be taken afterwards. The sense of House should be taken in this regard....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI THAWARCHAND GEHLOT (Shajapur): I support Shri Yadavji in this regard, it should be taken tomorrow...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: It should not be taken today; it should be taken up tomorrow...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B.K. HANDIQU): Sir, the hon. Minister will take another 5 to 10 minutes...*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: The reply on Panchayat will continue...(*Interruptions*) If the hon'ble Minister's reply continues for another two hours, all hon'ble Members will leave by then. Therefore, hon. Minister's reply should continue next day...(*Interruptions*) The sense of House, sense of all parties should be taken in this regard...(*Interruptions*) You must take sense of the House, before giving ruling, we protest on this. The sense of the House would be supreme, your ruling is essential, but taking the sense of the House is equally important. The House is supreme, the decision would be taken as per the sense of the House, this is the convention...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH (Rajgarh): Panchayati Raj is also related to unorganized labour, therefore, let its reply be completed...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shri Mitrasen Yadav has emphasised that the funds desired for Panchayati Raj Institutions are either not released in time or diverted to other heads. The hon'ble Member from Arunachal Pradesh, Shri Kiren Rijiju has presented some figures before us which state that the money which was supposed to reach the grass root level is lying unutilised in State Government's account in State Bank of India, such allegations have been levelled over here.

Sir, in our National Common Minimum Programme, it is a commitment that funds meant for the Panchayats should reach Panchayats without delay or diversification. We are trying to fulfill this target. To do this, our Ministry of Panchayati Raj set up a Task Force, which has prepared a highly technical report on the electronic tagging and tracking of funds. So, when we send money from Delhi, whether it is through banking channels or through treasury channels, by pressing a button on a computer here, we should be able to tell whether any particular sum of money which has been sent to the State has moved from the State to the Panchayat; if so, to which level of the Panchayat and whether it has been utilized or is still pending. You will find the Expert Committee Report on Volume III, pages 286 to 292.

I would urge that if we are able to persuade our State Governments and Central Ministries to accept

electronic tagging and tracking, then the kind of problem, which particularly Shri Kiren Rijiju has raised, might perhaps be solved.

We are working with the State Governments on this. We are working with the Central Ministries on this. But until everybody joins hands with us, I am afraid our technical solution will remain somewhat on paper.

As regards the devolution of functionaries, I think it should be accepted by everyone concerned that where the function is to be performed and the finances have been devolved, there the functionary must be posted. We cannot have a situation continuing where a work is to be done by the panchayat and the officer is sitting in the line department. That, as Shri Suresh Prabhu told us, is the only way of meeting quality standards to get our panchayats an adequate complementary staff.

Shrimati Bhavani Rajenthiran referred to the need for training of not only elected representatives but also of the officials, and so did Shri Prabodh Panda. Shrimati Sujatha laid very important stress on capacity building, and in this context referred to the Kerala Institute of Local Administration which has carved out a very special place for itself in the nation's training programmes for local administration.

[*Translation*]

Sir, Shri Shailender Kumar suggested that special training should be imparted to elected women representatives for in view of women empowerment.

[*English*]

Dr. Meinya of Manipur made a very important point that there is an exploitation of inexperienced women members by male members of their family. He could perhaps have also added that lower orders of the bureaucracy also tend to make victims of these innocent ladies.

[*Translation*]

I would like to praise hon'ble Shri Ganesh Singh most and would like to express gratitude towards him for telling that elected representatives are more knowledgeable than bureaucrats in regard to the problems of villages and villagers. Therefore, we have to make a

[Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar]

beginning from here and should make arrangement for their training. After doing this, one will find that the condition of Panchayati Raj institution will improve themselves. In view of that the Government have formulated two-three programmes, which has mentioned therein.

[English]

I would like to draw your attention to Volume III, Pages 360 to 369 in which we have set out the Expert Committee Report on the capability building framework and training. That will partly answer Shri Tapir Gao's point that we need a national training institute. So far, all the training has been undertaken in the National Institute of Rural Development and the State Institutes of Rural Development. I do not think, we should give them up; they are very very valuable institutions. But we need to put the training of panchayati raj representatives, whether in Rural Development Institutes or separate institutes within a larger framework. This Expert Committee's report addressed itself to these issues, and I sent it to a very old friend of mine who is a Pakistani, who is now heading for Asia and the Pacific, the UNDP, Dr. Hafeez Pasha. I met him about a month ago in New York. He said that he never ever read a more thorough report on how to do the training and capacity building of our panchayati raj representatives. Therefore I am hoping that we will get considerable UNDP financial support provided, of course, the Government of India itself is happy with this scheme and asks for the money. If we get that done, it will be part and parcel of what we call the Gram Swaraj Programme. Under the Gram Swaraj Programme, we are concentrating on three major issues. One is panchayat ghars. Somebody from Kerala will be astonished that this is a problem. Somebody from Sikkim will be even more astonished because in Sikkim they are setting aside Rs. 16 lakh for every single gram panchayat ghar. Yet, there are States of India, much bigger States, much richer States, States with much older Panchayati Raj, who have not even a panchayat ghar.

[Translation]

Where should we hold a meeting, for how long can we sit on chaupal or under tree. There is urgent need of Panchayati Ghars. If the Government of India cannot be run without South and North Block.

18.00 hrs.

If the Madhya Pradesh Government cannot be run without Vallabh Bhawan, then it is obvious that the Government also requires a proper place for holding meetings of Gram Sabhas, sub-committees of Gram Committees, only then we would be able to evolve an empowered Panchayat system.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please wait a minute. Now, it is six o' clock. I would like to know the opinion of the House. We have the following businesses:

1. Reply of the hon. Minister, Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar;
2. Further Discussion under Rule 193 regarding the problems being faced by the unorganized labour in the country;
3. Half-an-hour Discussion; and
4. Urgent Matters of Public Importance.

[Translation]

I will take up only that which house desires to take up.

[English]

SHRI B.K. HANDIQU: Sir, I have a submission to make. At 5.30 p.m. today, there was a half-an-hour discussion, and the hon. Member, Shri P.S. Gadhavi has been kind enough to agree to shift it some time tomorrow...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): What about the 'Zero Hour'?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI B.K. HANDIQU: There are not many speakers for the next Discussion under Rule 193 on Unorganized Labour. Eight speakers are there and the Minister will give the reply. After that, we shall take up the Urgent Matters of Public Importance.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is the opinion of the House?

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Let us continue with the reply of the Hon. Minister.



*[English]*

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE: Definitely we will take up the 'Zero Hour' at the end.

*[Translation]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: 'Zero Hour' will be taken up on the last.

*[English]*

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE: After completing the Discussion under Rule 193 on Unorganized Labour, we will take up the 'Zero Hour'. It has already been decided that the House would continue to sit up to eight o' clock every day. It is the decision of the House.

*[Translation]*

SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Zero Hour was not taken up in the last yesterday.

*[English]*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): Sir, you can carry on as per the wishes of the hon. Minister. Let the hon. Minister complete his reply, and then we can take up the Discussion under Rule 193 on Unorganized Labour...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please listen to me. We have the following businesses:

1. Reply of the hon. Minister, Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar;
2. Further Discussion under Rule 193 regarding the problems being faced by the unorganized labour in the country;
3. Half-an-hour Discussion; and
4. Urgent Matters of Public Importance.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Sir, the hon. Minister, Shri Handique has said that the Half-an-Hour Discussion would be taken up tomorrow. After completing the Discussion on Unorganized Labour, we can take up the 'Zero Hour'. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Should we extend the House upto eight o'clock?

*[English]*

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House is extended up to eight o' clock.

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE: It is the decision that we have already taken.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, you can continue your speech.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the first requirement is the physical space in which the Panchayats can undertake their activities. The second is adequate complement of staff.

*[Translation]*

And here I would refer to the proposal of Shri Shailendra Kumarji that the bureaucracy which serves Panchayats should be brought under the purview of the latter. When we were organising a round table conference in this regard, it was told that each State would deliberate upon the proposition that besides the I.A.S. and P.C.S. a District Panchayat Administrative and Technical Services should be set up in each district. Since there are some misconceptions among our seniors and colleagues and I would like to clarify that it would neither be a Union nor a State service.

Our intention is that the District Panchayati Raj institutions should identify technical and administrative staff. We have left it to each State. Moreover, it gives me pleasure that hon. Members like Shri Shailendra Kumar and his colleagues are deliberating upon it and that they would be able to start it somewhere.

*[English]*

Then, now I come to district planning which is the fourth priority. Now, one cannot help but agree with Prof. Ramadass that participatory planning is the only way of ending what he called the legacy of poverty.

[Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar]

[*Translation*]

For the last sixty years, the wisest people, who become like me, I AS and IPS....(*Interruptions*) We have ruined this country for where has been development? When I was young I thought of joining the public service with the idea that our intervention would help uplift the country. However, we see today the rich are turning richer, whereas the poor, though they have not stayed but are developing at a slower pace. Here I would like to cite an example before the House. If we take the larger number of millionaires, India ranks eighth in the world. [*English*] In the world, the eighth largest number of millionaires is to be found in India. [*Translation*] But if we see the Human Development Index then our progress has only been to the extent that last year we were ranked at 127th and this year we are on 126th position. We shall have to change this trend and make the poor people of this country participate in this development.

As far as the Backward Region Guarantee Fund is concerned, it has been stated that the Government would provide funds only where there is district planning and where district planning is not in accordance with the provisions of our Constitution there would be no funding. Since we have to launch this programme, we have given some concessions and we are providing some funds sans District Planning. However, if there would no district planning in consonance with the provisions of our Constitution even after one year in the backward districts, we will firmly withdraw our funds. When Hon. Prime Minister was addressing the House, he said that [*English*] "The district planning is the sine qua non of the Backward Regions Grant Fund", and he added "Once we get effective district planning going in the most backward districts, the rest would follow." So, we have to get this district planning done. There are very detailed provisions in the Constitution in Article 243G and in Article 243Z(d).

Article 243Z(d) explains how a District Planning Committee is to be constituted. It also says that the District Planning Committee will not prepare the district plan but consolidate the district plan. Consolidation requires that there should be a village plan, an intermediate Panchayat plan, a district plan and a municipal plan by the Nagarpalikas and the town Panchayats. They will all be consolidated at the level of District Planning Committee and the District Planning Committee cannot and must not be headed by a Minister of the State Government.

You cannot have a parallel body where there is a District Planning Committee or something and a Minister from Calcutta or somewhere arrives and runs the show. If you want district planning, it has to be done by the local people. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do not disturb him.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I am not saying that. You are running altogether a peaceful India. But it is different in your State.

I suggest we follow the Kerala example. But what we need is, we need to follow the constitutional example. The Constitution has prescribed how the DPC is to be constituted, how it is supposed to do its work and its work begins by consolidating the Plans made by others. Having consolidated it, the Constitution says that it shall only be a draft District plan.

[*Translation*]

It is said that the illiterate do not know how to plan. It is all right but only a hungry man can appreciate hunger and a homeless knows what it means to be without a house and only a lesser-educated person can well appreciate the meaning of education.

[*English*]

We have to rely on the people and planning should be a response to their perceived priorities and their perceived requirements. In that sense, I am afraid, Shrimati Sujatha as also Shri Prabodh Panda were a bit worried about how this Planning Commission which for ten Plans has been planning from above, will suddenly now agree to plan from below. But I am very happy to inform them that in fact, there is no need for concern. The Planning Commission under the Deputy Chairmanship of my friend, my college friend Dr. Montek Singh Ahluwalia and the hon. Prime Minister who is also the Chairman have given such a big push to grassroots planning that I would draw your attention at Volume 3, pages 527 to 701 and particularly to pages 614 to 638 where we have reproduced the circulars of the Planning Commission, the letters written by the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, the supporting letters which I, as a Minister, have sent and the detailed expert committee report on grassroots planning. We have put it all together and we have given this information to you.

So, please do not worry. The Planning Commission is entirely behind us. But, I am afraid, the State Governments are not that far behind us. We need to push them and I hope that over the course of the next few months we will be able to get State Governments' support to get proper district planning done and to make district plans the building blocks of the national plan.

Now, the Approach Paper to the Eleventh Five-Year Plan is going to be brought for discussion before the House and my earnest plea to all of you, and I am saying this because I am not the Planning Minister, is that you read these documents here which I have mentioned with specific pages to you and bring up this question of district planning for the Eleventh Five-Year Plan in the discussion on the Approach Paper.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we also need to incentivise. We need to incentivise the lagging States to empower the Panchayats and we need to incentivise the Panchayats to become accountable to the Gram Sabha. So, we have thought up a scheme called the Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme. We want to incentivise empowerment to the Panchayats by the States and incentivise accountability to the Gram Sabhas on the part of Panchayats. To do this, we need an objective measure because nowadays when we do the incentivisation we are immediately told that 'you are not giving it to us because you are a Congressman or because they tell me, you are giving this to Kerala because you are really a secret Communist'. So, we need to get out of the political prejudice or the political bias.

To do that we have asked the National Council for Applied Economic Research to prepare for us a devolution index, completely objective and completely scientific. They have already given me an interim report; their final report is expected by the end of December and we will circulate this to the State Governments. The State governments themselves will see how well or badly they have done on the devolution index and then the NCAER evaluates it and on that basis we will know not only the ranking of the States—which I do not like to do because only the Minister of Sport is supposed to do ranking, the Minister of Panchayat Raj is supposed to be a little more intelligent; I am much more interested in the progress that is made on a devolution index.

If Kerala is right on top, it does not matter whether it remains on top. It would matter if it slips to the fourth

place. Then, they should be incentivised to go back to where they were. If some other State is at the bottom of the ranking and comes up even to the tenth position, they should be rewarded for the progress that they have made. It is in this sense that we are conceiving PVAIS. We will do it on the basis of an objective scientific devolution index. I have approached the World Bank to get us a substantial amount of money to be able to genuinely incentivise the States to empower the panchayats.

At the same time, we need to inform each other about what is the best practice. Now, Shrimati C.S. Sujatha suggested that we should be distributing information about best practices. I want to draw her attention to Chapter 7 of Volume I pages 99 to 107 as also to the State Profiles in section 1 of Volume II, that is, pages 1 to 372 where they have set out a large number of best practices followed in different States of the Indian Union. I am hoping that by doing this, we will be able to get the laggard States to move forward and to prevent the States that have done well from slipping backwards.

Sir, I also mentioned to you the Gram Swaraj Programme. I mentioned the panchayat ghars, which was raised by Shri Jai Prakash of Haryana, by Shri Tapir Gao and Shri Rijiju of Arunachal Pradesh, but several other States have concerns in this regard. I mentioned the question of staff also.

Now, I want to come to the question of connectivity that is stressed by Kunwar Manvendra Singh in particular. Connectivity is not, these days, only road connectivity or rail connectivity. Cyber space has become the space where each of us can encounter each other. Now, there is a remarkable work that has been done at Mysore in Karnataka where they have a studio. You can get the best teacher, the Minister or the Secretary of the Department to come in and when he or she speaks, it simultaneously reaches all the blocks and all the panchayat members can gather at the block headquarters. Any question anyone asks is heard by everybody else and any answer given is also heard by everybody else. It is an interactive form of connectivity. So, we have in mind, in terms of the national e-governance policy, connecting up through computers, cyber space. By use of satellite as well as by use of computers, we wish to provide connectivity to all the village panchayats of India, all the intermediate panchayats, all the district panchayats with the State Governments as well as with the Central Government.

[Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar]

Indeed, through video-conferencing, my own Ministry is today in a much better contact with State Panchayati Raj Secretaries than it has ever been before. So, I believe that with panchayati ghars, staff and connectivity, we will really be able to get infrastructure required to make for an effective panchayati raj. Hence, I would like to quote the Prime Minister who said:

"This Report highlights the lack of basic resources, facilities, connectivity and staff in many panchayats.... The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has prepared a Gram Swaraj Yojana which aims to supplement State efforts in this regard, .... but the primary responsibility remains that of the States and I hope, they give high priority to ensuring this."

So, I am afraid that my hands are tied. I cannot help any State that does not help itself. But if the State takes one step, I can go a mile. Therefore, it is for the States to work up their own plans for panchayati ghars, for staff, for connectivity and put in their contribution, and we will try and back them.

Sir, there are some States, nine in number, which have Fifth Schedule areas incorporated within the boundaries of the State. For these, the Constitution has obliged this Parliament to enact an Act called The Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, which was enacted in 1996.

I am deeply convinced that it is only by implementing this Act that we will be able to roll-back the wave of naxalism that is now sweeping down from Nepal through so much of Central India and licking at the corners of even Southern India; extending towards Western India; and engulfing parts of North. This is apart from the problems that we have in the North East. Therefore, we have to assign the Fifth Schedule areas to empower the people there — through their Panchayat — to build their own destiny.

Shri Bapu Hari Chaurse spoke in the House and made a number of allegations about how rural development and rural welfare programmes including the identification of beneficiaries under the tribal sub-plan is not being done in accordance with PESA provisions, but being done otherwise. This is very deeply disturbing. I am not in a position to certify whether all that has been stated here was accurate or not, but I do assure the hon. Member that I will bring it to the attention of the Government of Maharashtra. I am hoping to make a visit there fairly soon....(*Interruptions*)

I am coming to you also. How can one forget you, Shri Bwiswmutthiary? You are my client in two ways, that is, in PESA as well as in the DoNER. I will come to you in a minute. PESA is the only Panchayati Raj Act in the country that provides for three things to be done by a Gram Sabha mandatorily with the help of the law. One is the identification of beneficiaries. Second is approval of all plans, programmes, or projects prepared by the Panchayat. The third and the most important of all is that only the Gram Sabha, under PESA, can authorize the issue of a utilization certificate.

If you want to end corruption, the only way of doing it is by empowering the Gram Sabha mandatorily to either say that a bus stand has been built. If they claim that a bus stand has been built, then they have to explain the reason for the same bus stand being built in the next village for Rs. 20,000. Why does it cost Rs. 40,000 here? Is the reason for this not that it was the nephew of the Sarpanch who got the contract here? It is only the Gram Sabha, and it is only through social audit that this kind of work can be done on the spot. This is provided for in PESA, and it is not provided for in most State legislations. Hence, it would be fair to say that the best Panchayati Raj Act anywhere in the country is the Act, which our House had the pride to pass 12 years ago. But is it being implemented in conformity with its provisions everywhere? I am afraid that the answer is not a very happy one. Therefore, I have to quote the Prime Minister once again on the question of PESA, and he said that:

"PESA is the single most important instrument in our armory for dealing with the economic and emotional alienation of our tribal brethren, which lies at the root of the growing menace of naxalism. Its effective implementation would, I believe, generate a deep sense of effective participation among our tribal people in the conduct of their own affairs..."

Only the Members of this House can ensure that the Act, which they have passed, is actually being implemented in the different States. I ask the Members from those nine States — which are in the Fifth Schedule — to ask themselves, and to ask their Chief Ministers whether this work is being done honestly or not. If it is being done honestly and sincerely, then I do not see any reason for naxalism to spread. If you want naxalism to be stopped and rolled-back, then the only way is to give respect to PESA, and subsequently to the Forest Rights Bill of the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers, which is coming before the House shortly.

Please, let us take this seriously. It is not by guns alone; it is not by police forces alone; and it is not by intelligence alone that we will be able to combat the internal menace of naxalism. It is only by democracy.

This country has a proud record of having Communist Parties, who have participated in our democracy continuously from the beginning. They got elected by the people to power, and gracefully left office when that vote has been withdrawn from them.

In that way we have converted so many different parties, including the party of my friend Shri Bwiswmuthiary to whom I am coming, from a non-democratic to a democratic path by giving them opportunities inside the mainstream. PESA does that. If we respect PESA, I think we will be able to win this war. If we go against our own legislation, then the prospect for the future is very dim indeed.

With regard to the Rural Business Hubs and the self-help groups, I draw the attention of the House to Volume I, pages 24 to 26, to Chapter 6 pages 89 to 90, and to the State Profiles in Volume II, as well as pages 861 to 869 of Volume III. These pages show how we are trying to fulfill Shri Suresh Prabhu's demand that we mobilize local entrepreneurship.

When Shri Basu Deb Acharia tell us about lac in Purulia or potteries, bell metal and bronze work in Bankura; when Shri Revati Raman Singh talks about the fisheries programme in Andhra Pradesh; when Shri Rajagopal tells us about Jatropa; when Shri Suresh Prabhu draws attention to how panchayats can be made the economical entities for electricity distribution; then my mind goes to the Prime Minister who, talking about the Rural Business Hubs said, and I quote him, "It is not till the output of village enterprises goes beyond the village haat and reaches out to the hypermarket that we will see real signs of our prosperity". That is what the objective of the RBH Scheme is.

We have so far prepared, with the help of the States, 846 blocks in India and the product or the skill which we wish to leverage in those blocks. We have already entered into 55 memoranda of understanding between business houses and Panchayati Raj institutions. There is a vast potential. We have a Rural Business Hub National Council which is co-chaired by Shri Sunil Munjal of the Confederation of Indian Industry and myself with Shri Jairam Ramesh among us as Vice-Chairmen, probably the first example of independent India of a

Government Minister, a Cabinet Minister, agreeing to co-chair, not to be above a private sector representative, and for a Minister of State to agree to be the Vice-Chair to a private sector representative. It is a Constitutional innovation with immense, I think, implications for the future.

We have also got eight RBH Councils in the States. But I have to emphasise that I am very disappointed with the results we have obtained from the business community. They have not been as forthcoming as I would have hoped that they would be. Therefore, I again quote the Prime Minister, "I urge the National Rural Business Hubs Council to mobilize our business community to make their contribution to bridging the widening rural-urban divide and ensuring inclusiveness of our growth processes."

Shri Revati Raman Singh drew attention to the Bangladesh example of self-help groups. I would urge him to go beyond Bangladesh. In Bangladesh they undertook the revolution of bringing in micro finance that enables the sustenance of livelihood. We in India are moving from micro finance to micro enterprise which enable us to go beyond mere livelihood support to actually having a more comfortable economic life. But if we are to move from micro enterprises to genuine rural prosperity, we will have to use the Rural Business Hub route for going from the village haat to the hypermarket.

Please, let us not be scared of multinational corporations. Provided the production remains decentralized, the marketing and other forward linkages as well as subsequent backward linkages on the supply of raw materials can be looked after better by larger business houses, whether they are Indian or whether they are multinational.

*[Translation]*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have a point of information. We have no objection to the hon. Minister's reply. He may continue till he wants. Hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi is sitting here. I wish to submit that the reply has been going on for the last two hours and hon. Minister is well prepared. It is a historical subject and so is his reply. So, the reply should be deferred till tomorrow and let us continue with the reply at 12 O' clock tomorrow....*(Interruptions)*. Let us take another issue.....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): I appreciate the concern of the hon. Member, Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav. He himself was present in the meeting of the hon. Speaker where a decision was taken to complete this debate and that of the unorganized sector today. Therefore, I am compelled to take two more legislations tomorrow. I have only one day left. How can I complete the business? We shall continue the debate in the next Session. I do not mind....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is about to finish the reply.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has not understood my point....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: How long will you take?

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: If the reply goes on till 8 O' clock the discussion will be till 9 O' clock and at 10 O' clock unorganized sector will be taken up for discussion. I do not have to say anything in regard to the reply; it is quite comprehensive....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is going to complete his reply.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: I am not saying anything in regard to the reply; it should be there. But if it would continue for two hours then the other business in the list of business would....(Interruptions) Hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs says that if you want to finish it today then defer it. The reply would not be complete until before two hours, the reply is comprehensive covering each point, so it would take two hours.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, all the parties including the Left parties have decided before the

hon. Speaker where I was also present. They have all agreed that today, we have to conclude the debates on Panchayati Raj and the unorganized sector and to accommodate other important business for tomorrow. Two days are left. After coming back to the House, they are changing their views. BAG allots the time, not me. In the BAG meeting, the time allotted for this debate is four hours. You can calculate as to how many hours are over. The debate of Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav is pending and the hon. Minister is waiting to reply. I am left with only one working day, tomorrow, in this week. On 18th, we would be taking up debate on nuclear deal, which would take one full day and on 19th, planning debate would take place. How can I do justice to the business? Otherwise, you drag the debate to the next Session. I do not mind and get another reply. If you just do like this, agree something before the hon. Speaker and convert the whole thing here, it becomes painful to the Parliamentary Minister to do justice....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Take the sense of the House and do accordingly.

[English]

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, it is simply that I was answering the points made by the hon. Members. I will try to hurry up for the rest. I will try and speed up my response....(Interruptions)

DR. SUJAN CHAKRABORTY (Jadavpur): I believe when this meeting was there, what I could understand is that it will continue for two or three hours and then, only the reply would be there. If that is so, there is no problem.... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, our colleague Shri Shailendra Kumar ji has laid great stress on youth-power and women-power. I agree with him. We may consider our representatives, who are in the Panchayati Raj Institutions and whose age is less than 35 years, as youth. So far as the women's representation is concerned, I have presented the figures in this regard. There's no institution having women's participation as much it is seen in the Panchayats. Therefore, we have launched a Panchayat Youth-Power Programme to link the Panchayats with the youth. By linking the youth club of the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan and youths of our Panchayats

therewith, we are making efforts to bring the youth power to the rural areas to lead the country. Similarly, by encouraging women who are in panchayats through the National Commission for women and linking them with it, we are trying to give identity to women in the Panchayati Raj Institutions. The women of our country have an atom-like quality. When they are alone, they consider themselves very weak. But when two atoms combine and fusion or fission take place, the effect of the explosion is seen all over the world and over the atmosphere too. Thus, the panchayat women power campaign is an effort to integrate these women atoms. We have very successfully launched it in Rajasthan, Punjab and other States. I hope to cover every State and run it therein in the years to come.

We are considering to launch a Panchayat Youth Sports Campaign under the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports. When I will come before you as the Minister of Sports, I will give full details but you may get complete information about it in the volume-I, page 23-24 and thereafter in volume-III, page 87-89.

Shailendra Kumar ji, Ganesh Prasad ji and especially my colleague Laxman Singh ji have mentioned about the judicial panchayats. For this, I requested Prof. Upendra Bakshi Saheb who was ex-vice-chancellor of the Delhi University and presently teaching in Varvic University in England, and constituted a committee. The Bakshi Committee has submitted its report. We have referred that to the Ministry of Law and Justice. At this stage, I would not like to say anything more but I accept the suggestion of the hon. Members that we have to link the Judicial Panchayats also with the panchayats and when this draft is prepared, we will definitely bring it before you.

So far as corruption is concerned, someone has just said here that corruption is getting decentralized in Panchayati Raj. I do not have any objection on decentralization of corruption. My objection is on the corruption and we have to check it. To check corruption it is not correct to say that every sarpanch is building his own bungalow. I'd like to say that there are several Ministers who are building their palace-like homes in the country. I don't think that we could come to any logical end by saying so.

*[English]*

What we need to understand is how do we end corruption in the Panchayati Raj Institution so as to set an example for the rest of the levels of the Government;

us in Parliament and the State Assemblies to follow. To do this, we had a very-very serious discussion at the Sixth Round Table in Guwahati. If you look through the result of the Sixth Round Table you will find; for elections and making elections clean what are the steps that we should take. We decided those steps in consultation with the State Election Commissioners. In the 64th amendment moved by Shri Rajiv Gandhi, it was provided for that the framework would be established by the Election Commission of India. But by the time we passed the legislation the full responsibility for election was given to the State Governments. So, if elections are costing too much, it is for the State Governments to look into how to do better. But happily, we have a forum of State Election Commissioners. They are in touch with me. They are, in fact, in touch even with the Prime Minister. They are in touch with the Election Commission of India. They are giving us suggestions. If we follow them, we can have cleaner and less expensive, therefore, freer and fairer elections.

At the same time, I think we need to realise that the stress which Shri Kharabela Swain laid on proper Gram Sabhas is the key to solving the problem.

If a Gram Sabha is a Contractor Sabha, then it would not work. But fortunately, the Gram Sabhas in many States are Gram Sabhas. They are not Contractor Sabhas. So, we need to see State by State how to empower the Gram Sabhas. Somebody asked me why do you not make fixed dates for the Gram Sabha meetings. Well nearly seven to eight years ago, the Ministry of Rural Development issued instructions that Gram Sabhas must be held on Republic Day, the 26th January; next then should be held on May Day, the 1st of May; third they should be held on Independence Day, the 15th August; and fourth they should be held on Mahatma Gandhi's birthday, the 2nd October and if there are States where this is not being followed, the question has to be addressed to the State Minister and not to me.

We would like to see not only the Gram Sabhas but also the Ward Sabhas. In West Bengal, they call them Gram Sansad. In other places they call them Ward Sabhas. I think in Kerala, it is called Ward Sabha. Whatever may be the name, we need to get both the constituency of the Ward member as well as the whole of the village to be together from time to time to discuss issues and all the officials should be present when this happens. Strong Gram Sabha preferably empowered by the State Legislature with perhaps the rights that this

[Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar]

Parliament has given under PESA to the tribal village Panchayats for approval of plans and projects and authorization of Utilization Certificates will make a Gram Sabha useful. If a Gram Sabha is not going to be useful, why should people waste their time attending it? So, when people say that nobody attends the Gram Sabha, it is because you are not having useful Gram Sabha meetings. If you have useful Gram Sabha meetings, there will be a huge attendance. I do not know whether I am useful or not but every Gram Sabha that I have attended – I have attended 75 of them in 17 different States of India – is overflowing with the local people. Maybe, because they think that a Union Minister has come and we make something out of it. But I do not think people of India are uninterested in Panchayati Raj. It is only that our State Legislatures and State Governments need to make Gram Sabhas meaningful.

Following the advice of Sushri Sujatha, I am willing to circulate to everybody what is the system by which they effectively run Gram Sabhas say in Kerala so that everybody can learn from that example and do better. Equally, I think what the hon. Member, Rajagopal told us is very important that Panchayats are Panchayats. They should be run by five or ten or fifteen people and not by one Sarpanch and not by one Adhyaksha. When it is run by one person, it is bound to be corrupt. You need the whole of the Panchayat to sit together to take decisions. You need sub-committees of the Panchayat which actually look at different subjects. If you have a directly elected Sarpanch which many people have advised who is not controlled by any of his Panches and who is to bother about standing in the elections only five years from now, by which time it may become women reserve or Scheduled Caste reserve, then you are creating conditions for the most intense form of corruption. The Presidential system of America works on the basis of checks and balances from the Congress. So, unless you have Congress in every village Panchayat, you cannot have directly elected people functioning effectively. You need the Gram Sabha as a people's Parliament which checks the work of the Gram Panchayat and you need committees in each of the intermediate and district Panchayat to which the work and all decisions should be taken by the Panchayat as a whole including the appoint of contracts and the payment of moneys for contracts.

So, the Prime Minister has said with regard to eliminating corruption that mechanisms for social audit and formal audit will go a long way towards mitigating

the evil of corruption in Panchayats. Strong and empowered Gram Sabhas and Ward Sabhas which meet frequently and regularly to keep the elected executive authority under continuous check and watch can also guarantee clean Panchavati Raj. So, I do not despair.

[*Translation*]

I do not think that Panchayati Raj denotes only corruption. I believe that we can wipe out corruption from our motherland only through Panchayati Raj institutions. We can save our mother India from the scourge of corruption by strengthening our Gram Sabha and its members and by keeping proper surveillance on Sarpanch. The system of Panchayati Raj can function smoothly without any trace of corruption only by adopting the above-mentioned methods.

[*English*]

There is need for independent evaluation. Both Shri A.V. Bellarmin and Sushree Sujatha made this suggestion. It is the fundamental goal of this Report that we have such an independent evaluation. Devaluation index through the NCAR is one method of independent evaluation.

For role of women in Panchayat, I have made a request to Prof. Nirja Gopal Jayal of the Jawaharlal Nehru University to set up a study which will, of course not entirely but satisfactorily, look through the 12 lakh women who are in our local bodies and find out how they are playing their role, see whether they are doing their job effectively and find out what are the problems that they face and suggest solution to it because now that we have got the women in, we really need to make them empowered and also we need to get the best out of them. It is true of all the Panchayati Raj representatives and so the independent evaluation is a very useful suggestion.

Sir, with regard to KILA (Kerala Institute of Local Administration), I will look into the suggestion made by Sushree Sujatha that we make this an international institute. I have to first make it a national institute. Let me try and do that before we reach out to the world. It is a good suggestion and one that certainly bears emulation.

Sir, now I come to the exempted States and regions, the problems that has been bothering Shri Bwiswmuthiary and a few others.



[*Translation*]

Chaudhary Lal Singh mentioned Jammu and Kashmir and W Wang U Saheb told about Nagaland. Hon. Bwiswmutiary Saheb has just tol about the impending events in our regions. In part-9, it has been narrated that Panchayati Raj system will not be implemented in the areas covering under sixth schedule. In addition to it, it has also been told that some exemptions have been made in Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council. Unless the amendments under Article 370 are not adopted, Panchayati Raj system cannot be implemented in Jammu and Kashmir.

[*English*]

As far as the BRGF is concerned, Kokrajhar and districts like that are included, I have set up an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri V. Ramachandran, the former Vice Chairman of the Kerala State Planning Board to prepare a report, which I am hoping to get well before the end of this month, in which he will tell us how we can have an effective grassroot planning in those areas which are exempted. So, the exempted areas are, by and large, are the whole State of Mizoram; the whole State of Nagaland; the hilly areas of Manipur; large parts of Tripura and certain areas of the State of Assam. These are all within the Sixth Schedule. We have also excluded the Autonomous Hill Council area of Ladakh and indeed the whole of Jammu and Kashmir and the Gorkha Hill Council. It applies only with modifications. In all these exempted areas we will have to see how we are going to run the District planning system.

Puducherry is going to cause a particular problem because they do not have a District Panchayat. They have a village Panchayat and a commune Panchayat. So, we will have to work out some system that is applicable specifically to that State. We are looking after the States and the Constitution provides that if Bodoland, or if Tripura, or if Mizoram wishes to adopt the Panchayati Raj system, they are welcome to do so. I forgot to add that Meghalaya is also exempted under the Sixth Schedule.

Shri Meinya from Manipur asked me a question that since the population of Manipur now has exceed 21 lakhs, can they have a three-tier system? Well, they are going to have State Assembly Elections there shortly and so

my request is that this question may be postponed until the State Assembly elections.

Coming to the end, to Shri Prabodh Panda, I am grateful for bringing up the point on media and publicity. I am afraid there is a huge silent revolution taking place there. It is the most important systemic change in India since the proclamation of the Constitution. There is nothing on this scale taking place anywhere, but you would not know it if you have read our newspapers or saw the television. What can I do to co-opt the media in this exercise? I hope they will listen to the Prime Minister who said that there is a silent revolution that is taking place in the countryside. It is silent only because the media and the urban political opinion are not giving adequate attention to it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have abused your time because this is a golden opportunity to try and get the message about the most important thing happening in India out to the knowledge of the people of India.

And by drawing your attention to the figures given to us by Comrade Acharia demonstrating the huge divide which is there between the India which is proud of Ratan Tata taking over Corus and the reality in rural India, between the IT flat world and the very mountainous world in the valley of which bulk of our people live. On every index, as indicated by Comrade Acharia, rural India is miles behind urban India and the rich of India are streets ahead of the poor of India. We are probably the country with the largest number of rich people in the world. About 300 million is equal to almost the population of North America and European Union. But we also have got 700 million or 800 million people who may not live below the poverty line but are poor by any national standard, leave alone international standard. And they cannot take advantage of globalization without localization. We can have this globalization to sustain 8 tot 9 per cent growth. But it will not reach down to our people unless localization gives them this power over their own destiny. That is why, the Prime Minister ended his speech by saying that Panchayati Raj is the harbinger to new home for eradication of rural poverty and promotion of rural prosperity. He said that he has every confidence that Panchayati Raj will truly blossom within the next few years so that even as our economy gallops forward, rural India sees the blossoming of the dreams of Gram Swaraj that has inspired our leaders from Mahatma Gandhi to Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

[Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar]

So, perhaps the last word in this debate should not be in my mouth but in the mouths of Mahatma Gandhi and Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Shri Rajiv Gandhi, when he ended his presentation of 64th Amendment to this House on the 15th May, 1989 said, "To the people of India, let us ensure maximum democracy and maximum devolution. Let there be an end to power brokers. Let us give power to the people." Mahatma Gandhi said, "The greater the power to the panchayats, the better for the people."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think, since a detailed reply has been given by the hon. Minister, no clarification is required.

18.53 hrs.

**(ii) Problems being faced by unorganised labour in the Country**

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up item No. 25 on further discussion on the problems being faced by unorganized labourers.

Hon. Members, we have discussed about unorganized labourers for almost four hours and still, I have with me a list of more than ten hon. Members to speak. So, it is my humble request to the hon. Members to be very brief and it is not possible for me to give more than four minutes to each hon. Member. I request every hon. Member to conclude his speech in four minutes.

Now, Dr. Sujan Chakraborty may speak.

DR. SUJAN CHAKRABORTY (Jadavpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, thank you.

This is a very important debate. No doubt about it. Many of our friends have already talked on this issue. The issue of unorganized workers, in the given situation, is very important. The entirety of the unorganized workers is really a subject of importance to be tackled.

The National Common Minimum Programme has clarified the issue while it said that the UFA Government is firmly committed to ensure welfare and well-being of all workers, particularly those in the unorganized sector, who constitute 93 per cent of our workforce....*(Interruptions)*

The number of unorganized workers is increasing by leaps and bounds. During the year 1991, out of the 286 million of workers, the number of unorganized workers was 259 millions. By the year 2001, it has increased to 375 millions, out of the total workforce of 400 millions. Percentage wise it has grown to 93 from 90.6 per cent. I believe in 2006 it must have grown further more. There is no doubt about it.

In the rural areas also, the unorganized work force is replete with non-agricultural unorganized workers. Through the process of globalization it has increased. It has increased through out-sourcing, etc. Labour laws are being violated in many areas. These unorganized workers are being crushed heavily. We have to see this issue from that end.

There are two or three important issues. They are, their work environment, their livelihood, their social security, etc. No proper arrangement is there. The safety question is not well taken. The security hazard is there. No proper supervision is there. There is no proper system of working hours. They have to work all through the night. It is very unfortunate. This is, in fact, violating the human rights also. From that angle, the questions of social security, ESI, provident fund, maternity leave, are very important. I am short of time. So, I am not going into the details.

As they have very less bargaining power, whenever they protest against something, atrocities against them are much more. Take, for example, the case of railway hawkers. They are serving the commuters. But whenever they oppose or protest against something, there are atrocities against them by the RPF and other forces.

We recently enacted a law prohibiting child labour. But practically if the livelihood of the father is not secured, then the livelihood of the child is also not secured. If the Child Labour Act has to be effective, then the problems of the unorganized workers have to be tackled effectively.

There are two worlds within one world. The gap is widening. The richest one per cent of the world population own 40 per cent of the world's wealth and 10 per cent of the richest account for 85 per cent of the global assets. On the contrary, fifty per cent of the poor population account for only one per cent of the global wealth. It is the same in India. Lots of millionaires are there. Their number is increasing. But on the other hand, the condition of the unorganized workers is worsening. All of us know that.

18.59 hrs.

*[SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN in the Chair]*

The Government of India, on many occasions, bring many programmes. Janshree Bhima Yojana is one of them. But what is the result? It is not having any good impact uptil now. Beedi Workers Act is there. But many of the beedi factory owners do not pay the provident fund to their workers. Construction (Contract) Workers Act is there. But out of 29 States, only seven States have their own regulation for that. Others do not have it. For minimum wages we have an Act. But where is it being implemented? These issues are important. So, we have to take up these issues with that amount of seriousness and sincerity.

19.00 hrs.

Sir, thereby, I believe, it is not the question of policy formulation only, but the question of a political will and the delivery mechanism which is also equally important....*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. Each speaker will get only four minutes to speak.

*...(Interruptions)*

DR. SUJAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, I am going to conclude within two minutes. The trade unions of our country had a meeting in which they had conscientious in opinion. They went to meet the hon. Prime Minister which included the leadership of the Centre of Indian Trade Unions (CITU). Their opinion was also only one and the same. It was not differing in that sense. The point is that we should arrange nationally accepted unorganized labour identity cards based on economy which will help them their privilege.

Secondly, we should have enactment wherein the delivery system, the State Government and the local self-government's role should be very clear. *(Interruptions)* We should organize awareness programme on the economic and social contribution that the unorganized labours are making so that our responsibility towards the unorganized labour can be performed properly....*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we have been listening to the very marathon reply. It went on for two hours. We cannot remain ever forever. Please conclude.

*...(Interruptions)*

DR. SUJAN CHAKRABORTY: We should formulate a scheme on health, insurance, provident fund, education and other social security measures including old-age coverage....*(Interruptions)* Sir, political will of the law makers is of prime importance. We could not implement land reforms. We are far below than many other countries as far as literacy is concerned. We are much below in guaranteeing livelihood and social securities to the unorganized labour. A correct political will is what is essentially needed....*(Interruptions)*

Sir to conclude, practically five or six Bills have been in place for the last few years. But it has not been taken proper care of. The GDP contribution of our unorganized workers is 60 per cent whereas the social security spending is less than two per cent which is even much below Sri Lanka. So, thereby, I would request that it must be taken up to two per cent and in the Eleventh Plan, it should be extended up to the level of three to four per cent.

Hence, before I conclude, I would request the Government to see from this background. I am happy that in tune with the commitment made in the National Common Minimum Programme, the Government has constituted Arjun Sengupta Commission. They have already submitted their report. I would request the Government that they should immediately take up the issues with stakeholders and discuss and rectify the proposals accordingly and a national policy be announced and enacted accordingly.

Sir, with these few words, I conclude.

*[Translation]*

SHRI TEK LAL MAHTO (Giridih): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today we are discussing the issue of unorganized labourers. In India, a person in possession of a three-storey building progressed to possess a ten-storey building, but a person with a lived shed was compelled by circumstances to live in a thatched hut and a person in possession of a thatched hut could not possess even that hut. All the political parties whether it is the Congress, the CPI or the CPM are promoting the causes of organized labour. They fight for their safety and rights. But, no political party came forward till date to fight for the rights of the labourers, who work in fields of farmers and break stones to earn their livelihood. There was no discussion at any forum for their right to live in India.

[Shri Tek Lal Mahto]

Sir, demands for discussion on the plight of unorganized labour takes place frequently; and in fact, discussions are also held on this issue, but they are not given any facilities. Demand is made for better service conditions and facilities for those persons whose number is not big. But, no one raises his voice for those 40 crore people working in the unorganized sector. They run from pillar to post to get their names enrolled in Indira Awaas Yojna, old-age pension scheme and other social security schemes but their efforts go in vain. These people are told that their names are not included in B.P.L. list. Therefore, they are not eligible to get houses under Indira Awaas Yojna or ration. I would like to inform you that many deserving names could not be involved in the survey done in villages and rural areas for B.P.L. list and many well-to-do persons have been included in it. Poor persons who are really in need of houses are not getting it under this scheme. So, I demand from the Government, through the Chair, that B.P.L. survey should be done again so that the names of the poor Adivasis, the Harijans, and the people living in hilly and forest areas not included in the first list are included in B.P.L. list to enable them get benefits under Indira Awas Yojna, Old age pension scheme and other schemes designed for their benefits.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those hon. members who have written speeches may kindly place them on the Table of the House so that we can save time.

[Translation]

SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA (Samastipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I express my gratitude to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on an extremely important issue.

Sir, a poet has said – “Ek taraf hain Khare Mahal jo aasman ko chhune wale, theek bagal mein koi jhopri jinke chhappar chune wale”, the poet must have visited some construction site since the labourers who have constructed such palatial buildings are themselves living in dwindling clusters and there is no one to cast a glance. He must have penned these lines after witnessing this sight and this saying holds true here. There are 37 crore labourers, 22 crore farm labourers and approximately one

crore rickshaw pullers in the unorganised sector. Besides there are bidi workers, labourers doing different kinds of labour work, in the chemical and hazardous factories about whom we have not yet given an organised thought.

Sir, I particularly thank hon. Devendra Prasadji who by raising this important issue in the House has given us a chance to draw the attention of the August House and the hon. Minister towards this problem. It has been said “kamaye langoti wala aur khayee dhote wala”. Term ‘Langoti wala’ can be associated and represents the labourers and dhotiwala represents the affluent class. Attention should also be paid to the farm labourers who number 22 crore. We shall have to pay particular attention to the condition of these large number of labourers. The large number of these unorganised labour reminds me of a seemingly new form of feudalism and zamindari system evolving these days. A big company after acquiring 50 thousand acres of land somewhere in Punjab started farming activity by implanting state of the art agriculture implements. As the use of new implements is becoming widespread the scope of labourers is diminishing. Unorganised labour is flourishing under unorganised contract system. Upon doing a clear cut differentiation, one would find that no law is being enforced properly and the compulsions of labourers decide their labour rate. A man is helpless to the extent that his helplessness decides his labour rates.

Sir, the large number of human resource in the country gives a major contribution in the progress of the country and national productivity. That is why these unorganised labourers should be uplifted. Two days ago rickshaw pullers took out a big rally in Delhi. The huge mass of rickshaw pullers took out a rally under the leadership of Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav and Shri Ram Kripal Yadav.

It shows that they want their grievances to be heard by the Government and that their problems are redressed. Lakhs of people are uniting on the occasion of Human Rights Day and are preparing a programme to stage protest. We seek to abolish the contract system through various laws but they have not been implemented so far. Why go far, the CPWD which is the construction department of the Union Government hires contract labour and it is not regulated by any labour law. That is why I wish to submit that be it any kind of unorganised labour

in any sector unless we ensure that the employer is accountable by law, they will continue to be neglected and human rights will continue to be violated.

Large number of labourers under unorganised sector from Poorvanchal are scattered from Delhi to Punjab, but one would find that Statewise, even regionwise discrimination has begun there. People there want to create such a situation by compelling them, by intimidating them so that they can hire more labour at cheaper rates, such efforts are being made. I want to share two-three suggestions with the hon. Minister of labour. ...*(Interruptions)* Our party has been allotted only 12 minutes, so it is requested that more time should be given to me.

The industries which hire labourers use them as per their need, however, they are not at all bothered about their problems. So it should be incorporated in the rules that accountability of employers towards unorganised labourers would be ensured. Rules should also be made on the basis of regional disparities. Some rules must be formulated on the basis of region simply to generate a feeling of security...*(Interruptions)*. There are 24 Members in our party and we have been allotted only 12 minutes.

Labour markets are organised in the cities. Labour trading takes place there on the lines of cows and oxen. The contractors hire them for Rs. 30-40 violating all the rules and regulations and use them like cattle, they do not even get minimum wage. There is a principle of demand and supply in economics. The labourers are weighed on that very principle that more labourers lesser wages.

We have limited area of land but the population is increasing day by day. There is illiteracy and unawareness, they are not legally informed. This saying is popular in villages that more the number of hands, more the income. This is the concept, the mindset of rural people, that is why the population of illiterate and poor class is increasing while the land is limited. The number of farm labourers is increasing, negotiations are done with them. We have a rich reserve of human resource in the country, so we should take the help of various organisations to organise a programme for the skilled training and skilled development of human resource. The Government should take concrete measures in that direction. The employees should be accountable for minimum wages and safety of the labourers...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: You will not stop. Now, I am calling Shri Virendra Kumar to speak. Nothing will go on record now except the speech of Shri Virendra Kumar.

...*(Interruptions)*\*

*[Translation]*

SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD (Salempur): Sir, unorganized labourers are compelled to lead a miserable life today, since an effective law could not be enacted in their interest till date. Majority of unorganized labourers of the country are agricultural labourers. As per the report of the Labour Commission for the year 2002 there are 19.1 crore workers in agriculture, forestry, fishing and plantation sector. 19 crore out of them are in the unorganized sector. All these workers are deprived of different provisions for social and economic security. Only agricultural workers are more than 10 crore. But the Minimum Wages Act has not been implemented in any State. The studies made by national and information institutions make it clear that the number of rich people has gone up slightly after implementation of the policies of liberalization brought into reform the old set up of economy but a large chunk of population has grown more poor and remained unemployed. The number of agriculture labourers has increased in proportion to the number of farmers compelled to leave farming. The employment in agriculture sector has decreased to 57 per cent in 1999-2000 against that of 60 percent in 1993-94. It is because men are being replaced by machines at fields. Continuous decrease in actual capital investment and mechanization in agriculture sector have played a decisive role in reducing the employment growth rate in this sector. Subsequently a large number of youth and agriculture workers are migrating to urban areas due to not getting employment in rural areas. As a result large number of labourers gathering on the roads early in the morning in the towns and cities have become a common sight. The decrease in employment in agriculture sector is not only a subject of serious concern but also a social threat for agro-based country like India where 3/4th of population resides in villages. The problem of child labour is also a subject of great concern. They are spending their childhood in cleaning hotels in place of receiving education. The Government has itself admitted that 1.26 crore children have been identified as engaged in child

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\*Not recorded.

\*The speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Harikewal Prasad]

labour. But it is a matter of utmost regret that an effective step has not been taken to set them free. Similarly, even after 59 years of independence large number of bonded labours are still living as slave and stringent steps need to be taken to set them free.

Sir, people working in organized sector including Government employees get many facilities like pension and medical facility. A large number of small farmers, agricultural labourers, labourers engaged in small scale and medium industries or labourers working on daily wages who come under unorganized sector always live in financial uncertainty. Labour laws are violated in small and medium scale industries. Labourers are paid less wages and their Provident Fund (P.F.) is also usurped by *sewayojak*. Similarly, beedi workers who also come under unorganized sector are not even paid minimum wages. They fall victim to serious disease in this occupation but the government does not seem to be concerned about their health because there are no hospitals for them despite several declarations to this effect from time to time.

I urge the Government that agricultural labourers must be covered by the laws which is to be formulated for the labourers of unorganized sector on the basis of the recommendations of Labour Commission and effective steps must be taken for implementing them. In the end, I congratulate Shri Devendra Prasad Yadavji for raising the issue of public importance.

*[English]*

\*SHRI MANJUNATH KUNNUR (Dharwad South): We are discussing an important issue concerning lakhs and lakhs of workers and their family members, the total of which runs into crores 93% of our work force are in unorganized sector. It works out to 10 crore workers and about 30 crore people who are dependent upon them. It means about 40 to 50 crore people of the country do not have any social security facility or benefit. The workers are mainly in agriculture, small shops, establishments, home based industries, small restaurants etc. They do not have any facility like pension, provident fund, health care, insurance cover, bonus etc.

The very nature of the work of agriculture is seasonal and as such during of season periods, they remain unemployed and as such there is no source of income

for them. Besides, if crops fail due to natural calamities or other reasons, even the meager wages given to agricultural workers is denied or delayed. As a result, the workers always live in misery who are residing under poverty deprived of health and education facilities.

They should be given off season allowance to lead a decent life. I demand that agricultural workers should be included as unorganized workers so as to given them benefits. There are beedi workers in my constituency and in this country. Thousands of beedi workers are deprived their rights and their life condition as petty.

The proposed Bill for their welfare is badly delayed. I do not know when it will come up for discussion? Perhaps, it is not on the agenda of UFA. When the life of crores of people are at stake, the Government is taking its own time for bringing the Bill. Even for a petty issue, the Government issues ordinance but for this important issue, the Government can issue an ordinance.

Their living condition is pathetic. It is yearly two and half years since UFA Government was in position. They have been shedding crocodile tears for workers welfare but they are doing nothing in this regard.

Once the Bill is in place, the health care should be provided to crores of unorganized workers. But the ESI Hospitals are not sufficient to meet the work force, who are at present covered under the scheme. Even ESI do not have good specialist hospitals.

How the Government is going to meet the health care needs of the proposed workforce? Moreover, there is a proposal to take over ESI hospitals from State Governments. The Government should do something urgent in this regard.

Besides, there is a proposal to relax contract labour laws especially in textile sector and Special Economic Zones. This should not be done. Contract Labour should be make regular employees in Government Departments.

Besides, there is a proposal to relax contract labour laws especially in textile sector and Special Economic Zones. This should not be done. Contract Labour should be made regular employees in Government Departments.

Unemployment and starvation is rampant in the country. We do pay any attention towards it. The workers are moving from village to city. Those who are migrating to other places are living in very pitiable conditions.

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\*The speech was laid on the Table.

There is a Agril. Minimum Wages Act. Migration workers Act and Workmeans Compensation Act. But basic minimum wages is not revised. Some kind of mechanism could be revised periodically.

I demand the labour department in this country must get a major share from the allocation of funds during budget at central and state level.

I further want a comprehensive bill to be introduced enacted and implemented in a time bound manner.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Sagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank Shri Devendra Prasadji for raising a very important issue in the House. Through this, we are having a discussion about the labourers in unorganised sector. The number of labourers of unorganised sector is higher than that of organised sector. About 91 per cent labourers are working in unorganised sector out of which 11.8 percent are women. They face many problems. I would like to put their problems point-wise before you.

The labourers of unorganised sector are engaged in beedi factories, construction works, brick kilns. Some are engaged in getting some work in hotels, glass industry and carpet industry of Mirzapur. If these labourers are compared to the labourers of organised sector including Government employees who enjoy medical, pension and Provident Fund facilities....(*Interruptions*) hawkers, rickshaw pullers, vegetable and fruit sellers are all included in it. Labourers engaged in various fields come under unorganised sector and are deprived of medical pension and PF facilities in comparison to labourers of organized sector. He becomes dependent on others when he grows old. The practice of joint family is vanishing from our society and as a result of the culture that we have imported from the West nuclear family is the trend of today. The old persons feel more insecure financially due to the problem of unemployment confronting the new generation. They do not get minimum wages owing to lack of adequate legal provisions. There is lack of social security. They do not get the benefit of Provident Fund Scheme and workmen compensation. There is no provision for compensation and relief fund. They are also compelled to work as bonded labourers. They do not get the benefit of accident insurance scheme. As Members of Parliament our work lies amidst society and we notice many such incidents around us. I would like to mention one incident that took place in my constituency.

I was eyewitness to an incident in which a labourer fell down while working at a construction site; he was taken to hospital in an unconscious state. Later on the said labourer died in the hospital. He was properly maintaining his family but after his death his wife is forced to work as a maid. His children were forced to abandon studies.

Hon. Minister is very sensitive and he can well understand the agony of the labourers. I am quite sure that he will certainly take some effective steps to solve their problems. I can recall another incident in which a labourer went down in a well to clean it; incidentally there was a leakage of gas and the labourer died there instantly. This incident took place in Sagar. Another labourer descended into the well to bring the dead labourer out of the well but unfortunately the second labourer also died in the well. The amount of compensation given to the families of the deceased labourer was quite inadequate. The said amount is insufficient to support the families and take cares of the education of their children. I would like to mention here that proper attention has not been paid on the report submitted by the Committee on Labour for resolving their problems. The Second Labour Commission has also recommended that a law may be enacted in this regard, but appropriate action has not been taken in this matter. The provision should be made to maintain the database of labourers of unorganized sector. This work should be done in a proper manner at Patwari level in each panchayat area by keeping record of each house.

In addition, I would like to say that identity cards should be issued to such labourers. They should also be got verified through the concerned police stations. At present, we notice that there is large-scale infiltration of labourers from our neighbouring countries. Such labourers who are infiltrating in our country are snatching the employment opportunities from our own labourers since they are willing to work on comparably low wages. Hence, it is necessary to issue identity cards to the labourers working in all the unorganized sector.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will conclude after giving some suggestions. Our Government should not only consider the report of Second Labour Commission seriously but also ensure strict implementation to the laws enacted in this regard. The labour officers should also implement the provisions strictly and properly. The Government should take initiatives to extend the benefits of Accident

[Shri Virendra Kumar]

Insurance Schemes to the labourers of this sector also. There is a need to compare labour favourably with capital investment. I would conclude my speech with this last point that while formulating policies for the labourers of the unorganized sector we should keep human consideration in our minds so that they can also avail the benefits of all such schemes. They can avail the benefit of pension and accident insurance schemes and their children can get proper education.

I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopergaon): Mr. Chairman. Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[Translation]

I would like to convey my thanks to Shri Devendraji for initiating a debate in the house on such a matter of national importance. I fully agree with the points raised by my colleagues. I will try to conclude in two-three minutes. It is a fact that the poor labourers of unorganized sector have been worst affected by the economic reforms they might be from Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes, as poverty knows no caste or religion. The gap between rich and poor is widening. There are three categories of middle class people *i.e.* middle class, higher middle class and lower middle class. An amount of Rs. 25 crores were earmarked for the labourers of unorganized sector by the Fifth Pay Commission. They were given an amount which was higher than what they sought. Now, the Sixth Pay Commission has been constituted. I would request the hon'ble Minister to ensure that this gap between the labourers of organized and unorganized sector is reduced since the wages of labourers of organized sector will rise but this will not happen in case of the labourers of unorganized sector and the poor labourers cannot do without employment, as they have nothing to fall back on. If the recommendations of pay commission are not implemented early there will unrest among them since the salaries in multinational and corporate sector keep rising and the Government employees want similar hike in their salaries. The farmers are committing suicide and children are falling

victim to malnutrition. Under such circumstances we need to consider whether we should give more importance to sixth pay commission or to the people in unorganized sector who are starving. I would like to mention that sixth pay commission should not create such environment which may be helpful in inciting the poor and bring unrest among them. Hence, I have two suggestions in this regard, firstly, social security, education and health facilities should be provided to common man and secondly, Government should cover these people under group insurance scheme from its own funds so that if unfortunately a person of the family dies, his family may be able to avail the benefit of scheme.

A survey has been conducted to ascertain the number of person living below poverty line. In Maharashtra, the said survey has been done through 'Aangan Waris'. The actual poor have not been included in the below poverty line category. It has given way to quarrels and squit mishes in some villages. I will request the hon'ble Minister that in consultation with the Ministry of Rural Development, a fresh survey may be conducted in this regard so that the people who are actually poor and unemployed may avail the benefit of this scheme. Around two lakh persons apply against ten vacancies even for the post of a peon. As against the number of vacancies the number of applicants is hundred times more. Sometimes it creates a law and order problem and police has to resort to lathi charge. The Ministry of Railways has made a good provision for providing railway fare for the to and fro journey to such applicants. I emphasise on social security. The senior citizens who are in organized sector are being benefited but wherer is social security for the senior citizens in unorganized sector? They are uneducated. Hon'ble Minister should, at least, do something for the labourers and farmers who have attained the age of 60. On the one hand people are committing suicide and on the other hand demands are being made to raise the salaries. The labourers of organized sectors are getting more benefits. The Government should consider to provide more benefits to the labourers of unorganized sectors and fix the salaries of the labourers of organized and unorganized sectors, both. The labourers of the unorganized sector have no fixed income. The gap between their incomes should be reduced.

With these suggestions I conclude my speech. I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.



\*SHRI RAVICHANDRAN SIPPAPARA (Sivakasi): Sir, Right from all those labour who are working in the construction industry to those who work as domestic servants, right from those who work as privately hired drivers to loadmen and coolies, right from those who work in the weaving industry to those who work in the Information and Technology industry a majority of our labour class atleast 97% of them are all labour who remain unorganized still. Recent studies show that only 3% of our labour class enjoy the benefits of attendant benefits that come with their jobs. In changing scenario in the wake of economic reforms we need to have legislative measures to protect the interests of our labour class. In our country the labour in the unorganized sector and even those working as casual labour in mills and factories are not getting job security or even social security. They do not get health care facilities. They have no pensionary benefits. They are not getting provident fund cover. Majority of our population living below poverty line do not have social security cover and majority of them remain in the unorganized sector. About 10 crores of our agricultural labour are in the unorganized sector. The workers and labour in the construction industry that raises the infrastructure for the country are all unorganized. From domestic workers to I.T. personnel almost all of these people are in the unorganized sector. So a model plan must be evolved to provide social security cover to our labour force in the unorganized sector. There are hundreds of sectors in which we find the labour remaining unorganized and a comprehensive scheme must be evolved to improve their lot. There must be a national survey to identify the labour who remain helplessly unorganized. National Unorganized Labour Welfare Board must be set up.

It must be a statutory body to provide relief and compensation to the labour who are deprived of job and social security cover.

As far as Textile and Weaving industry is concerned, it provides job opportunities to many. More than 70% of the labour engaged in this occupation are contract labourers. Many of them are women and are engaged on a three-year contract. If they avail of any leave due to health reasons they do not get even the minimum wages promised to them. Our I.T. industry has taken up outsourcing assignments in a big way. We find many of them engaging staff on contract basis. Many of our public sector undertakings are engaging men on contract basis

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\*\*English Translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada.

and continue with them as contract labour without extending any of the labour welfare measures to those labourers. Most of them are engaged as daily wage workers. Many of the Government Offices are also engaging personnel on contract basis. We are talking in terms of globalization. But do we follow the western countries where every citizen is provided with social security cover? Health cover is there for their citizens in the western nations. In India not even 10% of our population gets Health Insurance Cover.

I urge upon the Government to ensure social security cover to all our labour class in all possible ways. Only then our economic growth what we witness today shall have a humanitarian dimension. Only then our welfare measures will percolate down to the grass root level. Congratulating the mover of the motion, let me conclude.

\*SHRI M. SHIVANNA (Chamrajanagar): Mr. Chairman Sir, I thank you for permitting me to participate in the discussion regarding problems being faced by the unorganized labour in the country raised by Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav on 7th December, 2006.

My friend, the Hon'ble Minister Shri Oscar Ji knows the problems of the people working in unorganized sector. Infact, this is the problem of the whole country. But due to time constraint I shall confine to my constituency Chamarajanagar in Karnataka. The unfortunate labourers are in many areas like agriculture, beedi manufacturing, Agarbathi and Sericulture and others. The agricultural labourers have to toil from morning to late evening for a paltry amount. The situation among beedi workers is worse than this. Most of the beedi workers are women and children. They inhale the tobacco smell the whole day. Many of them get breathing problems and heart diseases. Their income is about 50 to 60 rupees per day. It should be at least Rs.200/- per day.

Agarbathi workers also face the same fate. The exporters of agarbathi earn very good amount. But the labourers are the most exploited people. Their living condition has not improved even after 59 years of independence.

Among the labourers in the field of sericulture the pupa workers are the worst affected. Here again, most of them are women and children. The pupa workers have to dip their hands in the boiling water to take out the cocoons. The thread of the cocoon is taken and the dead silk worms are thrown out. This is a hazardous job. The labourers donot have life insurance, provident fund

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\*English Translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

[Shri M. Shivaneri]

facility, social security. Their living condition is pitiable. The children working here are not admitted to the schools and they cannot attend social gatherings. They are not allowed to mingle with other children while playing as their bodies have foul smell. Some times the fingers are burnt in the boiling water. There is no health care for these unfortunate pupa workers and majority of them are women and children.

After a long time, this discussion is being held on this vital and a very serious problem of the poorest of the poor of our society. I hope and trust that the Hon. Minister and the Government of India will find out some solutions for all these problems of the poor labourers in our country. I thank you and conclude my speech.

*[English]*

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): Sir, thank you. I really congratulate Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav for taking up this discussion which deals with the burning problems of the unorganized workers of the country. There are about 35 crore workers engaged in this unorganized sector, of which about 25 crores, I think, are in the agriculture sector and the rest are from the other sections. The word 'unorganised' itself makes it clear that their bargaining power is less. As a result of this weak bargaining power they are not able to get the benefits from the management. It is natural justice that the Central Government as well as the State Governments have to come to their rescue, to their assistance.

It is true that there are a number of legislations passed by the Parliament as well as the State Assemblies. But the main issue is that they are not implemented. I do not want to go into all other sections. I would like to point out two or three main issues which are very important as far as Kerala is concerned and nationally also. As stated by other hon. Members, the bidi sector is an important one. There are about 60 lakh bidi workers engaged in this unorganized sector. I think almost all the States – Kerala, Kamataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Orissa – and in many other States we see the large number of bidi workers. The main characteristic of this sector is that a vast number of them are women workers and they are getting very very low wages. They are becoming really the victims of the exploitation of the contractors and sub-contractors. It is true that there was a Bidi Cigar Act in 1966 when, I think, the Parliament

had passed it. But it is only in few a States, Kerala and West Bengal and I think in Kamataka or Tamil Nadu where they have implemented it.

Most of the States have not come to assist these workers because there is a defect in the Central Act that it gives discretionary power to the States whether they want to implement the Act or not. Even in the States where there are a large number of bidi workers and bidi industry is there, this Act is not being implemented. In the absence of implementation of this Act, they are not getting minimum wages, PF, ESI and other benefits. In Kerala, co-operative societies have come forward to mobilise these bidi workers and are giving them some benefits. In this regard, Kerala Dinesh Bidi Co-operative Society is well known, but the Central Government has to assist them. Though the co-operative societies are coming forward to assist the workers, the excise duty on the co-operative societies is 16 per cent. They have to give all their accounts to the Labour Department and the Excise Department. At the same time, no private bidi contractor or private contractor is giving its accounts to them. These co-operative societies have to compete with the private traders. As a result, these co-operative societies are unable to run. There are thousands of bidi workers who are working under these co-operative societies. I have been making this demand that the Government should take some measures in this regard. At least, they can shift this excise duty to tobacco from total bidi produce. Now, what is going on is that unlike other sectors, in the bidi sector, excise duty is levied on the total bidi produce, that is, 20 lakh bidis. Bidi societies and the Government firms give their total accounts, but no private trader will give its accounts. So, these private traders are not paying minimum wages or giving any other benefit to their workers. So, I would request the Labour Minister to take this issue seriously. It is not that bidi workers are there only in Kerala. There are 60 lakh people engaged in this sector throughout the country.

The other one is plantation sector. You know that in Kerala, 22 estates are closed and about 25,000 or 30,000 workers are unemployed for the last three or four years. Maybe, it is not possible due to the new policy the Government has taken and other things. Some measures have to be taken by the Central Government. Not only Kerala, it is also true in the case of Nilgiri area in Tamil Nadu where there are a number of estates which have been closed – I had raised this issue – and the unemployed workers are not getting any other

employment. Here also, there is Plantation Labour Act, but it is not implemented. We see the fragmentation of the estates. Due to this, the workers, who were organised at one time, are becoming unorganised because the estates are getting fragmented.

With regard to tailoring sector, I would submit that there are four crore workers engaged in this. Kerala has passed a legislation, Welfare Fund Act. Tamil Nadu has also passed a legislation. But when you go to the all India level, you do not see it. I do not want to go into details. Workers in cashew, fishery, khadi and handloom sectors are also unorganised and they are not getting other benefits.

With regard to khadi, let me say only one sentence. In khadi sector, the workers get the lowest wages. The speakers go to the khadi store at the time of Independence Day, Republic Day or other important days. We can give the suggestion that the main issue is the market for khadi. But if there is a political will, the Government can save this industry. There are a number of guest houses of the Central Government and the State Governments and there are many Government offices also. The Government can give an order for the Government offices to use khadi cloth for window curtains, bed-sheets and other requirements. I think, the material that is now produced will not be sufficient to meet the demand. If the Government can do something, it will be better for this sector.

What we need is not a new legislation as there are already a number of legislations. Of course, some sections are not entitled to get benefits under the new legislation, but still the legislation is not being implemented.

The Ministry of Labour should not remain as a watching agency. There are a lot of workers in the organized and the unorganized sectors today. Therefore, the Ministry of Labour should take some active steps to implement the existing laws as this is very much needed now.

SHRIMATI TEJASWINI SEERAMESH (Kanakapura):  
Thank you, Sir. One of the most important subjects is being discussed in this august House, and we all feel proud to speak for the labours in the unorganized sector. They are building this nation, but are themselves finding it difficult to meet their day-to-day needs. I am very happy to debate on the status of the workforce in the unorganized sector in India — as a Member of the UPA Government — under rule 193.

There are 37 crore workers in India who contribute 63 per cent of the GDP of this country. Out of this, only 2.7 crore workers are in the organized sector, who are getting all the legal and labour benefits, and have their rights protected. On the other hand, 93 per cent of the workforce in India is still in the unorganized sector, which is a matter of concern for us. They were deprived from all labour and legal benefits. Predominantly, agriculture labour is 24 crore; hotel workers are 4 crore; rickshaw pullers, auto drivers, industrial labours — which also includes tobacco and *bidi* workers; cocoon growers; automobile drivers; Government workers; cleaners; mechanics; electricians, and construction workers is nearly 2 crore. They do not have PF, medical facilities, ESI, pension, disability allowance, etc., and most of them work in hazardous environment that is prone to accident.

The Government of India has got two schemes, namely, the Janashree Bima Yojana and the Krishi Shramik Samajik Suraksha Yojana. In Janashree Bima Yojana, the beneficiary has to pay Rs. 100, and the Government will contribute Rs. 100 in it. This is implemented on a 50:50 sharing basis, and it covers life insurance of Rs. 20,000 per member in case of natural death. In case of accidental death or permanent disability, they will get Rs. 50,000. In case of partial disability, they will get only Rs. 25,000. But only a few people were given coverage under this scheme as the required amount of awareness is not there about this Yojana. Even though it meets very few needs, still the required amount of awareness is not being given. This is one area where we have to concentrate as there is no proper allocation for it in the Budget. The Government's share of the premium without budgetary allocation — comes to Rs. 13,000 crore. There is no relevance of bringing these types of schemes if there is no contribution in it from the Government side. I am having full confidence in the hon. Minister as he is very kind towards the unorganized labour force in this country. Every one of us in this House demand that more allocation should be made in this sector. If there is not enough money in it, then we cannot think of the welfare of the workforce in the unorganized sector only with the help of words.

As regards the Krishi Shramik Samajik Suraksha Yojana, it is my humble request to the Minister to simplify the name of this scheme. I am saying this because nobody understands it. Please simplify it as it addresses nearly 24 crore agricultural workers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude your speech.

SHRIMATI TEJASWINI SEERAMESH: Sir, please give me a couple of minutes more to speak on this issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It seems that you are in a hurry.

SHRIMATI TEJASWINI SEERAMESH: What is the allocation for it here? The agriculture worker has to contribute Rs. 2 per day, which will provide life-cum-accidental insurance, money-back, pension, and superannuation benefits. But this scheme is only implemented in 50 selected districts out of 600 districts. This means that 550 districts are left out of this scheme.

It covers only ten lakh workers. Out of 24 crore workers, only ten lakh workers come under this coverage, and that too in three years' time. Is there any meaning in it? It is not even covering 0.5 per cent. It is a mere formality and it does not fulfill the needs and aspirations of the agricultural labourers. If the Government is really committed to the cause of unorganized labour, it should allocate Rs. 17,000 crore to implement this Krishak Suraksha Scheme. I would request the Government to meet this requirement in 600 Districts.

Housing is the basic need of people. We have debated this in this House several times. How can a person live without food and shelter? It is the basic right of a citizen of the country. Just because these labourers are poor they cannot be deprived of their basic rights. What happened in the housing sector? The Government of India has planned to build 15 lakh houses per year. That comes to 60 lakh houses in four years. What is the actual requirement? The actual requirement is Rs.40 crore. Unorganised sector labourers are very poor and they cannot meet the educational expenses of their children, their day to day clothing, housing, rent, drinking water, electricity, etc. Housing is a basic need for them. The money provided is very meagre with which we can only address the housing requirement of 1.5 per cent.

On health, we have a Universal Health Scheme wherein a premium of Rs. 200 per person is provided. There is no budgetary allocation for implementation of the scheme in any part of the country. Rs. 40 crore multiplied by 200 makes how much? It makes it Rs. 800 crore. These are financial matters. Schemes without money are of not much use. My Minister is very kind but what can he do with just kindness? He needs money to implement schemes. Under this scheme, only 50,000

people get benefited. That comes to about 0.001 per cent. It is very painful to see these statistics. Only 0.001 per cent workers are getting this health benefit. That is why I say that it is simply eyewash. Without fund allocation, we are only good in words but not in deeds. That is why, for the implementation of schemes the Government of India must come out with a comprehensive plan for the entire four crore unorganized sector labourers with participation of suitable schemes and programmes for their welfare.

The first Indian National Commission on Labour 1966-69 defined unorganized sector workforce as those workers who have not been able to organize themselves in pursuit of their common interests due to certain constraints like casual nature of employment, ignorance and illiteracy, small and scattered size of establishments. They are contributing 63 per cent to the GDP. The country must be loyal to them and should address their basic requirements. By fully protecting their rights only we can protect the unorganized sector workforce in the country.

Thank you very much for the kind opportunity.

*[Translation]*

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Sir, at the outset, I would like to thank Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav for initiating a debate on such an important issue in this House. When I entered politics, I used to hear a famous slogan, "Kaun banata Hindustan, Bharat ka majdoor kisan," whereas, the labourers and the farmers both are in such a pitiable condition today that the more we say about them, the lesser it is. The farmers commit suicide these days, a labour works hard throughout the day but he has to sleep with empty stomach and falls prey to untimely death. A large number of labourers are employed in unorganized sector. The hon. Members differ on total number of labourers employed in unorganized sector, some say it is 36 crore, others say it is 38 crore or even 40 crore, whereas, I am of the view that it is more than 40 crores. I would like to say that this section of society is most exploited, whether it is agricultural labourers, construction-labourers, beedi-labourers, mine-labourers or domestic servants or labourers employed in any other sector. Unfortunately, so far we could not enact any comprehensive law for these labourers. Therefore, the Government must think about these labourers.

Sir, I have learnt through newspapers that large number of labourers have been benefited under Janshree

Bima Yojana. I doubt even one per cent of labourers have been covered under it. Labourers employed in unorganized sector have by no means been covered under Labour Laws. We often say that they are being provided minimum wages. They are being exploited on a very large scale. I would like to cite an example of Rojgar Guarantee Scheme under implementation in my district. The labourers engaged in manual earthwork are hardly paid Rs. 30-32 per day. Therefore, there is a need to enact such laws under which we can extend benefits to them. See the irony, an agriculture-labourer sleeps hungry, labour employed in shoe-making always remains bare-footed and one employed in textile industry never gets clothes to cover his body, likewise, a construction labourer never gets a roof and always sleeps under the open sky.

Shri Oscar Fernandes is sitting here. One of his colleagues, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan who is a Cabinet Minister had stated that one does not need permission to construct a double-storeyed house. But if one wants to add more floors, he should be permitted on the condition that one floor would be given to the labourers and ownership of rest floors will remain with the owner. Can we give legal shape to such ideas? Is not it needed? A person who contributes maximum in the nation building is the most neglected. The State Government in my State has evolved a scheme wherein labourers have been covered. One has to fill up a form in Labour Office by paying Rs. five. It is for providing insurance cover of Rs. 50,000 to Rs. one lakh. If a labourer meets with an accident and becomes unfit to work, financial assistance will be provided to his family. Such labour laws should be enacted. A large number of contract labourers work in big establishments. They are not covered under GPF and in case of accident they get nothing. I would like to ask as to why skilled labourers do not get minimum wages? Will such kind of exploitation continue? Labourers in other sectors protest and resort to agitation but the condition of labourers in unorganized sector is pitiable. Large number of beedi labourers die of cancer but the Government is not extending any help to them. A large section of society is attached with them. The Government of India should frame an effective policy to cover them.

The hon. Minister of Labour, in his reply to an Unstarred Question in Rajya Sabha has stated that the Government is considering to enact Unorganized Sector Labour Bill, 2004. But he made no mention of any time frame for it. Can such a light remark be made about such a large section of society? The Government of India

is committed to Bharat Nirman. Will the labourers not be kept in mind while going ahead with Bharat Nirman? Won't they have any participation in it? If these labourers are not taken together Bharat Nirman can never be complete. These labourers only will build the nation and they have been doing so since beginning. Many years have gone by since independence. I would like the Government to take it seriously and frame a comprehensive policy for them after due consideration. I am thankful to you for having permitted me to speak.

*[English]*

SHRIMATI P. SATHEEDEVI (Badagara): Sir, I take this opportunity to extend my sincere thanks to Shri D.P. Yadav who has initiated such an important discussion on this important subject.

The economic policy adopted by the country for the last two decades has actually reduced the employment opportunities in the organized sector. It has actually paved way for the unorganized labour force and contractual labour force even in the organized public sector undertakings. We would like to discuss the most distressing factor of the informal economy. It is the lack of social security, health care, maternity benefit, family benefit, Provident Fund benefit and such other amenities like housing, drinking water and sanitation. These facilities are not being provided to the workers.

The UPA Government in the Common Minimum Programme had given an assurance to provide welfare and well being to the workers of the country. Apart from the legislative steps taken by the Government in bringing the NREG Act, which is not yet implemented all over the country, there is not any proper effort to solve the problems of our workers. Our work force is compelled to eke out their livelihood in one way or the other in a highly pathetic condition.

The unorganized sector of the country is actually discarded in the social scenario and not yet received the attention from the concerned Ministry. It is an admitted fact that the unorganized labour sector is contributing much to the economic development of the country. Still the employees working in the unorganized sector are not receiving the benefits of the prevailing laws of the country. The working power of the employees is actually being exploited, by the landlords in the agriculture sector and by the multi-millioners in the other sectors.

[Shrimati P. Sathedeivi]

Sir, the women constitute an important section of the workers in the unorganized sector. In many of the occupations, family labour is engaged. The entire family members are engaged in the case of home based occupations. Even though there is a ban on the child labour, the unorganized labour force in the country, especially in the rural area consists of the children also, which is not yet recognized.

The work situation of the women in the unorganized sector is highly pathetic. Home based workers, especially in the bidi and agarbathi industries and handloom, candle manufacturing etc., are getting very meagre income.

There is no social security measure to protect them. The labour laws applicable to the workers are usually being violated. It is an admitted fact that women constitute a major portion of prawn peelers, coir, cashew and handloom sector. In my State, especially young women are engaged in this work. In the case of prawn peelers, they have to stand on ice and water for hours. They are not getting even the minimum wages. Within a short span of time the nature of their job itself is likely to cause health problems to them.

19.59 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

An important issue that came up in this period was the proposal by the Union Government to amend the present legislation by permitting night work for women. The proposal has not yet been adopted fully. It should be made optional for women workers and not compulsory. Night work should be accompanied by measures to ensure transport to the residence, night crèches and other measures to ensure security to the women workers. There should be a comprehensive legislation in a time bound manner to serve and protect the unorganized sector, especially the women. I urge upon the Government to bring such legislation so that the means of livelihood of our major work force are protected.

20.00 hrs.

[*Translation*]

\*SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN (Palani): Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, I thank the chair for the opportunity given to me to participate in this discussion on the conditions of unorganized labour in the country. Let me also thank the

mover of this motion a senior member of this august House Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav for initiating a discussion on this much vexed issue.

39.7 crores of labourers and workers are there in this country. Among them only 2.8 crores of people are having regular jobs. All others are either daily wage workers or casual labourers or workers in jobs of purely temporary nature. 36.9 crores of people are in the unorganized sector. 23.7 crores of these labourers in the unorganized sector are agricultural workers. Construction industry sector alone has got 1.7 crores of casual labour as unorganized labour. The plight of building construction workers and their attendants is pitiable. They do not have job guarantee. They do not have any kind of security. They do not have insurance cover or health cover. They fend for themselves looking for job opportunity every morning waiting for the same standing in the street corners. A group of 30 or 40 labourers are hired as per the need of the building contractors. Whenever the prices of building materials like cement and iron increase along with the construction activity the job opportunities to building workers also get affected. They go without job and food. Heavy rains lash out their livelihood and wash out their hope for life. They toil to raise high rise buildings and tall multi-storeyed structures but their living conditions, their job conditions are meagerly low.

Building Construction workers become displaced people, migrant labour moving from one city to another to work for constructing skyscrapers. But sky is their roof mostly. They live in cities and towns as platform dwellers. Recently many of them were run over and crushed to death in Mumbai as they are not safe from the rash traffic on the roads. Manufacturing units of Agarbathi, Appalam, carpentry units, blacksmithy units, pottery units are all engaging men and women mostly as casual labour. They have occupational hazards with out health care facilities and without job security. They must get social security. Regularized job, fixed salary, health care, insurance cover and maternity or paternity leave must be available to all the workers in the unorganized sector. NREGP is the single major scheme that gives a ray of hope to our labour class in many parts of the country. Central Schemes like Swarna Jayanti Grameen Rozgar yojana could not take off and help the poor. Sampooma Gram Rozgar Yojana also did not reach the needy properly. The UPA Government led by Dr. Man Mohan Singh and guided by our Chairperson Madam Sonia Gandhi Ji must strive to provide more of relief to all the

\*English Translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

labour in the unorganised sector. Such viable schemes must be evolved and welfare Boards for the unorganised labour must be established. In Kerala and Tamil Nadu, the labour who climb on trees for a living have Welfare Board or atleast social security measures. Every State Government must strive to set up Welfare Boards for labour in the various sectors of the unorganized sector. I urge upon the Government to determine the minimum number of labourers to come together to make themselves organised labour. Our Labour Minister Shri Oscar Fernandes is one who has felt the pulse of unorganized labour knowing for himself their woes and miseries. I fervently hope that he will bring forth a suitable legislation which was not there for the past so many years after our independence to benefit all the labour class in the unorganized sector. With this I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please wait for a minute.

Hon. Members, it is 8 o'clock and I have two more speakers to speak on this subject. If the House agrees, the time of the House may be extended till the completion of this discussion including the reply of the hon. Minister. After that, we will take up 'Zero Hour'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Shri A.V. Bellarmin.

SHRI A.V. BELLARMIN (Nagercoil): Sir, it is a matter of grave concern that planning for the past fifty years could not fetch the desired result in the matter of upliftment of the down-trodden and unorganized sections of the society.

Still poverty, deprivation, malnutrition, infant mortality and even starvation deaths are a rampant phenomenon through out the country.

The withdrawal of public health care services by the States has resulted in depriving the poor of availing of adequate health care, either preventive or curative. The private providers are roosting the ground rendering the poor inaccessible to them.

Another important factor contributing to the impoverishment is unemployment. Due to unprecedented rise in prices, the price of construction materials like cement and jelly have gone up and due to lack of work, the construction workers are on the streets, roaming jobless. The urban unemployment turns the organized

workers as an unorganized lot. The much eulogized economic boom and industrial growth in the reform scenario could not generate appreciable or required level of employment in the organized sectors. It is estimated that 95 per cent of the working people in the country are unorganized accounting for 36 crores of the total population. Various legislation, measures and Welfare Boards enacted and implemented by various State Governments guaranteeing doles and reliefs for education, health, marriage, death and pension for old age for the unorganized sector workers could not address the problem adequately.

Hence a Central legislation should be enacted to provide for the measures guaranteeing a sustaining livelihood, employment guarantee, health care, education and above all, pension on retirement or destitution. The Government is requested to enact such a legislation keeping in mind not only the economic upliftment of the unorganized workers but ensure equitable and social justice.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, at the outset, let me thank the hon. Members of this august House, especially Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav for having raised such an important issue for discussion. The other day I was fortunate enough to go with him to address, or rather receive a memorandum from the cycle *rickshaw* pullars who were agitating on the issue that has been raised by him in this august House. He has drawn attention about the concern of the workers in the unorganized sector. There are a large number of workers in the unorganized sector. The people who are participating in the agitation are from Purbanchal.

I am also thankful for some of the very useful suggestions that have been made during the course of the discussion. It shall be my endeavour to consider each of these suggestions while formulating the policies in the interest of the unorganized sector workers. I would like to assure the House that the Government is extremely concerned about the problems that are being faced by the workers in the unorganized sector. The Government is also conscious of the need to provide a social security to these vulnerable sections of the society.

Sir, ever since Independence, India's socio-economic development has been driven by Mahatma Gandhi's

[Shri Oscar Fernandes]

philosophy of the concern for the poorest of the poor. He had once said and I quote:

"I will work for India where the poorest of the poor feel that this country and this nation belongs to them. The Swaraj I dream is the Swaraj of the poor and I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that Swaraj cannot be complete till the poorest have the guarantee of being provided the basic necessities of life."

While quoting Gandhiji in his speech delivered on 15th August, our hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh had elaborated saying, "As long as there is widespread unemployment in the country, we cannot claim that we are truly independent. It is with this goal in mind that Shrimati Indra Gandhi had given the nation the goal of 'Garibi Hatao'. Today, if we need to remove poverty, we need to create employment, 'Rozgar Badhao.'" I am glad that the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act which endeavours to provide guarantee for employment is already making commendable headway. As you are all aware, this Act provides for 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer unskilled manual work.

I would agree with the contention of Shri Ajoy Chakraborty that if people have employment opportunities and social security, the incidents of crime will come down. We see that crime is increasing and one way to control crime is to provide employment and providing employment will eradicate poverty. The aforementioned National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) will go a long way in providing such job opportunities.

Some hon. Members including Shri Thawar Chand Gehlot, Shri Madhusudan Mistry and Shri Chaudhary Lal Singh raised a pertinent issue relating to implementation of Minimum Wages Act. They raised a very important issue like though there is Minimum Wages Act, in many States, this Act is not implemented. I would like to inform this august House that the primary responsibility of implementing this Act rests with State Governments. However, the Central Government has assiduously pursued effective implementation through discussions, letters, personal interactions and visits to the States including North-Eastern States. We shall continue this endeavour in future as well.

Shri Mistry also drew the attention of the House towards the notification issued from time to time for

suspending operation of the Minimum Wages Act. That means the Act that we have indicated is not given effect to. We will draw the attention of the State Governments towards this issue as well.

Some hon. Members including Dr. Devendra Prasad Yadav and Shri Madhusudan Mistry mentioned that the Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act is not being implemented effectively. Here again, I would like to point out that the responsibility of implementing this Central Act which provides for registration and certain amenities to migrant labour also rests with the State Governments. In this context too, we will draw the attention of the State Governments towards the concerns of the hon. Members of Parliament. Concerns on various points were expressed by hon. Members of Parliament.

Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan correctly pointed out that women constitute a large proportion of the unorganized sector and their concerns should be addressed in any proposal for welfare of unorganized sector. We will keep this point in mind while formulating such schemes. Concerns were also expressed about the welfare of child labour. We are trying to do our best in that area by making them go to special schools and to give them education subsequently. It has been the endeavour of this Government to work progressively towards elimination of child labour. A recent notification banning child labour in domestic and hospitality sector like hotels and *dhabas* is a move in this direction.

Programmes have been launched for special education and vocational training for the child labour. We believe that the phenomenon of child labour exists on account of poverty which in turn is on account of unemployment. A pilot project has been initiated with international assistance for empowering dependent families.

Shri Ravi Prakash Verma ji raised the issue of skill certification. We have in place National Council for Vocational Training which functions as certification body. The certificates of skill issued by the Council are recognized all over the world. I would also like to inform the House that 200 ITIs have already been upgraded to world class levels and another 300 ITIs are planned to be upgraded. Our effort is to give better skills to our technically qualified people and unskilled workers so that they can earn a better wage, whether it is within the country or Outside the country. When they go outside



the country, if they have a certificate, they get immediate recognition.

I had earlier mentioned the issue raised by Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav ji with regard to the ban on cycle rickshaws by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. This issue relates to the State of Delhi. We sought the details from the Municipal Corporation. In the affidavit filed before the High Court in a Writ Petition, the Municipal Corporation spelt out the proposal for formulation of a new Cycle Rickshaw Policy for the betterment of rickshaw pullers as well as for ensuring proper regulation of plying of the cycle rickshaws within the Municipal Corporation's jurisdiction. Through this affidavit, the Court was also informed that in pursuance of the decision of the Committee appointed by the High Court, necessary instructions have been issued to ensure that all arterial roads of Delhi in MCD area be prohibited for plying of cycle rickshaw. This apparently was done with a view to improving traffic management. We shall, however, take up this issue with the Delhi Government to impress upon them the need to protect the interests of cycle rickshaw pullers.

Shri Shailendra Kumar ji drew the attention of the House towards the problems relating to workers outside the country. It is not that we are concerned only about the workers within the country. This issue is being dealt with by the Minister of Overseas Indian Affairs. The issue has been raised in the House about our poor workers going and working outside the country. I will take up this issue with my colleague in the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs.

Shri Chaudhary Lal Singh ji mentioned about problems faced by unorganized sector workers engaged in transporting pilgrims in the State of Jammu & Kashmir. As the issue relates to the State Government, we would be separately requesting the State Government concerned to look into this issue raised by the hon. Member of Parliament.

Shri Madhusudan Mistry ji, Shri Shailendra Kumar ji and Shri Suresh Prabhu ji raised the issue relating to the problems faced by the building construction workers. The Building & Other Construction Workers' (RECS) Act, 1996 attempts to address such issues. This Act has to be implemented by the respective States. I must admit that the implementation has been tardy despite the efforts made by the Central Government in the form of letters and regional reviews on a regular basis. We shall continue

to aggressively pursue the matter with the State Governments.

As regards the existing schemes for welfare of workers in the unorganized sector, I would like to inform the House that the Government is operating five Welfare Funds for Beedi Workers, Limestone Dolomite Mine Workers, Iron Ore, Chrome Ore and Manganese Ore Mine Workers, Mica mine Workers and Cine Workers. Admittedly, the coverage so far is only around 45 million workers as pointed out by Shri Shailendra Kumar and some other hon. Members of Parliament. This coverage is very small considering the total population of unorganized sector workers. Apart from attempting to alleviate poverty, the need for addressing issues relating to rural labour was recognized by Shrimati Indra Gandhi as it was made an intrinsic part of the 20 point programme. The present Government has also clearly spelt-out its intention in the National Common Minimum Programme. I quote from the National Common Minimum Programme:

"The UPA Government is firmly committed to ensure the welfare and well-being of all workers, particularly those in the unorganized sector who constitute 93 per cent of our workforce. Social security, health insurance and other schemes for such workers like weavers, handloom workers, fishermen and fisherwomen, toddy tappers, leather workers, plantation labour, beedi workers, etc. will be expanded."

I am thankful to Shri Sandeep Dikshit for drawing attention of the House towards distinct needs of each sector in the unorganized sector. I also believe that beyond certain common minimum requirement, the approach will have to be sector specific because we cannot club every unorganized sector worker together. We may have to have a sector-wise approach, if we have to find a solution to the problem.

Shri P.Rajendran informed the House about the welfare schemes in operation in the State of Kerala. We are examining all such schemes operating in various States while formulating policies for welfare of workers in the unorganized sector.

We are now endeavouring to bring out a comprehensive Central legislation for providing social security to the workers in the unorganized sector. It is in this context, the suggestions made by the hon. Members of Parliament, especially, Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav,

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Shri Suresh Prabhu, Shri Thawar Chand Gehlot, Shri Shailendra Kumar, Shri Ram Kripal Yadav, Shrimati Archana Nayak, Shri Ajoy Chakraborty, Shri P. Rajendran, Shri Sandeep Dikshit, Prof. M. Ramadass, Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya who have spoken earlier and Shri Sujan Chakraborty, Shri Narhari Mahto, Shri Alok Kumar Mehta, Shri Virendra Kumar, Balasaheb Vikhe. Patil, Shri Ravichandran Sippiparai, Shri M. Shivanna, Shri P. Karunakaran, Shrimati Tejaswini See Ramesh, Shri L. Ganeshan, Shrimati P. Satheedevi, Shri S.K.. Kharventhan, Shri A.V. Bellarmin etc. who have spoken today would be useful while taking a final view on the legislation and the schemes. ...*(Interruptions)* However, I assure the House that we shall consider each and every suggestion made by the hon. Members of Parliament during the course of discussion before taking a final decision. In any case, the hon. Members will have opportunities to present their views when the Bill is introduced in the Parliament, which I shall endeavour to in the near future.

DR. SUJAN CHAKRABORTY: When will the Bill be introduced?

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: My endeavour is to bring it in the next Session of Parliament.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Sir, first of all I would like to express my gratitude to the hon. Minister of Labour, Shri Oscar Fernandes. All the hon. Members participated in debate on an important issue relating to 37 crore labourers of unorganized sector, 22 crore agriculture labourers and also labourers employed in other unorganized sectors. I would definitely express my thanks to the hon. Minister on having assured the House with concern and sentiments. On 10th and 11th of this month, on the occasion of Human Rights Day when lakhs of labourers of unorganized sector from Poorvanchal gathered to lead a protest march to the Parliament, the hon. Minister himself went there and accepted a memorandum from them. It certainly shows the commitment and dedication of the UPA Government and I convey my thanks to the hon. Minister for this.

I would definitely like to make a point. It has been clearly stated in the Common Minimum Programme of UPA-

[*English*]

"The UPA Government is firmly committed to ensure the welfare and well being of all workers particularly in the unorganized sector which constitute 93 per cent of our work force. Social security, health insurance and other schemes for such workers like weavers, handloom workers, fishermen and fisher women, toddy tapers, leather workers, plantation labours, beedi workers etc. will be expanded."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You cannot make a speech now.

...*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yadav ji, you may seek a clarification, as you cannot deliver a speech during Calling Attention Motion.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Present Government have completed two-and-a-half years in office and it is committed to its common minimum programme....*(Interruptions)*. I would conclude within two minutes....*(Interruptions)*. I am seeking a clarification only...*(Interruptions)*. I want that a time frame be specified for the purpose. The hon. Minister has said that the Government would bring a Bill by next session. The report of Arjun Sen Gupta on unorganized sector has been presented to the hon. Prime Minister on 16th May, 2006. The said report should be presented to the House. National Urban Transport Policy of the Government of India has not being followed. It is the report of Labour Commission, Ministry of Labour, of 2002. This legislation has been enacted in the light of recommendations contained in the said report and also made by the Petition Committee. In my opinion, a central legislation should be introduced as soon as possible. About the banning of rickshaws, the hon'ble Minister has stated that Government of Delhi would be consulted in this matter. MCD has framed flawed rules regarding the banning of Rickshaws that's why the courts interfere in this matter. The rules framed by the MCD should be abolished and a central legislation should be introduced within the stipulated time frame as pointed out in the proposed Rickshaw policy...*(Interruptions)* I would like to know the time by which the central legislation would be introduced?

[English]

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Sabarkantha): Thank you, Sir. I will just take only two minutes. Firstly, I congratulate the hon. Minister for giving such a good reply.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can have clarification. You cannot make a speech now.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: This is seeking a clarification only. I would be very happy if, in fact, the hon. Minister, writes to all the Departments concerned, who are employing people on a casual basis where all the labour laws are being flouted, to ensure compliance. That will go a long way in improving the situation. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would call all those people representing the unorganized sector, who are not affiliated to any Central Trade Union, to attend the Indian Labour Conference. The situation is that if you are not affiliated to any Central Trade Union, you are not called to the Indian Labour Conference. As a result, the voice of the unorganized labours remains unheard in the Indian Labour Conference. So, I just want to know whether it would be possible for the hon. Minister to work out a mechanism whereby the unorganized labour has been given due representation and heard despite the fact that even if they are not associated with or affiliated to any Central Trade Union.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, do you want to say anything?

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: We will definitely examine this aspect because their voice has to be heard. So, if they are not going to be there, we cannot hear their voice. I will definitely examine this aspect.  
...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members from your party have already spoken.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna): This is a very important issue, so you please allow me to speak for one minute.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please express your views when the Bill is introduced.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you did not allow me to present my views so I am leaving the House in protest.

20.29 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Ram Kripal Yadav and some other hon. Members left the House).

20.30 hrs.

## BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

### Thirty-second Report

[English]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Sir, I beg to present the Thirty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

[Translation]

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. Level of ground water in various parts of the country is rapidly declining, leading to serious potable water crisis, many states like Madhya Pradesh are facing severe drought. Consequently, the crisis of potable water has been worsening in many districts of Madhya Pradesh. River, pond, wells, tube wells are drying up rapidly in drought-affected districts. The people belonging to more than hundred villages in my Parliamentary constituency are compelled to fetch potable water by covering a long distance. I had earlier urged the Central Government to send a study team to the 22 drought affected districts of Madhya Pradesh. But unfortunately not even a single study team visited those places and nor have they been giving any reasons thought by the Union Government. with cooperation of the Central Government a tap water scheme was introduced in Majhna plant in Satna district in order to provide potable water to 18 villages confronting water crisis. But, for the last so many years this scheme has been lying non-functional owing to which all the said villages are reeling under grave potable water crisis. Funds are required for the repairing of the said plant.

In such a scenario, I demand from the Central Government to provide immediate financial assistance to

[Shri Ganesh Singh]

the Satna and other drought-affected districts of Madhya Pradesh and to formulate concrete scheme to resolve the issue of potable water permanently.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I would like that each Member should conclude his speech within one minute.

*(English)*

SHRI HARI RAMA JOGIAH (Narsapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as a maiden attempt, I wish to place before the hon. Prime Minister, through you, Sir, a vital issue concerning thousands of citizens in distress.

Hitherto, financial assistance to those deserving poor suffering from terminal diseases like cancer, heart and brain, whoever knocks the door for help 'either directly or through respective Members of Parliament, is being provided from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund generously on humanitarian consideration and this kind gesture of the Prime Minister is quite laudable.

Sir, unfortunately, the decision of putting a ceiling for such sanctions as ten or twelve per Member per year has been a great blow to the hopes of thousands of sufferers who are waiting anxiously for their turn.

Sir, according to the latest statistics, the percentage of people being affected by chronic and terminal diseases have increased considerably throughout the country, more so from downtrodden communities, perhaps due to malnutrition and deplorable living conditions. As far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, the number of deserving cases referred annually is on an average 200 and above per Member. A large number of requests now pending consideration with the Prime Minister's Relief Fund is an indication of the gravity of the situation. Therefore, I earnestly appeal, through you, Sir, to the Prime Minister to allow relief to all the deserving cases by increasing the grant sufficiently.

Sir, with the permission of the Chair, I wish to put an alternative suggestion for the consideration of the Government. The hon. Members, in general, are of the view that MPLADS grant of Rs. Two crore per year per Member now being allocated for attending to the minimum felt needs of the people is found inadequate and need to be revised. In this context, I appeal to the Government, as an alternative, it may be considered to increase the grant by another Rs. 50 lakh to Rs. One crore and this

increased amount can be utilized exclusively for giving relief to the needy by Members themselves at the district level so that the sufferer will get the desired help more quickly and timely, simultaneously reducing the work load at the Centre.

Sir, I wish to pass on a memorandum conveying the deep sentiments of all my colleagues from Andhra Pradesh to the hon. Prime Minister, through you, sir, with an appeal to consider the matter.

"We, the Members of Parliament wish to place on record the humanitarian and generous gesture of Hon'ble Prime Minister in extending financial assistance from the P.M. 's Relief Fund to all the deserving poor who are suffering from terminal diseases like Cardiac, Cancer, etc. that are being referred by Hon'ble Members from time to time.

We understand, a decision was taken by the administrative body of P.M. Relief Fund to curtail the figure of such beneficiaries and accordingly put a ceiling of ten cases per year per member.

The Hon'ble P.M. is kindly aware, according to the latest statistics the percentage of people suffering from terminal diseases has increased significantly throughout country, more so from down trodden communities, perhaps due to malnutrition and deplorable living conditions. As far as A.P. is concerned, the number of such cases being recommended by the Hon'ble Members is around 200-250 every year. We are sorry to state that the decision taken imposing the ceiling depriving relief to 90% sufferers has become an indirect death blow to the deserving poor because everyone of them approach for relief is basically a daily wage earner who cannot afford to spend a substantial amount to save his life.

We, therefore earnestly request the Hon'ble Prime Minister to reconsider the decision and allow relief to all deserving cases by increasing the grant sufficiently to meet the growing demand. Alternately, in order to extent relief to the deserved quickly, it may be examined and considered to increase the MPLADS grant by half crore to one crore exclusively for this cause so that the MPs concerned will recommend to the implementing authority, of course, with a ceiling on grant not exceeding

\* The speech was laid on the Table.

\* Not recorded.

\*\* English Translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada.

Rs. 25,000 to 50,000 per case and subject to other guidelines of the scheme communicated from time to time. This alternative, we are sure, if implemented will mitigate the hardship of all needy poor, as they will be able to get the relief quickly on time at the district level itself. We request the Hon'ble Prime Minister to get the above proposals examined and considered for the case of the underprivileged section of the people.

SHRI MANJUNATH KUNNUR (Dharwad South): Hon. Deputy-Speaker Sir, today I am bringing to your kind notice the issue regarding the mistake committed by the Railway Ministry in connection with the destination boards on trains. The languages used on these boards are English and Hindi only, but as far as Kannada and Tamil languages are concerned, they are trying to remove Kannada language from these boards but are trying to save the Tamil language on these boards.

The Railway Board has decided that the destination boards on trains should be written/painted/printed in Hindi and English languages only. However, the train boards for primary maintenance in coaching depots in Tamil Nadu State may also be written in the regional language, that is, Tamil along with Hindi and English.

The Government of India has issued orders in this regard on 29.11.2006. Accordingly, the South Western Railway authorities, Mysore have also issued a notice in pursuance of the said order of the Government of India for following the Railway Board's letter dated 22.11.2006. This has been sent for information and necessary orders in all primary maintenance trains. For this act of the Government of India, after seeing the order, the people of Karnataka and various associations/organizations of Kannada Sanagatanam including the senior MLA of Karnataka, Shri Vatala Nagaraj and the Sahithi Shri Sachhidanand Murthy have raised strong protests against the Government's orders.

In this connection, Dr. Siddhalingaiah, President, Kannada Development Authority, Shri S.R. Govindu, Shri Prabhakar Reddy, DSS Leader Shri N. Murthy along with thousands of people with black flags sat in front of Raj Bhavan.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is your demand?

SHRI MANJUNATH KUNNUR: Sir, I demand the withdrawal of the said Government Order in the larger interest of six crore Kannadigas. If the said order is not going to be withdrawn within 15 days, the people of Karnataka will demonstrate a State-wide bandh for this cause.

Sir, we are living in India under one umbrella of Indian Constitution along with respecting the religion, caste, region, custom and language of the respective States. Their rights are protected under the Indian Constitution. Whereas, in this case, the order of the Government of India is violating the principles of Indian Constitution.

It is very unfortunate to see the order stating "Remove Kannada Save Tamil". Now, thousands of people travel from Karnataka in Swarna Jayanti Express, Tutukudi Express and Mumbai Sharavathi Express. But unfortunately, these Kannadigas have no occasion to see Kannada boards and if they have not studied Hindi or English, how could they read these boards.

Sir, the Government of India has recognized Tamil as a classical language, but Kannada has not been recognized as a classical language. This is the most unfortunate thing for the entire six crore Kannadigas.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI MANJUNATH KUNNUR: We are celebrating this year as "Suvama Karnataka" in Karnataka. Therefore, I earnestly request the Government to consider Kannada as a classical language in this Suvama Karnataka Year.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI MANJUNATH KUNNUR: Therefore, I urge upon the Government to withdraw the Railway Board's order at the earliest to uphold the sentiments of Kannada people...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)*\*

SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY (Bellary): Sir, I would like to associate with Shri Manjunath Kunnur.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All right. Shri M. Shivanna is also associated with the matter raised by Shri Manjunath Kunnur.

*[Translation]*

\*SHRI M. SHIVANNA (Chamarajanagar): Sir, Bangalore is the silicon city of India. More than 150 legislatures have urged the centre to name the Bangalore International Airport as 'Kempe Gowda International Airport'. Earlier many political leaders from Karnataka including our JD(S) Supremo and former Prime Minister Shri H.D. Deve Gowda had urged the center so that a statue of Kempe Gowda should be installed in the premises of Parliament. A number of Kempe Gowda memorials in Bangalore are in a dilapidated condition and the Tourism Ministry has done nothing about this. I am mentioning this with deep anguish. Kempe Gowda is the founder father of Bangalore. His BENDAKALLOORU is today's Bangalore, which has become Bangaluru very recently. His daughter-in-law a pregnant young lady jumped into the overflowing dam in the midnight and saved the dam and all surrounding villages.

Now, seven crore Kannadigas are celebrating "Suvarna Karnataka" to commemorate the jubilant moments of the united Karnataka's birthday on 1.11.1956. It will be a glorious tribute to Kempe Gowda who sacrificed his family to build and develop Bangalore, Magadi and their surrounding areas. I request the Hon. Prime Minister to make this announcement in this House at the earliest, and declare Bangalore International Airport as Kempegowda International Airport.

*[English]*

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL (Dibrugarh): Respected Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as you know, 21 years ago, the Government of India had promised the people of Assam that they will set up a Gas Cracker Project in the district of Dibrugarh which will utilize the natural gases available in the oil field of Assam. But, upto today, nothing has come out, though on the last 18th of April, Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs have cleared the Project giving GAIL the major responsibility with other partners, namely, Oil India, NRL and Government of Assam. But, Sir, I am sorry to say that the Government of India is not considering the matter seriously. As a result, nothing has come out in reality.

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\*English Translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada.

People of Assam since Independence have not got any major industry in Assam. This is the only unit through which industrialization is possible to develop entire Assam as well as the entire Region. It is our legitimate demand that this particular Project should be immediately set up. For setting up of this Project, strong will is necessary on the part of the Government of India. Now, it has become a talk of the State that still this uncertainty has prevailed due to the non-fixation of prices of feedstock. It is my sincere appeal, and also my sincere demand before the Government of India that as per their commitment they should immediately implement the project in the Dibrugarh district at Lapatkata. Before handing over that particular Lapatkata land to GAIL authorities, specific compensation and rehabilitation package should be spelt out and it should be given to the land affected people of Lapatkata.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. Now, nothing is going on record.

*...(Interruptions)\**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): The Government is keeping its commitment; work is going on; land is in the process of being acquired; joint venture company between the Government of Assam and the other stakeholders already has been signed, and the company is in a process of registration. Regarding feedstock price also, the problem will be looked into and it will be done. It is our commitment; we will do it.

*[Translation]*

\*\*SHRI P. MOHAN (Madurai): Mr. Deputy Speaker, let me thank you for giving me this opportunity. There are many employees in the postal department in Tamil Nadu whose services are yet to be regularized as they continue to remain for many years in a row as casual labour, temporary staff and daily wage workers of whom some appointed on compassionate grounds. In Tamil Nadu, hundreds of staff are waiting to be regularized and made permanent employees for more than 15 years in both these categories as casual labour and staff appointed on compassionate grounds. In the last 7 years I have been raising in this House this problem faced by the postal staff in Tamil Nadu waiting to have their service

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\*Not recorded.

\*English Translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

conditions regularized. I have been raising this issue both in the 13th Lok Sabha and also in the 14th Lok Sabha. I have been striving continuously. I am sorry that my efforts are not yielding fruits. There are about 180 of them as temporary staff appointed on compassionate grounds. In Maharashtra and Andhrapradesh such employees have been regularized. But in Tamil Nadu there are 180 employees who have not been made permanent employees. As far as casually engaged labour are concerned in Tamil Nadu, as early as in 2003 an order was passed in favour of the employees by the Central Administrative Tribunal in Chennai. The postal administration went to the High Court against the CAT order. Madras High Court has also directed that these employees shall have their services regularized forthwith. But they are yet to get justice fully from the postal department in Tamil Nadu. As those who have worked for more than 240 days either before 1988 or after that should be regularized. But still pick and choose method is adopted. Chennai Division, Coimbatore Division and Virudhunagar Division have all regularized such employees. But Madurai Division is yet to render justice to make them regular staff. Hence I urge upon the Government to take suitable measures to regularize the services of those hapless employees who are waiting for long. Immediately the Postal Department must regularize them. Thank you.

SHRI A.V. BELLARMIN (Nagercoil): I wish to invite the attention of the Government to the lakhs of suits pending before various courts of the country for years, nay, decades together and the urgent steps to be taken for their disposal.

The middle class, the lower middle class and the poor are the worst sufferers due to the pending of the cases. For speedy disposal of the cases, the following strategies may be devised classifying the cases into various groups according to their contents and nature:

1. Cases relating to family disputes may be expeditiously settled by setting up district family *adalats*, and, if required, by conducting trial camps.
2. Civil disputes over properties can be disposed of by setting up Land Tribunals, district-wise or region-wise.
3. The increasing number of financial disputes arising out of cheating by non-banking financial institutions, co-operative banks, societies, etc., by setting up Finance Tribunal armoured with prosecuting powers.

4. The petty cases pending for years together without framing charge-sheets while keeping the accused as under trial prisoners, in which lakhs and lakhs of people below the poverty line are involved, may be disposed of by setting up spot trial by competent judges or *adalats*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Lakshman Seth – Not present.

Shri P. Karunakaran – Not present.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Sagar): Sir, the Fort of Khimlasa located in my Parliamentary constituency has a glorious past. Even today, all the buildings of the Fort from the entrance of the Fort to the way leading to the inner parts be it temple, mosque or deep well inhibit architectural magnificence shrouded in aura of mystery. There are two 'bavaris' in this fort. In summer session a large part of the population of Khimlasa is receives potable water from one of the said 'bavaris'. There are many secret passages in various locations of this Fort. However, due to the negligence of the archaeological survey department and in the absence of adequate repairing, the Oriya door of the Fort has been damaged and at any moment it could crash down. Therefore, we can not rule out a major accident taking place.

The historical Khimlasa Fort is under the control of the archaeological survey department which is responsible for the protection and maintenance of the Fort but the department is not paying attention towards this direction. Archaeological survey department time and again allocates funds for the repair and maintenance of the Fort but due to the negligence of the employees, Phansi and Basahari Darwazas have been damaged. Now the Oriya Darwaza is also on the verge of complete destruction. If the door is not repaired quickly, any time an accident is bound to happen. Locals have been raising demands for the repairing of the door and resuscitation of the Fort for a long time.

Therefore, my request to the Ministry of Tourism and Culture of the Central Government is that Khimlasa Fort should be quickly renovated and along with this cooperation should be extended to develop the tourism facilities of Rahatgarh and Garhpahara by resuscitating the Forts located there.

[English]

SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Railway Minister to the problem being faced by the people in general, and the season ticket travelers, office goers and school going children, who are going on the train, in particular, due to change in train timings from Bellary in Karnataka.

The train timings of Amaravathi Express running between Vijayawada and Hubli have been changed consequent to the introduction of Howrah-Vasco Super Fast Train. Earlier, Amaravathi Express used to depart from Bellary at 7.25 a.m. which suits many commuters. But now this is changed to 5.20 a.m. This has caused severe problems not only to the season ticket travelers but also to the office goers and school going children who used this train to reach their destinations in time. I urge upon the Minister to change the timings of this train to earlier timings, that is, 7.25 a.m.

The last train in the day towards Hubli is now at 6.10 a.m., that is, Bangalore Hubli Link Express. It also causes great hardship and inconvenience to the daily travelers and the general public.

I would demand the hon. Railway Minister to do the following options to mitigate the inconvenience of train travelers:-

- (i) Arranging for departure of Hampi Express, that is, Train No.6591/6592, from Bellary at 6.45 a.m. instead of 6.10 a.m.;
- (ii) Advancing of departure of Bangalore-Hospet Passenger Train No.583/584 from Bellary at 8.00 a.m. instead of 10.45 a.m. by making up loose time; and
- (iii) Restoration of Guntakal-Gadag Passenger Train. This train was running between Guntakal and Gadag before gauge conversion.

Even after the completion of gauge conversion, this train has not yet been restored till now. Keeping in view the problems being faced by the people, I urge upon the hon. Minister of Railways to look into the matter and take immediate steps in this regard for the benefit of the people of my constituency, Bellary in Karnataka.

SHRI SUNIL KHAN (Durgapur): Sir, thank you for the opportunity. It is a matter of great concern to the whole House for which I draw the attention of the Union Cabinet. The employees of Steel Workers Construction Limited in general are not getting their due salaries and

in particular those employees of Durgapur unit are not getting their salary for 22 months. It is very fortunate. If any starvation death takes place, the Government will have to be liable for it. I demand that the Government should take immediate steps for release of salaries to the workers. I would like to mention that a decision on revival package was taken in the year 1996. But still it is pending. I may also mention that those employees who have taken VRS were not paid all the amounts as these amounts were not released by the Government.

I would, therefore, urge upon the Government to release the entire amounts due so that no employee dies of starvation and no starvation death takes place there. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI TEK LAL MAHTO (Giridih): Sir, through the House, by drawing attention towards a matter of urgent public importance I would like to say that Rajhans Refractories Private Limited in Katras Bazar of Dhanbad district in Jharkhand is causing pollution due to which thousands of people have been affected by diseases and some of them have succumbed to it. Besides air, water is also being polluted. Consumption of the said water is causing many dangerous diseases including cancer that spread among people. Polluted gas is regularly emitted from the Chimni of the said factory as a result people in many institution like Rajendra Kanya Vidyalaya, Harijan Madhya Vidyalaya, Rajendra Balika Uchcha Vidyalaya, GLM inter College, Thilaiyatod Hospital of the Bharat Cooking Coal Limited are affected by it. Complaints have been made at the local administration, but till date no arrangement has been put in place to control pollution originating from Rajhans Refractories Private Limited, there is simmering discontentment among the local residents regarding pollution caused by the factories and any time it can assume the shape of a violent movement and as a result the law and order situation of the area can deteriorate.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on Thursday, 14th December, 2006.

20.52 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, December 14, 2006/Agrahayana 23, 1928 (Saka).*



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