

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## (English Version)

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



**Gazettes & Debates Unit**  
**Parliament Library Building**  
Room No. FB-025

Stock No.

Acc No. .... 12 .....

Date .... 16 July 2007

*(Vol. XXIII contains Nos. 1 to 10)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**NEW DELHI**

Price : Rs. 80.00

17 NO 10/11

## **EDITORIAL BOARD**

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

**A.K. Singh**  
**Joint Secretary**

**Hamam Dass Takker**  
**Principal Chief Editor**

**Dr. R.N. Singh**  
**Chief Editor**

**Prabhakar Mohanty**  
**Senior Editor**

**Dhani Ram**  
**Editor**

---

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

## CONTENTS

*[Fourteenth Series, Vol. XXIII, Ninth Session, 2006/1928 (Saka)]*

No. 1, Wednesday, November 22, 2006/Agrahayana 1, 1928 (Saka)

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF FOURTEENTH LOK SABHA .....	(v)
OFFICERS OF LOK SABHA.....	(xiii)
COUNCIL OF MINISTERS .....	(xv)
NATIONAL ANTHEM—Played .....	1
MEMBERS SWORN .....	1
INTRODUCTION OF MINISTERS .....	1—2
OBITUARY REFERENCES .....	2—6
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
Starred Question Nos. 1-20 .....	7—90
Unstarred Question Nos. 1-225 .....	89—482
ANNEXURE-I	
Member-wise index to Starred Questions .....	483
Member-wise index to Unstarred Questions .....	484—490
ANNEXURE-II	
Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions .....	491—492
Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions .....	491—494

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF FOURTEENTH LOK SABHA

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

Chakraborty, Shri Ajoy (Basirhat)  
Chakraborty, Shri Swadesh (Howrah)  
Chaliha, Shri Kirip (Guwahati)  
Chander Kumar, Prof. (Kangra)  
Chandra Shekhar, Shri (Ballia, UP)  
Chandrappan, Shri C.K. (Trichur)  
Charenamei, Shri Mani (Outer Manipur)  
Chatterjee, Shri Santasri (Serampore)  
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath (Bolpur)  
Chaudhary, Dr. Tushar A. (Mandvi)  
Chauhan, Shri Nand Kumar Singh (Khandwa)  
Chaure, Shri Bapu Hari (Dhule)  
Chavan, Shri Harishchandra (Malegaon)  
Chavda, Shri Harisinh (Banaskantha)  
Chidambaram, Shri P. (Sivaganga)  
Chinta Mohan, Dr. (Tirupati)  
Chitthan, Shri N.S.V. (Dindigul)  
Choubey, Shri Lal Muni (Buxar)  
Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar (Katihar)  
Choudhary, Shrimati Anuradha (Kairana)  
Choudhary, Shri Abu Hasem Khan (Malda)  
Choudhury, Shri Bansagopal (Asansol)  
Chowdhary, Shri Pankaj (Maharajganj, U.P.)  
Chowdhury, Shri Adhir (Berhampore, West Bengal)  
Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka (Khammam)  
Churchill, Shri Alemao (Marmugao)  
Dangawas, Shri Bhanwar Singh (Nagaur)  
Darbar, Shri Chhattar Singh (Dhar)  
Das, Dr. Alakesh (Nabadwip)  
Das, Shri Khagen (Tripura West)  
Dasgupta, Shri Gurudas (Panskura)  
Dasmunsi, Shri Priya Ranjan (Raiganj)  
Delkar, Shri Mohan S. (Dadra and Nagar Haveli)  
Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S. (Parvatipuram)  
Deo, Shri Bikram Keshari (Kalahandi)

Deora, Shri Milind (Mumbai-South)  
Deshmukh, Shri Subhash Sureshchandra (Sholapur)  
Dev, Shri Santosh Mohan (Silchar)  
Devegowda, Shri H.D. (Hassan)  
Dhanaraju, Dr. K. (Tindivanam)  
Dharavath, Shri Ravinder Naik (Warangal)  
Dharmendra, Shri (Bikaner)  
Dhillon, Shri Sharanjit Singh (Ludhiana)  
Dhindsa, Shri Sukhdev Singh (Sangrur)  
Dhotre, Shri Sanjay (Akola)  
Dikshit, Shri Sandeep (East Delhi)  
Diler, Shri Kishan Lal (Hathras)  
Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra (Birbhum)  
Dubey, Shri Chandra Shekhar (Dhanbad)  
Dutt, Shrimati Priya (Mumbai North-West)  
Elangovan, Shri E.V.K.S. (Gobichettipalayam)  
Engti, Shri Biren Singh (Autonomous Distt. Assam)  
Fanthome, Shri Francis (Nominated)  
Fatmi, Shri M.A.A. (Darbhanga)  
Fernandes, Shri George (Muzaffarpur)  
Gadakh, Shri Tukaram Gangadhar (Ahmednagar)  
Gaddigoudar, Shri P.C. (Bagalkot)  
Gadhavi, Shri P.S. (Kutch)  
Gaikwad, Shri Eknath Mahadeo (Mumbai North Central)  
Gamang, Shri Giridhar (Koraput)  
Gandhi, Shri Rahul (Amethi)  
Gandhi, Shrimati Maneka (Pilibhit)  
Gandhi, Shrimati Sonia (Raebareli)  
Ganesan, Shri L. (Tiruchirappalli)  
Gangwar, Shri Santosh (Bareilly)  
Gao, Shri Tapir (Arunachal East)  
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya (Nandurbar)  
Gawali, Shrimati Bhavana Pundlikrao (Washim)  
Geete, Shri Anant Gangaram (Ratnagiri)  
Gehlot, Shri Thawar Chand (Shajapur)  
George, Shri K. Francis (Idukki)

Gill, Shri Atma Singh (Sirsa)  
 Gogoi, Shri Dip (Kaliabor)  
 Gohain, Shri Rajen (Nagaon)  
 Govinda, Shri (Mumbai North)  
 Gowda, Shri D.V. Sadanand (Mangalore)  
 Goyal, Shri Surendra Prakash (Hapur)  
 Gudhe, Shri Anant (Amravati)  
 Gulshan, Shrimati Paramjit Kaur (Bhatinda)  
 Gupta, Shri Shyama Charan (Banda)  
 Hamza, Shri T.K. (Manjeri)  
 Handique, Shri B.K. (Jorhat)  
 Hanumanthappa, Shri N.Y. (Chitradurga)  
 Harsha Kumar, Shri G.V. (Amalapuram)  
 Hassan, Ch. Munawar (Muzaffarnagar)  
 Hegde, Shri Anant Kumar (Canara)  
 Hooda, Shri Deepender Singh (Rohtak)  
 Hossain, Shri Abdul Mannan (Murshidabad)  
 Hussain, Shri Anwar (Dhubri)  
 Hussain, Shri Syed Shahnawaz (Bhagalpur)  
 Jagadeesan, Shrimati Subbulakshmi (Tiruchengode)  
 Jagannath, Dr. M. (Nagar Kurnool)  
 Jai Prakash, Shri (Hissar)  
 Jai Prakash, Shri (Mohanlal Ganj)  
 Jain, Shri Pusp (Pali)  
 Jaiswal, Shri Shriprakash (Kanpur)  
 Jalappa, Shri R.L. (Chikballapur)  
 Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan (Ujjain)  
 Jayaprada, Shrimati (Rampur)  
 Jena, Shri Mohan (Jajpur)  
 Jha, Shri Raghunath (Bettiah)  
 Jigajinagi, Shri Ramesh Chandrappe (Chikkodi)  
 Jindal, Shri Naveen (Kurukshetra)  
 Jogaiah, Shri Hari Rama (Narsapur)  
 Jogi, Shri Ajit (Mahasamund)  
 Joshi, Shri Kailash (Bhopal)  
 Joshi, Shri Pralhad (Dharwad North)  
 Kader Mohideen, Prof. K.M. (Vellore)  
 Kalmadi, Shri Suresh (Pune)  
 Kamal Nath, Shri (Chhindwara)  
 Kamat, Shri Gurudas (Mumbai North East)  
 Kanodia, Shri Mahesh (Patan)  
 Karunakaran, Shri P. (Kasargod)  
 Kashyap, Shri Baliram (Bastar)  
 Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh (Churu)  
 Katara, Shri Babubhai K. (Dohad)  
 Kathiria, Dr. Vallabhbai (Rajkot)  
 Kaur, Shrimati Preneet (Patiala)  
 Kerketta, Shrimati Sushila (Khunti)  
 Khaire, Shri Chandrakant (Aurangabad, Maharashtra)  
 Khan, Shri Sunil (Durgapur)  
 Khandelwal, Shri Vijay Kumar (Betul)  
 Khanduri, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) B.C. (Garhwal)  
 Khanna, Shri Avinash Rai (Hoshiarpur)  
 Khanna, Shri Vinod (Gurdespur)  
 Kharventhan, Shri S.K. (Palani)  
 Koli, Shri Ramwaroop (Bayana)  
 Konyak, Shri W. Wangyuh (Nagaland)  
 Kori, Shri Radhey Shyam (Ghatampur)  
 Koshal, Shri Raghuv eer Singh (Kota)  
 Koya, Dr. P.P. (Lakshadweep)  
 Kriplani, Shri Srichand (Chittorgarh)  
 Krishna, Shri Vijoy (Barh)  
 Krishnadas, Shri N.N. (Palaghat)  
 Krishna, Dr. C. (Pollachi)  
 Krishnaswamy, Shri A. (Sriperambudur)  
 Kulaste, Shri Faggan Singh (Mandla)  
 Kumar, Shrimati Meira (Sasaram)  
 Kumari Selja (Ambala)  
 Kunnur, Shri Manjunath (Dharwad South)  
 Kuppusami, Shri C. (Madras North)  
 Kurup, Adv. Suresh (Kottayam)  
 Kusmaria, Dr. Ramkrishna (Khajuraho)

Kyndiah, Shri P.R. (Shillong)  
Lahiri, Shri Samik (Diamond Harbour)  
'Lalan', Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh (Begusarai)  
Lalu Prasad, Shri (Chhapra)  
Laxman, Shrimati Susheela Bangaru (Jalore)  
Libra, Sardar Sukhdev Singh (Ropar)  
Madam, Shri Vikrambhai Ajanbhai (Jamnagar)  
Madhavraj, Shrimati Manorama (Udupi)  
Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra (Indore)  
Maharia, Shri Subhash (Sikar)  
Mahato, Shri Narhari (Purulia)  
Mahato, Shri Sunil Kumar (Jamshedpur)  
Mahabir Prasad, Shri (Bansgaon)  
Maheshwari, Shrimati Kiran (Udaipur)  
Mahtab, Shri B. (Cuttack)  
Mahto, Shri Tek Lal (Giridih)  
Majhi, Shri Parsuram (Nowrangpur)  
Majhi, Shri Shankhlal (Akbarpur)  
Maken, Shri Ajay (New Delhi)  
Malhotra, Prof. Vijay Kumar (South Delhi)  
Mallikarjuniah, Shri S. (Tumkur)  
Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar (Joynagar)  
Mandlik, Shri S.D. (Kothapur)  
Mane, Shrimati Nivedita (Ichalkaranji)  
Manjhi, Shri Rajesh Kumar (Gaya)  
Mann, Shri Zora Singh (Ferozpur)  
Manoj, Dr. K.S. (Alleppey)  
Maran, Shri Dayanidhi (Madras Central)  
Marandi, Shri Babu Lal (Kodama)  
Marndi, Shri Sudam (Mayurbhanj)  
Masood, Shri Rasheed (Sahasranpur)  
McLeod, Ms. Ingrid (Nominated)  
Mediyam, Dr. Babu Rao (Bhadrachalam)  
Meena, Shri Namo Narain (Sawai Madhopur)  
Meghwal, Shri Kailash (Tonk)  
Mehta, Shri Alok Kumar (Samastipur)

Mehta, Shri Bhuvaneshwar Prasad (Hazaribagh)  
Meinya, Dr. Thokchom (Inner Manipur)  
Mishra, Dr. Rajesh (Varanasi)  
Mistry, Shri Madhusudan (Sabarkantha)  
Moghe, Shri Krishna Murari (Kargone)  
Mohale, Shri Purnu Lal (Bilaspur)  
Mohan, Shri P. (Madurai)  
Mohd. Tahir, Shri (Sultanpur)  
Mohite, Shri Subodh (Ramtek)  
Mollah, Shri Hannan (Uluberia)  
Mondal, Shri Abu Ayes (Katwa)  
Moorthy, Shri A.K. (Chengalpattu)  
Mufti, Ms. Mehbooba (Anantnag)  
Mukeem, Mohd. (Dumariaganj)  
Mukherjee, Shri Pranab (Jangipur)  
Muniyappa, Shri K.H. (Kolar)  
Munshi Ram, Shri (Bijnor)  
Murmu, Shri Hemlal (Rajmahal)  
Murmu, Shri Rupchand (Jhargram)  
Mutterwar, Shri Vilas (Nagpur)  
Nagpal, Shri Harish (Amroha)  
Naidu, Shri Konadapalli Paidithalli (Bobbili)  
Naik, Shri A. Venkatesh (Raichur)  
Naik, Shri Shripad Yesso (Panaji)  
Nambadan, Shri Lonappan (Mukundapuram)  
Nandy, Shri Amitava (Dumdum)  
Narbula, Shri D. (Darjeeling)  
Narendra, Shri A. (Medak)  
Narhire, Shrimati Kalpna Ramesh (Osmanabad)  
Nayak, Shri Ananta (Keonjhar)  
Nayak, Shrimati Archana (Kendrapara)  
Nihal Chand, Shri (Sriganganagar)  
Nikhil Kumar, Shri Aurangabad, Bihar)  
Nisha, Shri Mahendra Prasad (Fatehpur)  
Nizamuddin, Shri G. (Hindupur)  
Ola, Shri Sis Ram (Jhunjhunu)

Oram, Shri Jual (Sundergarh)  
 Oraon, Dr. Rameshwar (Lohardaga)  
 Osmani, Shri A.F.G. (Barpeta)  
 Owaisi, Shri Asaduddin (Hyderabad)  
 Pal, Shri Rupchand (Hooghly)  
 Palanimanickam, Shri S.S. (Thanjavur)  
 Pallani Shamy, Shri K.C. (Karur)  
 Panabaka Lakshmi, Shrimati (Nellore)  
 Panda, Shri Brahmananda (Jagatsinghpur)  
 Panda, Shri Prabodh (Midnapore)  
 Pandey, Dr. Laxminarayan (Mandsaur)  
 Paranjpe, Shri Prakash (Thane)  
 Parste, Shri Dalpat Singh (Shahdol)  
 Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas (Hajipur)  
 Paswan, Shri Ramchandra (Roosera)  
 Paswan, Shri Sukdeo (Araria)  
 Paswan, Shri Virchandra (Nawada)  
 Patasani, Dr. Prasanna Kumar (Bhubaneswar)  
 Patel, Shri Dahyabhai Vallabhbhai (Daman and Diu)  
 Patel, Shri Dinsha (Kaira)  
 Patel, Shri Harilal Madhavji Bhai (Porbandar)  
 Patel, Shri Jivabhai A. (Mehsana)  
 Patel, Shri Kishanbhai V. (Bulsar)  
 Patel, Shri Somabhai G. (Surendranagar)  
 Pateriya, Shrimati Neeta (Seoni)  
 Pathak, Shri Brajesh (Unnao)  
 Pathak, Shri Harin (Ahmedabad)  
 Patil (Yatnal), Shri Basangouda R. (Bijapur)  
 Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe (Kopergaon)  
 Patil, Shri D.B. (Nanded)  
 Patil, Shri Danve Raosaheb (Jalna)  
 Patil, Shri Jaysingrao Galkwad (Beed)  
 Patil, Shri Laxmanrao (Satara)  
 Patil, Shri Pratik P. (Sangli)  
 Patil, Shri Shrinivas Dadasaheb (Karad)  
 Patil, Shrimati Rupatai D. (Latur)  
 Patil, Shrimati Suryakanta (Hingoli)  
 Patle, Shri Shishupal (Bhandara)  
 Paul, Dr. Sebastian (Ernakulam)  
 Pawar, Shri Sharad (Baramati)  
 Pilot, Shri Sachin (Dausa)  
 Pingle, Shri Devidas (Nasik)  
 Ponnuswamy, Shri E. (Chidambaram)  
 Potai, Shri Sohan (Kanker)  
 Prabhu, Shri R. (Nilgiris)  
 Prabhu, Shri Suresh Prabhakar (Rajapur)  
 Pradhan, Shri Ashok (Khurja)  
 Pradhan, Shri Dharmendra (Deograh)  
 Pradhan, Shri Prasanta (Contai)  
 Prasad, Shri Hanikewal (Salempur)  
 Prasad, Shri Lalmani (Basti)  
 Prasad, Shri Ramswaroop (Nalanda)  
 Prasada, Kunwar Jitin (Shahjahanpur)  
 Purandeswari, Shrimati D. (Bapatia)  
 Radhakrishnan, Shri Varkala (Chirayinkil)  
 Rai, Shri Nukul Das (Silkima)  
 Raja, Shri A. (Perambalur)  
 Rajagopal, Shri L. (Vijayawada)  
 Rajbhar, Shri Chandra Dev Prasad (Ghosi)  
 Rajender Kumar, Shri (Haridwar)  
 Rajendran, Shri P. (Quilon)  
 Rajenthiran, Shrimati M.S.K. Bhavani (Ramanathapuram)  
 Raju, Shri M.M. Palle (Kaknada)  
 Ramachandran, Shri Gingee N. (Vandavasi)  
 Ramadass, Prof. M. (Pondicherry)  
 Ramakrishna, Shri Badiga (Machilipatnam)  
 Rana, Shri Gurjeet Singh (Jalandhar)  
 Rana, Shri Kashiram (Surat)  
 Rana, Shri Rabinder Kumar (Khagria)  
 Rana, Shri Raju (Bhavnagar)  
 Rani, Shrimati K. (Rasipuram)  
 Ranjan, Shrimati Ranjeet (Sahasra)



Rao, Shri D. Vittal (Mahabubnagar)  
 Rao, Shri K. Chandrasekhar (Karimnagar)  
 Rao, Shri K.S. (Eluru)  
 Rao, Shri P. Chalapathi (Anakapalli)  
 Rao, Shri Rayapati Sambasiva (Guntur)  
 Rathod, Shri Haribhau (Yavatmal)  
 Rathwa, Shri Naranbhai (Chhota Udaipur)  
 Ravindran, Shri Pannian (Thiruvananthapuram)  
 Rawale, Shri Mohan (Mumbai South Central)  
 Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh (Ajmer)  
 Rawat, Shri Ashok Kumar (Misrikh)  
 Rawat, Shri Dhan Singh (Banswara)  
 Rawat, Shri Kamla Prasad (Barabanki)  
 Reddy, Shri Anantha Venkatarami (Anantapur)  
 Reddy, Shri G. Karunakara (Bellary)  
 Reddy, Shri K.J.S.P. (Kurnool)  
 Reddy, Shri M. Raja Mohan (Narasaraopet)  
 Reddy, Shri M. Sreenivasulu (Ongole)  
 Reddy, Shri Madhusudan (Adilabad)  
 Reddy, Shri N. Janardhana (Visakhapatnam)  
 Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal (Miryalguda)  
 Reddy, Shri S.P.Y. (Nandyal)  
 Reddy, Shri Suravaram Sudhakar (Nalgonda)  
 Reddy, Shri Y.S. Vivekanand (Cuddapah)  
 Regupathy, Shri S. (Pudukottai)  
 Renge Patil, Shri Tukaram Ganpat Rao (Parbhani)  
 Rijju, Shri Kiren (Arunachal West)  
 Riyan, Shri Baju Ban (Tripura East)  
 Sahay, Shri Subodh Kant (Ranchi)  
 Sahu, Shri Chandra Sekhar (Berhampur-Orissa)  
 Sahu, Shri Tarachand (Durg)  
 Sai Prathap, Shri A. (Rajampet)  
 Sai, Shri Nand Kumar (Sarguja)  
 Sai, Shri Vishnu Deo (Raigarh)  
 Sajjan Kumar, Shri (Outer Delhi)  
 Salim, Md. (Calcutta-North East)  
 Sangliana, Dr. H.T. (Bangalore North)  
 Sangma, Shri P.A. (Tura)  
 Sangwan, Shri Kishan Singh (Sonapat)  
 Sar, Shri Nikhilanand (Burdwan)  
 Saradgi, Shri Iqbal Ahmed (Gulbarga)  
 Sarma, Dr. Arun Kumar (Lakhimpur)  
 Saroj, Shri D.P. (Lalganj)  
 Saroj, Shri Tufani (Saidpur)  
 Satheedevi, Shrimati P. (Badagara)  
 Satpathy, Shri Tathagata (Dhenkanal)  
 Satyanarayana, Shri Sarvey (Siddipet)  
 Sayeda, Shrimati Rubab (Bahraich)  
 Scindia, Shri Jyotiraditya M. (Guna)  
 Seal, Shri Sudhangshu (Calcutta-North West)  
 Seeramesh, Shrimati Tejaswini (Kanakapura)  
 Selvi, Shrimati V. Radhika (Tiruchendur)  
 Sen, Shrimati Minati (Jaipalguri)  
 Senthil, Dr. R. (Dharmapuri)  
 Seth, Shri Lakshman (Tamluk)  
 Sethi, Shri Arjun (Bhadrak)  
 Shah, Lt. Col. (Retd.) Manabendra (Tehri Garhwal)  
 Shahabuddin, Dr. Md. (Siwan)  
 Shaheen, Shri Abdul Rashid (Baramulla)  
 Shahid, Mohd. (Meerut)  
 Shailendra Kumar, Shri (Chail)  
 Shakya, Shri Raghuraj Singh (Etawah)  
 Shandil, Dr. Col. (Retd.) Dhani Ram (Shimla)  
 Sharma, Dr. Arvind (Karnal)  
 Sharma, Shri Madan Lal (Jammu)  
 Shervani, Shri Saleem (Badaun)  
 Shivajirao, Shri Adhalrao Patil (Khed)  
 Shivanna, Shri M. (Chamrajanagar)  
 Shiwankar, Prof. Mahadeorao (Chimur)  
 Shukla, Shrimati Karuna (Janjgir)  
 Sibal, Shri Kapil (Chandni Chowk)  
 Siddeswara, Shri G.M. (Davangere)

Sidhu, Shri Navjot Singh (Amritsar)  
Sikdar, Shrimati Jyotirmoyee (Krishnagar)  
Singh Deo, Shrimati Sangeeta Kumari (Bolangir)  
Singh, Chaudhary Bijendra (Aligarh)  
Singh, Chaudhary Lal (Udhampur)  
Singh, Dr. Akhilesh Prasad (Motihari)  
Singh, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad (Vaishali)  
Singh, Dr. Ram Lakhan (Bhind)  
Singh, Kunwar Manvendra (Mathura)  
Singh, Kunwar Sarv Raj (Aonla)  
Singh, Rao Inderjit (Mahendragarh)  
Singh, Shri Ajit (Baghpat)  
Singh, Shri Ajit Kumar (Bikramganj)  
Singh, Shri Akshaya Pratap (Pratapgarh)  
Singh, Shri Brijbhushan Sharan (Balrampur)  
Singh, Shri Chandra Bhushan (Farrukhabad)  
Singh, Shri Chandrabhan (Damoh)  
Singh, Shri Dushyant (Jhalawar)  
Singh, Shri Ganesh (Satna)  
Singh, Shri Ganesh Prasad (Jahanabad)  
Singh, Shri Kalyan (Bulandshahar)  
Singh, Shri Kirti Vardhan (Gonda)  
Singh, Shri Lakshman (Raigarh)  
Singh, Shri Manvendra (Barmer)  
Singh, Shri Mohan (Deoria)  
Singh, Shri Prabhunath (Maharajganj, Bihar)  
Singh, Shri Rakesh (Jabalpur)  
Singh, Shri Rampal (Vidisha)  
Singh, Shri Rewati Raman (Allahabad)  
Singh, Shri Sartaj (Hoshangabad)  
Singh, Shri Sita Ram (Sheohar)  
Singh, Shri Sugrib (Phulbani)  
Singh, Shri Suraj (Balua, Bihar)  
Singh, Shri Uday (Purnea)  
Singh, Shri Vijayendra Pal (Bhilwara)  
Singh, Shri Vishvendra (Bharatpur)

Singh, Shrimati Kanti (Arrah)  
Singh, Shrimati Pratibha (Mandi)  
Sippiparai, Shri Ravichandran (Sivakasi)  
Solanki, Shri Bharatsinh Madhavsinh (Anand)  
Solanki, Shri Bhupendrasinh (Godhara)  
Sonowal, Shri Sarbananda (Dibrugarh)  
Soren, Shri Shibu (Dumka)  
Srikantappa, Shri D.C. (Chikmagalur)  
Subba, Shri M.K. (Tezpur)  
Subbarayan, Shri K. (Coimbatore)  
Sugavanam, Shri E.G. (Krishnagiri)  
Sujatha, Shrimati C.S. (Mavelikara)  
Suklabaidya, Shri Lalit Mohan (Karimganj)  
Suman, Shri Ramji Lal (Firozabad)  
Sumbui, Shri Bagun (Singhbhum)  
Surendran, Shri Chengara (Adoor)  
Suryawanshi, Shri Narsingrao H. (Bidar)  
Swain, Shri Harihar (Aska)  
Swain, Shri Kharabela (Balasore)  
Taslimuddin, Shri (Kishanganj)  
Thakkar, Smt. Jayaben B. (Vadodara)  
Thangkabalu, Shri K.V. (Salem)  
Thomas, Shri P.C. (Muvattupuzha)  
Thummar, Shri V.K. (Amrell)  
Thupstan, Shri Chhewang (Ladakh)  
Tirath, Shrimati Krishna (Karol Bagh)  
Topdar, Shri Tarit Baran (Barrackpore)  
Tripathi, Shri Chandra Mani (Rewa)  
Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore (Puri)  
Tytler, Shri Jagdish (Delhi Sadar)  
Vaghela, Shri Shankarsinh (Kapadvanj)  
Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari (Lucknow)  
Vallabhaneni, Shri Balashowry (Tenali)  
Varma, Shri Ratilal Kalidas (Dhandhuka)  
Vasava, Shri Mansukhbhai D. (Bharuch)

Veerendra Kumar, Shri M.P. (Calicut)

Velu, Shri R. (Arakkonam)

Venkatapathy, Shri K. (Cuddalore)

Venkatswamy, Shri G. (Peddapalli)

Venugopal, Shri D. (Tiruppattur)

Verma, Shri Beni Prasad (Kaisarganj)

Verma, Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh (Jalaun)

Verma, Shri Rajesh (Sitapur)

Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash (Kheri)

Verma, Shrimati Usha (Hardoi)

Vijayan Shri A.K.S. (Nagapattinam)

Vijayashankar, Shri. C.H. (Mysore)

Vinod Kumar, Shri B. (Hanamkonda)

Virendra Kumar, Shri (Sagar)

Virupakshappa, Shri K. (Koppal)

Vundavalli, Shri Aruna Kumar (Rajahmundry)

Waghmare, Shri Suresh (Wardha)

Yadav, Dr. Karan Singh (Alwar)

Yadav, Kunwar Devendra Singh (Etah)

Yadav, Prof. Ram Gopal (Sambhal)

Yadav, Shri Akhilesh (Kannauj)

Yadav, Shri Anirudh Prasad alias Sadhu (Gopalganj)

Yadav, Shri Balashwar (Padrauna)

Yadav, Shri Bhal Chandra (Khalilabad)

Yadav, Shri Chandra Pal Singh (Jhansi)

Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad (Jhanjharpur)

Yadav, Shri Dharmendra (Mainpuri)

Yadav, Shri Giridhari (Banka)

Yadav, Shri Jay Prakash Narayan (Monghyr)

Yadav, Shri Kailash Nath Singh (Chandouli)

Yadav, Shri M. Anjan Kumar (Secundrabad)

Yadav, Shri Mitrasen (Faizabad)

Yadav, Shri Paras Nath (Jaunpur)

Yadav, Shri Rajesh Ranjan alias Pappu (Madhepura)

Yadav, Shri Ram Kripal (Patna)

Yadav, Shri Ramakant (Azamgarh)

Yadav, Shri Sita Ram (Sitamarhi)

Yadav, Shri Umakant (Machhlishahar)

Yaskhi, Shri Madhu Goud (Nizamabad)

Yerrannaidu, Shri Kinjarapu (Srikakulam)

Zawma, Shri Vanlal (Mizoram)

## **OFFICERS OF LOK SABHA**

### **THE SPEAKER**

**Shri Somnath Chatterjee**

### **THE DEPUTY SPEAKER**

**Shri Charanjit Singh Atwal**

### **PANEL OF CHAIRMEN**

**Shri Giridhar Gamang**

**Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya**

**Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan**

**Dr. Laxminarayan Pandey**

**Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil**

**Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan**

**Shri Arjun Sethi**

**Shri Mohan Singh**

**Shrimati Krishna Tirath**

**Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav**

### **SECRETARY GENERAL**

**Shri P.D.T. Achary**

# **COUNCIL OF MINISTERS**

## **CABINET MINISTERS**

**Dr. Manmohan Singh**

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

- (i) Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions;**
- (ii) Ministry of Planning;**
- (iii) Department of Atomic Energy; and**
- (iv) Department of Space**

**Shri Pranab Mukherjee**

**The Minister of External Affairs**

**Shri Arjun Singh**

**The Minister of Human Resource Development**

**Shri Sharad Pawar**

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

**Shri Lalu Prasad**

**The Minister of Railways**

**Shri A.K. Antony**

**The Minister of Defence**

**Shri Shivraj V. Patil**

**The Minister of Home Affairs**

**Shri A.R. Antulay**

**The Minister of Minority Affairs**

**Shri Sushilkumar Shinde**

**The Minister of Power**

**Shri Ram Vilas Paswan**

**The Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers and Minister of Steel**

**Shri S. Jaipal Reddy**

**The Minister of Urban Development**

**Shri Sis Ram Ola**

**The Minister of Mines**

**Shri P. Chidambaram**

**The Minister of Finance**

**Shri Mahabir Prasad**

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

**Shri P.R. Kyndiah**

**The Minister of Tribal Affairs**

**Shri T.R. Baalu**

**The Minister of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways**

**Shri Shankersinh Vaghela**

**The Minister of Textiles**

**Shri Vayalar Ravi**

**The Minister of Overseas Indian Affairs**

**Shri Kamal Nath**

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry**

**Shri H.R. Bhardwaj**

**The Minister of Law and Justice**

**Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev**

**The Minister of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises**

**Prof. Saifuddin Soz**

**The Minister of Water Resources**

**Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh**

**The Minister of Rural Development**

**Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi**

**The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Minister of Information and Broadcasting**

**Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar**

**The Minister of Panchayati Raj, Minister of Youth Affairs and Sports and Minister of Development of North Eastern Region**

Shrimati Meira Kumar	The Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment
Shri Murlidhar Deora	The Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas
Shrimati Ambika Soni	The Minister of Tourism and Culture
Shri Shibu Soren	The Minister of Coal
Shri A. Raja	The Minister of Environment and Forests
Shri Dayanidhi Maran	The Minister of Communications and Information Technology
Dr. Anbumani Ramadoss	The Minister of Health and Family Welfare
Shri Kapil Sibal	The Minister of Science and Technology and Minister of Earth Sciences
Shri Prem Chand Gupta	The Minister of Company Affairs

#### MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE)

Shri Oscar Fernandes	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Labour and Employment
Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Women and Child Development
Shri Subodh Kant Sahay	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries
Shri Vilas Muttemwar	The Minister of State of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
Kumari Selja	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
Shri Praful Patel	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Civil Aviation
Shri G.K. Vasan	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

#### MINISTER OF STATE

Shri E. Ahamed	The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs
Shri Suresh Pachouri	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs
Shri B.K. Handique	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs
Shrimati Panabaka Lakshmi	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Dr. Dasari Narayan Rao	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Coal
Dr. Shakeel Ahmad	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
Rao Inderjit Singh	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence
Shri Naranbhai Rathwa	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways
Shri K.H. Muniyappa	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways
Shri M.V. Rajasekharan	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Planning
Shri Kantilal Bhuria	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Minister of State in the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution
Shri Manikrao Hodliya Gavit	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs
Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs

Shri Prithviraj Chavan	The Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office
Shri Taslimuddin	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Minister of State in the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution
Shrimati Suryakanta Patil	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs
Shri M.A.A. Fatmi	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development
Shri R. Velu	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways
Shri S.S. Palanimanickam	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance
Shri S. Regupathy	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs
Shri K. Venkatapathy	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law and Justice
Shrimati Subbulakshmi Jagadeesan	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
Shri E.V.K.S. Elangovan	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Textiles
Shrimati Kanti Singh	The Minister of State in the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises
Shri Namo Narain Meena	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Environment and Forests
Shri Jay Prakash Narayan Yadav	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Water Resources
Dr. Akhilesh Prasad Singh	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Minister of State in the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution
Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance
Shri Anand Sharma	The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs
Shri Ajay Maken	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Urban Development
Shri Dinsha Patel	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
Shri M.M. Pallam Raju	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence
Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Mines
Dr. Akhilesh Das	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel
Shri Ashwani Kumar	The Minister of State in the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry
Shri Jairam Ramesh	The Minister of State in the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry
Shri Chandra Sekhar Sahu	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development
Shrimati D. Purandeswari	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development
Shri M.H. Ambareesh	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

No. 1, Vol. XXIII, First Day of the Ninth Session of Fourteenth Lok Sabha

## LOK SABHA

Wednesday, November 22, 2006/Agrahayana 1, 1928 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### NATIONAL ANTHEM

The National Anthem was played.

11.02 hrs.

### MEMBER SWORN

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I welcome all of you to this Winter Session of the Fourteenth Lok Sabha.

We have got many important businesses to transact. I know that I will get the cooperation of all of you and I seek your cooperation and help in guiding the deliberations of the highest forum of the country.

Secretary-General may now call the names of newly elected Members in the recent bye-elections to take oath or make affirmation.

Shri Syed Shah Nawaz Hussain (Bhagalpur)

Shri Ramswaroop Prasad (Nalanda)

Shri Rampal Singh (Vidisha)

Shri Abu Hasem Khan Choudhury (Malda)

Shri Narahari Mahato (Purulia)

Shri Abu Ayes Mondal (Katwa)

11.07 hrs.

### INTRODUCTION OF MINISTERS

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): Hon. Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I wish to

introduce to you and, through you, to the august House the Members of the Council of Ministers.

Cabinet Minister

Shri A.K. Antony, Minister of Defence

Ministers of State

Shri Jay Prakash Narayan Yadav, Minister of State in the Ministry of Water Resources. ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, earlier also he was removed from the ministership. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, you know that these are solemn occasions.

... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is to be recorded.

... (Interruptions)\*

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Shri M.H. Ambareesh, Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

11.09 hrs.

### OBITUARY REFERENCES

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of five of our former colleagues, Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha, Shri Shankararao Patil, Shri Raviendra Varma, Shri Kanshi Ram and Shri Bhikhu Ram Jain.

Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha was a Member of the Provisional Parliament, First, Second and Fifth to Eighth \*Not recorded.



Lok Sabhas from 1950 to 1961 and 1971 to 1989 representing Aurangabad parliamentary constituency of Bihar.

Shri Sinha was a Member of the Bihar Vidhan Sabha from 1961 to 1969 and Vidhan Parishad during 1989. An able administrator, Shri Sinha served as Minister for Education, Local Self Government and Agriculture in the Government of Bihar from 1961 to 1967. He rose to become the Chief Minister of Bihar in 1989.

An active parliamentarian, Shri Sinha served as the Chairman of Committee on Estimates from 1977 to 1979. He was also a Member of the Committee on Finance from 1950 to 1952; Committee on Estimates from 1956 to 1958 and thereafter during 1985-86 and the Committee on Public Undertakings during 1982-83.

An advocate by profession, Shri Sinha organized Legal Aid Programmes for political prisoners during pre-independence days.

A man of the masses and well-known social activist, Shri Sinha was popularly known as 'Chhote Sahab'. During his initial years in public life, he was the Assistant Secretary to the Bihar Provincial Committee of the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Fund and Secretary to the Bihar Provincial Committee of the Gandhi National Memorial Fund. He was also associated with a number of educational and social institutions in different capacities. He was member, Senate and Syndicate of Patna University from 1946 to 1960 and Bihar University from 1958 to 1960.

A widely travelled person, Shri Sinha attended Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference, Helsinki, Finland in 1955. He was the leader of the cultural delegation to Kabul on the occasion of 'Jasan' in the 1963. He also led the Indian Parliamentary Delegation to the Spring Meetings of Inter-Parliamentary Council, Canberra in 1977 and also to its meeting at Lisbon in 1978. He was a member of the Indian Parliamentary Delegation to erstwhile USSR in 1976 and was elected a member of the Special Committee on Violations of Human Right of Parliamentarians at Canberra in 1977.

Shri Sinha was the founder of Hindi weekly *"The Swadesh"* and was also its managing editor for two years.

Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha passed away on 4th September, 2006 at Patna, Bihar at the age of 87, after a brief illness.

Shri Shankararao Patil was a Member of the Seventh and Ninth Lok Sabhas from 1980 to 1984 and 1989 to 1991, representing Baramati parliamentary constituency of Maharashtra.

Earlier, Shri Patil was a Member of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly for six consecutive terms from 1952 to 1980. He also served as the Deputy Minister, Minister of State and Cabinet Minister in the Government of Maharashtra from 1962 to 1978 holding the portfolios of Agriculture, Revenue, Cooperative and Social Welfare, Labour, Finance and Dairy and Rural Development.

An able parliamentarian, Shri Patil was Member, Consultative Committee, Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies during 1990.

An agriculturist by profession, Shri Patil was a well-known social worker. He worked relentlessly for the welfare of the people working in horticulture, poultry and dairy industries. He was the chairman and founder of various social and cultural organization, namely, Indapur Shakari Sakkar Karkhana, Pune; Indapur Shikshan Prasarak Mandal; Shivaji Education Society, Bawada and Indapur Taluka Vikas Pratisthan.

A widely travelled person, Shri Patil was the member, Indian Delegation to Cooperative Seminar at erstwhile Czechoslovakia in 1968.

Shri Shankararao Patil passed away on 13th September, 2006 at Pune, Maharashtra at the age of 82.

Shri Ravindra Varma was a Member of Third, Sixth and Seventh Lok Sabhas from 1962 to 1967 and from 1977 to 1984, representing Thiruvalla parliamentary constituency of Kerala, Ranchi parliamentary constituency of erstwhile Bihar and North-Bombay parliamentary constituency of Maharashtra respectively.

Shri Varma was the Union Minister for Parliamentary Affairs and Labour from March 1977 to August, 1979.

An able Parliamentarian, Shri Varma was a Member of the Consultative Committee for the Ministries of External Affairs, Defence and Finance during the Third Lok Sabha and the Committee of Privileges and the Rules Committee during the Seventh Lok Sabha.

A freedom fighter, Shri Varma suffered imprisonment for taking active part in the Quit India Movement and the struggle for responsible Government in the pre-Independence Travancore and Mysore States. As an active student leader, he held many positions in youth organizations. He was also the Secretary, Indian Committee of the World Assembly of Youth for two terms. He was the Chairman of the Vishwa Yuvak Kendra and the Chancellor of Gujarat Vidyapeeth at the time of his demise.

A devoted Gandhian, Shri Varma was the Secretary, Gandhivichar Parishad, an organization for the research, study and publication of different facets of Gandhian philosophy. He also organized Gandhian Study Centres all over the country.

A widely travelled person, Shri Varma took part in several International Conferences and Seminars *inter alia* organized by the United Nations and its constituent Units. He was the Leader of the Parliamentary Delegation to the People's Republic of North Korea and Mongolia.

Shri Varma also contributed articles to important newspapers and weeklies.

In his demise, the country has lost a veteran Gandhian.

Shri Ravindra Varma passed away on 9 October, 2006 at New Delhi at the age of 81.

Shri Kanshi Ram was a Member of the Tenth and Eleventh Lok Sabhas from 1991 to 1997, representing Etawah and Hoshiarpur Parliamentary Constituencies of Uttar Pradesh and Punjab, respectively.

Shri Kanshi Ram was a Member of the Rajya Sabha from 1998 to 2004, representing the State of Uttar Pradesh.

An able Parliamentarian, Shri Kanshi Ram was a Member of the Committee on Human Resource Development from 1993 to 1995 and the General Purposes Committee during 1997.

An active political, and social worker, Shri Kanshi Ram was a well-known journalist and writer. He authored two books namely, "Birth of BAMCEF" and "An Era of the Stooges."

Shri Kanshi Ram championed the cause of the oppressed and depressed people of the country. As a fore-runner of Dalit Movement in the nation, Shri Kanshi Ram tirelessly strove for the welfare of the downtrodden and to ensure that they get their equal rights and equal status in the society.

Shri Kanshi Ram passed away on 9 October, 2006 at New Delhi at the age of 72, after a brief illness.

Shri Bhikhu Ram Jain was a Member of the Seventh Lok Sabha from 1980 to 1984 representing Chandni Chowk Parliamentary Constituency of Delhi.

An able Parliamentarian, Shri Jain was a Member of the Committee on Public Accounts during 1984.

An active political and social worker, Shri Jain was a Member of the Delhi Municipal Committee from 1945 to 1957; Delhi Municipal Corporation from 1958 to 1967 and Delhi University Court for over ten years. He was the Treasurer of the Hindu College, Delhi. He served as the Chairman of erstwhile Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking from 1958 to 1961 and of Standing Committee, Delhi Municipal Corporation from 1965 to 1966. He was a Member of the Delhi Metropolitan Council from 1966 to 1967.

Shri Jain also served as the Executive Councillor, Finance and Civil Supplies, Delhi from 1966 to 1967 and Chairman, All-India Sales Tax Abolition Committee during 1978. He also served as President and Member of several trade and industrial associations of the country.

Shri Bhikhu Ram Jain passed away on 10 November, 2006 at Delhi at the age of 91.

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

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

11.19 hrs.

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

---

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*[English]*

### Polio Cases

- \*1. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:  
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:

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

- (a) whether the number of polio cases has increased in the country;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether any assessment has been made regarding the number of children suffering from polio in the country;
- (d) if so, the outcome thereof, State-wise;
- (e) the number of children administered polio drops during the current year, State-wise;
- (f) whether the Union Government had convened a meeting of Ministers of polio afflicted States in the country;
- (g) if so, the outcome thereof;
- (h) whether the results of polio awareness programme called 'ASHA' has been evaluated;
- (i) if so, the details thereof;
- (j) the total funds allocated by the Government for anti-polio campaign during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and
- (k) the measures taken by the Government to eradicate polio from the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) and (b) Pulse Polio Immunization programme was launched in 1995. Since then there has been a decline in the number of reported polio cases as well as geographical area in which the virus was a circulation. In 2005, the circulation was limited to 35 districts mainly in western Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and the number of polio cases were 66—an all time low. An outbreak, however, took place in

Moradabad and JP Nagar in Western Uttar Pradesh, which has spread to other parts of the State and the country resulting in 531 cases so far.

The quality of immunization rounds in the districts in Western Uttar Pradesh during the later half of 2005 was not of the desired quality resulting in increase in percentage of missed children. Besides, these districts have thickly populated areas with poor sanitation and low nutrition status. It has also been found that in these areas certain non-polio enterovirus were prevalent in the gut of children which interferes with the efficacy of the Oral Polio Vaccines (OPV).

(c) to (e) Since 1997, through the National Polio Surveillance Project (NPSP) [a collaborative project of Government of India and World Health Organization (WHO)], India has been undertaking surveillance for detection of polio cases. The system detects all fresh cases of polio and identifies areas of polio virus transmission.

The number of polio cases detected in the country, State-wise since 1998, is enclosed as Statement-I. The number of children administered polio drops during the current year till October, 2006, are 67.05 crore. The State-wise coverage data is enclosed as Statement-II.

(f) and (g) On 23rd September, 2006, Union Health Minister had convened a meeting of the Health Ministers of polio affected States—Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Maharashtra, Uttaranchal and Jharkhand to discuss the issues and actions required by the State Governments for achieving the goal of zero polio transmission at the earliest. The Health Ministers of the states assured that they were committed to the goal of eradication of polio and all necessary actions would be taken by the respective states to sustain good quality immunization rounds during the upcoming polio immunization campaigns.

(h) and (i) Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) is not a polio awareness programme but a Community Health Worker, introduced under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). However, ASHAs are now being fully involved in Pulse Polio Immunization especially in mobilization, tracking of new born and missed children and vaccinating them.

(j) The funds allocated by the Government for Polio Programme to the States during the last three years are enclosed as Statement-III.

(k) To achieve early interruption of polio transmission, the Government has taken following measures:

- High quality Supplemental Immunization Rounds were conducted in the months of January, February, April, May, June, July, September and November this year. National Immunization Day Rounds are being planned in the month of January and February, 2007.
- Monovalent oral polio vaccine 1 (mOPV1) are being used in the high risk districts and States as they produce higher immunity as compared to the trivalent polio vaccine.
- Since polio virus type 3 circulation is limited in few districts of Moradabad region, an immunization round using Monovalent Oral Polio Vaccine 3 (mOPV3) is being taken up in the 5 districts of Western Uttar Pradesh in December, 2006.
- To enhance the immunity of newborns, a special drive to vaccinate newborns within 72 hours of birth have been initiated in selected high-risk blocks.
- Social Mobilization activities are being intensified by involving the local influencers, community and religious leaders to improve community participation and acceptance of polio vaccine.

*Statement I*

*State-wise polio cases from 1998-2006*

*Number of Polio cases by States, 1998-2006*

State/UT's	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Uttar Pradesh	881	773	179	216	1242	88	82	29	443
Bihar	158	123	50	27	121	18	39	30	43
Haryana	39	19	4	5	37	3	2	1	11
Uttaranchal				3	14	0	1	1	13
Delhi	47	73	3	3	24	3	2	1	5
Punjab	9	4	0	5	2	1	0	1	3
Maharashtra	121	18	7	4	6	3	3	0	4
Madhya Pradesh	107	17	2	0	21	11	0	0	3
Jharkhand				2	12	1	0	2	1
Gujarat	164	9	2	1	24	3	0	1	2
West Bengal	26	21	8	1	49	28	2	0	1
Chandigarh	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Karnataka	71	2	8	0	0	36	1	0	
Andhra Pradesh	96	21	0	0	0	2	1	0	
Rajasthan	63	18	0	0	41	4	0	0	
Orissa	49	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tamil Nadu	91	7	0	0	0	2	1	0	
Assam	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Chhattisgarh	—	—	—	0	1	0	0	0	
Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Kerala	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Daman & Diu	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Goa	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Pondicherry	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1934</b>	<b>1126</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>1600</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>531</b>

\*as on 17th Nov, 2006

**Statement II****Children covered during Polio Rounds in 2006**

Sl. No.	State/UT's	15th January 2006	26th February 2006	9th April 2006	21st/28th May 2006	25th June 2006	30th July 2006	10th/17th September 2006	15th October 2006	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	9,945,948	9,889,073	—	—	—	—	19,835,021
2.	Andaman & Nicobar	—	—	34,001	33,170	—	—	—	—	67,171
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	171,488	168,557	—	—	—	—	340,043

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4.	Assam	—	—	4,508,353	4,550,847	—	—	—	—	9,059,200
5.	Bihar	20,679,526	21,102,370	20,695,666	20,459,808	17,051,849	17,208,516	20,506,110	1,039,765	138,743,610
6.	Chandigarh	—	—	122,011	125,568	—	—	133,434	—	381,013
7.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	3,411,716	3,44,693	—	—	—	—	6,856,409
8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	38,288	35,498	—	—	—	—	73,786
9.	Daman & Diu	5,892	5,980	21,092	21,591	—	—	—	—	54,555
10.	Delhi	2,617,333	2,564,837	2,521,369	2,417,535	—	—	2,728,533	—	12,849,607
11.	Goa	—	—	130,949	125,760	—	—	—	—	256,709
12.	Gujarat	1,683,008	1,701,017	7,989,469	7,996,730	—	—	—	—	19,372,224
13.	Haryana	2,152,612	2,147,184	3,892,388	3,914,524	—	—	2,637,298	—	14,744,006
14.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	706,201	712,179	—	—	129,307	200,901	1,748,588
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	1,791,229	1,793,819	—	—	—	—	3,585,048
16.	Jharkhand	1,040,682	1,050,003	5,268,162	5,281,142	1,072,065	1,054,130	1,075,385	—	15,841,569
17.	Karnataka	—	—	7,251,513	7,310,190	—	—	—	—	14,561,703
18.	Kerala	—	—	2,908,594	2,913,565	—	—	—	—	5,822,159
19.	Lakshadweep	—	—	5,818	5,154	—	—	—	—	10,972
20.	Madhya Pradesh	995,135	1,018,182	11,019,617	11,047,208	1,880,868	1,847,276	4,172,962	—	31,981,248
21.	Maharashtra	2,688,234	2,718,181	11,580,993	11,432,738	—	—	4,932,232	—	33,332,378
22.	Manipur	—	—	342,534	331,949	—	—	—	—	674,483
23.	Meghalaya	—	—	425,780	428,061	—	—	—	—	853,841
24.	Mizoram	—	—	115,114	118,438	—	—	—	—	233,552
25.	Nagaland	—	—	245,530	247,476	—	—	—	—	493,006
26.	Orissa	—	—	4,518,302	4,570,055	—	—	—	—	9,088,357
27.	Pondicherry	—	—	96,986	96,177	—	—	—	—	9,088,357
28.	Punjab	1,269,117	1,278,978	3,763,829	3,735,800	—	—	499,433	974,355	11,521,512
29.	Rajasthan	1,267,252	1,248,365	10,897,050	10,896,637	—	—	1,248,690	—	25,657,994
30.	Sikkim	—	—	66,266	67,626	—	—	—	—	133,892
31.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	7,188,758	7,208,989	—	—	—	—	14,397,747
32.	Tripura	—	—	416,097	416,006	—	—	413,983	—	1,246,086
33.	Uttaranchal	955,360	1,004,686	1,577,371	1,568,579	—	—	973,104	—	6,079,100
34.	Uttar Pradesh	39,132,496	39,570,780	39,159,204	34,336,833	23,393,940	20,713,305	38,214,266	—	234,520,826
35.	West Bengal	2,653,464	2,563,321	9,337,404	9,306,497	1,765,711	1,765,879	8,478,560	—	35,870,836
	India	77,140,113	77,973,884	172,145,088	167,110,472	45,164,433	42,589,106	86,143,297	2,215,021	670,481,414

**Statement III***Release of funds to States/UTs for Pulse polio immunization.*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the Uts States/UTs	Year-wise Release		
		2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	15.18	21.88	14.98
2.	Andhra Pradesh	802.72	1523.91	853.31
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	38.36	57.41	42.85
4.	Assam	482.31	943.30	471.81
5.	Bihar	3707.93	3351.35	4305.43
6.	Chandigarh	9.97	14.37	9.27
7.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	3.04	4.40	2.95
8.	Daman & Diu	2.22	3.24	3.12
9.	Delhi	516.23	489.50	976.75
10.	Gujarat	1586.78	1117.02	643.05
11.	Goa	10.37	14.97	9.78
12.	Haryana	852.53	610.59	604.73
13.	Himachal Pradesh	108.30	156.09	102.93
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	180.57	260.09	178.09
15.	Karnataka	531.65	1015.83	505.87
16.	Kerala	220.07	316.91	203.13
17.	Lakshadweep	2.95	4.27	2.61
18.	Madhya Pradesh	1811.35	1459.46	928.46
19.	Maharashtra	885.33	1627.20	1559.59
20.	Manipur	66.13	98.96	65.60
21.	Meghalaya	74.27	111.13	77.92
22.	Mizoram	24.35	36.44	24.19
23.	Nagaland	50.01	74.84	49.52
24.	Orissa	356.34	513.33	325.14

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Pondicherry	9.17	13.29	8.57
26.	Punjab	271.76	391.33	356.01
27.	Rajasthan	2439.91	1653.38	959.30
28.	Sikkim	14.39	21.54	14.08
29.	Tamil Nadu	561.29	808.14	512.65
30.	Tripura	76.58	114.59	76.03
31.	Uttar Pradesh	10675.69	10877.36	13785.47
32.	West Bengal	1985.97	2004.03	2256.13
33.	Uttaranchal	301.63	326.37	466.07
34.	Chhattisgarh	244.38	351.93	231.52
35.	Jharkhand	1026.87	841.65	974.70
	<b>Total</b>	<b>29946.61</b>	<b>31230.09</b>	<b>31801.63</b>

#### Opening of New Coal Mines

\*2. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to open new coal mines in various parts of the country to increase coal production;

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

(c) the total investment likely to be required for the purpose;

(d) the details of sources from which the amount is likely to be mobilized; and

(e) the time by which new coal mines are likely to commence production?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHIBU SOREN):  
 (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. 97 new/expansion coal projects with a capacity of 241 million tonnes per year in Coal India Limited (CIL) and 41 projects with a capacity of 38 million tonnes per year in Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) have been identified to be taken up during the Tenth Five Year Plan period to increase coal production.

Details of these projects are indicated in the enclosed Statement.

In addition to this, Coal India Limited has also identified 16 existing projects for increasing coal production to the tune of 71.3 million tonnes per year under Emergency Coal Production Plan (ECP).

(c) The total investment in new/expansion projects estimated is Rs. 18383.25 crore for CIL projects and Rs. 3126.30 crores for SCCL projects.

The total likely investment for increase capacity under ECPP of CIL is Rs. 3783 crores.

(d) The amount required for these projects will be mobilized from the internal and extra budgetary resources of the coal companies.

(e) Normally a project starts giving production in 4-5 years time. During the terminal year of the Tenth Plan (2006-07) the production from 32 coal projects of CIL is expected to be 71.74 million tonnes and from 9 projects of SCCL is 5,285 Million tonnes. The other projects of Tenth Plan will come into production after 2006-07.

The projects under ECPP will contribute 19 million tonnes of coal production in the year 2006-07.



**Statement***List of Coal Projects of CIL to be Taken up during X Plan*

Sl.No.	Comp.	Name of Project		Location
1	2	3	4	5
1.	ECL	Rajmahal Exp	OC	Jharkhand
2.	CCL	Ashok Exp	OC	Jharkhand
3.	CCL	Magadh	OC	Jharkhand
4.	SECL	Gevra Exp	OC	Chhattisgarh
5.	SECL	Dipka Exp	OC	Chhattisgarh
6.	MCL	Bhubaneswari	OC	Orissa
7.	MCL	Kulda	OC	Orissa
8.	MCL	Basundhara West	OC	Orissa
9.	MCL	Kaniha	OC	Orissa
10.	NCL	Amlohri Exp	OC	Madhya Pradesh
11.	NCL	Krishnashila	OC	Uttar Pradesh
12.	NCL	Block B	OC	Madhya Pradesh & Uttar Pradesh
13.	SECL	Kusmunda	OC	Chhattisgarh
14.	ECL	Jhanjra LW R-VI	UG	West Bengal
15.	NCL	Khadia Exp	OC	Uttar Pradesh
16.	ECL	Chupervita	OC	Jharkhand
17.	NCL	Bina Ext	OC	Uttar Pradesh
18.	MCL	Garjanbhal	OC	Orissa
19.	CCL	North Urimari	OC	Jharkhand
20.	CCL	Amrapali	OC	Jharkhand
21.	ECL	Hura	OC	Jharkhand
22.	MCL	Talabera II & III	OC	Orissa
23.	MCL	Gopalprasad	OC	Orissa
24.	ECL	Sarpi Aug	UG	West Bengal
25.	ECL	Jhanjra Aug	UG	West Bengal
26.	ECL	Khottadih Aug	UG	West Bengal
27.	BCCL	Dahibari Basantimata	OC	Jharkhand

1	2	3	4	5
28.	CCL	Topa RO	OC	Jharkhand
29.	WCL	Gouri Deep	OC	Maharashtra
30.	WCL	Kolgaon	OC	Maharashtra
31.	WCL	Dhurwasa	OC	Maharashtra
32.	WCL	Makardhokra I	OC	Maharashtra
33.	SECL	Khairaha	UG	Madhya Pradesh
34.	SECL	Amadand	OC	Madhya Pradesh
35.	SECL	Vijay West	UG	Chhattisgarh
36.	MCL	Lingaraj Exp	OC	Orissa
37.	MCL	Lakhanpur Exp	OC	Orissa
38.	MCL	Bharatpur Exp II	OC	
39.	MCL	Hingula Exp II	OC	Orissa
40.	MCL	Talcher West	UG	Orissa
41.	MCL	Jagannath	UG	Orissa
42.	ECL	Kumardihi B	UG	West Bengal
43.	WCL	Kolarpimpri Deep	OC	Maharashtra
44.	ECL	Bankola R-VI	UG	West Bengal
45.	ECL	Khandra NKJ	UG	West Bengal
46.	ECL	Bansra R	UG	West Bengal
47.	ECL	Parasea Dobrana	UG	West Bengal
48.	ECL	Shankarpur	UG	West Bengal
49.	ECL	Sonepur Bazari B	OC	West Bengal
50.	ECL	Nakrakonda B	OC	West Bengal
51.	ECL	Hura C (Patch)	OC	Jharkhand
52.	BCCL	Satabdih	OC	Jharkhand
53.	BCCL	Golukdih NC	OC	Jharkhand
54.	BCCL	Damoda BJ Section	OC	Jharkhand
55.	BCCL	Chaptoria	OC	Jharkhand
56.	NCL	Amlohri Scheme	OC	Madhya Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5
57.	NCL	Jayant Sump Drivage	OC	Madhya Pradesh
58.	NCL	Khadia Scheme	OC	Uttar Pradesh
59.	NCL	Bina Scheme	OC	Uttar Pradesh
60.	WCL	Singhori	OC	Maharashtra
61.	WCL	Yekona II	OC	Maharashtra
62.	WCL	Makardhokra II UGTOOC	OC	Maharashtra
63.	WCL	Urdhan	OC	Madhya Pradesh
64.	WCL	Inder UGTOOC	OC	Maharashtra
65.	WCL	Tawa II	UG	Madhya Pradesh
66.	WCL	Bhanegaon	OC	Maharashtra
67.	WCL	Pauni II	OC	Maharashtra
68.	WCL	Gondegaon Exp.	OC	Maharashtra
69.	WCL	Junakunda	OC	Maharashtra
70.	WCL	Yekona I	OC	Maharashtra
71.	WCL	Sasti Exp	OC	Maharashtra
72.	WCL	Ghonsa	OC	Maharashtra
73.	WCL	Navinkunda Exp	OC	Maharashtra
74.	SECL	Haldi Badi	UG	Madhya Pradesh
75.	SECL	Ketki	UG	Chhattisgarh
76.	SECL	Binkara	UG	Chhattisgarh
77.	SECL	Amera	OC	Chhattisgarh
78.	SECL	Amgaon	OC	Chhattisgarh
79.	SECL	Baroud Exp	OC	Chhattisgarh
80.	SECL	Saraipaly	OC	Chhattisgarh
81.	SECL	Chhal	OC	Chhattisgarh
82.	SECL	Mahan II	OC	Chhattisgarh
83.	MCL	Belphar Exp	OC	Orissa
84.	MCL	Jagannath Ext	OC	Orissa
85.	CCL	Karo	OC	Jharkhand

1	2	3	4	5
86.	CCL	Konar	OC	Jharkhand
87.	ECL	Nabakajora	UG	West Bengal
88.	ECL	Siduli	UG	West Bengal
89.	BCCL	Yamuna	OC	Jharkhand
90.	BCCL	Cont. Miner Block II	UG	Jharkhand
91.	BCCL	Cont. Miner SM-IV Dhansar	UG	Jharkhand
92.	BCCL	Block II (NC)	OC	Jharkhand
93.	WCL	Bhatadih Exp	OC	Maharashtra
94.	WCL	Waghoda	UG	Maharashtra
95.	WCL	Durgapur Deep Ext	OC	Maharashtra
96.	WCL	Junad Deep	OC	Maharashtra
97.	MCL	Jagannath West	UG	Orissa

*X Plan Projects of SCCL in Andhra Pradesh*

Sl.No.	X Plan Projects
1	2
	<b>Approved by SCCL Board</b>
1.	RG OCP-ILEP
2.	Sattupalli OCP-I (FR)
3.	Manriding Systems Phase-I
4.	Manriding System Phase-II
5.	SRP OCP-I
6.	MNG. OCP-III
7.	LHDs in GDK-8, 9, 10 & PVK
8.	Dorli OCP-I
9.	BPA OCP-II Extn.
10.	Conversion of Roadheader into Continuous Miner & Introduction at GDK-5 Incline
11.	Sinking of air shaft in GDK-1 Incline and PVK-5 Incline

1	2
12.	Koyagudem OCP-II
13.	Dorli OCP-II
14.	Continuous Miner at GDK-8 inc.
15.	Continuous Miner at GDK-10 inc.
16.	Continuous Miner at GDK-11A inc.
17.	Continuous Miner at PVK-5 inc.
18.	Introduction of LHDs at GDK-8, GDK-6A & GDK-11 Aincs.
19.	Introduction of SDLs in 13 UG mines
20.	Manriding systems in Phase-III
21.	Interseam Tunnels at KTK-1&1A
22.	Srirampur OCP-II
23.	GDK-10 & 10A Integration
24.	Abbapur OCP
25.	Manriding System in Phase-IV

1	2
26.	Introduction of Continuous Miner in GDK-11A
27.	Koyagudem OC-II RFR
28.	Semi-mechanisation of SDLs in RK-6 & KTK-1&1A
29.	Highwall Mining
30.	Manriding system in SRP-3 & 3A
31.	Kunavaram OCP
32.	JK-5 OCP
33.	RFR of Koyagudem OC-II
34.	RFR of SRP OC-II
35.	Manriding system in GDK-6B
36.	Adriyala Shaft Project
37.	Shanthikhani LW
38.	Peddampeta Shaft Project
39.	Jallaram Shaft Project
40.	Sattupalli OCP-II (JVR OC-II)
41.	Kakatiya Longwall Project

*Project under Emergency Coal Production Plan*

Sl.No.	Project	Incremental prod. capacity under ECPP (MTY)
1	2	3
1.	Lakhanpur OC Expn	5
2.	Ashok OC	3.5
3.	Kaniah OC Expn	6.5
4.	Bhubaneshwari Expn	10
5.	Dipka OC Expn	5
6.	Gevra OC Expn	10
7.	Krishnashila OC	—
8.	Amlohri OC Expn	1.0
9.	Kusmunda OC Expn	5

1	2	3
10.	Block B OC	—
11.	Magadh OC Expn	8
12.	Bharatpur OC Expn	9
13.	Khadia OC Expn	0.8
14.	Piparwar OC	3.5
15.	Jayant OC	2.0
16.	Dudhichua OC	2.0
Total		71.3

**Outbreak of Dengue and Chikungunya**

\*3. SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU:  
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) whether dengue and chikungunya have spread in several parts of the country;

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

(c) the number of cases registered alongwith the number of persons died during the last one year, till date State-wise;

(d) the reasons for not declaring dengue and chikungunya as epidemics;

(e) whether WHO or any other international organization has offered help to control the diseases;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether a team of experts from the WHO and National Institute of Communicable Diseases (NICD) has visited the affected States;

(h) if so, the outcome of their visit; and

(i) the remedial steps taken by the Government to check recurrence of these disease?

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

on 17.11.2006, 13.74 lakh suspected Chikungunya fever cases were reported by 12 States/UTs. Out of 14745 blood samples sent to NIV/NICD for confirmation of Chikungunya, 1733 samples were found sero-positive for Chikungunya fever. There were no reported deaths directly attributable to chikungunya from any of the affected states in the country. The state-wise distribution of suspected Chikungunya fever cases is enclosed as Statement-I.

During the year 2006, till 17 November, 10034 dengue cases and 173 deaths were reported from 15 States/UTs. State-wise distribution of dengue cases and deaths is enclosed as Statement-II.

Various factors responsible for the spread of Dengue and Chikungunya are (i) Increased population growth and unplanned urbanization; (ii) Inadequate solid waste management (iii) Deficient water supply management including water scarcity and irregular water supply (iv) Inadequate entomological Surveillance for predicting vector build up. (v) Spread of disease from urban to peri-urban and rural areas on account of increased population movement (vi) Increased global travel (vii) Susceptibility of the community to dengue and chikungunya viruses (viii) Increased distribution and density of vector mosquito—*Aedes aegypti*

(d) Chikungunya fever has been reported in the country in the year 2006, after a long period and on a widespread basis and, therefore, it is an epidemic outbreak.

Dengue fever, on the other hand, occurs every year with upsurge during the monsoon and post-monsoon months, when there is high build-up of *aedes aegypti* mosquito vector responsible for the transmission of the disease and it is, thus, classified as an endemic disease in the country, with seasonal outbreaks.

(e) to (h) Government of India deputed teams of experts from the National Institute of Communicable Diseases and the National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme to the affected states as indicated below:

State	Date
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	13-17 February 2006; 29th July 2006
Maharashtra	3-7 April 2006; 16-19 Aug, 2006; 17-19 Oct, 2006

1	2
Tamil Nadu	16-19 June 2006
Karnataka	13th-18th March, 2006; 17-20 Oct., 2006
Madhya Pradesh	5-11 July 2006; 28-7-06 to 4-8-2006
Gujarat	12-16 Sep 2006
Kerala	22-23 Sep 2006; 6-7 Oct 2006; 4-8 Oct., 2006

A central team constituted by the Government of India comprising experts from National Institute of Communicable Diseases, National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme, National Institute of Virology (ICMR), Pune and Safdarjung Hospital, Delhi, visited district Alappuzha from 4 to 8 October, 2006 to investigate the outbreak of acute febrile illness, identify the causes of deaths suspected to be due to Chikungunya and to suggest measures for containment of outbreak. The Team was supported by a WHO Mission during investigations. The salient observations made by the team are enclosed as Statement-II.

- (i) The remedial steps and action taken by the Government to check recurrence of these diseases are as follows:
- The Government of India is continually monitoring the Chikungunya and Dengue situation.
  - Detailed guidelines and advisories for prevention and control and also case management of these diseases were sent to all affected states.
  - Intensive Behaviour Change Communication activities through print, electronic media, interpersonal communication, outdoor publicity as well as inter sectoral collaboration with civil society organizations (NGOs/CBOs/Self Help Groups), PRIs were emphasized.
  - Government of India has supplied larvicides and adulticides to affected states for control of *Aedes Aegypti* Vector which causes these two diseases.
  - Government of India has identified Apex Referral institutions and sentinel surveillance centres for regular surveillance and diagnosis of Dengue and Chikungunya fever cases.

**Statement I****Chikungunya Fever Situation in the Country during 2006 (As on 17.11.2006)**

Sl.No.	State	No. of districts affected	Total fever cases/Suspected Chikungunya fever cases	No. of samples sent to NIV/NICD	No. of confirmed cases	No. of deaths
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23	77535	1224	248	0
2.	Karnataka	27	760911	4953	298	0
3.	Maharashtra	31	263268	5040	691	0
4.	Tamil Nadu*	35	64288	648	116	0
5.	Madhya Pradesh	21	59981	892	70	0
6.	Gujarat	25	74540	1082	185	0
7.	Kerala	14	67905	235	38	0
8.	Andaman & Nicobar	2	4469	0	0	0
9.	GNCT of Delhi	12	500	500	52	0
10.	Rajasthan	1	102	44	24	0
11.	Pondicherry	1	542	52	9	0
12.	Goa	2	287	75	2	0
Total		194	1374328	14745	1733	0

\*Out of total 40 Administrative districts.

**Statement II****Dengue Cases & Deaths Since 2001**

Sl.No.	State	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006 (as on 17.11.06)	
		C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	0	61	3	95	5	230	1	99	2	149	16
2.	Bihar	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Chandigarh	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	108	0
4.	Delhi	322	3	45	2	2882	35	606	3	1023	9	3190	75*
5.	Goa	1	0	0	0	12	2	3	0	1	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6.	Gujarat	69	0	40	0	249	9	117	4	454	11	493	3
7.	Haryana	260	5	3	0	95	4	25	0	183	1	430	2
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0
9.	Karnataka	220	0	428	1	1226	7	291	2	587	17	98	7
10.	Kerala	41	0	219	2	3546	68	686	8	1028	8	880	5
11.	Maharashtra	54	2	370	18	772	45	856	22	349	56	589	20
12.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Punjab	49	0	27	2	848	13	52	0	251	2	931	5
14.	Rajasthan	1452	35	325	5	685	11	207	5	370	5	1224	17
15.	Tamil Nadu	816	8	392	0	1600	8	1027	0	1142	8	328	2
16.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Uttar Pradesh	21	0	0	0	738	8	8	0	121	4	628	14
18.	Dadar & Nagar haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
19.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	6375	34	955	7
20.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
Total		3306	53	1926	33	12754	215	4133	45	11985	157	10034	173

C = Cases

D = Deaths

38 Deaths from Dengue confirmed in Delhi & NCR and 24 suspected deaths from Dengue reported (6 from Delhi and 18 from others states)—Confirmation report still awaited and 13 suspected deaths were not due to Dengue/DHF/DSS as per the MCD Board.

### *Statement III*

#### *Investigation of outbreak of Chikungunya in district Alappuzha, Kerala, Oct 2006*

- A central team constituted by the Directorate General of Health Services visited district Alappuzha in Kerala from 4 to 8 Oct 2006 to investigate the outbreak of acute febrile illness, identify the causes of deaths suspected to be due to Chikungunya and to suggest measures for containment of outbreak. The Team

comprised of experts from the World Health Organization, National Institute of Virology (ICMR), epidemiologists and entomologist from the National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Entomologist from National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme and a senior physician from Safdarjung Hospital, Delhi.

- Since May-June 2006, Kerala had reported outbreaks of Chikungunya in some localities of Kozhikode, Trivandrum, Ernakulam and Alappuzha districts. The disease in Alappuzha district occurring since July 2006 continued to show a rising trend. A total of 39316 suspected cases of Chikungunya had been reported in the district from 25 Aug to 6 Oct 2006. Cherthala was the worst affected Taluk. Community surveys undertaken during 5-7 October 2006



revealed the attack rate of fever with joint pain (suspect chikungunya) in the last month ranging from 0.7% in Alappuzha Municipal area to 60.2% in Vayalar. There were multiple cases in a large number of families. Most of the cases of suspected chikungunya occurred in adults. Although both sexes were affected the cases were more in females than in males.

- A large number of cases had been admitted to hospitals. Most of them could have been easily discharged. Most of cases presented with high grade fever with or without chills, headache and joint pains, especially in knee, ankle, elbow, wrist and small joints of hands and feet. Many of them had vomiting, bodyache, swelling/oedema of joints, mild rash and photophobia. The fever usually subsided in 2-4 days. Some cases had debilitating joint pain even after 1-2 months. Diagnosis was confirmed in 9 of 25 cases by isolation of CHIK virus and 8 of 20 cases by serology. Most of the cases were treated with paracetamol, Painkillers (ibuprofen), and vitamins.
- Local authorities had reported 74 deaths in Alappuzha districts due to suspected Chikungunya. Analysis of case records of 56 fatal cases made available to the team and other observations indicated that deaths were most likely due to ailments other than Chikungunya.
- Community surveys revealed very high indices of aedes breeding (House Index ranging from 21.7% to 57.8%) including in areas where the attack rate of illness (fever with joint pain) was not high.
- The epidemiological, clinical, entomological and laboratory investigations confirmed that Alappuzha district was in the grip of Chikungunya outbreak. The team advised that there was an urgent need to undertake intensive vector control measures to contain the transmission. Further, vector control measures should be coupled with a mass awareness campaign to ensure community participation. The local health authorities should prepare and implement a macro plan having six major components—

disease management, integrated vector management, behaviour change communication, intersectoral convergence, supervision and monitoring, and an effective media strategy.

*[Translation]*

#### National Highways Damaged Due to Rains

\*4. PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:  
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

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

(a) whether the condition of several National Highways has worsened in some States due to excessive rains during the past few months;

(b) if so, the extent of damage caused to National Highways due to rains, State-wise;

(c) the funds allocated for repair and maintenance of the National Highways, State-wise; and

(d) the norms governing provision of funds for the repair and maintenance of the National Highways thus damaged?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) Yes, Sir. Several National Highways have been damaged due to rains during the current year.

(b) and (c) There have been damages like pot holes, cracks in road surface, erosion of berms and approaches, damaged to cross drainage works and bridge structures, washing out of road portions, land slides, settlement of roads etc. on various National Highways due to the recent rains/floods. The State-wise details of assessment of fund requirement of damages to National Highways due to rains and funds allocated during the current year for repair and maintenance of National Highways including flood damage repairs are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Funds for repair of damages of National Highways caused by rains/floods are allocated to the states based on the assessment of the extent of damages and also availability of funds.

**Statement****"National Highways Damage due to Rains"**

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Extent of Damages due to Rains Rs. crore	Funds Allocated for Maintenance & Repairs including damages caused due to rain/flood Rs. crore*
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	61.33	73.71
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.40	0.28
3.	Assam	4.39	25.46
4.	Bihar	35.34	34.25
5.	Chhattisgarh	11.67	23.85
6.	Goa	2.49	3.58
7.	Gujarat	52.05	34.81
8.	Haryana	2.00	14.08
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7.10	16.80
10.	Jharkhand	13.85	21.68
11.	Karnataka	53.00	38.38
12.	Kerala	14.00	32.89
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4.00	62.94
14.	Maharashtra	171.00	59.74
15.	Manipur	2.75	6.31
16.	Meghalaya	4.07	11.21
17.	Mizoram	3.15	4.30
18.	Nagaland	1.95	3.83
19.	Orissa	22.50	41.15
20.	Punjab	0.50	17.93
21.	Rajasthan	65.00	60.58
22.	Tamil Nadu	11.77	29.07
23.	Uttar Pradesh	21.89	55.19

1	2	3	4
24.	Uttaranchal	7.57	18.66
25.	West Bengal	9.00	17.83
26.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.78
27.	Delhi	0.00	0.43
28.	Pondicherry	0.25	0.89

\*An addition Rs. 50.00 crore and Rs. 22.28 crore are allocated to National Highways Authority of India and Border Roads Organisation for Maintenance & Repair of National Highways entrusted to them.

*[English]*

**Allocation of Spectrum**

\*5. DR. RAJESH MISHRA:  
SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:

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

(a) whether the CDMA operators have been allocated less spectrum as compared to GSM operators;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has given preferential treatment to operators who have demanded spectrum on self-proclaimed subscribers base;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Union Government has received a number of representations for auction of spectrum;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken/being taken by the Union Government to allocate spectrum either through auction or establish a mechanism for verification of subscribers?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN): (a) to (d) No, Sir. Radio Frequency spectrum is allotted, subject to availability of the same, in accordance with the respective service license agreements and the additional spectrum is allotted on the basis of

subscriber based criteria. these criteria prescribe "active subscribers" and "peak traffic" averaged over a month in the Visitor Location Register (VLR) and Network Management System (NMS) respectively, which are verifiable.

(e) No proposal/representation for auction of GSM and CDMA spectrum for existing services have been received.

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

(g) A mechanism has been evolved for allotment of additional spectrum based on the active subscribers in VLR and peak traffic data in NMS, which are verifiable.

#### **Warnings on Cigarette Packets and Gutka Pouches**

\*6. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make it mandatory for all cigarette packets and gutka pouches to have pictorial health warnings with direct messages such as smoking kills and smoking causes cancer;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the notification in this regard is likely to be issued?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (c) "The Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003", provides that 'no person shall, directly or indirectly, produce, supply or distribute cigarettes or any other tobacco products unless every package of cigarettes or any other tobacco products produced, supplied or distributed by him bears thereon, or on its label, the specified warnings including a pictorial depiction of skull and cross bones and such other warning as may be prescribed'.

Accordingly, 'The Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Packaging and Labelling) Rules, 2006' have been notified on 5th July, 2006. The components of the Rules specify the manner in which the skull and bones sign, the health warning, pictorial representation of ill effects of tobacco use and the health message, would

be printed on the tobacco product packets. The health warnings are 'Smoking kills' for smoking form of tobacco packs and 'Tobacco Kills' for chewing/smokeless forms of tobacco packages. These rules will come into effect from 1st February 2007.

#### **Safeguarding Indians from Racial Discrimination**

\*7. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:  
SHRI RANEN BARMAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian students studying in the Medical College at St. Petersburg have been allegedly subjected to racial discrimination;

(b) if so, whether similar cases have been reported from England and Netherlands from Indian IT entrepreneurs working in those countries;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of such cases including loss of life so far brought to the notice of the Government during the last two years, country-wise;

(e) whether there is insurance coverage to those who succumb to the injuries including credit guarantee for their educational loan obtained in India;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) if not, the suitable schemes likely to be formulated in the future; and

(h) the remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken to safeguard Indian studying/working abroad?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (h) According to the enquiries made by the Government from the concerned Ministries/Departments and the Indian Missions abroad, there have been no cases of racial discrimination against the Indian students in St. Petersburg or in any other country during the last two years. Similarly, no case of racial discrimination against any Indian IT entrepreneur working in the United Kingdom or the Netherlands or any other country has come to the attention of the Government so far.

There were, however, two unfortunate incidents of attack against Indian students at St. Petersburg in Russia a few months earlier. Shri Nitish Kumar Singh, a 6th year student of I.I. Mechnikov St. Petersburg State Medical Academy was attacked on a road by some masked persons on September 24, 2006 in the evening hours when he was returning from a nearby grocery store. Despite the seven stab wounds on his spine, Shri Singh could walk to the hostel. An ambulance was called by other students and he was taken to the hospital where, unfortunately, he died.

The officials of our Consulate in St. Petersburg immediately contacted the police and hospital authorities and asked them to take urgent action to probe this incident.

The second incident relates to Shri Kishore Kumar Anjangi, a 5th year student of the same Academy who was stabbed in the throat on April 19, 2006 in front of his hostel. Fortunately, he survived the attack.

Our Embassy in Moscow and the Consulate in St. Petersburg have taken up the matter with the Russian authorities. They have initiated a criminal case in connection with the above murder of Shri Singh and arrested one suspect who is being investigated. As a result of the intervention of our Mission, the Russian authorities have taken several measures—posting round the clock guards, police patrol cars, mounting surveillance cameras and emergency alarm system—to enhance security in and around the university and hostels where Indian students study and live.

In addition, our Mission in Moscow has posted an advisory on their website highlighting security risk for Indian students in Russia and advising them to be vigilant and exercise due caution and prudence in their movements.

Ministry of External Affairs has requested our Ministries of Health and Human Resource Development and the Russian Embassy in New Delhi to ensure that Indian students planning to study in Russia are adequately briefed on the security risks they are likely to encounter in Russia to enable them to make an informed choice.

It should be added that the above attacks are not directed against Indian students only; such attacks have also occurred against foreign students from other Asian, African and Latin American countries in St. Petersburg.

Though some media reports describe these attacks as racially motivated, the local authorities refuse to call them as racist and consider these as acts of hooliganism.

As per Russian law, it is mandatory for all foreign students to have medical insurance. The insurance cover depends on the kind of policy obtained by each student. However, enquires made by our Mission in Moscow indicate that most students have medical insurance coverage that includes transportation of the body to India in the event of death. The body of late Shri Nitesh Kumar Singh was sent to India. The insurance company borne the expenses.

Indian commercial banks are extending education loans to students for studies in India and abroad. Some of these banks have offered different insurance coverage along with the education loans in association with insurance companies.

*[Translation]*

#### **Spread of Cholera and Malaria**

\*8. DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:  
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

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

(a) the number of persons affected/died of malaria and cholera in different States during the last three years including the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the diseases are a result of failure of Public Health System;

(c) if not, the reasons for the breakout of the diseases;

(d) whether cholera/malaria patients are likely to be given any compensation by the Government; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to eradicate the diseases?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (c) Malaria is a seasonal and outbreak prone disease, spread by *Anopheles* vector mosquitoes. The occurrence of the disease is related to environmental conditions such as rainfall, temperature, humidity and life style of the people.

Cholera is a water borne disease that can be contained by providing clean water sources and effective sanction measures.

These diseases are not caused by the failure of the public health system.

The number of persons affected/died due to malaria during last three years in different States/UTs is enclosed as Statement-I.

State-wise cases and deaths due to Cholera during last three years are enclosed as Statement-II.

(d) There is no provision for giving any compensation to malaria/cholera patients by the Government of India.

(e) With reference to cholera prevention and control, National Institute of Communicable Diseases (NICD), Government of India, provides outbreak diagnosis, technical support, laboratory support, research and training in controlling communicable diseases. Multi-disciplinary teams under the Directorate General of Health Services investigate various outbreaks and suggest relevant control measures.

To strengthen surveillance activities and to promote early detection of outbreak and institute appropriate action for prevention and control of epidemic prone

communicable diseases (including malaria and cholera), the Government of India has launched the Integrated Diseases Surveillance Project (IDSP) in November, 2004.

A comprehensive National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) is being implemented in the entire country for prevention, control and treatment of vector borne diseases including malaria. The programme is implemented by the States through the existing primary health care system. The NVBDCP follows a three pronged strategy:

- (i) Disease Management including early case detection and complete treatment, strengthening of referral services, epidemic preparedness and rapid response.
- (ii) Integrated Vector Management (for Transmission Risk Reduction) including Indoor Residual Spraying in selected high risk areas, use of Insecticide treated bed nets, use of Larvivorous fish, anti larval measures in urban areas and minor environmental engineering
- (iii) Supportive Interventions including Behaviour Change Communication, Public Private Partnership, Inter-sectoral convergence, Capacity building, Operational research and Monitoring and evaluation.

**Statement I**

**Malaria Situation**

States/UTs.	2004		2005		2006*	
	Malaria cases	Deaths	Malaria cases	Deaths	Malaria cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	35427	2	39099	0	21093	0
Arunachal Pradesh	29849	0	31215	0	5124	0
Assam	58134	54	67885	113	94592	294
Bihar	1872	0	2733	1	1426	0
Chhattisgarh	194256	4	187950	3	30188	0
Goa	7839	7	3747	1	3345	4
Gujarat	222759	89	179023	54	63573	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Haryana	10064	0	33262	0	42991	0
Himachal Pradesh	126	0	129	0	84	0
Jammu & Kashmir	250	0	268	0	132	0
Jharkhand	143722	40	193144	21	127783	4
Karnataka	80961	27	83181	26	44375	20
Kerala	2790	12	2554	6	365	1
Madhya Pradesh	132094	36	104317	44	50279	0
Maharashtra	68988	61	47608	104	35283	91
Manipur	2736	8	1844	3	1559	1
Meghalaya	18080	29	16816	41	18760	59
Mizoram	7830	72	10741	74	7957	105
Nagaland	2486	1	2987	0	2987	9
Orissa	416732	283	396573	255	191544	115
Punjab	1643	0	1883	0	1012	0
Rajasthan	105022	20	52286	22	18844	0
Sikkim	160	3	69	0	81	0
Tamil Nadu	41732	0	39678	0	14723	0
Tripura	17453	16	18008	20	19890	25
Uttaranchal	1255	0	1242	0	904	0
Uttar Pradesh	87022	0	105303	0	33295	0
West Bengal	220871	184	185964	175	48772	91
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	745	1	3954	0	2046	0
Chandigarh	199	0	432	0	377	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	787	0	1166	0	1595	0
Daman and Diu	118	0	104	0	109	0
Delhi	1316	0	1133	0	427	0
Lakshadweep	2	0	0	0	0	0
Pondicherry	43	0	44	0	32	0
<b>All India Total</b>	<b>1915363</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>1816342</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>885147</b>	<b>819</b>

\*Provisional (up to 17.11.2006)

**Statement II****State-wise Cholera cases and deaths\*  
(2003-2005)**

Sl.No.	State/U.T.	2003		2004		2005*	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	111	1	35	0	165	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	N.R.	N.R.	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	0	0
4.	Bihar	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	68	0	79	0	80	2
8.	Haryana	22	0	10	0	7	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5	0	0	0	2	0
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	0	0
12.	Karnataka	170	0	255	1	214	1
13.	Kerala	42	0	88	6	27	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	49	0	11	0	2	0
15.	Maharashtra	1458	0	473	0	724	1
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	1	0
17.	Meghalaya	N.R.	N.R.	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	N.R.	N.R.	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	96	0	171	0	15	1
22.	Rajasthan	8	0	6	0	2	0
23.	Sikkim	3	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	404	1	1501	2	724	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	7	0	16	0	2	0
27.	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	126	0	274	0	235	0
29.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	26	0	25	0	9	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	296	0	1784	0	945	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		2893	2	4728	9	3154	6

Source: CBHI, Ministry of Health & FW

- Note: 1. \*Data for the year 2005 are provisional  
2. NR implies 'not received'.

[English]

#### Amendments in I.T. Act

\*9. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:  
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to make amendments in IT Act to strengthen data security and check cyber crimes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of cases of data theft reported during the last two years and the current year, till date; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check recurrence of such cases?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN): (a) and (b) It is proposed to amend the

Information Technology Act, 2000, which *inter alia* provide framework for:

- I. An enabling business environment, data protection, privacy and to prevent disclosure of sensitive personal information.
- II. New forms of crime like publishing of material containing sexually explicit act in electronic form, video voyeurism, breach of confidentiality and leakage of data by service providers, e-commerce frauds through impersonation commonly known as phishing, identity theft and offensive messages through communication service.
- III. To impose duties and liabilities upon service providers including Internet Service Providers and Intermediaries.

As a result of the proposed comprehensive amendments, several consequential amendments and draft improvements have also been proposed with regard to a number of provisions and other enactments.



(c) The primary responsibility for registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes lies with the State Government. As per the data maintained by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), 247 cyber crimes were registered under the Information Technology Act during 2004 and 2005 and 252 persons were arrested. During the same period, 581 cyber crimes were registered under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) and 706 persons were arrested. The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) registered six cases during this period. Information on cases relating to data theft is not being maintained separately.

(d) The Government has taken several steps to check cyber crimes in the country. Major steps are:

- (i) A Bill to amend to Information Technology Act, 2000 so as to strengthen the regulatory framework pertaining to data protection and privacy of information has been prepared.
- (ii) Initiative to create comprehensive security assurance framework for IT/ITES and BPO operations in the country.
- (iii) National Association of Software and Service Companies (NASSCOM) has already setup National Registry of employees in IT services industry in the country.

*[Translation]*

#### **Royalty on Coal**

\*10. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government has not revised the rate of royalty on coal due in August, 2005;
- (b) if so, the reasons for delay therein;
- (c) whether the Union Government will make up the losses caused to the State Governments due to non-revision of the rate of royalty;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether the Union Government and the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister has suggested any formula for fixing the rate of royalty on coal to the State Governments;

(f) if so, the response of coal producing states particularly Madhya Pradesh in this regard and the reaction of the Union Government thereto; and

(g) the time by which the rate for royalty on coal is likely to be fixed?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHIBU SOREN):  
(a) to (d) Section 9 (3) of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation & Development) Act, 1957 empowers the Central Government to enhance or reduce the royalty rates in respect of coal and lignite. The proviso to the aforesaid Section prevents the Central Government from enhancing the rate of royalty on coal and lignite more than once during any period of three years. It is not mandatory to revise the rate of royalty on coal and lignite after every three years. However, the rates of royalty are revised after taking into consideration the interests of all stake holders and the overall economic scenario of the Country.

The royalty rates on coal were last revised on 16.08.2002. The Committee constituted on 02.06.2005 to consider revision of rates of royalty on coal and lignite submitted its report on 14.07.2006 after detailed deliberation with all stake holders.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) and (g) Most of the coal producing State Governments, including the Government of Madhya Pradesh, have requested for fixation of royalty on advalorem basis.

The report of the Committee constituted on 02.06.2005 is under consideration of the Government.

*[English]*

#### **Setting up of Telephone Exchanges**

\*11. SHRI M. APPADURAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to set up new telephone exchanges in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether the Union Government has received proposals for opening of new telephone exchanges from various States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN): (a) and (b) State-wise information with regard to setting up of new telephone exchanges by BSNL and MTNL enclosed as statement.

(c) and (d) Based on the demands received for provisioning of telephone connections BSNL and MTNL plan for opening new telephone exchanges as per norms and justification. Details of exchanges planned by BSNL and MTNL State-wise during 2006-07 are annexed.

**Statement**

*Details of Setting up of New Telephone Exchanges during 2006-07*

Sl.No.	Telecom Circle	Number of New Exchanges proposed to be setup	Exchanges already installed
1	2	3	4
<b>BSNL</b>			
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	0	—
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	—
3.	Bihar	41	2
4.	Chhattisgarh	2	—
5.	Gujarat	2	—
6.	Assam	0	—
7.	Haryana	6	6
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	—
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	9	2
10.	Jharkhand	5	2
11.	Karnataka	14	—
12.	Kerala	6	6
13.	Madhya Pradesh	6	4
14.	Maharashtra (Except Mumbai)	16	6

1	2	3	4
15.	North East-I	3	—
16.	North East-II	6	1
17.	Orissa	5	1
18.	Punjab	6	—
19.	Rajasthan	2	2
20.	Tamil Nadu	7	5
21.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	0	—
22.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	0	—
23.	Uttaranchal	7	—
24.	West Bengal	9	9
25.	Kolkata Telephones	24	7
26.	Chennai Telephones	5	—
<b>Total</b>		<b>181</b>	<b>53</b>

**MTNL**

1.	Delhi	—	—
2.	Mumbai	9	—
<b>Total</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>—</b>

**Monitoring Mechanism for MPLAD Scheme**

\*12. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any mechanism in place to monitor physical verification of the actual work done under the MPLAD Scheme with a view to evaluate impact assessment norms;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up a national level monitoring mechanism for independent, concurrent and qualitative physical monitoring and impact assessment works carried out under the scheme especially in SC/ST constituencies and also those dominated by minority communities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) is administered by a set of Guidelines. Paras 6.4 and 6.5 of the Guidelines on MPLADS prescribes the authority and responsibility of the District Authorities and the Implementing Agencies. The District Authority is empowered to coordinate and supervise the works under the scheme at the district level. The guidelines provide that the District Authority shall inspect at least 10% of the works under implementation every year. It is also the responsibility of the officers of the Implementing Agencies to regularly visit the work spots to ensure that works are progressing satisfactorily, as per the prescribed procedure, specifications and the time schedule. The Implementing Agencies shall furnish physical and financial progress of each work to the District Authority every month and furnish completion report/certificates Authority every month and furnish completion report/certificates and utilization certificates within one month of completion of the works.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir, Government is presently designing a national level monitoring mechanism for a comprehensive and qualitative assessment of the MPLAD Scheme.

#### **Functioning of Local Self-Government Institutions**

\*13. DR. R. SENTHIL: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed or assessed the functioning of local self Government institutions during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details of such review undertaken alongwith the measures taken to strengthen these institutions?

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 three-Volume "State of the Panchayats—A Mid Term Review and Appraisal" running to over 1800 pages has been placed on the Table of the House. A brief summary is outlined below:

1. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj is an innovation of the UPA Government because no previous government has had a separate Ministry or even Department of Panchayati Raj. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj came into existence on 27th May, 2004, and within a month, Hon'ble Prime Minister called his very first Conference of Chief Ministers on 24th June 2004, on the subject "Rural Prosperity and Poverty Eradication through Panchayati Raj". While inaugurating the Conference, he spoke of Panchayati Raj being a medium to transform rural India into 700 million opportunities, of Gram Swaraj being the key instrument for institutionalising the system of local self-governance while also making it the world's most representative and participatory democracy. The first mandate of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj is to ensure conformity to the Constitutional provisions of Part IX of the Constitution read with Article 243 ZD of Part IXA relating to the District Planning Committees together with the Eleventh Schedule which sets out a list of 29 matters, to be considered by State Legislatures for devolution to the Panchayats. While the Ministry of Panchayati Raj must ensure conformity to these Constitutional provisions, the Constitution of India charges the States (not the Centre) with the responsibility for devolution. In other words, the processes and content of devolution of functions, finances and functionaries—the crux of Power to the Panchayats—are vested entirely in State Legislatures, reinforcing the inclusion of Panchayati Raj in the State List of the Seventh Schedule.

2. The first task before the Ministry was to evolve a national consensus in respect of the Roadmap for Panchayati Raj through mutual consultation between the Centre and the States. Ministry of Panchayati Raj convened Seven Round Tables of State Panchayati Raj Ministers with the Union Minister of Panchayati Raj between July and December 2004. The deliberations centered on the 18th identified dimensions of Panchayati Raj ranging from the effective Devolution of the Functions, Finances and Functionaries to District Planning, Training and Capacity building and IT-enabled e-governance. At the conclusion of each Round Table, nearly 150 action points comprised in the Compendium were unanimously adopted by all Panchayati Raj Ministers and referred to Chief Ministers for their approval. This has become a National Roadmap for effective Panchayati Raj.

3. A Committee of Panchayati Raj Secretaries was constituted to monitor the progress and implementation of these 150 Action Points. This Committee of Secretaries headed by the Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj would also service the Council of Panchayati Raj Ministers. The Committee of Secretaries has held seven meetings. The Council of Ministers has been convened twice, at Kochi, Kerala in August 2005 and at Bhubaneswar, Orissa in June 2006, respectively.

#### **Commuter Safety on National Highways**

\*14. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal to implement special plans for commuter safety on National Highways and Expressways;
- (b) whether such commuter safety plans have already been formulated;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the time by which these plans are likely to be implemented; and
- (e) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (e) There is no proposal to implement any special plan for commuter safety on National Highways and Expressways. The safety of road users is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government. However, this Department has taken several steps to improve road safety for road users which are as under:

- (i) Road safety is the integral part of road design at planning stage for National Highways/ Expressways.
- (ii) Various steps to enhance road safety such as road furniture, road markings/roads signs, introduction of Highway Traffic Management System using Intelligent Transport System, enhancement of discipline among contractors during construction, road safety audit on selected stretches, have been undertaken by the National Highways Authority of India.

- (iii) Refresher training to Heavy Motor Vehicle drivers in the unorganized sector.
- (iv) Involvement of Non Governmental Organisations for road safety activities by Department of Road Transport and Highways and National Highways Authority of India.
- (v) Setting up of Model Driving Training School in the country.
- (vi) Publicity campaign on road safety awareness through audio-visual-print media.
- (vii) Institution of National Award for voluntary organizations/individual for outstanding work in the field of road safety.
- (viii) Tightening of safety standards of vehicles.
- (ix) Provision of cranes and ambulances to various State Governments/Non Governmental Organisations under the National Highway Accident Relief Service Scheme. National Highways Authority of India also provides ambulances at a distance of 50 Km. on each of its completed highways under its Operation & Maintenance contracts.
- (x) Widening and improvements of National Highways from 2 lanes to 4 lanes and 4 lanes to 6 lanes etc.

#### **Health Delivery System in Rural Areas**

\*15. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the health delivery system undertaken in the rural areas has achieved the desired targets;
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the estimated expenditure to be incurred on rural health delivery system during 2006-07;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to provide medical insurance to the people in the rural areas; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) and (b) The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) (2005-2012) launched on 12th April, 2005, with the aim to provide accessible, affordable and quality health care to the rural

population, has been able to initiate the process of strengthening health care delivery system including Sub-centres (SCs), Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs) in the country along with provision of a link worker called Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to act as the interface between the community and public health system. Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS) for SCs, PHCs and CHCs have been formulated. As on 5th October, 2006, 128939 ASHAs have been selected to work in the rural areas.

- An amount of Rs. 19751.7 lakhs has been released at the rate of Rs. 10,000/- as united fund to Sub-centres for their local health needs in 2005-06 & 2006-07. 2293 PHCs out of total number of 23236 have been made functional on 24 x 7 basis during 2005-06.
- AYUSH practitioners have been co-located in 2117 PHCs during 2005-06.
- For upgradation of CHCs to IPHS, total amount of funds released in 2005-06 and 2006-07 are Rs. 39380.00 lakhs and Rs. 32640.00 lakhs respectively. 1680 CHCs have been selected for upgradation to IPHS as on 5th October, 2006.
- An amount of Rs. 11741.43 lakhs has been released for provision of Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) for outreach services, based on the proposals received from the State/UTs.
- For constitution of Rogi Kalyan Samities (RKSs) in PHCs, CHCs, Sub-district/divisional and District Hospitals, as management structure to provide good quality care in the public health institutions with people's participation, an amount of Rs. 588.00 lakhs has been released as seed fund to some States/UTs as per the registration details of RKSs received from them.
- State/UT-wise release for the year 2005-06 and 2006-07 are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

(c) The total outlay for the NRHM for the year 2006-07 is approximately Rs. 9065.00 crores. This include outlay under the Reproductive & Child Health Programme (RCH-II), National Disease Control Programme and Mainstreaming of AYUSH. Till now, an amount of Rs. 3280.00 crore has been released for NRHM activities during 2006-07.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The NRHM Framework for implementation, as approved by the Union Cabinet has provided for projects in Health Insurance for rural areas based on specific State/region/district models.

*Statement I*

*Funds released under, NRHM for the year 2005-06*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name State/UT	United funds for sub-centres @Rs. 10,000/- per Sub-centres	Upgradation of CHCs to IPHS @ 20.00 lakhs per CHC
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1252.20	1380.00
2.	Goa	17.20	100.00
3.	Gujarat	727.40	1500.00
4.	Haryana	243.30	1200.00
5.	Himachal Pradesh	206.70	720.00
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	187.90	840.00
7.	Karnataka	814.30	1820.00
8.	Kerala	509.40	840.00
9.	Maharashtra	972.70	2100.00
10.	Punjab	285.20	1020.00
11.	Tamil Nadu	868.20	1200.00
12.	West Bengal	1035.60	1080.00
Total		7120.10	13600.00
<b>EAG States</b>			
1.	Bihar	1033.70	3080.00
2.	Chhattisgarh	—	1280.00
3.	Jharkhand	510.80	1760.00
4.	Madhya Pradesh	1200.90	3840.00
5.	Rajasthan	992.60	2560.00
6.	Orissa	592.70	2400.00

1	2	3	4
7.	Uttar Pradesh	1857.70	5600.00
8.	Uttaranchal	152.50	1040.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6340.70</b>	<b>21560.00</b>
	<b>UTs</b>		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	10.70	80.00
2.	Chandigarh	1.30	20.00
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.80	20.00
4.	Daman and Diu	2.10	20.00
5.	Delhi	4.20	0.00
6.	Lakshadweep	1.40	60.00
7.	Pondicherry	7.50	80.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>31.00</b>	<b>280.00</b>
	<b>Total other than NE States</b>	<b>13491.80</b>	<b>35440.00</b>

1	2	3	4
	<b>NE States</b>		
1.	Assam	510.90	1320.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	27.30	580.00
3.	Manipur	42.00	460.00
4.	Meghalaya	40.10	400.00
5.	Mizoram	34.60	340.00
6.	Nagaland	32.50	500.00
7.	Tripura	53.90	180.00
8.	Sikkim	14.70	160.00
	<b>Total NE States</b>	<b>756.00</b>	<b>3940.00</b>
	<b>Grand Total (All States &amp; UTs)</b>	<b>14247.80</b>	<b>39380.00</b>

Note: Based on the releases made as per earlier sanction order No. V. 11011/1/2005-EAG-I dated 3rd March, 2005 an extra amount of Rs. 317.40 lakhs and Rs. 64.40 lakhs has been sanctioned to the States of Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand respectively. No amount has been released to the State of Chhattisgarh as the State has already been released excess funds as per the previous sanction order mentioned above.

**Statement II***Funds released under, NRHM for the year 2006-07*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name State/UT	United funds for sub-centres @ Rs. 10,000/- per Sub-Centres	Upgradation of CHCs to IPHS @ 20.00 lakhs per CHC	Rogi Kalyan Samities (RKS)	Mobile Medical Units	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1127.00	1900.00	30.00	986.00	4023.00
2.	Goa	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Gujarat	—	3940.00	—	1073.75	5013.75
4.	Haryana	46.30	240.00	—	—	286.30
5.	Himachal Pradesh	10.50	600.00	—	532.56	1143.06
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	580.00	—	—	580.00
7.	Karnataka	—	3480.00	45.00	1173.12	4678.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Kerala	—	1280.00	—	154.75	1434.75
9.	Maharashtra	387.00	5540.00	—	—	5927.00
10.	Punjab	203.60	1300.00	—	—	1503.60
11.	Tamil Nadu	651.20	2100.00	—	1288.50	4039.70
12.	West Bengal	736.20	820.00	394.00	683.10	2633.30
<b>Total</b>		<b>3161.80</b>	<b>21740.00</b>	<b>469.00</b>	<b>5871.78</b>	<b>31242.58</b>
<b>EAG States</b>						
1.	Bihar	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Chhattisgarh	—	1040.00	—	—	1040.00
3.	Jharkhand	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Madhya Pradesh	—	740.00	—	—	740.00
5.	Rajasthan	955.10	3960.00	—	2233.40	7148.50
6.	Orissa	480.10	2220.00	—	1353.60	4053.70
7.	Uttar Pradesh	381.40	2120.00	—	—	2501.40
8.	Uttaranchal	—	—	91.00	508.30	599.30
<b>Total</b>		<b>1816.60</b>	<b>10080.00</b>	<b>91.00</b>	<b>4095.30</b>	<b>16082.90</b>
<b>UTs</b>						
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Daman and Diu	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Lakshadweep	—	—	17.00	—	17.00
7.	Pondicherry	0.60	—	—	—	0.60
<b>Total</b>		<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>17.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>17.60</b>
<b>Total other than NE States</b>		<b>4979.00</b>	<b>31620.00</b>	<b>577.00</b>	<b>9967.08</b>	<b>47343.08</b>
<b>NE States</b>						
1.	Assam	463.90	680.00	—	—	1143.90
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	40.00	—	—	40.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Manipur	—	—	—	374.13	374.13
4.	Meghalaya	—	80.00	—	—	80.00
5.	Mizoram	36.60	—	11.00	649.98	697.58
6.	Nagaland	24.40	—	—	561.00	585.40
7.	Tripura	—	20.00	—	189.24	209.24
8.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total NE States</b>		<b>524.90</b>	<b>820.00</b>	<b>11.00</b>	<b>1774.35</b>	<b>3130.25</b>
<b>Grand Total (All States &amp; UTs)</b>		<b>5503.90</b>	<b>32640.00</b>	<b>588.00</b>	<b>11741.43</b>	<b>50473.33</b>

**Status of Golden Quadrilateral Project**

(d) if so, the details thereof?

\*16. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:  
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

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

(a) the total length of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) Projects of Golden Quadrilateral, North-South and East-West Corridors; State-wise;

(b) the length yet to be completed, State-wise and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government is planning to allow increased private capital participation in NHAI Projects; and

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) and (b) The details of the total length of Golden Quadrilateral, North South & East West Corridors and the length yet to be completed state-wise are given in the enclosed Statement. There has been some delay in completion of projects due to problems associated with acquisition of land, shifting of utilities, environment and forest clearance and also poor performance of some contractors etc.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The projects under National Highway Development Project (NHDP), Phase-III and onwards would be implemented mainly through Public Private Partnership (PPP).

**Statement**

*State-wise length of Golden Quadrilateral (GQ) & North South (NS) & East West (EW) Corridor (Length completed and Yet to be completed)*

(All Figures are in km)

Sl.No.	State	GQ			NS			EW		
		Total	4 Laned	To be completed	Total	4 Laned	To be completed	Total	4 Laned	To be completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,016	1,012.70	3.30	771.00	39.00	732.00			0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0		—			0.00			0.00



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3.	Assam	0		—			0.00	679.00	19.00	660.10
4.	Bihar	206	181.99	24.01			0.00	501.00	13.00	488.00
5.	Chandigarh	0		—			0.00			0.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	0		—			0.00			0.00
7.	Delhi	25	25.00	—	21.00	8.50	12.50			0.00
8.	Goa	0		—			0.00			0.00
9.	Gujarat	485	485.00	—			0.00	634.00	96.00	538.00
10.	Haryana	152	152.00	—	183.00	131.00	52.00			0.00
11.	Himachal Pradesh	0		—	11.00		11.00			0.00
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	0		—	453.00		453.00			0.00
13.	Jharkhand	192	184.85	7.25			0.00			0.00
14.	Karnataka	623	566.62	56.38	93.00	28.00	65.00			0.00
15.	Kerala	0		—	162.00	34.00	128.00			0.00
16.	Madhya Pradesh	0		—	536.00	42.00	494.00	118.00		118.00
17.	Maharashtra	489	485.52	3.48	276.00	95.00	241.00			0.00
18.	Manipur	0		—			0.00			0.00
19.	Meghalaya	0		—			0.00			0.00
20.	Mizoram	0		—			0.00			0.00
21.	Nagaland	0		—			0.00			0.00
22.	Orissa	443	318.68	124.12			0.00			0.00
23.	Pondicherry	0		—			0.00			0.00
24.	Punjab	0		—	270.00	197.00	73.00			0.00
25.	Rajasthan	722	722.00	—	30.00	20.00	10.00	527.00		527.00
26.	Sikkim	0		—			0.00			0.00
27.	Tamil Nadu	341	341.00	—	750.00	52.61	697.39			0.00
28.	Tripura	0		—			0.00			0.00
29.	Uttar Pradesh	755	586.75	168.15	201.00	23.00	178.00	653.00	55.00	597.50
30.	Uttaranchal	0		—			0.00			0.00
31.	West Bengal	397	391.00	6.00			0.00	330.85	46.70	284.55
	Total	5,846	5,453	393	3,757	610	3,147	3,443	230	3,213

**Radiation Hazards**

\*17. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any radiation hazards to human health due to electromagnetic waves emitted by the cellular mobile towers and the mobile phones;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (c) There has been concern in the public regarding health hazards due to radiations from mobile phones base station, TV Towers etc. Based on the Public Interest Litigation filed at Mumbai, the Mumbai High Court had asked the Government of India to examine this issue. As a follow up, a committee was constituted by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare which opined that overall there is not enough evidence to show direct health hazards of radio frequency exposure from electromagnetic waves emitted by cellular mobile towers and the mobile phones. The Committee recommended that a precautionary approach needs to be adopted till further research data is available. It was also suggested that it would not be amiss to adopt the International Council for Non-ionizing, Radiation protection guidelines for limiting electronic magnetic force exposures. Further, in order to develop the expertise in this area, the Ministry of Telecommunication set up a multi-disciplinary Committee to examine the issue of adopting international guidelines for electromagnetic radiation emitting from mobile phone towers. Ministry of Telecommunication has prepared draft guidelines to provide the limits to human exposures to electromagnetic field.

**Model Concession Agreement for National Highways**

\*18. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has formulated a Model Concession Agreement (MCA) for operation and maintenance of the National Highways through the public-private partnerships mode as reported in the *Financial Express* dated October 24, 2006;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) to (c) Planning Commission has published a Model Concession Agreement (MCA) for operation, maintenance and transfer of roads through public private partnership, as a best practice document that can be suitably adapted and adopted by central or state road development agencies. An overview of the MCA is placed on the website of the Committee of Infrastructure. [www.infrastructure.gov.in](http://www.infrastructure.gov.in).

An Inter Ministerial Group under Secretary, Road Transport & Highways is to finalize the draft MCA for operation and maintenance (O&M) of National Highways that would be submitted to the Committee on Infrastructure for adoption in respect of National Highways.

The Government is committed to higher quality maintenance of the National Highways that are developed under the NHDP and also to tap private investment in the highways sector. Once approved, the MCA for O&M would lay down the framework for private sector investment in operation and maintenance of National Highways.

*[Translation]*

**Utilisation of Central Road Fund**

\*19. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA:  
PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:

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

(a) the item-wise details of funds provided from the Central Road Fund (CRF) by the Government for the development of roads in the various States of the country, particularly Rajasthan, M.P. and Jharkhand during the last three years, year-wise, State-wise;

(b) whether the entire amount has been utilised for the prescribed and targeted schemes;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the names of road development projects included for the years 2006-2007 and 2007-2008 in these States and the amount of funds allocated for each project; and

(e) the time by which these projects are expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) State-wise and year-wise details of accruals and releases of the funds out of the Central Road Fund (CRF) to various States in the country including Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, and Jharkhand during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) The names of the States who utilized the full amount in the years 2003-04, 2004-05 & 2005-06 are given below:

Year	Name of States/UTs
1	2
2003-04	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Chandigarh UT, West Bengal.

1	2
2004-05	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Sikkim, West Bengal and Chandigarh UT.
2005-06	Assam, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(d) and (e) The names of road development projects included under CRF in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand alongwith the funds allocated during the year 2006-07 are given in the enclosed Statement-II. The number of road development projects included under CRF in various States of the country are given in the enclosed Statement-III. As per the Ministry's guidelines, these projects are required to be completed within 24 months from the date of sanction. No work is being sanctioned in advance for the year 2007-08.

#### *Statement I*

*State-wise details of Accruals and Release of Funds under Central Road Fund during the last three years.*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2003-04		2004-05		2005-06	
		CRF Accruals	CRF Release	CRF Accruals	CRF Accruals	CRF Release	CRF Accruals
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	77.08	77.08	74.70	74.79	131.71	107.12
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.71	9.71	9.25	9.25	16.22	12.85
3.	Assam	14.44	14.35	13.57	13.57	24.72	24.72
4.	Bihar	24.49	14.71	21.91	6.28	39.57	21.83
5.	Chhattisgarh	20.79	8.71	20.28	0.00	37.13	24.71
6.	Goa	4.02	1.28	4.02	1.39	7.54	1.70
7.	Gujarat	59.83	59.83	55.21	55.21	97.72	97.72
8.	Haryana	33.56	33.56	32.09	32.09	53.51	37.46

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Himachal Pradesh	10.13	6.30	9.75	9.38	17.23	13.16
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	28.37	14.65	27.43	20.56	48.60	38.63
11.	Jharkhand	16.15	9.72	17.44	0.00	32.09	23.99
12.	Karnataka	55.11	55.11	52.76	52.76	95.13	95.13
13.	Kerala	25.68	19.56	25.20	25.20	46.21	46.21
14.	Madhya Pradesh	55.35	42.50	52.01	52.01	93.29	91.34
15.	Maharashtra	98.87	98.87	91.60	0.00	158.71	158.00
16.	Manipur	2.83	1.50	3.06	3.06	5.07	3.77
17.	Meghalaya	3.96	3.96	3.96	3.96	7.57	6.60
18.	Mizoram	2.68	2.68	2.55	2.55	4.59	2.50
19.	Nagaland	2.22	3.80	2.13	2.22	3.82	1.40
20.	Orissa	27.31	38.09	27.27	21.17	48.87	29.52
21.	Punjab	38.48	28.66	37.36	28.66	63.05	24.03
22.	Rajasthan	71.02	47.23	67.87	67.87	121.16	121.16
23.	Sikkim	0.99	0.99	1.06	1.58	1.99	1.98
24.	Tamil Nadu	62.46	62.46	57.98	25.70	103.50	103.50
25.	Tripura	1.78	1.12	1.74	0.00	3.16	3.16
26.	Uttaranchal	10.81	5.09	10.13	0.00	18.25	6.94
27.	Uttar Pradesh	82.47	70.55	80.61	54.64	142.00	142.00
28.	West Bengal	35.01	35.01	32.59	39.93	56.14	56.14
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1.83	0.00	1.69	0.00	2.90	0.58
30.	Chandigarh	2.21	2.21	—	2.02	3.47	1.01
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.07	0.41	0.99	0.00	1.69	0.41
32.	Daman and Diu	0.76	0.00	0.70	0.00	1.22	0.00
33.	Delhi	27.05	8.16	24.98	0.00	43.84	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	0.05	0.00	0.05	—	0.09	0.00
35.	Pondicherry	2.19	1.09	2.02	1.64	3.60	0.00

**Statement II**

*Names of Road Development Projects included under CRF during the year 2006-07 and the amount of funds allocated for each project in the States of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand.*

Name of the State: Jharkhand

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Amount (Rs. in crs.)
1	2	3
<i>Jharkhand</i>		
1.	Widening and strengthening of Dhab-Pihra-Satgawan road from km. 0 to 22.90	11.43
2.	Widening and strengthening of Khunti-Torpa-Kolebira road from km. 13 to 81.60	22.54
3.	Widening and strengthening of Barabhum-Bandyan road from km. 0 to 10.80	8.80
<i>Rajasthan</i>		
4.	IRQ of Sanganer to Kankroli via Diggi Malpura Kekri Shahpura Mandal Bhilwara Road Km. 110/0 to 113/0 & 121/0 to 136/0 (SH-12)	3.26
5.	IRQ of Nasirabad to Deoli road Km 56/500 to 74/0 (SH-26)	3.59
6.	IRQ of Bhinder Ramgarh (Vijay Nagar) via Fatehnager Gangapur road (MDR-33) Km 22/0 to 45/200)	2.93
7.	Upgradation/Renewal on Dantiwara Peeparacity Metacity Parbatsar Road (SH-21) Km 91/0 to 93/0 (2.0 Km.)	0.45
8.	Renewal/Strengthening Work by 50mm BM and 20mm PMC with Premix Seal Coat by Paver finisher on Sriganganagar-Bikaner (SH-3) Km 230/0 to 240/0	1.26
9.	IRQ on Jatawali to Kaladera via Chomu Km 16/0 to 17/0, Km 18/0 to 25/500 (SH-8B)	1.86
10.	IRQ & construction of Concrete Pavement on Dausa Toonga Kotkhawada Chaksu Phagi Road (SH-02) from Km 54/0 to 67/0, Chaksu-Phagi section (0/0 at Km 9/0 of NH-11 A)	1.83
11.	IRQ on Pilani Jeeni Surajgarh Buhana Pacheri Road up to Haryana boarder Km. 3/700 to 3/900, 5/800 to 6/100 & 12/0 to 26/0, (MDR-64)	1.98
12.	IRQ & Renewal work of Sheo Phalsoond Patodi Road (SH-65) Km 10/0 to 33/0, 36/0 to 49/0, 56/0, 56/0 to 63/0	3.70

1	2	3
13.	IRQ & Renewal work of Pachpadra Bagundi Road (SH28B) Km 7/0 to 19/0	1.47
14.	Periodical Renewal by 20mm PMC on Sayla-Bagoda Road (MDR-16) Km. 55/0 to 66/0	0.59
15.	PR work on Jodhpur Tinwari Balesar Shergarh Road Km. 78/0 to 96/0 (MDR-104) (0/0 at Jodhpur)	—
16.	PR work on Jodhpur-Vinaykia-Rajola-Sojatcity-Rendari-Bhaisana-Sojat Road-Kantaliya-Bhaban-Barakhan-Bheem SH. 58 km.6/500 to 33/0 (0/0 at Vinaykiya)	1.38
17.	Periodical renewal on Banar-Bhopalgarh-Asop-Kuchera Road Km 31/0 to 33/0, 42/0 to 56/0, 62/0 to 70/0 & 80/0 to 88/0 (SH-63)	1.36
18.	Renewal by 20mm PMC with premixed seal coat on Bilara-Sojat-Desuri-Sadri-Pidwara Road (SH-62) Km. 12/0 to 14/0, 17/0 to 22/0, 37/0 to 45/0 & 45/0 to 75/0	3.21
19.	PR by providing 25mm thick SDBC by paver finisher on Mount Abu-Aburoad (MDR-60) km. 0/0 to 25/800	2.15
20.	Renewal by 20mm PMC on Bhanwarharh-Nahargarh-Fatehgarh Road in Km. 0/0 to 8/0 & 9/0 to 12/0 (MDR-47)	1.30
21.	Upgradation and Renewal of Palayatha Sangod Sumer road Km 11/0-21/0 (Old Sangod Rajgarh road) (MDR-88)	1.45
22.	IRQP by providing 50 mm BM & 20mm thick PMC on Pratapgarh-Amod-Piploda Road (MDR-12A) Km 22/0-46/0 (24 Km.)	2.64
23.	Strengthening work on Udaipur Salumber Bansawara Road (Sh-32) Km 76/0 to 82, 84/0 to 86/0 & 87/0 to 92/300 (13.30 Km.)	2.08
24.	IRQ of Phalodi (NH-15) to Neendar via Ahu-Nagaur-Kuchaman Road (SH-19) Km 0/0 to 7/0, 24/0 to 25/0, 37/0 to 41/0, 46/0 to 50/0, 60/0 to 63/0 & 64/0 to 69/0	2.77
25.	Upgradation and Strengthening work on Mokhampura to Sambhar via Phulera (SH-57) Km 11/0 to 20/0 & 22/0 to 26/0	2.62
26.	Periodical Renewal work from Km 46/0 to 59/500 on Nasirabad-Mangliwas-Pisangan-Padukalan road (MDR-39)	1.41
27.	IRQ of Gudda to Bijolia (MDR-41) Km 2/0 to 16/0, 18/0 to 20/0	0.74
28.	Renewal work of Simrakhiya Agolai Road (MDR-21) Km. 14/0 to 26/0	0.51

1	2	3
29.	PR work on Dangiyawas-Guda Vishnoyan-Kakani-Luni-Dhundhara-Samdari-Balotra Road (SH. No. 68) Km. 56/0 to 69/250 (0/0 at Dangiyawas) (13.250 km)	0.71
30.	Strengthening work on Udaipur Jhadol Som Road (SH-50) Km 19/0 to 26/0, 32/0 to 39/0 & 87/0 to 90/0 Total 17 Kms	1.51
31.	IRQ and construction of concrete pavement on Gudha to Jaipur Via Kishore Sindhla Tibara Jhiri Andhi Ramgarh (SH-55) Km. 55/0 to 72/0 (Ramgarh Andhi Section)	1.19
32.	PR work of Chawa Phalsoond Nachana Road (SH-40) Km 34/0 to 40/0, 50/0, 78/0 to 79/0 (11 Km.)	0.42
33.	IRQ & Periodical renewal on Phalodi Jodhpur-Mandal Road via Lohawat-Osian Km 52/0 to 57/0, 91/0 to 97/0, 105/0 to 109/0 (SH-61)	0.93
34.	Renewal by 20mm PMC by paver on Pali Mokalsar Road Km. 20/0 to 30/0 (MDR-13) (Km. 0/0 at Pali) (10 Km.)	0.45
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>		
35.	Dabra Harsi Road via Bhitwar	4.22
36.	Balaghat-Waraseoni Rampaily Tumsar Road	4.35
37.	Mhow-Simrol road from km 2/8 to 17	6.76
38.	Navegaon-Bindrai-Bordei road	3.46
39.	Widening and strengthening of Chindwara-Chand road	8.87
40.	Improvement of Khamhariya-Renhuta-Rajarwar Road	4.17
41.	Upgrading and improvement of Tikamgarh-Banpur Road	2.02
42.	Construction of Tikamgarh-Mauranipur Road km 47/6 to 60/8	4.80
43.	Khatakiya-Kumbhraj	2.16
44.	Construction/upgradation & Strengthening of Deori-Chandpur Road under CRF	3.73
45.	Upgradation & Widening of Shivgarh-Raoti Road	3.15
46.	Melkheda-Chandwasa-Dharmarajeshwar Road	4.06
47.	Lohadevi-Mayapuri-Badhani-Haripura-Bamora-Raipura-Ghatai Desi-Keshni Marg	8.47
48.	DPR for Construction of Ganjbasoda-Gurod to Sombara Road under CRF	4.41

1	2	3
49.	Construction of Ratangarh-Kankariya Talai-Dhamancha-Begoo Road under CRF.	1.39
50.	Construction of Myana-Nai Sarai Road to Mavan via Khonkar under CRF.	4.69
51.	Widening & Stg. of Hatpipaliya-Bhourasa Road from km 1 to 21	4.45
52.	Construction of service road parallel to Jabalpur bye-pass on NH-7 (Balance length from Ch. 0 to 7767 RHS & 7767 to 10665 LHS)	3.12
53.	Construction of Tawa Bridge to Itarasi road	3.71
54.	Upgradation of Chachoda-Mrigwas-Bakanya Road under CRF.	4.12

**Statement III**

*Statewise Number of Projects Include and the Amount Allocated during the Financial Year 2006-2007 under CRF*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of Projects	Amount Allocated (Rs. In crores)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	3.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	13.84
3.	Assam	1	5
4.	Bihar	0	0
5.	Chandigarh	0	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	10	24.54
7.	Delhi	26	43.67
8.	Goa	0	0
9.	Gujarat	27	55.69
10.	Haryana	1	17.09
11.	Himachal Pradesh	2	4.25
12.	Jharkhand	3	42.77

1	2	3	4
13.	Karnataka	149	127.45
14.	Kerala	3	17.78
15.	Madhya Pradesh	20	86.01
16.	Maharashtra	47	128.01
17.	Manipur	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	0	0
19.	Mizoram	0	0
20.	Nagaland	0	0
21.	Orissa	12	70.82
22.	Pondicherry	1	14.99
23.	Punjab	6	46.89
24.	Sikkim	3	1.75
25.	Rajasthan	31	52.87
26.	Tamil Nadu	84	187.78
27.	Tripura	0	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	17	183.83
29.	Uttaranchal	0	0
30.	West Bengal	2	138.29
<b>Total</b>		<b>450</b>	<b>1266.32</b>



**Increase in AIDS Patients**

\*20. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an increase in the number of AIDS patients and spread of HIV Virus have been reported recently in various States;

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

(c) the details of the various facilities including hospitals and financial assistance provided by the Government to the States for treating such patients?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (c) As per the annual unlinked sentinel survey to assess the trend of HIV infections, the adult HIV prevalence in the country was 0.93, 0.92 and 0.91% for the years 2003, 2004 and 2005 respectively. Against 17,770 AIDS cases reported during 2001, 18,191 cases have been reported

in 2006 upto October. The state-wise number of HIV infections and AIDS cases reported by the state health authorities is given in the enclosed Statements I and II.

Under prevention services, counselling and testing facilities at 3394 centres including provision of prophylaxis treatment for HIV infected pregnant women to prevent mother to child transmission, treatment of sexually transmitted infections at 974 hospitals and provisions of free condoms to prevent new infections are being provided in all public facilities viz. medical colleges, district hospitals, Government health centres etc. In addition, free anti retroviral treatment is being provided through 96 government hospitals. Free CD4 test to assess the immune status is provided to children below poverty line. Medical college and district hospitals are provided Rs. 1 lakh each for treatment of opportunistic infections in HIV infected persons. 122 Community Care Centres have been established for providing treatment against opportunistic infections. Financial assistance of Rs. 65.36 crores and Rs. 99.6 crores has been provided to states for care, support & treatment of AIDS patients during the financial year 2005-06 and 2006-07, respectively.

***Statement I******HIV infection prevalence for the last three years***

State	HIV prevalence among ANC population		
	2003	2004	2005
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	1.25	2.25	2.00
Karnataka	1.25	1.25	1.25
Maharashtra	1.25	1.25	1.25
Manipur	1.25	1.50	1.25
Nagaland	1.13	1.43	1.63
Tamil Nadu	0.75	0.50	0.50
Gujarat	0.38	0.13	0.25
Goa	0.50	1.10	0.00
Pondicherry	0.13	0.3	0.25
Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4
Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.25	0.25
Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.13
Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.25	0.00
West Bengal	0.50	0.50	0.84
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.2	0.43
Chhattisgarh	0.75	0.00	0.25
Delhi	0.13	0.38	0.25
Haryana	0.25	0.00	0.13
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.13	0.13
Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.13
Kerala	0.00	0.33	0.25
Orissa	0.00	0.50	0.25
Punjab	0.13	0.25	0.13
Uttaranchal	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.08	0.00
Meghalaya	0.35	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	2.08	1.25	0.88
Sikkim	0.25	0.00	0.30
Tripura	0.00	0.30	0.00
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.58	0.00	0.58
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.25	0.00	0.30
Chandigarh	0.50	0.50	0.00
Daman and Diu	0.32	0.38	0.13
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
All India adult HIV prevalence	0.93%	0.92%	0.91%
All India estimated HIV infection	5.10 million	5.13 million	5.21 million

**Statement-II****National AIDS Control Organization***The reported number of AIDS cases since inception to October 2006.*

State	Cumulative figure (1993-2000)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 October	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andaman & Nicobar Island	17	5	6	5	1	4	0	38
Andhra Pradesh	477	732	1085	4123	4155	5153	6772	22497
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	13
Assam	99	47	16	50	13	40	107	372
Bihar	55	63	28	9	0	0	0	155
Chandigarh	282	183	239	173	223	749	451	2280
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Delhi	503	158	106	114	68	1464	346	2759
Goa	91	48	68	174	109	167	8	665
Gujarat	1097	902	1108	1124	1536	1475	357	7599
Haryana	142	76	53	54	85	198	143	751
Himachal Pradesh	61	6	40	41	75	73	6	302
Jammu & Kashmir	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	258	258
Karnataka	868	541	294	201	222	2219	0	4345
Kerala	426	259	385	626	73	0	0	1769
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	639	156	156	145	209	359	161	1825
Maharashtra	12768	6155	7334	5253	4831	5683	2959	44983
Manipur	761	286	632	1187	0	0	80	2946
Meghalaya	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Mizoram	15	5	14	18	54	0	4	110

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nagaland	147	131	87	84	269	18	0	736
Orissa	65	56	88	156	166	168	6	725
Pondicherry	141	21	140	0	0	0	0	302
Punjab	143	40	59	38	37	99	112	528
Rajasthan	259	108	292	266	228	303	302	1758
Sikkim	2	2	2	2	0	3	0	11
Tamil Nadu	9324	7354	9101	7130	15271	3856	6106	58142
Tripura	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
Uttar Pradesh	376	229	359	339	109	339	0	1751
Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	0	79	0	79
West Bengal	610	207	969	611	0	0	0	2397
<b>Total</b>	<b>29359</b>	<b>17770</b>	<b>22666</b>	<b>21923</b>	<b>27754</b>	<b>22449</b>	<b>18191</b>	<b>160112</b>

#### Encephalitis Cases in Uttar Pradesh

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

(a) whether a large number of persons, particularly in Eastern Uttar Pradesh, have been suffering from encephalitis;

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

(c) the number of encephalitis cases in various age-groups reported and treated in Government-run hospitals during the last six months, State-wise;

(d) the number of patients who died and those rendered mentally/physically crippled for life due to the disease, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken or contemplated by the Government to check the disease and administer special medical care for those rendered mentally crippled?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) and (b) Eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh are endemic for viral encephalitis and there is upsurge in the number of cases during the monsoon and post monsoon months. The

number of viral encephalitis cases & deaths attributable for encephalitis cases from U.P. is given below:

Year	Cases	Deaths
2005	5581	1387
2006 (upto 20th October)	1915	414

However, the confirmed JE cases have down after JE immunization which was started in 2006.

(c) State-wise number of encephalitis cases in various age groups reported and treated in Govt. hospitals during the last six months as per reports received from the states is as below:

State	0-5	6-14	15 year above
Uttar Pradesh	778	561	127
Andhra Pradesh	2	10	6
Assam (upto Sept.)	5	5	19
Karnataka	10	28	0
Haryana	10	1	0
Bihar	4	10	2

(d) State-wise distribution of deaths attributable to viral encephalitis as reported by states is given below:

Sl.No.	Affected States/UTs	Deaths
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0
2.	Assam	119
3.	Bihar	3
4.	Chandigarh	0
5.	Delhi	0
6.	Goa	0
7.	Haryana	1
8.	Karnataka	3
9.	Kerala	3*
10.	Maharashtra	0
11.	Manipur	0
12.	Punjab	0
13.	Tamil Nadu	0
14.	Uttar Pradesh	462*
15.	West Bengal	0
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>591</b>

\*Including 47 deaths from Bihar and 1 death from Nepal reported from BRD Medical College, Gorakhpur.

No report has been received about physical or mental disability from any of the state this year except one reported case of mentally crippled patient from Assam.

(e) Govt. of India has the following strategies for prevention and control of JE:

- Early diagnosis and proper management of JE cases to reduce case fatality through strengthening of diagnostic and clinical management of JE cases, and curative services at PHCs/CHCs and District Hospitals.
- Integrated vector control with emphasis on personal protection

- Behaviour Change Communication for community awareness to promote early case reporting, personal protection, isolation of amplifier host etc.
- Capacity building through Training on case management and control of J.E. for PHC level officers in endemic states.
- JE Vaccination

The States have been advised that cases with post JE sequel should be provided physiotherapy and special medical care in district and medical college hospitals.

#### **Extradition Treaties with SAARC Countries**

2. SHRI HITEN BARMAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether extradition treaties between India and all the SAARC member countries exist at present;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the dates of signing of such treaties with the respective countries;

(c) if not, the names of countries with whom the said treaty has not been entered into;

(d) the reasons therefore, country-wise; and

(e) the details of efforts made/being made to enter into extradition treaties with those SAARC member countries with whom no such treaty exists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) The Government of India has signed Extradition Treaties with two SAARC member countries viz. Nepal and Bhutan. There also exists an Extradition Arrangement short of a treaty with Sri Lanka. India signed an Extradition Treaty with Nepal in 1953, which came into force in 1963. The Extradition Arrangement with Sri Lanka became operative from September 1978. The Extradition Agreement with Bhutan was signed in 1996.

(c) and (d) There is no Extradition Treaty with Bangladesh, Maldives and Pakistan. The conclusion of an Extradition Treaty is a bilateral process, where both the signing States have to indicate their willingness in negotiating and signing such a Treaty.

(e) It has been the constant endeavour of the Government of India to conclude Extradition Treaties with as many countries as possible. The Government has been taking up this matter with the concerned Government from time to time.

#### **List of Corrupt Officials**

3. SHRI SUBRATA BOSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has prepared a list of corrupt officials to be punished by the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC);

(b) if so, the details thereof including the total number of corrupt officials;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Union 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) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Ministries/Departments are required to take appropriate action as per relevant rules against erring officials.

*[Translation]*

#### **Research in Unani Medicine**

4. SHRIMATI BHAYANA PUNDLIKRAO GAWALI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM) and the All India Institute of Medical Sciences have signed an agreement to conduct research in Unani Medicines; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

*[English]*

#### **Opening of Ayush Wing**

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

(a) whether Karnataka had submitted any proposal for opening an AYUSH wing in district allopathic hospital in Dharwad, Chitradurga;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has accorded its sanction for the proposal;

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

(e) the time by which the proposal is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Karnataka had submitted proposals to the Department of AYUSH for (i) financial assistance of Rs. 35 lakhs for opening a Homoeopathy wing in the District Hospital, Dharwad, and (ii) financial assistance of Rs. 28 lakhs for opening an AYUSH wing in the Government District Hospital, Chitradurga.

(c) to (e) The proposal has been approved by the Screening Committee in the Department of AYUSH. However, the financial assistance will be released only after utilization certificates for financial assistance given earlier are submitted by the Government of Karnataka.

*[Translation]*

#### **Ban on Smoking at Public Places**

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce stringent laws to check smoking at public places;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government stop the sale of tobacco and its products to the children and in educational institutions?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (c) "The Cigarettes and other Tobacco Projects (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003" which came into effect on 1st May 2004, provides for ban on smoking in public places. Accordingly, 'the Cigarettes and other Tobacco Projects (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Rules, 2004' which (i) bans smoking in public places; (ii) prohibits advertisements of tobacco products; and (iii) prohibits sale of tobacco products to minors, was notified on 25th February 2004 and has come into force on 1st May 2004.

'The Prohibition on sale of Cigarettes and other Tobacco Projects around Educational Institutions Rules, 2004' prohibits sale of tobacco products within a radius of 100 yards of educational institutions. The said rule was notified on 1st September 2004 and has come into effect on 1st December 2004.

*[English]*

#### **Investment by Overseas Indians**

7. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of overseas Indians who expressed their intention to make capital investments in various States of the country during the current financial year, State-wise; and

(b) the manner in which the Government is encouraging overseas Indians to make capital investments in India?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Government has put in place a liberal and transparent policy for investment from Overseas Indians. Most of the sectors are open to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) under the automatic route. Under the FDI policy, the facility available to overseas Indians are given in the enclosed Statement. Separate data on investments made by overseas Indians is not maintained.

#### **Statement**

1. Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) can invest upto 100% under the automatic route in the Housing and Real Estate Development for the following activities:
  - Development of serviced plots and construction of built up residential premises;
  - Investment in real estate covering construction of residential and commercial premises including business centres and offices;
  - Development of townships;
  - City and regional level urban infrastructure facilities, including roads and bridges;
  - Investment in participatory ventures in the above activities;
  - Investment in housing finance institutions.
2. NRIs can invest upto 100% in Indian companies engaged in Air Taxi Operation. (For foreign companies Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is permitted only upto 49%)

#### **Other facilities for NRI**

In addition to the investments under the FDI policy, NRIs can also invest under other schemes under various Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) Regulations in the following activities/sector:

- Mutual Funds.
- Investment in PSU Bonds.
- Investments up to 100% equity in proprietary/partnership concerns, except in agricultural/plantation activity or real estate business. (Foreign companies are not allowed to invest in partnership firms/proprietary concerns).
- Portfolio Investment Schemes: NRIs are permitted to invest in shares and debentures through secondary market purchases from the stock exchanges under the portfolio scheme. Investment limits are 5% and 10% respectively. These limits are over and above the Foreign Institutional Investors (FII) portfolio investment limits so as to ensure that NRI investments are not crowded out by FIIs.

**Inactivated Polio Vaccine**

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce Inactivated Polio Vaccine with a view to withdraw the present Oral Polio Vaccine;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to prevent re-emergence of the diseases?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (c) No Sir, there is no proposal to withdraw the present Oral Polio Vaccine. The Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) only provides individual immunity without interrupting transmission. Therefore, the OPV remains the vaccine of choice for polio eradication.

(d) To achieve early interruption of polio transmission Government has intensified Supplementary Immunization activities by:-

- Conducting consistent high quality supplemental immunization rounds in January, February, April and May, June, July, September and November, 2006 and plan National immunization rounds in the month of January and February, 2007.
- Monovalent oral polio vaccine 1 (mOPV1) are being used in the high risk districts and States to enhance immunity so that the presently circulating P1 virus can be interrupted.
- An additional round with monovalent Oral Polio vaccine 3 (mOPV3) is planned in 5 districts of Moradabad region in December, 2006.
- To enhance the immunity of new borns a especially drive to vaccinate new borns within 72 hours of birth have been initiated in selected high-risk blocks.
- Social Mobilization activities are being intensified by involving the local influencers, community and religious leaders to improve community participation and acceptance of polio vaccine.

- State Political Leadership and Administration are continuously being updated on the identified gaps in the implementation of the Programme, they in-turn are constantly monitoring the progress with the District Administration. The District Magistrates are taking corrective action through the District Task Force formed to accelerate the programme implementation.

**Launching of Phase V by NHAI**

9. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has launched Phase V of the National Highways Development Programme (NHDP);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any concession agreement has been signed with IDAA infrastructure for six laning of 65 kms. Bharuch-Surat Stretch and 86 kms. Vadodara-Bharuch Stretch on NH 8;

(d) if so, the salient features of agreement; and

(e) the time by which the said work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government approved the proposal of six-laning of 6500 km. of the existing four-lane National Highways sections through Public Private Partnership (PPP) on Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis, following Design, Build, Finance and Operate (DBFO) pattern under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phase V. NHDP Phase V comprises 5,700 km. GQ and balance 800 km. of other sections at a cost of Rs. 41,210 crore.

(c) Two Concession agreements have been signed for six-laning with M/s L&T Vadodara Bharuch Tollway Ltd. for Vadodara-Bharuch section (83.3 km.) and with M/s IDAA Infrastructure for Bharuch-Surat section (65 km.) on NH-8.



(d) The salient features of the agreement are enclosed as Statement.

(e) The stretch is scheduled to be completed by July, 2009.

**Statement**

*The Salient Features of the Agreements are as under:*

Description	Package-1 Vadodara-Bharuch (Km. 108.700 to Km. 192.000)	Package-2 Bharuch-Surat (Km. 198.000 to km. 263.000)
Name of Concessionaire	M/s L&T Vadodara Bharuch Tollway Ltd.	M/s IDAA Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.
Concession Period	15 years including construction period of 2½ years	15 years including construction period of 2½ years
Concession Fee	Re. 1/-	Re. 1/-
Construction Period	30 months	30 months
Operation Period	12½ Years	12½ Years
Date of Signing of the Agreement	12th July, 2006	7th July, 2006
Performance Security	Rs. 10 crore	Rs. 10 crore
Total Project Cost (As per DPR)	Rs. 660 crore	Rs. 492 crore
Upfront Negative Grant offered by the Concessionaire	Rs. 471 crore	Rs. 504 crore
Length	83.3 km.	65.0 km.

The concessionaire is entitled to levy fee on a vehicle using project highway during operation period. The concessionaire shall maintain the highway during the operation period.

**Major Obligations of Concessionaire**

1. To undertaken the design engineering, procurement and construction and financing of the project at its own costs and expenses.
2. Operate and maintain the project highway in conformity with the agreement.
3. The concessionaire shall also be responsible for maintaining the site including the existing four lanes of the project including service road at its cost and expense during the construction period.

4. Comply with all applicable permits and applicable laws in the performance of the concessionaire obligation under the agreement.

**Major Obligations of NHA**

1. To provide site to the concessionaire free from encumbrances not later than 150 days from date of signing of agreement.
2. Arrange to issue fee notification at least 90 days prior to Commercial Operation Date.
3. Coordinate with the Government of Gujarat, authorities for completing the legal requirements and maintaining law and order during removal of encroachments by the concessionaries.

4. Operate and maintain the project during the development period, at its own costs and expenses, in a manner that the level of service is at no time inferior to the level prevailing on the date when bids were received for this concession.

[*Translation*]

**Funds to NGOs**

10. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides financial assistance to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for implementation of family welfare programmes and various rural health schemes in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years alongwith the names of NGOs and funds allocated to them for this purpose;

(c) whether any review has been done regarding working of these organizations; and

(d) if so, the names of NGOs which have committed irregularities and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (d) Before inception of the Reproductive and Child Health Programme (RCH-II) by this Ministry from 1.4.2005, the funds were provided to the NGOs directly. After launching of RCH-II programme, the funds under MNGO/FNGO/SNGO scheme, are provided through State Health Societies. Details of funds released to the NGOs, working in Orissa, for the last three years, have been given in the enclosed Statement. Periodic reviews are conducted, by State and Govt. of India, regarding the performance of these organizations. Joint review mission, under the programme also visited the state and reviewed the MNGOs/FNGOs programme recently. No report of irregularities has been received so far from the State.

**Statement**

*The grant-in-aid released to the Non-Governmental Organizations, working in Orissa during Last Three Years*

Sl.No.	Name of Organization	Grant-in-aid released (in Rupees)
1	2	3
1.	Orissa State Health & Family Welfare Society for Voluntary sector, Bhubaneswar	4,75,000/-
2.	NIAHRD, Cuttack	9,89,483
3.	Asra, Cuttack	11,95,643
4.	Organisation for Social Change and Rural Development (OSCARD)	18,00,000
5.	Nilachal Seva Prasthathan	6,00,000
6.	Indian Public Health Association	1,50,000
7.	My Heart	29,62,049
8.	NIAHRD	2,00,000
9.	Animal Welfare Society of Orissa, Bhubaneswar	11,87,893

1	2	3
10.	Prakalpa	4,78,800
11.	Orissa Voluntary Health Association	32,00,000
12.	AKSS	29,93,185
<i>2004-05</i>		
13.	Voluntary Health Association of India, New Delhi (project in Orissa)	14,16,829
14.	State Health & F.W. Society for Voluntary Sector, Bhubaneswar, Orissa.	28,603
15.	Orissa Voluntary Health Association	7,38,551
16.	Orissa State Health & Family Welfare Society for Voluntary Sector, Bhubaneswar	1,97,352
<i>2005-06</i>		
17.	State Scova Society of Orissa, Bhubaneswar	7,00,00
18.	State Health & F.W. Society for Voluntary Sector, Bhubaneswar, Orissa.	3,47,719
19.	The State Scova Society of Orissa, Bhubaneswar	5,00,000
20.	VHAI, Delhi (Project in Orissa)	10,82,859

[English]

#### Rehabilitation of Land Oustees

11. SHRI TUKARAM GANGADHAR GADAKH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether many tribals who have lost their household and agricultural land due to coal and other mining projects in Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and other parts of the country have not been rehabilitated properly till date;

(b) if so, the details in this regard during the last three years State-wise and year-wise;

(c) the details of rehabilitation package offered to them;

(d) whether the coal companies provide land and cash compensation and also ensure job to one member of the families whose land has been acquired; and

(e) if so, the present status of such compensation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Losses Incurred by Postal Department

12. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN:  
SHRI MILIND DEORA:

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

(a) whether the Postal Department is running into huge losses;

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

(c) the losses incurred during the last three years;

(d) the details of allied services rendered by the Postal Department;

(e) whether the Postal Department proposes to book cargo and set up a bank to augment its revenue and to wipe out its mounting losses;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the time by which the said proposals are likely to be effected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Yes, Sir. Department of Posts is running into revenue deficit.

(b) Though the Department is running in revenue deficit, the same is in a declining trend as compared with last years performance in this regard. The deficit of the Department stood at Rs. 1375.22 crore, 1381.84 crore and 1210.60 crore in 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 respectively. Moreover the deficit of the Department is due to the following reasons:

- (i) Nearly eighty nine percent of the expenditure is incurred on mandatory items salary, pension of staff etc.
- (ii) Rates of most of the Postal services have not kept pace with the cost of operations.
- (iii) Department is providing a host of services as part of Universal Service Obligations as per the policy of Government.

(c) The revenue deficit of the Department for the last three years are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Years	Losses/Deficit
2003-04	1375.22
2004-05	1381.84
2005-06	1210.60

(d) The Department of Posts renders a large number of allied services apart from its core postal services. Some of them are given below:

- (i) Sale of Passport Application Form
- (ii) Management of Small Savings
- (iii) Telecom Revenue Collection
- (iv) Sale of UPSC Forms
- (v) Sale of IDBI Forms
- (vi) Sale of Income Tax Return Forms
- (vii) International Money Transfer Service
- (viii) Retailing of Non-Life Insurance Products
- (ix) Disbursement of Railway, Coal Mines, Telecom EPF Pension

(e) Department has introduced logistic Post Services that provides bookings and delivery of consignments, irrespective of their weight from logistics Post centre. As far as setting of Post Bank is concerned, the matter is at a conceptual stage.

(f) and (g) Do not arise in view of (e) above.

[*Translation*]

#### Mobile Van Scheme

13. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:  
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

(a) the names of Metro cities where 'Mobile Van Scheme' has been started for payment of telephone bills as on date;

(b) whether there is any proposal to introduce mobile van service for collection of telephone bills in other parts of the country particularly in rural areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Mobile Van Scheme, for payment of telephone bills is not in operation in any metro city as on date. It was introduced in Chennai but due to poor public response, it was withdrawn.

(b) and (c) In BSNL, the scheme is operational in some of the Circles and these mobile vans are mainly covering rural areas. There are 23 mobile vans in Punjab, 7 in Kerala, 14 in Andhra Pradesh and the same is under consideration for Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand. In MTNL, there is no such proposal.

(d) The scheme has not been launched in other Circles/areas due to availability of adequate number of collection counters including Banks, Post Offices etc and also due to lack of sufficient public response in some cases.

*[English]*

#### **Report on Stent Episode of Safdarjung Hospital**

14. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 507 dated February 22, 2006 and state:

(a) whether the Head of Department of Cardiology, AIIMS has submitted his report regarding the Stent episode of Safdarjung Hospital;

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

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in submitting the report and time by which the same will be submitted; and

(d) the status of the four inquiries pending for long against the Cardiologist of Safdarjung Hospital and the reasons for delay in submission of inquiry reports?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (c) The Head of Department of Cardiology in AIIMS has submitted his report on 4th November, 2006, in the matter relating to the complaint of Smt. Beena Maurya alleging negligence in the treatment of Shri R.K. Maurya. The enquiry has concluded that no case of medical negligence or malpractice can be made out against the treating Cardiologist.

(d) In three of the four complaints enquiries have been completed and nothing adverse against the treating Cardiologist has come out. In the fourth complaint, comments of the treating Cardiologist are awaited.

#### **Exclusion of Creamy Layer**

15. SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA": Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court of India has recently given direction to the Union Government to exclude the SCs and STs belonging to the so-called creamy layer from the ambit of reservation in educational institutions and services;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response 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) No specific direction to this effect has been given by the Supreme Court to the Union Government.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

*[Translation]*

#### **Panchayat Adalats**

16. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted Committee to set up Panchayat Adalats to dispose of cases of village level;

(b) if so, whether this Committee has since submitted its report to the Government;

(c) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee therein;

(d) whether the Government has accepted these recommendations; and

(e) if so, the time by which Panchayat Adalats are likely to be 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) to (e) No, Sir. In order to

provide a sound alternative forum of dispute resolution through mediation, conciliation and compromise at the grass root level which can be institutionalised with community involvement, a committee chaired by the eminent Jurist Prof. Upendra Baxi, ex-Vice Chancellor of Delhi University, has been constituted to draft a proposed bill on Nyaya Panchayats. The preliminary draft bill of the committee is under process.

*[English]*

#### **Anti India Activities from Neighbouring Countries**

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

(a) whether the Union Government has taken up the matter of anti-India activities emanating from Bangladesh and Bhutan with the concerned countries;

(b) if so, the progress made so far in this regard;

(c) whether India and Bangladesh have entered into an agreement for setting up mechanisms for joint fight against terrorism and organized crime;

(d) if so, the terms of the agreement; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken to prevent infiltration and illegal immigration?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes.

(b) India and Bhutan closely cooperate with each other on issues affecting mutual security. Government has deeply appreciated the military action taken by Bhutan against Indian insurgent groups in 2003. Bhutan has assured as that it will not allow the use of its territory for anti-Indian activities. With regard to Bangladesh, there have been incidents of terrorist violence where use of Bangladeshi soil by anti-India elements as well as Pakistan-based terrorist groups has come to notice. Government continues to take up this matter strongly with the Government of Bangladesh.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Besides taking up the matter regularly with the Government of Bangladesh, Government has also taken up various measures which, inter alia, include strengthening of Boarder Security Force, accelerated

programme of construction of border roads and border fencing and provision of surveillance equipment.

#### **Delhi-Mumbai Video Conference**

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

(a) whether the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) propose to offer Delhi-Mumbai Video Conference as local;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which this facility is likely to be made available;

(d) whether the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) also proposes to provide the said facility in its network;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) to (c) Video Conference Call between two Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) subscribers in MTNL Delhi/Mumbai having their own equipment and ISDN line (64 kbps) is charged at local call rates. However, different tariffs will apply for a Video Conference Call requiring studio equipment, higher bandwidth etc.

(d) Yes Sir. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) provides video conferencing service to its customers in its service area.

(e) Existing customers of BSNL having ISDN or Internet Leased Line connection can use Video conferencing service. Besides this, BSNL is in the process of setting up studios at 94 cities for public use by March, 2007.

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

#### **Janani Suraksha Yojana**

19. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented 'Janani Suraksha Yojana' in nine States only;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which this scheme will be implemented in other States of the country;

(d) the financial burden to the exchequer as a result of implementing the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (c) A statement is enclosed.

(d) Revised requirements of funds for implementation of the scheme during the financial year 2006-07 has been estimated to be Rs. 193.00 crores.

**Statement**

Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is a safe motherhood intervention under the National Rural Health Mission

(NRHM) being implemented with the objective of reducing maternal and neo-natal mortality by promoting institutional delivery among the poor pregnant women. The Yojana, launched on 12th April 2005 is being implemented in all states and UTs. JSY is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme.

2. The Yojana has identified ASHA, the accredited social health activist as an effective link between the Government and the poor pregnant women in 10 low performing states, namely the 8 EAG states and Assam and Jammu & Kashmir and the remaining NE States. Her main role is to facilitate pregnant women to avail services of material care and arrange referral transport.

3. The scheme focuses on the poor pregnant women with special dispensation for states having low institutional delivery rate namely the states of Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Assam, Orissa, Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir. While these states have been classified as Low Performing States (LPS), the remaining states have been named as High performing States (HPS).

**4. Eligibility for Cash Assistance:**

In LPS States	All women, including those from SC and ST families, delivering in Government health centres like Sub-centre, PHC/CHC/FRU/general wards of District and state Hospitals or accredited private institutions.
In HPS States	BPL pregnant women, aged 19 years and above and the SC and ST pregnant women.

**5. Scale of Cash Assistance (in Rs.) for Institutional Delivery:**

Category	Rural Area		Urban Area	
	Mother's Package	ASHA's Package	Mother's Package	ASHA's Package
In LPS	1400	600	1000	200
In HPS	700		600	

**6. Limitations of Cash Assistance for Institutional Delivery:**

In LPS States	All births, delivered in a health centre—Government or Accredited Private health institutions.
In HPS States	Upto 2 live births.

7. ASHA Package is available in all LPS, NE States and in the tribal districts of all states and UTs. In rural areas it includes the following three components:

- Cash assistance for Referral transport for pregnant women to go to the nearest health centre for delivery.
- Balance amount to be paid to ASHA in lieu of her services rendered by her.

8. The Yojana subsidizes the cost of Caesarean Section of for the management of Obstetric complications, upto to Rs. 1500/- per delivery to the Government institution, where Government specialists are not in position.

9. In LPS and HPS States all such BPL pregnant women, aged 19 years and above, preferring to delivery at home are entitled to cash assistance of Rs. 500/- per delivery, upto two live births.

#### **New Technology for Laying of Roads**

20. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the new technology of laying of roads by using recycled plastic wastes;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount expected to be saved annually by adopting the new technique; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to use this technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) A Research Scheme titled "Investigation on Field Performance of Bituminous Mixes with Modified Binders" has been sanctioned by the Ministry in March 2006. The scope of the scheme also includes study of bituminous mix using waste plastics as modifier. Decision on use of plastic waste in road construction will depend on the findings of the research scheme. It is premature to estimate annual savings in road construction because of use of plastic waste.

*[Translation]*

#### **Drug Banks**

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

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to establish drug banks in all the districts of the country to provide essential medicines to the poor people;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has earmarked any budget for this purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that medicines are made available to the needy and poor in such district centres?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) There is no proposal at present to establish drug banks in all districts.

(b) to (e) In view of above, the question does not arise. However, under the National Rural Health Mission, (including various disease control programmes) adequate provision has been made for supply of drugs to the needy.

*[English]*

#### **New Immunization Technique for Rabies**

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

(a) whether thousands of people die of rabies every year in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether new techniques or immunization systems have been allegedly ignore by the Government;

(d) whether the doctors at various Central Government hospitals in the country have also urged the Union to adopt new system in this regard; and



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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) and (b) Central Bureau of Health Intelligence reported 301 deaths due to rabies in the year 2005.

(c) to (e) As recommended by World Health Organisation (WHO), the use of the reactogenic vaccine Neural Tissue anti rabies vaccine (NTV) has been discontinued in the country since January 2005 and the Government has switched over to the Tissue Culture anti rabies vaccine (TCARV). Since the higher cost of intramuscular administration of TCARV is a limiting factor for its wider use, after requisite field trial four vaccines, namely, Purified Vero Cell rabies vaccine by Aventis Pasteur, Purified Chic Embryo cell by Chiron Behring Pvt. Ltd, Purified Vero Cell vaccine by Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor and Human Biologicals Institute, Ooty have been allowed to be administered through intra dermal route.

#### **Haj Arrangements**

23. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister for External Affairs paid a visit to Saudi Arabia in the first half of October 2006 to review the Haj arrangements for the Haj 2006 as reported in the Asian Age dated October 11, 2006;

(b) if so, whether the Minister met the Saudi Authorities of Haj Affairs for making forthcoming Haj pilgrimage smooth and hassle-free; and

(c) the number of pilgrims from India expected to undertake the pilgrimage in the coming year and the assistance likely to be provided to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) The Minister of State for External Affairs, Shri E. Ahamed paid a visit to Saudi Arabia between 11 to 15 October 2006 to review Haj arrangements for Haj 2006-II.

(b) The Minister of State for External Affairs, Shri E. Ahamed met the Advisor to H.M. the King to discuss various Haj related issues including request for increase of quota of pilgrims by 10,000.

(c) Around 1,57,000 pilgrims are likely to undertake the pilgrimage from India during the Haj 2006-II.

The Government is making arrangements to facilitate the transportation to Saudi Arabia of the 110,000 pilgrims

going through the Haj Committee of India and provision of accommodation and other logistical support for them. In addition to assistance to be provided by the Consulate General of India Jeddah, the Government is deploying 506 India-based officers including Doctors, Paramedics, Assistant Haj officers and Haj Assistants in addition to around 600 locally recruited employees to look after the welfare of the pilgrims. 11 branch dispensaries and one hospital will be set up at Makkah to provide round the clock medical assistance to the pilgrims. Similarly, five branch dispensaries-cum-Haj offices and one main dispensary will be set up at Madina. During this year medicines worth Rs. 1.25 crores are being provided for the pilgrims.

*[Translation]*

#### **Inclusion of Sports in Commonwealth Games**

24. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has completed preparation for the Commonwealth Games to be held in 2010;

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

(c) whether the places for providing lodging facilities to the visiting sportspersons and participants have been identified;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Indian style Wrestling, Kabbadi, Kho Kho spots etc. have been included in the Commonwealth Games; 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) Preparations for the Commonwealth Games, 2010 is an on going process and action in this regard is being regularly monitored. Various institutional arrangements have been made to ensure proper planning and preparations for the organization of the Commonwealth Games planning and preparations for the organization of the Commonwealth Games—2010 and their smooth conduct. These include a Core Group of Ministers chaired by the Minister for Human Resource Development for coordinating and taking decisions regarding various aspects related to the organization of the Games, an Apex Committee in the

Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports chaired by the Minister (Youth Affairs & Sports), a Committee of Secretaries headed by the Cabinet Secretary to monitor the implementation of the decisions of the Group of Ministers and other related matters, and an Organizing Committee for the conduct of the Games headed by the President, India Olympic Association. At the level of the Government of Delhi, the Lt. Governor would have overall responsibility regarding security, law & order and matters pertaining to DDA, and there is a Sub-Committee headed by the Chief Minister of Delhi for other matters falling within the jurisdiction of the State Government in terms of the planning and requirements of upgradation of civic infrastructure, etc.

The proposals of the various implementing agencies for the creation of the required sports and civic infrastructure, viz., the Government of NCT of Delhi, sports and civic infrastructure, viz., the Government of NCT of Delhi, Sports Authority of India and DDA, and of the Organizing Committee for the conduct of the Games have been approved. It is expected that after finalization of detailed designs and estimates, etc. construction work on the various projects will commence by the middle of 2007, and all the works will be completed by the end of 2009.

An Empowered Committee has been set up under the Chief Secretary, Government of NCT of Delhi with representatives of all the various concerned agencies/authorities to facilitate speedy and time bound clearances in respect of games related projects. Another Committee has been set up, with Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports as convenor, to deal with issues pertaining to clearances pertaining to Delhi Urban Arts Commission and other central agencies, as may be required.

(c) and (d) The participating athletes and officials for the Commonwealth Games, 2010 would be

accommodated at the Games Village to be developed by the DDA near the NOIDA crossing off National Highway—24.

(e) and (f) The Sports Programme of the Commonwealth Games does not include Kabbadi and Kho-Kho. The discipline of Wrestling is included in the Commonwealth Games, 2010 which is to be conducted in accordance with the rules of the competition and of the International Sports Federation concerned.

*[English]*

#### Expansion of NHDP

25. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:  
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has substantially expended/proposes to expand the scope of the National Highways Development Programme;

(b) if so, the length of National Highways and other roads likely to be included in the expansion plan; and

(c) the details of the projects in kms. completed during the current year so far, State-wise alongwith the expenditure incurred thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In addition of NHDP Phase I & II, the Committee on Infrastructure has approved the following new phases of NHDP.

(Rs. in Crore)

NHDP Phase	Particulars	Estimated Cost at 1.1.06 prices
Phase-III	Upgradation and 4-laning of 10000 km of NH on BOT basis.	65,197
Phase-IV	Strengthening and widening of another 20000 km of NHs to 2-lane with Paved Shoulders.	27,800
Phase-V	Widening of about 6500 km of NH to 6 lane	42,210
Phase-VI	Construction of expressway of about 1000 km	16,680
Phase-VII	Construction of Ring Roads, Bypasses, Grade Separators, Fly-overs etc in several important cities.	16,680

(c) The state-wise length of roads completed during current year (upto October, 2006) and expenditure incurred on projects under National Highways Authority of India projects are enclosed as Statement.

**Statement**

Sl.No.	States	Length Completed during Current Financial Year (In Km)	2006-07 (expenditure upto October'06) (Rupees in crores)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22.70	95.93
2.	Assam	—	183.51
3.	Bihar	10.08	224.35
4.	Chhattisgarh	—	1.11
5.	Delhi	2.50	19.89
6.	Goa	—	—
7.	Gujarat	—	200.76
8.	Haryana	—	50.45
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	109.65
10.	Jharkhand	7.94	38.92
11.	Karnataka	36.76	120.72
12.	Kerala	—	7.45
13.	Madhya Pradesh	—	279.11
14.	Maharashtra	5.26	196.64
15.	Orissa	40.59	130.92
16.	Punjab	—	98.50
17.	Rajasthan	—	577.39
18.	Tamil Nadu	12.09	327.81
19.	Uttar Pradesh	78.35	673.87
20.	West Bengal	1.34	104.93

**New Foreign Policy**

26. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:  
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to have a new foreign policy;

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

(c) the extent to which the new policy is likely to be different from the existing one?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) There has been no change in the fundamental tenets of India's foreign policy. Government is determined to maintain India's independent foreign policy, built on national consensus and based on supreme national interests. To this end, India has accorded high priority to closer political, economic and cultural ties with the neighbours; is expanding its network of international relationships—preserving solidarity with traditional allies and strengthening new partnerships. India is also working with like-minded nations for an equitable, multi-polar world order, which takes into account the legitimate aspirations of developing countries.

*[Translation]*

**Participation of Private Sector**

27. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has urged the Chief Ministry of States to ensure participation of private sector in various fields of development;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government would bear all the expenses for preparing the documents relating to participation of private sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) and (b) The National Development Council has resolved that improvement in physical infrastructure has also emerged as a common priority and increased private participation has now become a necessity to mobilise the resources needed to achieve its expansion and upgradation.

(c) and (d) Upon request from the respective State Governments, the Planning Commission would provide financial assistance to States for preparing model documents and other enabling framework for taking up Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects in infrastructure. So far no State Government has sought any financial assistance from Planning Commission for preparing model documents and other enabling framework for taking up PPP projects in infrastructure.

(e) Does not arise.

*[English]*

#### AIDS Control Programmes

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

(a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) has found poor utilization of funds under the AIDS Control programmes;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to adopt a fresh approach towards the launching of the next phase of the HIV-AIDS control programmes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the next phase is likely to be launched?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) and (b) The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) reviewed the performance of National AIDS Control Programme-II from 1999-00 to 2003-04 and laid its report on the Table of House on 13.07.04. Thereafter, Public Accounts Committee presented the 19th report on the report of C&AG, India relating to National AIDS Control Programme-II.

In this regard, it is stated that the allocation provided for the programme were fully utilized as per details given below:

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimated	Expenditure (%)
1999-00	140.00	140.00	98.68
2000-01	145.00	180.00	100.00
2001-02	210.00	225.00	100.69
2002-03	225.00	242.00	99.23
2003-04	225.00	225.00	103.06
2004-05	259.00	426.00	99.11
2005-06	533.50	533.50	99.85

(c) to (e) The strategies envisaged under NACP III addresses all drawbacks and weaknesses identified in NACP II implemented. The primary goal is to halt and reverse the epidemic in India over the next 5 years by integrating programmes for prevention treatment care & support. There were specific working groups which looked into these aspects and an institutional study has also been conducted. Based on their recommendations, it has been decided that the implementation would be further decentralized even upto district level for better

administrative control and achievement of physical and financial targets set under the programme. The implementation plan also has been designed in such a way that more resources and manpower would be available high prevalent districts so that utilization would be optimum. It is also planned to have a regional administrative unit for the North Eastern States also so that more functional autonomy, financial delegation and better monitoring can be ensured.

The Monitoring & Evaluation system would also be strengthened to have better control over all activities and assess the weak area at national level so as to take appropriate corrective action.

#### **Ban on Telecommunication Services in N.E. Region**

29. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:  
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:

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

(a) whether the Government has banned telecommunication services in parts of North Eastern Region bordering Bangladesh;

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

(c) whether the villagers living within 10 km. of the border are being provided mobile service from neighbouring country;

(d) if so, whether the Government has made any efforts to find out the number of said service providers;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to check and stop such illegal activities in border areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) to (f) No, Sir. Landline telecommunication services can be provided in the entire geographical territory of the country. 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-receive Station (BTS) within 10 km. of the international border requires clearance from the Government.

It was reported that mobile signal of service provider of Bangladesh is available in some places in the villages along the international border. The presence of signals of mobile operators of Bangladesh within the geographical territory of India is being handled by the Ministry of External Affairs at diplomatic level with the Government of Bangladesh.

#### **Amending Laws for Managing Health System**

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

(a) whether the Union Government is contemplating to amend the laws to fully empower local bodies for effective management of the health system in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Union Government is likely to convene any meeting in this regard before amending the law; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (d) Under the 73rd and 74th Amendment of the constitution, primary health is one of the 29 subjects transferred to the local bodies. Under the National Rural Health Mission, in accordance with the Constitutional amendment, decentralization within the framework of Panchayati Raj Institutions is seen as a necessary precondition for delivery of quality health services to the people. In view of the above, states have the flexibility to undertake measures in accordance with the constitutional amendment for effective implementation of National Rural Health Mission.

*[Translation]*

#### **Pending Cases with CBI**

31. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MAHATO:  
SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to reconstitute the Central Bureau of Investigation in order to dispose of the large number of cases pending with it;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the cases pending for consideration during the last three years;

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken to dispose of all the pending cases in a fixed time frame; and

(d) the extent to which the Government has succeeded 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) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise. The number of cases pending investigation at the end of year during the last three years, however, is as under:

Period	Number of cases
As on 31.12.2003	1435
As on 31.12.2004	1354
As on 31.12.2005	1402

(c) and (d) CBI endeavours to complete investigation in all cases at the earliest. There is a laid down system of holding monthly and quarterly review meeting where the cases under investigation are examined by the CBI with a view to finalise them early. Norms have also been laid down in the CBI (Crime) Manual for finalization of investigation in various kind of cases. The number of cases under investigation by the CBI for more than two years has been successfully brought down from 208 in 2003 to 158 in 2004 and 137 in 2005.

*[English]*

#### **Mental Ailments**

32. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of patients with mental ailments is constantly increasing in the country;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The number of persons with mental illness is increasing due to changes in demographics such as increase in population and over all increase in the rate of depression worldwide. Epidemiological studies have revealed that 1 to 2% of the population has major mental disorders and 5 to 10% suffer from minor mental disorders. Efforts of the Government now are to diagnose the mentally ill patients at the early stage and treat them through the general health care delivery system. In order to provide increased access and better quality of mental health care, the Government has expanded the National Mental Health Programme during the Tenth Five Year

Plan with an outlay of Rs. 139 crores in order to expand District Mental Health Programme to cover 100 districts in the country, strengthen the 37 Government mental health institutes and also psychiatric wings of 75 medical colleges, undertake IEC activities and research and training.

*[Translation]*

#### **Defunct Equipment in Government Hospitals**

33. SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV:  
SHRI M. ANJAN KUMAR YADAV:

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

(a) whether medical equipment are lying defunct for the last several months in the Government hospitals in Delhi;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to make these equipment operational;

(d) the number of officers found responsible for such irregularities during the last two years; and

(e) the action taken against those found guilty in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (e) Most of the medical equipments in Central Government Hospitals are put on Annual Maintenance Contracts and as and when any equipment goes out of order, it is got repaired within reasonable time. Those equipments that have out-lived their useful life and are beyond economical repairs are condemned/disposed of as per prescribed procedure.

*[English]*

#### **Decentralization of Power**

34. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government and State Governments have entered into an agreement envisaging consistent support from the Central for decentralization of power;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government in association with the National Rural Business Hub Council would promote and support the State's efforts to develop Rural Business Hubs;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of Rural Business Hubs developed so far in each State?

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) On the conclusion of Panchayati Raj tours by the Union Minister to the State/UT concerned, Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) generally titled "Joint Statement of Conclusions on Development to Panchayats—The Way Forward" have been signed between the Union Government and 16 State and One Union Territory. These documents reviewed the existing position of Panchayati Raj in the State/UT; list the undertaking of the State Government/UT administration to further strengthen Panchayati Raj; and envisage support from the Centre for the decentralization of power. The States which have entered into MoUs with the Union Government are:— Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Manipur, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Uttaranchal and West Bengal. The Union Territory which has entered into MoU is Lakshadweep.

(c) and (d) The Union Government, in association with the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), has set up the National Rural Business Hub (RBH) Council promotes and supports the State's efforts develop RBHs under the Public-Private-Panchayat-Partnership model. RBH Councils are also being set up in the States. RBH Conference for creating awareness have been organized in Assam, West Bengal, Delhi and Hyderabad and more are in the pipeline. The Union Government will facilitate RBHs that are anticipated to combine skills and resources available at local community level with the production and marketing skills of business enterprises in order to expand the markets of rural/local products leading to

additional incomes and employment to local craftsmen, weavers, farmers Self Help Groups etc.

(e) 55 RBH MoUs have been signed so far. The state-wise break-up is as follows: Karnataka—27, Tamil Nadu—13, Uttaranchal—11, Haryana—3, and Uttar Pradesh—1.

#### Modernisation of Coal Mines

35. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of underground mines and open cast mines separately in the country, coalfield-wise;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to modernize the operations of any of these mines;

(c) if so, the funds earmarked therefor;

(d) the amount spent so far; and

(e) the details of the modernization programme carried out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) Sir, the Company-wise break-up of mines as on 01.04.2006 is as follows:

Company	Under Ground	Open Cast	Mixed
ECL	88	20	05
BCCL	50	14	21
CCL	22	33	04
NCL	0	08	0
WCL	42	35	06
SECL	70	19	01
MCL	09	13	0
NEC	03	02	0
CIL Total	284	144	37
SCCL	47	11	0
NLC	—	04	—

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The funds earmarked for modernisation and mechanization and expenditure incurred during the last 3 years is as under:

(i) In Coal India Limited

(Fig in Rs. crore)

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Budget	1,610.12	1,584.27	1,838.45
Expenditure	709.89	661.63	1,032.93

(ii) In Singareni collieries Co. Limited

(Fig. in Rs. crore)

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Budget	43.65	50.75	38.80
Expenditure	1.95	5.96	14.89

(iii) In Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited

(Fig. in Rs. crore)

No budget allocation as such for modernisation is made. But in every mine, latest available technology and equipment are used.

(e) The need for modernization/mechanization have been felt and the following technologies are used in different mines for increasing coal production:

- (i) Intermediate Technology—using SDL/LHD in underground coal mines.
- (ii) Mass Production Technology—using continuous miners and shuttle cars in underground mines.
- (iii) Dragline and Shovel-Dumper combination in opencast mines.
- (iv) Surface miners.
- (v) Operator Independent Truck Despatch System (OITDS) in opencast mines.

#### Increase in Financial Assistance

36. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:  
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has proposed to increase the financial assistance to Rs. 1400 from the existing Rs. 700/- per child (upto two children) for the institutional delivery in the rural areas under Janani Suraksha Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. It has been decided to increase the cash assistance to expectant mothers, under the Janani Suraksha Yojana from Rs. 700/- to Rs. 1400/- for all women including those from SC and ST families, delivering in the Government health centres like Sub-centre, PHC/CHC/FRU or in the general wards of District and state Hospitals or accredited private institutions. The enhancement is not limited by the number of births and is applicable in the rural areas of States namely—Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Assam, Orissa, Rajasthan and Jammu & Kashmir. The increase has already come into effect from November 2006.

#### Alleged Corruption Charge against Indian Official

37. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian official in UN had been recently arrested for alleged graft as reported in the 'Times of India' dated November 3, 2006;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to investigate such corruption cases by Indian Officials in foreign countries and take corrective measures in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?



THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Yes. An Indian national working in the Procurement Division of UN Secretariat, was arrested by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in New York on November 1, 2006 in connection with alleged irregularities in procurement contracts. Thereafter, he was released on bail on November 2, 2006. The person is now an employee of the United Nations and not the Government of India.

(c) and (d) If similar charges are levelled against a Government of India official abroad, appropriate action shall be taken, including corrective measures, if any.

#### **Evidence on Mumbai Bomb Blasts**

38. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:  
SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI:  
SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has since convinced the US Government with the evidence of Islamabad's involvement in the Mumbai blasts;

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

(c) the stage at which the peace talks between the two nations stands in the wake of this evidence?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) As a part of ongoing dialogue with the US, the issue of cross-border terrorism and the Mumbai blasts has been discussed between the officials of the two countries.

(c) After Mumbai blasts on July 11, 2006, Prime Minister of India and President Musharraf of Pakistan met on September 16, 2006 in Havana and directed their Foreign Secretaries to resume the Composite Dialogue. They also decided to put in place an India-Pakistan anti-terror institutional mechanism. In pursuance of this directive, the foreign Secretaries of the two countries met in New Delhi on November 14-15, 2006. They agreed to set up a 3-member anti-terror mechanism with a mandate to consider counter-terrorism measures. They also agreed to meet in February 2007 to launch the next round of Composite Dialogue.

#### **Exorbitant Fees Charged by Private Medical Colleges**

39. SHRI A.V. BELLARMIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any mechanism to monitor, supervise and oversee the permission granted by the Medical Council of India to private medical colleges;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding the exorbitant fees charged by the private medical colleges;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken against such colleges?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) and (b) Medical Council of India (MCI) is a recommendatory body and does not grant permission to private medical colleges. The recommendations of the MCI for grant of permission are examined by the Central Government and the Government after taking additional input/information from the concerned authorities, wherever necessary, give permission. Wherever warranted, Government also conduct inspection for verification of facilities before grant of such permission for establishment of new medical colleges or increase in admission capacity or starting of new or higher course of studies.

(c) to (e) In a judgement dated 14.8.2003 in the case of Islamic Academy of Education, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has clarified that each institution shall have the freedom to fix its own fee structure. However, no institution shall charge capitation fee or indulge in profiteering. Further, the Hon'ble Court has directed that each State Government shall set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of a retired High Court Judge to decide whether the fee proposed by the institute is justified and does not amount to profiteering or charging of capitation fee. The said Committee may approve the fee structure proposed by the institute or may propose some other fee which shall be binding on the institute for a period of three years. Any violation in charging of fee is to be looked after by the concerned State Government. The Central Government, however, propose to introduce a Bill on Regulations of admission and fixation of fee in private medical educational institutions.

**Clearance to Terminals**

40. SHRI P.C. THOMAS:  
SHRI PANNIAN RAVINDRAN:  
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

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

(a) whether any objections have been raised by the Government for giving security clearance to the proposed Deep Water International Transshipment Terminal at Vizhinjam and for Container Terminal at Vallarpadam in Kerala;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (c) In the case of project of Deep Water International Transshipment Terminal at Vizhinjam, Government of India decided not to grant security clearance to the bidder proposed by the State Government of Kerala based on security assessment. The project of International Container Transshipment at Vallarpadam was approved by Government of India in January, 2005.

**Child Mortality Rate**

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

(a) the progress made in various States to check the child mortality rate during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to curb the child mortality rate;

(c) whether special attention is being paid in this regard in tribal areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (d) The progress made in various states to check the child mortality rate, as per the latest available data (Sample

Registration System, (SRS) 2004) for the past three years, state-wise and year-wise is enclosed as Statement.

The response of the Government has been to launch the Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI) in the country as part of the second phase of the Reproductive and Child Health Programme which has been implemented since April, 2005. The IMNCI places specific attention to the management of newborn children in the community and promotes health care of newborn children and management of sick newborn children. Under the Universal Immunization Programmes (UIP) children are immunized against six vaccine preventable diseases. Micronutrient supplementation with Vitamin A (for children up to five years) and iron folic acid is being carried out. Optimal Infant and Young Child Feeding is being promoted. Zinc has been introduced as an adjunct therapy to ORS in the management of diarrhea in children.

In addition, Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC) to be implemented through ASHAs, has been approved. The training material has been finalized and sensitisation workshops held in the high focus states of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Bihar.

Under the ongoing Reproductive and Child Health Programme, planning and provision for health care services for women and children with special focus on tribal areas is mandatory.

**Statement***Child (below 5 years) Mortality Rates*

Sl.No.	States	2001	2002	2003
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16.0	15.4	15.2
2.	Assam	23.6	22.7	22.4
3.	Bihar	19.4	17.2	17.4
4.	Gujarat	18.5	18.4	16.7
5.	Haryana	19.2	17.5	16.6
6.	Himachal Pradesh	9.4	14.4	10.0
7.	Karnataka	16.2	14.8	14.4

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Kerala	2.6	2.2	2.7
9.	Madhya Pradesh	28.1	25.9	26.7
10.	Maharashtra	10.3	10.4	9.9
11.	Orissa	24.4	24.6	23.3
12.	Punjab	14.1	14.8	14.6
13.	Rajasthan	24.3	22.3	21.8
14.	Tamil Nadu	11.8	10.6	10.4
15.	Uttar Pradesh	26.8	24.5	23.8
16.	West Bengal	13.3	12.4	11.9
	All India	19.3	17.8	17.4

Source: Sample Registration System, Registrar General, India

[Translation]

#### Unused Coal

42. SHRI M. ANJAN KUMAR YADAV:  
SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal worth crores of rupees is lying unused with the Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the quantity and the value of the unused coal, company-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) and (b) No unused coal is lying with coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiary companies. However, as on 1st November, 2006 about 23.94 million tonnes of coal worth Rupees 2071 crores is lying at various stockyard of mines/units of CIL and its subsidiary companies. these stocks are maintained under the stock policy of CIL, which is equivalent to one month coal production, for uninterrupted supply of coal from mines/units to consumers keeping in

view fluctuation in production due to seasonal variations etc. CIL's average monthly production has been about 30 million tonnes (approx.) during the current year.

(c) The quantity of coal stock and value of stock is given below:

Name of subsidiary company of CIL	Stock as on 1.11.2006 (Fig. in MT)	Value of stock (Approx.) (In Rs. Crores)
Eastern Coalfields Limited	4.460	533
Bharat Coking Coal Limited	2.438	243
Central Coalfields Limited	4.498	367
Northern Coalfields Limited	0.567	50
Western Coalfields Limited	3.173	314
South Eastern Coalfields Limited	4.413	317
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited	4.156	194
North Eastern Coalfield	0.239	53
Coal India Limited	23.944	2071

(d) Does not arise in view of reply given at (a) & (b) above. However, coal stocks are monitored regularly and coal supplies are augmented to thermal power stations to meet their additional requirements besides improving their coal stocks, if warranted.

[English]

#### Alleged Killings of Indians in Philippines

43. SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP:  
SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR:

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

(a) whether the Indian Mission in Manila has approached the Government to take measures to dissuade Indians from migrating to the Island Nation for work following increasing number of unnatural killings and kidnappings of Indians in Philippines recently;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) The Indian Mission in Manila requested to discourage Indians particularly from rural areas of Punjab from migrating to Philippines as the tended to indulge in money-lending and other activities which was affecting the image of India in that country. The matter was taken up with Government of Punjab who have carried out awareness campaign in this regard on the request of Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs. Protectors of Emigrants have been asked to be extra vigilant in granting emigration clearance to persons going to Philippines. It has also been made mandatory to get the sponsorship declaration attested by the Embassy of India in Philippines before granting Emigration Check Required Suspension (ECRC) in case of travel on visit visa. These measures apply to ECR passport holders.

#### Quality of Drugs

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

(a) whether there is any mechanism to monitor the quality and standard of drugs in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) and (b) In order to regulate the quality and standard of drugs manufactured in the country, the Government has prescribed appropriate provisions and requirements under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Rules made thereunder which have been amended from time to time. This includes laying down quality standards and minimum requirements for undertaking manufacture of drugs including requirements of Good Manufacturing Practices, inspection of manufacturing units to ascertain the status of their compliance to GMP and monitoring of quality by random sampling of drugs from the manufacturers as well as from the market.

The provisions related to manufacture and sale of medicines in the country are enforced by State Governments through their respective Drugs Control Organisations. The respective State Licensing Authorities may initiate appropriate action in respect of violation of various provisions depending upon nature and severity of such violations.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Monitoring Activities of BPOs

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

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

(a) whether the alleged theft and sale of credit card information alongwith passport and driving licence details from BPOs have been reported in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has undertaken any inquiry on the involvement of BPOs in the theft;

(d) if so, its outcome thereof;

(e) whether the Government has any plans to monitor BPOs activities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) Several media reports have appeared mentioning the names of certain persons who allegedly offered to sell database with credit card, passport and driving license details and other personal information like mobile number. BBC Channel 4 in the UK has also broadcasted a Programme "Dispatches" on security breach in the Indian call centres on 5th October, 2006. The programme focussed on quality of data security in call centres and BPO units in India. Also, no customer or any BPO, IT/ITES has reported any financial loss.

(c) and (d) NASSCOM (National Association of Software and Service Companies), an industry association of IT/ITES companies, citing the media reports, had filed the complaint under Section 66 of the Information Technology Act, 2000 with the Police authorities in Kolkata and Superintendent of Police, EOU-IX, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), New Delhi against the persons whose names appeared either in the BBC broadcast or media reports requesting investigation as per the Criminal Procedure Courts. CBI has mentioned that the complaint

does not prima-facie disclose the commission of an offence.

(e) and (f) ITES-BPO sector is de-licensed and the operation are governed by a mutual agreement between the parties. Data security is an international issue and is not unique to anyone country. The Government has initiated the following steps:

- (i) to amend the Information Technology Act, 2000 to strengthen the regulatory framework pertaining to data protection and privacy of information;
- (ii) to create comprehensive security assurance framework for IT/ITES and BPO operations in the country.
- (iii) NASSCOM had already set up National Registry of employees in IT services industry in the country.

#### **Expansion of BSNL**

46. SHRI JUAL ORAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposals for the expansion of the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (BSNL);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the said proposals are likely to be drawn up; and

(d) the investments proposed to be made therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) Sir, BSNL has been expansion of its telecom network for next 2-3 years is as follows.

1. Expansion of GSM mobile network by 63.5 million lines.
2. Expansion of WLL network by 25.2 lakh lines.
3. Expansion of Broadband Network by 6 million lines.
4. Commissioning of Satellite Equipment for provisioning of 14,183 VPTs on Satellite in remote and far-flung villages.

During the current financial year expansion plan is detailed below:

Sl.No.	Item	Target for 2006-07
1.	Addition in telephone customer base (in lakh lines)	100
2.	Net addition to Internet Customer Base (in lakhs)	8
3.	Addition to Broadband Customer Base (in lakhs)	6
4.	Net addition of Optical Fibre (OF) cables (in Route KMs)	24,000
5.	Net addition in Trunk Automatic Exchange (TAX) capacity (in Kilo Circuits)	1,200
6.	Village Public Telephones (VPTs) (in Nos.)	20,000

(c) The proposal is already drawn up and tenders for procurement of material have been opened and are in different stages of finalization.

(d) Investment during 2006-07 and 2007-08 is expected to be Rs. 9,200 crores and 13,000 crores respectively.

*[Translation]*

#### **Train Service to Nepal Border by China**

47. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China is considering to run a train service up to Nepal border;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether this is likely to have any impact on the security scenario of India;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the reaction of the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Government has seen reports in the Chinese media suggesting that there are plans to extend the Quinghai-Tibet railway to the border between China and Nepal.

(c) to (e) Government is constantly vigilant about all development on India's periphery.

*[English]*

#### Setting up of BSNL Tower

48. SHRI SUNIL KHAN:  
SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to set up BSNL tower at Bankura district in West Bengal;
- (b) if so, the funds sanctioned for the propose; and
- (c) the time by which the said work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) to (c) BSNL has already installed 59 Mobile Service Base Stations (towers) in Bankura District of West Bengal and has plans to install additional 45 Base Stations (towers) progressively during next financial year. The required funds are made available by BSNL from its internal accruals.

*[Translation]*

#### Preparations for Commonwealth Games

49. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the preparations made so far to maintain law and order during the 2010 Commonwealth Games;

(b) whether all the Metro projects are likely to be operationalised to facilitate transportation in Delhi by the year 2010;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide special training to the Taxi and Auto Racksaw drivers of Delhi so that they are able to establish better communication with the foreign guests;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the details of lodging, boarding, transportation and catering facilities likely to be provided to the tourist during the events?

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 Government has constituted a Commonwealth Games Security Review Committee in the Ministry of Home Affairs for formulating security schemes, and arrangements for the proposed Commonwealth Games, 2010.

The Committee has already held a number of meetings with all the organizations concerned.

At the level of the Government of NCT of Delhi, the Lt. Governor would have overall responsibility regarding security and law and order.

(b) and (c) All the Metro corridors approved in Phase-II of expansion of Delhi Metro are planned for completion before the Commonwealth Games in 2010.

(d) to (f) Yes, Sir. The Government of NCT of Delhi through its Transport and Tourism Department, in consultation with the Delhi Transport and Tourism Development Corporation, will take action in this regard at the appropriate time.

(g) Various sites for hotels in and around Delhi in the National Capital Region have been identified by the agencies concerned for the development of additional

tourist and hotel accommodation. These arrangement will be supplemented by the Bed and Breakfast Scheme of the Government of the NCT of Delhi. Government have also constituted a Task Force under the Ministry of Tourism for coordination and follow-up action for the creation of additional tourist accommodation and bed and breakfast facilities in the context of the Commonwealth Games, 2010. The transport system will also be suitably upgraded by providing additional modern low floor shuttle buses to link the airport, hotels, stadia and tourist spots and for park-and-ride facilities, arrangements for quality Radio Taxis, parking facilities around the stadia, renovation/development of Inter-State Bus Terminals and signages, etc.

[English]

#### Opening of Post Offices in Remote Areas

50. DR. K. DHANARAJU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the absence of post offices in remote areas of the country particularly in Tamil Nadu people to face a lot of difficulties;

(b) if so, the details of post offices likely to be opened in Tamil Nadu during 2006-07, district-wise; and

(c) the time by which these are likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) No Sir. All areas of the country have been provided postal facilities. At present there 12196 Post Offices in rural areas in Tamil Nadu, including 91 in tribal areas. Wherever found justified, as per norms, post offices are relocated to needy and remote areas from those areas where a Post Office is no longer justified at the existing location, since no new post offices can be opened as per the Tenth Plan directives and no plan targets in this regard are assigned.

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

[Translation]

#### Schemes Submitted to Planning Commission

51. SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Uttar Pradesh has submitted certain schemes to the Planning Commission for approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which these schemes are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) to (c) State Governments, including Uttar Pradesh, submit proposals for various schemes. The schemes received in Planning Commission are processed and approved as part of the State's Annual Plan each year.

[English]

#### Holding of Local body Elections

52. SHRI C. KUPPUSAMI: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the States have held local body/panchayat elections in their respective States, according to the statutory/constitutional requirements;

(b) if not, the names of States where the local body elections have not been held so far;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to urge the States to hold the local body elections; and

(d) the assistance being provided by the Union Government to the States for holding local body elections within the prescribed time limit?

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) Timely elections are being held in almost all the States. However, in Jharkhand elections are pending as the matter relating to reservation of posts is *sub judice*.

(c) and (d) The Union of India has since filed an SLP in the Supreme Court of India (CC No. 12459/2005) seeking a quash the judgement of the Hon'ble High court of Jharkhand. The Chief Secretary to the Government of Jharkhand, Secretary, Rural Development, Government of Jharkhand and the Election Commission, Government of Jharkhand are proforma Respondents in this matter. The Minister of Panchayati Raj has also written to the Chief

Minister Jharkhand for holding elections in the State at the earliest as per the Constitutional provisions and provisions of PESA. The Union of India has also requested Additional Solicitor General to make a special mention in the Supreme Court of India for an early hearing of the case. An Interim Application has also been filed before the Hon'ble Supreme Court for an early hearing.

*[Translation]*

#### **Setting up of Atomic Energy Centres**

53. SHRI SURAJ SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Atomic Energy Centres proposed to set up by the year 2010; and

(b) the measures taken by the Government for the modernisation and expansion of the existing Centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) The Government is setting up one new Atomic Energy Research Centre near Vishakhapatnam on the Eastern Coast. In principle approval of the Government has also been obtained for establishing a Nuclear Power Plant at Jaitapur (Maharashtra) and for expansion of existing projects at Kakrapar (KAPP 3&4), Kudankulam (KK3&4) and Rawatbhata (RAPP 7&8) in addition to the expansion projects under construction at Kaiga (Kaiga 3&4), Rawatbhata (RAPP 5&6) & Kalpakkam (Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor).

(b) The modernization and expansion of the existing research centres has been an ongoing process and is being carried out through various plan projects by adopting state-of-the-art technologies developed in house/available internationally. Modernisation and expansion of the existing Nuclear Power Stations is also being carried out to utilise their full potential. Enmasse replacement of coolant channels, replacement of feeders, modification to moderator system are examples of modernisation and expansion carried out in recent past.

*[English]*

#### **East-West Corridor in Assam**

54. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the execution work of four laning under NHDP to connect East-West Corridor in Assam is getting delayed;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to ensure its early execution;

(c) if not, the actual sector-wise progress made so far;

(d) whether a proposal for proved shoulder with expanded two laning of NH-52 is being finalized by the Government till the execution of four laning;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Improvement of Ridding Quality Project (IRQP) work of the dilapidated stretch of roads as well as construction of bridges over rivers Simen and Jiaboroli have commenced;

(g) if so, the target set for their completion; and

(h) if not, the reasons for delay and the status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The 4-laning under NHDP to connect East-West Corridor in Assam is targeted for completion by December, 2008.

(c) Total length of East-West Corridor in Assam is 678 km, out of which 18 km four lane Guwahati bypass has already been completed. Out of total 28 civil packages for 660 km under East-West Corridor in the State of Assam under NHDP Phase-II, 27 packages for 629 km have been awarded. The remaining one package from Harangago (km 244) to Balachera (km 275) is delayed due to realignment on account of declaration of Borail Wild Life sanctuary. Work in most of the civil packages is in progress and date of completion of all packages is December, 2008.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. 2-laning with paved shoulders of NH-52 from North Lakhimpur (km 345) to Jonai (km 510) and Dirak (km 845) to Rupai (km 876) is included under Phase 'A' of Special Accelerated Road Development Programme in North East. There is, however, no proposal to four lane this stretch of NH-52, at this stage.



(f) Improvement of Riding Quality Project in a total length of 346.60 km of NH-52 was approved by the Ministry. Out of this, 230 km has been completed by BRO and works in 40.13 km is planned during 2006-07 and the remaining 76.47 km is planned by BRO in 2007-08 and construction of bridges over river Simen and Jiabhoroli has not commenced.

(g) It is too early to indicate target of construction of bridges over river Simen and Jiabhoroli as survey & investigation for bridge at Simen river and model study for bridge over Jiabhoroli are yet to be completed by BRO.

(h) Does not arise.

#### **Non-Availability of Blood Platelets**

55. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who died due to non-availability of platelets in hospitals and blood banks in Delhi during the last one year; and

(b) the steps taken to make available platelets in sufficient quality in hospitals and blood banks?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) There are no reported deaths due to non-availability of Platelets in Hospitals and Blood Banks in Delhi during last one year.

(b) Presently in Delhi, there are 53 licensed blood banks, out of which 34 blood banks are having facilities of Blood Component Separation, where 'Platelet Concentrate' is prepared. Of these, 6 Blood Component Separation Units in public and voluntary sector are supported by NACO in Delhi. During the last one year 77,842 blood units have been processed for 'Platelet Concentrate' in these six Blood Component Separation Units in Delhi. There is no reported shortage of 'Platelet concentrate' in any blood bank in Delhi.

*[Translation]*

#### **Alleged Killing of Indians in Iraq**

56. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:  
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:  
SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a militant group 'Ansar al Sunna', an Al Qaeda linked group in Iraq claimed in September 2006 that it killed 10 Indians and Pakistanis when they were on their way to Syria;

(b) if so, whether all deceased Indians have been identified by the Iraqi authorities and their families duly informed;

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

(d) whether the matter has been taken up with the Iraqi authorities and their response thereto; and

(e) the manner in which compensation will be paid to families of those killed by militant groups abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) No. On August 31, 2006 14 men including three Indian and eleven Pakistanis were killed by some unidentified attackers in Iraq while they were travelling from Damascus to Karbala.

(b) and (c) They were identified by their relatives/fellow pilgrims travelling in the same group as Shri Jaffar Mashaddy from Nagaram near Vishakhapatnam, Shri Mohiyuddin Beg from Hyderabad, and Shri Mohammed Ahmed Ali from Hyderabad. The RPO in Hyderabad also got in touch with the relatives of the group involved in this incident.

(d) The Iraqi authorities were informed about the incident by the Indian Embassy in Baghdad and they assured suitable assistance.

(e) There is no policy for payment of compensation.

*[English]*

#### **Special Cell for Commonwealth Games**

57. SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to form a Special Cell for Commonwealth Games, 2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any Coordination Committee between Government of National Capital Territory (NCT) and the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has been formed to take collective decisions on the Games;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any special recruitment drive will be launched for appointment of skilled staff for this Special Cell;

(f) if so, whether any arrangement for training of the staff of Commonwealth Cell has been made;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) 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) Government have already approved the creation of an "International Sports Division" in the Ministry which *inter alia* is looking after the Commonwealth Games, 2010 also. This Division is headed by a Joint Secretary with requisite supporting officers & staff.

(c) and (d) Various institutional arrangements have been made to ensure proper planning and coordination in the preparation and organization of the Commonwealth Games, 2010. These include a Core Group of Ministers chaired by the Minister for Human Resource Development for coordinating and taking decisions regarding various aspects related to the organization of the Games, an Apex Committee in the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports chaired by the minister (Youth Affairs & Sports), a Committee of Secretaries headed by the Cabinet Secretary to monitor the implementation of the decisions of the Group of Ministers and other related matters, and an Organizing Committee for the conduct of the Games headed by the President, Indian Olympic Association. At the level of the Government of Delhi, the Lt. Governor would have overall responsibility regarding security, law & order and matters pertaining to DDA, and there is a Sub-Committee headed by the Chief Minister of Delhi for other matters falling within the jurisdiction of the State Government in terms of the planning and requirements of upgradation of civic infrastructure, etc. Empowered Committee has been set up under the Chief Secretary, Government of NCT agencies/authorities to facilitate speedy and time bound clearances in respect of games related projects. Another Committee has been set up, with Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports as convenor, to deal with issues pertaining to clearances pertaining to Delhi Urban Arts Commission and other central agencies, as may be required.

(e) to (h) No, Sir. 12 posts have been sanctioned for this Division and the officers and staff will be drawn from the existing cadres.

*[Translation]*

#### Private Sector Companies In Telecom Sector

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

(a) the number of Private Sector Companies in Telecom Sector functioning in the country especially in Rajasthan;

(b) whether the Private Sector companies in Telecom Sector are violating the terms of agreement signed with the Government;

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

(d) the action taken/being taken against those companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) 113 licences have been issued to 24 Private Sector companies in Telecom sector in the country for providing Unified Access Services (UAS) and Cellular Mobile Telecom Services (CMTS). 6 private UAS/CMTS licensees and 13 private Internet Service Providers are functioning in Rajasthan.

(b) to (d) Liberalisation of Indian Telecom sector started in the year 1991 and a large number of licence have been issued to the private companies since. In the course of offering services over the last so many years by such a large number of licensees, there has been a number of instances of violation of terms and conditions of the licence agreement by private companies. Whenever such violations are noticed/reported, show cause notice is issued after following the due procedure as per the provisions of the respective licence agreement. Based on the nature of violation and the reply to the show cause notice, action is taken against the licensees as per the provision in the licence agreements which include imposing financial penalties and/or termination of licence.

The action taken against the licensees includes issuance of warning/direction, imposition of financial penalty and termination of licence.

*[English]***Autonomy to JIPMER**

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

(a) whether the Union Government is contemplating to give autonomy to JIPMER located in Puducherry;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether opinion of people of Puducherry was obtained as per the conditional clause laid down in the Treaty of Cession entered into between India and France;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the views of the staff of JIPMER, all the political parties in Puducherry and State Government of Union Territory were also obtained in this regard; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (g) In order to enable Jawaharlal Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research (JIPMER), Puducherry to become a 'Centre of Excellence' in medical education and research, it has been proposed to convert it into a statutory institution through an Act of Parliament with a view to provide it with necessary academic autonomy. Consultations were held with all the stake holders and their views have been taken into consideration while formulating the proposal. JIPMER, Puducherry in its present form was not a French establishment and as such is not covered by the Treaty of Cession.

**Medical College at Thiruvananthapuram**

60. SHRI PANNIAN RAVINDRAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Thiruvananthapuram Medical College has been selected as Medical Institution of Excellence;

(b) if so, the amount earmarked for the purpose and the money disbursed to the State Government for the purpose; and

(c) the additional facilities likely to be provided by the said College?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) Yes, Sir. Thiruvananthapuram Medical College is one of the 13 medical colleges identified for upgradation under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY).

(b) An outlay of Rs. 120 crores has been approved for upgradation of the Thiruvananthapuram Medical College. Out of this, the Central Government assistance in the form of civil construction and procurement of equipments would be limited to Rs. 100 crores and the remaining Rs. 20 crores shall be borne by the respective State Governments/Institutes.

(c) Under the Upgradation programme, a Super Speciality Block (SSB) will be constructed to house 7 super Speciality Departments. It is also proposed to strengthen the existing departments/hospitals. The State Government would carry out remodelling of some of the departments; construct a PG block for Nursing College; Industrial Pharma Block and a Medical Laboratory Technology (MLT) Block from their component of Rs. 20 crores.

*[Translation]***Losses of MTNL**

61. SHRI KAILASH NATH SINGH YADAV:  
SHRI SHISHUPAL N. PATLE:

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

(a) whether any assessment has been made regarding the increase in the losses of the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) during the first half of the current year;

(b) if so, whether this is more compared to the losses registered in the first half of the previous year;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check to losses incurred by the MTNL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

(DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) No, Sir. MTNL has not suffered any losses.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

*[English]*

#### Setting up of Plasma Fortification Unit

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

(a) whether Government proposes to set up a Plasma Fortification Unit to provide life saving F8 and F9 to patients suffering from haemophilia;

(b) if so the details thereof including the production capacity of the unit;

(c) the number of patients in need of the Plasma products;

(d) the manner in which the product will be supplied to the patients; and

(e) the time by which the said unit is likely to be operationalised?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. It is proposed to set up one Plasma Fractionation Unit in the country during Phase-III of National AIDS Control Programme to provide life saving Factor VIII and Factor IX to patients suffering from Hemophilia. The unit will have capacity to process 50,000 litres of Plasma annually, which will be increased to 100,000 litres subsequently.

(c) and (d) There are 12,180 patients of Hemophilia registered with Hemophilia Federation of India (HFI). These patients will require 10 million units of Factor VIII and Factor IX annually. The products will be sent to Hemophilia Federation of India which is a registered body under charitable trust (section 21 of 1860) and through HFI the supply will be given to the state units of this federation for further distribution to patients of Hemophilia.

(e) The unit will be made operational within two years of the launch of Phase-III of National AIDS Control Programme.

#### Unused Medicines

63. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large quantity of medicines to treat hepatitis given free of cost by the World Health Organisation (WHO) for free distribution through Government Hospitals to poor patients remained unpacked and could not be distributed to needy before the expiry date;

(b) if so, whether the Government has conducted any enquiry in this regard;

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

(d) the action taken against the erring officials?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (d) As has been informed by WHO, the Organisation has not supplied any medicines for treatment of Hepatitis to Government till date.

*[Translation]*

#### Delhi-Kathmandu Bus Service

64. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start bus services between Delhi-Kathmandu on the lines of Srinagar-Muzaffarabad bus service;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be started; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The proposal for a Delhi-Kathmandu bus service is part of a Motor Vehicle Agreement between India and Nepal that has been initialled by the two Governments.

(b) and (c) The Agreement will come into effect after its signature by both Governments.

*[English]***Special Courts for Cyber Crimes**

65. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up special courts to deal with cyber related crimes;

(b) if so, the details 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) The Adjudicating Officers have been appointed for adjudicating such contraventions as provided for in the Information Technology Act, 2000. Cyber Appellate Tribunal has been established to hear the appeals against the orders of Adjudicating Officers.

The Cyber Appellate Tribunal and the Adjudicating Officers have been vested with the powers of Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedures, 1908 as provided in Sub-section (2) of Section 58 of the IT Act, 2000.

(c) Does not arise.

**UNGA Resolution to Counter Terrorism/Human Rights Abuses**

66. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:  
SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a resolution was adopted at the recent UN General Assembly (UNGA) session to curb and control the threat of terrorism and prevent human rights abuses;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the obligations accruing to the UN-member States therefrom;

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

(d) whether India has not registered its support to the UN resolution to observe 27th January as 'Holocaust Memorial Day';

(e) if so, the rationale behind the said decision; and

(f) the names of such countries who have also put on hold their support to this resolution?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) The United Nations General Assembly adopted during the recent and 60th session (2005-06) the following resolutions relating to terrorism and prevention of human rights violations while countering terrorism:

(i) 'United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy'

(ii) 'Measures to eliminate international terrorism'

(iii) 'Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism'

The above UN General Assembly resolutions are recommendatory in nature and non-binding, and serve as guiding principles for the Member States in their efforts to combat terrorism and to protect human rights while countering terrorism.

(d) Resolution 60/7 on 'Holocaust Remembrance' designates January 27 as an annual international day of commemoration in memory of the victims of the holocaust. India joined in the unanimous adoption of this resolution on November 1, 2005.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Does not arise.

**Plan to Inter-Connect Hospitals**

67. DR. M. JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan under the consideration of the Government to inter-connect all major hospitals in the country;

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

(c) the time by which this is expected to be implemented?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

*[Translation]*

#### Development/Cultivation of Herbal Plants

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

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to formulate any scheme for the development and cultivation of herbal plants in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which such scheme is likely to be implemented including the amount likely to be spent thereon;

(d) whether the Government has identified areas where herbal plants will be grown;

(e) if so, the names of such areas, State-wise; and

(f) the details of assistance likely to be provided by the Government for the development of such areas?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (f) Government has set up Medicinal Plants Board to look after policy formulation, coordination and implementation of schemes for development of medicinal plants sector. The board is implementing Promotional and Contractual Farming Schemes for conservation and cultivation of medicinal plants. A list of 32 medicinal plants have been identified for development and cultivation an priority, keeping in view the agro-climatic conditions, in all States/UTs. An allocation of Rs. 38 crores has been made during the current financial year which includes Rs. 36.45 crores for grant-in-aid for schemes of the Board. Total funds of Rs. 20.21 crores have already been utilized on account of assistance provided under the schemes to various states.

*[English]*

#### Optimum Utilisation of Satellites

69. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Space Research Organisation's satellites have contributed in improving tele-communication, tele-education, tele-medicine, etc., facilities in rural and remote areas of the country;

(b) if so, the extent of improvement achieved in this regard;

(c) whether any utilization study had been made by the Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the likely time by which the country would get maximum facilities through a network of satellites by their optimum utilization?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. ISRO's INSAT satellites are supporting television broadcasting and tele-communication facilities to remote areas of the country. Using these satellite links, tele-medicine project is implemented and medical care is being extended through tele-medicine system to rural and remote areas. Currently about 182 tele-medicine centers have been established in the country. Edusat is being utilized by many Universities and State Governments for enhancing the quality of education. About 9800 Edusat class rooms have been established in the country to support the needs of primary, secondary schools as well as engineering, medicine and management education etc.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. ISRO and various user agencies of these networks regularly evaluate their impact from time to time and the results are satisfactory.

(e) Currently, a network of 9 communication/ Meteorological satellites are providing operational services in the country, meeting the National requirements through 175 transponders. Enhancing the capacity of INSAT system for augmenting the satellite communication facilities in the country, especially in the area of DTH and remote area connectivity, has been taken up to increase the capacity to 200 transponders by the end of 10th plan.

*[Translation]*

#### Shortage of Fuel for Atomic Reactors

70. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of fuel for atomic reactors of the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has any plan to become self-reliant in the field of atomic energy to ensure atomic autonomy of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the country is likely to become self-reliant in the field of atomic fuel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) there is a mismatch at present between supply and demand of fuel for the Pressurized Heavy Water Reactors.

(b) Improved operation of Nuclear power reactors, reduction in gestation of reactors under construction and unanticipated delays in opening of new uranium mines has created a gap in supply and demand at present.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) Augmentation of Uranium for the reactors in operation and future first state reactors is receiving the attention of the Government at the highest level. Resulting out of these efforts, the situation will progressively improve in the XI Plan. With a view to utilize the vast potential of thorium for electricity generation, a three-stage programme has been envisaged. The installed nuclear power capacity will be enhanced progressively depending upon the availability of indigenous fuel.

#### **Vacant Posts in Postal Department**

71. SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of posts of superintendent of posts, inspector of posts, post master, postman and IV class employees are lying vacant in the country;

(b) whether post offices are facing operational problems due to shortage of officers and employees;

(c) whether the Government has banned recruitment of these posts; and

(d) if so, the time by which the Government proposes to lift ban on recruitment of these posts and fill up the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) The number of posts of Superintendent of Posts, Inspectors of Posts, Post Master, Postman and Group 'D' lying vacant in the country is as under:

#### *Number of posts lying Vacant*

Superintendent of Posts	Inspectors of Posts	Post Master	Postman	Group 'D' (Class-IV)
73	628	3271	6015	4223

(b) Vacancies arise from time to time due to promotion, resignation, retirement, death etc. of the incumbents, but the work is being managed by redeployment of staff. Hence, no operational problems are being faced in post offices.

(c) There is no ban on recruitment in the Department of Posts. filling up of the vacancies by direct recruitment and by promotion is an on-going exercise. Promotional vacancies are being filled up periodically. In accordance with the existing instructions issued by the Department of Personnel and Training vide Office Memoranda No. 2/8/2001-PIC dated 16.05.2001 and 30.08.2006, the direct recruitment vacancies are being filled upto the extent of 1/3rd of the direct recruitment vacancies arising in a year subject to a further ceiling that it does not exceed 1% of the total sanctioned strength of the Department.

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

#### **Indo-Britain Agreement to Counter Terrorism**

72. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of increasing number of terrorist attacks, India and Britain have entered/propose to enter into any agreement to counter the same; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) No. India and the UK already cooperate in counter terrorism through a Joint Working Group. It is proposed to further intensify co-operation through the same mechanism.

*[English]*

#### Sale of Drugs in Departmental Stores

73. SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposals to make available drugs at groceries and departmental stores across the country in addition to chemists shops;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all chemists and druggists in the country have opposed their said proposals;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) and (b) The Government has published Gazette Notification GSR 471 (E) dated 4.8.2006 regarding amendment of Schedule K of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 under the provisions of the proposed revised Schedule K. (A copy of the GSR 471 (E) dated 4.8.2006 is enclosed as Statement). The proposed amendment will give exemption to certain house hold remedies from the purview of sales license. However, certain conditions have to be fulfilled before such sale can be affected.

(c) and (d) A number of responses have been received on the said notification from various association who have objected to the exemption of certain drugs/ house hold remedies from the sale conditions *viz.* All India Organization of Chemists & Druggists, Mumbai; All Kerala Chemists and Druggists Association (Regd.)

Palakkad; Indian Pharmacy Graduates' Association, Delhi; Delhi Pharmaceutical Trust New Delhi.

(e) The representations received by the Government are being examined and the matter is yet to be finalized.

#### *Statement*

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

*(Department of Health)*

NOTIFICATION

*New Delhi, the 4th August, 2006*

**G.S.R. 471(E).**—The following draft of certain rules further to amend the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945, which the Central Government proposes to make, after consultation with the Drugs Technical Advisory Board, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 12 and Section 33 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 (23 of 1940), is hereby published as required by the said sections for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft rules will be taken into consideration after the expiry of a period of forty-five from the date on which the copies of the Official Gazette in which this notification is published, are made available to the public;

Objections or suggestions, if any, may be addressed to the Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, Nirman Bhavan, new Delhi-110011;

Any objection of suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft rules before the expiry of the period as specified above will be taken into consideration by the Central Government.

#### DRAFT RULES

1. (1) These rules may be called the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Rules, 2006.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their final publication in the Official Gazette.

2. in the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945

(1) in Schedule K,—

(i) for the entries at Serial number 12, the following shall be substituted, namely:—



Class of Drugs	Extent and conditions of Exemption
1	2
<p>"12. The following commonly used drugs, namely</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Substances intended to be used for destruction of vermin or insects, which cause disease in human beings or animals, viz. insecticides and disinfectants.</li> <li>2. Mechanical contraceptives.</li> <li>3. Vaginal contraceptive pessaries containing Nonoxynol.</li> <li>4. Chemical contraceptive having the following composition per tablet:— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) DL-Norgestrel-0.30 mg. Ethinyloestradiol-0.03 mg.</li> <li>(2) Levonorgestrel-0.15 mg. Ethinyloestradiol-0.03 mg.</li> <li>(3) Centchroman-30 mg.</li> <li>(4) Desogestrel-0.150 mg. Ethinyloestradiol-0.030 mg.</li> <li>(5) Levonorgestrel-0.1 mg. Ethinyloestradiol-0.02 mg.</li> <li>(6) Levonorgestrel-0.15 mg. Ethinyloestradiol-0.03 mg. Ferrous Fumerate-60 mg.</li> </ol> </li> <li>5. Preparations applied to human body for the purpose of repelling insects like mosquitoes.</li> <li>6. Medicated Dressings and Bandages of First Aid.</li> <li>7. Oral Rehydration Salts I.P.</li> <li>8. White or Yellow Petroleum Jelly I.P.</li> <li>9. Nicotine gum containing upto 2mg of nicotine.</li> <li>10. Analgesic balms containing only volatile ingredients.</li> <li>11. Grip Water for infants.</li> <li>12. Inhalers containing essential oils meant for relief of cold and nasal congestion.</li> </ol>	<p>The provisions of chapter IV of the Act and Rules thereunder, which require them to be covered by a sale licence subject to the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) No drug shall be sold or stored after the date of expiration of potency recorded on its container, label or wrapper, or in violation of any statement or direction recorded on such container, label or wrapper.</li> <li>(b) Drugs shall be purchased from a manufacturer or dealer licensed under these Rules, and records of such purchase shall be maintained.</li> <li>(c) Drugs are stored separately.</li> <li>(d) Drugs are sold in the original unopened container of licensed manufactures, provided that in case of drugs packed in strips, single strips can be sold."</li> </ol>

1

2

13. Lozenges for sore throat.
14. Creams for burns containing Silver Sulphadiazine or Acriflavine.
15. Absorbent cotton wool, bandages, absorbent gauze, adhesive plaster, adhesive tapes.
16. Castor oil, liquid paraffin, Epsom salt, and psyllium preparations.
17. Eucalyptus oil I.P.
18. Antiseptic creams and lotions not containing antibiotics or steroids.
19. Medicated preparations meant for mouth was and mouth rinse.
20. Glycerine I.P.
21. Skin powder meant for prickly heat.
22. Paracetamol Tablets I.P.
23. Iodochlorhydroxy quinoline Tablets 250 mg.

(ii) for the entries at 13, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

- “13. The following household remedies, namely
- (ii) Antacid Preparations
  - (iii) Syrups, lozenges, lozenges, pills, tablets for cough, cold and sore throat
  - (iv) Liniments for external use
  - (v) Tincture iodine, Tincture Benzoin Co. and Mercurochrome solution in container not exceeding 100 ml.
  - (vi) Gum paints
  - (vii) Calcium preparations with or without Vitamin D

The provisions of Chapter IV of the Act and rules thereunder, which require them to be covered with a sale licence subject to the following conditions:

- (a) The drugs do not contain any substance specified in Schedule G, H or X.
- (b) No Drug shall be sold or stored after the date of expiration of potency recorded on its container, label or wrapper, or in violation of any statement or direction recorded on such container, label or wrapper.
- (c) The Drugs shall be purchased from a manufacture or dealer licensed under these Rules, and records of such purchase shall be maintained.
- (d) Drugs are stored separately.
- (e) Drugs are sold in the original unopened container of licensed manufactures, provided that in case of drugs packed in strips, single strips can be sold.”

(iii) the entries at serial numbers 14, 14A, 15, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 33 shall be omitted.

(2) In Schedule P-1, for the entry relating to ‘Progestogen Oestrogen (combinations for oral contraception)’, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

1

2

3

“Progestogen-oestrogen  
(Combinations for oral contraception)

Tablets

21 or 22 with or without 7 placebo/Ferrous Fumerate”.

**ICMR Unit for Vector Borne Disease**

74. DR. K.S. MANOJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala has submitted any proposal for setting up of a permanent Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) unit for the surveillance of Vector borne Disease in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon;

(d) whether the Union Government has released any financial assistance for the purpose; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (e) According to Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), they have not received any proposal from Government of Kerala for setting up of a permanent ICRM/Vector Control Research Centre (VCRC) for the surveillance of Vector Borne Disease in Kerala. However, one Sentinel Surveillance Site in Kerala for Dengue and Chickenguniya is being established and state Virology Institute Alleppey Kerala has been identified as Apex Referral Institute for advance Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP) has been launched in November, 2004 as a centrally sponsored scheme with an outlay of Rs. 408 crores with the objective to integrate disease surveillance activities in the country which would provide essential data to detect early warning signals of impending outbreaks and epidemics to facilitate timely and effective response to curb spread of diseases. The diseases covered under IDSP are Malaria, Acute Diarrhoeal Disease (Cholera), Typhoid, Measles, Polio, Plague, Meningoencephalitis/Respiratory Distress, Hemorrhagic fever, other undiagnosed condition, HIV/HBV, HCV. The project has been introduced with the assistance of the World Bank. The State of Kerala is included in the last phase of the project.

**Telecommunications Systems in Tribal and Hilly Areas of Maharashtra**

75. SHRI DEVIDAS PINGLE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telephone lines in tribal and hilly areas of Maharashtra particularly in Nasik district are not satisfactory;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to start any special project or scheme to strengthen the existing telecommunication systems in those areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) The details of complaints, fault rate and fault repair time in respect of tribal and hilly areas in Peth, Surgana, Kaiwan, Dindori, Trimbak and Igatpuri Talukas of Nasik Secondary Switching Areas (SSA) are given in the enclosed Statement. Continuous efforts are being made to improve the services further.

(c) and (d) Under Bharat Nirman Scheme, Government is providing supply for installation of Village Public Telephones (VPTs) in all the villages including tribal villages, which have more than 100 population and do not lie in naxalite infested areas etc. These VPTs are likely to be provided in a phased manner by November 2007. In Maharashtra there were 6,441 eligible villages to be covered under this scheme. Out of these villages, VPTs have already been provided in 3,509 villages by September, 2006 and remaining 2,932 villages will be provided with VPTs progressively by November 2007.

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

**Statement***Details of complaints, fault rate and fault repair time in respect of tribal and hilly areas in Nasik SSA*

	Place	August 2006	September 2006	October 2006
Comp/100 Subs/month	Dindori, Kalwan, Peinth, Surgana	6.20%	5.94%	5.45%
	Igatpuri/Trimbak	9.43%	8.99%	8.99%
Fault/100 Subs/month	Dindori, Kalwan, Peinth, Surgana	5.72%	5.6%	5.21%
	Igatpuri/Trimbak	8.44%	7.79%	7.33%
Fault Repair Time	Dindori, Kalwan, Peinth, Surgana	5.72 Hrs	5.6 Hrs	5.21 Hrs
	Igatpuri/Trimbak	8.44 Hrs	7.79 Hrs	7.33 Hrs

**Immunization Programme**

76. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:  
SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI:

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

(a) whether half of the children below the age of three in the country do not get the vital immunization vaccination;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the average percentage of child vaccination under the National Vaccination Campaign, State-wise;

(d) the reasons for low average in this regard in Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) No sir, as per District Level House Hold Survey (DLHS, 2002-04) only 19.8% do not get any vaccination at the country level.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The average percentage of child vaccination as per District Level House Hold Survey (DLHS 2002-04) is

74.7% for BCG, 59% for DPT-3 doses, 58.2% for OPV 3 doses and 58% for Measles. The State-wise break-up is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) the low average in the States including Bihar and Jharkhand is due to inadequate infrastructure and manpower in the State.

(e) EAG States including Bihar, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh are observing Special Immunization weeks and the State of Jharkhand is observing special catch-up rounds to improve coverage of all vaccines under routine Immunization Programme.

The following steps have been taken to further strengthen the Immunization Programme in the country:—

- strengthening of supervision and monitoring by providing mobility support,
- vaccine delivery support from last storage point i.e. PHC to session-site,
- mobilization of children to immunization session site by ASHA/Link workers,
- to provide services in slums and under served areas where services are deficit by outsourcing immunization services.
- support for review meeting; computer assistance at state & district level
- strengthening of cold chain facilities.

**Statement*****District Level House Hold Survey 2002-04***

Sl.No.	State	BCG	DPT 3	POLIO 3	Measles
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	98.4	86.3	51.5	90.4
2.	Andhra Pradesh	92.5	78.7	82.2	74.4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	56.1	36.0	32.1	39.3
4.	Assam	62.7	39.5	30.0	39.1
5.	Bihar	46.8	35.0	34.3	28.2
6.	Chandigarh	89.9	78.6	62.8	79.0
7.	Chhattisgarh	87.8	70.5	70.6	70.2
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	95.7	92.1	92.1	87.0
9.	Daman and Diu	94.0	77.7	67.6	78.6
10.	Delhi	90.9	71.1	71.9	76.4
11.	Goa	96.6	87.7	87.9	93.1
12.	Gujarat	86.6	68.9	71.2	69.4
13.	Haryana	83.3	75.7	75.0	69.2
14.	Himachal Pradesh	96.1	91.2	86.5	89.7
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	94.6	48.1	55.9	83.0
16.	Jharkhand	52.0	39.3	38.4	34.5
17.	Karnataka	92.5	84.5	83.7	80.4
18.	Kerala	98.0	90.7	89.6	90.0
19.	Lakshadweep	99.7	86.9	74.5	91.8
20.	Madhya Pradesh	72.6	43.9	47.2	50.1
21.	Maharashtra	95.9	88.5	82.3	88.0
22.	Manipur	83.4	48.8	50.6	55.6
23.	Meghalaya	64.9	31.2	26.1	30.3
24.	Mizoram	79.0	48.7	46.1	61.6
25.	Nagaland	67.7	32.5	26.7	40.2
26.	Orissa	88.5	70.0	69.3	69.6
27.	Pondicherry	99.3	93.8	94.6	95.8

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Punjab	88.0	82.8	82.7	79.1
29.	Rajasthan	60.6	36.4	36.8	36.8
30.	Sikkim	91.4	74.0	60.0	82.6
31.	Tamil Nadu	99.0	96.8	95.5	95.7
32.	Tripura	75.0	47.9	35.2	44.7
33.	Uttar Pradesh	57.8	37.9	36.9	37.7
34.	Uttaranchal	72.8	57.7	57.3	56.9
35.	West Bengal	86.4	69.8	67.0	67.6
	India	74.7	59.0	58.2	58.0

### Dialling System

77. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in certain States like Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh etc. telephone subscribers do not have to dial '0' to access mobile phones in another circle within the State from both mobile phones and landline phones;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this facility is likely to be extended from landline to landline phones also;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the Government proposes to extend this facility in other States;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) to (h) Yes, Sir. The dialling procedure for calls within the States of Tamil Nadu,

Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal has been simplified i.e. dialling of mobile to mobile and fixed to mobile is without prefixing '0'. This was done to correct the aberration and make the arrangement for dialling and routing of such calls at par with other States. As there is no such aberration in other States there is no such proposal at present.

Regarding landline to landline calls the dialling of calls is based on Short Distance Charging Area (SDCA) based link numbering scheme and hence there is no such proposal at present.

### Development of Bedi Port

78. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR:  
SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD:

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

(a) whether Gujarat has submitted a proposal to the Union Government for Development of Bedi Port under National Maritime Development Programme (NMDP); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) and (b) Development of seven minor ports for promotion of coastal shipping has been included in the National Maritime Development Programme (NMDP). As only one port from

each Maritime State was to be included, only Magdalla port was included from Gujarat. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for development of such ports is yet to be approved. Further action will be taken after the CSS is finally approved.

[Translation]

#### Computerisation of Post Offices

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

(a) the number of computers installed in the post offices of Orissa for the registration purpose during the last three years, location-wise; and

(b) the places where computers are proposed to be installed during the current financial year, location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) The number of computers installed in Post Offices of Orissa for the registration purpose during the last three years, location-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The places where computers are proposed to be installed in the State of Orissa during the current financial year 2006-07, location-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

#### Statement I

*Post Offices along with number of computers installed for registration purpose during 2003-04, 2004-05 & 2005-06 in Orissa.*

Sl.No.	Name of Post Office	No. of computers
1	2	3
1.	Bhubaneswar GPO	3
2.	Berhampur (Gm) HO	2
3.	Chandnichouk HO	2
4.	Cuttack GPO	2
5.	Puri HO	1
6.	Rourkeala HO	2

1	2	3
7.	Sambalpur HO	2
8.	Bolangiri HO	1
9.	Keonjhar HO	1
10.	Khurda HO	1
11.	Koraput HO	1
12.	Sundargarh HO	1
13.	Aska HO	1
14.	Jagatsinghpur HO	1
15.	Jajpur HO	1
16.	Jharsuguda HO	1
17.	Nayagarh HO	1
18.	Anugul HO	1
19.	Athagarh HO	1
20.	Balesore HO	1
21.	Bargarh HO	1
22.	Baripada HO	1
23.	Bhadrak HO	1
24.	Bhanjanagar HO	1
25.	Bhawanipatna HO	1
26.	Chhatrapur HO	1
27.	Dhenkanal HO	1
28.	Jaleswar HO HO	1
29.	Jepore (K) HO	1
30.	Kendrapara HO	1
31.	Paralakhemundi HO	1
32.	Phulbani HO	1
33.	Rairangpur HO	1
34.	Rairangpur HO	1
35.	Uditnagar HO	1

1	2	3
36.	Anandapur	1
37.	Ashoknagar	2
38.	Balugaon	1
39.	Banki	1
40.	Barbil	1
41.	Boudh Raj	1
42.	Brajarajnagar	1
43.	Burla	1
44.	College Square	2
45.	Deograh	1
46.	Jajpur Road R.S.	1
47.	Jatni	1
48.	Karanjia	1
49.	Kuchinda	1
50.	Malkangiri	1
51.	Nalco Nagar	1
52.	Nimapara	1
53.	Nowarangpur	1
54.	Nuapada	1
55.	Paradeep	1
56.	Patnagarh	1
57.	Pattamundai	1
58.	Rajgangpur	1
59.	Sahidnagar	1
60.	Salipur	1
61.	Sonepur	1
62.	Soro	1
63.	Talcher	1
64.	Titilagarh	1

1	2	3
65.	Utkal University	1
66.	AG	1
67.	Anakhia	1
68.	Anantapur	1
69.	Athamallick	1
70.	Attabira	1
71.	Aul	1
72.	Bahugram	1
73.	Balanda	1
74.	Baliguda	1
75.	Bangriposi	1
76.	Barpur	1
77.	Bant	1
78.	Bantala	1
79.	Barambagarh	1
80.	Baramunda Colony	1
81.	Bardol	1
82.	Barpali	1
83.	Basta	1
84.	Beipahar	1
85.	Betnoti	1
86.	Bhoinagar	1
87.	Bhuban	1
88.	Bhubaneswar Secretariat	1
89.	Binika	1
90.	Bimharajpur	1
91.	Bimitrapur	1
92.	Bisoi	1
93.	Bjb Nagar	1



1	2	3
94.	Bolagarh	1
95.	Bonaigarh	1
96.	Brahmagiri	1
97.	Budharaja	1
98.	Budheswari Colony	1
99.	Champua	1
100.	Chananpur	1
101.	Chandipur	1
102.	Charbatia	1
103.	Choudwar	1
104.	Daspalla	1
105.	Deepsikha	1
106.	Dehurda	1
107.	Dera	1
108.	Dhanmandal	1
109.	Dhanupali	1
110.	Dhusuri	1
111.	O F Badmal	1
112.	Hirakud	1
113.	Jagatpur	1
114.	Jashipur	1
115.	Joda	1
116.	Kabirpur	1
117.	Kakatpur	1
118.	Kamakshyanagar	1
119.	Kamarda	1
120.	Kanas	1
121.	Kanshbahal	1

1	2	3
122.	Kantabanji	1
123.	Khandaparagarh	1
124.	Khetrajpur	1
125.	Kujanga	1
126.	Loisingha	1
127.	Mahimagadi	1
128.	Mangalapur	1
129.	Motiganj	1
130.	Motto	1
131.	Modipara	1
132.	Narasinghpur	1
133.	Naval Base Chilika	1
134.	Nayapally	1
135.	Nirakarpur	1
136.	Odagaon	1
137.	Pallahara	1
138.	Parjang	1
139.	Pipili	1
140.	Pirhat Bazar	1
141.	Purussotampur	1
142.	Raghunathpur	1
143.	Rairakhol	1
144.	Raj Ranpur	1
145.	Rajbora Sambar	1
146.	Rajendra College	1
147.	Remuna	1
148.	Rengali	1
149.	Sakhigopal	1
150.	Sarankul	1

1	2	3
151.	Singhpur	1
152.	Talcher Thermal	1
153.	Tiran	1
154.	Tirtol	1
155.	Turigaria	1
156.	Tyandakura	1
157.	Udala	1
158.	Deepsikha	1
159.	Rourkela-11	1
160.	Rourkela-8	1
161.	Rourkela-7	1
162.	Rourkela-4	1
163.	Rourkela-3	1
164.	Bhubaneswar-2 (Old Town)	1
165.	Rourkela-2	1
166.	Sunabeda-2	1

**Statement II**

*Post Office where computers are proposed to be installed in 2006-07 in Orissa*

Sl.No.	Name of Post Office
1	2
1.	Aerodrome Area
2.	Arunodaya Market
3.	Asureswar
4.	Biliapal
5.	Balichandrapur
6.	Balikuda
7.	Balimela

1	2
8.	Balipedar
9.	Bandomunda
10.	Bapuji Nagar
11.	Baragarh Brit Colony
12.	Barang
13.	Bargaon
14.	Baricuttack
15.	Basudevpur
16.	Belaguntha
17.	Berhampur City
18.	Berhampur University
19.	Bhubaneswar Court
20.	Bhubaneswar Rly. Station
21.	Binjharpur
22.	Borigumma
23.	Buguda
24.	Central Reserve Police (CRP) Line
25.	Chandabali
26.	Charampa
27.	Chikiti
28.	Choudhury Gazar, Cuttack
29.	Damanjodi
30.	Dasarathpur
31.	Dhamanagar
32.	Dharakote
33.	Dharamgarh
34.	Dharmasala
35.	Digapahandi
36.	G. Udayagiri

1	2
37.	Gangapur
38.	Ganjam
39.	Gobara
40.	Gosaninuagaon
41.	Gunupur
42.	Hillpatna
43.	Hinjlicut
44.	Indupur
45.	IRC Village
46.	J.K. Pur
47.	Jagannathprasad
48.	Jaipatna
49.	Junagarh
50.	Kabisuryanagar
51.	Kalimela
52.	Kaniha
53.	Kesinga
54.	Khallikote
55.	Khariar Road
56.	Kodala
57.	Kotpad
58.	Kullada
59.	Madanpur Rampur
60.	Madhupatna
61.	Mahakalpara
62.	Marshaghai
63.	Mathili
64.	Medical College, Berhampur
65.	Medical College, Cuttack

1	2
66.	Muniguda
67.	Nabeen
68.	Nayabazar, Cuttack
69.	Niechintakoili
70.	Nuagaon
71.	Polasara
72.	Puri Station Road
73.	Purussotampur
74.	Rahama
75.	Rajkanika
76.	Rasulgarh
77.	Rourkela-5
78.	Rupra Road
79.	S.E. Rly. Compound
80.	Seragarh
81.	Simulia
82.	Sinhapalli
83.	Sorada
84.	Surya Nagar
85.	Telenga Bazar, Cuttack
86.	Theruvalli
87.	Tihidi
88.	Tulasipur
89.	Umerkote

*[English]*

**Increase in Deposit Amount In Post Offices**

80. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an account holder cannot deposit more than Rs. 1 Lakh in Post Office savings bank account;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the steps taken to increase this limit?

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

(b) These being small saving schemes meant for individuals, limit has been restricted.

(c) As on date there is no decision to increase the limit.

#### **New National Highways**

81. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of those new National Highways in Maharashtra for which approval was accorded during the last three years;

(b) whether any proposal for new National Highways in Bihar is pending at present; and

(c) if so, the time by which these are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Only one National Highway i.e. NH-222 starting from the junction of NH-3 near Kalyan in the State of Maharashtra and terminating at its junction with NH-7 near Nirmal in the State of Andhra Pradesh has been declared in Maharashtra during the last three years.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Vacant Posts in Safdarjung Hospital**

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

(a) the number of Posts lying vacant in teaching and non-teaching cadre in Cardiology Department, Safdarjung Hospital including since when these posts are lying vacant;

(b) the steps taken to fill up these posts immediately;

(c) whether the criteria for designation of posts for teaching staff in Safdarjung Hospital is the same as followed by the UPSC; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to rectify the same?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) In Cardiology Department of Safdarjung Hospital, 3 Non-teaching specialists sub cadre of CHS in the Cardiology Department.

(b) There was a ban on direct recruitment from 2001 till Feb. 2005. Requisition to fill up these posts of Cardiologists in the Non-teaching specialists sub-cadre of CHS was sent to UPSC on 17.3.2005. UPSC has recommended 2 candidates who are to be offered appointment soon. Apart from making attempts to fill up vacant posts of Cardiologists on regular basis, attempts were also made to fill up posts on contract basis, pending recruitment through UPSC. The Safdarjung Hospital could find only one eligible candidate, for appointment on contract basis, for the post of Cardiologist and two post could not be filled in spite of re-advertising these posts. The candidate who was selected for the post of Cardiologist was offered the post of 6.10.06 but has not joined so far.

(c) The UPSC advertises and recommends candidates as designation intimated to them.

(d) Does not arise.

*[Translation]*

#### **Women Partnership in Panchayati Raj System**

83. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the percentage of women partnership has increased after implementation of Panchayati Raj System in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has conducted any evaluation of qualitative changes in Panchayats after augmentation of women partnership; 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) and (b) Yes, Sir. Article 243D of the Constitution provides that not less than one-third of the total number of seats in every Panchayat shall be reserved for women including Chairpersons in every Panchayats and such seat may be allotted by rotation to different Constituencies/Panchayats at each level. The percentage of women representatives in Panchayats as on 01.11.2006 is as under:

Panchayat Level	Number	Elected Representatives	Elected Women Representatives	Women %
District Panchayats	539	15,231	5,817	38.2
Intermediate Panchayats	6,103	1,56,150	58,418	37.4
Village Panchayats	2,33,886	26,10,912	9,78,047	37.5

The State-wise break up of Elected Women Representatives as on 01.11.2006 is placed at enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. However, arrangements are being made to conduct a detailed study of the role of women in Panchayati Raj and to qualitative impact of their participation. The evaluation is expected to be completed next year.

#### *Statement*

*No. of Panchayats, Elected Representatives and Elected Women Representatives in three tiers of Panchayat Raj System—Statewise as on 01.11.2006*

S.No.	Name of States	Gram Panchayat				Panchayat Samiti				Zilla Parishad			
		Number of Panchayat	Elected Representative	Elected Women Representative		Number of Panchayat	Elected Representative	Elected Women Representative		Number of Panchayat	Elected Representative	Elected Women Representative	
				Number	Percent			Number	Percent			Number	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21913	208291	68736	33.0	1095	14617	4919	33.7	22	1095	364	33.2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1639	6485	2561	39.5	136	1639	5777	35.2	14	136	45	33.1
3.	Assam	2487	23453	8977	38.3	203	2148	791	36.8	21	390	135	34.6
4.	Bihar	8463	117397	64152	54.6	531	11537	5671	49.2	38	1157	577	49.9
5.	Chhattisgarh	9820	157250	53045	33.7	146	2977	1005	33.8	16	321	109	34.0
6.	Goa	189	1450	438	30.2	—	—	—	—	2	50	15	30.0
7.	Gujarat	13819	108209	36403	33.3	224	4161	1394	33.5	25	817	274	33.5
8.	Haryana	6187	66256	23897	36.1	119	2833	962	34.0	19	384	135	35.2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3243	25352	8483	33.5	75	1667	559	33.5	12	251	86	34.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10.	Jharkhand	3746	—	—	—	211	—	—	—	22	—	—	—
11.	Karnataka	5652	91402	39318	43.0	176	3983	1519	41.2	27	1005	373	37.1
12.	Kerala	999	16139	6020	37.3	152	2004	748	37.3	14	339	125	36.9
13.	Madhya Pradesh	23051	388829	131671	33.9	313	7164	2393	33.4	48	884	304	34.4
14.	Maharashtra	29553	177646	77548	43.7	349	2877	1407	48.9	33	1423	658	46.2
15.	Manipur	165	1707	625	36.6	—	—	—	—	4	61	21	34.4
16.	Orissa	6234	93781	33602	35.8	314	6227	2188	35.1	30	854	296	34.7
17.	Punjab	12443	88132	30875	35.0	140	2760	922	33.4	17	315	103	32.7
18.	Rajasthan	9188	113637	40044	35.2	237	5494	2108	38.4	32	1040	391	37.6
19.	Sikkim	166	905	366	40.4	—	—	—	—	4	100	32	32.0
20.	Tamil Nadu	12618	108308	36824	33.7	385	6570	2319	35.3	29	658	227	34.6
21.	Tripura	513	5352	1852	34.6	23	299	106	35.5	4	82	28	34.1
22.	Uttar Pradesh	52000	703294	273229	38.8	820	65668	24673	37.6	70	2698	1122	41.6
23.	Uttaranchal	7227	53988	20482	37.9	95	3152	1133	35.9	13	360	119	33.1
24.	West Bengal	3354	49545	18150	36.6	341	8483	2953	34.8	18	720	246	34.2
<b>Union Territories</b>													
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	67	759	261	34.4	7	67	25	37.3	1	30	10	33.3
26.	Chandigarh	17	162	53	32.7	1	15	6	40.0	1	10	3	30.0
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	114	45	39.5	—	—	—	—	1	11	4	36.4
28.	Daman and Diu	14	77	30	39.0	—	—	—	—	1	20	7	35.0
29.	Lakshadweep	10	79	30	38.0	—	—	—	—	1	22	8	36.4
30.	Pondicherry	98	913	330	36.1	10	108	40	37.0	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>		<b>233686</b>	<b>2810912</b>	<b>978047</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>6103</b>	<b>156150</b>	<b>58418</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>15231</b>	<b>5817</b>	<b>38.2</b>

*[English]***Unsafe Coal Mines**

84. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether over 50% of the coal mines operating under the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL) and others have been declared unsafe;

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

(c) whether safety audit is periodically carried out in respect of coal mines operating under the BCCL and others;

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

(e) the steps taken to provide due safety to the workers of these collieries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) No, Sir. Mining operations are carried out in Coal mines of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL) and other subsidiary companies of Coal India Ltd. (CIL) in accordance with the statutes under Mines Act 1952 and rules and regulations framed there under such as Coal Mines Regulations 1957, Mines Rules 1955 etc. and circulars issued from time to time by DGMS. Permissions are obtained from DGMS wherever necessary. However, if violations are pointed out during the course of inspections by the officials of DGMS, immediate action is taken by officials of mines to rectify

the violations. In addition, officers of Internal Safety Organizations of subsidiary companies also carry regular inspection of mines to monitor safety of mines and persons working therein.

(b) Does not arise in view of the reply given to part (a) above.

(c) and (d) Safety audit in subsidiary companies are conducted periodically. The details of Safety Audit conducted in different subsidiaries of Coal India Ltd. are as under:

*Status of Safety Audit*

Company	No. of round of last safety audit conducted	Year of completion of last safety audit	In progress/due
Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	6th	2004	2006
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	4th	2005	2007
Central Coalfields Ltd.	6th	2004	2006
Northern Coalfields Ltd.	10th	2006	2007
Western Coalfields Ltd.	5th	2006	2008
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	6th	2005	2007
Mahanandi Coalfields Ltd.	7th	2004	2006
North-Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	5th	2005	2007

(e) Following broad safety measures are being adopted by CIL to provide due safety to the workers:

1. CIL has established a structured multi-disciplinary Internal Safety Organisation (ISO) to assist the line management at various levels in matters related to safety.
2. Conducting of Safety Audit of mines by experts for assessment of threats and implementation of the recommendations thereof once every 2 years or earlier of necessary.
3. Introduction of Risk Assessment as a tool for improvement of safety—Risk assessment has been conducted in some mines in each coal producing mines of C.I.L.

4. Thrust is being maintained on preparedness for emergencies through:

- (a) Reviewing emergency action plans for each and every district in under ground.
  - (b) Demarcating escape routes on plans as well as in working areas below ground.
  - (c) conducting mock rehearsals and monitoring failure points for further improvement.
5. Towards avoidance of accident due to inundation the following measures are being taken.
- (a) Taking the required preventive measures against danger of inundation after assessment of danger from under ground and surface source of water in each mine prior to every monsoon.

- (b) Conducting check surveys by company surveyors as well as cross checking the same in some cases by external agencies.
- (c) Establishment of centralized emergency pumping arrangement for use during emergencies.
6. Thrust on measures for reduction of roof and side-fall accidents in below ground mines are being continued by
- (a) Drawing up of support plans based on RMR and implementation of the same.
- (b) Greater use of Roof Bolting/Stitching methods of roof support by quick setting cement capsules.
- (c) Introduction of mechanized drilling by roof bolting machines thereby
- (i) improving quality of roof bolting as well as
- (ii) reducing exposure of roof bolting crew to hazard of roof fall
- (d) Introduction of resin grouted roof bolts in water seams.
- (e) Training of support personnel and Supervisors.
- (f) Reducing exposure of workman by increasing mechanization through SDLs/LHDs, PSLW and continuous miners.
7. Measures for reduction of accidents in open cast mines were pursued through
- (a) Implementation of various Codes of practices, Traffic Rules, checking of contractor's vehicles/equipment by company engineers.
- (b) Training of Heavy Earth Moving Machinery operators and contractor workers.
- (c) Enhancement of safety awareness through publicity and propaganda, safety drives, safety weeks etc.
8. Thrust on training and retraining of workmen, supervisors in increase safety awareness of the workmen. CIL is preparing training films on CD for imparting standardized training in all its training centres.

### Speed Post Passport Service

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

(a) whether the Government has started Speed Post Passport Service;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal for expansion of the said service;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the number of post offices in the country in which passport applications are received State-wise;

(f) whether the Government is aware of the postal delay in the issuance of passports; and

(g) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Yes, Sir. Department of Posts, in collaboration with Ministry of External Affairs, has introduced Speed Post Passport Service with effect from March 9, 2001.

(b) The salient features of Speed Post Passport Service are as follows:

- Sale of Passport application forms (for new passport only)
- Acceptance of completed Passport application forms (for new passport only)
- Checking the Application forms with reference to prescribed checklist
- Despatch of the Application forms to Passport Office
- Delivery of Passport issued by Passport Office by using Speed Post Service

(c) and (d) Department of Posts has expanded Speed Post Passport Service to 1093 post offices across the country in September 2006 after consultation with Ministry of External Affairs. Further expansion of this service will



depend upon assessment of demand and requirements of Ministry of External Affairs.

(e) A statement showing number of post offices in the country in which passport applications are received (state-wise) is given in the enclosed Statement.

(f) and (g) Passports are issued by Ministry of External Affairs. Department of Posts only delivers the passports.

**Statement**

*Number of post offices in the country in which passport applications are received (State-wise)*

Name of the Postal Circle	Name of the State	Number of post offices
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	102
Assam	Assam	34
Bihar	Bihar	16
Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh	09
Delhi	Delhi	65
Gujarat	Gujarat	71
Haryana	Haryana	27
Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh	29
Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu & Kashmir	14
Jharkhand	Jharkhand	24
Karnataka	Karnataka	44
Kerala	Kerala	41
Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	52
Maharashtra	Maharashtra	69
	Goa	03
North East	Meghalay	10
	Tripura	09
	Manipur	05
	Mizoram	05
	Arunachal Pradesh	04
	Nagaland	07

1	2	3
Orissa	Orissa	52
Punjab	Punjab	35
Rajasthan	Rajasthan	35
Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	140
Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	117
Uttaranchal	Uttaranchal	28
West Bengal	West Bengal	42
	Sikkim	03
	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	01
Total		1093

**Guidelines for Safety of Indians Abroad**

86. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government plans to introduce stringent measures to make firms more responsible towards their employees after two Indians were allegedly kidnapped and killed in Afghanistan;

(b) if so, the details of the guidelines proposed to be laid down in this regard;

(c) whether suitable compensation was paid to the family members of the deceased Indian; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Following steps have been taken in this regard:

- (i) Specific security instructions have been issued to Project exporters for strict compliance in respect of deployment of workers by them in Afghanistan.
- (ii) An additional insurance cover in the shape of Personal Accident Cover of Rs. 5 lakh has been made compulsory at the employer's cost.
- (iii) Suitable conditions have been incorporated in the permit to be issued to Project Exporters seeking deployment of Indian workers for their projects in Afghanistan.

(c) and (d)

- (i) The family of late Shri Raman Kutty, BRO official killed in Afghanistan on 22.11.05, received a financial assistance of Rs. 15 lakh from BRO, Rs. 5 lakh as *ex gratia* payment from PM, and US \$ 5000/- from Government of Afghanistan. State Government, in addition to the *ex gratia* payment of Rs. 5 lakh is providing free education to his children till Standard X and BRO will subsequently bear the expenditure towards graduate studies of his two sons.
- (ii) In case of late Shri K Suryanarayana, who was killed in Afghanistan in April, 2006, Andhra Pradesh State Government has appointed his wife as Junior Assistant in the Division forest Office in Hyderabad. In Addition, a cheque of Rs. 2 lakh has been given to her from the CM's/ PM's Relief Fund. The State Government also handed over Kisan Vikas Patras to the tune of Rs. 2 lakh each to the four children of the deceased.

#### Assistance Sought by Nepalese Maoists

87. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:  
YOGI ADITYA NATH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether leaders of the Nepalese Maoists recently met the Indian Ambassador in Nepal and sought India's help;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the kind of assistance sought by them; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes. No help was sought.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Alleged Threat to Indians in Afghanistan

88. SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU:  
SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:  
SHRI UDAY SINGH:  
SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the security concerns for Indians in Afghanistan are at their worst at the moment;

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

(c) whether the Indian Government has taken up this matter with the Afghanistan Government; and

(d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Security for all foreign nationals in Afghanistan including Indian nationals continues to be of serious concern. Several warnings and threats to Indians working in Afghanistan have been received periodically.

(c) and (d) Government of India is in constant touch with the Government of Afghanistan, at various levels, and has taken up the issue of security of Indian nationals working in Afghanistan. The Government of Afghanistan provides security to such Indian workers under bilateral agreements. Those working with international agencies, private companies and the Government of Afghanistan are provided security by their respective employers. Such workers are advised to insist on satisfactory security arrangements from their employers. The Government of India issue advisories for the Indians going to Afghanistan through its Embassy/Consulates in Afghanistan and also through Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi. All Indians working in Afghanistan are urged to register themselves with the Embassy of India, Kabul. In addition, Indians are also instructed to take adequate security measures and inform their employers and Embassy in case of need.

[Translation]

#### Research Work on Dengue & Chikungunya

89. PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified certain medical institutes in the country for carrying out research work on dengue and chikungunya;

(b) if so, the names of the States where research centres are being set up;

(c) the time by which research work is likely to be started by the said institutes;

(d) whether it is proposed to develop vaccines for such diseases; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (c) The following ICMR institutes have been identified for carrying out research on vector borne diseases including dengue and chikungunya:

1. National Institute of Virology, Pune.
2. Centre for Research in Medical Entomology, Madurai (CRME).
3. National Institute of Malaria Research, Delhi.
4. Vector Control Research Centre, Pondicherry.
5. Regional Medical Research Centre, Dibrugarh,
6. Regional Medical Research Centre, Bhubaneswar.
7. Regional Medical Research Centre, Jabalpur.

The National Institute of Virology, Pune and Centre for Research in Medical Entomology, Madurai are already conducting research on epidemiological and entomological aspects of dengue and chikungunya.

(d) and (e) Currently there is no proposal to develop vaccine against dengue and chikungunya.

[English]

#### **Reduction in Licence Fee**

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

(a) whether the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has been asked to consult the Ministry of Finance on future decisions regarding reduction in licence fee;

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

(c) whether the Government also proposes to reduce the licence fee of existing telecom operators while reducing licence fee in future; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has been asked by the Ministry of Finance that DoT should, in future, take a holistic view of the various changes such as License Fee, Entry Fee, Spectrum Charges etc. and should evolve a transparent and stable regime in consultation with Ministry of Finance.

(c) and (d) Associations of Telecom Service Providers have given representations for reducing the License Fee to a uniform rate of 6% of Adjusted Gross Revenue. This proposal is under examination of the Government. This being a policy matter, no time limit can be fixed for implementing the same.

#### **Development of Inland Waterways**

91. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently approved the proposal of Andhra Pradesh to take up techno-economic feasibility study of some canals for development of inland waterways in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government of declare Godavari (between Bhadrachalam and Rajahmundry) and Krishna (between Wazirabad and Vijaywada) as National Waterways; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A project for survey and techno-economic feasibility study for development of inland water transport in the following canals of Andhra Pradesh has been sanctioned during 2005-06 under Centrally Sponsored Scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 75 lakh.

- Backwaters of river Gowtami Godavari-50 km
- Gannavaram bank canal (Rajahmundry to Sakinetipalli)-90 km

- Amalapuram canal (Rajahmundry to Amalapuram)-80 km
- Kotipalli bank canal (Rajahmundry to Yanam)-90 km
- Samalkota canal (Rajahmundry to Kakinada)-65 km
- Korangi canal (Rajahmundry to Kakinada)-90 km
- Machilipatnam canal (Vijayawada to Machilipatnam)-80 km, and
- Ryves canal (Vijayawada to Kaikaluru)-100 km

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Bhadrachalam-Rajahmundry stretch of River Godavari along with Wazirabad-Vijayawada stretch of River Krishna and Kakinada-Pondicherry stretch of canals consisting of Kakinada canal, Eluru canal, Commamur canal, Buckingham canal and Kaluvelly tank for a total length of 1095 km is being considered for declaring it as a National Waterway. The estimated cost of developmental works of this waterway is about Rs. 542 crore.

*[Translation]*

#### Accidents in Coal Mines

92. DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:  
SHRI HEMMAL MURMU:  
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the location-wise details of the coal mines wherein accidents took place during the last two year;
- (b) the number of persons killed in each mine accidents and the reasons for accidents in each mine separately; and
- (c) the officials found responsible for the said accidents and the action taken against them, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

*[English]*

#### 14th NAM Conferenece

93. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:  
SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK:  
SHRI MOHAN SINGH:  
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI:  
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:  
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:  
PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:  
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:  
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:  
SHRI M.K. SUBBA:  
MAJ. GEN (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India participated in the 14th NAM conference held in September this year in Cuba;
- (b) if so, the details of issues discussed;
- (c) whether the PM had discussed with the Pakistan President the need to evolve a joint anti-terrorism mechanism during the said summit;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the reaction of the member countries regarding the issue of cross-border terrorism; and
- (f) the outcome of the Summit?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Yes. The Prime Minister led India's delegation to the 14th NAM Summit Conference held in Havana (Cuba) on 15-16 September, 2006. The theme of the Summit Conference was "The Purposes and Principles and the Role of Non-Aligned Movement in the Present International Juncture". Besides holding discussions on the theme of the Summit Conference, NAM member countries also collectively discussed a wide range of global, regional and sub-regional, and development, social and human rights issues of common interest.

(c) to (e) PM had a bilateral meeting with President of Pakistan on the sidelines of the Summit, during which the issue of terrorism was discussed. It was agreed to set up an India-Pakistan anti-terrorism institutional

mechanism to identify and implement counter-terrorism initiative and investigations.

(f) The following documents were adopted by consensus at the 14th NAM Summit:

- (i) Final Document;
- (ii) Plan of Action for the Non-Aligned Movement (2006-2009);
- (iii) Declaration on the Purposes and Principles and the role of the Non-Aligned Movement in the Present International Juncture;
- (iv) Document on the Methodology of the Non-Aligned Movement;
- (v) Statement on the Islamic Republic of Iran's Nuclear issue; and
- (vi) Declaration on Palestine.

*[Translation]*

#### **Opening of Stilwell Road**

94. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposals from the north-eastern States regarding re-opening of the Stilwell Road;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any pre-feasibility study has been conducted in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) The Government of Arunachal Pradesh has requested opening up of a Border Trading Point on Indo-Myanmar border at Pangsau Pass. The proposed border trading point lies on the Stilwell Road.

(c) and (d) Government is in the process of finalising commissioning of a pre-feasibility report in this regard.

*[English]*

#### **Applications for Landline Connections**

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

(a) the number of applications received for issue of Land Line Telephone Connections by the MTNL/BSNL in the country, as on date;

(b) the number of connections released as on date;

(c) the total number of applications pending for new telephone connections;

(d) the steps taken by the Government for the disposal of these pending applications; and

(e) the time by which the applications are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) The number of applications received during current financial year (1.4.2006 to 31.10.2006) for issue of Land Line Telephone Connections by BSNL and MTNL, as on date, is about 10.37 lakhs and 1.517 lakhs respectively.

(b) The number of connections released as on date by BSNL and MTNL is 12 lakhs and 1.511 lakhs respectively.

(c) The total number of applications pending for new telephone connections as on date is 10.48 lakhs in BSNL and 616 in MTNL.

(d) Pending applications are mostly for provision of new telephone connections in remote, rural and far flung areas. To provide connections to these applicants, the following steps have been taken:

(i) Restoration of outdoor cable norms to 5 Kms. against the earlier standard of 2.5 Kms for Land Line connectivity wherever such demands exists.

(ii) Large scale Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) network have been deployed in rural areas to meet the demand of scattered and far-flung areas where connection of telephone is not possible on landlines. For this propose, expansion of WLL network by 25.2 lakhs lines had been planned and order for supply of this equipment is expected to be issued in November, 2006.

(e) Receipt of applications and connections released is a continuous process. A new land line connection is

released in 3 days time subject to technical feasibility. However, most of the waiting list as on 31.10.2006 is likely to be cleared by December, 2007 progressively.

#### **Manufacture of Ships**

96. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of shipping vessels available and the projected requirement of the country during the current year;

(b) the present capacity of manufacturing of ships every year;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the capacity of ship building with state-of-the-art technology to meet the local and foreign requirements; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) As on 31.10.2006 total vessels registered in India under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 are 766 with Gross Tonnage of 8.40 million. Projected requirement has not been worked out as the shipping demands are met through international tonnage.

(b) The estimated installed capacity of Indian Shipyards is about 2.81 lakh Dead Weight Tonnage per year.

(c) and (d) In addition to modernisation of existing Public Sector Yards, Government proposes to facilitate setting up of two international size shipyards, one on the East Coast and another on the West Coast of the country.

#### **Review of National Knowledge Commission**

97. DR. R. SENTHIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has undertaken any review to assess the functioning of the National Knowledge Commission (NKC) and its core areas of mandated work;

(b) if so, the details in this regard alongwith the measures taken to oversee the functioning of the NKC;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the funds allocated to the NKC alongwith the details of the expenditure incurred till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) to (c) As per the terms of the National Knowledge Commission notified on 13th June, 2005, an Oversight Mechanism exists, which provides for a National Steering Group under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister, and the Ministers for Human Resource Development, Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, Communication and Information Technology, Science and Technology and the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission are its Members. Based on wider stakeholder consultations, NKC is advising the Government in formulating strategies for institutional reforms in respect of the areas included in its Terms of Reference, and the implementation of these recommendations is being coordinated by the concerned Administrative Ministries and the Prime Minister's Office.

(d) A total of Rs. 287.65 lakh has been allocated for NKC since its inception in June, 2005, out of which an amount of Rs. 180.55 lakh has been spent till 31st October, 2006.

#### **Purchase of Uranium from Australia**

98. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:  
SHRI L. RAJA GOPAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a proposal to buy Uranium from Australia;

(b) if so, whether any memorandum of understanding (MoU) has been signed in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the total quantum of uranium proposed to be purchased from that country; and

(d) the likely impact of MoU on the prospects of getting uranium from other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Government of India is exploring the possibility of international cooperation in civil nuclear energy with all potential countries.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

#### **Land Acquisition for NHs**

99. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to restructure/revamp the Model Concession Agreement dealing with land acquisition from the States for construction of National Highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any requests from certain States in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government constituted an Inter Ministerial Group to evolve new Modal Concession Agreement. The new Model Concession Agreement (MCA) was approved with the provision of making available 80% of vacant Right of Way required for construction of 4-lane road to the Concessionaire on or prior to the Approved Date of the concession. In recent meeting of the Public-Private Partnership Appraisal Committee (PPPAC) held on 1.11.2006, the 80% provision regarding vacant land has been reduced to 60%.

(c) No request has been received from any State Government in this regard.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Spread of Vector Borne Diseases**

100. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a recurring outbreak of vector borne diseases in the country;

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

(c) the number of people died of vector borne diseases every year in rural as well as in urban areas during the last three years, year-wise;

(d) whether Government is contemplating to formulate a National Policy on vector borne diseases for effective control as well as to protect the lives of people of the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the steps taken by the Government to control the outbreak of such diseases?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) and (b) Outbreaks of malaria, Dengue and Chikungunya have been reported during the year 2006.

Outbreaks of malaria were reported from Lakhimpur and Golaghat districts of Assam during April 2006.

Outbreaks of Chikungunya fever were reported from 12 states/UTs namely Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat Kerala, A&N Islands, Delhi, Rajasthan, Pondicherry and Goa during 2006.

Dengue is an endemic disease in many States with upsurge in number of cases during monsoon and post-monsoon months. The most affected states were Delhi, Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh during the year 2006.

State-wise situation of vector borne diseases during the last three years is enclosed as Statement-I to V.

(c) The number of Deaths reported by various State including urban areas during last three years is indicated below:

Year	Malaria	Kala Azar	J.E.	Dengue
2003	1006	210	707	215
2004	949	156	367	45
2005	963	157	1682	157
2006*	819	144	444	173

(\* ) upto 17.11.06

No death has been reported due to Chikungunya till 17.11.2006.

The number of Deaths reported by various States including urban areas during last three years is indicated below:

Year	Malaria	Kala Azar	J.E.	Dengue
2003	1006	210	707	215
2004	949	156	367	45
2005	963	157	1682	157
2006*	819	144	444	173

(d) to (f) The Government of India follows a three pronged strategy for prevention and control of vector borne disease:

- (i) Disease Management including early case detection and complete treatment, strengthening of referral services, epidemic preparedness and rapid response.
- (ii) Integrated Vector Management (for Transmission Risk Reduction) including Indoor Residual Spraying in selected high risk areas, use of Insecticide treated bed nets, use of Larvivorous fish, anti larval measures in urban areas and minor environmental engineering.

- (iii) Supportive Interventions including Behaviour Change Communication, Public Private Partnership, Inter-sectoral Convergence, Capacity building, Operational research and Monitoring and evaluation. A comprehensive National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) is being implemented in the entire country for prevention and control of vector borne diseases namely Malaria, Filaria, Kala-azar, Japanese Encephalitis (J.E.) Dengue, and Chikungunya. The programme is implemented by the states through the existing primary health care system.

Government of India provides technical support to the states, free drugs for treatment of malaria, filarial and Kala-azar cases, insecticides and larvicides as per the approved pattern. Assistance is also provided for training and Behaviour Change Communication activities.

In addition, during 2006 Government India initiated JE vaccination programme as an integral component of Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) with single dose live attenuated JE vaccine (SA-14-14-2) in 11 endemic districts of 4 States namely Uttar Pradesh, Assam, West Bengal and Karanataka for children between 1 and 15 years of age.

### *Statement I*

#### *Malaria Situation*

States/UTs.	2004		2005		2006*	
	Malaria cases	Deaths	Malaria cases	Deaths	Malaria cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	35427	2	39099	0	21093	0
Arunachal Pradesh	29849	0	31215	0	5124	0
Assam	58134	54	67885	113	94592	294
Bihar	1872	0	2733	1	1426	0
Chhattisgarh	194256	4	187950	3	30188	0
Goa	7839	7	3747	1	3345	4
Gujarat	222759	89	179023	54	63573	0



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Haryana	10064	0	33262	0	42991	0
Himachal Pradesh	126	0	129	0	84	0
Jammu & Kashmir	250	0	268	0	132	0
Jharkhand	143722	40	193144	21	127783	4
Karnataka	80961	27	83181	26	44375	20
Kerala	2790	12	2554	6	365	1
Madhya Pradesh	132094	36	104317	44	50279	0
Maharashtra	68988	61	47608	104	35283	91
Manipur	2736	8	1844	3	1559	1
Meghalaya	18080	29	16816	41	18760	59
Mizoram	7830	72	10741	74	7957	105
Nagaland	2486	1	2987	0	2987	9
Orissa	416732	283	396573	255	191544	115
Punjab	1643	0	1883	0	1012	0
Rajasthan	105022	20	52286	22	18644	0
Sikkim	160	3	69	0	81	0
Tamil Nadu	41732	0	39678	0	14723	0
Tripura	17453	16	18008	20	19690	25
Uttaranchal	1255	0	1242	0	904	0
Uttar Pradesh	87022	0	105303	0	33295	0
West Bengal	220871	184	185964	175	48772	91
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	745	1	3954	0	2046	0
Chandigarh	199	0	432	0	377	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	787	0	1166	0	1595	0
Daman and Diu	118	0	104	0	109	0
Delhi	1316	0	1133	0	427	0
Lakshadweep	2	0	0	0	0	0
Pondicherry	43	0	44	0	32	0
<b>All India Total</b>	<b>1915363</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>1816342</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>885147</b>	<b>819</b>

\*Provisional (up to 17.11.2006)

**Statement II****State-wise Kalar-azar Cases & Deaths**

Sl.No.	State	2004		2005		2006	
		C	D	C	D	C	D
1.	Bihar	17324	107	21797	124	20458	126
2.	West Bengal	2876	24	2706	15	1432	9
3.	Uttar Pradesh	34	2	73	2	61**	0
4.	Jharkhand	4026	14	6578	12	5199	5
5.	Delhi	78*	9*	62*	4*	24*	4*
6.	Assam	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Indian	24340	156	31217	157	27174	144

Note: C = Cases D = Deaths P = Provisional

\*Delhi all cases are imported.

**Statement III****State-wise Cases and Deaths due to Suspected Japanese Encephalitis**

Sl.No.	Affected States/UTs	2004		2005		2006(P)	
		C	D	C	D	C	D
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7**	3**	34	0	11	0
2.	Assam	235	64	145	52	392	119
3.	Bihar	85	28	192	64	21	3
4.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Delhi	17	0	6	0	1	0
6.	Goa	0	09	4	0	0	0
7.	Haryana	37	27	46	39	0	0
8.	Karnataka	181	6	122	10	27	3
9.	Kerala	9	1	1	0	*3	3
10.	Maharashtra	22	0	51***	0***	1	0
11.	Manipur	0	0	1	0	0	0
12.	Punjab	0	0	1	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Tamil Nadu	88	9	51	11	8	1
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1030	228	6661 <sup>^</sup>	1500	#1608	315
15.	West Bengal	3	1	12	6	0	0
Grand Total		1714	367	6727	1682	2069	444

C = Cases      D = Deaths      P = Provisional

\* = viral encephalitis.

\*\* = Lab. Confirmed JE cases & deaths

\*\*\* = In addition 66 cases and 30 deaths due to Chandipura encephalitis reported from Maharashtra state.

<sup>^</sup> = Including 448 Cases and 109 Deaths from Bihar and 31 Cases 4 Death from Nepal and 1 case & Nil Death from Madhya Pradesh reported from BRD Medical College, Gorakhpur

# = including 102 cases and 19 deaths from Bihar and 4 cases 1 deaths from Nepal reported from BRD Medical College Gorakhpur.

#### *Statement IV*

#### *Dengue Cases & Deaths*

Sl.No.	State	2004		2005		2006 (as on 17.11.06)	
		C	D	C	D	C	D
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	230	1	99	2	149	16
2.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Chandigarh	0	0	2	0	108	0
4.	Delhi	606	3	1023	9	3190	75*
5.	Goa	3	0	1	0	0	0
6.	Gujarat	117	4	454	11	493	3
7.	Haryana	25	0	183	1	430	2
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	24	0
9.	Karnataka	291	2	587	17	98	7
10.	Kerala	686	8	1028	8	880	5
11.	Maharashtra	856	22	349	56	589	20
12.	Sikkim	12	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Punjab	52	0	251	2	931	5
14.	Rajasthan	207	5	370	5	1224	17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Tamil Nadu	1027	0	1142	8	328	2
16.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Uttar Pradesh	8	0	121	4	628	14
18.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0	0	0
19.	West Bengal	32	0	6375	34	955	7
20.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	7	0	
<b>Total</b>		<b>4153</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>11985</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>10034</b>	<b>173</b>

C = Cases

D = Deaths

\*38 Deaths from Dengue confirmed in Delhi & NCR and 24 suspected deaths from Dengue reported (6 from Delhi and 18 from others states)—Confirmation report still awaited and 13 suspected deaths were not due to Dengue/DHF/DSS as per the MCD Board.

**Statement V***Chikungunya Fever Situation in the Country during 2006 (As on 17.11.2006)*

Sl.No.	State	No. of districts affected	Total fever cases/Suspected Chikungunya fever cases	No. of samples sent to NIV/NICD	No. of confirmed cases	No. of deaths
1	Andhra Pradesh	23	77535	1224	248	0
2.	Karnataka	27	760911	4953	298	0
3.	Maharashtra	31	263268	5040	691	0
4.	Tamil Nadu*	35	64288	648	116	0
5.	Madhya Pradesh	21	59981	892	70	0
6.	Gujarat	25	74540	1082	185	0
7.	Kerala	14	67905	235	38	0
8.	Andaman & Nicobar	2	4469	0	0	0
9.	GNCT of Delhi	12	500	500	52	0
10.	Rajasthan	1	102	44	24	0
11.	Pondicherry	1	542	52	9	0
12.	Goa	2	287	75	2	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>194</b>	<b>1374328</b>	<b>14745</b>	<b>1733</b>	<b>0</b>

\*Out of total 40 Administrative districts.

*[Translation]***Privatisation of CGHS**

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

(a) whether the Government is contemplating privatisation of the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS); and

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

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

(b) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

*[English]***Report of Committee on Functioning of AIIMS**

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

(a) whether the four member committee constituted by the Government to study the functioning of the AIIMS has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by the committee;

(c) whether the Government has considered these recommendations; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (d) Yes Sir, the four member committee constituted by the Government to study the functioning of the AIIMS has submitted its Report. The Report is under examination.

**Revamping Twenty Point Programme**

103. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:  
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI:  
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:  
SHRI B. MAHTAB:

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has decided to re-structure or revamp the Twenty Point Programme as reported in the *Hindu* dated October 6, 2006;

(b) if so, the details of the changes proposed to be made in the Twenty Point Programme;

(c) the main areas or core issues identified under the restructured programme for reducing poverty in the country particularly in the rural areas; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken for implementation of revamped Twenty Point Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has approved the restructuring of The Twenty Point Programme—1986. The restructured Programme is called the Twenty Point Programme-2006. Important schemes of relevance have been included in the restructured Twenty Point Programme. A copy of TPP-2006 is enclosed as statement.

(c) The areas which have been identified for reducing poverty in the country particularly in the rural areas include employment generation support to farmers, good security, rural housing, health for rural people, energisation of rural areas, development of backward areas, education for all, welfare of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, minorities and OBCs, labour welfare, etc.

(d) For effective implementation of the restructured Twenty Point Programme-2006, Block level monitoring has been included in addition to District, State and Government of India level monitoring.

**Statement****Twenty Point Programme (TPP)-2006**

Point No.	Item No.	Name of the Points/Items
1	2	3
I.		<b>Garibi Hatao [Poverty Eradication]</b>
	1.	Employment generation under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
	2.	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana

1	2	3
	3.	Sampoorna Grameen Rojgar Yojana
	4.	Rural Business Hubs in Partnership with Panchayats
	5.	Self help Groups
		<b>Urban Areas</b>
	6.	Swaranjayanti Shehari Rojgar Yojana
II.		<b>Jan Shakti (Power to People)</b>
	7.	Local Self Government (Panchayati Raj and Urban Local Bodies)
		— Activity Mapping for devolution of functions
		— Budget Flow of Funds
		— Assignment of Functionaries
	8.	Quick and Inexpensive Justice—Gram Nyayalayas and Nyaya Panchayats.
	9.	District Planning Committees
III.		<b>Kisan Mitra [Support to Farmers]</b>
	10.	Water shed development and Dry land farming
	11.	Marketing and infrastructural support to farmers
	12.	Irrigation facilities (including minor and micro irrigation) for agriculture
	13.	Credit to farmers
	14.	Distribution of waste land to the landless
IV.		<b>Shramik Kalyan [Labour Welfare]</b>
	15.	Social Security for Agricultural and Unorganised Labour
	16.	Minimum Wages Enforcement (including Farm Labour)
	17.	Prevention of Child Labour
	18.	Welfare of Women Labour
V.		<b>Khadya Suraksha [Food Security]</b>
	19.	Food security:
		(i) Targeted Public Distribution system,
		(ii) Antodaya Anna Yojana,
		(iii) Establishing Grain Banks in chronically food scarcity areas
VI.		<b>Subke Liye Awas [Housing for All]</b>
	20.	Rural Housing-Indira Awaas Yojana
	21.	EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas

1	2	3
VII.	<b>Sudh Peya Jal [Clean Drinking Water]</b>	
	22.	<b>Rural Areas</b> — Swajaldhara — Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme
	23.	<b>Urban Areas:</b> — Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme
VIII.	<b>Jan Jan Ka Swasthya [Health for All]</b>	
	24.	<b>Control and prevention of major diseases:</b> (a) HIV/AIDS (b) TB (c) Malaria (d) Leprosy (e) Blindness
	25.	<b>National Rural Health Mission</b>
	26.	<b>Immunisation of Children</b>
	27.	<b>Sanitation Programme in</b> — Rural Areas — Urban Areas
	28.	<b>Institutional Delivery</b>
	29.	<b>Prevention of Female Foeticide</b>
	30.	<b>Supplementary nutrition for Mothers and Children</b>
	31.	<b>Two Child norms</b>
IX.	<b>Sabke Liye Shiksha [Education for All]</b>	
	32.	<b>Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan</b>
	33.	<b>Mid Day Meal Scheme</b> — Compulsory Elementary Education
X.	<b>Anusuchit Jati, Jan Jati, Aap-sankhyak evam Anya Pichhra Varg Kalyan [Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities and OBCs]</b>	
	34.	<b>SC Families Assisted</b>
	35.	<b>Rehabilitation of Scavengers</b>
	36.	<b>ST Families Assisted</b>
	37.	<b>Rights of Forest dwellers—Owners of minor forest produce</b>
	38.	<b>Primitive Tribal Groups</b>
	39.	<b>No alienation of Tribal lands</b>
	40.	<b>Implementation of Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act [PESA]</b>

1	2	3
	41.	Welfare of Minorities
	42.	Professional education among all minority communities
	43.	Reservation of OBCs in — Education — Employment
XI.		<b>Mahila Kalyan [Women Welfare]</b>
	44.	Financial Assistance for Women Welfare
	45.	Improved participation of women in (a) Panchayats (b) Municipalities (c) State Legislatures (d) Parliament
XII.		<b>Bal Kalyan (Child Welfare)</b>
	46.	Universalisation of ICDS Scheme
	47.	Functional Anganwadis
XIII.		<b>Yuva Vikas [Youth Development]</b>
	48.	Sports for all in Rural and Urban Areas
	49.	Rashtriya Sadbhavana Yojana
	50.	National Service Scheme
XIV.		<b>Basti Sudhar [Improvement of Slums]</b>
	51.	Number of Urban poor families assisted under seven point charter <i>viz.</i> land tenure, housing at affordable cost, water, sanitation, health, education and social security.
XV.		<b>Paryavaran Sanrakshan evam Van Vridhi [Environment Protection and Afforestation]</b>
	52.	Afforestation (a) Area Covered under Plantation on - Public and Forest Lands (b) Number of Seedlings planted on - Public and Forest Lands
	53.	Prevention of pollution of Rivers and water bodies
	54.	Solid and liquid waste management in — Rural Areas — Urban Areas
XVI.		<b>Samajik Suraksha [Social Security]</b>
	55.	Rehabilitation of handicapped and orphans.
	56.	Welfare of the aged



1	2	3
XVII.		<b>Grameen Sadak [Rural Roads]</b>
	57.	Rural Roads—PMGSY
XVIII.		<b>Grameen Oorja [Energization of Rural Area]</b>
	58.	Bio-diesel Production
	59.	Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana
	60.	Renewable Energy
	61.	Energising Pump sets
	62.	Supply of Electricity
	63.	Supply of Kerosene and LPG
XIX.		<b>Pichhara Kshetra Vikas [Development of Backward Areas]</b>
	64.	Backward Regions Grants Fund
XX.		<b>e-Shasan [IT enabled e-Governance]</b>
	65.	Central and State Governments
	66.	Panchayats and Municipalities

**Impact of Nuclear Test by North Korea**

104. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether trade between India and North Korea has been affected by the recent nuclear test conducted by North Korea;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which this test is likely to affect the Indo-US nuclear deal;

(d) whether India is also a party to sanctions imposed by the UNSC on North Korea;

(e) if so, whether the Prime Minister discussed this issue with any foreign countries recently; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Trade between India and DPRK is already miniscule and falling further as a percentage of India's total trade. As restrictive measures imposed by the United Nations Security Council after the reported nuclear test conducted by DPRK are focused on trade in weapon systems, luxury goods and of relevance to weapons of mass destruction and missiles,

it is unlikely that there would be any specific effect on India-DPRK trade.

(c) In Government's assessment the DPRK nuclear test is not likely to affect the India-US understanding on civilian nuclear energy.

(d) UN Security Council resolution 1718 adopted under Article 41 of Chapter VII of the UN Charter on the DPRK nuclear test imposes obligations on all member States, including India.

(e) and (f) The issue was discussed recently, *inter alia*, with UK Prime Minister Mr. Tony Blair and Finland Prime Minister Mr. Matti Vanhanen (in his capacity as President of the European Council) during Prime Minister's recent visit to Europe. Deep concern was expressed at the test conducted by DPRK in violation of its international commitments.

*[Translation]*

**Decline in Sex Ratio**

105. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:  
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:  
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:  
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PUNDLIKRAO GAWALI:

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

(a) whether the Government is concerned with the reported decline in sex ratio in various States of the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has issued directions to State Governments to ensure strict compliance of sex determination laws;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the steps taken by the Government in this regard and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) Yes Sir, the Government is very much concerned with the reported decline in child sex ratio in various states especially Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Gujarat, Chandigarh and Himachal Pradesh. The National figures of 927 females per 1000 males in the Census 1991 has moved to 933 in 2001. In contrast, the child sex ratio for the age group of 0-6 years in 2001 is 927 girls per thousand boys against 945 recorded in 1991 census.

(b) Some of the reasons put forward for low levels of females sex ratio are on preference, dowry, neglect of the girl child resulting in higher mortality at younger age, female infanticide, female foeticide, male bias in enumeration of population etc. The main problem is that in most of the cases, both the service providers and the service seekers operate in agreement to defeat the provisions of the Pre-Conception & Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 (PC&PNDT Act).

(c) to (e) Government has been issuing directions from time to time to the States and Union Territories to strictly implement PC & PNDT Act and the Supreme Court Directions in this regard. The State/UTs have been requested to set up State Inspection and Monitoring Committee (NIMC).

National Inspection & Monitoring Committee, which includes representatives from National Commission for Women, Department of Women and Child Development and NGOs, regularly takes stock of the ground realities by undertaking inspection and monitoring of the clinics in all the States.

A National Support and monitoring Cell has been set up for strengthening the implementation of PC & PNDT Act. The state of Rajasthan has also set up State level Support and Monitoring Cell.

Various activities have also been undertaken to create awareness against the practices of pre-natal determination of sex and female foeticide through Radio, Television and print media units. Workshops and seminars has been organized through Voluntary Organisations at state/region/district/block levels to create awareness against this social evil. Cooperation has been sought from religious leaders, as well as medical fraternity to curb this practice. Funds were provided for organizing Padyatras by Swami Agnivesh. Indian Radiological and Imaging Association (IRIA) have been provided financial support to organize workshops for creating awareness among the radiologists on this issue in the country. Training of judiciary has been done for better implementation of the Act.

*[English]*

#### Induction of Professionals in NHAI

106. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to induct professionals from the private sector to revamp the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria for selection of such professionals by the NHAI; and

(d) the extent to which such professionals are likely to provide better planning, monitoring and implementation of projects of the NHAI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The proposal is in the preliminary stage and it is too early to indicate the details in this regard.

*[Translation]***Allocation of Funds under MPLAD Scheme**

107. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise total amount sanctioned, allocated and released to each Member of Parliament particularly of Maharashtra under the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme during the last three years;

(b) whether the funds under the scheme are released timely as per the demand; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) Since 1998-99, the annual entitlement of each Member of Parliament of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha is Rs. 2 crore. The year-wise details of

amount allocated, sanctioned/released on all India basis for the last three years is given as under:—

**ALL INDIA**

Year	Funds allocated (Rs. in crore)	Funds sanctioned/released (Rs. in crore)
2003-04	1580	1682 <sup>⊙</sup>
2004-05	1580	1310
2005-06	1580	1433.90

<sup>⊙</sup>Revised Budgetary Allocation

**MAHARASHTRA**

The Lok Sabha Constituency-wise and Rajya Sabha Members details in respect of Maharashtra is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Funds are released immediately on receipt of the documents fulfilling the eligibility conditions, as stipulated under the Guidelines on MPLADS from time to time.

***Statement*****Lok Sabha**

Sl.No.	Name of the Constituency	Funds sanctioned/released		
		2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ahmednagar	2	2	2
2.	Akola	2	1	2
3.	Amarwati	2	2	2
4.	Aurangabad	2	2	2
5.	Baramati	2	2	2
6.	Bhandara	2	2	1
7.	Beed	1	0	2
8.	Mumbai North	4*	1	2
9.	Mumbai North-Central	2	1	0
10.	Mumbai North-East	2	2	2
11.	Mumbai North-West	2	2	2

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Mumbai South	2	1	2
13.	Mumbai South-Central	2	2	2
14.	Buldana	2	1	2
15.	Chandrapur	3*	2	2
16.	Chimur	3*	1	3*
17.	Dahanu	2	2	2
18.	Dhule	2	2	2
19.	Erandol	2	1	0
20.	Hingoli	2	2	2
21.	Itchalkaranji	2	2	2
22.	Jalgaon	2	1	0
23.	Jalna	2	1	1
24.	Karad	2	2	2
25.	Khed	2	2	1
26.	Kulaba	2	2	2
27.	Kolhapur	2	2	1
28.	Kopargaon	2	2	2
29.	Latur	2	2	2
30.	Malegaon	2	2	2
31.	Nagpur	4*	0	0
32.	Nanded	2	1	3*
33.	Nandurbar	2	1	2
34.	Nasik	2	2	2
35.	Osmanabad	2	1	2
36.	Pandharpur	2	1	1
37.	Parbhani	2	2	2
38.	Pune	2	2	1
39.	Rajapur	1	1	1
40.	Ramtek	2	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
41.	Ratnagiri	2	2	2
42.	Sangli	2	1	0
43.	Satara	2	2	2
44.	Solapur	2	2	1
45.	Thane	2	2	2
46.	Wardha	2	2	2
47.	Washim	2	1	2
48.	Yavatmal	2	1	3*
Total		100	74	80

**Rajya Sabha**

Sl.No.	Name of MP S/Shri	Funds sanctioned/released		
		2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	2	3	4	5
1.	B.P. Apte	2	1	2
2.	Dattatraya Raghobaja Meghe	2	2	1
3.	Eknath Keshav Thakur	1	1	1
4.	Murali Sitaram Deora	0	2	1
5.	P.C. Alexander	2	1	1
6.	Praful Patel	1	2	1
7.	Prithivi Raj Chavan	2	2	1
8.	Rajkumar Nandlal Dhoot	1	1	2
9.	Vedprakash Goyal	1.5	0.5	1
10.	Vijay Darda	3*	0	3*
11.	Najma Heptullah	1.5	2.5*	2
12.	NKP Salve	3	0	0
13.	Pramod Mahajan	2	1	0
14.	Pritish Nandy	0.5	1.5	2
15.	Ram Jethmalani	2	1	2

1	2	3	4	5
16.	R.S. Gavai	2	2	2
17.	Sanjay Nirupam	1	2	1
18.	Satish Chandra Pradhan	2	1	0
19.	Suresh Kalmadi	2.5*	0.5	0
20.	Dilip Kumar	1.5	2.5*	1
21.	Sanjay Raut	0	1	2
22.	Sarad Joshi	0	1	2
23.	Shivraj Patil	0	1	2
24.	Tariq Anwar Shah	0	1	1
25.	Vasant Chavan	0	0	1
Total		33.5	30.5	32

\*Funds sanctioned/released include pending funds for previous year/years also.

[English]

### Combating Hepatitis

108. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India contributes nearly 20 per cent of the Hepatitis carriers in the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to prevent spread of Hepatitis in the country particularly in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) and (b) As per the available estimates, India contributes to nearly 15% of the entire pool of Hepatitis-B virus carriers in the world.

(c) Hepatitis B spreads through unsafe sex, unsafe blood transfusion, unsafe injection etc. and also from mother to child. Hepatitis B is preventable by ensuring precautionary measures. The Government has launched a pilot project of immunization of Hepatitis B free of cost for children below one year only. Hepatitis B vaccination

has commenced and is continuing in 15 cities including Hyderabad since 2002-03. The vaccination has also been commenced in 32 districts including two districts of Andhra Pradesh, namely Chittoor and Vizianagaram and Andaman and Nicobar Islands since 2003-04.

While the general health care delivery system in the country is well equipped to handle various diseases, Hepatitis B is effectively tackled through preventive measures including vaccination. The following measures have been taken to prevent infection of Hepatitis B:-

- Central Government Hospitals personnel at high risk are being immunised against Hepatitis B. State Governments have also been advised to take similar steps.
- Guidelines have been issued for mandatory testing of blood in blood banks.
- Promotion of safe sex under National AIDS Control Programme is advocated.
- Health awareness campaigns regarding dangers of using non-sterile syringes and needles under National AIDS Control Programme are held.
- Guidelines have been issued to State Health Authorities for use of separate sterile syringes and needles for each injection.

Vaccine for Hepatitis-B is available in the country at affordable prices.

*[Translation]*

#### **Corruption Cases Pending In Courts**

109. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:  
SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether thousands of cases regarding officers involved in corruption are pending in courts for more than ten years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(c) the steps being taken by the Union Government for the expeditious disposal of cases; and

(d) the extent of success achieved by the Union Government as a result 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) As per information provided by Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), as on 31.10.2006, 1099 cases under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 are pending under trial for more than 10 years after filing of the charge sheet.

(c) and (d) The Government has set up special courts for exclusive hearing of CBI cases and has also been appointing special counsels in important cases to expedite the disposal of cases.

#### **Survey of Backward Areas**

110. SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV:  
SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has not conducted any survey in regard to the backwardness of areas of Backward districts in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the criteria laid down by the Union Government to remove backwardness of the said areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN) (a) to (c) No separate survey has been conducted. However, the 250 backward districts covered under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), approved in the current year, includes all the 200 districts covered in the first phase under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (NREGP) identified on the basis of an index of backwardness comprising three parameters with equal weights to each, namely, value of output per agricultural worker, agriculture wage rate, and percentage of SC/ST population of the districts and all the 170 backward districts identified by the Inter-Ministry Task Group (IMTG) on Redressing Growing Regional Imbalance on the basis of 17 parameters, namely, percentage of SC population, percentage of ST population, female literacy rate, ratio of secondary schools to population of specific age group, gross enrolment ratio for class I-VIII (age 6-13), per capita credit, per capita deposits, percentage of agriculture labourers, agriculture wages, output per agricultural worker, crude death rate, infant mortality rate, institutional delivery, full immunization, percentage of households without electricity, percentage of households with bank services and percentage of households with drinking water source beyond 500 metres.

#### **AIDS/HIV Patients**

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

(a) the number of AIDS/HIV affected patients and number of persons died of AIDS in the country;

(b) the details of special drive undertaken for ascertaining their numbers as well as identifying the affected persons;

(c) the details of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) engaged in combating AIDS;

(d) the funds allocated to each NGO, year-wise during the last three years; and

(e) the details of action taken by the Government to check AIDS in the country and the success achieved by the Government as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) Since 1986, a total of 160112 AIDS cases and 10170 deaths due to AIDS have been reported as on October, 2006. It is estimated that there are 5.2 million persons living with HIV infection in the country.

(b) Counselling and testing facilities are being rapidly expanded to increase access so that infected persons can be identified. At present 3394 integrated counseling and testing centres have been established.

(c) and (d) Under the National AIDS Control Programme (NACP), phase-II, 1040 NGOs are implementing 1088 Targeted Intervention (TIs) projects among High Risk Groups (HRGs) and 107 NGOs are running 122 Community Care Centres (CCCs) across the country. The funding of NGOs for HIV/AIDS prevention and control has been decentralized to the respective State AIDS Control Societies. State are given funds by National

AIDS Control Organisation as per the approved action plan annually. The statement showing funds allocated for Targeted Intervention programme and Community Care Centres for each State during last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(e) Government of India is implementing National AIDS Control Programme in the country as a 100% centrally sponsored scheme. The main activities include Targeted Interventions among high risk groups *i.e.* Commercial Sex Workers, Men having sex with men, Injecting Drug Users, Truckers, Migrant Labours etc., IEC & Advocacy activities, Condom Promotion, Treatment for Sexually Transmitted Infection, referrals for Counseling & Testing facilities, provisions of safe blood, Anti Retro Viral Treatment, Treatment for Opportunistic Infections, Community Care Centers, Drop in Centres, Inter Sectoral Collaboration & mainstreaming activities etc. The details of achievements as on October 2006 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

*Statement I*

*Approved Annual Action Plans for Targeted Interventions and Community Care Centres*

Sl.No.	State	2004-05 (Rs. in Lacs)		2005-06 (Rs. in Lacs)		2006-07 (Rs. in Lacs)	
		NGO support for TIs	Community Care Centres	NGO support for TIs	Community Care Centres	NGO support for TIs	Community Care Centres
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	35.00	15.00	35.00	15.00	20	
2.	Ahmedabad	195.00	20.00	470.00	20.00	377.63	
3.	Andhra Pradesh	1100.00	85.00	1990.00	200.00	1151	644.00
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	50.00	15.00	90.00	15.00	60.3	
5.	Assam	300.00	30.00	400.00	39.16	485	31.00
6.	Bihar	200.00	20.00	420.00	15.00	575	19.50
7.	Chandigarh	80.00	15.00	130.00	15.00	140	15.00
8.	Chhattisgarh	80.00	20.00	220.00	20.00	280	40.00
9.	Chennai	110.00	30.00	200.00	15.00	191.22	34.00
10.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20.00	15.00	30.00		30	
11.	Daman and Diu	25.00	15.00	28.00	15.00	60	



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Delhi	240.00	45.00	1164.00	68.50	750	80.00
13.	Goa	75.00	30.00	190.00	30.00	90	30.38
14.	Gujarat	850.00	30.00	1350.00		1215	
15.	Haryana	100.00	20.00	150.00	15.00	150	34.50
16.	Himachal Pradesh	85.00	15.00	295.00	15.00	170	15.19
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	40.00	20.00	110.00	15.00	80	39.00
18.	Jharkhand	90.00	10.00	180.00	20.00	115	39.00
19.	Karnataka	400.00	100.00	210.00	100.00	392	221.38
20.	Kerala	100.00	50.00	716.00	45.00	818	66.00
21.	Lakshadweep	15.00	10.00	15.00	10.00	10	
22.	Madhya Pradesh	150.00	20.00	300.00		320	19.00
23.	Maharashtra	300.00	50.00	700.00	45.00	723	137.50
24.	Mumbai (MC)	200.00	60.00	31.00	30.00	290	40.83
25.	Manipur	380.00	115.00	650.00	90.00	570	93.00
26.	Meghalaya	50.00	15.00	50.00		120	
27.	Mizoram	135.00	15.00	320.00	15.00	500	35.00
28.	Nagaland	250.00	50.00	350.00	88.00	448.42	66.00
29.	Orissa	220.00	15.00	360.00	150.00	540	80.00
30.	Pondicherry	9.00	15.00	10.00	15.00	10	15.00
31.	Punjab	150.00	20.00	200.00	15.00	193.34	19.58
32.	Rajasthan	160.00	30.00	322.00	15.00	283	36.00
33.	Sikkim	30.00	15.00	100.00		92	
34.	Tamil Nadu	400.00	100.00	750.00	90.00	570	330.00
35.	Tripura	40.00	15.00	120.00	20.00	176.84	15.50
36.	Uttaranchal	37.00	20.00	96.00	15.00	81	19.50
37.	Uttar Pradesh	400.00	20.00	400.00	12.00	610	58.50
38.	West Bengal	800.00	35.00	1050.00	54.90	1900	105.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7901.00</b>	<b>1220.00</b>	<b>14482.00</b>	<b>1342.56</b>	<b>14587.8</b>	<b>2379.36</b>

**Statement II*****Achievements of National AIDS Control Programme***

Activity/component	Achievement (as on October 2006)
Establishment of Sentinel Sites for HIV Trends	1162
Modernization of District Blood Banks	883
Component separation units	82
Modernization of Major Blood Banks	255
Strengthening of STI Clinics	974
Establishment of Integrated Counseling & Testing Centres	3394
Awareness in rural areas	72%
Coverage of schools and colleges for AIDS awareness	93,000 Schools
Coverage of high-risk population across the country through Targetted intervention projects	1088
Condom use among high-risk groups	49%
Number of Condoms distributed	1.6 billions pieces
Condom vending machines installed through NACO	11,000
Community Care Centres	122
PLHA network	23 State level and 67 district level
Drop in centers	84
Anti-retroviral treatment centers (Centre + State)	96
No. of patients on ART	47693

*[English]***Shortage of Doctors in CGHS**

112. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN:  
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:

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

(a) whether the CGHS is facing shortage of doctors;

(b) if so, the details thereof, grade-wise and the reasons for shortage;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to raise the retirement age of both teaching and non-teaching doctors of CGHS;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has taken any steps to retain quality specialists and doctors and to meet the shortage of experts in medical educational institutions; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) and (b) The vacancy position in CGHS in each grade is as under:-

Sl.No.	Name of cadre	Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant
1.	Non-teaching sub-cadre specialists	106	61	45
2.	GDMOs	1387	1214	173
3.	SAG	83	16	67

The posts are vacant as either these posts are to be filled up on direct recruitment basis through CMSE (GDMO posts) or through interviews by UPSC. There was no recruitment during the period 2001-2005 as such, many of these posts have already been sent to UPSC.

(c) and (d) The Government has taken a decision to increase the retirement age of specialists in teaching, non-teaching and Public Health Sub cadres of Central Health Services including CGHS and necessary orders to this effect have been issued on 16.11.2006.

(e) and (f) An expert Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Javed A. Chowdhury, former Secretary (Health) to look into the issue of retention of Health manpower in the Government. The Committee has made various recommendations for betterment of conditions of Government doctors in Central Health Service, AIIMS and PGIMER to arrest the attrition of doctors so that there is no shortage of experts including those in medical education institutions. The Government has already increased the age of retirement of specialists from 60 to 62 years.

#### Accidents in Coal Mines

113. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:  
 SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI:  
 SHRI SUNIL KHAN:  
 SHRI KAILASH NATH SINGH YADAV:  
 SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA:  
 SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN:  
 SHRI SWADESH CHAKRABORTTY:  
 SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:  
 SHRI SHISHUPAL V. PATLE:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of accidents in coal mines and the number of miners who died in these accidents during the last three years, company-wise, mine-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether the Government has set up any enquiry committee to find out the reasons for such accidents;

(c) if so, the outcome of the enquiry and the action taken against the guilty officials;

(d) whether the Government has given any compensation/employment to the injured or next of kin of the deceased workers;

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

(f) the safety measures undertaken or proposed to be taken to avoid such accidents in future;

(g) whether the Government proposes to constitute a rescue team for the safety of workers trapped in coal mines; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) to (h) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Population Control Drive

114. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to involve Industrial Houses, Cooperative Sectors, Private Health Sectors, Non-Governmental Organizations and Practitioners of indigenous medicine systems in the drive for population control under the National Rural Health Mission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether involvement of private sector in population control will strengthen the health care delivery system; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) and (b) The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), while increasing the outreach and coverage of comprehensive package of reproductive and child health services, seeks partnership with non-governmental health care providers through better regulation and transparent system of

accreditation for quality health and family welfare services at agreed costs and norms. Given the wide diversity in the quality and costs of non-governmental providers, NRHM emphasizes the need for ethical partnership based on delivery of services. Such partnership would enhance the availability of better health care facilities in the remote areas of the country. A large number of models of partnership have emerged in the course of implementing health programmes. The States have been permitted to select best practiced models as per the needs of the States. The NRHM also seeks to train the practitioners of Indian System of Medicines for advocacy and counseling. The Government has also setup Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh (JSK) as a registered body under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 to canalize resources from Government as well as voluntary organizations, corporate sector, industry, trade organizations, individuals etc. to aid projects of population stabilization.

(c) and (d) The involvement of non-governmental health sector organizations (NGOs) is critical important for the success of the NHRM, as these organizations are needed to extend health care delivery services in remote areas. NRHM seeks to provide linkages with the large number of trust and society managed hospitals and dispensaries in remote areas to see how best they could provide service guarantees to the poor. NRHM also recognizes the need for funding of activities by the NGOs at the District, State and National levels.

#### **Pending Passport Applications**

115. SHRI A.V. BELLARMIN:  
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:  
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:  
SHRIMATI PRATIBHA SINGH:  
MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Passport Offices in various States particularly in Tamil Nadu;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up a new Regional Passport Centre at Shimla;

(d) if so, whether the Regional Passport Office set up at Dehradun has since started issuing passports to the public;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) the details of passport applications pending in various passport offices for the last two years, State-wise, RPO-wise;

(g) whether the applications are pending for want of police verification reports; and

(h) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to speed up the issuance of passports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Yes.

(b) New Passport offices will be opened in the following Cities/States:

Amritsar	—	Punjab
Shimla	—	Himachal Pradesh
Dehradun	—	Uttaranchal
Raipur	—	Chhattisgarh

Decision in principle has also been taken to open the following new Passports Offices during next year:

Madurai	—	Tamil Nadu
Coimbatore	—	Tamil Nadu

(c) Yes.

(d) Not yet.

(e) The Government of India is in the process of locating suitable premises for the Passport Office in Dehradun. Once the premises are finalised, requisite infrastructure and suitable manpower will be arranged to make the Passport Office functional.

(f) Details are enclosed in the enclosed Statement.

(g) Yes. A number of applications have been pending for this reason.

(h) The Government have continuously been taking various steps to bring down the number of pending passport applications in the RPOs. These include simplification of passport issuance procedures, including decentralisation of submission of application forms, liaison with State Government authorities to expedite police verification reports, conducting periodic pendency clearance drives and holding Passport Adalats.

**Statement*****Details of Passport applications pending in POs & for want of PVRs for last two years***

Sl.No.	Name of Passport Office	Passport applications due for passport issuance as on Dec. 2005	Out of these applications pending because of non receipt of police verification reports as on Dec. 2005	Passport applications due for passport issuance as on Oct. 2006	Out of these applications pending because of non receipt of police verification reports as on Dec. 2005
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ahmedabad	16032	2468	13460	4046
2.	Bangalore	31875	7148	13858	8312
3.	Bareilly	11372	3032	11449	1986
4.	Bhopal	15909	11779	21221	14524
5.	Bhubaneswar	11900	6082	18092	8388
6.	Chandigarh	34614	14646	36828	19112
7.	Chennai	43034	14300	25343	19499
8.	Cochin	11148	972	11617	1944
9.	Delhi	6369	1483	4792	1640
10.	Ghaziabad	12717	3781	14988	8850
11.	Guwahati	1392	842	2680	1390
12.	Hyderabad	42995	15191	12479	12100
13.	Jaipur	22450	14369	53689	23795
14.	Jalandhar	18662	6848	13506	9628
15.	Jammu	1965	1131	5599	4626
16.	Kolkata	17981	12847	21021	14407
17.	Kozhikode	21299	9779	15281	12451
18.	Lucknow	28367	14996	100693	49108
19.	Mumbai	11613	9758	14449	11591
20.	Nagpur	1813	582	3803	1845

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Panaji	447	16	913	335
22.	Patna	47830	32966	43078	34129
23.	Pune	7098	5693	10044	6696
24.	Ranchi	10145	9541	14020	11414
25.	Srinagar	7630	6063	10044	8335
26.	Surat	6813	3340	5113	2202
27.	Thane	5730	4551	6894	4663
28.	Trichy	34923	7848	42891	19435
29.	Trivandrum	1198	156	1577	138
30.	Visakhapatnam	8308	1854	10282	1359
Total		493649	224062	559704	317894

#### Construction of New Express Highways

116. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to construct new express highways connecting main cities of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the cities likely to be connected;

(c) the salient features of these highways including the cost involved for constructions of such highways; and

(d) the time by which these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) The Government has approved construction of 1000 km expressways. Feasibility study of 400 km long expressway between Vadodara and Mumbai has been undertaken. The balance 600 km will be selected from the potential routes such as Delhi-Chandigarh, Delhi-Jaipur, Delhi-Meerut, Delhi-Mumbai and other sections on the basis of prioritization study.

#### Central Assistance for Inter-State Roads

117. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any scheme to provide Central assistance to improve the condition of Inter-State Roads;

(b) if so, the Central assistance provided for each inter-state road during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the inter-state road connecting Orissa and Andhra Pradesh and Orissa and Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Central Government provides 100% assistance for improvement of selected State Roads of Inter State Importance under the scheme of Economic Importance and Inter State Connectivity within the available resources. The fund for this scheme is made available from the Central Road Fund (CRF).

(b) The state-wise details indicating number of works and amount approved during last three years for improvement of roads of Inter State Connectivity is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Following Roads of Orissa connecting Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh have been sanctioned.

- (i) Improvement of some stretches of Jeypore-Kota-Malkangiri-Motu Road (SH-25)
- (ii) Improvement of some stretches of Bisoi-Tiring-Rairangpur-Tata road
- (iii) Baragarh-Bhatili-Ambabana road
- (iv) Improvement to Chikiti-Digapahandi-Aska road.

**Statement**

*State-wise No. of proposals approved under Inter State Connectivity Scheme for the year 2003-04, 2004-05 & 2005-06*

Sl.No.	Stats/UTs	No. of Proposals	Cost approved in principle (Rs. Crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	20.65
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	9.78
3.	Assam	3	9.32
4.	Chhattisgarh	1	13.55
5.	Gujarat	9	16.13
6.	Haryana	4	20.72
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3	13.47
8.	Jharkhand	2	18.99
9.	Karnataka	9	58.81
10.	Kerala	1	13.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1	4.04
12.	Maharashtra	16	32.27
13.	Manipur	2	9.98
14.	Meghalaya	1	5.00
15.	Mizoram	1	18.88
16.	Nagaland	1	6.00

1	2	3	4
17.	Orissa	2	22.85
18.	Punjab	4	19.98
19.	Rajasthan	8	29.93
20.	Sikkim	3	27.55
21.	Tamil Nadu	2	18.44
22.	Uttaranchal	4	29.35
23.	Uttar Pradesh	5	26.89
24.	West Bengal	2	28.85
25.	Chandigarh	1	4.98
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	7.90

[Translation]

**Publication of New Telephone Directory**

118. SHRI M. ANJAN KUMAR YADAV:  
SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:

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

(a) whether new telephone directory has not been published in several States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the new telephone directory is likely to be published, circle-wise/district-wise;

(d) whether these directories are not being published well in time; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details of Telecom Districts/SSAs as on 31.10.2006 where Telephone directories have not been printed during the last two years by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahangar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) to (e) Telephone directories are published Telecom Districts/SSA-wise and not on Circle/State basis by BSNL/TMNL. The likely date of printing of Telephone Directory Telecom District/SSA-wise for each circle by BSNL is given in the enclosed Statement-II. Main reasons for delay are non-availability of contractors for printing directories on reasonable terms, dispute on tenders, court/arbitration cases, non supply/delay in supply by the contractor etc.

**Statement I**

Sl.No.	Name of the Telecom Circle/Metro District	Total number of Telecom Districts/SSAs	Number of Telecom Districts/SSAs where directory has not been printed during last two years
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	1	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	22	13
3.	Assam	7	7
4.	Bihar	18	18
5.	Chhattisgarh	6	6
6.	Gujarat	17	4
7.	Haryana	9	2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	6	2
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	4
10.	Jharkhand	6	2
11.	Karnataka	19	11
12.	Kerala	11	2
13.	Madhya Pradesh	34	18
14.	Maharashtra	29	20
15.	North East-I	3	3
16.	North East-II	3	3
17.	Orissa	13	4
18.	Punjab	11	9
19.	Rajasthan	24	21

1	2	3	4
20.	Tamil Nadu	17	10
21.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	33	33
22.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	16	15
23.	Uttaranchal	6	5
24.	West Bengal	14	12
25.	Kolkata	1	0
26.	Chennai	2	2
27.	Delhi	1	1
28.	Mumbai	1	1
Total		335	226

**Statement II****Telecom District/SSA-wise status of printing of Telephone Directories**

(As on 31.10.2006)

Sl.No.	Name of Telecom District/SSA	Likely Date of next issue of Telephone Directory
1	2	3
<b>ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR</b>		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	June, 07
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>		
1.	Adilabad	Dec. 06
2.	Ananthapur	June, 07
3.	Cuddapah	Dec., 06
4.	West Godavari	June, 07
5.	Guntur	December, 06
6.	Hyderabad	July 07
7.	Karimnagar	December, 06
8.	Khammam	Dec. 06
9.	Kumool	Likely date can not be mentioned due to pending court case



1	2	3
10.	Mahaboobnagar	July 07
11.	Nalgonda	December, 06
12.	Nellore	December, 06
13.	Nizamabad	March, 07
14.	Prakasam	December, 06
15.	East Godavari	December, 06
16.	Medak	December, 06
17.	Srikakulam	Sept., 07
18.	Chittoor	Dec., 06
19.	Krishna	June, 07
20.	Visakhapatnam	July, 07
21.	Vizianagaram	Cot., 07
22.	Warangal	June, 07
<b>ASSAM</b>		
1.	Bongaigaon	December, 2007
2.	Dibrugarh	December, 2007
3.	Guwahati (Kamrup)	Likely date can not be mentioned due to pending court case
4.	Jorhat	Dec., 06
5.	Nagaon	August, 07
6.	Silchar	Dec., 06
7.	Tezpur	Dec., 06
<b>BIHAR</b>		
1.	Ara	Feb., 07
2.	Bagusari	Mar., 07
3.	Chhapra	Dec., 06
4.	Darbhanga	April, 2007
5.	Gaya	April, 07
6.	Katihar	Feb., 07

1	2	3
7.	Motihari	Dec., 06
8.	Muzaffarpur	Dec., 06
9.	Munger	April, 07
10.	Patna	March, 07
11.	Sasaram	Feb., 07
12.	Saharsa	March, 07
13.	Hazipur	April, 07
14.	Khagaria	March, 07
15.	Betia	Jan., 07
16.	Kishanganj	April, 07
17.	Samastipur	March, 07
18.	Bhagalpur	March, 07
<b>JHARKHAND</b>		
1.	Dhanbad	Oct., 08
2.	Dumka	March, 07
3.	Hazaribagh	April, 07
4.	Jamshedpur	June, 07
5.	Ranchi	March, 07
6.	Daltanganj	December, 2006
<b>GUJARAT</b>		
1.	Ahmedabad	June, 07
2.	Amreli	Dec., 06
3.	Vadodara	Dec., 06
4.	Bharuch	Dec., 06
5.	Bhavnagar	Nov. 06
6.	Bhuj	Dec., 06
7.	Godhra	Dec., 06
8.	Himatnagar	Dec., 06
9.	Jamnagar	Dec., 06

1	2	3
10.	Junagadh	Dec., 06
11.	Mehsana	Dec., 06
12.	Nadiad	March, 07
13.	Palanpur	March, 07
14.	Rajkot	March, 07
15.	Surat	Dec., 06
16.	Surendranagar	April, 07
17.	Valsad	March, 07
<b>HARYANA</b>		
1.	Ambala	Jan., 07
2.	Faridabad	February, 07
3.	Hi Telecom District	April, 07
4.	Jind	Dec., 06
5.	Karnal	June, 07
6.	Rewari	December, 06
7.	Rohtak	Dec., 06
8.	Sonepat	Dec., 06
9.	Gurgaon	February, 07
<b>HIMACHAL PRADESH</b>		
1.	Dharamshala	Dec., 06
2.	Hamirpur	March, 07
3.	Kullu	Dec., 06
4.	Mandi	Dec., 06
5.	Shimla	Dec., 06
6.	Solan	March, 07
<b>JAMMU AND KASHMIR</b>		
1.	Jammu	Dec., 06
2.	Leh	Dec., 06
3.	Rajouri	Dec., 06

1	2	3
4.	Srinagar	March, 07
5.	Udhampur	June, 07
<b>KARNATAKA</b>		
1.	Bangalore	January, 07
2.	Belgaum	Likely date can not be mentioned due to pending court case
3.	Bellary	December, 06
4.	Bidar	March, 07
5.	Bijapur	Dec., 06
6.	Chickmagalur	December, 06
7.	Davangere	January, 07
8.	Gulbarga	March, 07
9.	Ha Telecom District	December, 06
10.	Hubli/Dharwad	December, 06
11.	Karwar	December, 06
12.	Madikeri	December, 06
13.	Kolar	December, 06
14.	Mandya	December, 06
15.	Mangalore	January, 07
16.	Mysore	December, 06
17.	Raichur	March, 07
18.	Shimoga	March, 07
19.	Tumkur	December, 06
<b>KERALA</b>		
1.	Alleppey	Nov., 06
2.	Calicut	April, 07
3.	Emakulam	June, 07
4.	Kannur	March, 07
5.	Kollam	December, 06

1	2	3
6.	Kottayam	December, 06
7.	Palakkad	March, 07
8.	Pathanamthitta	March, 07
9.	Thrichur	March, 07
10.	Trivandrum	June, 07
11.	Malappuram	March, 07
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>		
1.	Balaghat	December, 06
2.	Betul	March, 07
3.	Bhopal	March, 07
4.	Chhatarpur	June, 07
5.	Chhindwara	March, 07
6.	Damoh	Jan., 07
7.	Dewas	Nov., 07
8.	Dhar	March, 07
9.	Guna	December, 06
10.	Gwalior	December, 06
11.	Indore	February, 07
12.	Hoshangabad	December, 06
13.	Jabalpur	July, 07
14.	Khandwa	December, 06
15.	Khargone	December, 06
16.	Mandla	Aug. 07
17.	Mandsaur	December, 06
18.	Morena	December, 06
19.	Narsinghpura	December, 06
20.	Panna	December, 06
21.	Raisen	December, 06
22.	Rajgarh	December, 06
23.	Ratlam	December, 06
24.	Rewa	December, 06

1	2	3
25.	Sagar	March, 07
26.	Jhabua	December, 06
27.	Satna	March, 07
28.	Seoni	December, 06
29.	Shahdol	December, 06
30.	Shajapur	December, 06
31.	Shivpuri	Aug., 07
32.	Sidhi	March, 07
33.	Ujjain	Sept., 07
34.	Vidisha	Jan. 2007
<b>CHHATTISGARH</b>		
1.	Jagdalpur	March, 07
2.	Bilaspur	March, 07
3.	Durg	March, 07
4.	Surguja	December, 06
5.	Raigarh	March, 07
6.	Raipur	March, 07
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>		
1.	Ahmednagar	Under arbitration
2.	Akola	December, 06
3.	Amravati	December, 06
4.	Aurangabad	December, 06
5.	Beed	December, 06
6.	Bhandara	December, 06
7.	Buldhana	December, 06
8.	Chandrapur	December, 06
9.	Dhule	March, 07
10.	Goa	Dec., 06
11.	Jalgaon	December, 06

1	2	3
12.	Jalna	Aug., 07
13.	Kalyan	December, 06
14.	Kothapur	December, 06
15.	Latur	December, 06
16.	Nanded	July, 07
17.	Nagpur	December, 06
18.	Nasik	July, 07
19.	Osmanabad	December, 06
20.	Parbhani	March, 07
21.	Pune	Sept., 07
22.	Raigad	March, 07
23.	Ratnagiri	March, 07
24.	Sangli	December, 06
25.	Satara	March, 07
26.	Sindhudurg	December, 06
27.	Solapur	December, 06
28.	Wardha	March, 07
29.	Yavatmal	March, 07
NORTH-EASTERN-I		
1.	Meghalaya	Mar., 07
2.	Mizoram	Mar., 07
3.	Tripura	July, 07
NORTH-EASTERN-II		
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	December, 06
2.	Manipur	December, 06
3.	Nagaland	December, 06
ORISSA		
1.	Balasore	June, 07
2.	Baripada	Jan., 07

1	2	3
3.	Berhampur	Feb., 07
4.	Bhawanipatna	Jan., 07
5.	Bhubaneswar	Sept., 07
6.	Bolangir	June, 07
7.	Cuttack	March, 07
8.	Dhenkanal	December, 06
9.	Koraput	March, 07
10.	Rourkela	December, 06
11.	Sambalpur	December, 06
12.	Phulbani	March, 07
13.	Keonjhar	December, 06
PUNJAB		
1.	Amritsar	Jan., 07
2.	Bhatinda	June, 07
3.	Chandigarh	June, 07
4.	Ferozepur	June, 07
5.	Hoshiarpur	Jan., 07
6.	Jalandhar	Feb., 07
7.	Ludhiana	Feb., 07
8.	Patiala	March, 07
9.	Pathankot	Jan., 07
10.	Ropar	Feb., 07
11.	Sangrur	March, 07
RAJASTHAN		
1.	Ajmer	December, 06
2.	Alwar	Jan., 07
3.	Banswara	December, 06
4.	Barmer	December, 06
5.	Bharatpur	March, 07
6.	Bhilwara	March, 07

1	2	3
7.	Bikaner	December, 06
8.	Bundi	December, 06
9.	Chittorgarh	December, 06
10.	Churu	December, 06
11.	Jaipur	December, 06
12.	Jaisalmer	December, 06
13.	Jhalawar	March, 07
14.	Jhunjhunu	December, 06
15.	Jodhpur	March, 07
16.	Kota	December, 06
17.	Nagaur	December, 06
18.	Pali Marwar	December, 06
19.	Sawai Madhopur	March, 07
20.	Sikar	December, 07
21.	Sirohi	December, 06
22.	Sri Ganganagar	Dec., 06
23.	Tonk	Jan., 07
24.	Udaipur	December, 06
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>		
1.	Coimbatore	June, 2007
2.	Cuddalore	April, 07
3.	Dharmapuri	July, 07
4.	Erode	Jan., 07
5.	Karaikudi	July, 07
6.	Kumbakonam	March, 07
7.	Madurai	Feb., 07
8.	Nagercoil	Jan., 07
9.	Nilgiri	December, 06
10.	Pondicherry	Aug., 07

1	2	3
11.	Salem	April, 07
12.	Thanjavur	April, 07
13.	Tirunelveli	Sept., 07
14.	Trichy	May, 07
15.	Tuticorin	Aug., 07
16.	Vellore	March, 07
17.	Virudhunagar	March, 07
<b>UTTAR PRADESH (EAST)</b>		
1.	Allahabad	June, 07
2.	Azamgarh	June, 07
3.	Bahraich	June, 07
4.	Ballia	June, 07
5.	Banda	December, 06
6.	Barabanki	December, 06
7.	Basti	June, 07
8.	Etawah	June, 07
9.	Faizabad	Dec., 06
10.	Farrukhabad	June, 07
11.	Fatehpur	June, 07
12.	Ghazipur	June, 07
13.	Gonda	Dec., 2006
14.	Gorakhpur	June, 07
15.	Hamirpur	June, 07
16.	Hardoi	December, 06
17.	Jaunpur	December, 06
18.	Jhansi	June, 07
19.	Kanpur	June, 07
20.	Lakhimpur	June, 07
21.	Lucknow	June, 07

1	2	3
22.	Mainpuri	June, 07
23.	Mau	Dec., 06
24.	Mirzapur	June, 07
25.	Orai	June, 07
26.	Pratapgarh	June, 07
27.	Raibareli	June, 07
28.	Shahjahanpur	June, 07
29.	Sitapur	Dec., 06
30.	Sultanpur	Dec., 06
31.	Unnao	Dec., 06
32.	Varanasi	June, 07
33.	Deoria	Dec., 06
UTTAR PRADESH (WEST)		
1.	Agra	Current Directory is available
2.	Aligarh	Feb., 07
3.	Badaun	Dec., 06
4.	Bareilly	March, 07
5.	Bijnore	Dec., 06
6.	Etah	March, 07
7.	Ghaziabad	June, 07
8.	Mathura	Dec., 06
9.	Meerut	March, 07
10.	Moradabad	March, 07
11.	Muzaffamgar	June, 07
12.	Pilibhit	Dec., 07
13.	Rampur	Dec., 06
14.	Saharanpur	Dec., 06

1	2	3
15.	Bulandshahar	Dec., 06
16.	Noida	Dec., 06
UTTARANCHAL		
1.	Almora	March, 07
2.	Dehradun	March, 07
3.	Nainital	March, 07
4.	Srinagar Gwl	December, 06
5.	New Tehri	March, 07
6.	Haridwar	Jan., 07
WEST BENGAL		
1.	Asansol	June, 07
2.	Bankura	June, 07
3.	Berhampore	June, 07
4.	Calcutta	June, 07
5.	Coochbehar	June, 07
6.	Gangtok	June, 07
7.	Jalpaiguri	June, 07
8.	Kharagpur	June, 07
9.	Krishnagar	June, 07
10.	Malda	June, 07
11.	Purulia	June, 07
12.	Raiganj	June, 07
13.	Siliguri	June, 07
14.	Suri	June, 07
CHENNAI TELEPHONES		
1.	Chennai	June, 07
2.	Chengalpet	Jan., 07
CALCUTTA TELEPHONES		
1.	Calcutta	June, 07

*[English]***Setting up of Telephone Booths**

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up telephone booths at Public Distribution Shops (ration shops);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of booths likely to be set up, State-wise, Category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Sir, there is no specific proposal from Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL)/ Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) to establish telephone booths at Public Distribution Shops (ration shops). However, Public Call Offices (PCOs) are allotted to all applicants who are 18 years of age or above without any restrictions of educational qualifications, employment etc. subject to technical feasibility.

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

**Medicine for Combating AIDS**

120. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:  
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated any policy to check AIDS;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any medicine has been developed by AIDS Research Institute of India to cure AIDS;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which it is likely to hit the market?

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

The Government of India has formulated the National AIDS Prevention and Control Policy. The objectives and goals of the policy are to reiterate government's commitment to prevent the spread of HIV infection and reduce any adverse economic and social impact; to generate a feeling of ownership among all the participants at government and non-government levels to make it a national effort; to create an enabling socio-economic environment for prevention of HIV/AIDS; to provide care and support to people living with HIV/AIDS and to ensure protection/promotion of their human rights; to de-centralize HIV/AIDS control programme to the field level with adequate financial and administrative delegation of responsibilities; to strengthen programme management capabilities; to bring in horizontal integration at the implementation level with other national programmes; to prevent women, children and other socially weak groups from becoming vulnerable to HIV infection by improving health education, legal status and economic prospects; to provide an adequate and equitable provision of health care to HIV infected people to constantly interact with international and bilateral agencies for support and cooperation; to ensure availability of adequate and safe blood and blood products and to promote better understanding of HIV infection among people, especially students, youth and other sexually active sections to generate greater awareness about the nature of its transmission; and to adopt safe behavioural practices for prevention.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

**Modernisation of Rare Earth Units**

121. SHRI JUAL ORAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian Rare Earth Units in the country;

(b) whether the Government has a proposal to modernise some of these Rare Earth Units;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the funds earmarked therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) (a)

Indian Rare Earths Ltd. has Four Units, one each at (1) Rare Earths Division, Aluva, Kerala; (2) Chavara, Kerala; (3) Manavalakurichi, Tamil Nadu, and (4) Orissa Stands Complex (OSCOM), Orissa.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Company has undertaken to modernize and expand the production capacities for their units in 2 phases as under:

Sl.No.	Unit	Present Capacity (tons per annum) Ilmenite	Capacity after Expansion Phase-I (tons per annum) Ilmenite	Capacity after Expansion Phase-II (tons per annum) Ilmenite
1.	Manavalakurichi	90,000	1,50,000	2,50,000
2.	Chavara	1,54,000	2,00,000	2,75,000
3.	OSCOM (Phase-1)	2,20,000	2,50,000	5,00,000
4.	RED, Aluva	28*	36*	—

\*Rare Earth (RE) products.

(d) The funds earmarked for various expansion and modernization projects are as under:—

(Rupees in Crores)

Sl.No.	Unit	Expansion Phase-I	Modernization Projects in X Plan	Expansion Phase-II	Modernization Projects in XI Plan
1.	Manavalakurichi	56.50	16.16	65.00	25.00
2.	Chavara	47.08	41.80*	80.00	35.00
3.	OSCOM	48.00	10.95	100.00	35.00
4.	RED, Aluva	11.53	6.49	—	25.00

\*Includes cost of land for mining.

#### Dengue Cases in AIIMS

122. DR. K. DHANARAJU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of AIIMS doctors and employees suffering from dengue were admitted in the hospital;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for outbreak of dengue in AIIMS; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government against those who are responsible for the lapses?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

#### Launching of Speed Post

123. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the postal department has launched/proposes to launch 'One India One Rate Speed Post';

(b) if so, the details thereof;



(c) the time by which it is likely to be implemented;

(d) whether the new rates would affect the local rates also; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) to (c) Department of Posts has notified revised rates for inland Speed Post articles with effect from 21st day of August, 2006, which provides for uniform rate of Rs. 25/- for articles weighing upto 50 grams for delivery in any part of the country, other than local delivery. There is no change in rates for other weight categories of Speed Post articles.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. In the revised rates of inland Speed Post articles notified with effect from 21st day of August, 2006, there is no change in the rates for local Speed Post articles.

*[Translation]*

#### **Harassment of Students**

124. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PUNDLIKRAO GAWALI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had constituted a three member committee to conduct an enquiry into the matter regarding alleged atrocities on scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS); and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the Government had constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Professor Sukha Deo Thorat, Chairman, University Grants Commission to look into the complaints from Members of Parliament, media reports and other representations on the alleged harassment of SC/ST students in AIIMS. The Committee has not yet submitted its report.

*[English]*

#### **Assistance to Nepal**

125. SHRI C. KUPPUSAMI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nepal has requested India to help and guide it to increase its foreign trade;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether access to seaport through Haldia and rail transit to Chittagong port in Bangladesh has been requested;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any special group task force has been constituted to pay greater attention for the development of better relations with Nepal including in the sector of foreign trade and technology; and

(f) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Nepal already enjoys the facility of the use of the Haldia port for movement of third country goods in transit to and from Nepal under the India-Nepal Treaty of Transit. No request has been received from Government of Nepal regarding rail transit to Chittagong port in Bangladesh.

(e) and (f) The two Governments have established an Inter-Governmental Committee (IGC) on trade and transit issues at the level of the Commerce Secretaries. The last meeting of the Committee was held on 24-25 August, 2006 in New Delhi.

*[Translation]*

#### **Research Centres for Dengue and Chikungunya**

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up research centres for Dengue and Chikungunya;

(b) if so, by when;

(c) the states where such research centres are proposed to be set up;

(d) whether there is any proposal to set up a research centre for Dengue and Chikungunya in Saharanpur district, Uttar Pradesh; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (e) According to the ICMR, they have not received any proposal to set up a research centre on Dengu and Chikungunya including Saharanpur District in Uttar Pradesh. However, the Institutes of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) such as National Institute of Virology, Pune, Centre for Research in Medical Entomology, Madurai, National Institute of Malaria Research, Delhi, Vector Control Research Centre, Pondicherry, Regional Medical Research Centre (RMRC), Dibrugarh, RMRC, Bhubaneswar, RMRC, Jabalpur are engaged in research related to Vector Borne Diseases including Dengue and Chikungunya.

#### Indian Policy on Iraq

127. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the current Indian Policy on Iraq;

(b) whether India is extending support to the USA on the Iraq issue; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) India's policy on Iraq is guided by the unanimous resolution passed by the two Houses of Parliament on 8 April 2003 and is in keeping with the objective of a peaceful, secure, sovereign and stable Iraq in which the Iraqi people have the right to decide their destiny, determine their political future and to exercise control over their natural resources. India has close and friendly relations with the people of Iraq and is committed to assist them with humanitarian aid in their reconstruction efforts.

*[English]*

#### Clinical Research Outsourcing

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

(a) whether the Government has permitted Foreign Drug Patenting companies to do Clinical Research Outsourcing in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether US based Quintiles Corporation conducted more than 100 clinical studies involving over 700 sites and nearly 15,000 patients in India;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the conditions on which it was allowed to operate;

(e) the total number of such companies permitted to carry out clinical research in India; and

(f) the measures taken by the Government to safeguard people from ill effects of clinical studies?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) and (b) As per the Drugs and Cosmetics Act & Rules thereunder, clinical trial applications can be made by foreign Clinical Research Organizations. Clinical trials by these Organisations are permitted as part of global studies in which many countries participate.

(c) and (d) Quintiles Corporation, USA is a Clinical Research Organization engaged in clinical trials of drugs in the country. M/s Quintiles Corporation has been allowed to conduct 90 clinical studies so far at approximately 600 sites involving nearly 5000 patients in India. The firm was permitted to conduct studies in India in accordance with the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, Good Clinical Practice Guidelines and Indian Council of Medical Research ethical guidelines.

(e) and (f) There are about 15 Clinical Research Organization which are presently engaged in clinical trials in India. The Clinical Trials are required to be conducted as per norms prescribed under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules and Good Clinical Practice guidelines which prescribe the measures to be taken during the conduct of the trial viz. clearance from ethics committee, proper informed consent from patients as well as role of investigator, sponsor and the clinical research organization. Ethics committees are responsible for safeguarding the rights, safety and well being of the study subjects.

**Illegal Migration of Workers to Iraq**

129. SHRI PANNIAN RAVINDRAN: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether illegal migration of workers of Iraq continues unabated with the help of unregistered agencies;

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

(c) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry into the breach of rules by emigration officers in this regard;

(d) if so, the findings thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Some incidents of Indian workers being shifted to Iraq from countries like Kuwait by unscrupulous employers are reported from time to time which are inquired with the help of Embassy of India for appropriate action.

(c) and (d) The preliminary checking of records in the office of Protector of Emigrants reveals that no emigration clearance appears to have been obtained.

(e) Since deployment of workers in Iraq is prohibited, as and when reports of diversion of workers to Iraq are received, action is taken against the agents involved under the Emigration Act, 1983 and rules made thereunder. The employers in such cases are blacklisted.

**IBSA Summit**

130. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:  
SHRI RAGHUVeer SINGH KOSHAL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a declaration for mutual cooperation in various fields between India, Brazil and South Africa was signed at the first ever IBSA Summit held in Brasilia in September this year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the objectives to be achieved thereby; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government in pursuance thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes.

(b) A copy of the Joint Declaration that was adopted by the 1st IBSA Summit is enclosed as Statement.

(c) The objective is to achieve closer coordination on global issues, enhance trilateral cooperation in sectoral areas and strengthen South-South cooperation.

(d) Cooperation in information technology, trade facilitation, public administration, agriculture, bio-fuels and merchant shipping is envisaged.

***Statement******1st IBSA Summit Meeting*****Joint Declaration**

1. The Prime Minister of India, H.E. Manmohan Singh, the President of Brazil, H.E. Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva, and the President of South Africa, H.E. Thabo Mbeki, met in Brasilia on 13 September 2006, for the 1st Summit Meeting of the India-Brazil-South Africa Dialogue Forum (IBSA).

2. Created in 2003, the IBSA Dialogue Forum plays an increasingly important role in the foreign policies of India, Brazil and South Africa. It has become instrumental for promoting ever closer coordination on global issues between three large multicultural and multiracial democracies of Asia, South America and Africa, and contributed to enhancing trilateral India-Brazil-South Africa cooperation in sectoral areas.

3. The importance of the IBSA Dialogue Forum goes beyond its positive impact on India-Brazil-South Africa relations. The Forum, consisting of three large developing countries, provides a framework that will give additional impetus to further contacts between Asian, South American and African developing countries, thus contributing to strengthening South-South cooperation.

4. The Heads of State and Government had already met under the IBSA format in previous opportunities, such as the meetings in 2003 and 2005, in New York. Ministerial meetings of the Trilateral Commission were held in New Delhi, in 2004, Cape Town, in 2005, and

Rio de Janeiro, in March 2006. Trilateral working groups were created in the areas of Agriculture, Culture, Defence, Education, Energy, Health, Information Society, Trade and Investment, Social Issues, Science and Technology, Tourism and Transportation.

5. The Heads of State and Government of India, Brazil and South Africa expressed their deep appreciation with the consolidation of the IBSA Dialogue Forum. The 1st IBSA Summit, held today in Brasilia, reaffirms that the three countries are committed to further strengthening this innovative initiative. The Heads of State and Government decided to give utmost priority to achieving further progress in the IBSA Dialogue Forum, building on the work of previous ministerial meetings of the Trilateral Commission and working group meetings.

6. The Heads of State and Government highlighted their shared vision that participation of their societies in this diplomatic initiative must play a key role in the future of IBSA. Therefore, they noted with deep satisfaction the Business and Academic Seminars held in Brasilia on 12 September 2006. Prime Minister Singh, President Lula and President Mbeki urged civil societies in India, Brazil and South Africa to enhance mutual contact and cooperation. They instructed their Governments to support initiatives with that purpose. In this regard, they also welcomed the launching of the IBSA Website, as an additional and useful tool for further promoting the IBSA Dialogue Forum with stakeholders in India, Brazil and South Africa.

#### POLITICAL CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION ON GLOBAL ISSUES

7. The Prime Minister of India, the President of Brazil and the President of South Africa reaffirmed their commitment to the promotion of peace, security and sustainable economic and social development in the world and in their respective regions. They reaffirmed their commitment to multilateralism and the pre-eminent role of the United Nations. India, Brazil and South Africa will continue to work together to strengthen the multilateral system, particularly through institutions such as the United Nations and the World Trade Organization, in order to further promote this goal. In that spirit, the Heads of State and Government of India, Brazil and South Africa discussed relevant global challenges before the international community, particularly the reform of the United Nations and of the United Nations Security Council, the successful conclusion of the Doha Round in the WTO,

with the development dimension at the core of its outcome, environmental issues, in particular improved access to renewable energy technologies, and the effective implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity, especially the rights of countries of origin over their own genetic resources as well as the protection of associated traditional knowledge.

8. The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the pragmatic approach shared by India, Brazil and South Africa in the discussion of global issues. They also noted that common approaches by India, Brazil and South Africa strengthens the voice of developing countries and their capacity to contribute to global decisions that impact on their populations. The IBSA Forum contributes, therefore, to the goal of a fair and equitable world order.

9. In this regard, the Heads of State and Government reaffirmed their support for the joint proposals made by Brazil, China, India, Mexico, the Republic of Congo and South Africa in the Position Paper released on the occasion of the recent G-8 Summit meeting in Russia. This Position Paper addressed a number of challenges in the areas of energy, education and infectious diseases, among other topics. It reaffirmed the Outreach Partners' commitment to work with G-8 member states to address matters of mutual concern. It highlighted the importance of mobilizing financial resources for development, through innovative mechanisms supplementing the commitments made at the United Nations International Conference on Financing for Development; emphasized the need to follow up on the work program on Africa launched at the G-8 Summit Meeting at Gleneagles, United Kingdom, in 2005; reiterated the significance of technological cooperation in energy research and development, called for improved access to renewable energy technologies, and underscored the pledge to work with developed and developing countries in sharing knowledge and expertise for development of such technologies; called upon the international community to strengthen cooperation towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, in particular MDG8 to develop global partnerships for development and further the realization of the Right to Development, and the Dakar Goals in the field of education; reiterated the need to reduce major trade unions to facilitate access to new affordable quality vaccines, medicines, diagnostics and technology aimed at preventing and controlling infectious diseases, and underscored that the flexibilities contained in the WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, recognized by the Doha Ministerial

Declaration on TRIPS and Public Health, should be fully used to protect public health.

#### REFORM OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

10. The Heads of State and Government reiterated their support for the comprehensive reform of the United Nations and welcomed the creation of the Peacebuilding Commission and the Human Rights Councils, as well as the progress made in the areas of development and management. They reaffirmed the need for a decision regarding the expansion of the Security Council, without which no reform of the United Nations will be complete. They reiterated their conviction that the Security Council must be expanded to include developing countries from Africa, Asia and Latin America in both its permanent and non-permanent categories, so as to reflect contemporary realities and make it more democratic, legitimate, representative and responsive. They reaffirmed their commitment to continue to jointly pursue a decision on Security Council expansion. This commitment will be pursued on an urgent basis.

#### INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

11. The Heads of State and Government unequivocally condemned terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. They stressed that there can be no justification, whatsoever, for any act of terrorism. They shared the view that the international community must further intensify efforts and cooperation to fight this scourge.

12. The Heads of State and Government recalled that the World Summit 2005 had called upon the UN member states to conclude a comprehensive convention on international terrorism during the 60th UN General Assembly. They called upon all member states to seriously work towards an expeditious finalization of the text for the convention.

13. The Presidents of Brazil and South Africa expressed their outrage at the barbaric terrorist attacks, carried out on 11 July 2006 in Mumbai and other parts of India. While expressing their condemnation for these acts in the strongest terms, they reiterated their deepest condolences to the victims and their families and expressed their solidarity with the Government and people of India. They called upon the international community to undertake all necessary measures to bring to justice

perpetrators, collaborators and sponsors of these and other acts of terrorism, as well as those who incite the perpetrators to commit them. They reaffirmed their resolve to further intensify measures to combat the scourge of terrorism which constitutes a most serious threat to mankind and international peace and security.

#### MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

##### ACTION AGAINST HUNGER AND POVERTY INITIATIVE

14. Progress in achieving the Millennium Development Goals has been exceptionally slow and this can primarily be attributed to the fact that current international support for developing countries in their efforts are inadequate to meet their needs. Increasing the levels of Official Development Assistance, supporting the liberalization of trade, and the elimination, by the developed countries, of subsidies for products that are of interest to developing countries, continue to be essential goals in promoting development and fighting hunger and poverty. However, the magnitude of the challenge makes it necessary to seek additional ways for the poorest countries to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, in particular MDG1 to halve by 2015 the proportion of people who suffer from hunger. In this regard, the Heads of State and Government reiterated their strong commitment to the Action Against Summit Outcome. They reaffirmed the importance of seeking innovative financial mechanisms in order to generate supplementary income flows that are consistent and reliable. The ongoing search for innovative new sources of financing for development is critical to overcoming the financing constraints that limit progress towards the international development objectives.

15. The Presidents of South Africa and Brazil and the Prime Minister of India noted with satisfaction that progress has been made with a pilot project based on small solidarity contributions made on the purchase of air tickets, the income from which will be channeled towards creating an International Drug Purchasing Facility to respond to the challenges of AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis. In a meeting held in Brasilia, on 6 and 7 July 2006, important advances were achieved in designing the project, which is expected to be formally launched on the occasion of the 61st United Nations General Assembly.

#### HUMAN RIGHTS

16. India, Brazil and South Africa, elected to the newly formed Human Rights Council, share common

visions regarding the promotion and protection of human rights. This new Forum allows human rights issues to be dealt at an appropriately high level as is the case with international peace and security and development issues. This Council will benefit from coordinated contributions from India, Brazil and South Africa, with their common understanding regarding the Council's agenda and structure. The three countries share a common vision to reaffirm the universality, indivisibility, interdependence and interrelatedness of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the realization and operationalization of the Right to Development and the special protection of rights of vulnerable groups.

17. India, Brazil and South Africa welcome the recent successful conclusion of negotiations, and the adoption of the draft Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, by the 8th Session of the Ad Hoc Committee on a Draft Integral International Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities, in New York, on 25 August 2006. The three countries look forward to the entry into force of this convention and will work toward the speedy signature thereof and the ratification thereto.

#### SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

18. India, Brazil and South Africa share similar views regarding the importance of achieving sustainable development, particularly through the eradication of poverty, the promotion of economic growth and the protection of the environment. In this context, the IBSA countries wish to reiterate their common commitment in working together towards the goal of ensuring that sustainable development be achieved on a global scale, particularly in the developing world.

19. The Heads of State and reiterated reaffirmed that the principles in the Rio Declaration and the Johannesburg Plan of Action, particularly the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, should continue to guide multilateral negotiations on environmental issues. In this context, they underscored the importance of addressing the challenges of climate change in an urgent manner, under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol. They called upon countries that have not yet done so to ratify the Protocol and encouraged all countries that have reduction targets under the Kyoto Protocol to meet their commitments and to provide support to developing countries affected by climate change, including in the area of capacity building.

20. India, Brazil and South Africa stress that a critical step in achieving the Millennium Development Goals and sustainable development on a global scale is the adequate provision of financial resources and transfer of technologies at fair and affordable prices, particularly by the donor countries. In this regard, the IBSA countries urge the donor countries to meet their Official Development Assistance targets and to mobilize new and additional financial resources, as well as to foster the transfer of environmentally-sound technologies in order to fully implement the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), held in Johannesburg. In this sense, they stressed that international cooperation is a major tool for achieving the objectives set in Agenda = 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Action as well as in specific fora, such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

#### DISARMAMENT AND NON-PROLIFERATION

21. The Prime Minister of India and the Presidents of Brazil and South Africa reaffirmed the view that the primary focus on human development, the fight against poverty, and measures promote a better quality of life should underpin and provide for greater guarantees for international peace and stability. They took stock of the global security situation concerning disarmament and non-proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD).

22. The leaders reiterated their commitment to the goal of complete elimination of nuclear weapons and expressed concern over the lack of progress in realization of that goal. They emphasized that nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation are mutually reinforcing processes requiring continuous irreversible progress on both fronts, and reaffirmed, in this regard, that the objective of non-proliferation would be best served by systematic and progressive elimination of nuclear weapons in a comprehensive, universal, non-discriminatory and verifiable manner. They recalled that similar approaches have led to the establishment of international legally binding instruments that have banned chemical and biological weapons and are contributing towards the total elimination of such weapons and reaffirmed their commitment to make efforts in the relevant multilateral fora for an universal instrument to ban nuclear weapons and to achieve their complete elimination. They emphasized the necessity to start negotiations on a phased programme for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons with a specified framework of time to eliminate nuclear weapons, to prohibit their development, production,

acquisition, testing, stockpiling, transfer, use or threat of use, and to provide for their destruction.

23. In this context, they also expressed concern over the lack of progress in the Conference on Disarmament (CD), the sole multilateral disarmament negotiating forum. They noted that several proposals had been made in the CD with regard to a program of work and reiterated their commitment to work together with all the member states to reach a consensus taking into account the concerns of all the member states. In this context, they reiterated that the Five Ambassadors proposal as revised in 2003 still remained a viable basis for reaching a consensus.

24. The Heads of State and Government underlined the need for reducing the role of nuclear weapons in strategic doctrines and expressed their support for effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapons States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

25. The leaders discussed the threat posed by non-state actors or terrorists acquiring nuclear weapons or their related materials and technologies. They reaffirmed their commitment to contribute to multilateral efforts to counter such threats and promote co-operation in this regard. They welcomed in this regard the adoption of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism. They expressed their conviction that the best way to prevent non-state actors or terrorists from acquiring nuclear weapons is the total elimination of such weapons.

#### PEACEFUL USES OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

26. The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the inalienable right of all States to the peaceful application of nuclear energy, consistent with their international legal obligations. They called for a diplomatic resolution of the Iranian nuclear issue within the context of the IAEA.

27. They took note with satisfaction of the positive continuing cooperation among their countries at the IAEA and other fora, with a view to ensuring the unimpeded growth and development of peaceful uses of atomic energy, through the supply of technology, equipment and material, under appropriate safeguards, and reaffirmed their will to intensify such cooperation.

28. The Presidents of South Africa and Brazil and the Prime Minister of India reiterated the importance of

ensuring that any multilateral decisions related to the nuclear fuel cycle do not undermine the inalienable right of States to pursue nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in conformity with their international legal obligations.

29. The leaders emphasized the need to ensure the supply of safe, sustainable and non-polluting sources of energy to meet the rising global demand for energy, particularly in developing countries. In this context they agreed that nuclear energy could play an important role. They agreed to explore approaches to cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy under appropriate IAEA safeguards. They further agreed that international civilian nuclear cooperation, under appropriate IAEA safeguards, amongst countries committed to nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation objectives could be enhanced through acceptable forward-looking approaches, consistent with their respective national and international obligations.

#### LEBANON

30. India, Brazil and South Africa welcomed the adoption on August 11th of UNSC Resolution 1701, by unanimous vote. They expressed their hope that the approval of Resolution 1701 by the Lebanese Council of Ministers on August 12th and by the Israeli Cabinet on August 13th may open a promising gateway to the negotiation of a lasting, permanent and sustainable solution to the conflict. Nonetheless, they affirmed their profound consternation and deepening concern about the impact produced by the escalation of violence in the Middle East. They condemned, in the most vehement terms, the excessive and sometimes indiscriminate use of force that resulted in the death of a large number of civilians, including women and children, and in the destruction of infrastructure in Lebanon, in flagrant violation of the principles of International Humanitarian Law. They also expressed their willingness to work in partnership with the international community to provide immediate humanitarian relief to the people of Lebanon and to undertake joint efforts in order to support the reconstruction of the Lebanese infrastructure. They called for the full implementation of all relevant UN Security Council Resolutions. They stressed that the international community must act decisively to prevent the renewal of hostilities and underlined the need for a quick resumption of dialogue for resolution of all outstanding issues. They underlined that enduring regional security and stability will only be achieved through a just, lasting and comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict in all its dimensions, as early as possible.

## ISRAEL-PALESTINE

31. The Heads of State and Government expressed serious concern about the spiral of violence which is taking place in the Palestinian Occupied Territories and reaffirmed the hope that the Palestinian National Authority and the Israeli government may hold direct talks with a view to resuming, as soon as possible, the peace negotiations as laid down by the Road Map for Peace. They reaffirmed that all efforts should be made towards the goal of an immediate end to the current violence, a resumption of security cooperation and a political engagement both among Palestinians and with Israel. They urged both parties to abstain from taking any action or measure that might put in jeopardy the peace process in the region aimed at achieving a two-state solution under the Road Map, providing for the establishment of a viable, sovereign, and independent State of Palestine, living side by side in peaceful co-existence with the State of Israel. The participants affirmed that both parties must have as a main objective the protection of civil society and the need to refrain, in any situation, from resorting to collective punishment and attacks against civilians. Deeply concerned with the increasing deterioration of the living conditions of the Palestinian population, they stressed, in particular, the importance of an immediate expansion of the temporary international mechanism for donors established under the direction of the Quartet, the Israeli compliance with the Agreement of Movement and Access of November 2005, and action on other steps to ease the humanitarian plight of the people of Gaza and the West Bank. In this context, the participants pledged their readiness to examine the launching of technical cooperation projects in Gaza and the West Bank, possibly with the use of resources from the IBSA Facility Fund.

## INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

32. The Heads of State and Government expressed the view that the legitimacy of the IMF depends on a fundamental reform of quotas and voice that is more representative of developing countries. The reform must effectively reduce the serious imbalance between the ample majority of voting power now held by advanced economies and the unsatisfactory participation of developing countries.

## DOHA ROUND

33. The Heads of State and Government deeply regretted that the WTO's Doha Development Agenda

negotiations have been suspended. This is a serious setback to the development promises of the Round and a disappointment for developing countries. Failure to conclude the negotiations in accordance with the mandate will deprive developing countries of fair and equitable conditions for fully realizing their Right to Development and their comparative advantages across agriculture, industry and services.

34. Agricultural trade and production continue to be hindered, particularly on products of export interest to developing countries, by all sorts of barriers and distortions, through a combination of non-tariff measures and high tariffs, domestic support, and export subsidies that export poverty and hunger. Such distortions should be expeditiously eliminated and agriculture should be fully incorporated into the rules of the multilateral trading system.

35. The Prime Minister of India and the Presidents of Brazil and South Africa called upon countries that have not yet done so to substantially and effectively reduce their expenditures on agricultural subsidies. It is essential that the main subsidizers improve their proposals on domestic support and their current offers on market access to provide an adequate and equitable basis for achieving the results that our countries have all agreed to strive for.

36. As members of the G-20, a grouping whose identity is deeply linked to the development dimension of the Doha Round, India, Brazil and South Africa are united around the goal of putting an end to trade distorting policies. The IBSA countries, which are also Members of the NAMA-11, are fully committed to strengthening the multilateral trading system in a more development-friendly fashion, aimed at promoting economic growth and employment and reduction of poverty.

37. India, Brazil and South Africa recalled the outcome of the G-20 High-Level Meeting held in Rio de Janeiro on 9 and 10 September 2006, and reiterated that they shall spare no effort to resume the negotiations sooner rather than later. On the road ahead, the progress achieved so far must be fully preserved. We cannot retreat. The level of ambition of the Doha Development Agenda must be maintained. The needs and aspirations of developing countries will only be met with an ambitious outcome to the Round that will reduce protectionism and end distortions.



#### GLOBAL SYSTEM OF TRADE REFERENCES AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

38. The Heads of State and Government reiterated their commitment towards a fairer global trading system, to the benefit of developing countries. In this respect, and taking into account the spirit of the Brasilia Declaration, they welcomed the progress achieved so far in the Sao Paulo Round of the Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries (GSTP). The GSTP has a crucial role to play in the new geography of trade, in which South-South trade is recognised as an important dynamic force. The GSTP can contribute decisively to foster new trade flows, supplement the current regional arrangements, and promote the diversification of export products and markets. The GSTP can be particularly effective in involving LDCs in the global trading system, providing them preferential access and devising other possible measures in their support. Those countries are encouraged to join the negotiations, in order to benefit to the largest extent possible from preferential access to other developing country markets.

39. The system has been strengthened by the recent application for accession by eight new participants and by the accession of Mercosur, which is about to finalize the corresponding ratification procedures and become a player in the Sao Paulo Round. The IBSA Forum gives its full support to the Sao Paulo Round, stressing the importance of the GSTP as an important tool to expand South-South trade flows, making world trade more inclusive and equitable.

#### INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

40. The Heads of State and Government underscored the importance of incorporating a development dimension in international discussions concerning intellectual property, as a means to make a meaningful contribution to the economic and social aspects within developing countries, and to preserve policy spaces necessary for ensuring access to knowledge, promoting public goals in the fields of health and culture, and a sustainable environment. In this context, they welcomed the continued discussions on the establishment of a "Development Agenda in the World Intellectual Property Organization" and reaffirmed the importance of the continuation of these discussions to ensure the effective incorporation of the development dimension in all its bodies.

41. They also reaffirmed the need to reach a solution for the problem raised by the granting of intellectual

property rights on biological resources and/or associated traditional knowledge, without due compliance with relevant provisions of the Convention of Biological Diversity. In this regard, they highlighted with great appreciation the presentation in the WTO of the proposal co-sponsored, among others, by the three IBSA countries to amend the TRIPS Agreement by introducing a mandatory requirement for the disclosure of origin of biological resources and/or associated traditional knowledge used in inventions for which applications for intellectual property rights are filed.

42. The Heads of State and Government noted with deep concern the increase in cases of misappropriation of biological resources through the granting of erroneous patents or the registration of irregular trademarks and, therefore, agreed on establishing an informal trilateral consultative mechanism for the exchange of information on these issues.

#### INDIA-BRAZIL-SOUTH AFRICA TRILATERAL COOPERATION

43. The Prime Minister of India, the President of Brazil and the President of South Africa reviewed initiatives for trilateral sectoral cooperation. South-South Cooperation is a key element for promoting economic and social development. In this context, the IBSA Dialogue Forum provides an invaluable framework to further trilateral cooperation among three of the most important developing countries in the world. The Heads of State and Government expressed deep satisfaction with new, concrete results achieved during the 1st IBSA Summit in the areas of Energy, Agriculture, Transportation, Trade, Science and Technology and Information Society. They decided to further explore additional opportunities for trilateral cooperation. In this regard, they took note and supported the launching of a Working Group on Public Administration.

#### TRADE

44. The Heads of State and Government expressed their deep satisfaction with the signing, during the 1st IBSA Summit, of the IBSA Action Plan on Trade Facilitation for Standards, Technical Regulations and Conformity Assessment. They noted that the Action Plan, which has one element of broader goals on business facilitation, is an important element to create a concrete basis for the increase of trade flows between IBSA countries. They also reiterated the commitment on enhancing trilateral trade through the envisaged conclusion of bilateral customs cooperation agreements.

45. The Heads of State and Government expressed their full support and commitment to the expeditious establishment of the Working Group to focus on the modalities for the envisaged India-Mercosur-SACU Trilateral Free Trade Agreement (T-FTA). They expressed the view that the T-FTA will have a significant impact with regard to the consolidation of the IBSA Dialogue Forum as an effective mechanism to promote closer relations between India, Brazil and South Africa, as well as between their respective regions. They also registered that a growing cooperation between India, Mercosur and SACU in the trade field can strongly contribute to a new scenario in international trade, suitable to their respective development goals.

46. They reaffirmed, in parallel, the importance of ongoing India-Mercosur and Mercosur-SACU negotiations with a view to broadening and deepening existing Tariff Preference Agreements. They noted, as well, the forthcoming India-SACU tariff preference negotiations, and underscored that all these efforts are an important step towards the envisaged India-Mercosur-SACU Free Trade Agreement.

47. The three countries expressed their satisfaction with the fact that important business delegations from India, South Africa and Brazil took part in the 1st IBSA Summit Meeting. Leading businessmen from the three countries attended the "India, Brazil and South Africa Business Summit", organized by the Brazilian Confederation of National Industry (CNI) with the support of ASSOCHAM, CII and FICCI from India, and BUSA, from South Africa. Furthermore, the Heads of State and Government held a meeting with business delegations from the three countries and had a fruitful exchange of views on perspectives and challenges for the expansion of trade among the IBSA countries.

#### ENERGY

48. The Heads of State and Government addressed the issue of the dual and linked challenge of meeting energy needs and achieving sustained economic growth and sustainable development. They noted their satisfaction with the progress of the trilateral dialogue on energy cooperation, and expressed deep appreciation for the signature, during the present Summit, of a Memorandum of Understanding on Biofuels, with the decision to create a Trilateral Task Force on Biofuels to work on concrete areas of common interest.

49. The Heads of State of India and South Africa praised the initiative launched by Brazil—the Biofuels Forum—to articulate and consolidate common objectives including the transformation of bioethanol into an energy commodity. They agreed on the need to work together to enhance and promote the use of ethanol and biodiesel as a vehicular fuel so as to increase energy security, while also bringing with it environmental, social and economic benefits.

#### AGRICULTURE

50. The Heads of State and Government reiterated the relevance of agriculture to the three countries and welcomed the meeting of IBSA Ministers of Agriculture on the margins of the FAO Conference in November 2005, in Rome, as well as the meeting of Senior Officials in January 2006, in New Delhi. They agreed that the Memorandum of Understanding on Trilateral Cooperation in Agriculture and Allied Fields, signed during the IBSA Summit, will be an important instrument to promote socio-economic development and South-South cooperation.

#### TRANSPORTATION

51. The Heads of State and Government welcomed the conclusion of the IBSA Maritime Transportation Agreement, which marks a new and tangible phase in the cooperation between relevant authorities and enterprises. They further noted with satisfaction that this agreement will create the framework for improving logistics, enhancing maritime skills base and fostering trilateral trade flows. They expressed the need for the relevant authorities in their respective countries to further identify other specific maritime related matters that can support major trade initiatives.

52. They also emphasized the importance of implementing the Memorandum of Understanding on Civil Aviation as soon as possible, through the establishment of regular air services linking India, Brazil and South Africa. They encouraged airlines from the three countries to continue working towards this goal. In addition, they shared the belief that further discussion regarding cooperation arrangements in other aviation-related areas would be great advantage for their countries.

53. In this connection, they also emphasized the need for the authorities responsible for the transport sector to develop the Action Plan, with clear deliverables and timeframes, as a way of accelerating implementation of the commitments enshrined in the signed Agreements.

## SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

54. The Heads of State and Government recalled the role of Science and Technology in shaping the future of societies in the three countries, particularly by providing tools for reducing poverty, promoting social inclusion and contributing to the attainment of the UN Millennium Development Goals. They noted with satisfaction the opportunities for scientific and technological cooperation between research and development institutions in the three countries, in areas such as health biotechnology, nanosciences and oceanography. They noted with deep satisfaction as well the progress that has been made with the implementation of the 2005-2007 Work Program approved with the Rio Declaration on Science and Technology, signed during the 2nd Ministerial Meeting of Ministers of Science and Technology, in June 2005. They reaffirmed their strong support and commitment to the goal of continuing to cooperate in these and other areas of common interest.

55. The Heads of State and Government also committed themselves to further enhancing trilateral cooperation in the field of HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis and to explore the possibilities of concluding a trilateral instrument for collaboration among all three countries for research and development of AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis diagnostic tools, drugs and vaccines. This would pool the significant capabilities that exist in the IBSA countries.

## HEALTH

56. The Heads of State and Government welcomed the meeting of the Working Group on Health held in Brazil from 6-10 February, 2006. At this meeting, the Working Group developed an IBSA Implementation Plan on Health focusing on public health laboratories, health surveillance, traditional medicine and sanitary control regulation. It also identified modalities to exchange experiences and explore solutions to meet health needs. In this regard, it was agreed that the Health Ministers will meet soon to adopt the Plan and to work together on global issues for achieving sustainable socio-economic development to end poverty, hunger and underdevelopment.

## INFORMATION SOCIETY

57. The Prime Minister of India and the Presidents of Brazil and South Africa underscored the importance of

working together towards a people-centered, inclusive and development-oriented Information Society and renewed their support for the results of the World Summit on Information Society (WSIS), held in Geneva and Tunis in 2003 and 2005, respectively. They agreed to continue to coordinate positions for the WSIS follow-up mechanism, as well as for the other fora and organizations related to the Information Society and Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs).

58. The Heads of State and Government emphasized the need to promote and enhance close trilateral cooperation and capacity building between the three countries in the areas of digital inclusion, ICTs for development, as well as E-government and governance as a means of reducing the digital divide in their societies. They noted with satisfaction the progress made towards achieving this objective, particularly the signing of an IBSA Framework of Cooperation on Information Society, which provides the basis for future trilateral work aiming at reducing the digital divide in their societies.

## SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

59. The Heads of State and Government welcomed the creation of the working group on Social Development. At its first meeting held in Rio de Janeiro, from 12-14 June 2006, the working group focused on the main challenges India, Brazil and South Africa will have to overcome in this area. It also identified new ways to exchange experiences and explore solutions to meet their social development needs. The IBSA Facility Fund for Alleviation of Poverty and Hunger will work in close relation with the working group on Social Development in order to identify new opportunities for South-South cooperation.

## IBSA FACILITY FUND FOR ALLEVIATION OF POVERTY AND HUNGER

60. The Heads of State and Government emphasized the fact that the IBSA Facility Fund constitutes a pioneer and unique initiative of South-South cooperation. They took note of the accomplishments regarding the Fund and welcomed the renewed commitments of its Board of Directors to the achievement of its goals. They were also very supportive of the role of the UNDP South-South Cooperation Unit. They restated that the Fund is intended to make available best practices developed in IBSA countries to fight poverty and hunger, particularly to provide an IBSA contribution to South-South cooperation modalities.

61. In this regard, they expressed their satisfaction with the initiatives in Guinea-Bissau and Haiti and encouraged further work towards the identification of new projects, particularly the ones envisaged for Laos and Palestine. They underscored that the successful implementation of these initial projects, together with increased resources mobilization, are essential elements for the consolidation of the IBSA Trust Fund as a viable and efficient mechanism for South-South cooperation.

62. The Prime Minister of India and the Presidents of Brazil and South Africa underscored their countries' commitment to allocate at least US\$ 1 million a year to the IBSA Facility Fund, a pledge highlighted in the Rio de Janeiro Ministerial Communique, released on 30 March 2006, on the occasion of the 3rd Meeting of the Trilateral Commission of the IBSA Dialogue Forum. India, Brazil and South Africa will also engage in the search for other financing sources.

63. IBSA members encourage developing countries, particularly the Least Developing Countries, to submit projects to the IBSA Fund. India, Brazil and South Africa will continue to reach out to potential beneficiaries of the Fund.

64. The Heads of State and Government expressed their satisfaction with the decision by the Minister of State for External Affairs of India, H.E. Anand Sharma, the Minister of External Relations of Brazil, H.E. Celso Amorim, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of South Africa, H.E. Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma, at the 3rd Meeting of the Trilateral Commission of the IBSA Dialogue Forum, held in Rio de Janeiro on 30 March 2006, to convene the 4th Meeting of the Trilateral Commission, to be hosted by India, in the first quarter of 2007. In addition, they considered the possibility of holding the 2nd Summit of the IBSA Dialogue Forum, in South Africa, on a date to be set through diplomatic channels.

#### **New Medical Curriculum**

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

- (a) whether there is any proposal to revamp medical curriculum;
- (b) if so, the status of such a proposal; and
- (c) the main aspects of new medical curriculum?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (c) Change in the Medical curriculum is a continuous process so as to keep pace with developments in the field of Medical Sciences. Certain proposals in this regard have been received from the Medical Council of India. The same would be approved by the Government after completing the process of consultation with various stakeholders and keeping in view requirement of Medical professionals under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).

#### **National Adolescent Programme**

132. SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA": Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has initiated Adolescent and Reproductive Sexual Health Programme as part of the National Adolescent Programme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the mechanism being followed by the Government to implement the programme in educational institutions?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (c) The Government has approved a National Strategy for Adolescent Reproductive Sexual Health as part of Reproductive and Child Health Phase-II Programme which commenced in April, 2005.

The Strategy highlights the need to create awareness and a supportive environment for improving health seeking behavior of adolescents. It focuses on an awareness generation communication programme and a service delivery mechanism for providing Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health Services through the existing public health system.

The National RCH-II Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health Strategy has been adopted in almost all State RCH-II Programme Implementation Plans. The States have been provided funds to implement the approved State specific components, on Adolescent Health.

The National Curriculum Framework 2005 for School Education explicitly highlights the need for integrating age appropriate reproductive and sexual health, including HIV/AIDS messages into the school curriculum.

**Enhancing Retirement Age of Government Employees**

133. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to enhance the retirement age of the Government employees in all the services;

(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) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

*[Translation]*

**New Treaty on Weapon Deals**

134. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether seven countries of the world have requested the UNO for a new treaty regarding global standards relating to weapon deals;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Yes. The representatives of Argentina, Australia, Costa Rica, Finland, Japan, Kenya and the United Kingdom jointly proposed in July 2006 a draft resolution in the context of an international treaty to regulate the trade in arms. Subsequently, a resolution titled "Towards and Arms Trade Treaty: establishing common standards for the import, export and transfer of conventional arms" was tabled at the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly and adopted by a vote on 26 October 2006. The resolution requests the UN Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the feasibility, scope and draft parameters for a comprehensive, legally binding

instrument establishing common international standards for the import, export and transfer of conventional arms, and to also establish in 2008 a group of governmental experts to examine these issues.

(c) Government has always exercised the highest degree of responsibility in conventional arms transfers. India's security interests have also been affected by illicit and irresponsible transfers, especially of small arms, light weapons and explosive. Government is not, however, convinced that it is the absence of common international standards on trade in conventional arms that results in irresponsible or illicit trade. In the context of the resolution tabled at the UN, Government supports the proposal to request the Secretary-General to seek views of Member States on further measures that may be necessary to establish full national control over trade in conventional arms. However, since the resolution prejudices the outcome of this consultation, Government was constrained to abstain.

**Panchayats without Post Offices**

135. SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are no Post Offices in 2000 panchayats of the country;

(b) whether people living in such Panchayats have to cover five kilometers to avail postal facility;

(c) if so, the State-wise number of Panchayats without Post Offices; and

(d) the time by which the Government proposes to open Post Offices in such Panchayats and in those Panchayats where people have to travel more than five kilometers to avail postal facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) to (d) Postal facilities are provided across the country and cover all Panchayats. However, Post Offices can be opened in an area only when the prescribed norms relating to population, distance and income are fulfilled. All areas, including areas falling within Panchayats, have been provided Post Offices wherever justified as per the norms. A copy of the norms is given in the enclosed Statement-I. As per these norms,

Post Offices can be opened in normal rural areas having a population of 3000 persons, at a distance of at least 3 kms. from the nearest post office, subject to fulfillment of the income norm, under which at least 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of the cost is to be covered, thereby giving a subsidy of 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ %. The norms are further relaxed in the case of hilly, tribal and desert areas where the population norms is 500 person and the income cost coverage is only 15% with a subsidy of 85%.

As per available data, of September, 2003, there were 3752 Gram Panchayat villages where a post office was justified as per population and distance norms but not as per the income norm. Postal Circle-wise details of such Gram Panchayat villages are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

As per the present rules, when an area becomes justified, as per norms, for opening of a post office, it can be provided by relocation of an existing post office from another area where it is no longer justified. This is a continuing process. As no Plan targets for opening of post offices are being assigned after 2003-04, in consonance with the Tenth Five Year Plan directives, no time-frame can be fixed for opening of cost offices in Panchayats without post offices or in those Panchayats where people have to travel more than 5 kms. to avail postal facilities.

#### *Statement I*

##### *Norms for opening and retention of post offices*

Government is committed to provide postal counter facilities according to the following distance, population and income norms:

- (i) Population and Distance Norms:
- (a) Urban area - Population over 20 lakhs, 1.5 Kms distance from nearest post office
  - (b) Urban area - Population upto 20 lakhs, 2 Kms distance from nearest post office
  - (c) Normal rural area - Population 3000, 3 Kms distance from nearest post office
  - (d) Hilly, tribal, desert - Population 500 for individual village and 1000 for group of villages, 3 Kms distance from nearest post office

No two delivery offices should be closer than 5 Kms.

(ii) Income Norms for opening of Departmental Sub Post Offices:

- (a) Normal Rural areas - Permissible limit of loss - Rs. 2400 per annum
- (b) Tribal and hilly areas - Permissible limit of loss - Rs. 4800 per annum.

In urban areas, the post office should initially be self-supporting, and, at the time of the first annual review, it should show a profit of 5% to be eligible for further retention.

(iii) Income norms for Branch Post Offices:

- (a) Normal rural areas - percentage of income to cost 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %, *i.e.* subsidy of 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ %
- (b) Hilly, tribal, desert areas - percentage of income to cost 15%, *i.e.* subsidy of 85%.

#### *Statement II*

*No. of Gram Panchayat Villages which justify opening of Post Offices on two norms of distance and population (September 2003)*

Sl.No.	Name of Circle	No. of GP villages which justify opening of Post Office on two norms of distance and population (Sept. 2003)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	52
2.	Assam	50
3.	Bihar	277
4.	Chhattisgarh	306
5.	Delhi	Nil
6.	Gujarat	240
7.	Haryana	95
8.	Himachal Pradesh	36
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	94

1	2	3
10.	Jharkhand	218
11.	Karnataka	211
12.	Kerala	Nil
13.	Madhya Pradesh	173
14.	Maharashtra	346
	Goa	1
15.	North East	379
16.	Orissa	141
17.	Punjab	5
18.	Rajasthan	65
19.	Tamil Nadu	Nil
20.	Uttar Pradesh	974
21.	Uttaranchal	52
22.	West Bengal	32
	A & N Island	1
	Sikkim	5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3752</b>

*[English]*

#### **Extension of Ahmedabad-Vadodara Expressway**

136. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the extension of Ahmedabad-Vadodara Expressway to Mumbai is proposed to be undertaken under the National Highway Development Programme;

(b) if so, any time bound programme has been framed for acquisition of land; and

(c) if so, the time by which it is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The land acquisition would be started after feasibility report and land plan schedules are prepared by the consultant which is likely to take one year.

(c) The work is scheduled to be awarded in 2008-09.

#### **Issue of Postal Stamp**

137. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to issue a special postal stamp to mark the Satyagraha Centenary Year;

(b) whether any design has been approved in consultation with experts;

(c) if so, the outline thereof; and

(d) the time by which the stamp is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Yes, Sir. A stamp issue to mark the Satyagraha Centenary year has been approved.

(b) and (c) The design is under preparation.

(d) The stamp will be issued in 2007. Date will be decided in consultation with the Ministry of Culture.

#### **Meeting of State Transport Ministers**

138. SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had convened a meeting of State Transport Ministers recently;

(b) if so, the details of issues on which deliberations were held;

(c) whether the Government is also extending financial assistance to the State Governments to initiate transport reforms; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The 31st meeting of Transport Development Council (TDC) and 9th meeting of National Road Safety Council (NRSC) have been held on 22nd September, 2006 at Shimla. Transport Ministers of all State Governments are the members of the TDC and NRSC.

(b) The issues such as overloading, multiplicity of checks on National Highways, National Database for driving licence and registration certificate, promotion of public transport system, mechanical fitness of vehicles and pollution control, removal of encroachments along National Highways, strengthening of institutional mechanism for road safety in States, earmarking 50% of the fines on account of challans on traffic violations for road safety measures were discussed in the above meetings.

(c) and (d) No financial assistance is provided by this Department to the States for transport reforms.

#### Construction of National Highways

139. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:  
SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE  
PATIL:

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

(a) the location-wise details in Maharashtra and other States where National Highways have been constructed/ repaired during the last three years and till date alongwith the expenditure incurred thereon;

(b) the number of National Highways proposed to be constructed during the current Five Year Plan, Year-wise alongwith the amount proposed to be spent thereon;

(c) the details of two lane and four lane highways in the country at present;

(d) whether the Government proposes to convert two lane into four lane National Highways; 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) The Construction & Maintenance of National Highways is a continuous process and works are spread over the entire network of National Highways. The construction and maintenance works are being carried through NHAI, BRO and State PWD's on agency basis. Funds are allocated State-wise and Agency-wise State-wise & agency-wise, number of works completed and expenditure incurred on Construction and Maintenance during last three year and till Sept. 2006 are given in the enclosed Statement-I & II respectively.

(b) Year-wise, targets proposed for construction of National Highways during the current Five Year Plan is given in the enclosed Statement-III. State-wise and Agency-wise allocation of fund to achieve the proposed targets is given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

(c) About 37238 km length of National Highways are double lane standard and about 7832 km length are four lane and above standard.

(d) and (e) About 25584 km length of National Highways is proposed to be development to four/six lane under National Highway Development Project (NHDP) Phase I, II & III.

#### *Statement I*

*Original NH works completed and Expenditure incurred during last three Financial Years and till Sept. 06*

Sl.No.	Name of State	2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-Sept. 2006	
		NH works completed	Expenditure Incurred (Rs. in Cr)	NH works completed	Expenditure Incurred (Rs. in Cr)	NH works completed	Expenditure Incurred (Rs. in Cr)	NH works completed	Expenditure Incurred (Rs. in Cr)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	46	110.51	47	89.91	42	70.00	12	28.62
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	4.10	3	5.91	2	6.00	0.	2.23



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Assam	39	107.85	26	77.99	17	58.00	2	22.26
4.	Bihar	24	60.02	22	52.88	26	65.00	8	25.80
5.	Chandigarh	1	1.60	0	1.00	0	0.89	0	0.30
6.	Chhattisgarh	3	43.54	4	34.91	33	49.18	12	17.00
7.	Delhi	3	8.35	1	4.00	2	0.57	0	0.01
8.	Goa	5	24.00	5	5.00	3	6.00	3	1.13
9.	Gujarat	34	68.55	23	53.64	51	94.50	11	32.07
10.	Haryana	20	54.52	12	37.87	22	57.42	4	22.06
11.	Himachal Pradesh	11	30.50	17	40.48	26	39.00	9	15.08
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	4.00	0	0.21	0	0.00	0	0.00
13.	Jharkhand	14	35.32	5	14.04	23	40.00	3	13.44
14.	Karnataka	42	150.35	30	77.00	38	84.00	20	36.50
15.	Kerala	30	99.86	19	60.00	16	65.99	1	14.00
16.	Madhya Pradesh	36	80.30	50	82.87	30	73.59	29	28.44
17.	Maharashtra	74	127.76	42	65.35	60	112.00	13	42.46
18.	Manipur	8	15.16	6	13.78	7	20.00	12	7.52
19.	Meghalaya	11	40.00	10	28.26	12	24.00	3	6.03
20.	Mizoram	4	31.00	11	24.91	6	15.75	2	0.63
21.	Nagaland	9	11.48	7	16.00	7	11.25	0	0.91
22.	Orissa	29	69.97	15	72.75	16	66.00	15	28.56
23.	Pondicherry	0	2.20	0	2.24	0	2.63	0	0.21
24.	Punjab	25	51.00	28	50.72	22	62.50	7	25.71
25.	Rajasthan	35	46.44	20	46.34	29	83.00	10	25.72
26.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Tamil Nadu	57	82.00	65	66.34	33	85.25	17	26.30
28.	Uttar Pradesh	50	103.74	80	170.22	65	185.99	22	35.80
29.	Uttaranchal	10	18.88	8	26.49	10	40.47	6	30.00
30.	West Bengal	20	72.96	14	70.00	21	56.00	7	14.77
Sub Total (PWD)		641	1555.96	570	1291.10	619	1474.98	228	503.55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
31.	BRDB	*	256.00	*	320.00	*	311.12	*	243.07
	PWD+BRDB	641	1611.96	570	1611.10	619	1786.10	228	746.62
32.	NHAI	12	8715.67	37	6301.00	25	6305.56	4	2807.00
	Total (PWD+BRDB+NHAI)	653	10527.63	607	7912.10	644	6091.66	232	3553.62

\*Number of work has not figures in BRDB Row a Border Road Development Board Execute the works departmently

**Statement II**

*State-wise and Year-wise Expenditure on maintenance of National Highways during last three years and Till Sept.06*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of State	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	March 2006 to Sept. 06
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	37.42	20.99	39.07	8.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.31	0.31	0.19	0.13
3.	Assam	21.87	18.44	30.64	7.58
4.	Bihar	31.27	42.48	45.89	14.71
5.	Chandigarh	0.24	0.43	1.06	0.10
6.	Chhattisgarh	17.68	20.46	17.34	6.74
7.	Delhi	0.26	0.06	0.13	0.00
8.	Goa	5.03	2.20	1.90	0.76
9.	Gujarat	21.66	33.73	38.12	7.35
10.	Haryana	11.90	5.48	17.57	8.64
11.	Himachal Pradesh	14.00	14.52	18.35	3.72
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.35	3.60	Nil	0.00
13.	Jharkhand	14.07	12.42	21.37	5.77
14.	Karnataka	38.73	37.40	41.86	7.50
15.	Kerala	21.65	7.98	32.69	5.70
16.	Madhya Pradesh	53.18	53.76	53.44	20.58
17.	Maharashtra	50.03	48.48	52.24	22.42
18.	Manipur	6.71	6.88	8.90	2.15

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Meghalaya	9.41	12.06	10.58	4.01
20.	Mizoram	5.54	4.56	5.39	1.41
21.	Nagaland	1.97	1.68	3.60	0.00
22.	Orissa	42.51	33.83	40.92	16.39
23.	Pondicherry	0.83	0.85	0.77	0.08
24.	Punjab	19.30	17.56	24.64	3.67
25.	Rajasthan	22.17	42.75	53.96	10.97
26.	Tamil Nadu	32.58	34.64	53.15	11.37
27.	Uttar Pradesh	53.48	30.00	50.82	15.95
28.	Uttaranchal	3.19	5.80	16.24	5.83
29.	West Bengal	22.02	25.26	28.57	8.67
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>559.36</b>	<b>538.61</b>	<b>709.60</b>	<b>200.70</b>
30.	BRDB	17.00	16.99	18.52	9.86
31.	NHAI	272.03	278.67	244.81	59.13
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>848.39</b>	<b>834.27</b>	<b>972.93</b>	<b>269.69</b>

**Statement III***Year-wise Target proposed during 10th Five Year Plan (2002-07)*

Sl.No.	Scheme	Annual Plan				
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	<b>Department of Road Transport &amp; Highways</b>					
(i)	Improvement of low grade section (kms.)	27.00	27.00	3.00	0.00	10.00
(ii)	Widening to four lanes (Kms.)	40.30	49.00	48.00	27.00	37.00
(iii)	Strengthening of existing weak pavement (kms.)	638.78	588.00	617.00	755.00	527.00
(iv)	Widening to two lanes (Kms.)	751.10	576.00	670.00	982.00	901.00
(v)	Improvement of riding quality programme (IRQP) (Kms.)	4631.18	4129.00	3035.00	2299.00	1821.00
(vi)	Rehabilitation/Construction of Bridges (nos.)	95	109	184	136	120

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(vii)	Construction of Bypasses (nos.)	5	7	4	4	4
(viii)	Construction of Missing link (Kms.)	0.00	0.00	1.25	5.00	10.00
<b>2.</b>	<b>NHAI</b>					
(i)	Improvement of low grade section (kms.)	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(ii)	Widening to four lanes (Kms.)	—	2196.00	2896.10	755.00	1284.00
(iii)	Strengthening of existing weak pavement (kms.)					
(iv)	Widening to two lanes (Kms.)	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(v)	Improvement of riding quality programme (IRQP) (Kms.)	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(vi)	Rehabilitation/Construction of Bridges (nos.)	—	6	5	6	4.00
(vii)	Construction of Bypasses (nos.)	—	5	8	5	0.00
<b>3.</b>	<b>BRDB</b>					
(i)	Improvement of low grade section (kms.)	0.00	0.00	20.90	43.00	29.00
(ii)	Widening to four lanes (Kms.)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00
(iii)	Strengthening of existing weak pavement (kms.)	138.60	253.00	22.20	0.00	7.00
(iv)	Widening to two lanes (Kms.)	124.98	125.00	162.00	131.00	256.00
(v)	Improvement of riding quality programme (IRQP) (Kms.)	507.20	507.00	174.50	235.00	266.00
(vi)	Rehabilitation/Construction of Bridges (nos.)	0	67	43	19	20
(vii)	Construction of Bypasses (nos.)	4	8	0	0	2
(viii)	Construction of Missing link (Kms.)	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	9.00

**Statement IV***Year-wise allocation of funds during 10th Five Year Plan*

Sl.No.	Name of State	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	108.80	103.00	90.00	70.00	80.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.45	4.10	6.00	6.00	6.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Assam	93.00	106.83	75.00	58.00	65.00
4.	Bihar	62.30	70.17	66.07	65.00	70.00
5.	Chandigarh	2.70	1.50	1.00	1.0	02.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	61.00	45.17	40.00	49.70	50.00
7.	Delhi	6.00	10.00	2.00	1.00	15.50
8.	Goa	8.00	24.00	5.00	6.00	5.00
9.	Gujarat	75.30	60.24	60.00	94.50	60.00
10.	Haryana	55.00	52.50	46.00	57.42	50.00
11.	Himachal Pradesh	30.00	32.00	45.00	39.00	45.00
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.00	4.00	0.00	Nil	0.00
13.	Jharkhand	32.00	36.70	35.00	40.00	40.00
14.	Karnataka	85.40	146.37	65.00	84.00	75.00
15.	Kerala	70.00	95.00	60.00	66.00	55.00
16.	Madhya Pradesh	83.00	72.52	83.00	73.78	80.00
17.	Maharashtra	112.00	120.00	70.00	112.00	105.00
18.	Manipur	14.00	15.95	14.00	20.00	15.00
19.	Meghalaya	21.00	39.30	35.00	24.00	26.00
20.	Mizoram	22.00	31.00	25.00	15.75	20.00
21.	Nagaland	12.00	11.50	16.00	11.25	11.00
22.	Orissa	44.00	68.00	77.00	66.00	65.00
23.	Pondicherry	2.00	2.20	3.00	2.65	5.00
24.	Punjab	45.00	48.73	53.00	62.50	50.00
25.	Rajasthan	91.20	44.27	60.00	83.00	75.00
26.	Tamil Nadu	100.00	87.00	85.00	86.00	85.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	122.00	89.05	172.00	186.00	135.00
28.	Uttaranchal	19.00	19.10	27.00	40.00	30.00
29.	West Bengal	82.00	73.00	70.00	56.00	55.00
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>1463.15</b>	<b>1513.20</b>	<b>1366.07</b>	<b>1476.64</b>	<b>1375.50</b>
30.	BRDB	210.00	256.00	210.00	415.00	584.00
31.	NHAI	6046.51	8724.74	3848.00	7019.74	8646.45
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>7719.66</b>	<b>10493.94</b>	<b>5444.07</b>	<b>8911.81</b>	<b>10604.95</b>

**Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme**

140. SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU:  
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:  
SHRI ADHIR DHOWDHURY:  
SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Prime Minister has instructed the Ministry to transform its integrated disease surveillance programme into an early warning system for outbreak of epidemics that could be held accountable for failure as reported in the *Hindustan Times* dated November 03, 2006;

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

(c) the action taken in pursuance thereof;

(d) whether any strategy has been chalked out to utilize funds under the National Rural Health Mission and the National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme for the purpose;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government also proposes to seek help from foreign countries in this regard; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. Prime Minister reviewed Dengue, Chickungunya and other vector borne diseases on 2nd November, 2006 and directed that the Integrated Disease Surveillance Project should incorporate early warning system as part of disease surveillance under Nation Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) and National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). Deliberations are ongoing for establishing such a model.

(f) and (g) Technical consultations are held with stakeholders including international agencies such as World Health Organization and CDC Atlanta for more effective disease surveillance. World Bank assistance is available for this programme.

*[Translation]***Health Insurance Scheme**

141. PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:  
SHRI KAILASH NATH SINGH YADAV:  
SHRI SHISHUPAL N. PATLE:

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

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to distribute medicines free of cost to the poor under the Health Insurance Scheme as reported in the *'Dainik Jagran'* dated September 17, 2006;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of people targeted to be covered under the scheme and the total amount proposed to be spent thereon along with the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the said scheme is likely to be implemented and the total amount to be paid by each person for the insurance?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (d) No Sir, The Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers had mooted in idea of introducing health and pharmacies for launching a health insurance scheme for Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, however, such a proposal could not be approved.

In order to reduce the out of pocket expenditure of the rural poor, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare under the National Rural Health Mission has prepared a framework for introducing health insurance schemes. The States have been requested to prepare need based, community oriented innovative and flexible insurance policies for implementation on pilot basis in the initial years.

**Recommendations of Satish Chandra Committee**

142. DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:  
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr. Satish Chandra Committee has submitted its report containing recommendations regarding the examination other than the civil services examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the date on which the said report was submitted to the Government;

(c) whether these recommendations have been implemented;

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay in this regard; and

(e) the time by which the recommendations are likely to be implemented?

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 Dr. Satish Chandra Committee was constituted by the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) and the Committee submitted its report to the UPSC. The UPSC forwarded it to the Government on 28.9.1990. In the report it was recommended that the Indian languages included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution may be introduced as a medium of examination except in the cases of Services/Posts which are of technical nature and whose subjects are taught generally in English. The Committee also recommended that the compulsory paper of English should be of qualifying nature only.

(c) and (d) The recommendations of the Committee on the language policy have not yet been implemented in view of the divergent views of the State Government/ Union Territories in the matter.

(e) It is not feasible to indicate any timeframe for taking a decision by the Government in the matter.

*[English]*

#### Haj Subsidy

143. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had temporarily suspended Haj subsidy during 2005-06;

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

(c) the number of pilgrims to whom subsidy was given later on during 2005-06 and till date;

(d) the amount of subsidy so given;

(e) the number of Haj pilgrims who undertook the pilgrimage during the last 3 years and the subsidy borne by the Government, year-wise;

(f) whether the Government proposes to extend similar subsidy to Kailash Mansarovar pilgrims and those pilgrims visiting other pilgrimage centres abroad;

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

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The number of pilgrims to whom subsidy was given during 2005-06 is as follows:

Year	No. of pilgrims to whom subsidy was given
Haj 2005	80772
Haj 2006 I	99660

(d) The amount of subsidy given during 2005-06 is given below:

Year	*Subsidy (in crores)
2005	185.81
2006 I	280.00

\*figures are provisional.

(e) The number of Haj pilgrims who undertook the pilgrimage during the last 3 years and the subsidy borne by the Government, year-wise is given below:

Year	Number of Haj pilgrims undertook pilgrimage	Subsidy borne by the Government* (crores)
Haj 2004	67162	160.70
Haj 2005	80772	185.81
Haj 2006 I	99660	280.00

\*figures are provisional.

(f) to (h) Government pay Rs. 3,250/- (Rupees Three thousand two hundred and fifty) for each pilgrim to Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam (KMVN) for arrangements made by KMVN for the Yatra. In addition, during the course of the Yatra, facilities provided by the Government to the pilgrims include free medical assistance, security and escort cover by Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) till the Lipulekh Pass on the Indian side, communication links with China, and provision of satellite phone to the Liaison Officer for each batch of pilgrims for use during emergency throughout the Yatra. A Liaison Officer is attached by the Government with each batch of pilgrims who is responsible for the general welfare.

Kailash Mansarovar Yatra and Haj are essentially different so far as number of pilgrims, mode of travel and the nature of terrain are involved. Therefore, there may not be a direct comparison between the two. There is no proposal to extend any subsidy to pilgrims going abroad.

#### Private Sector Participation in Coal Production

144. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to enact a new law to allow private sector participation in generating financial resources required for production of coal for increasing per capita energy consumption;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the share of coal production of different qualities of the public sector undertakings and private players?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) and (b) The Central Government had sought to amend the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 with a view to allow Indian companies both in the public and private sectors to mine coal in the country without the existing restriction of captive mining and to undertake exploration of coal in the country, in order to bridge the gap between demand and supply of coal. Accordingly, a Bill, namely the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Amendment Bill, 2000, was introduced in the Rajya Sabha in April, 2000.

(c) The share of coal production of different qualities of the public sector undertakings and private players is given below:—

(in million tonnes)

	2005-2006 (Prov.)		2004-2005		2030-2004	
	Coking	Non-Coking	Coking	Non-Coking	Coking	Non-Coking
Public	24.865	356.451	23.852	336.930	23.259	318.573
Private	6.527	19.153	6.372	15.461	6.142	13.272
Total	31.392	375.604	30.224	352.391	29.401	331.845

#### Upgradation of ICMR

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to upgrade the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the upgradation process is likely to be completed; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (d) Upgradation of the Indian Council of Medical Research is an ongoing process. Based on the recommendations of the Performance Appraisal Board, a proposal for modernization and upgradation, both at the organizational level as well as the level of the Institutes have been contemplated to give an impetus in medical and health research activities in the country. Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has a proposal for creation of a new Department of Health Research.



[Translation]

**Share of National Highways in Road Transport**

146. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:  
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

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

(a) the percentage share of traffic on National Highways in the total volume of the road transport in the country; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to deal with the problem of excessive traffic on National Highways in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No separate study has been done for assessing the percentage share of traffic on National Highways in the total volume of traffic. However, it has been broadly estimated that the share of traffic on National Highways in the total volume of road transport in the country as about 40%.

(b) The Government has taken up National Highway Department Project (NHDP) for improvement of National Highways. About 14,471 km length of National Highways is being upgraded to 4/6 lane under Phases I & II of NHDP. Four laning of 4000 km and six laning of 6500 km of National Highways and construction of 1,000 km of Expressways have been approved under the different phases of NHDP; Government has also approved development of roads under Special Accelerated Road Development Programme (SARDP-NE) in the North-Eastern region of the country.

There are in addition to the other development works taken up from the budgetary sources.

[English]

**Possible Outbreak of Chikungunya**

147. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute of Virology apprehends a possible outbreak of Chikungunya in urban areas as reported in the *Indian Express* dated October 13, 2006;

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

(c) whether this virus has already entered Ahmedabad and Chennai;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken to save cities from its menace?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It is apprehended that certain cities could come under the grip of this fever as the vector, the *aedes aegypti* mosquito, is already present there. Moreover, infected villagers traveling to cities for treatment will also be a means of entry for the virus. The change in the genotype of Chikungunya virus in the current outbreak is also worrisome.

(c) and (d) Chikungunya virus cases have already been reported from Ahmedabad and Chennai cities as reported by the State Governments of Gujarat and Tamil Nadu.

During the current year up to 18th November, 2006, 38546 suspected Chikungunya fever cases were reported from the city of Ahmedabad. Out of the 191 samples tested for the evidence of Chikungunya fever, 104 samples were found positive for the disease.

The State of Tamil Nadu has reported 4847 suspected Chikungunya fever cases from the city of Chennai up to 18th November, 2006. Out of 22 blood samples sent to the National Institute of Virology, Pune, 6 samples were conformed for the evidence of Chikungunya fever.

(e) The Government of India has taken the following action to prevent the spread of disease in the cities.

(i) Continuously monitoring the Chikungunya situation in the country.

(ii) Detail guidelines and advisories for prevention and control of Chikungunya fever have been sent to all States.

(iii) Intensive Behaviour Change Communication activities through print and electronic media, interpersonal communication, outdoor publicity as well as inter sectoral collaboration by involving civil society organizations, Panchayati Raj Institutions and Private Sector have been emphasized.

- (iv) States have been supplied larvicides, adulticides such as Temephose and adulticides, Pyrethrum (2%) for indoor space spray for killing adult *aedes* mosquitoes.
- (v) For surveillance and diagnosis of Chikungunya 79 sentinel surveillance Hospitals have been identified in consultation with the States.

[*Translation*]

#### Population Control Programme

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

(a) the details of the States which achieved the targets fixed under the Centrally sponsored population control programme;

(b) whether any assistance/incentive had been given to States to achieve the above targets; and

(c) if so, the details of the assistance given to these States during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (c) Since 1st April, 1994 Government of India has adopted Target Free Approach (TFA) all over India, focusing on decentralized participatory planning. The National Family Welfare Programme is voluntary in nature, which enables a couple to adopt the family planning method, best suited to them according to their choice and of their own violation.

Assistance is given to the States for maintenance of family welfare infrastructure units, supply of drugs, contraceptives and extending the maternal and child health care services. In addition, the Government of India gives support to States/UTs Government for carrying out male and female sterilization.

A Statement showing State-wise family planning acceptors for 2005-06 is enclosed.

#### Statement

##### *State-wise Information on Family Planning Programme in India, 2005-06*

Sl.No.	State/UT/Agency	Sterilisation	IUD Insertions	Condom users	Oral Pill Users
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>I. MAJOR STATES (Population &gt; 20 million)</b>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	744,271	390,675	822,214	328,588
2.	Assam	24,201	38,073	44,282	39,038
3.	Bihar	96,341	99,847	61,965	49,818
4.	Chhattisgarh	124,499	107,198	285,215	188,189
5.	Gujarat	280,334	466,230	1,044,331	244,559
6.	Haryana	92,950	150,900	336,266	85,740
7.	Jharkhand	84,613	71,583	72,809	47,864
8.	Karnataka	376,308	297,265	306,114	171,314
9.	Kerala	133,000	73,642	185,689	28,396
10.	Madhya Pradesh	366,930	453,012	1,349,161	545,396
11.	Maharashtra	659,557	455,862	481,781	361,282

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Orissa	83,049	159,725	341,460	181,717
13.	Punjab	107,591	341,365	432,225	117,152
14.	Rajasthan	317,307	305,346	1,674,459	833,226
15.	Tamil Nadu	380,024	394,076	206,851	136,776
16.	Uttar Pradesh	450,431	1,991,819	1,516,009	782,391
17.	West Bengal	194,993	76,468	631,422	505,647
II.	SMALLER STATES/U.T.s (Population < 20 million)				
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,417	2,661	784	1,320
2.	Delhi	34,168	55,810	148,939	9,430
3.	Goa	5,351	2,819	7,890	1,791
4.	Himachal Pradesh	28,383	30,452	87,840	26,662
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	21,466	28,787	16,146	11,118
6.	Manipur	1,743	6,737	6,312	1,231
7.	Meghalaya	2,264	2,646	2,806	2,555
8.	Mizoram	2,319	2,390	1,854	6,203
9.	Nagaland	1,195	2,571	676	591
10.	Sikkim	1,518	1,460	2,013	6,442
11.	Tripura	3,978	2,515	13,820	24,273
12.	Uttaranchal	34,980	130,447	118,049	46,889
III.	UNION TERRITORIES				
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,111	1,104	2,752	1,402
2.	Chandigarh	2,202	5,123	15,170	565
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	930	262	5,790	2,673
4.	Daman and Diu	469	271	1,411	414
5.	Lakshadweep	23	46	482	119
6.	Pondicherry	10,213	3,628	9,931	1,871
IV.	OTHER AGENCIES				
1.	M/o Defence	16,204	10,905	28,039	4,939
2.	M/o Railways	5,694	4,548	30,115	3,452
	Commercial Distribution	—	—	15,787,778	4410000
	All India	4,692,032	6,168,269	26,041,120	9,211,433

Note: Figures are provisional.

[*English*]

**Private Sector Participation in Postal Sector**

149. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Posts has decided to allow private participation in its day-to-day core operations;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any Committee has been set up to work out various modalities in this regard;

(d) if so, the time by which final decision in this regard is likely to be taken; and

(e) the extent to which it will improve the functioning and make the Department profit earning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) Department of Posts has taken no decision to allow private participation in its day-to-day core operations.

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

**Task Force on Medical Education**

150. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA:  
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:  
SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:  
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:  
SHRIMATI RUPATAI D. PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Government has constituted a Task Force on Medical Education for National Rural Health Mission under the Chairmanship of Shri Javed Chawdhary;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Task Force had submitted its Report;

(d) if so, the details of the major recommendations made by The Task Force and the action taken by the Government thereon;

(e) whether the Union Government proposes to suggest State Governments to increase the retirement age of doctors from the present 60 years to 65 years;

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

(g) whether any guidelines have been issued to the States for opening of new health centres and to appoint doctors in rural areas of the country; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (f) The Government had constituted a Task Group on Medical Education for National Rural Health Mission under the Chairmanship of Shri Javed Chawdhary. The task group has submitted its recommendations and the same are being considered by the Department. The major recommendations of the task group include:

1. Introduction of Modules on Social Sciences and Allied Disciplines at different stages of MBBS graduate course & inclusion of a Rural Orientation Package.
2. Involving the Medical colleges in management of Public Health facilities.
3. Changing the format of Internships and spreading it over public health facilities in rural areas.
4. A three-year degree course—B.Sc. (Health Science) qualifying the students to be called Community Health Practitioners who would be linked to a MBBS graduate doctor for the purpose of referral.
5. Incentives for Government doctors so as to attract and retain them in Government cadres.
6. Reservation in post-graduate seats for government doctors who have served in rural areas. Rural stint be made eligibility criteria for applying for PG.
7. Relaxation of norms for setting up new Medical Colleges in high focus states.

The guidelines w.r.t. various recommendations contained in the report of the Task Group shall be finalised after the report is accepted.

(g) and (h) Under the National Rural Health Mission (NHRM) comprehensive strengthening of health facilities including infrastructure and manpower augmentation is envisaged. The approved Framework for Implementation of NHRM envisages setting up of new health centres on basis of a composite criteria of population, work-load and distance. The framework also urges states to sanction adequate number of posts of doctors, fill up all the vacant posts and also appoint doctors on contract wherever required. The proposals in this regard are being prepared as part of the Annual Programme Implementation Plans by the states.

*[Translation]*

#### **Complaints Received in PMO**

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

(a) the average number of public complaints received per month by Prime Minister's Office;

(b) the number of complaints disposed of and the number of complaints lying pending till date;

(c) the nature of the said complaints and the number of complaints concerning Delhi;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up Public Grievances Redressal Machinery at Block/District Levels;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHOURI): (a) Every month, over a 3-year period (2004-06), the Public Wing of the Prime Minister's Office has received an average of about 6000 petitions/complaints.

(b) All the actionable petitions/complaints received are scrutinized in the Prime Minister's Office and forwarded for appropriate action to the authorities concerned.

(c) The number of petitions/complaints received from Delhi during this period was 21822. The petitions mainly related to law and order, complaints against Public

Servants, service related grievances, unemployment, complaints against police officials, allotment of flats/plots, unauthorized construction, civic facilities, etc.

(d) to (f) The State Governments had adopted an Action Plan for Effective and Responsive Administration in the Chief Ministers' Conference held on May 24, 1997, organized by the Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances, Government of India. This plan enjoined that all State Governments would publicize widely, the facilities at various levels for prompt and effective redress of public grievances from the Secretariat downwards to the village level. The State Governments are required to decide the measures for streamlining them with a built-in system for effective redress of grievances. The Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances issues instructions to State Governments for prompt redress of public grievances in a time bound manner from time to time.

#### **Adverse Effect of Medicines**

152. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether health of the students affected adversely by the use of medicines meant for enhancing concentration;

(b) if so, whether the Government has conducted any survey in this regard;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (d) According to Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) concentration enhancing drugs are claimed to cause increased mental energy, alertness, memory and learning ability and cause decrease in depression. However, the effects on memory are variable. Use of medicines by students for enhancing concentration does affect some students adversely as could be the case with any medicine that may not suit the constitution of the individual. The Government has initiated through Drugs Controller General of India, a National Pharmacovigilance Programme for generating data on adverse drug reactions of the medicines used by the patients in various clinical conditions.

*[English]***Task Force on Jurisprudence**

153. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA:  
SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Task Force on Jurisprudence set up by the Government has submitted its Report;

(b) if so, the details of recommendations made by them;

(c) whether the said Task Force has recommended that Panchayat elections at all the three tiers should not be held on party basis;

(d) if so, the views of the Ministry in this regard; and

(e) the terms of reference of the Task Force?

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. A summary of their recommendations is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Ministry does not agree with this recommendation.

(e) While specific Terms of Reference of the Task Force in Jurisprudence was left to the Task Force, it was decided by the Task Force to deal with the following:-

- (i) As there is a large amount of litigation related to Panchayati Raj and about 90% of these are related to individual elections, these need resolution.
- (ii) It was felt necessary to consider uncertainties, ambiguities and inconsistencies in the body of jurisprudence that have evolved since the passage of PR legislation by Parliament and the States. The Recommendation was made that the Task Force would review and categorize the decision of courts with a view to preparing a list of jurisprudential points by networking with institutions such as the Bar Association of India,

the Indian Law Institute, The Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra (RLEK), the Institute of Social Sciences, the Society of Indian Law Firms and other expert bodies.

(iii) Issues of legal and judicial interpretation raised over the years have been categorized as follows:

- (a) Elections
- (b) Election Process
- (c) Reservation
- (d) Delimitation
- (e) Qualification and Disqualification.

It also recommended that the Union Ministry would attempt to provide clarifications or attempt to provide for further deliberation on these issues.

(iv) Any other issue to be decided by the Task Force.

**Statement****Chapter 8****RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS****8.1 Elections**

- Panchayat elections are very contentious. Regularising them in a five yearly period will help avoid the judicial ill will
- A uniform procedural pattern throughout the country, with similar officials having similar powers with regard to the conduct of the elections.
- The powers of the SEC are sacrosanct and the State Governments should not tinker with their powers, lest such tinkering violates the constitutional mandate.
- The Returning Officers should be aware of their powers and responsibilities. Since a large number of cases pertain to recounting, countermanding etc, the returning officers should know where to interfere and where to ask for help from the SEC.

- The election tribunal's powers should be as close to that of a 'court' under the CPC as possible. This will prevent litigation regarding the jurisdiction of the tribunal, which are quite unnecessary.
- Now it is well settled that Art. 243(O) cannot oust the writ jurisdiction of the HC. However, once the election process starts, the High Courts will be too cautious to interfere. This is evident from the stay given by the Division Bench of the A.P. High Court on the Single Bench decision, on the grounds that election process has already started.
- For deciding quorum, if the total elected members are being considered, then the state legislature should make it clear how the majority is to be calculated. This means that they should put down precisely in the statute/rules whether only the valid votes would be considered or otherwise.
- As far as reservations to Chief Functionary's post are concerned we tend to go with the Kerala High Court view, to the effect that the office of the president of a gram panchayat can be reserved for Women belonging to SC/ST, as it is perfectly within the constitutional mandate and not with the decision of the Calcutta High Court.
- Though the electoral rolls prepared by the Election Commission of India for general elections may be adopted, but updating the same for panchayat elections shall be the sole responsibility of the SEC. It constitutes the backbone of any democratic process and has to be carefully done. In many parts of rural India, where people are unaware of the need to get their names included in the voters list, it is imperative that traditional methods like 'Tom-Tom'ing be employed. Also, they may take the assistance of social organizations to make the people aware of their duty to get themselves enrolled.

### 8.2 Suspension/removal

- Since both suspension and removal lead to temporary or permanent displacement of an elected functionary, it should have more stringent criteria and these criteria have to be strictly followed.

- On a trial basis, Panchayats may be given the power to do both these by a resolution. The majority required and other procedural stipulations for these resolutions may be different from that of a no-confidence motion, to the extent of avoiding confusion. If required, it could be provided in the statute that the collector or similar official may suspend/remove a functionary, but only after a resolution to the effect has been passed by the panchayat. This would ensure that the process remains participatory without excessive intervention by executive authorities.
- The efforts made by some states like Orissa to completely take away a collector's power to suspend may be closely monitored and adopted if it succeeds.

### 8.3 No-confidence motion

- Specific provisions have to be given for removal and no-confidence motion. Both should not be bundled up.
- The notice for the motion may ideally be given to the Chief Functionary or his deputy. If he does not call the meeting within a specific period, then the members must themselves be able to call the meeting. The quorum for such a meeting may be '1/3rd of the total elected members' or a near about figure. There should be a provision where the Collector or any other official should be intimated about the meeting.
- In the alternative, the Assam model may be resorted to if the State Governments find it more conducive. The Assam model provides for a hierarchical panchayat supervision pattern. Whatever mode is employed, the executive's hold over panchayat resolutions and motions have to be reduced.
- A revision/appeal provision may be included. The only other remedy would be to file a writ petition.
- Sometimes it is necessary to make a procedural provision mandatory so as to ensure effective functioning of the system. In such cases, it is suggested that a consequence be prescribed for the violation of the provision. So long as this consequence is prescribed, the court would construe the provision to be mandatory. Else there is always a possibility of the court overlooking a non-compliance with procedure.

- A gap of 6 months should be the maximum statutorily stipulated period for the presentation of a fresh no-confidence motion, after the rejection of the first motion.

#### 8.4 Disqualification

- Disqualification for non attendance of meetings— it has to be provided in the Panchayat statute that the 3 consecutive meetings should be sufficiently spaced out to entail disqualification for non-attendance. The spacing may also be clearly indicated.
- For the two-child norm, states which have a provision to the effect should clarify the position regarding the birth of twins etc. to avoid any conflicting decisions on the issue.
- The disqualification for violation of party whip is totally antithetical to the concept of panchayati raj. It was believed that the panchayats would not suffer from party based politics. Though party politics has become institutionalized at the panchayat level, we strongly recommend that panchayat elections at all the three tiers should not be held on party basis. This would automatically take out the need for whip and defection provisions from the statutes. Non-party elections would be conducive to stability and development in the panchayat framework. Further, it would also avoid the rift between the State Government and the panchayat administrations, especially if different parties are in power.

#### 8.5 Miscellaneous

##### 8.5.1 Notification of villages/delimitation of constituencies

- These should be done, as far as possible, during the tenure of panchayat, but way before elections are notified. This would help to avoid accusations of gerrymandering.
- These should be applicable only from the term of the next panchayat.
- Though the State Government has the final word, it is advisable that the people of the panchayat be given the opportunity to give in

their views on the issue. This will give the whole process greater transparency and popular support.

- The power to delimit should be vested in the SEC.

##### 8.5.2 Power of panchayats

- Panchayats should be given greater autonomy and there should be minimum interference by executive authorities.
- The resolutions passed by the panchayats should be made non-reversible by executive authorities.
- An efficient social auditing mechanism will help to make the panchayats more accountable to the people. This will also make the State Government a lot more relaxed while devolving funds and functions to the panchayats.
- Parallel bodies like Village/Rural Development Committees etc. should be abolished and every development work should be undertaken by and through panchayats.
- All the welfare projects should be executed through panchayats.

##### Upgradation of Emergency Facilities in Government Hospitals

154. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka has sent a proposal to the Union Government for financial assistance for upgradation and strengthening of emergency facilities in Government Hospitals located on National Highways;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals including the amount of financial assistance sought from the Union Government;

(c) whether the Union Government has considered the proposal;

(d) if so, the time by which the financial assistance is likely to be released; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?



THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (e) State Government of Karnataka have informed that they have sent two proposals under this scheme in respect of under-mentioned Hospitals:-

1. Jayachamarajendra District Hospital, Hassan.
2. General Hospital, Nelamangala.

Proposal at Sl.No. 1 above, has been considered and an amount of Rs. 1.50 crores has already been provided to the State Government for establishment of a trauma care centre in March, 2005.

Proposal at Sl.No. 2 above seeking financial assistance of Rs. 58.78 lakhs has also been considered but has not been found to be sustainable/feasible as General Hospital, Nelamangala is only a 50 bedded Hospital and does not have enough manpower/infrastructure for establishing a trauma centre.

*[Translation]*

#### **Defunct WLL Telephone Connections**

155. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the WLL telephone connections installed in the country are not working properly;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of defunct WLL telephone connections in the country as on date, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide any substitute of this technique; 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. The WLL telephone connections are working satisfactorily, in general. However, at any given point of time, there may be a few faulty connections in the network.

(b) Being part of basic services, which includes land line telephone connections, no separate record for number of faulty WLL connections are kept.

(c) No, Sir.

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

*[English]*

#### **Setting up of Universities for NRIs and PIOs**

156. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN:  
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up universities exclusively for Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) and People of Indian Origin (PIOs);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the locations identified for the same; and

(c) the time by which these are likely to become operational?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) The Government views the establishment of a university for Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) and Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) favourably. The proposal is under consideration of the Government.

#### **Establishment of Cancer Care Centre in Tamil Nadu**

157. SHRI A.V. BELLARMIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from Tamil Nadu for establishing a cancer care centre at Government Medical College Campus, Asaripallam, Nagercoil in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken thereon; and

(c) the time by which the said proposal is likely to be cleared by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) No, Sir. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has not received

any proposal from Tamil Nadu for establishing a cancer care centre at Government College Campus, Nagercoil.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

#### **Computerisation of Treasuries in Karnataka**

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

(a) whether Karnataka has requested the Union Government to release funds for the project relating to computerization of all the treasuries in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the estimated cost; and

(c) the time by which this amount is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) to (c) Government of Karnataka has requested Government of India to bear, *inter alia*, 50% of the capital cost of Rs. 37 crore incurred for their 'KHAJANA' project for computerisation of treasuries, Ministry of Finance which is the nodal agency for the Mission Mode Project of "Treasuries" has not yet finalised the scheme for treasury computerisation specifying the content and financing component. Once the scheme is approved, the proposal received from the States would be considered for assistance.

#### **Indo-Pak Cooperation in Shipping Sector**

159. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:  
SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently approved a revised shipping protocol with Pakistan to give a fillip to trade between the two nations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which trade is likely to increase from the said arrangement; and

(d) the time by which the said protocol is likely to be signed?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes.

(b) The Shipping Protocol with Pakistan was signed in 1975. The revised Protocol would permit lifting of cargo originating from India and Pakistan and bound for each other's ports by third country vessels. It will also enable Indian and Pakistani vessels to lift cargo destined for third countries.

(c) The revised Protocol is expected to enhance tonnage under both flags and will have a beneficial impact on freight rates. This in turn is expected to have a positive impact on bilateral trade.

(d) During the Foreign Secretaries' talks on 14-15 November 2006 in New Delhi, both sides agreed on the early signing of the revised Protocol.

#### **Alleged Death of Patient in AIIMS**

160. DR. K. DHANARAJU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3077 dated 23rd August, 2006 and state:

(a) whether the report submitted in this regard has since been examined;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken against those found responsible for negligence; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to avoid such incidents in AIIMS?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (d) The matter is still under examination.

[*Translation*]

#### **Check on Population Growth**

161. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:  
PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:  
SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR:  
SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:

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

(a) the targets fixed for family welfare programmes during the last two years;

(b) the reasons for not achieving those targets;

(c) the reasons for alleged inability of the Government to check population explosion;

(d) the rate of population growth in the country;

(e) whether population growth differs among various sections of the society;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor;

(g) whether the Government proposes to implement population control policy in a uniform manner;

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

(i) the concrete steps taken or being taken by the Government to check population growth?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) and (b) Since 1st April, 1994 Government of India has adopted Target Free Approach (TFA) all over India, focusing on decentralized participatory planning. As such no targets are fixed for family welfare programme.

(c) and (d) As per Sample Registration System, Office of Register General India, the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) has declined from 3.2 in the year 2000 to 2.9 in 2004 at the National Level. The State-wise position TFR during the period given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The average annual population growth rate has declined from 2.14 in 1981-91 to 1.93 in 1991-2001. The State-wise decennial population growth rate and annual Population Growth Rate for the period as per Census, Office of Registrar General India is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) and (f) The Census operations and other population related rates are worked out by Office of Registrar General India. On the basis of published data

of Office RGI, proportion and growth rate of population by religious communities is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(g) and (h) The National Family Welfare Programme is voluntary in nature, which enables a couple to adopt the family planning method, best suited to them according to their choice and of their own volition. Assistance is given to the States for maintenance of family welfare infrastructure units, supply of drugs, contraceptives and extending the maternal and child health care services. In addition, the Government of India gives support to States/UTs Government for carrying out male and female sterilization.

(i) The Government of India launched National Rural Health Mission on 12th April, 2005 throughout the country, with special emphasis on 18 States *i.e.* the States of Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh, 8 EAG States (Uttar Pradesh, Mdhya Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan Orissa, Uttaranchal, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand) and 8 North East States (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura). The Mission aims at provision of comprehensive and integrated primary healthcare to the people, especially to the rural poor, women and children. The approach of the Government is to improve availability of integrated primary healthcare services to the people as also to improve healthcare seeking behaviour of people for the range of maternal and child healthcare services that would logically lead to adoption of better contraceptive practices.

The new initiatives under NRHM/RCH II would provide the right impetus for improving the health and family services which would bring about significant improvements in demographic status of high fertility states. National Population Policy, 2000 provides a framework for advancing goals and prioritizing strategies to meet reproductive and child health needs of the population and to achieve replacement level TFR by 2010.

**Statement I**

**Total Fertility Rate (TFR)**

Sl.No.	State	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	ALL INDIA	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1
2.	Assam	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Bihar	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.3
4.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	—	—	3.3
5.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	2.1
6.	Gujarat	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8
7.	Haryana	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	2.1
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	—	2.4
10.	Jharkhand	—	—	—	—	3.5
11.	Karnataka	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3
12.	Kerala	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7
14.	Maharashtra	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2
15.	Orissa	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7
16.	Punjab	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2
17.	Rajasthan	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7
18.	Tamil Nadu	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8
19.	Uttar Pradesh	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4
20.	West Bengal	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2

Source: SRS Estimates, RG, India

**Statement II***Distribution of Population Growth Rate—Census 1991 and 2001*

Sl.No.	India/State/Union Territory	Decennial growth rate (%)		Average Annual Exponential Growth Rate (%)	
		1981-91	1991-2001	1981-91	1991-2001
1	2	3	4	5	6
	INDIA	+ 23.87	+ 21.54	2.14	1.93
1.	Andhra Pradesh	— 24.20	+ 14.59	2.17	1.30
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	+ 36.83	+ 27.00	3.14	2.33

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	+ 24.24	+ 18.92	2.17	1.73
4.	Bihar	+ 23.38	+ 28.62	2.10	2.50
5.	Chhattisgarh	+ 25.73	+ 18.27	2.29	1.66
6.	Goa	+ 16.08	+ 15.21	1.49	1.39
7.	Gujarat	+ 21.19	+ 22.66	1.92	2.03
8.	Haryana	+ 27.41	+ 28.43	2.42	2.47
9.	Himachal Pradesh	+ 20.79	+ 17.54	1.89	1.62
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	+ 30.89	+29.43	2.54	2.55
11.	Jharkhand	+ 24.03	+ 23.36	2.15	2.09
12.	Karnataka	+ 21.12	+ 17.51	1.92	1.59
13.	Kerala	+ 14.32	+ 9.43	1.34	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	+ 27.24	+ 25.26	2.41	2.18
15.	Maharashtra	+ 25.73	+ 22.73	2.29	2.04
16.	Manipur	+ 29.29	+ 24.86	2.57	2.63
17.	Meghalaya	+ 32.86	+ 30.65	2.84	2.62
18.	Mizoram	+ 39.70	+ 28.82	3.34	2.56
19.	Nagaland	+ 56.08	+64.53	4.45	4.97
20.	Orissa	+ 20.06	+ 16.25	1.83	1.48
21.	Punjab	+ 20.81	+ 20.10	1.89	1.80
22.	Rajasthan	+ 28.44	+ 28.41	2.50	2.49
23.	Sikkim	+ 28.47	+ 33.06	2.51	2.85
24.	Tamil Nadu	+ 15.39	+ 11.72	1.43	1.06
25.	Tripura	+ 34.30	+ 16.03	2.95	1.46
26.	Uttar Pradesh	+ 25.61	+ 25.85	2.28	2.30
27.	Uttaranchal	+ 23.13	+ 20.41	2.17	1.76
28.	West Bengal	+ 24.73	+ 17.77	2.21	1.64
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	+ 48.70	+ 28.90	3.97	2.39
30.	Chandigarh	+ 42.16	+ 40.28	3.52	3.39
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	+ 33.57	+ 59.22	2.89	4.65

1	2	3	4	5	6
32.	Daman and Diu	+ 28.62	+ 55.73	2.52	4.42
33.	Delhi	+ 51.45	+ 47.02	4.15	3.81
34.	Lakshadweep	+ 28.47	+ 17.30	2.51	0.69
35.	Pondicherry	+ 33.64	+ 20.62	2.90	0.87

## Notes:

1. Includes interpolated Population of Jammu & Kashmir for 1991 and estimated Population of Assam for 1981.

2. Sex Ratio is defined as number of females per 1,000 males.

Source: Registrar General India.

*Statement III**Proportion and growth rate of population by religious communities, India, 1961-2001*

Religious communities	Unadjusted					Adjusted*				
	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
Proportion										
All religious communities	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hindus	83.4	82.7	82.6	82.0	80.5	84.4	83.5	83.1	82.4	81.4
Muslims	10.7	11.2	11.4	12.1	13.4	9.9	10.4	10.9	11.7	12.4
Christians	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.3
Sikhs	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9
Buddhists	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
Jains	0.5	0.05	0.5	0.4	0.40	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Others	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7
Religion not stated	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
Growth rate										
	Unadjusted				Adjusted*					
	1967-71	1971-81	1981-91	1991-01	1961-71	1971-81	1981-91	1991-01		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
All religious communities	24.8	21.4	26.0	22.7	24.8	24.8	23.8	21.5		
Hindus	23.7	21.3	25.1	20.3	23.4	24.2	22.8	20.0		
Muslims	30.8	22.9	34.5	36.0	31.2	30.8	32.9	29.3		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Christians	32.6	13.7	21.5	22.6	36.0	19.2	17.0	22.1
Sikhs	32.3	26.0	24.3	18.2	32.0	26.2	25.5	16.9
Buddhists	17.1	23.8	35.3	24.5	17.0	25.4	36.0	23.2
Jains	28.5	23.1	4.6	26.0	28.5	23.7	4.0	26.0
Others	45.7	26.6	18.2	103.1	97.7	26.6	13.2	111.3
Religion not stated	-68.1	66.9	590.1	75.1	-65.7	67.1	573.5	76.3

\*-Excludes Jammu and Kashmir and Assam for all decades from 1961 to 2001.

Note: 1. The Census 2001 population figures for India and Manipur exclude those of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

2. No Census conducted in Assam in 1981 and in Jammu and Kashmir in 1991.

3. Neg.—Negligible.

[English]

#### Testing of Missiles by Iran

162. SHRI C. KUPPUSAMI:  
SHRI RANEN BARMAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the Persian Gulf security scenario consequent upon Iran testing new nuclear missiles;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the global oil supplies in future are likely to be affected in the region;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the reaction of the international community and N-5 countries in this regard; and

(f) the strategy planned to maintain a balance in the region?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (f) Government carefully monitors both long term trends and short term developments in the security scenario in India's extended

neighbourhood, including reactions of extra-regional powers. Confrontation and de-stabilisation in the region is not in India's interest. India maintains close contact with countries in the region and beyond with regard to the ongoing developments and is committed to taking all necessary steps to protect national security based on a realistic assessment of the security situation.

[Translation]

#### Panchayati Raj System

163. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the number of States in the country in which Panchayati Raj system has been introduced as per the amendment in the Constitution; and

(b) the action taken against those States where this system has not yet been introduced?

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) 25 States/UTs have introduced the Panchayati Raj system as per the provisions of Parts IX/XA of the Constitution. Only Jharkhand is still to hold elections. The matter is *sub judice* in the Supreme Court.

[English]

#### Methodology for Determining base for Poverty Line

164. SHRI P. MOHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the methodology followed in determining the base of the poverty line;

(b) the percentage of population living below poverty line;

(c) whether the yardstick is same for deciding BPL families both in urban and rural areas;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the BPL figure as a whole in the country is increasing or decreasing every year; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN) (a) The Planning Commission uses per capital consumption expenditure as the criterion for determining the poverty line in the country. The Task Force on 'Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demand' (1979) estimated the poverty line as per capita consumption of Rs. 49.09 per month in rural areas and Rs. 56.64 per month in urban areas at 1973-74 prices at national level, corresponding to a basket of goods and services anchored on a norm of per capital daily calorie requirement of 2400 kilocalories in rural areas and 2100 kilocalories in urban areas alongwith a minimum of non-food requirements, such as clothing, shelter, transport, etc. The Task Force estimated the calorie requirement for rural and urban areas separately from the age-sex-activity specific calorie allowances recommended by the Nutrition Expert Group (1968) and sex-occupational structure of the population. The per capita consumption expenditure fixed for State/UT for determination of the poverty line are derived from these national level poverty line, using state-specific price indices and inter-state price differentials, according to the methodology given by Expert Group on 'Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor' (Lakdawala Committee). These state-specific poverty lines are updated using state-specific cost of living indices, that is, Consumer Price Indices for Agricultural Labourers (CPIAL) for rural areas and Consumer Price Indices for Industrial Workers (CPIIW) for urban areas.

(b) The percentage of population living below the poverty line in 1999-2000 is estimated to be 26.1%.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The poverty line which is used as the yardstick differ in rural and urban areas because of differences in calorie requirements due to differences in the age-sex-activity distribution of the population and also in the associated basket of non-food goods and services. Differences also exist due to price differentials between urban and rural areas. The Planning Commission estimates the persons living below poverty line and not families.

(e) The Planning Commission estimates poverty from the large sample survey of consumer expenditure data of the National Sample Survey Organisation, which are available once in approximately five years. From the large sample survey of NSS 50th and 55th Rounds of Consumer Expenditure, the Planning Commission estimates indicate a decrease in the percentage of persons living below poverty line from 36% in 1993-94 to 26.1% in 1999-2000. As such, these estimates are not available for every year.

(f) Increase in income of the poor through the general growth process and various anti-poverty programmes being implemented by the government for direct income generation of the poor are identified as the main factors behind decrease in poverty.

#### Setting up of Village Cyber Cafe

165. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to open village cyber cafe in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of cyber cafe likely to be set up in the coming year; and

(c) the kind of facilities likely to be provided in these cyber cafe?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) to (c) The Government has approved a Scheme for creating 100,000 broad band internet enabled Common Service Centres (CSCs) in rural areas, through a Public Private Partnership Model. These



Centres would provide Government and Private services to citizens. The rural citizens would also be able to access the internet through these CSCs.

#### **Clearance of Shipping Trade Practices Act**

166. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the final draft of the proposed Shipping Trade Practices Act has got in principle, clearance from the Shipping Ministry; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) and (b) The draft Shipping Trade Practices Bill to provide for bringing about transparency in trade practices adopted by maritime transport logistic service providers is being examined in the Department of Shipping before further action is taken.

#### **Commercial Borrowings by NHAI**

167. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India is considering to go for commercial borrowings;

(b) if so, the size of borrowings expected;

(c) the projects which will be funded by these borrowings;

(d) whether public-private partnership is likely to be involved in such projects; 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) to (c) As per the Financing Plan of National Highways Development Project (NHDP) approved by the Committee on Infrastructure (Col), the estimated amount of borrowing required by National Highways Authority of India would be about Rs. 45,000-Rs. 50,000 crore till the completion of NHDP (Phase-I to Phase-VII). During the year 2006-07, NHAI has already borrowed Rs. 1500 crore by issuing Capital Gain Tax

Exemption Bonds u/s 54 EC of Income Tax Act. However, during the remaining period of current financial Year 2006-07, their is no plan to borrow further funds except availing of temporary overdraft from banks in case of necessity.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir, the projects under NHDP Phase III and onwards would be implemented mainly through Public Private Partnership (PPP).

#### **Current Status of Indo-US Nuclear Deal**

168. SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU:  
 PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:  
 SHRI MOHAN SINGH:  
 SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:  
 SHRI P.C. THOMAS:  
 DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:  
 SHR: BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA:  
 DR. CHINTA MOHAN:  
 PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:  
 SHRI RANEN BARMAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of the Indo-US Nuclear Deal;

(b) the number of meetings held in this regard since July, 2005;

(c) the details of discussion held and the outcome of these meetings;

(d) whether the conditions put forward by the US have been sorted out;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the separation of civil and defence nuclear facilities have since been carried out;

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

(h) whether special protection is likely to be provided to companies entering this sector;

(i) if so, the details thereof; and

(j) the time by which supply of nuclear material is likely to commence?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The US Congress is currently considering amendment to US laws to enable full civil nuclear energy cooperation with India. On 26 June 2006, the US House International Relations Committee passed a Bill H.R. 5682 titled "United States and India Nuclear Cooperation Promotion Act of 2006" with a strong majority of 37—5. Later the Bill was passed with an overwhelming majority of 359—68 by the US House of Representatives of 26 July 2006. Similarly, US Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved by a vote of 16—2 its version of the Bill S. 3709 entitled the "United States and India Peaceful Atomic Energy Cooperation Act" on June 29, 2006. On 16 November 2006, the US Senate in its lame duck session passed the Bill by an overwhelming majority of 85—12. A Conference will be convened shortly by the Congress to reconcile the House and Senate versions of the Bill which will then be voted upon in its final form by both chambers.

(b) and (c) The nuclear understanding has been discussed with the US side in several meetings since July 18, 2005. Notable meetings, apart from the meetings referred elsewhere in the note, *inter alia*, include:

- Meeting between President Bush and Prime Minister on March 2, 2006 in New Delhi.
- Meeting between Prime Minister and President Bush in New York on September 25, 2005.
- Meeting between Prime Minister and President Bush in St. Petersburg on July 17, 2006.
- Meeting with leaders in the US Congress during the visits of Foreign Secretary to Washington DC.
- Meeting between Foreign Secretary and US Under Secretary Burns in Washington DC in April 2006.
- Meeting between Foreign Secretary and US Under Secretary Burns in London on May 23, 2006.
- Meeting between Foreign Secretary and US Under Secretary Burns in Paris in July 2006.
- Meeting between Foreign Secretary and US Under Secretary Burns in New York in September 2006.
- Meeting between RM and US Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice in New York on September 21, 2006.

The above meetings were used to exchange views and take stock of the process underway to bring about full civil nuclear energy cooperation, and to convey India's concerns on some aspects of the legislation under consideration in the US Congress.

Earlier, an India-US Working Group was set up for implementation of the nuclear understanding and met four times: in Delhi from October 21-22, in Washington DC from December 21-22, 2005, in Delhi from January 19-20, 2006 and again in Delhi from February 23-24, 2006.

#### **India-US Bilateral Nuclear Cooperation Agreement**

Both sides held one round of 123 negotiations from June 12-14, 2006 during which substantial progress was registered. Foreign Secretary also met Under Secretary Burns in July and September 2006 to discuss US legislation and the next steps on the 123 Agreement negotiations. Thereafter, an informal meeting between teams of the two countries took place in New Delhi from November 6-8, 2006 to discuss various concepts pertaining to the legislation and unresolved issues in the agreement.

#### **Discussions with IAEA**

Discussions with IAEA on the Safeguards Agreement were initiated when the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, Dr. A. Kakodar visited Vienna in early March 2004 for a meeting with the Director General of the IAEA. Subsequently, an IAEA team visited New Delhi for discussions with the India side only July 8, 2006.

#### **Adjustment of NSG Guidelines**

As part of its commitments, US circulated a statement in the NSG in March 2006 proposing to adjust NSG Guidelines with respect to India to enable full civil nuclear cooperation. An Indian delegation made a presentation to the NSG meeting in Vienna in October 2006. We have also taken up this issue bilaterally with a number of countries.

(d) and (e) Prime Minister had made a statement during a Short Duration Discussion in Rajya Sabha on 17 August and in Lok Sabha on 23 August 2006. The statements made clear that anything that went beyond the parameters of July 18 Joint Statement would be unacceptable to India. There were elements of concerns with regard to what is in the current version of the Bills,

and these had been conveyed to the US Government. It would be premature to predict the eventual outcome of this process or to comment on the matter till we have seen the legislation in its final form.

The India-US nuclear understanding is as laid out in the July 18, 2005 Joint Statement and the Separation Plan tabled in Parliament by the Prime Minister on March 7, 2006. There is no question of accepting any additional requirements beyond those contained in July 18, 2005 Joint Statement and March 2006 Separation Plan. This has been conveyed to the US side. The US side in its Statement of Administration Policy of July 26, 2006 issued after the passage of the House version of the Waiver Bill has clarified that any conditions imposed by the waiver bills to be passed by US Congress that goes beyond the July 18, 2005 Joint Statement should not be acceptable to the US Administration.

(f) and (g) India finalized its Separation Plan in March 2006 and it was tabled in the Parliament by the Prime Minister on March 7, 2006. The full and complete version of this plan was once again laid on the table of the Parliament by PM on 11 May 2006. The Separation Plan has laid out the schedule of placing India's nuclear reactors under safeguards beginning from 2007. As, Prime Minister stated in the Parliament, on 17 August 2006, India will not place its nuclear facilities under safeguards till all restrictions on India are lifted.

(h) and (i) Government of India is seized of all aspects of the matter. However, specific policy decisions would need to be taken only at an appropriate time.

(j) It is premature to speculate on the specific time by which supplies could commence as process to enable full civil nuclear energy cooperation with India is still underway.

*[Translation]*

#### **Talks with Pakistan**

169. PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:  
SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:  
SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:  
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PUNDLIKRAO GAWALI:  
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total rounds of talks held with Pakistan on various issues during the last three years, year-wise, till date;

(b) whether the signed agreements have been implemented;

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

(d) whether the third round of Secretary level talks between the countries is to be resumed in November;

(e) if so, whether both the countries are also on the verge of finalisation of an agreement regarding the solution of Siachin issue;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the various measures envisaged for improving/strengthening relations between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Three rounds of talks within the framework of the Composite Dialogue have been completed. First round was held from June to September 2004; second round from December 2004 to October 2005; and third round from January to November 2006.

(b) and (c) Yes.

(i) An Agreement on 'Pre-notification of Flight Testing of Ballistic Missiles' was signed in October 2005. It is for giving advance notification of not less than 3 days of the flight test of a proposed ballistic missile test;

(ii) An MOU for establishing a communication link between Indian Coast Guard and Pakistan Maritime Security Agency was signed in October 2005 and ratified in April 2006. This link has been operationalized with effect from 14 November 2006. The purpose is to exchange information concerning Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) violations, pollution incidents in the EEZ, natural disasters, smuggling/drug trafficking, facilitation of maritime security & search operations.

(iii) Agreements on Amritsar-Lahore, Amritsar-Nankana Sahib bus services (December 2005) and a train service between Munabao (Rajasthan)—Khokrapar (Sind in Pakistan) (signed in January 2006). All these services have been operationalised.

(d) Yes. The review meeting of the third round of the Composite Dialogue was held on 14-15 November 2006.

(e) No.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) Government has been taking various measures to enhance people-to-people contacts and to expand economic interaction. Towards this objective, more transport and communication links have been put in place. Agreements concerning consular access, visas, shipping services, visits to religious shrines and further measures are under discussion. The issues of Prisoners of War (PoWs), fishermen & their boats and prisoners are being dealt with as humanitarian questions.

#### Setting up of U.S.O. Fund

170. DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:  
SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MAHATO:

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

(a) whether the Government has set up a Universal Service Obligation (USO) fund;

(b) if so, the amount deposited in this fund so far alongwith the number of telephone operators not depositing their contribution; and

(c) the items on which money has been spent so far out of the amount so collected alongwith the year-wise amount of money collected during the last three years?

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

(b) A sum of Rs. 12,755.79 crore has so far been collected for being deposited in Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF). There are no telephone operators who have not deposited their contribution towards USOF.

(c) The items on which money has been spent so far out of the USOF are indicated below:-

- (i) Operation and Maintenance of Village Public Telephones (VPTs).
- (ii) Replacement of Multi Access Radio Relay (MARR) VPTs.
- (iii) Provision of Rural Community Phones (RCPs).
- (iv) Provision of VPTs in revenue villages without any public telephone facility.
- (v) One time financial support towards the difference in rental prescribed by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) and rental charged by the basic service providers for the period from 1.4.2002 to 31.1.2004 for Rural Household Direct Exchange Lines (RDELs) installed in the country prior to 1.4.2002.
- (vi) Subsidy support towards Rural Household Direct Exchange Lines (RDELs) in specified Short Distance Charging Areas (SDCAs) installed from 1.4.2002 to 31.3.2005; and
- (vii) Subsidy support towards provision of Rural Household Direct Exchange Lines (RDELs) in specified Short Distance Charging Areas (SDCAs) to be installed from 1.4.2005 to 31.3.2007.

A statement indicating the collection, allotment of funds through budgetary allocation and disbursement of funds in respect of USOF during the last three years is given below:—

(Rs. in crore)

Financial Year	Collection of Funds	Allotment of Funds	Disbursement of Funds
2003-04	2,143.00	200.00	200.00
2004-05	3,457.73	1314.59	1314.95
2005-06	3,533.29	1766.85	1766.85
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,134.02</b>	<b>3281.44</b>	<b>3281.44</b>

*[English]***Four Laning of National Highways**

171. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has a proposal for the four laning of NH-11 (Jaipur-Reengus-Sikar Road section), NH-12 (Jaipur-Tonk-Kota-Jhalawar road section up to MP Border), NH-14 (from Beawar-Pali-Sirohi road Section) and NH-8 (from Beawar-Udaipur section);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government in that regard; and

(d) the target date set for the completion of each of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) Jaipur-Reengus-Sikar section of NH-11 and Jaipur-Tonk-Kota-Jhalawar section of NH-12 have been included in National Highway Development Project (NHDP) Phase-III A for up-gradation on BOT (Build-Operate-Transfer) basis by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). Beawar-Pali-Sirohi Section of NH-14 is presently included in NHDP Phase-III-B only for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) by NHAI. Consultancy works for preparation of DPR for these sections of National Highways are either in progress or bids for award of consultancy works have been invited. Government of Rajasthan has proposed four-laning of Beawar-Udaipur section of NH-8 and it is proposed to take up feasibility study for four laning of this section. It is too early to indicate the timeframe for four laning of these sections.

Jhalawar-Madhya Pradesh Border Section of NH-12 does not qualify for four-laning.

**Development of National Highways**

172. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:  
SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN:

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

(a) the target fixed for the development of National Highways during the Tenth Five Year Plan together with the respected shortfall;

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to meet the shortfall;

(c) whether such projects are being discriminated against *vis-a-vis* other infrastructure projects on account of 10% charge being levied on the gross receipt collected by Built, Operate and Transfer (BOT) operator so as to strengthen the financial base of the National Highways Authority of India;

(d) if so, the names of private parties allowed to undertake the construction work on the National Highways as envisaged by the Government; and

(e) the details of achievements made so far in the development of the National Highways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (e) The target fixed for the development of National Highways during the Tenth Five Year Plan and achievement are given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) Achievement in almost all schemes are in higher than target given in 10th plan mainly other than the widening to four lane in which some delays is in completion of some of the works due to the law and order problems, in land acquisition, shifting of utilities, delay in environmental clearance, non availability of the construction materials, tardy performance by the few contractors, etc. The Government is closely monitoring the progress of the works of National Highways at various level through quarterly reviews and taken steps like appointing senior officers as nodal officers for resolving problems, constituted a Committee of Secretaries to address inter-ministerial, Central-state issues and action taken against defaulting contractors in order to expedite completion of works.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

## Statement

## Scheme-wise Physical target &amp; achievement during 10th Plan (2002-07) year-wise

Sl.No.	Scheme	Total Target Tenth Plan	Annual Plan										Total achieved during 2002 (up to 30.09.06)	Total Achievement During 10th plan during 2002	Shortfall/Higher achievement during 10th plan				
			(2002-03)		(2003-04)		(2004-05)		(2005-06)		Total Targets/Achi. from 2002				2006	Col. 5+7+9+	Col. 5+7+9+	Col. (17-16)	Col. (17-16)
			Targets	Achiev.	Targets	Achiev.	Targets	Achiev.	Targets	Achiev.	Targets	Achiev.							
			2002-07	Targets	Achiev.	Targets	Achiev.	Targets	Achiev.	Targets	Achiev.	Targets			Achiev.	Targets	Achiev.	%	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
I.	<b>MINISTRY</b>																		
	(i) Improvement of low grade section (Kms.)	67.00	27.00	11.50	27.00	25.80	3.00	20.55	0.00	10.00	57.00	67.65	10.00	1.22	68.87	77.65	15.90	—	
	(ii) Widening to four lanes (Kms.)	800.00	40.30	26.40	48.00	35.85	48.00	36.80	27.00	32.00	164.30	131.05	37.00	15.61	146.66	168.05	—	78.99	
	(iii) Strengthening of existing weak pavement (Kms.)	2000.00	638.78	580.28	566.00	702.81	617.00	627.84	755.00	889.00	2576.78	2779.83	527.00	173.98	2953.91	3306.83	65.35	—	
	(iv) Widening to two lanes (Kms.)	4000.00	751.10	610.12	576.00	554.58	670.00	535.98	982.00	811.00	2979.10	2511.88	901.00	415.82	2927.30	3412.68	—	14.68	
	(v) Improvement of riding quality programme (RIQP) (Kms.)	10000.00	4631.18	4833.00	4129.00	3496.62	3035.00	2986.15	2289.00	2419.00	14094.18	13714.77	1821.00	617.03	14331.80	15535.77	56.36	—	
	(vi) Rehabilitation/Construction of Bridges (nos.)	300	95	134	109	123	184	81	136	90	524.00	428.00	120	44	472	548.00	82.67	—	
	(vii) Construction of Bypasses (nos.)	25	5	6	7	5	4	1	4	1	20.00	13.00	4	0	13	17.00	—	32.00	
	(viii) Construction of Missing link (Kms.)	LS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.25	0.00	5.00	0.00	5.25	0.00	10.00	6.00	6.00	10.00	—	38.46	
2.	<b>NHAI</b>																		
	Widening to four lanes (Kms.)	8010.05	534.71	391.36	2196.00	763.33	2896.10	2348.97	1089.24	726.86	6726.05	4230.32	1284.00	218.00	4448.32	5514.32	—	31.16	
3.	<b>BRDB</b>																		
	(i) Improvement of low grade section (Kms.)	82.51	0.00	0.17	0.00	42.29	20.90	21.77	43.00	27.08	63.90	91.31	29.00	5.33	96.64	120.31	45.81	—	
	(ii) Widening to four lanes (Kms.)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	100.00	—	
	(iii) Strengthening of existing weak pavement (Kms.)	200.82	138.80	137.00	253.00	22.95	22.20	4.17	0.00	0.00	413.80	164.12	7.00	0.00	164.12	171.12	—	14.79	
	(iv) Widening to two lanes (Kms.)	528.82	124.98	100.00	125.00	116.85	162.00	183.28	131.00	171.08	542.98	571.01	256.00	82.90	633.91	827.01	56.36	—	
	(v) Improvement of riding quality programme (RIQP) (Kms.)	613.03	507.20	61.00	507.00	194.58	174.50	167.59	235.00	230.28	1423.70	853.45	286.00	116.81	770.28	919.45	49.98	—	
	(vi) Rehabilitation/Construction of Bridge (nos.)	LS	0	9	67	0	43	22	19	8	129.00	39.00	20	0	39	59.00	—	60.40	
	(vii) Construction of Bypasses (nos.)	LS	4	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	12.00	3.00	2	0	3	5.00	—	64.29	
	(viii) Construction of Missing link (Kms.)	LS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	0.00	6.00	0.00	9.00	6.20	6.20	9.00	—	40.00	

+For four laning & construction of bypasses the manded is given to NHAI, there for least priority is given to these schemes under PWD agency basis.

**Awarding of Project by NHAI**

173. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has not awarded a single project in the first half of 2006 under the NHDP during the current year as reported in the *Times of India* dated November 3, 2006;

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

(c) whether there is any alleged lack of coordination with Ministry of Finance in this regard;

(d) if so, the persons found responsible in this regard; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to sort out the said issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The National Highways Authority of India has awarded 23 contracts of about 998 kms length during first half of year 2006 (*i.e.* January, 2006 to June, 2006).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

**Report of Bribe Payer's Index 2006**

174. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian exporters are willing to pay bribes to clinch contracts, secure business etc. according to a report of the NGO's Bribe Payers' Index, 2006 as reported in the *'Times of India'*, dated October 5, 2006;

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

(c) the steps 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) and (b) According to the report published in the *'Times of India'*, dated October 5, 2006 the NGO Transparency International's "Bribe Payers' Index (BPI) 2006", shows that Indian exporters are more willing than their counterparts from other countries to pay overseas bribe to secure business contracts.

(c) The Government is fully committed to implement its policy of 'Zero Tolerance' of corruption and is moving progressively to eradicate corruption from all spheres of life.

*[Translation]*

**Development Schemes for Rural/Backward Areas**

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

(a) whether Union Government has received any proposals from the State Governments including Maharashtra for the development of tribal, rural, hilly and backward areas in the respective States during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of such proposals especially relating to the tribal areas, State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has approved or proposes to approve the said proposals;

(d) if so, the funds earmarked by the Union Government for the said proposals, scheme-wise; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN) (a) to (e) The planning and development of an area is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government. The Union Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments in the development of tribal, rural, hilly and backward areas through Special Area Programmes, *viz.* Rahstriya Sam Vikas Yojana (now replaced by the Backward Regions Grant Fund), Hill Area Development Programme/Western Ghats Development Programme, Tribal Sub-Plan, Grants under Art. 275(1), etc. These programmes are part of the States' Annual Plans and the proposals received are processed and approved each year.

**Sickle Cell Disease***[English]*

176. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether patients suffering from Sickle Cell disease are being neglected;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide any concession in the railway fares and income tax to the patients suffering from Sickle Cell;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government is taking any steps to promote research related to the disease and provide treatment to the patients suffering from the said disease; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) and (b) A multicentric study on intervention programme on sickle cell anemia has been conducted by the Indian Medical Council of Medical Research (ICMR) among some primitive tribal population of India at Nagpur, Karzat, Vulsad, Bhubaneshwar and Kotaigiri. Under this programme, training has been provided to various Peripheral Health Centres (PHC) doctors and technicians for proper diagnosis and treatment of patients suffering from sickle cell disease. The application of the programme has been further extended in collaboration with State level authorities. Financial aid has been provided by the Government to Thalassemia patients under the National Illness Fund.

(c) and (d) Information is being collected from the Ministry of Railways and Income Tax Department.

(e) and (f) ICMR has been promoting research related to the disease and also treatment is provided to the affected population through ICMR Institutes. A research proposal on establishment of molecular characterization of haemoglobinopathies and parental diagnosis of Thalassemia and Sickle cell disease at regional centres is also being initiated at five centres in following states *viz.* Kolkatta, Punjab, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Gujarat.

**Development of Minor Ports**

177. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY:  
SHRI M. SHIVANNA:  
SHRI MANJUNATH KUNNUR:

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

(a) whether Karnataka had submitted a proposal to the Union Government for financial assistance for development of Minor Ports (Karwar and Malpe) under National Maritime Development Programme;

(b) if so, the estimated cost thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has considered/ approved the above proposals; and

(d) if so, the time by which financial assistance is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (d) Development of seven minor ports of promotion of coastal shipping has been included in the National Maritime Development Programme (NMDP). As only one port from each Maritime State was to be included, only Malpe port was included from Karnataka. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for development of such ports is yet to be approved. Further action will be taken after the CSS is finally approved.

*[Translation]***Rates of Commission for PCOs**

178. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the rates fixed for registration fee and bi-monthly rent to be charged from consumers for facilitating telephone facilities to Metro cities, urban and rural areas in the country;

(b) whether different rates of commission have been fixed for PCOs in urban and rural areas;

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



(d) whether the facilities earmarked for rural areas are not being extended;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps 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) The rates fixed for registration fee and bi-monthly rent to be charged from customer in urban and rural areas by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) are given in the enclosed Statement-I & II.

(b) No, Sir, Uniform rate of commission has been offered for Public Call Offices (PCOs) working in Rural and Urban areas both. However, as a special case, for Local Village Panchayat Telephones (VPT), commission has been given @ 50% by BSNL in order to enable the backward and rural areas to have access within local area only.

(c) The details of commission for PCOs by BSNL & MTNL are enclosed as Statement-III and IV respectively.

(d) The telephone subscribers of basic telephones in areas classified as rural as per census report are charged rural tariff and this facility is already being extended to the subscribers of rural areas by BSNL.

(e) and (f) Do not arise in view of (d) above.

#### *Statement I*

##### *BSNL Tariff Charges*

#### 1. Registration Charges

Particulars	BSNL	
	Rural	Urban
For all exchanges irrespective of capacity	500	500

#### 2. Bi-monthly Rental Charges for B-fone: (Based on Exchange-system capacity)

Exchange capacity	General Package of BSNL	
	Rural	Urban
Less than 1000 lines	Rs. 100	Rs. 240
> 1000 lines < 30000 lines	Rs. 220	Rs. 240
> 30000 lines < 100000 lines	Rs. 300	Rs. 360
100000- lines & above	Rs. 300	Rs. 360.

As per the 20th Amendments (4 of 2002) to TTO 99 dated 14.03.2002, the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has recommended the rationalization of rental for rural subscribers based on the exchange capacity of the entire SDCA on lines of urban subscribers, but BSNL continued to follow the old practice under which BSNL took the capacity of (single) exchange that existed prior to 15.08.1998 *i.e.* before the local call area became co-terminus with short distance charging area (SCA).

#### 3. Unit Call Charges & Free Call (Monthly):

	General Package of BSNL	
	Rural	Urban
MCU 0 to 50	Free	Free
MCU 51 to 75	Free	Rs. 1.00
MCU 76 to 125	Rs. 0.80	Rs. 1.00
MCU 126 to 225	Rs. 0.80	Rs. 1.00
MCU 226 to 250	Rs. 0.80	Rs. 1.00
MCU 251 to 300	Rs. 0.80	Rs. 1.00
MCU more than 300	Rs. 1.20	Rs. 1.20

MCU = Metered Call Unit

#### *Statement II*

##### *MTNL Tariff Charges for Delhi and Mumbai only*

#### 1. Registration Charges:

Registration charge for new telephone connection is Rs. 500/-

#### 2. Monthly Rental Charges, Free Calls and Unit Call Charges for General Package of MTNL B-fone is as follows:

Plan	Monthly Rental (Rs. Per month)	Metered Call units (MCUs)	Unit Call Charges for General Package of MTNL	
			Urban	Rural
250/-	250	MCU 0 to 60	Free	NA*
Economy		MCU 61 to 300	Rs. 0.80	NA*
		MCU 301 to 2000	Rs. 1.20	NA*
		MCU More than 2001	Rs. 1.00	NA*

\*NA: Not Applicable because there is no Rural area in Delhi and Mumbai.

**Statement III****Commission by BSNL****1. Commission Structure for Franchisee Local PCOs including VPTs:**

Particular	BSNL	
	Billed MCU per Month	Commission Per MCU
All Franchisee Local PCOs including CCB type PCO and VPTs with 95 facility in both rural and urban areas	Up to 800 MCU Above 800 MCU	Rs. 0.30 Rs. 0.325
All Franchisee VPTs without 95 facility only in rural areas		50%

Note: The above commission is on non graded basis.

**2. Commission for STD/ISD PCOs and STD VPT in both Rural & Urban Area:**

Billed MCU per month per PCO/VPT	Revised Commission per MCU	Net Bill rate/MCU (exclusive of Service Tax)
Up to 1000 MCU	25.0% (Rs. 0.30)	Rs. 0.90
1001 to 3000 MCU	27.5% (Rs. 0.33)	Rs. 0.87
3001 to 5000 MCU	30.0% (Rs. 0.36)	Rs. 0.84
5001 to 10000 MCU	32.5% (Rs. 0.39)	Rs. 0.81
10001 MCU and above	35.0% (Rs. 0.42)	Rs. 0.78

(Unit Call rate Rs. 1.20)

Note: The above commission is on non graded basis.  
MCU - Metered Call unit.

**Statement IV****Commission by MTNL for Delhi and Mumbai only****1. The rate of commission for Delhi as follows:**

A. For STD/ISD PCO holder:	30%
B. For Local PCO holder:	40%

**2. The rate of commission for Mumbai is as follows:****A. For Local PCO**

Billed MCO per month per PCO	Commission
Upto 2000 MCU	30%
2001 to 4000 MCU	40%
4001 MCU and above	45%

**B. For STD/ISD PCO**

Billed MCO per month per PCO	Commission
Upto 10,000 MCU	30%
Above 10,000 Calls	40%

\*NA: Not applicable because there is no Rural area in Delhi and Mumbai.

*[English]*

**Broadening of Bridges**

179. SHRI A.V. BELLARMIN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposals for broadening and strengthening of bridges in the Kanyakumari-Thiruvananthapuram Highway like Chenkatti Bridge, Suchindrum Bridge, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the current status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) National Highway No. 47 from Kanyakumari to Thiruvananthapuram is included in National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phase IIIA for 4-laning on Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis. The preparation of Detailed Project Report for 4-laning of this National Highway is in progress. This includes two bridges, namely Chenkatti Bridge and Suchindrum Bridge and other structures existing on this National Highway.

**Debit Cards to Account Holders**

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

(a) whether the Postal Department is planning to issue debit cards for the benefit of their account holders;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which these cards are likely to be issued;

(d) whether any special benefits are likely to be provided to exclusive groups like senior citizens, women, BPL card holders, etc.; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) to (c) The Department of Posts plans to introduce Anytime Anywhere banking for its account holders. It is in a conceptual stage only and details are yet to be worked out. It may take about a year's time to firm up the details.

(d) and (e) Issuance of the debit card will be on the basis of the provisions relating to the savings accounts and as such no such special benefit to any user group may be envisaged at this stage.

#### **Human Trial of Vaccine**

181. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether human trial of vaccine on plasmodium falciparum malaria is likely to be conducted next year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) This Ministry has no information regarding human trial of material vaccine.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Hurdles in Implementation of MPLADS**

182. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of hurdles encountered in the smooth implementation of MPLAD Scheme; and

(b) the efforts made by the Government to overcome such hurdles?

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

(SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) As reported by some of the District Authorities and the State Governments during various review meetings, some hurdles which cause delay in the implementation of MPLAD Scheme are delay in recommending the works by Hon'ble Members of Parliament, lack of training of implementing officers, estimate preparation, finalization of contracts, delay in acquisition of land by the District Authorities, etc.

(b) The Government of India closely monitors the implementation status of the Scheme through regular progress reports, random inspections of the works by District Collectors and Implementing Agencies. Guidelines on MPLADS provide for constitution of a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary/Development Commissioner/Additional Chief Secretary to review MPLADS implementation progress with the district authorities and MPs at least once a year. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme implementation also holds regular meetings with the officers of the State Governments for the smooth implementation of the Scheme.

#### **III-Effects of Tobacco**

183. SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY:  
SHRI SUBODH MOHITE:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the ill-effects of chewing of gutka, tobacco and pan masala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to bring these items under the stringent food norms;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the time by which the said proposal is likely to be implemented; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) and (b) The consumption of tobacco has been established to be a major public health hazard. Due to its intake, several persons suffer from mouth, throat and lung cancer, coronary artery and obstructive lung diseases, etc.,

resulting in serious human and social costs. Based on a few community-based surveys in India, it is estimated that 8 lakh deaths could be attributable to tobacco use annually. Besides death, disease and deformities, tobacco use also contributes to unnecessary expenditure. The total economic cost of treating tobacco related diseases was estimated to be more than Rs. 33,800 crores per annum (at 2002 levels).

As per the information available, scientific evidence produced by research institutions concludes that consumption of gutka causes Oral Sub-mucous Fibrosis (OSF) and Oral Cancer. Studies conducted in India indicate that the risk of developing oral cancer is 3-10 times more among tobacco chewers as compared to non users of tobacco.

According to Indian Council of Medical Research, clear cut epidemiological evidence of association of pan masala with oral cancer in human beings is not available. However, studies have been reported on in-vitro genotoxicity as well as experimental induction of cancer in animals, by abstract of arecanut, which his major component in pan masala.

(c) to (f) The Government has been deeply concerned with the increasing consumption of all tobacco products in the last few years and felt it was necessary to have a comprehensive legislation to control tobacco use. In April 2003, the Parliament passed "The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003". The Act was notified in the Official Gazette on 10th May, 2003 and came into effect on 1st May, 2004. The Act is applicable to the whole of India and cover all types of tobacco products. The important provisions of the Act are as follows:—

- (i) Prohibition of smoking in a public place.
- (ii) Prohibition of direct and indirect advertisement of tobacco products.
- (iii) Prohibition of sale of tobacco products to a person below the age of eighteen years.
- (iv) Prohibition of sale of tobacco products near the educational institutions.
- (v) Mandatory depiction of statutory warning (including pictorial warnings) on tobacco packs.
- (vi) Mandatory depiction of tar and nicotine contents alongwith maximum permissible limits on tobacco packs.

The standards of pan masala have further been prescribed under item A.30 of PFA Rules, 1955. The Rules also provide that every package of pan masala and advertisement shall carry the warning.

"Chewing of Pan Masala may be injurious to health"

Gukta at present is marketed as a proprietary food product. As per the provision of the PFA Rules, 1955 amended vide notification GSR 491(E) dated 21.9.2006, tobacco shall not be used as an ingredient in the manufacture of proprietary food products. This provision shall be effective from 20.08.2007.

#### **MBBS Admission Test**

184. DR. K. DHANARAJU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any demand for inclusion of a practical test in the All India Common Entrance Examination for MBBS;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any decision has been taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (e) At present there is no demand for inclusion of practical test in the All India Pre-Medical/Dental Entrance examination conducted by CBSE to fill up 15% seats in Medical/Dental colleges run by Central/State Government as per the Scheme formulated by Supreme Court.

#### **Visits of Foreign Dignitaries**

185. SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU:  
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:  
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:  
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCIINDIA:  
SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:  
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of visits made by foreign dignitaries to India during the last three months till date;

(b) the issues on which deliberations were held with each of these dignitaries;

(c) whether any bilateral agreements were signed with them;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is any proposed visit of foreign dignitaries in the near future;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) the details of visits undertaken by the PM and External Affairs Minister during the above period;

(h) the details of discussions held and the outcome thereof; and

(i) the steps taken by the Government to improve the relations with these countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): Part-I (a) to (f) and (i) The details of foreign dignitaries who visited India during the last three months till date, the issues on which deliberations were held with them, bilateral agreements signed and details thereof and proposed visits of foreign dignitaries in the near future and the steps taken by the Government to improve the relations with these countries are given below, country-wise:

#### 1. NEPAL

Mr. K.P. Sharma Oli, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Nepal visited India from November 5-8, 2006. The two sides comprehensively reviewed the entire gamut of bilateral relationship, including the implementation of economic package which was announced after the Prime Minister of Nepal H.E. G.P. Koirala's visit to India in June this year. The visiting Minister briefed the External Affairs Minister on the latest situation in Nepal including the ongoing peace negotiations.

India attaches the highest priority to its relations with Nepal with whom we are partners in peace, progress, prosperity, stability and economic recovery of Nepal and

towards this end, is committed to tender all assistance and support within its means to the Government and people of Nepal.

#### 2. MALDIVES

Dr. Ahmed Ahaheed, Foreign Minister of Maldives visited India from October 23-28, 2006. Besides calling on the Prime Minister, the visiting Minister also met the Defence Minister and the Leader of the Opposition. The deliberations during the visit focused on a review of the existing state of bilateral cooperation and on identifying ways and means to further strengthen bilateral relations.

#### 3. AFGHANISTAN

H.E. President Hamid Karzai of Afghanistan is on a visit to India from November 15-19, 2006. He is accompanied by 7 Cabinet Ministers and Ministerial-level advisers, in addition to the members of the Afghan National Assembly and a high-level business delegation. During the visit, Prime Minister and President Karzai jointly inaugurated the Second Regional Economic Cooperation Conference on Afghanistan. They will also address the concluding session of the Regional Business Conference on Afghanistan, jointly hosted by FICCI, CII and ASSOCHAM and the Afghanistan Investment Support Agency (AISA). President Karzai would be conferred with the Indira Gandhi Prize for Peace, Disarmament and Development.

#### 4. IRAN

Dr. Manouchehr, Foreign Minister of Iran visited India from 16-17 November 2006. The two governments are in regular touch through high level exchange of visits to discuss and improve all aspects of bilateral relations.

#### 5. CHINA

At the invitation of the President of India, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, the President of the People's Republic of China, H.E. Mr. Hu Jintao will pay a State Visit to India from November 20 to 23, 2006. The visit of the Chinese President is a part of high-level exchanges between India and China in recent years.

During the visit, President Hu Jintao will call on the President of India who will also host a state banquet in his honour. The visiting dignitary will hold talks with Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh and interact with other senior leaders, besides his other engagements.

India and China have taken a number of initiatives to improve bilateral relations across a range of areas, without allowing existing differences to affect the overall development of their ties. China is set to emerge as India's leading trade partner in the near future. Though facing many common challenges, both countries are exploring cooperative approaches to a range of issues including terrorism and protection of the environment.

#### 6. BRUNEI

Mr. Pehin Dato Lim Jock Seng, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade-II of Brunei Darussalam visited India from October 10-13, 2006. The visiting Minister held discussions on a wide range of bilateral and multilateral issues.

#### 7. EGYPT

Mr. Ahmed Abdul Gheit, Foreign Minister of Egypt is scheduled to visit India from 15-17 December, 2006 to co-Chair the 5th Session of the India-Egypt Joint Commission Meeting to be held in New Delhi.

#### 8. JORDAN

His Majesty King Abdullah-II of Jordan is visiting India from November 29-December 2, 2006 to discuss bilateral relations.

#### 9. SYRIA

Mr. Walid El-Mouallim, Foreign Minister of Syria is scheduled to visit India from 21-23 December 2006 to discuss bilateral discussions.

#### 10. RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Mr. Sergei Lavrov, Foreign Minister of the Russian Federation visited India from 16-17 November 2006. Bilateral, regional and global issues were discussed during the visit.

His Excellency Mr. Vladimir Putin, President of Russian Federation is scheduled to visit India and to be the Chief Guest at the Republic Day Celebrations on 26th January 2007. He is expected to have bilateral meeting with Prime Minister and other dignitaries.

There is a close relationship between India and Russia covering a wide area including defence, space, nuclear energy, trade and economy, science and

technology, culture, etc. There are regular expert/official level exchanges and visits, including annual meeting at the level of Cabinet Ministers, to plan, monitor and further strengthen mutual cooperation in all areas.

#### 11. SOUTH AFRICA

Mrs. Phumzile Malmbo-Ngcuka, Deputy President of the Republic of South Africa paid a visit to India from 10-13 September 2006 at the invitation of Hon'ble Vice-President. She was accompanied by a high-level delegation, which included several Ministers. During her visit she met President, Vice-President, Smt. Sonia Gandhi, Chairperson of UPA and also held meetings with business organisations like CII, FICCI and Tatas.

#### 12. BURUNDI

The 2nd Vice President of the Republic of Burundi, H.E. (Madame) Marine Barampama paid an official visit to India from 6th to 11th October, 2006. She attended the COMESA-India Ministerial level Talks held in New Delhi as well as participated in the India-Africa Partnership Conclave organized by CII at New Delhi from October 9 to 11, 2006. During the visit she had meetings with the Minister of State for Agriculture, 'Shri Kantilal Bhuria and discussed bilateral cooperation in the agriculture area. She also visited National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) to explore possibility of cooperation in the small-scale industry area.

#### 13. NAMIBIA

Dr. Marco Hausiku, Namibian Foreign Minister paid an official visit to India from October 26 to 30, 2006. Talks were held with EAM on October 26 during which both sides discussed bilateral cooperation in education, agriculture, trade, mines and energy, technical training and defence. EAM offered training for Namibian diplomats on WTO issues, trade and development, diplomacy and international relations. During the discussions, ongoing negotiations for finalizing bilateral MOUs on agriculture, cooperation in mineral resources and energy, education, on Cultural Exchange Programme, IT kiosks' project, Pan African Network, were reviewed. EAM underlined the importance of cooperation with Namibia in the context of the launch of the India-SADC Forum in Windhoek in April 2006 and the forthcoming negotiations with the Southern African Customs Union (SACU), of which Namibia is also a member.

## 14. UGANDA

Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uganda, H.E. Mr. Sam Kutesa paid an official visit to India from 29 October to 2 November 2006. During his meeting with EAM on November 1, the two ministers discussed a broad agenda of bilateral cooperation in areas like human resource development, energy, Pan-African e-network, technical training and transport. Mr. Kutesa also met the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Delhi, Minister of Small Scale Industries and Minister of Commerce & Industry. He invited business CEOs in Mumbai to invest in Uganda in sectors like hydropower, textiles, motorbikes.

## 15. TANZANIA

Ms. Asha-Rose Migiro, Foreign Minister of Tanzania is scheduled to pay an official visit to India from 22-25 November 2006.

## 16. BOTSWANA

H.E. Mr. Festus Mogae, President of Botswana is scheduled to pay an official visit to India from 7-13 December 2006.

## 17. CONGO

Mr. Rodolphe Adada, Foreign Minister of Congo visited India from 24-29 October 2006. In his meeting with EAM, issues pertaining to bilateral cooperation and reforms in the UN including the Security Council were discussed.

## 18. COMESA MINISTERIAL DELEGATION:

A delegation from the Common Market for the Eastern & Southern Africa (COMESA) led by Hon Mitali Kabanda Protais, Minister of Trade and Industry of Rwanda and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of COMESA, visited New Delhi from October 4-11, 2006 for the India-COMESA Ministerial Meeting. Among others, the delegation also included Hon. Madan Dulloo, Minister to Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Cooperation of Mauritius. The Vice President of Burundi, Mrs. Marina Barampama who was in New Delhi on a bilateral visit, also joined the COMESA Meet.

The delegation paid a courtesy call on Rashtrapatiiji who outlined his vision for increased India-Africa trade and investment cooperation. Delegation level talks were

held with MOS for External Affairs, Shri Anand Sharma on October 6, 2006. At the end of official talks, a joint communique was signed, wherein it was agreed to intensify efforts for the development of infrastructure in COMESA countries; advance Institutional Capacity Building; explore the possibility of Government of India's participation in the PTA Bank and the African Trade Insurance Agency; cooperate in production of agro-inputs etc. The delegation also met Shri Kamal Nath, Minister of Commerce & Industry.

## 19. AFRICAN UNION

Dr. Alpha Konare, Chairman of the African Union is scheduled to visit India from 18-22 December 2006. The visit would be utilized to foster greater cooperation between the African Union and India and exchange of views on reforms in the UN including the Security Council.

## 20. ROMANIA

H.E. Mr. Traian Basescu, Romanian President, paid a State visit to India from 22-24 October 2006. He had meetings with President, Prime Minister, Vice-President and Chairperson of UPA, Smt. Sonia Gandhi. Bilateral relations including in political and economic fields were discussed.

Four Agreements/MoUs were signed during the visit:

- (i) Cultural Exchange Programme (CEP) for 2007-09;
- (ii) Agreement on Trade and Economic Cooperation;
- (iii) Agreement between small scale industries of India and Romania; and
- (iv) MOU between the Foreign Services Institute of India and Romanian Diplomatic Institute.

Government is continuously taking steps to improve bilateral relations in the political, economic, scientific, technological, educational, cultural and other areas with Romania.

## 21. NORWAY

Norwegian Crown Prince Haakon and Princess Mette-Marit visited India on a six days official visit from 29 October-4 November 2006 at the invitation of the Hon'ble Vice President of India. The Crown Prince called on Rashtrapatiiji and met the EAM.

The Norwegian Foreign Minister Jonas Gahr Store will be on two days official visit to India during December 14-15, 2006.

Government is continuously taking steps to improve bilateral relations in the political, economic, scientific, technological, educational, cultural and other areas with Norway.

## 22. HUNGARY

Dr. Kinga Goncz, Hungarian Foreign Minister, paid a five day official visit to India from November 2-6, 2006. Government is continuously taking steps to improve bilateral relations in the political, economic, scientific, technological, educational, cultural and other areas with Hungary.

## 23. UNITED KINGDOM

Ms. Margaret Beckett, UK Secretary of State, visited India from November 1-9, 2006. She visited Delhi, Hyderabad and Mumbai. Discussions took place on bilateral, regional and multilateral issues.

## 24. BELGIUM

H.E. Mr. Guy Verhofstadt, Prime Minister of Kingdom of Belgium, visited India from 2-7 November 2006. He was accompanied by Deputy Prime Minister & Finance Minister, Mr. Didier Reynders, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Karel de Gucht, Secretary of State for Administration Simplification, Mr. Vincent Van Quickenborne.

The main issues discussed during the meeting related to enhancing of economic partnership, investments from both sides, scientific and technological cooperation, Festival of India being organized in Brussels, consular matters, UN reforms and developments in the EU. Two agreements were signed:

- (i) Social security Agreement.
- (ii) An agreement on Cooperation in the fields of Science and Technology.

There is regular exchange of visits in order to facilitate and strengthen regular consultations between the two countries on issues of mutual interest. Efforts have also been made to ensure significant growth in bilateral trade and investment.

## 25. NETHERLANDS

Dr. Bernard, R. Bot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, visited India from 5-6 November 2006. Bilateral relations, regional and global issues were discussed.

The Government is working towards strengthening political and strategic dialogue, encouraging and facilitating trade and investment, promoting economic and scientific cooperation and supporting cultural ties with the Netherlands.

## 26. ITALY

A visit by the Prime Minister of Italy is scheduled in February 2007; dates are being finalised.

## 27. PORTUGAL

A visit by the President of Portugal is proposed in January 2007; dates are being finalised.

### Part II (g) to (i)

The details of visits undertaken by the Prime Minister and the External Affairs Minister during the above period, the details of discussions held and the outcome thereof and the steps taken by the Government to improve the relations with these countries are given below:

## 1. BRAZIL

Prime Minister had bilateral meetings with the Brazilian President on 12 September 2006 and also attended IBSA meetings on 13 September 2006. During his visit to Brazil, the following agreements and MOU were signed:

- (i) Agreement on Scientific and Technological Cooperation
- (ii) Air Services Agreement
- (iii) MOU between Bureau of Indian Standards and ABNT
- (iv) MOU on Cooperation in the Field of Human Settlements
- (v) MOU for conduct of 'Weeks of Indian Culture in Brazil' and 'Weeks of Brazilian Culture in India'
- (vi) MOU on Plant Health Cooperation



- (vii) MOU between BEML and CCCE, a Brazilian company, for manufacture of railway wagons
- (viii) MOU between ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL) and Petrobars of Brazil
- (ix) Work Plan for Cooperation in Agricultural Research.

PM had an interaction with a group of Brazilian intellectuals and cultural personalities. The Brazilian side showed keenness for linkages with Indian universities and cultural organisations as well as for co-production of films. PM was accompanied by a 50-member business delegation and their meetings with their Brazilian counterparts have opened the door for increase in trade, investment and joint ventures.

## 2. FIRST INDIA, BRAZIL AND SOUTH AFRICA (IBSA) SUMMIT

The 1st India, Brazil and South Africa (IBSA) Summit was held in Brasilia on 13 September 2006. The Indian delegation was led by Prime Minister. President Lula of Brazil and President Mbedki of South Africa also participated in the Summit.

A Joint Declaration was adopted during the 1st IBSA (India-Brazil-South Africa) Summit meeting.

The Joint Declaration deals with various international and regional issues of common concern, as well as trilateral cooperation in various sectoral areas. A number of initiatives have been identified in several sectors to pool together the expertise available in the three countries and to utilize synergies available in trade and technologies.

## 3. CUBA

### NAM Summit

Prime Minister led the Indian delegation to the 14th Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement in Havana (Cuba). The Conference programme included the Preparatory Senior Officials' Meeting on 11-12 September, 2006 followed by the Ministerial Meeting on 13-14 September and Summit Meetings on 15-16 September. The theme of the General Debate at the Plenary was "Purposes and Principles and the role of the Non-Aligned Movement in the Present International Juncture".

PM's participation at the 14th NAM Summit was given high importance and was received very positively by the

Cuban hosts as well as the NAM membership at large. He was the third speaker at the Plenary session on 15 September after Malaysia and South Africa. Considering that Malaysia was present as the outgoing NAM Chair & South Africa as the Chair of the G-77, in effect, PM's speaking slot was the first among other HoG/S. In an overwhelming gesture, President Fidel Castro of Cuba, still convalescing and hence unable to participate in the Summit, received PM for a bilateral meeting on 16 September, 2006. The response of NAM member countries to the statement made by PM at the Plenary was very positive, with a number of them supporting this ideas and proposals in their statements. On the sidelines of the Summit, PM met President Pervez Musharraf of Pakistan. He also met President of Iran, President of Venezuela, President of Sri Lanka, President of Mongolia, Prime Minister of Malaysia, Prime Minister of Mauritius and Secretary General of the United Nations.

India was able to play a major and constructive role in the discussions at the Summit. India emphasized that if NAM was to be revitalized, it should adopt a contemporary and forward-looking approach, focusing on key issues of common concern; issues that unite rather than divide the 118 member countries. India also counseled objectivity, moderation and balance in NAM deliberations.

### BILATERAL DISCUSSIONS

PM had meetings with Mr. Fidel Castro and with the Acting President, Mr. Raul Castro, on 16 September 2006. In this meeting Mr. Castro expressed admiration for India's political and economic achievements and leadership of developing countries. He thanked India for ITEC assistance and for setting up an IT Training Centre. The Centre was inaugurated on 14 September, 2006, by Minister of State for External Affairs, Shri Anand Sharma. Government of India has spent Rupees three crores in setting up this Centre.

PM thanked the Cuban side for the eight oilfields they have awarded to ONGC Videsh Ltd. (OVL) for exploration and production.

PM offered India's support to Cuba during the term of the Cuban presidency of the NAM. The Cuban leaders expressed support for India's candidature to permanent membership of UNSC saying that "India would be a great asset in the UN Security Council, where it could assume its natural role of leadership". The two sides agreed to

expand cooperation in the areas of mutual interest between the two countries.

#### 4. SOUTH AFRICA

Prime Minister paid a visit to South Africa from September 30—October 3, 2006 at the invitation of President Thabo Mbeki. During the visit, he participated in the Satyagraha Centenary Celebration. President Mbeki assured South African support to the India-US nuclear deal in the Nuclear Supplies Group (NSG).

The Tshwane Declaration issued at the end of the visit, reaffirmed the strategic partnership between India and South Africa. Both President Mbeki and Prime Minister decided to intensify bilateral cooperation and raise the existing strategic partnership to even higher levels. They also reaffirmed their determination to explore opportunities for cooperation in various sectors particularly in energy, tourism, health automobiles, auto components, chemicals, dyes, textiles, fertilizers, information technology, small and medium enterprises and infrastructure.

The two leaders reaffirmed the need for a decision on expansion of the UN Security Council and reiterated their commitment that it must be expanded to include developing countries from Africa, Asia and Latin America in both its permanent and non-permanent categories. They also expressed their deep concern over international terrorism, extremism, trans-border organized crime and illicit trafficking in humans and arms and drugs. They viewed terrorism as serious threat to sovereign states, international peace, security and development. They reaffirmed the inalienable right of all States to the peaceful application of nuclear energy, consistent with their international legal obligations.

PM reiterated India's commitment to meeting South Africa's skills shortages and agreed to raise the number of ITEC slots to 100 for capacity building and technical assistance. South Africa acknowledged the contribution our President's Pan-African e-connectivity project would make towards addressing the continents' needs including in tele-education and medicine.

#### 5. UNITED KINGDOM

PM Manmohan Singh visited London for the third India-UK Summit from Oct. 9-11, 2006. Discussions were held on bilateral, regional and multilateral issues of mutual

interest. India and the UK share a strategic relationship which is multifaceted and has developed substantially during the last few years.

There is a regular exchange of visits both at the ministerial and official levels to facilitate and strengthen regular consultations between the two countries on issues of mutual interest. Further bilateral visits are under discussion; no dates have been finalised so far.

#### 6. FINLAND

##### 7th EU Summit

PM Manmohan Singh led a high level delegation to Helsinki for the 7th India-EU Summit on October 13, 2006. He was accompanied by Minister of Commerce and Industry, Shri Kamal Nath, and Minister of State for External Affairs, Shri Anand Sharma. The EU was represented by Finland PM and President of the European Council, Matti Vanhanen, High Representative for Common Foreign and Security Policy, Dr. Javier Solana, President of the European Commission, Mr. Jose Manuel Barroso, European Commissioner for Trade, Peter Mandelson and European Commissioner for External relations, Ms. Benita Ferrero Waldner. Discussions were held on bilateral, regional and multilateral issues.

##### BILATERAL DISCUSSIONS

PM's bilateral visit coincided with the 7th India-EU Summit held in Helsinki. PM held bilateral talks with his counterpart apart from delegation-level talks. PM called on Finnish President Tarja Halonen, who indicated she was looking forward to her forthcoming visit to India in January 2007 for a TERI Conference on Sustainable Development. It was the first visit to Finland by an Indian PM in 20 years. The visit took place just seven months after the Finnish PM Matti Vanhanen visited India. Discussions were held on a wide spectrum of bilateral, regional and international issues with the host government.

Government is continuously taking steps to improve bilateral relations in the political, economic, scientific, technological, educational, cultural and other areas with Finland.

##### Investments by Telecom and I.T. Companies

186. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Telecom and IT companies have made sizeable investments in India;

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

(c) whether any proposal for investments by these companies is under consideration during the current year;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any regulatory mechanism is in place to oversee the operations of these companies; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

information regarding investments is not centrally maintained by the Government. However, the list of major companies with investment details as per the database maintained by Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy Private Limited (CMIE), is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Proposals for investment in Telecom and IT sectors do not require specific approval from the Government except in the case of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) proposals. FDI proposals are considered by Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) as per the prevailing policy.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. These companies are required to comply with various laws of the land concerning their operations in the field of Telecom and IT, as the case may be.

### *Statement*

#### *Gross fixed assets of Telecom & IT Companies*

(Rs. Crore)

Company Name	Mar. 02	Mar. 03	Mar. 04	Mar. 05	Mar. 06
1	2	3	4	5	6
Aircel Cellular Ltd.	192.65	237.21	280.11	341.02	
Aircel Digilink India Ltd.	261.69		482.97	698.28	
Aircel Ltd.		512.33	598.45		
Archies Online Com. Ltd.	0.4	0.15	0.38	0.38	0.15
BPL Mobile Communications Ltd.	823.98	906.2	999.35		
BTA Cellcom Ltd.	199.18	236.01	274.26	323.77	
Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	82536.33	94794.84	101367.57	108983.97	
Bharti Airtel Ltd.	28.02	30.61	31.93	11908.24	17937.07
Bharti Aquanet Ltd.		21.23	22.23	21.72	
Bharti Broadband Ltd.	59.81	60.35	57.61	58.41	
Bharti Cellular Ltd. [Merged]	1345.84	2575.41	3652.02		
Bharti Hexacom Ltd.	107.34	132.96	153.38	325.97	
Bharti Infotel Ltd. [Merged]	904.54	2540.74	3058.07		
Bharti Mobile Ltd.	766.37	1013.46	1535.38		

1	2	3	4	5	6
Bharti Telesonic Ltd. [Merged]	635.15				
Chamatkar Net (India) Ltd.	0.03		0.77	0.78	
Colwell & Salmon Communications (India) Ltd.				0.03	
Concept Communication Ltd.		4.36	4.48		
DSS Mobile Communication Ltd.		89.36	85.18		
Dishnet Wireless Ltd.	22.34	224.7	1.65		
ELCC Info. Com Ltd.	1.81				
Essel Shyam Communication Ltd.		33.29	34.66		
Ez-Comm Trade Technologies Ltd.	0.86	0.94	0.91	0.93	
HCL Comnet Systems & Services Ltd.	36.39	29.01		58.1	88.88
HFCL Infotel Ltd.	64.18	716.39	740.08	844.3	
Hutchison Essar South Ltd.	25.92	439.77	682.13	1315.96	
IOL Broadband Ltd.	22.58	27.55	27.03	25.97	27.34
Idea Cellular Ltd.	1749.11	2060.85	2392.5	2762.13	
Idea Mobile Communications Ltd.	856.64	860.96	935.26	1071.97	
In2 Cable India Ltd.			9.03	9.05	9.11
India Infoline Ltd.			3.25	4.16	7.13
Lifestyle Networks Pvt. Ltd.					0.4
Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	12530.74	13584.66	14071.88	14904.48	
Net 4 India Ltd.	10.39	12.33			
Prima Communications Ltd.	0.92	0.92			
Reliance Communications Ltd.					198.09
Reliance Telecom Ltd.	705.44	522.37			
S Kumars Online Ltd.	5.27	5.42	4.95		
Shyam Teletelink Ltd.	338.4	466.73	587.87	647.57	653.21
Sify Ltd.	258.03	272.39	304.7	352	
Siva Ventures Ltd.		0.16	0.16		
Southern Online Bio Technologies Ltd.		4.86	4.8		
Spectra Net Ltd.	124.98	116.74	10.38		

1	2	3	4	5	6
Supreme Telecommunications Ltd.	11.63	11.6	11.39		
Tarc Mt-Visual (India) Ltd.	5.04	5.12	5.12		
Tata Internet Services Ltd.		149.47	140.7	140.42	
Tata Teleservices (Maharashtra) Ltd.	1735.92	1849.41	2257.85	2918.3	3266.01
Tata Teleservices Ltd.	1019.42	1936.59	3518.69	6832.1	
Telecommunications Consultants India Ltd.	89.26	84.31	78.22	73.79	
Times Internet Ltd.	20.61	24.17	26.77	37.33	
VSNL Broadband Ltd.				131.44	
Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	3133.68	3404.46	2465.89	3335.06	3928.63
Vital Communications Ltd.	2.9	18.22	15.75	15.81	
3DPLM Software Solutions Ltd.	0.97	7.7	16.29	22.49	32.83
31 Infotech Ltd.	85.3	91.03	90.75	95.92	92.54
ABM Knowledgeware Ltd.	2.29	2.38	2.39	2.42	
AMI Computers (I) Ltd.	10.1	10.09			
ASP Technologies Ltd.	1.1	1.08	1.08	1.08	
Aakar Engineering & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	6.95	6.95	6.95		
Abacus Computers Ltd.	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	
Accentia Technologies Ltd.	1.63	1.63	1.44	5.54	
Ace Software Exports Ltd.	4.78	4.95	5.37	6.35	
Adam Comsof Ltd.	4.83	4.84	4.9		
Advent Computer Services Ltd.	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	
Aftek Ltd.	9.94	9.67	10.98	11.05	12.42
Allsec Technologies Ltd.	6.62	19.36	20.17	22.66	46.82
Allsoft Corporation Ltd.		5.76	5.8	5.02	
Alps BPO Services Ltd.	28.85	28.85			
Ancent Software International Ltd.	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.77	
Antarix Eapplication Ltd.	27.97	28.03	24.21		
Aptech Ltd.	131.91	74.8	92.64	82.2	71.25
Aptech Software Ltd.			0.5	5.99	5.38

1	2	3	4	5	6
Archana Software Ltd.	3.49	1.1	0.2		
Arnit Infotech Ltd.	1.5	1.76	3.21	3.23	
Arti Web-Developers Pvt. Ltd.				7.7	10.81
Asia HR Technologies Ltd.	7.6	7.6	9.78	1.61	2.34
Asian Cerc Information Technology Ltd.	2.72	2.6	2.54	2.55	
Ask Me Info Hubs Ltd.	0.44	0.43	0.43	0.47	
Astro Bio Systems Ltd.	10.88	11.18	10.32		
Attest Testing Services Ltd.				0.02	0.19
Aurionpro Solutions Ltd.	0.82	0.95	2.06	3.21	
Avance Technologies Ltd.	5.18				
Aviation Software Dev. Consultancy Ltd. [Merg]	3.95	4.39	4.65		
Azimuth Investments Ltd.	0.09	0.35	0.41	0.42	
Aztecsoft Ltd.	9.87	10.28	12.43	28.85	41.18
B 2 B Software Technologies Ltd.	1.44	1.46	1.46	1.74	1.52
B 2 K Corp. Pvt. Ltd.				4.71	7.19
BITS Ltd.	12.68	12.66	12.66		
Bangalore Softsell Ltd.	10.23	10.59	11.2	11.83	
Bathina Technologies (India) Ltd.	14.26	14.26	14.26		
Birlasoft Ltd.	16.24	22.5	28.52	42.21	
Blue Star Infotech Ltd.	8.2	13.95	17.9	31.46	32.95
Boston Education & Software Technologies Ltd.	9.38	0.31			
Brels Infotech Ltd.	24.59	15.36	14.55	18.14	20.89
Bristlecone India Ltd.	9.84	9.6	10	10.9	
C 2 M Technologies India Ltd.	1.29	1.27	1.27		
CDS International Ltd.		1.5	1.6		
CG-VAK Software & Exports Ltd.	6.12	5.97	6.44	6.67	6.86
CMC Ltd.	121.52	125.47	131.04	126.71	131.36
CS Software Enterprise Ltd.	4.9	4.94	5.66	6.85	
Caliber Point Business Solutions Ltd.				13.74	

1	2	3	4	5	6
California Software Co. Ltd.	10.52	10.68	11.79	12.89	15.23
Cambridge Solutions Ltd.			5.5	22.67	24.86
Cauvery Software Engg. Systems Ltd.	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	
Clio Infotech Ltd.	3.92	1.06	0.86	0.48	
Comp-U-Learn Tech India Ltd.	4.02	2.89	2.88	0.56	
Compucom Software Ltd.	11.04	11.98	14.98	21.68	22.05
Compudyne Winfosystems Ltd.	27.22	27.1	26.9	26.88	
Compulink Systems Ltd.				11.98	16.78
Computech International Ltd.	46.35	34.61	27.59	24.34	
Contech Software Ltd.	19.35	11.55	11.53		
Core Projects & Technologies Ltd.	0.1		0.08	0.61	4.24
Cosmic Global Ltd.		0.88	0.92	0.94	1.11
Cosoft India Ltd.	0.08	0.09	0.09		
Cranes Software Intl. Ltd.	9.67	10.16	10.98	13.67	17.47
Cressanda Solutions Ltd.	1.32	0.75	0.75		
Cyberscape Multimedia Ltd.	4.76	4.65	4.42	1.8	2
Cybertech Systems & Software Ltd.	42.25	42.52	35.84	36.73	37.82
DSQ Software Ltd.		451.26	449.56		
Danlaw Technologies India Ltd.	3.74	4.61	4.85	5.09	
Data Access (India) Ltd.		74.75	119.74		
Datamatics Ltd.	37.45	33.65		24.91	
Datamatics Softworld Pvt. Ltd.				0.01	0.01
Datamatics Technologies Ltd.	27.16	28.07	30.13	32.35	34.21
Datasoft Application Software (India) Ltd.	1.76	1.18	0.93	0.97	
E-Eighteen Com Ltd.		0.82	0.82	2.31	2.19
E-Serve International Ltd.	77.08	99.94	146.81	201.33	239.6
E-star Infotech Ltd.	5.31	8.1	8.22	8.22	
Encore Software Ltd.	3.86	4.11	4.33	4.67	4.7
Eonour Technologies Ltd.	3	20.25		24.93	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Essel Software & Services Ltd.	3.42	3.78	3.41	3.32	
European Software Alliances Ltd.	1.01	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93
Eweb Univ. Ltd.	0.9	0.9	0.75		
Exquisite Exports Ltd.	3.03	2.99	3		
FCS Software Solutions Ltd.	7.4	7.8	8.77	13.23	16.62
FI Sofex Ltd.	1.11	1.18			
FSL Projects Ltd.	3.16	1.94	1.95	1.96	
Federal Technologies Ltd.	5.82	5.78	6.4	6.81	0.22
Financial Technologies (India) Ltd.	8.34	8.35	8.14	9.1	12.79
Fine Infotech Ltd. [Merged]	19.34	19.3			
Fintech Communication Ltd.	1.47	1.47	1.47		
Flextronics Software Systems Ltd.	177.83	194.75	218.32	250.02	
Fore C Software Ltd.	11.65	11.66	11.2		
Fortune Informatics Ltd.	3.79	5.78	5.96	8.91	
Fortune Infotech Ltd.		8.96	10.38	11.01	
Four Soft Ltd.	2.07	2.13	2.92	6.24	8.28
Fourth Generation Information Systems Ltd.	7.28	7.41	7.36	7.35	
Frontier Information Technologies Ltd.	9.89	13.86	13.23	12.76	
GTL Infrastructure Ltd.				70.06	
GTL Ltd.	672.71	847.26	798.35	894.68	
Gebbs Infotech Ltd.		10.7	10.97		
Genesys International Corpn. Ltd.	17.16	15.07	14.17	14.84	
Geodesic Information Systems Ltd.	6.13	10.58	14.38	22.47	49.19
Geometric Software Solutions Co. Ltd.	41.62	42.62	65.05	83.66	109.53
Global Software Ltd.	11.88	11.9	11.89		
Godrej Global Solutions Ltd.			0.62	0.79	3.77
Godrej Upstream Ltd.			6.96	9.5	
Coldstone Technologies Ltd.	21.88	21.58	22.16	25.64	
HCL Technologies (Mumbai) Ltd.			3.26	3.04	



1	2	3	4	5	6
HCL Technologies Ltd.	194.99	267.69	297.31	479.32	644.04
Harbor Network Systems Ltd.	0.34	0.34	0.3	0.05	
Helios & Matheson Information Technology Ltd.	25.21	35.1	42.97	52.27	67.63
Hweleft-Packed Globalsoft Ltd.	91.49	123.01	204.18	291.24	352.17
Hexaware Technologies Ltd.	95.58	113.83	103.76	123.67	125.92
Hifunda Ltd.	0.45	0.46	0.46	1.51	
Hinduja TMT Ltd.	30.08	43.05	50.32	61.13	102.4
Hindustan Bio Sciences Ltd.	4.6	5.24	4.72	4.74	
Hole-In-The Wall Education Ltd.			0.67	0.84	
ICSA (India) Ltd.	0.96	1.05	1.1	4.4	7.86
IEC Software Ltd.	23.61	24.08	22.21	22.37	
IKF Technologies Ltd.	2.08	2.26	2.78	0.52	
IL & FS Education & Technology Services Ltd.	38.09	27.14	23.5	18.94	
IQ Infotech Ltd.	8.85		11.93	12.23	
IQMS Software Ltd.	6.12	6.12	6.12	6.12	
IT People (India) Ltd.	6.37	6.24	6.25	9.05	10.2
I-Flex Solutions Ltd.	81.85	110.81	169.33	191.2	298.81
Ideaspace Solutions Ltd.	3.91	2.29	0.14	0.14	
Igate Global Solutions Ltd.	81.34	82.64	110.15	146.46	221.08
Imercus Technologies (India) Ltd.		4.43	5.02		
Indian Infotech & Software Ltd.	0.18	0.21	0.31		
Indo-City Infotech Ltd.	0.3				
Indus Networks Ltd.	4.56	4.6	4.43	4.43	
Info-Drive Software Ltd.	0.99	0.99	0.83	0.83	0.83
Inforbahn Corporation Ltd.	2.83	2.83			
Information Technologies (India) Ltd.	154.62				
Infosys Technologies Ltd.	1111.27	1307.74	1731.57	2459	3408
Infotech Enterprises Ltd.	64.94	75.87	85.02	109.16	164.45
Infotrek Syscom Ltd.	0.81	0.73	0.88	0.98	0.37
Innovation Software Exports Ltd.	1.32	1.29	1.03	1.03	
Integra Telecommunication & Software Ltd.	2.34	2.74			

1	2	3	4	5	6
Integrated Hitech Ltd.	2.34	1.77	2.75	2.94	
Intellivisions Software Ltd.	1.44	1.44	0.96	0.93	1.56
International Data Management Ltd.	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	
Intertec Communications Ltd.	7.57	8.76	8.8	4.06	
Interworld Digital Ltd.	2.21	6.28	6.59	4.9	
Javelin Technologies Ltd.	1.74	1.69	1.73	1.81	1.82
Jayamaruthi Software Systems Pvt. Ltd.				1.2	1.2
Jeevan Softech Ltd.	2.18	2.12	2.15	2.59	
Jetking Infotrain Ltd.	3.63	4.19	4.87	5.2	11.66
Jubilant Biosys Ltd.		14.53	5.31		
KCC Software Ltd.	5.16	5.32			
KLA Biotech Inds. Ltd.	4.73	4.73			
KLG System Ltd.	17.75	19.63	22.41	32.66	43.2
KPIT Cummins Global Business Solutions Ltd.					1.09
KPIT Cummins Infosystems Ltd.	10.79	14.78	23.52	56.79	92.99
Kaashyap Technologies Ltd.	15.23				
Kale Consultants Ltd.	35.17	36.67	35.4	61.88	71.88
Kanika Infrastructure & Power Ltd.	7.48	8.77	8.77	6.9	
Karuturi Networks Ltd.	9.3	9.64	9.44	9.85	12.47
Kemex Microsystems (India) Ltd.	4.23	7.31	11.65	12.2	23.47
Kirloskar Computer Services Ltd.	20.49		20.35	20.34	
Krioloskar Multimedia Ltd.	6.67	5.09		5.09	5.09
Kushagra Software Ltd.	0.6	0.6	0.19	0.19	
Kushal Software Ltd.	2.19	2.19	0.19	0.19	
LCC Infotech Ltd.	18.98	16.94	16.99	16.99	16.99
Lan Eseda Inds. Ltd.	15.14	15.14	15.15	15.15	
Lanco Global Systems Ltd.	8.87	9.55	9.75	9.92	
Larsen & Toubro Infotech Ltd.	79.06	107.03	107.77	127.1	184.14
Leading Edge Infotech Ltd.	0.42	0.42			

1	2	3	4	5	6
Lee & Nee Software (Exports) Ltd.	0.76	0.6	0.65	0.12	
Lifetree Convergence Ltd.			2.68	1.99	
Linkson International Ltd.	0.42	0.42	0.42		
Logix Microsystems Ltd.	8.93	5.89	6.28	6.77	6.66
MYM Technologies Ltd.	2.28				
Maars Software International Ltd.	48.08	48.23	48.64	47.83	47.83
Magnum Ltd.	2	2	1.85		
Mahindra Information Technology Services Ltd.	12.03	8.59			
Mangalya Soft-Tech Ltd.	6.66	6.56	6.22	6.56	
Mascon Global Ltd.	86.7	60.11	52.07	43.31	55.05
Mastek Ltd.	50.78	48.25	76.18	80.01	108.53
Mastek-D C Offshore Devp. Co. Pvt. Ltd.			6.83	19.05	19.49
Master Multi-Tech Ltd.	2.52				
Max Ateev Ltd.	7.76	7.43	3.06	2.78	2.07
Mediline Equipment & Computer Systems (India)	27.86				
Mega Corporation Ltd.	4.51		4.97	6	
Megasoft Ltd.		9.23	13.16	22.79	25.72
Meistar Information Technologies Ltd.	27.01	21.46	18.63	16.75	
Mercury Outsourcing Mngt. Ltd.		1.39	1.88	1.9	1.91
Micro Technologies (India) Ltd.	7.34		10.46	22.07	63.51
Microland Ltd.			16.6	10.77	
Midpoint Software & Electro Systems Ltd.	0.73	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.68
Mindteck (India) Ltd.	5.24	7.17	5.8	5.92	7.52
Mischip Semiconductor Technology Ltd.	3.14	4.29	6.22	6.84	7.77
Motherson Sumi Infotech & Designs Ltd.	4.18		9.17	11.43	
Mphasis BFL Ltd.	61.23	62.09	65.62	67.65	76.69
Mykindasite International Pvt. Ltd.			0.19	0.19	
NIIT Gis Ltd.	0.96	1.08	1.48	2.34	
NIIT Ltd.	311.52	209.45	131.58	133.47	165.45

1	2	3	4	5	6
NIIT Online Learning Ltd.			34.58		
NIIT Smartsolve Ltd.		0.53	7.53	16.47	
NIIT Technologies Ltd.			51.48	59.23	75.73
NSEIT Ltd.	1.46	2.87	3.44	4.27	
National Informatics Centre Services Inc.	7.99	12.56	14.38		
Nav-Parva Technologies Pvt. Ltd.		0.05	0.05	0.05	
Navneet Edutainment Ltd. [Merged]	1.04	1.08	1.13	1.13	
Ness Technologies (India) Ltd.			19.85	43.36	
Netlink Solutions (India) Ltd.			0.1	0.21	0.23
Netlink Ltd.	11.6	11.08	11.4	12.32	
Netvision Web Technologies Ltd.	7.64	8.97	10.27		
Netvista Information Technologies Ltd.		3	3	2.91	2.91
Newgen Software Technologies Ltd.		11.44	12.42		
Nihar Info Global Ltd.	3.11	3.05	3.03	2.99	1.77
Nipuna Services Ltd.			17.23	48.97	50.15
Northgate Technologies Ltd.	1.49	5.37	7.12	6.31	
Nucleus Netsoft & Gis India Ltd. [Merged]	5	5.1	5.13	5.15	
Nucleus Software Exports Ltd.	17.48	17.1	24.17	34.42	40.38
OCL Infomatics Ltd.	0.49	0.4	0.46	0.45	
Objectone Information Systems Ltd.	3.37	3.37	3.52		
Odyssey Technologies Ltd.	3.05	3.09	2.53	2.53	2.66
Omega Interactive Technologies Ltd.	0.46	0.49	0.43	0.43	
Omnitech Infosolutions Ltd.		8.25	11.35		
Online Media Solutions Ltd.	10.71	3.87	2.25	2.25	
Ontrack Global Services Ltd.					0.61
Ontrack Systems Ltd.	6.14	7.87	8.16	8.98	11.46
Onward E-services Ltd.			25.72	22.4	22.47
Optimus Outsourcing Co. Ltd.		4.39	5.18		
Orient Information Technology Ltd.	31.33	33.58	43.59	44.2	53.74

1	2	3	4	5	6
PFL Infotech Ltd.	12.39		12.33	12.33	
PSI Data Systems Ltd.	16.46	16.21	16	16.44	11.69
Panoramic Universal Ltd.	1.32	1.36	8.39	8.77	
Paradyne Infotech Ltd.	1.79	2.07	2.11	7.87	11.48
Patni Computer Systems Ltd.		244.36	263.24	331.99	519.1
Pentagon Global Solutions Ltd.		6.93			
Pentasoftware Technologies Ltd.	678.27	670.34	702.08	214.85	
Polaris Software Lab Ltd.	107.76	213.61	261.63	271.15	328.64
Powersoft Global Solutions Ltd.				0.31	0.38
Prithvi Information Solutions Ltd.	1.7	1.78	2.35	2.48	
Prithvi Softech Ltd.	3.4	3.96	0.68	0.82	
Quinnox Consultancy Services Ltd.	3.77	4.72	5.86		
Quintegra Solutions Ltd.	32.22	30.58	42.69	24.08	22.58
RS Software (India) Ltd.	36.11	43.83	47.97	50.31	52.36
R Systems International Ltd.	5.4	17.91	20.28	27.35	32.71
Ram Informatics Ltd.	14.16	15.59	15.64	16	17.83
Ramco Systems Ltd.	77.95	77.55	89.74	-81.5	84.43
Raynolds Software Solutions Ltd.				1.24	1.27
Response Informatics Ltd.	0.7	0.82	0.89		
Rico Softech Ltd.		1.47	11.46		
Rohta India Ltd.	339.3		403.55	517.56	703.37
Rohta Ltd.		20.42	22.46	22.81	
SQL Star International Ltd.	21.77	23.73	23.45	23.99	27.52
SRG Infotec Ltd.	12.31	12.31	12.38	10.03	10.39
SSI Ltd.	552.88	602.91	178.63	16.18	19.78
Soffron Global Ltd. [Merged]	14.41	15.95	15.26		
Sagarsoft (India) Ltd.		5.37	5.37	5.37	
Sai Info Ltd. [Merged]	1.57	18.24	17.81	17.74	
Saksoft Ltd.			4.39	4.95	5.61

1	2	3	4	5	6
Sankhya Infotech Ltd.		5.6	5.58	5.7	5.77
Sanra Software Ltd.	0.66		0.6		
Sark Systems India Ltd.	5.06	8.54			
Sasken Communication Technologies Ltd.	117.13	117.58	121.8	139.8	153.55
Sasken Network Engg. Ltd.				1.37	
Sasken Network Systems Ltd. [Merged]				1.08	
Satellite Inforconcepts Ltd.	2.08	2.08	2.07	2.23	
Satyam Computer Services Ltd.	768.96	794.52	860.98	1002.38	1230
Saven Technologies Ltd.	2.86	2.87	2.86	2.86	3.06
Scintilla Software Technology Ltd.	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Security Information Systems (India) Ltd.				0.2	0.2
Serviont Global Solutions Ltd.		8.58	8.41		
Seymour Technologies Ltd.	1.56	1.5	1.5		
Shonkh Technologies International Ltd.		84.06	72.57	72.52	
Shree Tulsi Online Com Ltd.	0.58	0.52	0.6	0.78	
Shyam Software Inds. Ltd.	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	
Sibar Software Services (India) Ltd.	4.31				
Siemens Information Systems Ltd.	69.89	75.08	77.89		
Silicon Valley Infotech Ltd.	4.95	4.95	4.86	4.86	4.82
Silverline Technologies Ltd.		276.81		125.93	125.93
Softbpo Global Services Ltd.	0.05		0.07		
Softcell Technologies Ltd.	4.31	5.4	6.06	6.4	
Softpro Systems Ltd.	9.97	13.58	17.07	17.45	17.8
Softsol India Ltd.	7.78	7.81	7.77	8.36	12.4
Software Technology Group International Ltd.		18.16	14.27	14.18	14.19
Sonata Information Technology Ltd.	0.94	1	1.15	1.55	2.29
Sonata Software Ltd.	24.91	26.24	26.8	43.71	55.72
Space Computer & Systems Ltd.	2.16	2.17	2.16	3.91	
Spanco Telesystem & Solutions Ltd.	7.38	10.99	18.86	62.05	67.88
Sparc Systems Ltd.	2.8		3.13	3.15	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Steel Exchange India Ltd. [Merged]	0.07	0.21			
Sterling Infotech Ltd.		57.83	62.82		
Stocknet International Ltd.	2.27	2.33	1.62	1.56	
Stracon (India) Ltd.		7.63	6.62		
Subex Azure Ltd.	16.38	16.16	20.94	24.67	24.41
Subex Technologies Ltd.					0.55
Sugam Agro-Tech Ltd.	29.68	29.67	29.67	29.67	
Sun Beam Infotech Ltd.	3.97	2.09	1.91	1.77	1.64
Sundaram Infotech Solutions Ltd.					0.01
Sundram Telematics Ltd. [Merged]	0.46				
Suryadeep Salt Refinery & Chemicals Works Ltd.	1.54	1.55	1.55		
Svam Softwares Ltd.	8.67	8.78	3.2	3.21	
Synergy Log-in Systems Ltd.	6.97	7.24	5.47	5.59	4.75
Synetarios Technologies Ltd.				0.01	0.01
Syntosys Business Solutions Ltd.			3.78	3.98	
Syntel Ltd.	36.12	45.36	52.86	64.46	
Systat Software Asia Pacific Ltd.		0.31	0.52		
Systemlogic Solutions Ltd.			0	20.04	28.13
TCIL Bellsouth Ltd.	2.1	1.99	1.97		
T Spiritual World Ltd.	2.69	2.36	2.36	1.89	1.65
TVS Infotech Ltd.	1.02	1.02	1.05		
Tanla Solutions Ltd.		3.04	2.76	3.37	
Tata Consultancy Services Ltd.		226.26	226.5	1161.37	1962.42
Tata Elxsi Ltd.	31.84	37.52	44.4	49.76	65.99
Tata Infotech Ltd. [Merged]	155.62	166.66	153.12	159.25	
Tata Technologies Ltd.	31.07	48.69	53.91		
Tech Mahindra (R&D Services) Ltd.				62.22	63.14
Tech Mahindra Ltd.	217.06	174.68	236.34	291.18	326.27
Techdna Solutions Ltd.	0.23	0.24	0.24		

1	2	3	4	5	6
Techspan India Ltd.		9.17	10.16		
Teledata Informatics Ltd.	3.85	6.68	14.48	6.92	9.87
Telesys Software Ltd.	13.12	14.24	15.13	14.84	
Ten Media Ltd.	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	
Tera Software Ltd.	1.47	7.73	16.39	22.23	35.85
Thermax Systems & Software Ltd. [Merged]	23.47	23.23			
Thirdware Solution Ltd.			2.88	3	
Transworks Information Services Ltd.	10.32	15.3	16.35	56.23	69.87
Transworld Infotech Ltd.		33.48	33.48	33.48	33.48
Tricom India Ltd.	3.65	4.23	5.94	7.76	10.97
Trident Info-Tech Ltd.	5.71	2.89			
Trigent Software Ltd.		5.05	5.82		
Trigyn Technologies Ltd.	21.13	21.26	19.53	14.92	14.89
Tulip IT Services Ltd.	3.46	5.33	8.21	22.7	
Tutis Technologies Ltd.	4.49	5.21	5.21	6.87	
Twinstar Software Exports Ltd.	14.13	14.12	14.11	14.11	
Tyche Industries Ltd.	0.74		4.07	5.35	8.86
Unitex Designs Ltd.	5.76	5.08	4.35	0.66	0.64
Universal Media Network Ltd.	0.16				
Usha Martin Infotech Ltd.	15.67	10.37	7.41	6.88	6.32
V&K Softech Ltd.	3.76	3.71	3.71		3.7
VJIL Consulting Ltd.	12.9	13.47	14.12	15.69	16.27
VMF Soft Tech Ltd.	0.96	1.02	1.02	1.02	
Vikrangee Softwares Ltd.	28.26	37.14	37.18	37.26	53.04
Valuemart Info Technologies Ltd.	9.36	9.39	9.39		9.39
Vantel Technologies Ltd.	1.93	1.82			
Victory Projects Ltd.	4.41	4.1	4.53	3.74	
Virinchi Technologies Ltd.	16.89	18.08	20.72	24.31	34.27
Virtualsoft Systems Ltd.	3.02	3.16			



1	2	3	4	5	6
Visesh Infotecnics Ltd.	10.95	12.8	32.31	33.35	39.89
Vishal Information Technologies Ltd.		3.91	4.91	4.91	
Visu International Ltd.	4.26	4.42	5.17	6.54	8.33
Visualsoft Technologies Ltd.	81.88	100.09	124.75	146	
WTI Advanced Technology Ltd.	5.64	5.79	6.54		
Waston Software Ltd.	3.27	3.27			
Welspun Finance Ltd.	0.02	0.02	0.02		
Wipro BPO Solutions Ltd.		92.24	178.43	236.67	
Wipro Ltd.	1076.77	1246.98	1458.63	1996.97	2959.98
Women Networks Ltd.	1.48	0.71	0.71	0.63	
Zen Technologies Ltd.		2.67	3.84	5.46	
Zenith Global Consultants Ltd.	3.9	3.83	2.5	2.51	
Zenith Infotech Ltd.	7.26	14.91	8.87	28.97	32.46
Zensar Technologies Ltd.	37.55	41.06	60.17	74.59	88.62
Zigma Software Ltd.	18.87	18.87	18.95	28.33	

#### **Progress of Works on National Highways**

187. SHRI MANJUNATH KUNNUR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of progress of works on National Highways between km No. 282 and 404 between (i) Harihar and Haveri, and (ii) Haveri and Hubli under the Golden Quadrilateral Project;

(b) the reasons for slow progress of the said works;

(c) the steps taken for improvement and maintenance of these roads; and

(d) the time by which the said works are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI

K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Between Km. 282 and 404 on NH-4, two works between (i) Harihar and Haveri (Km. 284-340) amounting to Rs. 200.91 crore, and (ii) Haveri and Hubli (Km. 340-404) amounting to Rs. 183.66 crore are in progress under Golden Quadrilateral Project. The overall physical progress achieved on these works is 67.27 per cent and 79.53 per cent respectively.

(b) and (c) The reasons for slow progress of the said works are; delay in acquisition of land and relocation of utility services, difficulty in getting stone aggregates conforming to specifications, poor performance and cash flow problems of contractor, site related problems, etc. The steps taken to expedite the progress of these works include close monitoring and financial assistance to contractors. The maintenance of the road is a part of main contract and is being done by the contractor.

(d) The four laning of main carriageway is likely to be completed by December, 2006 and the whole contract is likely to be completed by June, 2007.

**Proposal for Restructuring of FCL**

188. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to restructure the Eastern Coalfields Limited; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) and (b) At present there is no proposal to restructure the Eastern Coalfield Ltd. (ECL). However, the ECL was declared a sick company by BIFR in 2001. Thereafter, a scheme for revival of ECL was prepared taking into consideration the impact of the National Coal Wage Agreement-VII and the revised scheme was recommended by the Bureau for Restructuring of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) in August, 2005. The scheme for revival of ECL has since been approved by the Government.

[*Translation*]

**Anti-Corruption Cell in PM's Office**

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

(a) whether any anti-corruption Cell has been set up in the Prime Minister's Office;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the year-wise and State-wise names of persons against whom complaints have been received by the Said Cell since its inception; and

(d) the up to date status of the complaints to received, State-wise?

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 Anti-Corruption unit (ACU) was set up on 17.8.1997.

(c) and (d) All complaints relating to the functioning of the Government of India are being pursued with the concerned Ministry/Department. Complaints, which are related to the functioning of the State Government officials, are forwarded to the concerned State Governments with request to undertake necessary inquiries. 3003, 1611, 1043, 806, 808, 503, 325, 138, 556 and 545 complaints were received and dealt with during the years 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006 (15.11.2006) respectively, by the ACU.

Out of 9938 complaints, received by the Anti-corruption Unit till date, 3779 were forwarded to the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India and 2294 forwarded to the various State Governments. Others have been filed/are under in various stages of investigation/inquiry.

**Rural Business Hubs Initiative**

190. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:  
SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Rural Business Hubs initiative, the Government has facilitated signing of about 50 MoUs between private companies and Panchayati Raj Institutions;

(b) if so, the number of MoUs signed between the Panchayati Raj Institutions in Andhra Pradesh and the Private Companies and the details thereof;

(c) whether essential resources and technology required for this purpose are available with the Government;

(d) if so, the manner in which assistance is like to be provided by the Government with regard to production and marketing by these Hubs;

(e) whether any MoUs have been entered into with foreign Multi-national Companies in areas like fruit processing, dairying, handicrafts, handloom, etc.;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) the role of CII, ASSOCHAM, FICCI and similar organizations in the implementation of Rural Business Hubs in the country; and

(h) the stage at which the concept of establishment of one RBH in every district stands at present?

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) No MoUs has been signed yet between Panchayat Raj Institutions in the State of Andhra Pradesh and private companies.

(c) and (d) In RBH, Panchayats are essentially required to play the governance role and technology, resources etc. are to be mobilized by business partners. The financing of Rural Business Hubs is envisaged as a business proposition on the public-private-panchayat-partnership principle which could be supported by the 'top-up' funds as may be available for the purpose. It is also proposed that Panchayat will converge Centrally Sponsored Schemes and State Government Schemes for funding RBH in rural areas, wherever Panchayats are in place. Support is also envisaged from specialized institutions like NABARD, KVIC etc. The business partner which can be members of the industry, Central/State supported agencies like PSUs, Promotional Organisations, large Cooperatives etc. will help to produce/improve/refine goods from locally available resources and based on local skills to enable them to reach larger markets.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) Ministry of Panchayati Raj is partnering with the Confederation of Indian Industries (CII) in the Rural Business Hubs (RBH) initiative and the objective of the initiative is to combine the inherent skills at local community level with production and marketing capabilities of industry members so that livelihoods and additional financial returns can be ensured to local craftsmen, farmers, producers, etc. For carrying this initiative forward a National RBH Council with Minister of Panchayati Raj and Shri S.K. Munjal of CII as Co-Chairmen has been set up along with Minister of State of Commerce as Vice-chairman. State RBH Councils with State Minister for Panchayati Raj/Secretary Department of Panchayati Raj and representatives of State CII branch as Co-chairpersons, have also been set up in many States to facilitate the local Panchayats in setting up RBHs.

(h) So far, MoUs have been signed for setting up RBHs in few districts in the States of Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Haryana. RBHs are proposed to be set up as Village, Block or Intermediate Panchayat levels.

[English]

#### Declaration of National Highways

191. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY:  
SHRI JUAL ORAM:  
SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI:  
YOGI ADITYA NATH:  
SHRI MANJUNATH KUNNUR:  
DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:  
SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MAHATO:  
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:  
SHRIMATI PRATIBHA SINGH:  
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

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

(a) the number of National Highways in the country, State-wise, that requires repair/upgradation/maintenance at present;

(b) the number of proposals for declaration of State highways into National Highways pending clearance from the Government, State-wise;

(c) the time by which these are likely to be cleared;

(d) the names of highways wherein repair/upgradation/maintenance works have been sanctioned and work started, State-wise;

(e) the funds allocated and utilized for this purpose during the last three years, State-wise;

(f) whether the Government proposes to enhance the amount for better upkeep of National Highways in the States;

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

(h) the time by which the amounts are likely to be enhanced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (d) The Development and Maintenance of National Highways is a continuous process, which is taken up based on *inter se* priority and availability of funds.

(b) and (c) The number of proposals for declaration of State highways into National Highways pending clearance from the Government, State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-I. At present, emphasis is being given for development of roads already declared as National Highways requiring large scale improvements instead of declaring more roads as National Highways.

(e) State-wise funds allocated and utilized for development and maintenance of National Highways during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(f) to (h) 11th Five Year Plan is under preparation. State-wise allocation of funds would be known after approval of the 11th Five Year Plan. Therefore, no time frame as regard enhancements of funds could be indicated.

**Statement I**

*Number of the proposals received from the State Governments for declaration of new National Highways*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Number of Proposals
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17
2.	Assam	1
3.	Gujarat	19
4.	Haryana	3
5.	Himachal Pradesh	9
6.	Karnataka	28
7.	Kerala	1
8.	Maharashtra	3
9.	Meghalaya	2
10.	Nagaland	3

1	2	3
11.	Orissa	13
12.	Rajasthan	17
13.	Pondicherry	4
14.	Tamil Nadu	5
15.	Tripura	1
16.	Uttar Pradesh	6
17.	Uttaranchal	1
18.	West Bengal	1
19.	Sikkim	1
20.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2

**Statement II**

*State-wise Allocation of Funds & Expenditure for Development & Maintenance and Repairs of National Highways during last three years*

(in Rs. crore)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UTs	Fund Allocated	Fund Utilised
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	395.10	364.83
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17.03	16.41
3.	Assam	328.01	308.16
4.	Bihar	365.00	300.25
5.	Chandigarh	5.23	5.13
6.	Chhattisgarh	196.55	177.92
7.	Delhi	16.61	12.88
8.	Goa	47.49	42.84
9.	Gujarat	341.57	301.78
10.	Haryana	194.34	182.14
11.	Himachal Pradesh	170.47	149.91
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.32	4.72

1	2	3	4
13.	Jharkhand	171.81	129.67
14.	Karnataka	436.04	431.92
15.	Kerala	304.11	284.77
16.	Madhya Pradesh	439.27	408.03
17.	Maharashtra	477.36	427.25
18.	Manipur	76.77	68.37
19.	Meghalaya	127.37	117.25
20.	Mizoram	87.69	84.49
21.	Nagaland	48.53	45.43
22.	Orissa	332.82	313.58
23.	Pondicherry	9.42	9.17
24.	Punjab	232.41	222.17
25.	Rajasthan	337.09	295.03
26.	Tamil Nadu	396.15	341.18
27.	Uttar Pradesh	317.28	292.76
28.	Uttaranchal	457.14	445.68
29.	West Bengal	416.09	268.87
30.	Border Roads Organisation (BRO)*	1050.15	961.71
31.	(National Highways Authority of India) NHAI*	21169.77	21169.77

\*For the NHAI and BRO the funds are not allocated State-wise.

#### **Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons**

192. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any studies regarding proliferation of nuclear weapons flowing into or emanating from its neighbourhood;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Government carefully monitors nuclear proliferation in India's neighbourhood.

(b) Recent revelations about onward proliferation activities indicate that much of the proliferation activity has either originated or tended to collect in our neighbourhood.

(c) Government has consistently highlighted in relevant fora the adverse effect on our security environment of such proliferation flows. Government remains committed to taking all necessary steps in the interest of national security based on a realistic assessment of the security situation.

*[Translation]*

#### **Report of Adarsh Misra Committee**

193. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN":  
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has constituted a committee under Smt. Adarsh Misra to find out the facts regarding the Vidarbha region;

(b) if so, whether the committee has submitted its report to the Government;

(c) if so, the reasons/factors stated in the report for the poor condition of Vidarbha region; and

(d) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Planning Commission had constituted a 'Fact Finding Team' under Smt. Adarsh Misra, the then Principle Adviser, Planning Commission, to study the situation regarding disparities in regional development in Maharashtra with particular emphasis on Vidarbha region and related issues. The Team has since submitted its report.

(c) The Report highlighted the various problems relating to the cultivation and marketing of cotton, including the high cost of cultivation, high incidence of pests, low productivity and un-remunerative prices as the main

reasons/factors for the poor condition of Vidarbha region. The Report also highlighted the relative deprivation of the region in respect of public investment, especially in irrigation.

(d) Government of India has approved a special rehabilitation package involving an amount of Rs. 3873.26 crore in respect of Vidarbha region of Maharashtra covering six districts namely Wardha, Yavatmal, Amravati, Akola, Buldhana and Washim.

The package of assistance included ex-gratia assistance from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund to alleviate the sufferings of debt-stressed farmers, debt relief to farmers, increased credit flow, interest waiver, assured irrigation facilities covering an area of 1.59 lakh hectares at a cost of Rs. 2177.26 crore over a period of three years, subsidized seed replacement programme, watershed development, horticulture development, micro irrigation, extension services and programmes for generating subsidiary income opportunities for farmers.

*[English]*

#### **BPL Families in KBK Districts**

194. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has failed to eradicate hunger from KBK districts of Orissa;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the National Human Rights Commission has pointed out wrong estimates regarding BPL families in the region;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Orissa has requested for release of funds to clear the pending claims in KBK region under the National Family Benefit Scheme;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN) (a) and (b) No allegation of starvation death in KBK districts has

been reported in recent years. Government of India and Government of Orissa have made sustained efforts to eradicate hunger in KBK districts. In order to tackle the food distress among old, infirm and indigent people of the families with the most intense poverty, two lakh beneficiaries per annum have been covered under Emergency Feeding Programme in the KBK districts. Supplementary nutrition is being provided to 9.42 lakh children, pregnant and lactating mothers per annum in these districts. Local Sarpanches have been authorized to provide food assistance to distressed families on cards without delay and without waiting for orders from higher levels for a period of 10 days, so that the families going without food are provided with immediate succour. Prolonged assistance, if needed, is given by the BDO of the Block, Sub-Collector for the Sub Division and Collector for the district for a period of 30 days, 45 days and 2 months respectively.

(c) and (d) The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), in their order dated 30.08.2006, have requested Government of India to suitably enhance the allocation of BPL rice @ 35 Kg. per month/household to 50.19 lakh BPL households of the State, as estimated by the State Panchayati Raj Department until the finding of 2002 survey are finalized.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. Government of Orissa have requested Government of India to release a sum of Rs. 50 crore to clear the pending claims under the National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) for the State as a whole.

(g) The combined allocation for the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), which includes the National Family benefit Scheme (NFBS), has been enhanced from Rs. 5899.77 lakh in 2005-06 to Rs. 17021.77 lakh in 2006-07 in respect of Orissa.

*[Translation]*

#### **Training to Officers**

195. SHRIMATI NEETA PATERIYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any positive changes have been noticed in the efficiency of the officers who have been imparted training in the 'Lok Neeti Kendra' set up by the Union Government at the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Bangalore;

(b) if so, the details of the study conducted, if any, in this regard;

(c) the total number of officers imparted training so far in this centre; and

(d) the details regarding the expenses incurred on training?

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 Centre for Public Policy, has been conducting Post Graduate Programmes in Public Policy and Management (PGPPM) for mid career civil servants from the year 2002. The Deptt. of Personnel and Training has been financing only the foreign component of the training under the Plan Scheme of Domestic Funding of Foreign Training. The other expenses for the training are borne by the administrative authorities controlling the services of the trainee officers. Government has not so far undertaken any survey on positive changes in officers undergoing the training at the CPP.

The total number of officers who participated in the Post Graduate Programme in Public Policy and Management at IIM, Bangalore and the details of the expenses incurred by Department of Personnel and Training is as under:

Year	No. of Participants	Expenses incurred (Rs.)
2002-03	26	UNDP funded
2003-04	29	UNDP funded
2004-05	32	UNDP funded
2005-06	31	131.77 lakhs
2006-07	28	106.05 lakhs

*[English]*

**Activities of Nehru Yuvak Kendra**

196. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH:  
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to synergise the activities of the Nehru Yuvak Kendra Sanathan with Panchayats across the country for promoting sports and games;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is also considering to launch a centrally sponsored scheme named Panchayati Yuva Khel Abhiyan through the network of Panchayati Raj Institutions with the help of local units of N.Y.K.S.;

(d) if so, the aims and objectives thereof; and

(e) the manner in which funds are likely to be mobilized for the same?

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 Government propose to synergise the activities of the Nehru Yuvak Kendra Sangathan with Panchayats across the country for promoting sports and games by sharing the responsibility between the Panchayati Raj Institutions and Youth clubs of the Nehru Yuvak Kendra Sangathan through activity mapping so that promotion of sports and games is done in a coordinated manner at the different tiers of the Panchayati Raj system.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, in association with the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, propose to launch Panchayat Yuva Khel Abhiyan through the networking of Panchayati Raj Institutions with the local units of the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan. The objective is to promote access for children and young people to organize sports and games: foster excellences in national and international sports events; encourage traditional sports and games; promote national integration; promote gender equality through sports; fight the growing menace of drug abuse; and promote community participation, self-esteem and pride at the grass roots.

(e) The proposal is still at the initial stage and the scheme is being prepared in consultation with the State Governments. As at present envisaged, it is proposed to provide minimum funding to each Gram Panchayat for the preparation of play-grounds, particularly where there is no play ground. Additionally, though convergence with the Government schemes such as Sampooma Grameen Rozgar Yojana, the Backward Regions Grant Fund, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Programmes grants received from 12th Finance Commission and State Finance Commission etc. as well as State schemes, funds will be available to the village Panchayati and the local Nehru Yuvak Kendra in concurrence with the Gram

Sabha, to build up sports facilities. It is further proposed to provide for recurring expenditure on sports equipments and other accessories.

*[Translation]*

#### **Promotion of Sports Activities**

197. KUNWAR MANVENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to take special steps for giving priority to sports activities in the country, keeping in view the 2010 Commonwealth Games;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; 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) to (c) The promotion of sports is primarily the responsibility of the State Government and at the national level of the National Sports Federation (NSF) concerned with various sports disciplines. The Government, however, supplements the efforts of NSFs by providing financial assistance for training and participation in international sports events abroad, organization of national/international tournaments in India, training/coaching of national level sportspersons/teams under Indian and foreign coaches with requisite technical & scientific back-up, procurement of sports equipment, etc. with a view to improving India's performance and medal prospects in the 2010 Commonwealth Games and other international events, the Government is reviewing the various components of the existing scheme of "Assistance to National Sports Federations". Infrastructure available for training purposes with the Sports Authority of India is also being upgraded. Ministry is also considering the launching of a 'Panchayat Yuva Khel Abhiyan' with the aim of significantly enhancing access to organized sports and games facilities for the youth, particularly in the rural areas and in the process widening the catchment for spotting and nurturing of sports talent and promotion of excellence in sports. Discussions with the State Governments, the Ministries concerned and other stake holders in this regard are underway.

*[English]*

#### **Recommendations by TRAI on 3G Spectrum**

198. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:  
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

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

(a) the details of recommendations made by TRAI on the third generation 3G spectrum;

(b) whether the Government proposes to formulate a comprehensive policy on 3G telephony services;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government proposes to auction frequencies to run third generation (3G) telephony services to enhance its revenues in the light of recommendations made by TRAI;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the steps taken/being taken to protect the interest of final beneficiaries of 3G telephony services;

(g) whether the TRAI has also recommended for setting up of a National Frequency Management Board to sort out spectrum usage and allocation issues; and

(h) if so, 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) The main recommendations made by TRAI on the 3G spectrum are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (f) A Committee has been constituted to examine the TRAI Recommendations on Allocation and pricing of spectrum for 3G and Broadband Wireless Access Services taking into account various relevant issues.

(g) Yes, Sir.

(h) The committee set up to examine the TRAI Recommendations will also examine setting up of a National Frequency Management Board.



**Statement**

*The main recommendations made by TRAI on the 3G spectrum:*

- Spectrum identified for 3G should be treated as a stand alone allocation and not as an extension of earlier spectrum allocation of 2G;
- The DOT (Government) should realise a spectrum acquisition fee from telecom service providers;
- Following spectrum has been identified for 3G services;
- 2x25 MHz in 2.1 GHz band (5 blocks of 2x5 MHz);
- 2x2.5 MHz in 800 MHz band (2 blocks of 2x1.25 MHz); and
- 2x5 MHz in 450 MHz band (Single block of 2x5 MHz);
- Rural roll out obligations have been recommended as part of overall roll out obligations in a time bound manner;
- Base price for acquisition of spectrum for 3G has been recommended as Rs. 80 Crore for Delhi, Mumbai and category 'A' circles/areas; Rs. 40 Crore for Chennai, Kolkata and category 'B' circles/areas; and Rs. 15 Crore for category 'C' circles/areas;
- Stiff penalty for hoarding (of spectrum) and non-compliance of roll out obligation;
- The Organisations of Spectrum management needs to be strengthened.

**Widening of NH-8**

199. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether tenders for widening the National Highway between Vadodara and Surat on National Highway NH-8 have been opened;

(b) if so, the time by which the work is likely to be awarded; and

(c) the time frame for the completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The work has already been awarded in July, 2006.

(c) As per agreement the work is targeted for completion by July, 2009.

**Second ACP to Employees**

200. SHRI M. SHIVANNA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions given the Second Assured Career Progression;

(b) whether the Second ACP has been given/implemented in all the Ministries/Departments as per the recommendations of the Central Fifth Pay Commission;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps 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) 136 employees in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions has been given the Second Assured Career Progression.

(b) to (d) The Assured Career Progression (ACP) scheme introduced by the Government allows for grant of second financial upgradation on completion of 24 years' regular service subject to certain conditions. The Scheme is being implemented in various Central Ministries/Departments as per the recommendation of Central Fifth Pay Commission. No specific instance of non-grant of second financial upgradation in accordance with the provisions of the ACP Scheme has been reported to Department of Personnel and Training till date.

**Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy for Coal**

201. SHRI TEK LAL MAHTO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to modify the rehabilitation and resettlement policy for Coal Sector;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of main changes proposed to be made;

(d) whether modified policy for Coal Sector is proposed to be implemented throughout the country including the States of Orissa and Jharkhand;

(e) the time by which the said policy is likely to be implemented;

(f) the number of displaced families rehabilitated during the last three years in various ancillary companies of the Coal India Limited and the number of applicants waiting for rehabilitation;

(g) whether the Government proposes to launch any special rehabilitation campaign for the disposal of pending applications; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) to (e) Coal India Limited is following its Rehabilitation and Resettlement policy which is in vogue since August, 2000.

(f) The number of displaced families rehabilitated during the last three years in various subsidiaries of CIL and the number of applicants waiting for rehabilitation are as under:

Company	No. of displaced families rehabilitated	No. of applicants waiting for rehabilitation
1. Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	533	2600
2. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	31	122
3. Central Coalfields Ltd.	212	6784
4. Western Coalfields Ltd.	2367	2946
5. South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1266	1287
6. Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	1284	2079
7. Northern Coalfields Ltd.	178	996

(g) and (h) Resettlement of displaced families is a continuous process and is implemented in phases as per progress of mining activities. Project Affected Families (PAFs) are not dispossessed unless resettlement and rehabilitation benefits are provided as per CIL's Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) Policy.

#### Four Laning under NHDP I and II

202. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the four laning of National Highways under the National Highways Development Projects (NHDP-I and II) have been completed;

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

(c) the details of the National Highways identified for four laning under NHDP-III, State-wise; and

(d) the funds earmarked therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) The State-wise status of NHDP Phase-I and II as on 31st October, 2006 is enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) The State-wise list of identified stretches for 4 laning under NHDP Phase-III is enclosed as Statement-II.

(d) So far the Government has approved 4-laning under NHDP Phase-IIIA covering 4035 kms on BOT basis at an estimated cost of Rs. 22,207 crore.

#### *Statement I*

##### *State-wise National Highways Distribution of contract (NHDP Phase-I and II)*

State Name	NHDP Phase I				NHDP Phase II				Total			
	Total Length	Completed	Under Implementation	Balance	Total Length	Completed	Under Implementation	Balance	Total Length	Completed	Under Implementation	Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	1172.57	1146.17	26.40	0.00	709.14	0.00	322.54	386.60	1881.71	1146.17	348.94	366.60
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Assam	18.50	18.50	0.00	0.00	670.80	0.00	639.80	31.00	689.30	18.50	639.80	31.00
Bihar	249.15	197.49	51.66	0.00	458.09	0.00	458.09	0.00	707.24	197.49	509.75	0.00
Chhattisgarh	18.00	18.00	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	—	18.00	18.00	0.00	0.00
Delhi	56.10	33.50	22.60	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.30	56.40	33.50	22.60	0.30
Goa	13.00	13.00	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	—	13.00	13.00	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	637.06	637.06	0.00	0.00	538.30	0.00	538.30	0.00	1175.36	637.06	538.30	0.00
Haryana	322.70	283.00	39.70	0.00	30.00	0.00	30.00	0.00	352.70	283.00	69.70	0.00
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	11.00	0.00	11.00	0.00	11.00	0.00	11.00	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	17.20	0.00	17.20	0.00	435.33	0.00	117.33	318.00	452.53	0.00	134.53	318.00
Jharkhand	191.75	184.69	7.06	0.00	—	—	—	—	191.75	184.69	7.06	0.00
Kanataka	692.90	594.39	98.51	0.00	61.38	0.00	61.38	0.00	754.28	594.39	159.89	0.00
Kerala	43.60	33.60	10.00	0.00	128.00	0.00	40.00	88.00	171.60	33.60	50.00	88.00
Madhya Pradesh	42.00	42.00	0.00	0.00	612.20	0.00	553.55	58.65	654.20	42.00	553.55	58.65
Maharashtra	585.70	588.36	17.34	0.00	241.20	0.90	140.20	101.00	826.90	588.36	157.54	101.00
Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Orissa	520.81	329.72	191.09	0.00	—	—	—	—	520.81	329.72	191.09	0.00
Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Punjab	196.87	196.87	0.00	0.00	94.00	0.00	74.00	20.00	290.87	196.87	74.00	20.00
Rajasthan	741.76	741.76	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	—	741.76	741.76	0.00	0.00
Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	537.40	0.00	527.40	10.00	537.40	0.00	527.40	10.00
Tamil Nadu	583.70	505.22	57.38	21.10	1080.83	0.00	978.83	82.00	1644.53	505.22	1036.21	103.10
Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	921.86	721.98	199.88	0.00	834.49	0.00	805.49	29.00	1756.35	721.98	1005.37	29.00
Uttaranchal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
West Bengal	487.75	437.50	60.25	0.00	284.00	0.00	83.00	201.00	781.75	437.50	143.25	201.00
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>7522.97</b>	<b>6702.80</b>	<b>799.07</b>	<b>21.10</b>	<b>6706.45</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>5380.90</b>	<b>1325.55</b>	<b>14229.42</b>	<b>6702.80</b>	<b>6179.98</b>	<b>1346.65</b>

**Statement II**

*State-wise length of National Highways Identified for improvement under NHDP Phase-III*

States	Length in km
Andhra Pradesh	507
Arunachal Pradesh	22
Assam	613
Bihar	890
Chhattisgarh	190
Delhi	28
Goa	208
Gujarat	523
Haryana	337
Himachal Pradesh	110
Jammu and Kashmir	101
Jharkhand	265
Karnataka	662
Kerala	660
Madhya Pradesh	804
Maharashtra	959
Manipur	26
Meghalaya	136
Mizoram	140
Nagaland	28
Orissa	553
Pondicherry	4
Punjab	269
Rajasthan	937
Tamil Nadu	1455
Tripura	195
Uttar Pradesh	617
Uttaranchal	125
West Bengal	60
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>11444</b>

**Report of Committee on Communication Entertainment**

203. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up any Committee on Information, Communication and Entertainment;

(b) if so, the details thereof including its composition;

(c) whether the Committee has submitted its report;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government on the recommendations given therein?

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

(b) As per information received from the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, a Committee on Information Communication and Entertainment (ICE) has been constituted in Prime Minister's Office to consider the following issues:

— To respond to a specific representation given by the Film and Television Producers Guild of India Limited to the Prime Minister.

— To identify new opportunities in the areas of Information, Communication and Entertainment where the State needs to play a pro-active role.

The Committee consists of the following members:

Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister—Chairperson

Member Secretary, Planning Commission

Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

Secretary, Department of Telecommunications

Secretary, Department of Information Technology

Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs

Secretary, Department of Commerce

Media Advisor to the Prime Minister.

The Committee also consists of the following experts:

Shri Shekhar Kapur

Shri Kiran Karnik

Shri Sashi Kumar

Shri Ravi Vasudevan

Shri Amit Khanna

The Committee has met thrice so far.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

**Overaged Vessels/Ships in Shipping Corporation of India**

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

(a) whether the Shipping Corporation of India (SCI) vessels/ships have become overaged;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the SCI propose to acquire/purchase more ships;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether these proposals are pending with the Government for over four years;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor;

(g) whether tenders had to be re-floated time and again by the SCI due to non-receipt of clearance from the Government;

(h) if so, the cost overruns as a result thereof so far;

(i) whether the Government would fix responsibility for this delay and loss to the Public Exchequer;

(j) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(k) the time by which the proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) and (b) The average age of Shipping Corporation of India (SCI) fleet is 16.4 years compared to world fleet average age of 22 years.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) SCI as per Annual Plan 2006-07, proposes to acquire the following vessels:

- Two Cellular Container vessels of 4,300 TEU
- Six LR-I Product tankers
- Six Handymax Bulk carriers.
- Two Capesize Bulk carriers
- Two 5,000 TEU Container vessels
- Four Aframax tankers
- Four Panamax Bulk carriers
- Two LR-II Product tankers
- Two MR Product tankers
- Five Offshore Supply Vessels.

Out of the above, SCI has already placed orders for the following vessels:

- Two 4,300 TEU Cellular Container vessels
- Six LR-I Product tankers

(e) to (g) No, Sir.

(h) to (j) Do not arise.

(k) Since prescribed procedural formalities are to be observed, it may not be possible to give a definite time frame for giving clearance to the proposals mentioned in part (d) of the question.

**Status of Bypass on NH-37**

205. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the implementation status of the, bypass on NH-37 in Tinsukia and Dibrugarh as well as on NH-52 at

Mangoldoi and Lakhimpur in Assam along with chronological development target set, total outlays as well as amount disbursed and utilized so far;

(b) the major bottlenecks in the timely execution of these bypasses and the steps taken to overcome them;

(c) whether works on strengthening and geometric improvement beyond 688 Km of NH-37 at Dhola, Assam have commenced;

(d) if so, the progress made thereof including total outlays, annual allocation and target set;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the time by which it 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) Dibrugarh bypass is proposed as part of 4 laning of Nagaon-Jorhat-Dibrugarh section of NH-37 under Phase 'A' of Special Accelerated Road Development Programme-North East (SARDP-NE) on BOT basis. The target to complete Phase 'A' of SARDP-NE is March, 2009. No proposals for Tinsukia and Lakhimpur bypasses have been received from the State Government, Assam and Border Roads Organisation, respectively. Mangoldoi bypass is proposed as part of four laning from Baihata Chariali to Itanagar under NHDP-III B on BOT basis. Investment decision about NHDP-III B is yet to be taken by the Government.

(c) to (f) The work of raising and geometric improvement from Km 687.200 to 688.60 on NH-37 sanctioned by Ministry for an estimated amount of Rs. 382.64 lakhs has commenced in August, 2006 and it is targeted to be completed by March, 2008. Work-wise allocation is not made by the Ministry for National Highway (Original) Works and overall amount of Rs. 65 crore for the State of Assam has been allocated during 2006-07.

#### **Issuance of Electronic Passports**

206. SHRI TUKARAM GANGADHAR GADAKH:  
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to improve the functioning of passport offices;

(b) if so, whether the Government has examined the feasibility of issuing electronic passports;

(c) if so, the current status of the said matter;

(d) whether these electronic passports are likely to prevent the circulation of fake passports;

(e) if so, whether there is also a proposal to implement the same all over the country and in Indian missions/Posts abroad;

(f) whether on-line registration for passports has gained momentum;

(g) if so, the number of applications registered since its inception, month-wise; and

(h) the time by which E-passports are likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Government is in the process of finalizing the technical specifications of the e-passport.

(d) Yes. The Government believes that the introduction of e-passports will make the passport system more secure.

(e) Yes. The e-passport system would be implemented all over the country and in Indian Missions/Posts abroad.

(f) Yes.

(g) The facility of on-line registration has been introduced at selected Passport Offices viz. Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Chandigarh, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Malappuram, and Mumbai. It is proposed to extend this facility to other passport offices also. The month-wise data of online registration for the passport offices, where this facility already exists, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(h) A pilot project to implement e-passport system is expected to be completed by the end of 2007. Thereafter, the e-passport facility will be extended to the entire passport issuance network.

*Statement**Month-wise Data of on-line Passport Applications Received*

	year	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Ahmedabad	2003	7645	7051	6871	7260	7204	8534	8601	7641	7632	6445	5331	6160
	2004	5618	4527	7533	6560	6460	6938	7486	6815	7427	6001	3991	4527
	2005	6861	5612	7718	6365	8372	7079	5470	6505	6356	5792	4832	6174
	2006	6052	5571	8077	6406	7551	6801	7171	6414	5836	4330		
Bangalore	2000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	275	284	312	294
	2001	376	263	930	1094	505	292	424	222	255	313	402	268
	2002	387	370	487	533	559	676	705	786	717	815	673	737
	2003	838	718	800	578	640	628	781	655	693	594	584	855
	2004	775	815	1077	1045	1022	1165	1216	1154	1204	913	928	1340
	2005	1082	1198	1627	1334	1350	1257	116	5	4	5	23	13
	2006	14	33	63	76	139	184	779	2203	1275	836	—	—
Chandigarh	2004	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1228
	2005	4148	4391	4424	3734	4104	4706	5669	5812	5159	4260	3508	5328
	2006	4993	6517	8406	6427	8406	8408	7268	6956	7895	6559	—	—
Chennai	2001	—	—	—	—	—	—	3867	3721	3365	2840	2845	2944
	2002	3300	3584	3931	3604	2999	3199	4095	3640	3738	3391	3358	4004
	2003	4184	4159	4595	4425	4126	4424	5524	4615	5269	4628	4421	4969
	2004	5314	5288	6242	4946	4125	4514	5236	4859	4677	3992	3455	4865
	2005	3773	4505	5222	4980	5270	5031	5527	4780	6352	4291	3739	5591
	2006	4618	4686	5875	6387	5720	5520	5699	5629	4814	5199	—	—
Delhi	2006	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	266	785	1218	694	—
Hyderabad	2005	—	—	—	—	—	—	3353	5005	4890	4291	4736	5191
	2006	14	23	63	76	139	184	779	2203	1275	336	—	—
Malappuram	2006	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1737	—
Mumbai	2003	—	—	3495	10174	8721	9545	9396	7147	6904	11072	8626	9580
	2004	11744	11577	14392	11084	10348	11934	13150	11468	11086	8411	8070	9788
	2005	8457	9289	12524	10686	9901	5362	1218	1493	6802	13366	12615	16569
	2006	15076	14831	18706	15876	18426	18754	15465	17186	18098	15584	10282	—

Note: Low figures in some months in the case of Bangalore and Hyderabad were on account of software problems.

**Implementation of RTI Act**

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

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain States have been lagging behind in implementing the RTI (Right to Information) Act as reported in the 'Times of India' dated October 29, 2006;

(b) if so, the names of such states and the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the Government has fixed any timeframe for the States to implement the RTI Act;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government for strict compliance and implementation of the RTI Act by all the States and Union Territories?

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 State Governments are under statutory obligation to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Act. According to available information, out of 27 States covered under the Act, all States except the States of Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur have set up State Information Commissions.

(c) to (e) The Act itself contains provisions regarding timeframe for its implementation.

(f) Though it is the responsibility of respective States to ensure implementation of the Act, the Government of India have been from time to time advising all the States to fully operationalise provisions of the Act.

**Conferring Status of National Highway**

208. SHRI M. SHIVANNA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has given the status of National Highway No. 209 to the route between

Bangalore and Mysore *via* Harohally, Kanakpura, Sathanur and Malavally;

(b) if so, whether this route is proposed to be widened;

(c) if so, whether acquisition of land has begun for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the estimated cost of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) NH-209 does not connect directly from Bangalore to Mysore. However, Bangalore and Mysore are connected through NH-209 passing through Harohally, Kanakpura, Sathanur, Malavalli, Kollegal (126 Km) and joins at Km. 268.6 of NH-212 near Kollegal and connects to Mysore (60 Km).

(b) Out of total length of 186 Km between Bangalore and Mysore, 85 Km are 2-lane and widening to 2-lane in a length of 75 Km is in progress.

(c) The widening works are proposed within available land and hence, there is no proposal of land acquisition.

(d) Does not arise.

*[Translation]*

**Indian Prisoners in Pak Jails**

209. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR:  
SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Pakistan have released each other's prisoners during the last three years till date;

(b) if so, the year-wise number of prisoners released by each country, category wise;

(c) whether talks have been held for releasing the rest of the prisoners;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether several Indian fishermen and their boats are under Pak custody and any assistance is being provided to the families of these imprisoned fishermen;



(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Yes. India and Pakistan have released many prisoners in the last three years. In 2003, India released 20 Pakistani civilian prisoners and 93 fishermen while Pakistan released 38 Indian civilian prisoners and 623 fishermen. India also returned the body of one Pakistani prisoner who had died in jail. In 2004, India released 58 Pakistani civilian prisoners while Pakistan released 37 Indian civilian prisoners. In 2005, India released 159 Pakistani civilian prisoners and 222 fishermen while Pakistan released 125 Indian civilian prisoners and 1171 fishermen. In 2006 so far, India has released 61 Pakistani civilian prisoners and 59 fishermen while Pakistan has released 19 Indian civilian prisoners and 93 fishermen until today.

(c) and (d) Government has been taking up the issue of prisoners and fishermen with Pakistan. This issue was also raised at the House Secretary level talks in Islamabad on May 30-31, 2006. Most recently, the matter was once again raised at the Foreign Secretary level talks held in New Delhi on November 14-15, 2006. As per the joint statement issued after conclusion of these talks, both the countries have agreed on humanitarian grounds, to release all the civilian prisoners and fishermen, whose national status has been confirmed and who have completed their sentence, by December 25, 2006.

(e) Yes. As of now, 492 Indian fishermen and 300 boats are in Pakistan's custody.

(f) and (g) As per information available, Government of Gujarat and Diu Administration are providing Rs. 50 per day per fisherman to the families of fishermen facing detention of Pakistan.

*[English]*

### **Improving Health Care System**

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

(a) whether the WHO analysis on the performance of the health care system across the World has placed India in poor position;

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

(c) whether the health care system in the country has deteriorated during the past few years;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the health care system in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (e) According to the World Health Survey, 2003 relating to Health System Performance Assessment in India published by WHO in 2006, the health system performance in India in terms of health outcome indicators have shown tremendous improvement over the last 50 years.

The survey also points out that there are wide regional differences that exist within the country accounting for variations in the health indicators. The Report also mentions the efforts made by the Government to improve health of people in rural and urban areas and the National Health Policy framed in 2002 for achieving an acceptable standard of good health amongst the general population of the country.

The Union Government has been effecting course correction in health policy planning and implementation to achieve the targets set in National Health Policy 2002. Though health care infrastructure has been strengthened and a wide range of services are provided besides implementation of a number of national disease control programmes, equity aspects, differences amongst States in health indicators, access to public healthcare facilities, high out of pocket expenses are all issues of concern. The demand for health care has also been on the increase due to education, urbanization and health seeking behaviour.

Taking a holistic view of the health services and requirements, the National Rural Health Mission was launched in April, 2005 to architecturally correct the healthcare delivery system. The Mission aims to provide affordable, accessible and quality healthcare which is accountable and at the same time responsive to the needs of the people, reduction of child and maternal deaths as well as population stabilization, gender and demographic balance is also aims at mainstreaming AYUSH and

effectively integrate health concerns through decentralized management at the district and levels below with the determinants of health like sanitation and hygiene, nutrition, safe drinking water etc. In the process the Mission would help to achieve the goals set under National Health Policy 2002 and the MDGs as also addressed inter and intra state disparities paving the way for an improved healthcare system.

#### Funds for AIDS Control Programme

211. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:  
SHRI UDAY SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has sought the aid assistance of overseas agencies for prevention/control of HIV/AIDS in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the aid and assistance likely to be obtained;

(c) whether the Government has also signed an agreement with Gate Foundation's Global Health Programme to control HIV/AIDS in India;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether in spite of spending huge amount on HIV/AIDS control programme, the number of patients is increasing day-by-day;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the manner in which the foreign assistance is likely to be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) and (b) National AIDS Control Programme is 100% centrally sponsored scheme. The assistance committed by various donors for prevention/control of HIV/AIDS in the country is as follows:

Project	Purpose	Period	Rs. in crores
USAID's assisted APAC Project in Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry (Extension)	Expansion of the National AIDS Control Programme	2000-2007 March	64.58
USAID's assisted AVERT Project in Maharashtra (Extension)	Expansion of the National AIDS Control Programme	2000-2007 March	166.00
DFID Project (Extension)	Expansion of the National AIDS Control Programme	2000-2007 March	487.40
GFATM-Round II (PPTCT)	Scale up of Prevention to Parent To Child Intervention	May 2004 to April 2009	465.37
GFATM-Round III (HIV/TV)	Strengthen HIV/ATB programme collaboration	Jan 2005-Dec. 2009	68.91
GFATM Round IV (ART)	Accessing Anti-Retroviral Treatment for the infected	Sep. 2005 to August 2009	570.41

The World Bank assisted NACP-II has ended on 31st March, 2006.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Gates Foundation in 2003 made a commitment of USD 258 million (Rs. 920 crore) through Avhan, the Foundation's India AIDS initiative to be spent over five years (2003-2008). Under the projects the foundation has taken up various programs and activities related to prevention *viz.* targeted interventions among high risk population groups, treatment for STD, advocacy etc. Recently, a memorandum of Cooperation has been signed with Gates Foundation for US \$ 23 million on 24th October 2006 for 3 years for building management and technical capacity of NACO and SACS, etc.

(e) and (f) No Sir. The target under the National AIDS Control Programme-Phase II was to contain infection rates to less than 3% in high prevalence states and 1% in other states which was achieved as per the sentinel surveillance survey 2005. This survey which is done annually to assess the trend of HIV infection shows that the adult HIV prevalence in the country as 0.93%, 0.92% and 0.91% respectively for the years 2003, 2004 and 2005.

(g) Foreign assistance received will be utilised in prevention, care and support, and treatment interventions. In addition, it will be used in supportive activities such as training and capacity building.

#### **Spectrum for 3G Experiments**

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received any requests from Telecom companies for allocation of spectrum for third generation (3G) experiments;

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

(c) whether the Government has allocated scarce spectrum to the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) to conduct experiments in 3G;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the result of the experiments conducted by the BSNL in this regard?

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

(b)

S.No.	Service Provider	Locations
1.	M/s Bharti (Airtel)	Mumbai, Bangalore, Gurgaon
2.	M/s Aircel Cellular	Chennai
3.	M/s Aircel Ltd.	Coimbatore
4.	M/s Dishnet	Bhuaneswar, Shillong, Jammu, Shimla, Patna, Guwahati, Siliguri
5.	M/s IDEA Cellular	Pune, Hyderabad, Delhi, Cochin
6.	M/s Hutch	Delhi, Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Pune
7.	BSNL	Pune, Chandigarh, Kolkata, Coimbatore
8.	M/s Reliance Telecom	Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Howrah
9.	M/s MTNL	Delhi, Mumbai

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. BSNL has been allotted 3G spectrum to conduct experiments at Pune, Chandigarh, Kolkata, Coimbatore.

(e) The testing/experiment by the BSNL is in progress.

[Translation]

#### **Global Funds for Development of National Highways**

213. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds received from World Bank, Asian Development Bank, Japan International Corporation, Central Road Fund and the private sector under the National Highways Development Programme during the last three years, organisation-wise, year-wise;

(b) whether the funds so received have been utilized;

(c) if so the details thereof;

(d) whether the targets fixed under the National Highways Development Programme (NHDP) have been achieved;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the details of additional roads proposed to be included under the NHDP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The loans from World Bank (WB), Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) have been negotiated by

Ministry of Finance, Government of India (GOI) against which National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) receives funds through budgetary allocation on yearly basis. NHAI, so far, has directly negotiated only one loan from ADB for its Surat Manor Tollway Project. The funds received from GOI as budgetary allocation against cess (out of Central Road Fund), external assistance (against loan from WB, ADB and JBIC) and other additional budgetary support during last 3 years are as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Cess (Out of CRF)	External Assistance (Grant & Loan)	Additional Budgetary Support	Disbursement against direct Loan from ADB*	Total
2003-04	1993.00	1448.90	0.00	202.24	3644.14
2004-05	1848.00	1599.58	0.00	132.27	3579.85
2005-06	3269.74	2950.00	700.00	11.42	6931.16
2006-07 (approved per BE)	6407.45	1978.00	110.00	0.00	8495.45

\*also includes interest and commitment charges.

The share of private sector (expenditure incurred by concessionaire) in respect of Build Operate and Transfer (BOT) (Toll/Annuity) projects during last 3 years is as under:—

Year	Cess (Rs. in crore)
2003-04	2071.94
2004-05	1712.84
2005-06	649.08
2006-07 (upto October, 2006)	441.61

(b) and (c) The funds received from GOI are being utilized for implementation of projects awarded by NHAI. A statement containing receipt and utilization of EAP is enclosed.

(d) and (e) There has been some delay in contracts pertaining to NHDP Phase-I due to problems associated with acquisition of land, shifting of utilities, law and order environment and forest clearances and poor performance of some contractors, etc.

(f) In addition of NHDP Phase I & II, the Committee on Infrastructure has approved the following new phases of NHDP:

(Rs. in crore)

NHDP Phase	Particulars	Estimated Cost at 1.1.2006 prices
1	2	3
Phase-III	Upgradation and 4-laning of 10000 km of National Highways (NHs)	65,197

1	2	3
Phase-IV	Strengthening and widening of 20,000 km of NHs to 2-lane with Paved Shoulders	27,800
Phase-V	Widening of 6,500 km of NH to 6 lane	42,210
Phase-VI	Construction of 1000 km of expressways,	16,680
Phase-VII	Construction of Ring Roads, Bypasses, Grade Separators, Fly-overs, etc.	16,680

**Statement**

*Year-wise receipt and utilization of EAP funds during the last three years*

Year	Receipt of EAP Fund						Utilization of EAP Fund					
	Funds Received from GOI			ADB Loan (Direct)		Total EAP	Total Expenditure					
	Grants of EAP	Loan for EAP	Total	Principal Loan Amount	Int. & Commitment Charges	Receipts	(including Against counterpart Funds)					
							WB Projects	JBIC Projects	ADB-III, V, VI & VIII Projects	Total	ADB-IV Projects	Grand Total
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)=(ii+iii)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)=(iv+v+vi)	(viii)	(ix)	(x)	(xi)=(viii+ix+x)	(xii)	(xiii)=(xi+xiii)
2003-2004	1159.12	289.78	1448.90	190.54	11.70	1651.14	868.34	124.45	297.68	1320.47	351.68	1672.15
2004-2005	1239.08	360.50	1599.58	117.36	14.91	1731.85	1290.18	32.86	361.47	1684.50	98.15	1782.65
2005-2006	2350.00	600.00	2950.00	1.21	10.21	2961.42	1723.24	3.16	976.52	2702.92	122.24	2825.16
2006-2007	400.00	100.00	500.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	596.39	0.10	716.71	1315.19	1.08	1316.27

[English]

**Link Road under NHDP in Kerala**

214. SHRI PANNIAN RAVINDRAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received a proposal from Kerala for a link road to Thiruvananthapuram under the National Highways Development Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI

K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Proposal to link Thiruvananthapuram to National Highways Development Project (NHDP) via Kattakada-Kottoor-Ambasamundram-Tirunelveli at Tinneveli in Tamil Nadu has been received from the Government of Kerala.

(c) This proposal involves declaration of about 100 Km of State Road as National Highways. At present, the Government is concentrating on the development of already declared National Highways rather than expanding the National Highway network.

**Non-Utilisation of Machines**

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

(a) whether the Central Government Hospitals in the capital are not using modern machines or latest technology for various tests, etc.;

(b) if so, whether the latest machines gifted by WHO and other foreign agencies to the Government hospitals in the capital remain unused/unutilized;

(c) if so, the details of such machines lying idle and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any responsibility has been fixed in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (f) In Central Government Hospitals procurement of latest technology/newer equipment is an ongoing process and new modern/latest technology equipment are procured depending upon need/availability of resources. All machines received by these Central Government Hospitals from WHO and other foreign agencies are being utilized except a few very old equipment which have out-lived their useful life.

#### Launching of Courses by DCI

216. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dental Council of India (DCI) proposes to launch post-graduate distance learning courses in Endodontics and Oral Implantology;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any workshop has been held to evolve a framework for such courses;

(d) whether the modalities of the distance learning programme such as curriculum, faculty and training centres have been worked out; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (e) Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) and Dental Council of India (DCI) have signed an MOU for development of joint programmes for imparting training through distance learning to Dental Surgeons for

upgradation of their skills in the field of Dentistry, beginning with Endodontics and Dental Implantology, leading to grant of Certificate. However, this Certificate would not be equivalent to the PG/Diploma Courses in Dentistry.

DCI have organised a Joint Workshop for working out the parameters and modalities for the programme, including curriculum, syllabus, design and implementation strategy, etc.

#### Reviving Indo-Pak Joint Commission

217. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Pakistan have agreed to revive the Joint Commission set up in 1983, which have not met since 1989;

(b) if so, whether any meetings of the Joint Commission were held to revive the same;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether both the countries have any plans to have separate working groups on S&T, Agriculture, Commerce, Education, etc.;

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

(f) the time by which these are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) The Joint Commission was revived in October 2005 when former EAM visited Pakistan to conclude the second round of the Composite Dialogue. A plenary session of the Joint Commission was held during this visit. The two sides had a meaningful and constructive exchange of ideas on restructuring the Joint Commission and on subjects to be considered its purview. It was also agreed that the next meeting of the Joint Commission would be preceded by technical level working groups on Agriculture, Health, Science & Technology, Information, Education, IT & Telecommunication, Environment and Tourism.

(d) Yes. As listed at (c) above. There is no working group on Commerce.

(e) and (f) The working groups are headed at Joint Secretary level. All the Working Groups have been set

up. Except the groups on Education and Information, other working groups held meetings at different dates in 2006. The groups have agreed to cooperate in their respective fields.

#### Overloaded Trucks

218. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of trucks in the country are overloaded causing great inconvenience to road users and also cause fatal accidents;

(b) if so, the number of such accidents occurred in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to stop overloading of trucks;

(d) if so, the action taken or being taken against the offenders; 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) Regulation of traffic on the road is the subject matter of State Government. However, overloaded trucks cause damage to road infrastructure, road accidents, fatalities, population, etc.

(b) The number of accidents occurred in the country due to overloaded/overcrowded motor vehicles during the last three years, State-wise given in the enclosed.

(c) to (e) Under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 provision to check overloading and to punish the offenders already exists. Implementation of the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 is the responsibility of the State Governments.

#### Statement

##### *Total number of Accidents caused by overloaded/overcrowded motor vehicles in India*

Sl.No.	States	Total No. of Accidents by all motor vehicles			Total No. of accidents caused by overloaded/overcrowded vehicles			Total No. of fatal accidents caused by overloaded/overcrowded vehicles			Total No. of persons killed in fatal accidents caused by overloaded/overcrowded		
		2003	2004	2005(P)	2003	2004	2005(P)	2003	2004	2005(P)	2003	2004	2005(P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34826	38940	37131	11976	10435	15135	2874	2662	3517	3201	3016	4362
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	245	241	231	60	0	23	20	0	8	48	0	10
3.	Assam	3262	3688	4258	755	1006	1182	253	270	345	253	285	374
4.	Bihar	6141	4027	3768	2087	1375	848	696	616	364	750	626	382
5.	Chhattisgarh	10521	10600	11164	1631	2668	1702	249	482	335	294	554	362
6.	Goa	3244	3525	3577	77	103	82	12	9	5	14	10	5
7.	Gujarat	30604	30630	30515	4678	3078	4827	588	368	799	638	476	944
8.	Haryana	8690	9321	9298	2353	3657	3631	805	1187	1185	429	1514	1504
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2680	2808	2797	1628	1598	589	290	269	82	413	429	167
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5904	6257	5664	4634	4727	1920	432	499	238	508	744	393
11.	Jharkhand	4211	4614	NA	195	219	NA	63	69	NA	60	64	NA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12.	Karnataka	37658	38869	NA	5554	30450	NA	940	4526	NA	1087	5116	NA
13.	Kerala	39496	41219	42295	NA	NA	1116	NA	NA	66	NA	NA	72
14.	Madhya Pradesh	30164	32445	35123	6842	6922	7342	1055	1039	1118	1269	1214	1283
15.	Maharashtra	65686	67720	72408	9712	1900	9024	1231	452	1924	1490	514	2246
16.	Manipur	523	468	600	103	112	186	24	29	33	41	39	37
17.	Meghalaya	617	433	428	130	95	168	53	37	41	63	42	50
18.	Mizoram	122	83	95	33	65	62	21	35	39	33	54	41
19.	Nagaland	101	140	226	6	8	35	4	2	6	8	6	7
20.	Orissa	6668	7278	7593	2471	2863	3670	782	870	1079	919	978	1195
21.	Punjab	4429	4346	4599	994	1811	2412	577	1052	1238	659	1188	1414
22.	Rajasthan	21933	23243	23115	18491	22176	23054	4190	5219	5808	5001	6179	6785
23.	Sikkim	131	159	189	82	50	55	14	6	16	21	14	23
24.	Tamil Nadu	51025	52508	44212	13299	6137	12759	2207	927	1843	2385	1018	2081
25.	Tripura	676	645	657	265	125	321	48	29	79	63	31	87
26.	Uttaranchal	1222	1252	1332	555	466	348	251	250	188	363	362	302
27.	Uttar Pradesh	14286	18493	18324	4295	5135	5004	2151	2479	2560	2430	2981	2842
28.	West Bengal	10444	14431	NA	1568	1947	NA	177	185	NA	436	447	NA
UTS													
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	180	215	205	0	5	30	0	0	2	0	0	2
2.	Chandigarh	442	417	530	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	73	111	127	73	0	0	34	0	0	34	0	0
4.	Daman and Diu	72	61	62	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Delhi	8863	9067	9351	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Lakshadweep	1	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Pondicherry	1586	1633	1780	5	32	14	4	11	3	4	12	3
Total		406726	429910	371660	945553	109165	95539	20025	23579	22921	22914	27913	26973

(P)—Provisional

NA—Data not yet received



**Revised National Tuberculosis Programme**

219. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:  
 SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:  
 SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:  
 SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI:

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

(a) whether the number of Tuberculosis patients is increasing in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of TB cases reported in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(d) whether the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme has been launched in the country to eradicate Tuberculosis;

(e) if so, the details thereof including the States where the said programme has been launched;

(f) the amount spent on treatment and success achieved as a result thereof during the last three years, State-wise;

(g) whether any agreement has been entered into with USA and WHO to control Tuberculosis in the country;

(h) if so, the details thereof; and

(i) the funds provided by USA and the WHO for research and implementing the disease-control programme?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) The number of TB cases under National Tuberculosis Control Programme have been more or less static during the last few years.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (f) To control TB, with an objective to achieve cure rate of 85% of new sputum positive cases and to detect at least 70% of such cases, the Revised National

Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) widely known as DOTS, which is WHO recommended strategy, was implemented in the country in a phased manner from 1997 and the entire country had been covered by March 2006. Under RNTCP, diagnosis by sputum microscopy instead of x-rays helps in detecting and curing infectious cases on priority. Facilities for diagnosis by sputum microscopy have been decentralized and strengthened. Drugs are provided free of cost in patient-wise boxes. Till date, the RNTCP has placed more than 63.00 lakh patients in DOTS treatment, averting more than 11.33 lakh deaths. Every month more than 1.0 lakh patients are placed on DOTS. In 2005 alone, India placed more than 12.93 lakhs cases on DOTS, more than any country in a single year in the world. Overall performance of RNTCP has been excellent with cure/treatment completion rate consistently above 85% and death rate reduced to less than 5%. To increase accessibility of the masses to the facilities provided under the Programme, special emphasis is laid on the IEC activities, involvement of NGOs, private sector and medical colleges in the revised strategy.

Statement-I indicating State-wise details of patients detected and put on treatment under the Programme during last three years is enclosed.

The details of funds allocation and expenditure under the programme during the last 3 years State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(g) to (i) United States International Development Agency (USAID) has provided an assistance of Rs. 29.6 crores through WHO for implementation of the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) in the State of Haryana for the period from year 2003-2007. WHO also provides technical assistance to the Programme.

For undertaking various activities for implementation of the RNTCP and also for research, the funds from USAID are released by WHO directly to the State TB Society of Haryana on the recommendation of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. The anti-TB drugs for the State are procured by WHO and supplied as commodity grant as per the requirement worked out by Central TB Division based on Programme norms.

*Statement I**State-wise detail of TB cases detected and put on treatment under the Programme during last 3 years*

Sl.No.	State	2003	2004	2005
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	566	595	733
2.	Andhra Pradesh	119368	109365	108679
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2232	2057	2346
4.	Assam	20459	28551	29494
5.	Bihar	33361	24422	30828
6.	Chandigarh	2058	2208	2478
7.	Chhattisgarh	15724	23822	23515
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	141
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	158
10.	Delhi	38847	43809	45717
11.	Goa	0	509	1731
12.	Gujarat	73133	80626	77087
13.	Haryana	30908	33806	34516
14.	Himachal Pradesh	13312	13458	13697
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	8632	6089	5922
16.	Jharkhand	13538	20031	28160
17.	Karnataka	57449	65403	68728
18.	Kerala	24878	25439	25074
19.	Lakshadweep			4
20.	Madhya Pradesh	54224	68260	72296
21.	Maharashtra	130676	143766	144564
22.	Manipur	5095	5042	4639
23.	Meghalaya	2669	3800	3889
24.	Mizoram	1631	2035	1942
25.	Nagaland	1763	2707	2770
26.	Orissa	27080	43238	44501

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Pondicherry	2322	1203	1462
28.	Punjab	22449	23304	30764
29.	Rajasthan	98144	105596	104315
30.	Sikkim	1403	1724	1572
31.	Tamil Nadu	89616	96639	92540
32.	Tripura	1197	924	1730
33.	Uttar Pradesh	153459	164406	182723
34.	Uttaranchal	111194	10872	10825
35.	West Bengal	89836	104026	107737
	Total	1147223	125732	1305277

Note:- The increase in reporting to TB Cases in comparison to previous year is attributed to increase in access to RNTCP as well as good case detection rate due to improvement in the Programme management and the Programme becoming more popular.

**Statement II**

*State-wise funds allocation and expenditure under the National TB Control Programme during the last 3 years*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2003-04		2004-05		2005-06	
		Allocation	Exp.	Allocation	Exp.	Allocation	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	600.00	635.47	700.00	772.42	1100.00	1295.77
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	30.19	114.13	31.03	123.52	55.50	140.71
3.	Assam	411.91	448.95	750.26	536.17	1318.13	872.40
4.	Bihar	608.38	393.29	903.34	669.11	1223.56	615.39
5.	Goa	13.00	22.50	14.17	24.00	22.71	28.87
6.	Gujarat	506.28	301.97	551.38	710.10	890.42	938.96
7.	Haryana	619.00	148.91	200.00	200.05	200.00	201.62
8.	Himachal Pradesh	61.03	133.65	66.47	173.84	105.42	267.24
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	66.71	125.21	110.06	195.20	181.65	305.02
10.	Karnataka	497.42	636.25	574.26	482.85	911.51	1020.93
11.	Kerala	318.17	252.85	346.52	327.12	535.23	664.57

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Madhya Pradesh	545.77	412.35	658.17	752.73	1068.83	873.15
13.	Maharashtra	968.53	1399.29	1054.81	1038.69	1702.99	1640.93
14.	Manipur	65.88	126.83	67.69	95.07	124.88	177.85
15.	Meghalaya	45.92	58.39	64.87	45.19	120.25	96.05
16.	Mizoram	22.56	97.94	25.38	72.14	46.25	96.05
17.	Nagaland	54.90	68.72	56.41	65.67	111.00	113.82
18.	Orissa	515.00	364.13	600.00	100.20	300.00	368.02
19.	Punjab	206.68	267.01	264.79	226.93	423.31	299.78
20.	Rajasthan	565.31	502.29	615.67	643.99	1012.06	784.53
21.	Sikkim	13.72	42.24	14.10	53.25	27.75	59.65
22.	Tamil Nadu	621.34	962.42	676.69	995.96	1050.99	1431.46
23.	Tripura	68.49	30.80	90.26	49.05	157.25	49.44
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1449.76	1275.78	1809.96	1476.21	2718.98	2966.51
25.	West Bengal	802.44	889.30	873.90	978.17	1389.97	1356.88
26.	Delhi	138.08	384.15	150.38	479.11	262.83	574.68
27.	Podicherry	9.23	0.39	10.90	15.00	16.43	10.44
28.	Andaman and Nicobar	1.84	0.21	3.27	18.00	6.57	12.10
29.	Chandigarh	9.00	30.17	9.81	38.00	16.43	43.27
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.23	0.00	2.18	5.00	4.92	10.00
31.	Daman and Diu	1.23	0.21	2.18	5.00	3.28	3.60
32.	Lakshadweep	1.00	3.27	1.09	0.00	1.64	0.01
33.	Jharkhand	431.00	373.60	957.30	261.45	342.32	292.58
34.	Uttaranchal	136.00	273.39	302.49	128.09	106.68	197.47
35.	Chhattisgarh	333.00	513.91	740.21	349.38	260.26	353.70
	Total	10760.00	11309.98	13300.00	12019.66	17820.00	18198.55
	HQ	740.00	479.66	700.00	1253.37	780.00	571.50
	Grand Total	11500.00	11789.64	14000.00	13363.03	18600.00	18770.05

**Converting National Highways/  
Golden Express Highways**

220. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:  
SHRI KAILASH NATH SINGH YADAV:  
PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has approved multi crore programme for converting all the National Highways/ Golden Express Highways from four to six lanes through public-private partnership based on the build, operate, transfer model;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the National Highways selected for the purpose;

(d) the time frame fixed for six laning of East-West/ North-South corridor under this scheme;

(e) the details of provisions made for the development of roads during the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(f) the total amount likely to be incurred on the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) Government approved the proposal of six laning of 6500 km of the existing four lane National Highways sections through Public Private Partnership (PPP) on Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis, following Design, Build, Finance and Operate (DBFO) pattern under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phase-V. NHDP Phase-V comprises 5,700 km. of GQ and balance 800 km. of other sections at a cost of Rs. 41,210 crore. The project scheduled to be completed by 2012.

The details of the selected National Highways under NHDP Phase-V are given in the enclosed statement.

(e) The estimated requirement of funds by NHA for development of highways in the 11th Five Year Plan based on the Financing Plan of NHDP, as approved by Committee on infrastructure is as under:—

Particulars	Amount (Rs. in cr.)
Cess	36,589
External Assistance (Grant & Loan)	4,454
Borrowings by NHA	41,615
Likely surplus form the User fee	3,108
Likely share of Private Sector	92,055
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,77,821</b>

(f) The estimated expenditure including share of Private Sector for development of highways, payment of annuities and interest on borrowings during 11th Five Year Plan based on the Financing Plan of NHDP, as approved by Committee on Infrastructure is about Rs. 1,78,000 crore.

**Statement**

*The names of the selected National  
Highways are as under*

Sl.No.	Stretches for Six laning	NH	Length (in km)
1	2	3	4
1.	Chennai-Tada	5	50
2.	Surat-Dahisar	8	245
3.	Gurgaon-Kotputli-Jaipur	8	230
4.	Chandikhol-Jagatpur-Bhubaneswar	5	70
5.	Delhi-Hapur	24	60
6.	Panipat-Jalandhar	1	300
7.	Delhi-Agra	2	180
8.	Chilkauripet-Vijayawada-Elluru-Rajamundri	5	270
9.	Vadodara-Surat	8	155
10.	Kishangarh-Udaipur	79A, 79 & 76	315
11.	Udaipur-Ahmedabad	8	235
12.	Pune-Satara	4	145

1	2	3	4
13.	Belgaum-Hubli	4	110
14.	Barwa Adda-Panagarh	2	120
15.	Bangalore-Krishnagiri	7	95
16.	Krishnagiri-Poonamalee	7 & 4	240
17.	Ichchapuram-Srikakulam	5	140
18.	Samaikhiali-Gandhidham	8A	56
19.	Hubli-Chitradurga	4	200
20.	Chitradurga Bypass-Tumkur Bypass	4	145
21.	Dhankuri-Baleshwar	4 & 6	140
22.	Balasore-Chandikhol	5	140
23.	Bhubneshwar-Ichchapuram	5	185
24.	Srikakulam-Vishakhapatnam-Ankapalli	5	135
25.	Nellore-Chikalurpet	5	184
26.	Agra-Etawah Bypass	3	125
27.	Etawah-Allahabad	2	310
28.	Allahabad Bypass-Varanasi	2	160
29.	Varanasi-Aurangabad	2	190
30.	Aurangabad-Barwa Adda	2	220
31.	Agra-Gwallor	3	85
32.	Indore-Dewas	3	55
33.	Ludhiana-Chandigarh	95 & 21	85
34.	Panagarh-Dhankuni	2	135
35.	Bangalore-Tumur	4	65
36.	Vishakapatnam-Ankapalli-Rajamundri	5	200
37.	Ahmedabad-Vadodara Expressway	NE-1	95
38.	Tada-Nellore Bypass	5	130
39.	Chandikhol-Paradeep	5A	80
40.	Satara-Kagal-Belgaum	4	210
41.	Hapur-Moradabad	24	110
Total			6500

### Iodine Deficiency Syndrome

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

(a) whether several people in the country suffer from iodine deficiency syndrome;

(b) if so, the symptoms of such disorder in the human body;

(c) the rationale behind the insistence of manufacturing only iodised salt;

(d) whether slight increase of iodine in the human body more than the normal level is likely to lead to health complications; and

(e) if so, whether strict adherence to the mixing of right quantity of iodine in the manufacture and sale of common salt would be followed; and

(f) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) As per Surveys conducted by the Directorate General of Health Services, Indian Council of Medical Research, State Health Directorates and Health Institutions of all the States/UTs, in the country are endemic for Iodine Deficiency disorders.

(b) The symptoms of Iodine Deficiency Disorders include Goitre, Hypothyroidism, Impaired mental function, retarded Physical development, Abortions, still birth, neurological disorders, cretinism, etc.

(c) Under the Rules notified under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. Common salt may continue to be manufactured and sold for iodisation, iron fortification, animal use, preservation, industrial and animal use under proper label declaration. Iodisation of salt has been made mandatory only for human consumption.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f) The standards of iodated salt have been laid down under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954 with Iodine level of 30 parts per million at the

production level and 15 parts per Million at the consumer level. All the States and Union Territories have been advised to ensure that the entire population consumes only iodated salt daily as per the above specification.

#### **National Waterways in Kerala**

222. SHRI PANNIAN RAVINDRAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the length of waterways declared as National Waterways in Kerala;

(b) the estimated amount proposed for the restoration of these waterways;

(c) the amount allotted to Kerala by the Centre to undertake the work during the current financial year;

(d) whether any complaints have been received that the amount earmarked in the current year's budget is meagre;

(e) if so, whether the Union Government is likely to allot sufficient funds to complete the works as early as possible; and

(f) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) The length of National Waterway in Kerala is 205 km.

(b) to (f) The estimated cost of making this Waterway fully functional is Rs. 76.95 crores. A provision of Rs. 15.74 crores has been made for the year 2006-07. No complaint has been received regarding this year's budget provision for this Waterway. However, efforts will be made to provide adequate funds for the next financial year.

*[Translation]*

#### **Traffic Jam on National Highways**

223. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to enact a law to keep the National Highways free from traffic jams and bring an end to road blockages on account of barat, public programmes etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which such a law is likely to be enacted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to enact any such law since, generally, traffic jams on National Highways occur due to varying traffic densities and local conditions. As regards road blockages on account of barat, public programmes etc., provision already exists in the Control of National Highways (Land & Traffic) Act, 2002 according to which access to the National Highways either through vehicles or not foot by a group of 5 or more persons is subject to the permission granted by the Highway Administration either generally or specifically.

(c) Does not arise.

*[English]*

#### **Sending Indian on Moon**

224. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ISRO plans to send an Indian into space around 2014 and to place an Indian on the Moon around 2020 without any foreign assistance;

(b) if so, the details of the plans chalked out for the purpose; and

(c) the details of expenditure likely to be incurred in these missions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) (a) and (b) ISRO has carried out detailed studies on feasibility of undertaking indigenous manned space missions. These studies include the development of an autonomous Orbital Vehicle, life support systems, improved reliability and safety systems, crew escape system, etc. The study was presented at a peer-review meeting, which concluded that it is possible to undertake a manned mission to low earth

orbit in eight years timeframe from the date of approval. Manned mission to moon could be the next step.

(c) The assessment of expenditure for the Manned Space Mission is about Rs. 10,000 crores spread over a period of 8 to 10 years.

**Cancer Care Centre in Kanyakumari**

225. SHRI A.V. BELLARMIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has conducted any survey regarding increasing incidence of cancer patients in Kanyakumari district;

(b) if so, whether the Government has analysed the cause for spurt in number of cancer patients in this district;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof;

(d) whether the Union Government proposed to set up a cancer care centre in Kanyakumari district in view of the increasing incidence of cancer cases there; and

(e) if so, the time by which such a centre is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (c). There is no Population Based Cancer Registry functioning in Kanyakumari district. Therefore, trends in cancer occurrence are not available from that district. However, the ICMR carried out a project on development of an Atlas in Cancer in India during the year 2001-04. As per the report, the minimum cancer incidence rate in district Kanyakumari was as 33.4 per lakh men and 28.9 per lakh women in the year 2001-2002.

Population Based Cancer Registry at Barshi during the year 2002 has the lowest comparable crude incidence rate for rural areas as 40.8 for men and 57.7 for women.

(d) and (e) No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 23rd November, 2006 at 11 a.m.

11.20 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, November 23, 2006/ Agrahayana 2, 1928 (Saka)*

---



## ANNEXURE I

*Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions**Member-wise Index to Starred Question Number*

Sl.No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1.	Shri Aaron Rashid, J.M.	5
2.	Shri Acharia, Basu Deb	18
3.	Dr. Agarwal, Dharendra	8
4.	Shri Appadurai, M.	11
5.	Shri Barman, Ranen	7
6.	Shri Bhatka, Manoranjan	17
7.	Shri Bhargava, Girdhari Lal	19
8.	Shri Jinda, Naveen	15
9.	Shri Joshi, Pralhad	16
10.	Shri Khaire, Chandrakant	2
11.	Shri Khandelwal, Vijay Kumar	10
12.	Shri Kumar, Shallendra	1
13.	Dr. Mishra, Rajesh	5
14.	Shri Murmu, Hemlal	20
15.	Shri Owaisi, Asaduddin	3
16.	Shri Prabhu, Suresh Prabhakar	3
17.	Shri Prasad, Harikewal	8
18.	Shri Rana, Kashiram	16
19.	Shri Rao, K.S.	12
20.	Shri Rao, Rayapati Sambasiva	9
21.	Prof. Rawat, Rasa Singh	19
22.	Shri Reddy, M. Raja Mohan	7
23.	Shri Saradgi, Iqbal Ahmed	1
24.	Shri Sathyanarayana, Sarvey	6
25.	Dr. Senthil, R.	13
26.	Prof. Shiwankar, Mahadeorao	4
27.	Shri Singh, Dushyant	14
28.	Shri Tripathy, Braja Kishore	9
29.	Shri Vasava, Mansukhbhai D.	4

Sl.No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	2	3
1.	Shri "Bachda", Bachi Singh Rawat	15, 132
2.	Shri Acharia, Basu Deb	100, 147
3.	Shri Adsul, Anandrao V.	26, 36, 114, 212, 220
4.	Dr. Agarwal, Dharendra	92, 142, 170, 191
5.	Shri Ahir, Hansraj G.	16, 83, 152, 176, 190
6.	Shri Appadurai, M.	95
7.	Shri Athawale, Ramdas	13, 107, 151, 175, 189
8.	Shri Barad, Jasubhai Dhanabhai	78
9.	Shri Barman, Hiten	2
10.	Shri Barman, Ranen	162, 168
11.	Shrimati Bauri, Susmita	48
12.	Shri Baxia, Joachim	1, 66
13.	Shri Bellarmin, A.V.	39, 115, 157, 179, 225
14.	Shri Bhadana, Avtar Singh	56
15.	Shri Bhakta, Manoranjan	99
16.	Shri Bishnoi, Jaswant Singh	58, 127, 163, 191
17.	Shri Bishnoi, Kuldeep	8, 76
18.	Shri Bose, Subrata	3, 204
19.	Shri Chakraborty, Swadesh	113
20.	Shri Chakraborty, Ajoy	63
21.	Shri Chandrappan, C.K.	28
22.	Shri Chaure, Bapu Hari	27, 105, 169
23.	Shri Chavda, Harisinh	31, 110, 199
24.	Dr. Chinta Mohan	93, 168
25.	Shri Chitthan, N.S.V.	32

1	2	3
26.	Shri Chowdhury, Adhir	22, 140, 191, 210, 215
27.	Shrimati Deo, Sangeeta Kumari Singh	10, 42, 79, 161
28.	Shri Deora, Milind	12, 23, 86, 216
29.	Dr. Dhanaraju, K.	50, 122, 160, 184
30.	Shri Dhotre, Sanjay	169
31.	Shri Gadakh, Tukaram Gangadhar	11, 206
32.	Shri Gaikwad, Eknath M.	45, 156, 185, 207
33.	Shri Gangwar, Santosh	72, 159, 209
34.	Shrimati Gawali, Bhavana P.	4, 105, 124, 169
35.	Shri Harsha Kumar, G.V.	30
36.	Dr. Jagannath, M.	67
37.	Shrimati Jayaprada	65
38.	Shri Jha, Raghunath	55
39.	Shri Jindal, Naveen	80, 137, 167, 186
40.	Shri Khaire, Chandrakant	81, 139
41.	Shri Khan, Sunil	48, 113
42.	Shri Khandelwal, Vijay Kumar	94
43.	Shri Khanduri, AVSM, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) B.	93, 115
44.	Shri Kharventhan, S.K.	12, 38, 112, 156, 218
45.	Shri Koshal, Raghuvеer Singh	21, 130
46.	Shri Kumar, Nikhil	37
47.	Shri Kumar, Sajjan	56
48.	Shri Kumar, Shailendra	87, 88, 140, 185
49.	Shri Kunnur, Manjunath	177, 187, 191

1	2	3
50.	Shri Kuppasami, C.	52, 125, 162
51.	Shrimati Mahajan, Sumitra	49
52.	Shri Mahato, Sunil Kumar	31, 70, 191
53.	Shrimati Maheshwari, Kiran	219
54.	Shri Mahtab, Bhartruhari	103, 202
55.	Shri Mahto, Tek Lal	201
56.	Shri Majhi, Parsuram	38, 41, 113, 117
57.	Prof. Malhotra, Vijay Kumar	93, 168
58.	Shri Mandal, Sanat Kumar	69, 105
59.	Shrimati Mane, Nivedita	45, 156, 185, 207
60.	Dr. Manoj, K.S.	74
61.	Shri Masood, Rasheed	115, 120, 126, 213
62.	Shri Mehta, Bhuvaneshwar Prasad	71, 113, 135
63.	Dr. Mishra, Rajesh	90
64.	Shri Mohan, P.	59, 128, 164, 221
65.	Shri Mohite, Subodh	183
66.	Shri Murmu, Hemlal	92, 101, 148
67.	Shri Naik, Shripad Yesso	93
68.	Shri Nayak, Ananta	35, 113, 211, 219
69.	Shri Oram, Jual	46, 121, 191
70.	Shri Owaisi, Asaduddin	93, 103, 104, 140
71.	Shri Pallani Shamy, K.C.	18, 73, 85, 138, 183
72.	Shri Panda, Prabodh	105, 115, 185
73.	Dr. Pandey, Laxminarayan	47, 168
74.	Shri Pannian Ravindran	40, 60, 129, 214, 222

1	2	3
75.	Shri Parste, Dalpat Singh	29, 38
76.	Shri Patel, Jivabhai Ambalal	161
77.	Shri Patel, Kishanbhai V.	29, 106, 150, 174, 188
78.	Shrimati Pateriya, Neeta	195
79.	Shri Pathak, Brajesh	6, 111, 155, 178, 223
80.	Shri Patil, Balasaheb Vikhe	40, 56, 62, 198
81.	Shrimati Patil, Rupatai Diliprao Nilangakar	150
82.	Shri Patle, Shishupal N.	61, 113, 141
83.	Shri Pingle, Devidas	75
84.	Shri Prabhu, Suresh Prabhakar	88, 140, 168, 185
85.	Shri Rasad, Harikewal	92, 109, 142, 191
86.	Shri Rajagopal, L.	98, 150, 196, 196, 219
87.	Shri Ramakrishna, Badiga	108, 150, 153, 190, 217
88.	Shri Rana, Kashiram	76, 146, 172
89.	Shri Rao, K.S.	96, 144
90.	Shri Rao, Rayapati Sambasiva	131, 165, 182, 192
91.	Shri Rathod, Haribhau	57, 209
92.	Shri Rawale, Mohan	19, 112, 133
93.	Prof. Rawat, Rasa Singh	161, 220
94.	Shri Reddy, G. Karunakara	7, 77, 154, 177, 191
95.	Shri Reddy, M. Raja Mohan	88, 91
96.	Shri Reddy, Magunta Sreenivasulu	219
97.	Shri Renge Patil, Tukaram Ganpatrao	139
98.	Shri Sai Prathap, A.	43

1	2	3
99.	Shri Saradgi, Iqbal Ahmed	102, 149, 173
100.	Shri Dr. Sama, Arun Kumar	54, 205
101.	Shri Sathyanarayana, Sarvey	203
102.	Shri Scindia, Jyotiraditya M.	66, 93, 103, 130, 185
103.	Dr. Senthil, R.	97
104.	Shri Shaheen, Abdul Rashid	172
105.	Shri Shivajirao, Adhairao Patil	25, 26, 34, 36, 103
106.	Shri Shivanna, M.	177, 200, 208
107.	Prof. Shiwankar, Mahadeorao	89, 141, 168, 169
108.	Shri Siddeswara, G.M.	5, 119, 158, 180
109.	Shri Singh, Brijbhushan Sharan	26
110.	Shri Singh, Chandra Bhushan	153, 196
111.	Shri Singh, Dushyant	98, 145, 171
112.	Shri Singh, Ganesh	68
113.	Shri Kirti Vardhan	45, 156, 185, 207
114.	Shri Singh, Kunwar Manvendra	197
115.	Shri Singh, Mohan	24, 93, 168
116.	Shri Singh, Prabhunath	14, 82
117.	Shrimati Singh, Pratibha	115, 191
118.	Shri Singh, Rakesh	70, 134
119.	Shri Singh Sugrib	29, 106, 150, 174, 194
120.	Shri Singh, Suraj	53
121.	Shri Singh, Uday	88, 211
122.	Shri Singh, Rajiv Ranjan "Lalan"	193
123.	Shri Subba, M.K.	17, 84, 93

1	2	3
124.	Shri Sugavanam, E.G.	13, 20, 123, 185, 206
125.	Shri Suman, Ramji Lal	93, 168, 193
126.	Shrimati Thakkar, Jayaben B.	9, 43, 78, 136, 166
127.	Shri Thomas, P.C.	40, 116, 168
128.	Shri Thummar, V.K.	109, 118
129.	Shri Tripathy, Braja Kishore	93, 143, 169
130.	Shri Vallabhaneni, Balashowry	44, 120, 159, 181, 224

1	2	3
131.	Shri Vasava, Mansukhbhai D.	146
132.	Shri Veerendrakumar, M.P.	161
133.	Shri Verma, Bhanu Pratap Singh	51, 168
134.	Shri Verma, Ravi Prakash	25, 34, 36, 93, 150
135.	Shri Yadav, Anjan Kumar M.	33, 42, 118
136.	Shri Yadav, Giridhari	33, 110
137.	Shri Yadav, Kailash Nath Singh	61, 113, 141, 220
138.	Shri Yogi, Aditya Nath	64, 87, 191

## ANNEXURE II

*Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions**Prime Minister**Atomic Energy**Coal*

2, 10

*Communications and Information Technology*

5, 9, 11

*Development of North Eastern Region**External Affairs*

7

*Health and Family Welfare*

1, 3, 6, 8, 15, 17, 20

*Overseas Indian Affairs**Panchayati Raj*

13

*Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions**Planning*

18

*Shipping, Road Transport and Highways*

4, 14, 16, 19

*Space**Statistics and Programme Implementation*

12

*Youth Affairs and Sports**Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions**Prime Minister**Atomic Energy*

53, 70, 98, 121

*Coal*

11, 35, 42, 84, 92, 113, 144, 188, 201

*Communications and Information Technology*

12, 13, 18, 29, 45, 46, 48, 50, 58, 61, 65, 71, 75, 77, 79, 80, 85, 90, 95, 118, 119, 123, 135, 137, 149, 155, 158, 165, 170, 178, 180, 186, 198, 203, 212

*Development of North Eastern Region**External Affairs*

2, 17, 23, 26, 37, 38, 43, 47, 56, 64, 66, 72, 87, 88, 93, 94, 104, 115, 125, 127, 130, 134, 149, 162, 168, 169, 185, 192, 206, 209, 217

*Health and Family Welfare*

1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 14, 19, 21, 22, 28, 30, 32, 33, 36, 39, 41, 44, 55, 59, 60, 62, 63, 67, 68, 73, 74, 76, 82, 89, 100, 101, 102, 105, 108, 111, 112, 114, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 131, 132, 140, 141, 145, 147, 148, 150, 152, 154, 157, 160, 161, 176, 181, 183, 184, 210, 211, 215, 216, 219, 221, 225

*Overseas Indian Affairs*

7, 86, 129, 156

<i>Panchayati Raj</i>	16, 34, 52, 83, 153, 163, 190, 196
<i>Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions</i>	3, 15, 31, 109, 133, 142, 151, 174, 189, 195, 200, 207
<i>Planning</i>	27, 51, 97, 110, 164, 175, 193, 194
<i>Shipping, Road Transport and Highways</i>	9, 20, 25, 40, 54, 78, 81, 91, 96, 99, 106, 116, 117, 136, 138, 139, 146, 166, 167, 171, 172, 173, 177, 179, 187, 191, 199, 202, 204, 205, 208, 213, 214, 218, 220, 222, 223
<i>Space</i>	69, 224
<i>Statistics and Programme Implementation</i>	103, 107, 182
<i>Youth Affairs and Sports</i>	24, 49, 57, 197.

---

### INTERNET

The original version of Lok Sabha proceedings is available on Parliament of India Website at the following address :

<http://www.parliamentofindia.nic.in>

### LIVE TELECAST OF PROCEEDINGS OF LOK SABHA

Lok Sabha proceedings are being telecast live on the dedicated channel of Doordarshan, viz. DD-Lok Sabha. Live telecast begins at 11 A.M. on everyday the Lok Sabha sits, till the adjournment of the House.

### LOK SABHA DEBATES ON SALE

Printed copies of Lok Sabha Debates of English and Hindi Versions and other Parliamentary Publications are available for sale at the Sales Counter, Parliament House, New Delhi-110 001.

---

---

**© 2006 By LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

**Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha  
(Eleventh Edition) and printed by M/s. Dhanraj Associates Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.**

---

---