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(English Version)

Seventh Session
(Fourteenth Lok Sabha)



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CONTENTS

(Fourteenth Series, Vol. XVIII, Seventh Session, 2006/1927 (Saka)

No. 15, Wednesday, March 08, 2006/Phalgun 17, 1927 (Saka)

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
REFERENCE BY THE SPEAKER	
(i) Re: Condemning heinous acts of violence at Varanasi and expressing condolence to the bereaved families	1
(ii) Re: International Women's Day	313
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
*Starred Question Nos. 242-261	2-41
Unstarred Question Nos. 1840-1986	43-311
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	313-321
COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE	
Minutes	321
STATEMENT BY MINISTER	
Blasts in Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh	
Shri Shivraj V. Patil	322-324
ANNEXURE I	
Member-wise Index to Starred Questions	325-326
Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	326-332
ANNEXURE II	
Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions	333-334
Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	333-336

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 08, 2006/Phalguna 17, 1927 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[English]

REFERENCE BY THE SPEAKER

(I) Re: Condemning heinous acts of violence at Varanasi and expressing condolence to the bereaved families

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I am sure all of you would join me in strongly condemning the most heinous acts of violence that have been committed at Varanasi yesterday in which about 14 innocent people have been killed and also more than 100 persons injured. The senseless acts of violence are being committed in a nefarious attempt to disturb the even tempo of our life and to affect India's unity and integrity. Our people should, in a united manner, continue our fight against such acts of terrorism and violence. We reiterate our strong resolve never to surrender to such criminal acts and we resolve to maintain peace and tranquillity and complete harmony amongst all the citizens of our country.

We deeply mourn the loss of lives and express our sincere condolence to the members of the bereaved families and also convey our best wishes for the early recovery of those who are injured.

The House may stand in silence for a short while, in memory of the deceased persons.

11.02 hrs.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I would request all the leaders to make their submissions.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK (Unnao): Mr. Speaker, Sir, what happened yesterday in Varanasi is of great concern....(Interruptions) In entire Uttar Pradesh the Bahujan Samaj Party....(Interruptions) Our party wants to submit its view with regard to the bomb blasts in Varanasi....(Interruptions)

YOGI ADITYANATH (Gorakhpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Government....(Interruptions)

11.03 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Srichand Kripalani and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table)

[English]

...(Interruptions)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

FDI In Coal Sector

*242. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for permitting 100% FDI caps under automatic route for coal and lignite mining;

(b) the extent to which domestic production of coal is likely to be affected by it;

(c) the reasons for nationalisation of coal mines;

(d) whether nationalisation of coal sector had any impact on the coal production in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the underlying objectives behind nationalisation of coal sector are no more valid; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHIBU SOREN):

(a) Considering the increasing demand for coal and lignite and since exploration and mining activities are subject to sector approvals/regulations, the Government has reviewed the policy on FDI. It has been decided to

increase FDI caps to 100% and permit it under the automatic route for coal and lignite mining for captive consumption by power projects, iron and steel, cement production and other eligible activities permitted as per the provisions of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973.

(b) The present domestic production of coal by the Government coal companies is not likely to be affected by the liberalised FDI policy. However, it is expected to increase production of coal by companies for captive consumption in the areas of power generation, manufacturing of iron and steel and cement production.

(c) to (g) The need to reorganise and reconstruct coal mines so as to ensure that the rational, coordinated, scientific development and utilisation of coal resources consistent with the growing requirements of the country were the main reasons for nationalisation of coal mines.

Since nationalisation of coal sector there has been manifold increase in coal production by Coal India Limited (CIL). At the time of inception in 1975, CIL's annual coal production was 79 million tonnes, which increased to 323.58 million tonnes in 2004-05. CIL's coal production is likely to touch 345 million tonnes in the year 2005-06.

In the changing economic environment, underlying objectives behind nationalisation would continue to be subserved by encouraging coal mining in both public and private sectors through an affective regulatory framework. Accordingly, the Coal Mines Nationalisation Act, 1973 was amended in 1976 and 1993 to allow captive mining for the benefit of power, steel and cement sectors.

ADB Assistance for Rural Electrification

*243. SHRI KAILASH NATH SINGH YADAV:
SHRI SHISHUPAL PATLE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received financial assistance from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for completion of rural electrification scheme during the year 2005-2006;

(b) if so, the details of the total amount provided for various power projects so far under the scheme; and

(c) the total number of rural families already benefited through this scheme during the year 2005-2006?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) In view of reply to (a), questions do not arise.

[English]

Promotion of Naturopathy

*244. SHRI CHANDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nature Cure is not getting its due share in the budget allocated to the Health and Family Welfare over the years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the percentage of funds allotted to Nature Cure out of the total budget for the Health and Family Welfare during each of the last three years; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to promote Nature Cure in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Government is paying considerable attention to the development of Indian Systems of Medicine and to therapies like Nature Cure or Naturopathy. In order to enable the systematic development of Indian Systems of Medicine, a separate Department dealing with Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) was set up in 1995. A National Policy on AYUSH Systems was laid down in 2002. The approved budgetary outlays of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the Department of AYUSH and for Naturopathy are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(c) The percentage of funds allocated to Nature Cure out of the total Budget for the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare during each of the last three years is given in the enclosed statement-II.

(d) The details of steps being taken by the Government to promote Nature Cure in the country are given in the enclosed statement-III.

Statement-I*Detailed Budgetary Allocation for the last 3 years*

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Description	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1.	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	9056.57	10025.22	12428.83
2.	Department of AYUSH	196.47	225.73	405.98
3.	Nature Cure *	3.54	5.22	4.45

* Includes funding for the National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune and Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, New Delhi.

Statement-II*Percentage of Budgetary Allocation for the last 3 years**

Sl. No.	Description	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1.	Percentage in relation to allocation of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	0.04%	0.05%	0.04%
2.	Percentage in relation to allocation Department of AYUSH	1.80%	2.31%	1.10%

* Includes funding for the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, New Delhi and National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune.

Statement-III*Details of major steps being taken by the Government of India to propagate Nature Cure*

Sl. No.	Description
1	2
1.	Financial Assistance is providing for conducting Research in the Field of Nature Cure.
2.	A comprehensive health fair, Arogya is being organized in different States to enhance awareness of the general public about Ayush Systems and Nature Cure is prominently featured in these fairs.

1	2
3.	Training Courses are organized for the Nature Cure practitioners.
4.	Grants-in-aid are provided to NGOs for promoting Nature Cure.
5.	Assistance is also provided to print, publish and exhibit papers for the furtherance of Nature Cure.
6.	Institutes of the Government of India provide free consultation services to the public.
7.	The 'Nisargopchar Vrata' magazine is being brought out at a very subsidized basis by the National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune.

1

2

8. The Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, New Delhi and National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune publish free information material regarding nature Cure. In addition, books, charts and equipment are also sold by these institutions.
9. Monthly workshops in regional languages on the third Saturday of every month are being conducted by National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune.

Implementation of Panchayati Raj

*245. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Panchayati Raj system has not been implemented in many States so far;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure implementation of Panchayati Raj system in such States;

(d) whether there is any proposal to grant more powers to Panchayats in the matter of mobilization of resources and management of funds; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): (a) to (c) All States to which the Constitution 73rd Amendment Act 1992 applies, except Jharkhand and Pondicherry, have held elections and constituted Panchayats in accordance with the provisions of Part IX of the Constitution. However, as the Constitution provides that it is legislatures of States that will endow the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) with powers and authority, States have devolved powers and responsibilities to the Panchayats in varying measure.

District Planning Committees have been constituted in 14 States, namely, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Haryana,

Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep. District Planning Committees have not been constituted in Jharkhand and Pondicherry where elections to Panchayats are yet to be held. Uttar Pradesh has enacted legislation for District Planning Committees but is yet to issue the notification for the constitution of these bodies. Maharashtra has not constituted DPCs in accordance with Article 243ZD of the Constitution, but has District Planning and Development Councils headed by a Minister, including nominated members from Panchayats and Municipalities. Andhra Pradesh has issued an Ordinance in September 2005 for the constitution of DPCs pending the passage of the relevant bill in the Legislative Assembly. Punjab has enacted legislation on the constitution of DPCs in October 2005. Uttaranchal has informed the Ministry that it is in the process of constituting DPCs according to Article 243ZD.

The Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) applies to Fifth Schedule Areas in nine States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan. While all these States have enacted the required legislations to comply with PESA, there is need to ensure harmonization of the provisions of such legislation with other State legislation relating to Fifth Schedule Areas and the issue of executive orders to ensure the PESA related protection of the special rights of tribal people in full measure.

To provide an impetus to the implementation of Part IX of the Constitution in letter and spirit by States, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj convened seven Round Tables of State Ministers in charge of Panchayati Raj between July and December, 2004 and evolved, by consensus, a set of around 150 points for action, which have been put together in a compendium that was adopted unanimously at the conclusion of the last Round Table in Jaipur. The joint programme of action seeks to ensure that on the basis of Activity Mapping, funds, functions and functionaries are devolved to all 3 levels of PRIs to enable them to emerge as institutions of

self government. During the Third Round Table held at Raipur, action points were also agreed upon in respect of the implementation of PESA, and ensuring PESA-compliant State legislation.

A Council of State Ministers of Panchayati Raj under the Chairmanship of the Union Minister of Panchayati Raj has been constituted to review the implementation of the recommendations. The first meeting of the Council was held on 5th-6th August 2005 at Kochi, Kerala. A Committee of Chief Secretaries of States and State Panchayati Raj Secretaries has also been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj to monitor the progress on the implementation of the 150 recommendations of the Seven Round Tables and the decisions of the Council of States Ministers of Panchayati Raj. Four review meetings of the Committee have so far been held in April, 2005, June, 2005, September, 2005, and November, 2005.

With a view to interacting with Panchayats and carrying out a review with the authorities concerned of the progress in implementing the points for action mutually agreed upon in the Round Tables, a process of visiting the States and UTs at the level of Union Minister of Panchayati Raj has been initiated. Nine States/UTs have been covered so far, including Karnataka, West Bengal, Uttaranchal, Haryana, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Arunachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Lakshadweep. Each visit is concluded with a Statement of Conclusions jointly signed with the Chief Minister of the State concerned, highlighting the key points of action on which the State would move to operationalise the recommendations of the Round Tables.

An exercise is also underway to review different statutes with a view to harmonising them with the provisions of Part IX of the Constitution. Similarly, the guidelines of Centrally Sponsored Schemes are being reviewed to ensure the centrality of Panchayats in development planning and implementation. As regards new Centrally Sponsored Schemes, it is proposed to provide for a central role for Panchayats, wherever relevant. Thus, for example, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act provides for the Panchayats to be the "principal authorities" for the planning and

implementation of schemes under the Act. Steps are also being taken to fill in critical gaps in infrastructure and capacity so that Panchayats can effectively fulfill their constitutional role.

(d) and (e) The Second Round Table of State Ministers of Panchayati Raj resolved that steps ought to be taken to encourage PRIs to raise their own resources for their own purposes, in accordance with Article 243H.

The 12th Finance Commission has recommended Rs. 20,000 crores for the period 2005-10 as grants to augment the Consolidated Funds of States to supplement the resources of Panchayats. This is an increase over the recommendation of Rs. 8,000 crores for the period 2000-05 by the 11th Finance Commission for the same purpose.

An empowered Sub-Committee on Financial and Administrative Empowerment of Panchayati Raj Institutions under the Chairmanship of Minister for Rural Development was set up in March 2003 by the Planning Commission, in pursuance of a decision taken in the National Development Council. The members of the Committee are Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, Minister of Finance and Company Affairs, Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, Minister of Tribal Affairs and Chief Ministers of Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Rajasthan. The Terms of Reference of the Sub-Committee include, inter alia, working out the modalities for strengthening the financial domain of the PRIs through transfer of resources from the Centre and State Governments; assessing the capacity of the PRIs to raise revenues and other resources and to develop an action plan in this regard; analyzing the capability of PRIs at different levels to absorb the financial allocation made to the PRIs under different schemes; and to develop a framework to ensure fiscal discipline and financial accountability at different levels of PRIs. The Empowered Sub-Committee has held two meetings so far. The last meeting was held on the 7th August 2003. The Empowered Sub-Committee has been reconstituted on 14th September 2005, with the Union Minister of Panchayati Raj as the Chairperson and the Union Minister of Rural Development added as a member of the Sub-Committee.

Promotion of Biogas Plants

*246. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

SHRI TEK LAL MAHTO:

Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken by the Government to promote biogas plants;

(b) if so, the target set for the purpose during the Tenth Plan;

(c) the achievements made in this regard, State-wise; and

(d) the assistance extended to each State during the above plan, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI

VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) Yes, Sir. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme—National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) is being continued during the Tenth Plan for promotion of family type biogas plants in the country.

(b) The target set for family type biogas plants for the Tenth Plan period was ten lakh plants.

(c) and (d) State-wise information on 4.37 lakh family type biogas plants achieved during the first four years of the Plan, i.e., 2002-03 to 2005-06 (upto December, 2005) and Rs. 115.88 crore released during 2002-03 to 2005-06 (upto February, 2006) is given in the enclosed statement. A target for setting up of 75,000 plants with Budget Estimates of Rs. 41.00 crore has been proposed for 2006-07. Targets and funds for 2006-07 will be allocated in consultation with State nodal departments and programme implementing agencies in the beginning of the financial year.

Statement

State-wise number of family type biogas plants installed during the period 2002-03 to 2005-06 (upto December, 2005) and funds released during the period 2002-03 to 2005-06 (upto February, 2006) under National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP)

State/UT/Agency	Number of plants set up during 2002-03 to 2005-06 (upto December 2005)	Funds (Rupees in crore) sanctioned during 2002-03 to 2005-06 (upto February, 2006)
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	59067	16.76
Arunachal Pradesh	530	1.13
Assam	298	Nil
Bihar	833	Nil
Chhattisgarh	14944	2.91
Goa	259	Nil
Gujarat	23391	7.96
Haryana	4735	0.96

1	2	3
Himachal Pradesh	877	0.50
Jharkhand	499	0.03
Karnataka	42855	8.09
Kerala	8480	1.99
Madhya Pradesh	37690	7.31
Maharashtra	31215	9.34
Manipur	266	0.60
Meghalaya	612	0.90
Mizoram	593	0.93
Nagaland	700	0.24
Orissa	37238	8.95
Punjab	7537	0.40
Rajasthan	368	0.15
Sikkim	934	1.38
Tamil Nadu	6642	1.53
Tripura	450	0.86
Uttar Pradesh	28368	3.42
Uttaranchal	1689	0.49
West Bengal	49140	12.81
Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Mumbai	54485	16.78
Others	22751	9.49

Growth in Population

*247. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

la (a) whether focused attention was paid to the investment

demographically weaker States which were found to be the major contributor to population growth in the country;

(b) if so, the measures taken by the Government to bring about decline in birth rate in those States; and

(c) the impact of such measures in bringing down the birth rate in those States?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (c) The Government has identified eight States viz. Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Orissa, Uttaranchal, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand for special attention for healthcare services and for meeting the challenges of population stabilization. An Empowered Action Group (EAG) was constituted in March, 2001, in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare under the Chairmanship of the Union Minister of Health and Family Welfare to give focused attention to these States. It served as an overarching mechanism to provide single window clearance to the Action Plans of these eight States. The EAG acted as a high-powered body, which facilitated preparation of area specific programmes to address the unmet needs of supplies, services, healthcare providers and health infrastructure in the eight States. An amount of Rs 250.00 crore was provided during the 10th Five-Year Plan for addressing the specific unmet needs of these States. Funds were released to these States for giving area specific focus keeping in view the objectives of the National Health and Maternal Population Policy for population stabilisation in the country. The EAG functioned upto March, 2005, whereafter it has been subsumed under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). These are special focus States under NRHM. For the period upto March, 2005, four special review meetings were convened wherein several recommendations were made to fulfil the healthcare needs of eight EAG States. The year-wise funds released to these States from 2001-2002 to 2004-2005 are as under:—

(Rs. in Lakhs)

2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
2500.00	325.00	6954.03	16809.70

After the launch of NRHM in April 2005, more attention is being paid to these States to provide accessible, affordable, accountable, effective, reliable and quality primary health care, through creation of a cadre of Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), improved hospital care measured through Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS), decentralization of programme to district level to improve intra and inter-sectoral convergence and effective utilization of resources. Funds have also been released to all these States for selection and training of ASHA, untied funds at the rate of Rs. 10,000/- per sub-centre for all the sub-centres for making ASHA and sub-centres functional to optimal level and funds for up-gradation of CHCs to the level of Indian Public Health Standard @ Rs. 20 lakh per CHC for two CHCs per district. The Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) taken up under the NRHM envisages providing quality services for meeting unmet demands such as free distribution of Condoms, IUD Insertions, Non-Scalpel Vasectomy (NSV), Sterilisation etc. with the objective of stabilising population growth in the country, especially in these high focus States.

A statement indicating slight reduction in Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in focus States, during the last few years, is enclosed.

Statement**Total Fertility Rate (TFR)**

Sl. No.	State	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	All India	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0
1.	Bihar*	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2
2.	Madhya Pradesh**	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.8	4.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Orissa	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6
4.	Rajasthan	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8
5.	Uttar Pradesh***	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.4

Source: SRS Estimates, RG, India.

* Bihar TFR includes Jharkhand.

** Madhya Pradesh TFR includes Chhattisgarh.

*** Uttar Pradesh TFR includes Uttaranchal.

Clinical Trials

*248. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Clinical Research Organisations functioning in the country;

(b) the reasons for doing away with requirements of phase lag in trials;

(c) the procedure followed in registering the volunteers offering them for the clinical trials and the incentives offered, if any;

(d) whether the Government proposes to put in place a regulatory apparatus as safeguard against exploitation of innocent persons and to cope with legal and ethical violations; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (e) A Clinical Research Organization (CRO) is an organization to which the sponsor may transfer or delegate some or all the tasks, duties and/or obligations regarding a Clinical Study.

There are about 20 Clinical Research Organizations functioning in the country. Considering India's potential in terms of capabilities in drug discovery research of which Clinical Research is a major component, the phase lag in trials was removed so that Indian clinical investigators could participate in global multi-centric

clinical trials at Phase II and Phase III stages parallel to the investigators in other countries. However, Phase I trial which involves first time use of a new molecule in human subjects has not been allowed to be conducted in India for new molecules developed abroad. The Mashelkar Committee which has examined various issues concerning Drug Regulatory System in India has highlighted "India's potential as a global hub for Clinical Research".

The revised Schedule Y under Drugs and Cosmetics Rules prescribes the procedures to be adopted for enrolling clinical trial study subjects. This includes taking, freely given and informed, written consent from each study subject. The investigator must provide information about the study verbally as well as using a patient information sheet, in a language that is non-technical and understandable by the study subject. Both the patient information sheet as well as the informed consent form should have been approved by the ethics committee and furnished to the licensing authority. Any changes in the informed consent documents should be approved by the ethics committee and submitted to the licensing authority before such changes are implemented.

As per the norms prescribed under Good Clinical Practices (GCP), monetary or any other inducements are not to be used to enroll the patients. Informed consent has to be obtained from every study subject as per the norms prescribed under Schedule Y, which ensures the right and safety of research subjects are adequately safeguarded.

The Government has put in place appropriate regulatory measures to ensure that clinical trials are conducted in conformance to the internationally accepted norms of GCP by amending the Rules (122A to 122E) defining the clinical trial under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, publication of GCP guidelines and amendment of Schedule Y under Drugs and Cosmetics Rules which prescribes the 'Requirements and Guidelines to undertake clinical trials' in order to ensure that all clinical trials are conducted in a legal and ethical manner. In addition to these regulatory initiatives, a programme for audits of clinical trials by regulatory agency has also been formulated.

Cost of Solar Energy

*249. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the cost of solar energy as compared to other sources of energy;
- (b) the advantages of using solar energy;
- (c) whether it costs less compared to other non-conventional sources of energy;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether its continued supply is available in different weather conditions; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) to (d) Solar energy can be harnessed through two routes, namely solar photovoltaic and solar thermal, by direct conversion to electricity and heat energy respectively. At present the initial cost of both types of solar energy systems is higher compared to the cost of conventional energy systems and also the other non-conventional energy systems. However, considering the fact that solar energy systems do not require any fuel, the running costs are lower. Therefore, the cost of some of the solar energy systems such as solar water heaters, solar cookers and solar lanterns

can be lower than that of conventional energy products when calculated over the life of the systems. The other advantages of solar energy systems are modular nature, long-life, reliability, no recurring requirement of fuel, low maintenance and no pollution etc.

(e) and (f) Continuous supply of energy can be ensured to an extent through storage of electricity or heat in storage systems of appropriate capacity.

Review of Guidelines on Public-Private Partnership Projects

*250. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to review the guidelines governing public-private partnership projects under the National Highways Development Programme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the empowered sub-committee on infrastructure has mooted a proposal to set up a Committee to revise the pre-qualification guidelines of parties that bid for these projects;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) and (b) The Government has reviewed the existing guidelines for Public Private Partnership Investment in National Highways Projects. Important changes are as follows:-

- (i) Case by case approach to be adopted for increasing the viability gap funding (capital grant) and 40% in instances where this is necessitated by specific.
- (ii) Model Concession Agreement (MCA) has been reviewed to provide:-

More Equitable Risk Allocation.

More clarity in defining rights and obligations of the parties.

Partial traffic risk sharing.

Provision of capacity augmentation during operation period with exit option for the concessionaire.

Interests of concessionaire and lenders safeguarded in case of termination on account of NHA event of default.

Strong dispute resolution mechanism.

Robust Institutional and Legal set up—comfort to the investors.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) It has been decided by the Empowered Sub-Committee of the Committee on Infrastructure to constitute an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) to recommend the principles and guidelines relating to pre-qualification of bidders for PPP Projects. This IMG has been constituted and comprises Finance Secretary as Chairman, Secretaries of Department of Economic Affairs, Department of Road Transport and Highways, Ministry of Civil Aviation, Department of Shipping, Department of Legal Affairs and Ministry of Power as Members and Advisor to Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission as Convenor.

[Translation]

Launch of Satellites

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

(a) whether the Indian Space Research Organisation is about to start commercial activities by launching satellites of other countries into the space from its launching centres;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the profit likely to be earned by the country by entering into the commercial field in respect of launching of satellites of other countries;

(d) whether the technology in this regard is entirely indigenous;

(e) whether India has formulated any action plan or fixed any target in regard to commercial launching of satellites in the near future; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) The Department of Space through its commercial arm ANTRIX Corporation, has already been providing launch services to international customers using Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV).

(b) Launch services were provided for four micro-satellites from Germany (two), South Korea (one) and Belgium (one) during 1999-2001 time frame. Further agreements have been made for launching satellites from Italy, Singapore, Indonesia and Argentina.

(c) The commercial launches will benefit industries which take part in supply of various components and subsystems of launch vehicles. The profit will depend upon actual contracts negotiated and will be subject to competition and capacity utilisation.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) and (f) Indian launch vehicle programme is primarily intended to meet domestic requirements. However, residual capacity is made available for commercial launches for other countries. Considering the current market scenario and heavy competition, maximum of 5% of global market share might be targeted for launch vehicle and related services.

Financial Assistance to Poor for Medical Treatment

*252. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA:

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA:

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

(a) the amount of financial assistance provided to

the poor people by the Government for treatment, and the procedure laid down therefor during the last three years till date, year-wise;

(b) the details of the number of beneficiaries and financial assistance released therefor, disease-wise, during the said period, State-wise and year-wise; and

(c) the details of various schemes of the Government for providing assistance to the poor people for treatment?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (c) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is operating two schemes namely Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) and Health Minister's Discretionary Grant under which financial assistance is provided to the poor people for treatment.

Details and procedure for Health Minister's Discretionary Grant Scheme

Under this scheme, financial assistance is granted to the poor and needy patients to defray a part of expenditure on hospitalization for undergoing major surgical interventions and treatment of major diseases in Government Hospitals.

For availing the benefit under this Scheme, the applicant is required to apply in the prescribed proforma for the purpose alongwith income certificate issued by the competent revenue authority and the estimate for the treatment duly recommended by the treating doctor, HOD and MS of the Government Hospital.

The amount of the grant in each case is limited to Rs. 20,000/-. The grant is sanctioned as 'one time' grant and is released to the Medical Superintendent of the hospital where patient is taking treatment.

Under both the schemes, re-imburement of expenditure already incurred is not admissible.

For the purpose of sanctioning of financial assistance, an annual family income of upto Rs. 50,000/- (Rupees fifty thousand) only is taken as the upper limit for being

eligible for assistance. Request for assistance under this scheme are technically examined by Directorate General of Health Services and those found eligible are granted assistance with the approval of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Details and procedure for Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi Scheme

Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to poor patients, living below poverty line, suffering from major life-threatening diseases and receiving medical treatment at any Government Hospital.

For availing assistance under this scheme, the applicant is required to apply in the proforma prescribed for the purpose alongwith income certificate issued by a competent revenue authority and an attested copy of ration card and the estimate for the treatment duly recommended by the treating doctor, HOD and MS of the Government Hospital.

A Technical Committee of Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi examines the medical reports and recommends quantum of financial assistance required and finally the Managing Committee of Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi approves the recommendation of the Technical Committee. The amount of financial assistance is then released directly to the concerned Government Hospitals after ascertaining the date of operation/admission/start of treatment and after confirming that the applicant has not availed of assistance for the same treatment from the Illness Fund Assistance Society of the State.

The amount of financial assistance provided to the poor people by the Government for treatment during the last three years and the details of the number of beneficiaries and financial assistance released during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise till date in respect of both the schemes i.e. Health Ministry Discretionary Grant and Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi are given in the enclosed statement I and II respectively. The Ministry does not maintain the disease-wise record of financial assistance.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Orissa	05	0.86	07	1.26	08	1.60	08	1.60
Punjab	03	0.38	01	0.20	01	20.00	—	—
Rajasthan	09	1.51	02	0.30	04	0.80	02	0.40
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	54	9.81	01	0.20	—	—	01	0.20
Tripura	02	0.40	00	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	86	14.45	103	18.54	64	12.70	41	7.80
Uttaranchal	10	1.79	05	0.74	02	0.40	02	0.40
West Bengal	155	27.79	49	7.77	38	7.05	65	11.10
Total No. of beneficiaries and Total Amount	595	102.93	303	52.93	227	43.19	221	40.36

*Upto 28-2-2006.

Statement-II*Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi*

(Amount in Rupees)

Name of the State	Year 2002-2003		Year 2003-2004		Year 2004-2005		Year 2005-2006	
	Number of Beneficiaries	Amount Released in Rupees	Number of Beneficiaries	Amount Released in Rupees	Number of Beneficiaries	Amount Released in Rupees	Number of Beneficiaries	Amount Released in Rupees
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Assam	01	85000.00	00	—	02	102000.00	01	100000.00
Bihar	11	1340000.00	16	1632632.00	39	4519852.00	60	8393932.00
Delhi	02	400000.00	15	1405000.00	21	1771920.00	11	2182500.00
Haryana	05	710000.00	10	716000.00	15	—	14	1526000.00
Himachal Pradesh	00	—	01	75000.00	00	—	00	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jharkhand	02	255000.00	00	—	00	—	02	453200.00
Madhya Pradesh	00	—	03	465000.00	04	512500.00	06	608500.00
Orissa	00	—	01	85000.00	00	—	05	621000.00
Punjab	00	—	01	65000.00	02	136000.00	02	136000.00
Rajasthan	01	180000.00	01	30000.00	01	45000.00	02	132500.00
Uttaranchal	00	—	03	690000.00	08	912500.00	05	347500.00
Uttar Pradesh	06	935000.00	23	2690000.00	69	6902500.00	57	6189500.00
West Bengal	00	—	00	—	03	235000.00	03	347500.00
Tamil Nadu	00	—	—	—	01	450000.00	01	200000.00
Chandigarh	00	—	—	—	01	75000.00	02	210000.00
Manipur	00	—	—	—	01	300000.00	00	—
Jammu and Kashmir	00	—	—	—	00	—	02	280000.00
Total	26	3905000.00	74	7853632.00	167	17179272.00	173	22028132.00

[English]

Prevalence of Diabetes Mellitus

*253. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY:

SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:

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

(a) whether prevalence of Diabetes Mellitus has registered an alarming increase in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years including the number of affected children;

(c) whether the prices of medicines for the treatment of the same are quite high and are out of the reach of the poor people; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to bring the prices of these medicines down?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (d) There is no data collection regarding Prevalence of Diabetes Mellitus in the country. As per Burden Disease study conducted by Indian Council of Medical Research, the number of people with diabetes were estimated to be 21.8 million in urban and 16.4 million in rural areas of India in the year 2004. India also has the largest number of people with diabetes in the world, with an estimated 19.3 million in 1995 and projected 57.2 million in 2025. The prevalence of type 2 diabetes in urban Indian adults has been reported to have increased from less than 3.0% in 1970 to about 12.0% in 2000. ICMR have estimated that about 10% of the diabetics in the country are in the juvenile age group.

However, several epidemiological studies, done in different parts of the country show increasing prevalence of Type II diabetes in urban and rural areas. Keeping this in mind, the government proposes to initiate and implement a National Programme for the prevention

and control of Cardio Vascular Diseases (CVD) and Diabetes to reduce the adverse health impact of heart diseases, stroke and diabetes. Draft National CVD, Diabetes and Stroke Control Programme which was submitted to Planning Commission earlier is being updated to make it comprehensive.

The treatment of diabetes is available in the health care delivery system upto CHC/PHC and district hospitals besides medical colleges and Apex Institutions i.e. AIIMS, PGI, SGPGI etc. The treatment in Government institute is either free or subsidized. The uncomplicated cases require healthy lifestyle changes and diet modifications and oral hypoglycemic drug which are not expensive. Some patients which are not controlled by these measures, may require insulin treatment. Insulin is a scheduled drug listed in the DPCO, 1995, and the formulations based on this bulk drug are under price control. The price of different types of insulin based formulation packs are fixed/revised from time to time based on the application in Form III (for indigenous formulations) and Form IV (for imported formulations) of the DPCO, 1995, submitted by the companies/importers. The price of insulin and other medicines under price control are fixed based upon the data available and after applying the norms laid down in the DPCO, which have been developed to enable the fixing of drug prices at a reasonable level. The complicated patients are treated at tertiary care centers. The financial assistance is made available for the poor and needy patients on a case to case basis under the National Illness Assistance Fund.

[Translation]

Expansion of Security Council

*254. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:

SHRI SURENDRA PRAKASH GOYAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether G-4 nations except Japan have taken a decision to move a motion in the UN General Assembly for reconsideration of the issue of expansion of the Security Council and increasing the number of permanent members therein;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for Japan not joining other nations in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) to (c) The G-4 countries, namely, Brazil, Germany, Japan and India, had introduced a framework resolution for the reform and expansion of the UN Security Council on 6 July, 2005 during the last (59th) Session of the UN General Assembly (UNGA). The resolution, inter alia, proposes an expansion of the Security Council from the present 15 members to 25 members, by addition of 6 permanent and 4 non-permanent members. The resolution had generated very wide support among UN member states in the 59th UNGA Session. The resolution lapsed at the end of the 59th UNGA Session in September, 2005. At their meetings during the World Summit held in New York in September, 2005, the G-4 countries had re-affirmed solidarity and agreed to carry forward their initiative.

After consultations within the G-4, Brazil, Germany and India re-tabled the G-4 resolution during the current (60th) Session of UNGA on 5 January, 2006. Even though Japan has decided not to join the re-tabling for the present, it has been positively involved in the consultations within the G-4, both before and after the re-tabling of the G-4 resolution, in the cooperative framework of the G-4. In this regard, a particular mention may be made of the useful discussions during the visit of the Foreign Minister of Japan to India on 3-4 January, 2006. The Government of India continues its engagement within the G-4 and with other member states on the issue of the reform and expansion of the UN Security Council, which is central to the process of the reform of the United Nations.

[English]

Suicides among Indian Workers in Gulf

*255. DR. K.S. MANOJ:

SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

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

(a) whether there is an alarming increase in suicides among Indian workers abroad, particularly in Gulf countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons attributed for the same;

(c) the number of cases reported in this regard during the last three years, year-wise and country-wise;

(d) whether the Government has made arrangements to open counselling centres to offer assistance to the expatriates; and

(e) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Shortage of Medicines

*256. SHRI BHUPENDRASINH SOLANKI:
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:

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

(a) whether there is shortage of medicines in various Government hospitals in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken any steps so far to supply the medicines;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (d) Essential and life saving medicines are available and there is no shortage of such medicines in various Central Government Hospitals. The medicines for various Central Government Hospitals are procured from Government Medical Stores and also through Annual Tenders. If not available through above sources, local purchases of required medicines is also made.

[English]

Production Cost of Coal

*257. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production cost of coal and lignite production by the Coal India Limited (CIL) is more than the cost of production at international level;

(b) if so, the average cost of production of coal at international level;

(c) the average cost of production of coal of the Coal India Limited;

(d) whether efforts have been made to bring coal production industry on par with international level; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHIBU SOREN): (a) to (c) Since coal companies across the world do not divulge parameters of cost of production, hence no reliable comparison can be drawn on the average cost of production in India vis-a-vis the cost of production at the international level.

Cost of production of coal depends on geo-mining conditions like stripping ratio, seam thickness etc. and varies from country to country. The average cost of production as reported by Coal India Limited (CIL) during the year 2004-05 was Rs. 589 per tonne.

Since CIL does not produce Lignite, cost of Lignite production by CIL would not arise.

(d) and (e) CIL has initiated a number of measures to bring down the cost of production in order to make the coal price more competitive. The efforts made in this regard by CIL are as under:—

- (i) Deployment of high capacity equipment and surface miners.
- (ii) Introduction of Mass Production Technology with continuous miner in conjunction with shuttle cars.

- (iii) Rationalisation of Manpower.
- (iv) Opening more Greenfield projects of high capacity.
- (v) Phasing out of manual loading by introduction of mechanized loading in underground mines.
- (vi) Outsourcing of coal production/Overburden Removal.
- (vii) Entering into maintenance contract of Heavy Earth Moving Machine (HEMM) with Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs).

**Global Players in Ship Building and
Port Terminal Operation**

*258. SHRI JUAL ORAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has a proposal to allow global players to participate in ship building and port terminal operation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any agreement has been signed in pursuance thereof; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) and (b) For ship building and Port terminal operations, 100% foreign direct investment is already permitted thereby enabling participation of global players in these sectors.

(c) and (d) For ship building, no investment

agreement has been signed so far. In Port sector 13 projects with private sector participation are already operational in major ports. Four more projects, for which agreements have been signed between the major ports and the private operators concerned, are under implementation.

[Translation]

Share of Hydro-Power in Power Generation

*259. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has estimated the share of hydro-power in the total power generation;

(b) if so, whether the target fixed regarding the share of hydro-power in the Tenth Plan is being achieved;

(c) whether more power is being generated through hydro-power projects than through thermal power projects;

(d) whether the Government is contemplating to increase the share of hydro-power in the total generation of power keeping in view the increasing demand of power during the Tenth Five Year Plan; and

(e) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. At the start of the Tenth Plan, Government had estimated the capacity of total power and the share of hydro power that would be available by the end of Tenth Five Year Plan. The estimated capacity and the capacity now anticipated to be achieved by the end of the Tenth Five Year Plan is given below:—

At the end of Tenth Plan	Total installed capacity in MW	Total hydro installed capacity in MW	Share of hydro power as % of total installed capacity
Estimated capacity	1,44,520	40,654	28.13%
Now anticipated	1,37,434	36,435	26.51%

A total capacity addition of 41,110 MW was estimated during the Tenth Plan out of which the share of hydro power capacity addition was 14,393 MW. However, the anticipated hydro capacity addition during Tenth Plan would be 10,174 MW.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) The Government is contemplating to increase the share of hydro power in the total installed power generation capacity during the Tenth Five Year Plan from 25.4% at the end of the Ninth Plan to 26.5% at the end of the Tenth Plan.

[English]

Irradiation Technology for Food Preservation

*260. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any strategy for use of irradiation technology for food preservation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any research to ascertain the utility to be derived from irradiation in the field of food preservation;

(d) if so, the results thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to augment the use of this facility in the country?

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

(b) The Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC),

a constituent unit of the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) has developed the necessary technology for radiation preservation and hygienization of food and agricultural products. The major technological benefits that can be achieved by radiation processing of food at different doses include:—

- Disinfestation of stored grains, pulses and their products
- Disinfestation of fruits and vegetables for overcoming quarantine barriers in international trade
- Inhibition of sprouting in tubers, bulbs and rhizomes
- Delay in ripening and senescence in fruits and vegetables
- Destruction of microbes responsible for food spoilage
- Elimination of parasites and pathogens of public health importance in food

In 1994 Government of India amended Prevention of Food Adulteration Act (1954) Rules and approved irradiation of onion, potato and spices. Additional items were approved in April 1998 and in May 2001 is given in the enclosed statement. In 2004 the Ministry of Agriculture has amended plant protection and quarantine regulations to include irradiation as a quarantine treatment for the export/import of agricultural commodities. On 17th February 2006, the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India and the U.S. Department of Agriculture have signed an agreement to use irradiation as quarantine treatment for the export of mangoes from India.

Statement

Items of food permitted for irradiation under Indian Prevention of Food Adulteration Act (PFA) Rules

Sl. No.	Name of food	Dose of irradiation (kGy)		Purpose
		Min.	Max.	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Onion	0.03	0.09	Sprout inhibition

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Potato	0.06	0.15	Sprout inhibition
3.	Shallots (small onion), garlic, ginger	0.03	0.15	Sprout inhibition
4.	Rice	0.25	1.0	Insect disinfestation
5.	Semolina (Sooji or Rawa), Wheat atta and Maida	0.25	1.0	Insect disinfestation
6.	Pulses	0.25	1.0	Insect disinfestation
7.	Dried sea-food	0.25	1.0	Insect disinfestation
8.	Raisins, figs and dried dates	0.25	0.75	Insect disinfestation
9.	Mango	0.25	0.75	Shelf-life extension and quarantine treatment
10.	Meat and meat products including chicken	2.5	4.0	Shelf-life extension and pathogen control
11.	Fresh sea-food	1.0	3.0	Shelf-life extension
12.	Frozen sea-food	4.0	6.0	Microbial pathogen control
13.	Spices	6.0	14.0	Microbial decontamination

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The R and D work of the past four decades in BARC has demonstrated the efficacy of radiation processing technology in preservation and hygienization of agricultural and food commodities. DAE has also sponsored R and D in this field at various agricultural universities and research institutes to assess the utility of the technology for preservation and hygienization of local agricultural and food produce. For demonstrating the technology on a larger commercial scale, the DAE has set up two technology demonstration units for radiation processing of food and allied products. A Radiation Processing Plant at Vashi, Navi Mumbai is operating since January 2000. It is a 30-tonnes per day capacity high dose irradiation unit—capable of hygienizing spices and other dry ingredients—being operated by the Board of Radiation and Isotope Technology (BRIT),

another constituent unit of DAE at Mumbai. KRUSHAK (Krushi Utpadan Sanrakshan Kendra) at Lasalgaon near Nashik, Maharashtra is a low dose irradiation facility for technology demonstration being operated by the Food Technology Division, BARC for sprout control of onion and insect disinfestation of agricultural commodities. The unit is operational since July 2003 and can process about 4-5 tonnes of onion and potato per hour. The technology demonstration has been carried out involving actual users on a large commercial scale.

(e) The department is encouraging entrepreneurs in private and co-operative sectors for setting up radiation processing facilities. A number of entrepreneurs, both in private and co-operative sectors came forward and signed MoU with the Board of Radiation and Isotope Technology (BRIT) for setting up radiation processing plants. Some of these plants are

already commissioned or are in the advanced stage of construction.

Decline in Expenditure on Social Sectors

*261. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:

SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether expenditure on social sectors has declined in recent years in comparison to defence and capital expenditure;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the expenditure on social sectors during the last three years;

(d) whether the Union Government proposes to monitor directly the social sector schemes;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) to (c) The social sectors are given priority while finalizing the outlays for the Central Ministries as well as Central assistance to State Governments. The expenditure (Revised Estimates) in social sectors from 2003-04 to 2005-06 and Budget Estimates for 2006-07 in comparison to corresponding estimates under 'defence services' and 'capital expenditure' are given in the following table:—

(Rupees in crores)

Sl. No.	Heads	2003-04 (RE)	2004-05 (RE)	2005-06 (BE)	2006-07 (RE)	% increase 2006-07 to 2003-04
1.	Social Sectors*	46136.73	51537.76	66016.45	85131.40	84.52
2.	Defence Services	60300.00	77000.00	81700.00	89000.00	47.60
3.	Capital	111367.44	119722.46	68410.23	75798.78	-31.94

Source: Central Budget of the respective years.

*Social sectors include the revised estimates of Plan and Non-Plan expenditure of the Ministries/Departments implementing the social sector schemes, viz. Ministries of Human Resource Development, Health and Family Welfare, Social Justice and Empowerment, Tribal Affairs, Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation, Culture and Labour and Employment and Department of Rural Development, Drinking Water Supply; and Central Assistance provided under State/UT Plans for selected social sector schemes such as Tribal Sub Plan, Grants under Article 275(i), Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), slum development and Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

It may be noted from the above Table that budgetary estimates of expenditure on social sectors have increased by 84.52% in 2006-07 (BE) over the revised estimates of 2003-04 in comparison to the growth of 47.60% in expenditure on 'defence services' and a decline of 31.94% in capital expenditure during the same period.

(d) to (f) The monitoring and evaluation mechanism, have been created by the Ministries/Departments implementing social sector programmes/schemes as part of respective programme guidelines. The Planning

Commission reviews the implementation of Plan schemes through the system of Half Yearly/Quarterly Performance Reviews and during the Annual Plan discussions with Central Ministries/Departments. Programme Evaluation Organisation of Planning Commission also carries out evaluation to assess the effectiveness of the delivery systems and impact of the programmes/Schemes. Government has also decided that Central Ministries/Departments will place before the Parliament 'Outcome Budget' every year to stress upon the importance of the outcomes of major programmes.

[Translation]

**Compensation to Victims of Unsuccessful
Family Planning Operations**

1840. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide insurance cover to those couples who are the victims of unsuccessful family planning operations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare launched the Family Planning Insurance Scheme w.e.f. 29-11-2005. This scheme has already been circulated to all State/UT Governments. The Insurance Scheme provides for compensation of Rs. One Lakh in case of death of the patient in hospital, Rs. 30,000/- for death within 30 days of discharge from Hospital, Rs. 20,000/- for failure sterilisation and Rs. 20,000/- for medical complications. The insurance cover is also provided to all doctors/health facilities of Central, State/local Self Government/other public sector and all the accredited doctors/health facilities of NGO and private sector rendering Family Planning Services against the claim arising out of failure of sterilisation, death or medical complication resulting from sterilization

operation upto a maximum amount of Rs. 2 Lakh per doctor/health facility. The details of the scheme are available on the web site of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare viz. www.MOHFW.NIC.IN.

Funds to West Bengal

1841. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds from which the amount was provided to West Bengal during the year 2004-2005 alongwith the amount provided;

(b) the details of progress made in this regard;

(c) whether the Union Government is satisfied with the progress; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) A copy of the Scheme of Financing of Annual Plan 2004-05 of West Bengal is given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) A statement-II showing the performance of West Bengal during Annual Plan 2004-05 is enclosed.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The details were given in the statement referred to in reply to (b) above.

Statement-I

Scheme of financing for Annual Plan 2004-05 of West Bengal

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Item	Annual Plan 2004-05
1	2	3
A. State's Own Resources (1 to 12)		1586.51
1.	Balance from Current Revenues,	-6558.99
	(of which ARM)	0.00

1	2	3
2.	Contribution of Public Enterprises	-218.12
	(i) State Electricity Board	0.00
	(of which ARM)	0.00
	(ii) Road Transport Corporation	-218.12
	(of which ARM)	0.00
	(iii) Other Enterprises (Specify)	0.00
3.	State Provident Funds	414.85
4.	Misc Capital Receipts (Net)	-3157.60
5.	Special Grants under PC	106.37
	(i) Upgradation and Special Problems	106.37
6.	Loans against small savings	8395.00
7.	Net Market Borrowings (SLR-based)	716.00
8.	Negotiated Loans and other Finances	1889.00
	(i) LIC	10.00
	(ii) GIC	5.00
	(iii) NABARD	440.00
	(iv) REC	250.00
	(v) IDBI	0.00
	(vi) HUDCO	164.00
	(vii) Others (Specify)	1020.00
9.	Debentures/Bonds (Non-SLR based)	0.00
10.	ARM agreed at Dy. Chmn. Level Mfg.	0.00
11.	Adj. of opening Balance	0.00
12.	Net Surplus from Local Bodies.	0.00
B.	Central Assistant (13 to 15)	3433.11
13.	Normal Central Assistance	1397.43
14.	Additional Central Assistance for EAPs	1056.68

1	2	3
15.	Others (a) to (d)	979.00
	(a) Special Central Assistance	97.04
	(i) Border Areas Development Programme	39.56
	(ii) Hill Areas Development Programme	22.33
	(iii) Tribal Sub Plan	19.82
	(iv) Grants under Article 275(I)	15.32
	(v) Special Central Assistance	0.00
	(b) ACA for specific projects	819.86
	(i) Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme	40.00
	(ii) Accelerated Power Development Reform Programme	215.26
	(iii) Control of Shifting Cultivation	0.00
	(iv) Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana	120.00
	(v) Initiative for Strengthening Urban Infrastructure	39.40
	(vi) National Social Assistance Programme and Annapurna	41.55
	(vii) Prime Minister's Gramodaya Yojana	184.90
	(viii) Rural Electrification	60.00
	(ix) Roads and Bridges	32.59
	(x) Slum Development	70.75
	(xi) Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls.	15.41
	(c) Special Plan Assistance	0.00
	(d) One time ACA for Specific Projects	62.10
	(i) Ganga Erosion	22.10
	(ii) Megacity Project	10.00
	(iii) Development of Sundarbans	10.00
	(iv) Uttarbanga Unnayan Parishad	10.00
	(v) Paschimanchal Unnayan Parishad	10.00
C.	Aggregate Core Plan Resources (A+B)	5019.62
D.	Total Plan Outlay	5019.62

Statement-II**Anticipated Expenditure 2004-05
Heads of Development by Departments**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Heads of Development	Tenth Plan 2002-07 Proj. Outlay	Actual Expenditure 2003-04	Annual Plan 2004-05	
			Agreed Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5
I. Agriculture and Allied Activities				
1. Crop Husbandry				
Agriculture Department	15128.39	830.02	2163.00	1226.30
Cottage and Small Scale Industries Department		1.12	11.50	3.18
Total—Crop Husbandry	15128.39	831.14	2174.50	1229.48
2. Horticulture				
Food Processing Industries and Horticulture Department	2331.12	118.69	266.00	362.08
3. Soil and Water Conservation				
Agriculture Department	920.66	2.34	48.00	43.20
Development and Planning Department	58.07	9.42	9.00	9.57
Forest Department	293.67	11.94	12.20	12.20
Total—Soil and Water Conservation	1272.40	23.70	69.20	64.97
4. Animal Husbandry				
Animal Resources Development Department	11033.27	198.42	752.00	580.65
5. Dairy Development				
Animal Resources Development Department	3214.85	175.12	325.00	146.35
6. Fisheries				
Fisheries Department	17560.57	2702.29	3195.00	3345.00

1	2	3	4	5
7. Forestry and Wildlife				
Forest Department	16443.14	428.53	1940.95	1440.95
8. Plantations				
Food Processing Industries and Horticulture Department	179.34	247.51	183.00	33.92
Commerce and Industries Department	1306.63	142.50	170.00	170.00
Total—Plantations	1485.97	390.01	353.00	203.92
9. Food, Storage and Warehousing				
Agriculture Marketing Department	300.68	5.14	13.00	13.00
Food and Supplies Department			3.07	3.07
Total—Food, Storage and Warehousing	300.68	5.14	16.07	16.07
10. Agricultural Research and Education				
Agriculture Department	4786.58	341.45	610.00	549.00
Forest Department	147.48	5.86	6.10	6.10
Total—Agriculture Research and Education	4934.06	347.31	616.10	555.10
11. Agricultural Financial Institution				
Finance (IF) Department	2522.07		186.00	100.00
12. Co-operation				
Co-Operation Department	9034.38	712.88	689.73	1492.75
13. Other Agricultural Programme				
Agriculture Marketing Department	3921.86	167.03	179.00	179.00
Agriculture Department			10.00	9.00
Total—Other Agricultural Programme	3921.86	167.03	189.00	188.00
Total I—Agriculture and Allied Activities	89182.76	6100.26	10772.55	9705.32

1	2	3	4	5
II. Rural Development				
1. Special Programmes for Rural Development				
(a) Agriculture Department (DPAP)	90.15			
(b) Science and Technology Department (IREP)	282.07	0.51	15.00	15.00
(c) P and RD Department (Intg. Waste Land Development Programme)		7.50	10.00	14.30
(d) Panchayat and Rural Development Department (SGSY)	7072.07	1247.45	2500.00	1734.25
(e) P and RD Department (DRDA Administration)				
(f) Dev. and Planning Department (RSVY)			12000.00	12000.00
Total—Special Programmes for Rural Development	7444.29	1255.46	14525.00	13763.55
2. Rural Employment				
(a) Panchayat and Rural Development Department (SGSY)	29792.01	7484.47	10432.00	7930.00
3. Land Reforms				
Land and Land Reforms Department	2171.92	72.14	140.00	250.62
4. Other Rural Development Programme				
Panchayat and Rural Development Department	322779.57	17767.04	17875.00	18130.70
Land and Land Reforms Department	56.41		1.00	1.00
Total—Other Rural Development Programmes	322835.98	17767.04	17876.00	18131.70
Total : II—Rural Development	362244.20	26579.11	42973.00	40075.87
III. Special Areas Programme				
(a) Hill Areas				
Animal Resources Development Department	135.04	6.00	25.00	25.00
Agriculture Department	192.69		25.00	22.50
Commerce and Industries Department	1190.15	117.65	150.00	140.00
Education (Mass) Department	36.29	1.00	0.10	0.10

1	2	3	4	5
Education (School) Department	787.97		10.00	10.00
Fisheries Department	331.39	15.00	15.00	15.00
Forest Department	597.86	18.44	30.75	30.75
Hill Affairs Department	11248.27	3176.69	2544.00	2544.00
Health and Family Welfare Department	460.65	45.00	150.00	150.00
Information and Cultural Affairs Department	20.89		1.22	1.22
Irrigation and Waterways Department	237.16	12.20	13.00	13.00
Public Health Engineering Department	610.42	32.00	130.00	130.00
Public Works (Roads) Department	223.3		20.00	20.00
Tourism Department	158.87	10.00	10.00	10.00
Urban Development Department	87.03	2.12	3.75	3.75
Water Investigation and Development Department	182.15	8.00	35.00	35.00
Total—Hill Areas	16500.13	3444.10	3162.82	3150.32
(b) Other Special Areas Programme				
(i) Border Area Development Programme (BADP)				
Home (Political) Department	14499.00	3137.34	3956.00	5151.00
(ii) Grants under Art. 275 (I)				
Backward Classes and Welfare Department				
(iii) Others				
Agriculture Department	2626.15	218.53	20.00	18.00
Development and Planning Department (PUP, UBUP, BEUP)	62745.31	8201.72	10743.58	11399.47
Sunderban Affairs Department (Sun. Dev.)	10603.42	1602.15	3200.00	3750.00
Panchayat and RD Department (CADC)			1900.00	1684.75
Total Others (iii)	75974.88	10022.40	15863.58	16852.22
Total—Other Special Area Programme	90473.88	13159.74	19819.58	22003.22
Total: III—Special Area Programme	106974.01	16603.84	22982.40	25153.54

1	2	3	4	5
IV. Irrigation and Flood Control				
1. Major and medium Irrigation				
Irrigation and Waterways Department	89847.7	6539.50	8945.00	9872.56
Water Investigation and Development Department	871.86	147.80	180.00	303.86
Total—Major and Medium Irrigation	90719.56	6687.30	9125.00	10176.42
2. Minor Irrigation				
Water Investigation and Development Department	22977.20	3513.93	3535.00	3411.14
3. Command Area Development				
Water Investigation and Development Department	5204.30	501.05	750.00	750.00
Irrigation and Waterways Department	187.46		10.00	6.00
Total—Command Area Development	5391.76	501.05	760.00	756.00
4. Flood Control				
Irrigation and Waterways Department	70777.27	6788.66	12738.00	11314.44
Total : IV—Irrigation and Flood Control	189865.79	17490.94	26158.00	25658.00
V. Energy				
1. Power				
Power Department	784645.34	65202.40	156748.00	128825.00
2. Non-Conventional Sources of Energy				
Power Department	904.57	281.18	400.00	336.00
Total: V—Energy	785549.91	65483.58	157148.00	129161.00
VI. Industry and Minerals				
1. Village and Small Industries				
Cottage and Small Scale Industries Department	28301.89	1279.93	1438.50	3056.82
Food Processing Industries and Horticulture Department				
Total—Village and Small Industries	28301.89	1279.93	1438.50	3056.82

1	2	3	4	5
2. Other Industries (Other than V SI)				
Commerce and Industries Department	81701.17	1635.01	3407.20	2709.20
Information Technology Department			150.00	1130.00
Finance (IF) Department	8839.9	109.22	303.00	289.00
Industrial Reconstruction Department	7496.58	595.96	773.00	773.00
Power Department	5427.41	400.00	100.00	1700.00
Public Enterprises Department	12442.63	20.00	6663.00	10571.00
Food Processing Industry Department	4588.64	53.51	460.00	260.00
Total—Other Industries (Other than VSI)	120496.33	2813.70	11856.20	17432.20
Minerals				
Commerce and Industries Department	5352.43	232.84	420.00	305.00
Total: VI—Industry and Minerals	154150.65	4326.47	13714.70	20794.02
3. Roads and Bridges				
VII. Transport				
2. Civil Aviation				
Transport Department	384.19	9.31	50.00	5.06
Public Works (Roads) Department	152546.75	15118.14	37598.00	21099.00
Public Works Department	36355.04	2345.68	6068.00	5368.00
Transport Department	1130.58	176.90	125.00	135.00
Total—Roads and Bridges	190208.15	17641.58	43791.80	26602.80
4. Road Transport				
Transport Department	41877.00	8644.52	4948.00	12924.94
5. Inland Water Transport				
Transport Department	4841.69	93.80	220.00	275.00

1	2	3	4	5
6. Other Transport Services				
Public Enterprises Department	761.63		3.00	3.00
Total: VII—Transport	238072.66	26388.99	49010.80	39810.80
VIII. Communications				
IX. Science Technology and Environment				
1. Scientific Research				
Environment Department	117.18	47.23		240.00
Science and Technology Department	1687.21	98.11	112.00	112.00
Information Technology Department	5970.73	497.34	1262.00	1282.00
Transport Department			40.00	
Total—Scientific Research	7775.12	642.68	1414.00	1634.00
2. Ecology and Environment				
Environment Department	1571.06	454.44	251.00	11.00
Total: IX—Science, Technology and Environment	9346.18	1097.12	1665.00	1645.00
X. General Economic Services				
1. Secretariat Economic Services				
Development and Planning Department	746.47	48.09	42.97	79.17
2. Tourism				
Tourism Department	4380.80	142.41	401.00	201.00
3. Census, Survey and Statistics				
Development and Planning Department	225.31	25.16	23.60	23.60
4. Civil Supplies				
Consumer Affairs Department	1119.2	195.48	350.64	350.64
Food and Supplies Department	621.47	0.16	15.00	15.00
Total—Civil Supplies	1740.67	195.64	365.64	365.64

1	2	3	4	5
5. Other General Economic Service				
(a) Weights and Measures				
Consumer Affairs Department	219.40	13.24	41.36	41.36
(b)(i) District Planning				
Development and Planning Department	18555.26	1570.15	1428.65	1362.00
(b)(ii) Others (Gen. Econ. Services)				
Home (Police) Department		140.72	100.00	468.00
Total—Other General Economic Services	18774.66	1724.11	1570.01	1871.36
Total: X—General Economic Services	25867.91	2135.41	2403.22	2540.77
XI. Social Services				
1. General Education				
Education (Higher) Department	7979.83	483.72	457.20	1298.10
Education (Mass) Department	9966.31	601.22	929.80	1056.90
Education (School) Department	61535.21	7586.78	44645.30	39880.15
Total—General Education	79481.35	8671.72	46032.30	42235.15
2. Technical Education				
Education (Higher) Deptt.	5024.05	249.29	110.45	1475.65
Technical Education and Training Deptt.	6253.59	258.45	375.19	169.69
Total—Technical Education	11277.64	507.74	485.64	1645.34
3. Sports and Youth Services				
Education (Higher) Deptt.	397.5	29.59	9.45	32.95
Education (School) Deptt.	724.5	28.08	31.75	46.90
Sports Department Deptt.	5616.63	327.50	742.00	742.00
Youth Services Department	3479.4	2307.10	2622.00	2622.00

1	2	3	4	5
I and C.A. Deptt.	20.41			1.00
Total—Sports and Youth Services	10238.44	2692.27	3405.20	3444.85
4. Art and Culture				
Education (Higher) Deptt.	1291.48	135.82	54.90	243.30
Information and Cultural Affairs Deptt.	2092.08	546.09	472.17	647.47
Total—Art and Culture	3383.56	681.91	527.07	890.77
Sub-Total—Education	104380.99	12553.64	50450.21	48216.11
5. Medical and Public Health				
Municipal Affairs Deptt.		975.88	198.00	1500.00
Labour Deptt. (ESI)	901.05	2.23	48.80	94.69
Health and Family Welfare Deptt.	102268.62	17606.76	23493.00	17667.00
Total—Medical and Public Health	103169.67	18584.87	23739.80	19261.69
6. Water Supply and Sanitation				
Urban Development Deptt.			15.00	15.00
Public Health Engineering Deptt.	73317.00	9017.47	13520.00	12869.00
Total—Water Supply and Sanitation	73317.00	9017.47	13535.00	12884.00
Housing (including Police Housing)				
Co-operation Deptt.	22.64		0.05	0.05
Finance (Tax) Deptt.	111.16	6.19	5.00	5.00
Housing Deptt.	8303.73	239.62	1772.00	1430.00
Home (P and AR) Deptt.	1597.52	37.80	41.30	41.30
Judicial Deptt.	597.64	45.84	71.00	103.33
Labour Deptt.	11.95		0.30	0.30
Parliamentary Affairs Deptt.	29.82	1.50		

1	2	3	4	5
Panchayat and Rural Development Deptt.	70.4	0.15	1.00	1.00
Home (Police) Deptt.	1672.23	2.43		32.00
Home (Defence) Deptt.	78.11	0.13		0.20
Public Works Deptt.	603.87	11.44		
(i) Indira Aawas Yojana (IAY)				
Panchayat and Rural Dev. Deptt.	17524.70	1737.78	650.00	4090.00
Total—Housing including Police Housing and IAY	30623.70	2502.78	2540.65	5703.18
8. Urban Development Including State Cap. Projects				
Development and Planning Deptt.	1197.94		1.20	1.19
Municipal Affairs Deptt.	265483.03	7277.66	41663.00	20827.00
Urban Development Deptt.	81111.37	3932.95	4873.25	5873.25
Fire Services Deptt.	1078.10	274.99	1390.00	1190.00
Total—Urban Development Includ. State Cap. Projects	348870.44	11485.60	47927.45	27891.44
9. Information and Publicity				
Information and Cultural Affairs Deptt.	2148.28	429.18	325.61	549.31
10. Welfare of SCs, STs and OBCs				
Backward Classes Welfare Deptt.	41034.29	4608.10	10401.00	8581.00
11. Labour and Employment				
A. Labour Welfare				
Labour	1123.83	33.23	156.04	154.44
Public Works Department	102.58			
Total—Labour Welfare	1226.41	33.23	156.04	154.44
B. Employment Services				
Development and Planning Deptt.	40.27			
Labour Deptt.	2379.56		2.00	2.00
Total—Employment Services	2419.83		2.00	2.00

1	2	3	4	5
C. Craftsmen Training				
Technical Education and Training Deptt.	2029.66	44.01	87.81	193.31
Total—Labour and Employment	5675.90	77.24	245.85	349.75
12. Social Security and Social Welfare				
Information Technology Deptt.	6172.86			
Education (Mass) Deptt.	1051.97	233.62	522.10	295.00
Panchayat and Rural Development (NSAP)	19245.12	4530.56	7155.00	11271.00
Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation Deptt.	5183.79	99.46	649.00	149.00
Relief Deptt.	265.93	7.49	31.00	631.00
Woment and Child Dev. and Social Wel. Deptt.	25283.39	2689.56	1710.00	4920.00
Food and Supplies Deptt. (NSAP)		541.00	1634.00	2418.00
Total—Social Security and Social Welfare	57203.06	8101.69	11701.10	19684.00
13. Nutrition				
Education (School) Deptt.	50.43	719.44	84.95	1034.95
Women and Child Dev. and Social Wel. Deptt.	26778.53	6590.51	9715.00	9695.00
Total—Nutrition	26828.96	7309.95	9799.95	10729.95
14. Other Social Services				
Co-operation Deptt.	11.59	0.09	0.22	0.20
Finance (Tax) Deptt.	8638.59	3748.75	200.00	4450.00
Minorities Development and Welfare Deptt.	5908.96	524.39	599.00	599.00
Labour Deptt.	3062.43	695.93	3792.86	3748.57
Total—Other Social Services	17621.57	4969.16	4592.08	8797.77
XI—Total Social Services	810873.93	79219.68	175258.70	162648.20

1	2	3	4	5
XII. General Services				
1. Jails				
Home (Jails) Deptt.	2986.80	110.69	84.00	184.00
2. Stationery and Printing				
Commerce and Industries Deptt.	85.22	10.71	44.00	29.00
3. Public Works				
Home (Civil Defence) Deptt.	99.17		5.00	5.00
Excise Deptt.	426.07	69.83	19.00	19.00
Finance (Audit) Deptt.	118.95	61.86	12.00	65.19
Food and Supplies Deptt.	1670.00	5.59	81.93	81.93
Finance (Tax) Deptt.	801.61	5.37	100.00	100.00
Home (Police) Deptt.	17022.35	646.28	1045.00	2991.00
Home (P and AR) Deptt.	1884.72		130.20	130.20
Judicial Deptt.	3017.99	399.77	475.00	662.87
Land and Land Reforms Deptt.	2366.63	15.66	59.00	48.38
Parliamentary Affairs Deptt.	888.79	6.69	26.81	426.81
Public Works Department	52277.98	4664.17	7632.00	4632.00
Relief Deptt.	500.24	32.40	69.00	69.00
Home (Defence) Deptt.	36.07		5.00	4.80
Home (Jails) Deptt.	974.22	252.25	326.00	426.00
Commerce and Industries Deptt.	28.40	1.12	8.00	6.00
Total—Public Works	82113.19	6150.99	9993.94	9668.18
4. Other Administrative Services				
Fire Services Deptt.		36.79	50.00	50.00
Finance (Audit) Deptt.	1465.04	440.25	288.00	453.81
Finance (Tax) Deptt.	2195.11	141.33	295.00	295.00

1	2	3	4	5
Home (P and AR) Deptt.	1126.96	11.53	27.50	27.50
Judicial Deptt.	1782.08	579.32	750.00	1087.80
Parliamentary Affairs Deptt.	217.60	40.58	22.19	22.19
Home (Police) Deptt.			1346.00	
Total—Other Administrative Services	6786.79	1249.80	2778.69	1936.30
XII—Total General Services	91972.00	7522.19	12900.63	11817.48
Grand Total	2864100.00	252947.59	514987.00	469010.00

[English]

Promotion of Indian Culture Abroad

1842. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has posted any cultural attaches in its embassies;

(b) if so, the manner in which the Government plans to increase awareness regarding Indian culture abroad;

(c) whether the Government is aware of the difficulties faced by the ISKON temples in Russia promoting Indian culture; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) Promotion of Indian culture and development of cultural interaction with the host country is an integral part of the activities of all Indian Missions abroad. All Heads of Indian Missions abroad actively promote awareness of Indian culture in their host countries. In addition, in every Mission, an officer is specifically designated to handle cultural work as part of his duties.

(b) The Indian Council for Cultural Relations has

established 18 Cultural Centres and 2 sub-Centres for the promotion of Indian culture abroad.

The Council has an ambitious programme of activities including scholarships, organization of Indian cultural festivals, exchange of cultural troupes of performing artistes, organization of conferences, seminars, lectures and exhibitions, publication of cultural magazines and journals, exchange of distinguished visitors, dissemination of print and audio-visual material on Indian culture, including through a new revamped website, etc.

The Government recognizes the importance of cultural diplomacy in the attainment of India's foreign policy objectives. It shall be the endeavour of the Government to further strengthen and expand the infrastructure and activities of Indian Cultural Centres abroad.

(c) There are no restrictions on the practice and propagation of Indian culture in Russia. The ISKCON Temple in Moscow was functional from 1989 till June 2004 when it was moved to a new location in the city, with the consent of the Temple authorities. Subsequently, the Moscow Prosecutor General's Office issued a ruling that the relocation order for the ISKCON Temple was not legal. It is understood that ISKCON representatives are working with the Moscow City Government to find a solution to this property related issues.

(d) The matter was taken up by the Government with the Russian authorities. Consequently, the matter has been referred to the Moscow City Government.

Changing Determining Date of Age-Limit

1843. SHRI SWADESH CHAKRABORTTY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had received representations from student organisations to change the determining date of age-limit for the UPSC examinations from 1st August to an earlier date;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps the Union Government has taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHOURI): (a) to (c) Few representations have been received for changing the crucial date with reference to which age is determined for the Civil Services Examinations. The views of UPSC have been sought in the matter.

[Translation]

Conversion of Saline Water Into Potable Water

1844. SHRI RAGHUVeer SINGH KOSHAL:

SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched any atomic energy based action plan to tackle the future drinking water problem by converting saline water of sea into potable water;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present status of the same alongwith the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon;

(d) whether the Government proposes to undertake similar projects in future; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), a constituent unit of the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), has developed technical capability for designing and building desalination plants. BARC has set up a eighteen (18) lakh litres per day Reverse Osmosis (RO) desalination plant as a part of Nuclear Desalination Demonstration Project (NDDP) at Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu for sea water desalination. A Multi-Stage Flash (MSF) Evaporation Plant (another part of NDDP) with a capacity of forty-five lakh (45 lakh) litres per day is under construction.

Low Temperature Evaporation (LTE) technology using waste heat for sea water desalination has also been developed. A demonstration plant (30,000 litres/day capacity) coupled to nuclear research reactor (CIRUS) at Trombay was set up. The unit is first of its kind producing very pure distilled quality water from sea water.

BARC had also set up several desalination plants including those at BARC, Trombay, Sheelgaon village in Barmer district, Rajasthan (30,000 litres/day capacity) and satlana village in Jodhpur district, Rajasthan (30,000 litres/day capacity) in co-operation with Defence Laboratory, Jodhpur (Rajasthan) for providing drinking water from borewell/brackish water sources.

BARC has set up three (3) desalination plants (5,000 litres/day capacity each) in the Tsunami affected areas of Tamil Nadu for providing drinking water.

(c) The projects at Jodhpur, Barmer districts and Tsunami affected areas are already in operation. The Reverse Osmosis (RO) desalination plant at Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu is also in operation. The Multi-Stage Flash (MSF) Evaporation Plant, which is also a part of NDDP is under construction. An amount of Rs. 49.97 crore (Rupees forty nine crore ninety seven lakh) is likely to be incurred on the NDDP project at Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu. As regards the desalination plants at Jodhpur and Barmer districts, an amount of Rs. 30 lakh have been incurred. So far as the desalination plants in the Tsunami

affected areas are concerned, a total amount of Rs. 24 lakh has been incurred for setting up three such plants.

(d) The technology for setting up desalination plants is available with the DAE, which can be made available to any Government Agency.

(e) BARC is Advisor to Chennai Metro Water for 100 MLD sea water desalination plant. BARC is providing consultancy and signed an MoU with M/s. BHEL for large size sea water desalination plants. BARC has also provided design consultancy support to National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) for 100,000 LPD low temperature sea water desalination plant set up by NIOT at Kavaratti, Lakshadweep.

[English]

Appointment of Accredited Social Health Activists

1845. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria followed for appointment of Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs), their main functions and the number of ASHAs presently working in various parts of the country, State-wise;

(b) whether it is proposed to increase the number of ASHAs to cope up with the increasing demand;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which ASHAs would be appointed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) As per the generic guidelines issued to the states, the ASHA should be a married/widow/divorced woman, who is resident of the village, preferably in the age group of 25-45 years and with education level upto class-VIII. The ASHAs are to be selected through a community based process which involves the Gram Sabha, Village Health Committee, Self Help Groups, Anganwadi Institutions, the Block Nodal Officer, District Nodal Officer etc.

The functions of ASHA include, promotion of Universal Immunization, facilitate accessing of health

service including referral and escort services for Reproductive and Child Health, health counseling and motivation for construction of House Hold Toilets etc. She will also work as a depot holder for essential medicines like Oral Dehydration Therapy, IFA Tablets, Chloroquine, disposable delivery kits, and contraceptives etc.

A statement showing number of ASHAs selected state-wise are given below:—

Sl. No.	State	Number of ASHA selected
1.	Jharkhand	1418
2.	Madhya Pradesh	2194
3.	Rajasthan	20605
4.	Bihar	29119
5.	Uttaranchal	1206
6.	Chhattisgarh	60631
7.	Uttar Pradesh	9548
8.	Orissa	11262
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	
10.	Assam	8444

(b) and (c) The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) envisages one ASHA for every one thousand population in every village in high focus States viz. Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Rajasthan, Assam and Jammu and Kashmir. However, the other states are also free to have health link workers like ASHA, provided they are ready to meet the cost of their training and medical kits from the RCH funds provided to them.

(d) The Mission envisages selection of total 2.5 lakh ASHA out of which at least 40% shall be selected during the first year of the Mission and the balance during the second and third year. As on date approximately 1.44 lakh ASHAs have been selected in various states.

Financial Assistance to West Bengal

1846. SHRI RANEN BARMAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of additional financial assistance sought by West Bengal and allocated by the Union Government during the last three years, scheme-wise and year-wise;

(b) the reasons for not providing total financial assistance sought by the State Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) Sir, the required information is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) The total financial assistance for the State was arrived at through discussion between the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission and the State Chief Minister based on the existing formula for allocation of Plan funds among the States. Hence, the question of not providing total financial assistance sought by the State Government does not arise.

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

Statement*Additional Financial Assistance to West Bengal during 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06*

Year	Scheme	Amount (in Rs. crore)
1	2	3
2003-04	PMGY	184.90
	Roads and Bridges	36.18
	Slum Development	35.72
	Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme	40.00
	National Social Assistance Programme	41.55
	Accelerated Power Development Reform Programme	211.94
	Initiative for Strengthening Urban Infrastructure	39.40
	Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana	60.00
	Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls	14.59
	Rural Electrification	60.00
	Ganga Padma Erosion under Irrigation and flood control	20.00
	Development of Sunderbans Region	5.00
	Reduction of Regional Imbalance for North Bengal Districts under Special Areas Programme	5.00
2004-05	Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme	40.00
	Accelerated Power Development Reform Programme	215.26

1	2	3
	Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana	120.00
	Initiative for Strengthening Urban Infrastructure	39.40
	National Social Assistance Programme and Annapurna	41.55
	PMGY	184.90
	Rural Electrification	60.00
	Roads and Bridges	32.59
	Slum Development	70.75
	Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls	15.41
	Ganga Erosion	22.10
	Development of Sunderbans	10.00
	Paschimanchal Unnyan Parishad	10.00
	Uttar Banga Unnyan Parishad	10.00
	Mega City Project	10.00
	Construction of Bridge at Ganthla, Murshidabad	3.00
	Additional NSAP	38.34
	Mid-day Meal	86.79
	National e-governance (NEGAP)	2.12
2005-06	Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme	40.00
	Accelerated Power Development Reform Programme	35.26
	Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana	120.00
	Initiative for Strengthening Urban Infrastructure	39.40
	National Social Assistance Programme and Annapurna	79.89
	Rural Electrification	60.00
	Roads and Bridges	32.59
	Slum Development	70.75
	Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls	15.41
	National e-governance (NEGAP)	2.12

1	2	3
	Paschimanchal Unnyan Parishad	10.00
	Uttar Banga Unnyan Parishad	10.00
	Sunderbans Development	10.00
	Riverbridge at Dwarka	2.00
	Darjeeling Water Supply Scheme	10.00
	Urban Development	13.00
	Irrigation and Flood Control	45.00
	Construction of School Building at Chandrakona	0.60

Shortage of Dentists

1847. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of dentists in the
country;

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

(c) the number of registered dentists at present in
the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI
PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) There is no shortage of
dentists in the Country.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement indicating the number of dentists
registered as on 31-12-2005 is enclosed.

Statement

*State-wise break up of Registered Dentists
as on 31-12-2005*

Sl. No.	State	Total
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2541

1	2	3
2.	Assam	762
3.	Bihar	1032
4.	Gujarat	1453
5.	Haryana	1648
6.	Himachal Pradesh	469
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	536
8.	Kerala	4844
9.	Karnataka	16058
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1246
11.	Maharashtra	10092
12.	Manipur	No Registration so far.
13.	Meghalaya	No Registration so far.
14.	Nagaland	No Registration so far.
15.	Orissa	307
16.	Punjab	4159

1	2	3
17.	Rajasthan	No Registration so far.
18.	Sikkim	No Registration so far.
19.	Tamil Nadu	5109
20.	Tripura	No Registration so far.
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1763
22.	West Bengal	1539
23.	Goa	417
Union Territories:		
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	No Registration so far.
26.	Chandigarh	107
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	No Registration so far.
28.	Delhi	1030
29.	Lakshadweep Island	No Registration so far.
30.	Mizoram	No Registration so far.
31.	Pondicherry	225
Grand Total		55344

[Translation]

Bharatvanshiya Jnyan Network

1848. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to constitute "Bharatvanshiya Jnyan Network" to exploit the expertise and skill of Indian diaspora in order to expedite the developmental process in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be constituted?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) Yes. A proposal for establishing the Diaspora Knowledge Network (DKN) that can utilize the knowledge resources of the Indian Diaspora and facilitate interaction between the providers of knowledge and its users in India such as educational institutions, research laboratories, industry and Government Programmes, through the use of Information and Communication Technologies is under consideration. The DKN will be established after consultation with the relevant stakeholders like United Nations, Diaspora knowledge hubs, Private sector partners and concerned State Governments in India.

[English]

Atomic Parks

1849. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Atomic Parks in the country; and

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

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

(b) With a view to enhance nuclear power capacity at a fast pace and in an economic manner, the Government proposes to utilise the potential for new capacity addition at various sites by setting up a larger number of units at each site. Government has recently accorded 'in principle' approval and initial pre-project work at Rawatbhata, Kakrapara, Jaitapur and Kudankulam.

Rural Electrification Programme

1850. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has introduced a Franchisee Model in the Rural Electrification Programme for covering "Million households" within the next five years; and

(b) if so, the details of the above model?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

With a view to ensure revenue sustainability of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), Deployment of Franchisees for management of rural distribution has been made mandatory under the Scheme. The franchisee can be Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO), user associations, cooperatives or individual entrepreneurs. The Panchayats can also be associated. Franchisee arrangement can be for system beyond and including feeders from substation or from and including Distribution Transformer(s).

The system of franchisees is to be implemented in a phased manner by the State Governments/Power Utilities in order to reduce the commercial losses, improve revenue collection efficiency as also to provide door steps services to the consumers. The franchisees would be responsible for distribution of electricity within an identified contiguous area for a prescribed duration and for collection of revenue directly from the consumers. Based on the consumer mix and the prevailing consumer tariff and likely load, the Bulk Supply Tariff (BST) for the franchisee would be determined after ensuring commercial viability of the franchisee.

Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) Ltd. has circulated draft guidelines for franchisees development to all the State Governments/State Power Utilities covering various models of franchisees to be selected by respective power utility in line with the decision of concerned State Government. These guidelines also cover the major issues e.g. responsibilities, obligations and rights, qualifications, selection process, tariff determination, business plan of franchisees and involvement of Panchayat etc.

Development Projects for West Bengal

1851. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has sanctioned some development projects for West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the location of such projects; and

(c) the amount released for the above projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) Yes, Sir. In addition to the originally approved Plan outlay of Rs. 6476.00 crore for 2005-06, the Planning Commission has sanctioned one more project for West Bengal.

(b) The project already approved is for the construction of a school building at Chandrakona, Midnapur District, West Bengal.

(c) The amount released for the above project is Rs. 60.00 lakhs.

Research on Generation of Power from Bio-Gas/Bio-Diesel/Solar Energy

1852. SHRI M. APPADURAI:

DR. K.S. MANOJ:

Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any research for generation of power from bio-gas, bio-diesel and solar energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of grants given by the Government to institutes for undertaking such research during the last three years;

(d) whether the Government has also conducted any research regarding use of coconut shell for power generation in Thermal Power Station; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry provides Central Financial Assistance for R and D projects taken up by industry, R and D institutions, academic institutions,

etc. in different sectors of renewable energy, including biogas, bio-diesel/bio-fuel and solar energy. These pertain to various aspects of biogas technology, including enhancement of efficiency, design improvement suiting a variety of climatic conditions and feed material and reduction in bio-gas plant cost; bio-fuels for transport, portable and stationary applications; and development of new solar energy materials, processes and technologies for improvement in efficiency and reduction in cost of solar energy systems/devices.

(c) The Ministry has provided an amount of Rs. 4.80 crore during the last three years to various industries/institutions for undertaking such research as per the following break-up:—

(Rs. in crore)			
Year	Biogas	Solar Energy	Bio-Fuel
2002-03	0.27	1.48	0.45
2003-04	0.47	0.59	0.75
2004-05	0.21	0.48	0.10
Total	0.95	2.55	1.30

(d) and (e) Coconut shells can be used as fuel for power generation purposes in capacities ranging from a few kW to a few MW, depending upon its availability. R and D projects have been supported at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and Anna University, Chennai. A 1.00 MW power plant based on coconut shells has been commissioned in Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu.

Tele-Enquiry System from Passport

1853. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether many of the Regional Passport Offices in the country have started Tele-Enquiry System for passport related information;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the facilities extended to the applicants;

(c) whether it is proposed to extend the said facilities to all the passport offices in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said facilities would be extended; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) 21 Regional Passport Offices, out of a total of 30 Passport Offices all over India, have already started Tele-Enquiry System for passport-related information. The details are as under:—

1. RPOs where Tele-Enquiry is Working

Ahmedabad
Bangalore
Bareilly
Bhopal
Calicut
Chandigarh
Chennai
Cochin
Delhi
Ghaziabad
Hyderabad
Jaipur
Jalandhar
Kolkata
Lucknow
Mumbai
Pune
Thane
Trichy
Trivandrum
Vishakhapatnam

Under the Tele-Enquiry System, information is available about rules and regulations concerning the issuance of passports and status of the individual applications.

(c) and (d) It is proposed to extend this facility gradually to the remaining 9 Passport Offices, which will depend upon the actual workload and functional requirements.

(e) Does not arise.

Counselling Centres for Indian Women Abroad

1854. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up special counselling centres in various countries to extend assistance to Indian women married to expatriates as reported in *The Times of India* dated February 19, 2006;

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

(c) the names of the countries wherein such centres are likely to be opened; and

(d) the time by which such centres are likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) A proposal to establish Overseas Centres is under examination in consultation with the Ministry of External Affairs and the Ministry of Finance. Three centres are proposed to be opened initially, one in USA, one in Malaysia and one in the Gulf. They are expected to be established at the earliest. These centres will inter alia extend legal, medical counselling services.

Pravasi Bharatiya Divas Programme

1855. PROF. M. RAMADASS: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Pravasi Bharatiya Divas Programme implemented by the Government;

(b) the manner in which the said programme has benefited India;

(c) whether the Government has made any study regarding the impact of this programme;

(d) if so, the findings thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to dispense with the participation fee by States which are attending the plenary session; and

(f) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Programmes launched during the fourth Pravasi Bharatiya Divas organized from 7th-9th January, 2006 at Hyderabad and being implemented include the following:—

Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI) Scheme was launched and the first two OCI documents handed over by Prime Minister to Persons of Indian Origin.

A more liberal Pravasi Bhartiya Bima Yojana-2006 for the benefit of the Overseas Indian Workers was launched. So also an easy to use Integrated Electronic Remittance facility and is expected to be fully operational from the next financial year. A MoU was signed between the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs and American Association of Physicians of Indian origin in healthcare in rural areas and is expected to be operational in due course.

A scholarship scheme for the children of NRIs/PIOs from countries where there is a sizeable PIO/NRI population and less opportunities for higher education and to publicize India as an educational hub, is being implemented from the academic year 2006-2007.

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

(e) and (f) No. Does not arise.

Import Verification

1856. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the US has asked India to ensure clearance from the US Department of Commerce and

end use verification for making any kind of imports even from the third world countries;

(b) If so, the facts in this regard; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) Since September 2004, India and the United States have entered into an arrangement that allows the US Government to request end-use verification for selected dual-use items subject to US licensing requirements or prohibitions. The arrangement does not distinguish between US origin items imported directly from the United States or indirectly through other countries. The goods covered by the present arrangement are those subject to licensing requirements as per US Export Administration Regulations.

(c) This arrangement has had a beneficial impact on the Indian industry. More predictable and liberal licensing has led to expanded high-technology commerce between India and the United States. Furthermore its efficient implementation has created the confidence for US to announce license exceptions for selected end users in March, 2006.

Collection of Toll Tax

1857. SHRI B. MAHTAB:

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:

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

(a) whether toll tax is being collected on select stretches on National Highways;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the annual toll collection made during the last three years, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to introduce automated toll collection systems; 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 user fee (toll) is being collected by the executing agencies on behalf of Government on the sections and on bridges and tunnels on National Highways in accordance with the National Highways (Fees for the use of National Highways Section and Permanent Bridge—Public Funded Project) Rules, 1997 and the National Highways (Collection of Fees by any Person for the Use of Section of National Highways/Permanent Bridge/Temporary Bridge on National Highways) Rules, 1977.

(b) User fee (toll) is a fee levied for the services or benefits rendered in relation to the use of sections of highways, bridges and tunnels. Toll is being collected on the NHs on completion of the improvement/construction works and publication of fee notification.

(c) State-wise details of annual amount of collection of users' fees collected by the Government during the last three years are given in the enclosed statement.

(d) and (e) It is planned to implement electronic tolling on NH Nos. 1, 2 and 8 as a pilot project at a few locations and at toll plazas on Ahmedabad-Vadodara expressway.

Statement

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1950.29	4174.04	5998.07
2.	Assam	153.01	194.25	93.61

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Bihar	948.91	991.86	1145.44
4.	Chhattisgarh	147.81	133.98	173.58
5.	Gujarat	2896.03	5426.72	6689.85
6.	Haryana	10305.00	12274.00	13042.00
7.	Kerala	457.10	306.54	411.36
8.	Karnataka	320.54	386.89	364.11
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1386.70	1346.86	1740.82
10.	Maharashtra	809.08	3340.41	6365.50
11.	Manipur	9.26	6.38	5.16
12.	Orissa	795.15	786.18	907.97
13.	Punjab	1800.16	2375.09	2731.16
14.	Rajasthan	3954.57	4985.82	6211.63
15.	Tamil Nadu	282.44	546.24	643.59
16.	Uttaranchal	111.66	147.38	69.36
17.	Uttar Pradesh	3742.02	4270.80	4744.45
18.	West Bengal	2974.00	2159.00	2019.00
Total		33043.73	43852.14	53356.66

Network of Roads

1858. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a very large network of roads in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the quality and maintenance of these roads is not upto the mark;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to improve the standard of roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) India has one of the largest road networks in the world, aggregating to about 3.31 million kilometers at present. The country's road network consists of National Highways, State Highways, Major District Roads, Other District Roads and Village Roads.

(c) and (d) This Ministry is responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways only. It is a fact that there are some stretches of the

National Highways not capable to meet the demands of increased traffic. The total length of National Highways in the country at present is about 65,569 km. This includes about 31,271 km. of National Highways declared during the Ninth and Tenth Plan period. These National Highways were State roads before being declared as National Highways and had inherent deficiencies like poor geometrics, insufficient pavement, distressed bridges and culverts, congested sections etc. The National Highways are being kept in traffic worthy condition within the available resources. The responsibility of development and maintenance of state roads and other roads are with the State Governments concerned.

(e) The Government has taken up improvement programme of 4/6 laning of National Highways under Phases I and II of the National Highways Development Project (NHDP) connecting four metropolitan cities namely Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata and North-South Corridor (Srinagar to Kanyakumari) and East-West Corridor (Silchar to Porbandar), improvement of road connectivity to major ports and 4-laning of other National Highways. The total length is about 14,234 km. The Government has approved 4-laning of 4000 km. of National Highways and preparation of Detailed Project Reports for another 6000 km. under NHDP phase-III. The Government has also approved 1310 km. of National Highways and State Roads under the Phase A of the Special Accelerated Road Development Programme in North-Eastern region. These are in addition to the development and maintenance works of National Highways carried out by the State PWDs and Border Roads Organisation as agencies of the Central Government.

[Translation]

Plan Assistance to States

1859. SHRI SRICHAND KRIPLANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any cut is made in the plan assistance to States in proportion to the expenditure not incurred by the States against the sanctioned plan of the previous year;

(b) if so, the basis for such a cut;

(c) whether plan assistance allocated to States is not related to the size of the plan;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether plan limit of the States is decided by the Planning Commission on the basis of estimated resources; and

(f) if so, the reasons for the cut being made against the approved plan size?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In the event of any shortfall in expenditure vis-a-vis the Approved Plan Outlays/Revised Plan Outlays and also on account of shortfall in the earmarked outlays in the previous year, a proportionate cut in Central Assistance is imposed by the Centre while releasing the last instalment of Normal Central Assistance in the subsequent year. One per cent of the NCA is also withheld if audited figures of expenditure for the previous years are not provided. A statement indicating cuts/withheld amounts of Central Assistance during the previous year (2004-05) is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) to (e) The Annual Plan consists of State's Own Resources and Central Assistance. Central Assistance for State Plans is allocated broadly under three sub-heads: (i) Normal Central Assistance (NCA), (ii) Additional Central Assistance for Externally Aided Projects (ACA for EAPs) and (iii) Additional Central Assistance for Special and other programmes. Normal Central Assistance for State Plans is allocated to States on the basis of the Gadgil-Mukherjee formula approved by the National Development Council in 1991.

(f) The cut imposed on account of shortfall in actual expenditure against the earmarked outlays of the Approved Plan is to ensure that the priorities for the Plan are generally maintained in the course of implementation and that the overall Plan expenditure is achieved as envisaged.

Statement**Cut in Central Assistance during 2004-05 of States**

Sl. No.	States	2004-05	
		NCA Allocated	Total Cut/ Withheld
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1239.04	33.60
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	588.36	35.88
3.	Assam	1449.59	44.50
4.	Bihar	1734.81	412.34
5.	Chhattisgarh	484.29	30.00
6.	Goa	72.41	30.57
7.	Gujarat	636.96	21.37
8.	Haryana	290.11	17.90
9.	Himachal Pradesh	716.34	42.54
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1420.06	24.20
11.	Jharkhand	547.52	30.00
12.	Karnataka	708.23	100.16
13.	Kerala	531.36	8.34
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1100.92	30.22
15.	Maharashtra	1108.02	325.04
16.	Manipur	433.33	34.33
17.	Meghalaya	360.02	58.50
18.	Mizoram	414.81	34.15
19.	Nagaland	438.59	34.39
20.	Orissa	862.25	38.62
21.	Punjab	348.90	33.49

1	2	3	4
22.	Rajasthan	901.70	24.02
23.	Sikkim	279.75	22.97
24.	Tamil Nadu	958.69	11.99
25.	Tripura	610.93	36.11
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3120.26	409.61
27.	Uttaranchal	707.60	30.00
28.	West Bengal	1397.43	28.97
Total		23462.68	1983.81

NCA : Normal Central Assistance.

Mentioning Contents and Pesticides on the Label of Packaged Food Products

1860. SHRI AJIT JOGI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make it mandatory to mention the contents and pesticides on the label of the packaged food products;

(b) if so, the time by which the necessary orders are likely to be issued in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) As per Rule 32 (b) of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rule, 1955 every package of food shall carry a label indicating the name of ingredients used in the product in descending order of their composition by weight or volume as the case may be.

There is no proposal for mentioning the contents and pesticides on the label of packaged food products under PFA Rules, 1955, as pesticides are not used as ingredients in a food products.

[English]

Recommendations of Alagh Committee

1861. SHRI P. MOHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Alagh Committee report submitted during October 2002 regarding changes in the selection and structure of Civil Services is under active consideration of the Union Government;

(b) if so, the salient points/recommendations of Alagh Committee;

(c) if not, the reasons for not taking it up so far; and

(d) the time by which recommendations of Alagh Committee 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) to (d) The salient points/recommendations of the Committee inter alia pertain to the eligibility parameters of candidates appearing for Civil Services, schemes of Preliminary and Main Examinations, Personality Testing, allocation of Services and post-induction issues of training and management of services.

The Government has set up an Administrative Reforms Commission to prepare a detailed blue print for revamping the public administration System. The Commission, while finalizing its recommendations, shall take into account recommendations made in the past by various Committees including Alagh Committee.

[Translation]

Dual Citizenship

1862. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of rights to be conferred on NRIs after providing dual citizenship to them; and

(b) the details of persons who currently hold dual citizenship and are also holding various posts in the country?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Persons of Indian Origin of all countries, except Pakistan and Bangladesh who fulfill certain conditions are eligible to become Overseas Citizens of India under an Act of Parliament (Indian Citizenship Amendment Act 2005). This is a special category of citizenship and does not amount to dual citizenship. OCIs are entitled to multiple-entry, multi-purpose, life-long visas with no requirement of registration with police. OCIs are not entitled to vote, hold constitutional posts or employment in the Government. They are however eligible to work in the private sector. OCIs enjoy parity with NRIs in respect of economic, financial and educational fields except in acquisition of agricultural and plantation properties.

(b) As on 1st March 2006, 4278 OCI documents have been issued to persons of Indian origin mainly from USA, Australia and Canada. No OCI holds any post in India.

[English]

Visa-Free Facility for Journalists

1863. SHRIMATI JYOTIRMOYEE SIKDAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decision taken in November, 2005 regarding introducing visa-free facility for journalists of South Asian Region is yet to be implemented;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

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

(d) the response of other SAARC countries thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) The twenty-sixth session of SAARC Council of Ministers held in Dhaka on November 11, 2005, decided to expand the list of persons entitled under the SAARC Visa Exemption Scheme to include amongst others the accredited journalists of five year standing from the SAARC Member States. The Report of Council of Ministers was approved at the 13th SAARC Summit held in Dhaka on November 12-13, 2005.

(b) to (d) Steps are being taken by the Government to implement this decision.

HIV Infection

1864. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether number of HIV infected patients is increasing day-by-day in the national capital;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the doctors and health workers in the capital are at a greater risk of getting infected owing to their occupational proximity to these patients; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to check such risks of HIV infection in hospitals in the capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The trend of HIV infection in the country is determined by carrying out annual sentinel surveillance and reporting of AIDS cases. The HIV prevalence among ANC population and STD population and reported AIDS cases in NCT of Delhi for the last three years is as below:—

Year	HIV prevalence among Antenatal Clinics (ANC)	HIV prevalence among Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)	Reported AIDS cases
2003	0.13%	7.20%	114
2004	0.38%	7.98%	68
2005	0.25%	9.15%	1027

The available trend do not indicate any significant change. The number of AIDS reported cases during 2005 may have increased due to expansion in the provision of ART facilities.

(c) and (d) Doctors and Health Workers have been advised to take universal precautions while working in the hospitals. The provision for post exposure prophylaxis

of drugs has also been made for health workers following accidental contact with blood and its products and following needle stick injury in all Govt. Hospitals.

Pending Hydro Power Projects of Kerala

1865. SHRI CHENGARA SURENDRAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Hydro Power Project proposals submitted by the Government of Kerala are pending clearance with the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reason therefor;

(c) whether any such projects of Kerala have been cleared during the last three years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) No, Sir. No proposal of hydro-electric project of Kerala is pending for clearance with the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Ministry of Power for techno-economic clearance (TEC).

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. One hydro power project viz. Athirapally Hydroelectric Project (163 MW) has been accorded TEC by the CEA during the last three years. This project was accorded TEC on 31st March, 2005 at an estimated cost of Rs. 385.63 crores at 2004-05 Price Level. It would provide an annual energy generation of 234.33 MU.

[Translation]

Dabhol Power Project

1866. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN";

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:

DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dabhol Power Project of Maharashtra is likely to commence power generation from October, 2006 with the use of Naphtha as fuel;

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

(c) the cost of power likely to be generated after the commencement of the project; and

(d) the proposed cost of power generation at the time of closure of the said project?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Out of the three power blocks of total capacity 2150 MW, the first power block of capacity of about 740 MW is expected to be ready for generation by May, 2006 and the other two power blocks by November, 2006. Actual commissioning of all the three blocks would depend upon availability of the main fuel i.e. Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG).

However, since the LNG terminal is likely to become operational only by December, 2006, in the interim period, Naphtha could be used as fuel. Since Maharashtra is facing acute power shortages particularly during peak hours, and since Ratnagiri Gas and Power Private Ltd. (RGPPL) already has a stock of 34,000 KL of Naphtha, the stocks of naphtha available could be suitable augmented through fresh purchases to the extent that the pooled price is acceptable to Maharashtra.

(c) The cost of generation would be dependent upon the purchase price of LNG which would be on best endeavour basis. The cost of generation using Naphtha in the interim, in case acceptable to Maharashtra, would be dependent upon the extent to which existing stock of Naphtha is augmented through fresh purchase of Naphtha. Further, the power tariff would be determined by the appropriate Regulatory Commission.

(d) The cost of generation from the erstwhile Dabhol Power Plant at the time of its shut down in May, 2001 was Rs. 8.75/kwh which was mainly on account of the following:—

- (1) There was a rise in Naphtha price which increased the variable cost of power.
- (2) There was an adverse impact of Exchange Rate fluctuation on the fixed cost of power.
- (3) Maharashtra Electricity Regulatory Commission (MERC) vide its order dated 05-05-2000 directed that the costlier power from Dabhol Power Plant

should be purchased at last, as per the merit order dispatch. Hence, Dabhol Power Plant operated at much lower sub-optimal capacity, thereby driving up the per unit cost of power.

[English]

New Curriculum for MBBS Course

1867. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:

SHRI JUAL ORAM:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce new curriculum for MBBS course from this academic year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Grant to Farmers for Electric Pump Connections

1868. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is providing grants to farmers for getting electric pump connections;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether farmers are not being given electric pump connections by many States in the country;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (e) No, Sir. Service connections, including electric pump connections, are provided by distribution licensees in the State, which are governed

by directions of the concerned State Electricity Regulatory Commission.

Providing electric pump connections will depend upon the policy decisions taken by the State, with specific reference to agriculture.

Damage of Mattanchery Wharf

1869. SHRI MITRASEN YADAV: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mattanchery Wharf under Cochin Port Trust was damaged recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Cochin Port Trust has suffered a huge financial loss due to the damage caused to this Wharf;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Mattanchery Wharf has been reconstructed; and

(f) if not, the time by which the reconstruction work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Out of four berths in Mattanchery Wharf, the Q4 berth caved in and collapsed on 13-11-2005 and has been decommissioned. The berth was originally constructed in 1939 with anchored steel sheet pile quay wall. The probable reasons for failure of Q4 berth are:—

(i) Natural deterioration of steel sheet pile and anchor roads due to corrosion and fatigue on account of long life span of the structure; and

(ii) Increase in lateral pressure exerted on the sheet pile on account of soaking of water by the salt cargo stacked in the area due to unexpected torrential rains.

(c) and (d) There is no revenue loss to Cochin Port due to the collapse of Q4 berth at Mattanchery Wharf as the existing cargo load of Q4 berths at Mattanchery Wharf could be handled at the remaining 15 cargo handling berths at Cochin Port.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) The reconstruction work of the Q4 berth at Mattanchery Wharf is likely to take about two years from the date of approval.

[English]

Shortage of Surgeons

1870. SHRI SHRINIWAS DADASAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of surgeons in the field of cardiology in the country;

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

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to grant permission to renowned foreign hospitals associated with cardiology to set up such hospitals in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) No such survey has been conducted. However, State Government have been giving Essentiality Certificate for starting of different PG/Superspeciality courses in the medical colleges/institutions in the State based on the need for starting such courses. Based on the Essentiality Certificate given by the State Government and other requirement as per MCI norms, Central Government is granting permission for starting of such courses after receiving recommendations from Medical Council of India.

(d) and (e) There is no such proposal at present.

Alleged Remarks by US Ambassador

1871. SHRIMATI C.S. SUJATHA:

SHRI ILYAS AZMI:

SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the remarks

allegedly made by the US Ambassador regarding India's vote in IAEA;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) Government has seen the remarks attributed to the US Ambassador in India concerning vote on the Iran Nuclear issues at the IAEA.

(b) On 25 January 2006, Government clarified that the position that India will take on this issue at the IAEA will be based on India's own independent judgement. India categorically rejects any attempt to link this to the proposed Indo-US agreement on civil nuclear energy cooperation, which stands on its own merits. With regard to negotiations on the proposed India-US civilian nuclear energy cooperation agreement, India will proceed on the basis of its own national interests, as acknowledged by the US Ambassador himself.

(c) On 26 January 2006, Foreign Secretary called in the US Ambassador to convey to him that the remarks made by him in an interview to the PTI were inappropriate and not conducive to building a strong partnership between our two independent democracies. Foreign Secretary informed the Ambassador that India's vote on any possible resolution on the Iran nuclear issue at the IAEA would be determined by India's own judgement of the merits of the case. Concerning the proposed India-US civil nuclear energy cooperation agreement, the Foreign Secretary reaffirmed India's stand that both countries needed to work in the spirit of the 18 July 2005 Joint Statement and in strict conformity with the reciprocal commitments contained therein. The Ambassador expressed his sincere regrets, saying that his remarks had been taken out of context. It was not at all his intention to question India's right to take decisions on various issues on the basis of its own national interests.

[Translation]

Nurses Training Centres/Institutions

1872. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be

pleased to state the names of the places where Government and Government recognised nurses training centres or institutions are located at present?

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

Grievance Cells in Hospitals

1873. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:

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

(a) whether Grievance Cells have been set up in various Government hospitals to redress the grievances of patients regarding treatment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the number of complaints received by these Cells set up in Government hospitals of Delhi during the last six months;

(e) whether any action has been taken against any employee/officer on the basis of aforesaid complaints during the last six months; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) In so far as Central Government Hospitals, namely, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, Safdarjung Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and associated hospitals, Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research (JIPMER), Pondicherry, PGIMER, Chandigarh and AIIMS, New Delhi, are concerned, grievance cells have been set up in these hospitals to redress the complaint received from any patients or his/her relatives. Any action taken in the matter is intimated to the complainant also.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Number of complaints received by the Central Government Hospitals in Delhi, during last six months is as under:—

1. Dr. R.M.L. Hospital	51
2. Safdarjung Hospital	11
3. LHMC and allied hospitals	5

(e) and (f) In Safdarjung Hospital, an employee was transferred from Registration Counter and in four cases, the complainants were advised to meet the concerned doctors for needful.

In LHMC, warning letter issued to every ambulance driver concerned by the administration.

In Dr. R.M.L. Hospital, a Senior Ortho. Surgeon has been placed under suspension.

[English]

Opening of Primary Health Centres

1874. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

SHRI P.S. GADHAVI:

SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA:

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL:

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

(a) the number of villages in the country where Primary Health Centres have been opened during the last three years and current year so far and the number out of those functioning at present;

(b) whether the funds being allocated to these Primary Health Centres to provide basic medical facilities never reach the villages;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to give more grants, supply of adequate quantities of medicines for free distribution to poor people and posting of sufficient number of doctors to improve the functioning of Primary Health Centres in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The Primary Health Centres (PHCs) are set up as per the Population Norms of 30,000 for Plain Area and 20,000 for Hilly/Tribal/Difficult Area. There are 23109 Primary Health Centres functioning as on September, 2004 in the country.

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

(d) National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) proposes to strengthen PHCs to reach Indian Public Health Standards.

[Translation]

Supply of Aircraft to Myanmar

1875. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Britain has allegedly placed certain restrictions regarding supply of aircraft to Myanmar by India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[English]

Youth Leadership Training Camps

1876. DR. M. JAGANNATH:

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any recommendations from the State Governments especially from Andhra Pradesh for sanction of special financial assistance under various schemes for conducting youth leadership training camps especially for the students;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing details of proposals received during current financial year for the financial

assistance for youth leadership training camps under the scheme for Promotion of National Integration is enclosed.

(c) These proposals were not approved due to paucity of funds. There is, therefore, a substantial augmentation proposed under the relevant heads in the Budget for 2006-07.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	Received on
1.	Society for Progressive Development, Imphal, Manipur	25-07-2005
2.	VOICE, Udampur, Jammu and Kashmir	26-08-2005
3.	Gram Seva, Dahod, Gujarat	07-09-2005
4.	Barunguri Milan Club, Pathibharal, Nagaon, Assam	23-09-2005
5.	Asman Ma Sarad Maya Mahila Samiti, Midnapore, West Bengal	17-11-2005
6.	Social Upliftment Masses Organisation, Imphal, Manipur	13-12-2005
7.	Kasturba Gandhi Seva Ashram, Imphal, Manipur	20-01-2006

[Translation]

III Effects of Toiletries

1877. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

SHRI TUKARAM GANPATRAO RENGE PATIL:

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

(a) whether common toiletries such as talcum powder, perfumes, soap, oil polish and lipstick etc. are injurious to health and they can even cause diseases like cancer;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to take steps to warn the consumers about the ill effects of these toiletries;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government also proposes to ban

the production and sale of these artificial inorganic toiletries; and

(f) if so, the time by which it likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (f) As per Schedule S of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules the items like talcum powder, perfumes, soap or polish and lipstick etc. are required to conform to Indian Standard specifications laid down by Bureau of Indian Standards. Dermatological safety of cosmetics is covered under IS 4011 of BIS Standards. Further as per IS 4707 (Part-I) and (Part-II) of BIS Standards only such ingredients which have been considered as safe for human use are allowed in preparations of cosmetics.

National Sports Talent Competition Scheme

1878. KUNWAR MANVENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received representations from Government schools and colleges particularly from Uttar Pradesh for being covered under the National Sports Talent Competition Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): (a) to (c) The Sports Authority of India, an autonomous body of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, runs a National Sports Talent Contest Scheme. There is no pending proposal relating to this Scheme received from Government schools and colleges of the State of Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

Status of Asian Highway

1879. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the Asian Highway connecting India, Myanmar, Thailand and Singapore; and

(b) the time by which it is likely to be operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) The Asian Highway routes No. AH-1 and AH-2 connect India with Myanmar, Thailand and Singapore. These routes are of existing National Highways and State roads. Development of these Asian Highway routes are to be taken up within the framework of the national programme of the respective countries as per an inter-governmental agreement on Asian Highways which has come into force. The development of the Asian Highway routes of AH-1 and AH-2 within India are being taken up as per the different programmes of National Highways and State roads. No timeframe has been prescribed in the agreement for the development of these Asian Highway routes.

National Waterway in Andhra Pradesh

1880. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Buckingham Canal from Kakinada to Marakkanam in Andhra Pradesh has been declared as a National Waterway;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, a proposal for declaring of Bhadrachalam-Rajamundry stretch of River Godavari alongwith Wazirabad-Vijayawada Stretch of River Krishna integrated with Kakinada Canal, Eluru Canal, Commamur Canal and Buckingham Canal as a National Waterway is under examination. The total length of the proposed National Waterway, is 1095 kms., of which 907 kms. of waterway consisting of 171 km. of Godavari river, 157 km. of Krishna river, 50 km. of Kakinada canal, 139 km. of Eluru canal, 113 km. of Commamur canal and 277 km. of North Buckingham canal fall in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(d) The declaration proposal is currently under inter-ministerial consultation. No specific timeframe could be prescribed in this regard at this stage as the declaration has to be by an Act of Parliament.

[Translation]

Visa Free Entry

1881. PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sent any proposals to Myanmar for visa free entry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the persons belonging to

Scheduled Tribes would be allowed to travel without passports;

(d) whether it is also being proposed to increase the area of visa free entry;

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

(f) the area in kilometers which is open for visa free entry at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (f) The indigenous tribals inhabiting areas adjacent to the India-Myanmar land border have traditionally enjoyed visa free movement across the frontier. While India provides this upto 40 kms. in its territory, Myanmar has been allowing this only upto 16 kms. An MoU on the above issue is currently being discussed by the two countries.

Diseases Caused by Arsenic Pollution

1882. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a rapid increase in the diseases caused by arsenic pollution in the country particularly in the backward and rural areas of the country;

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

(c) the concrete measures taken by the Union Government to check the diseases caused by arsenic pollution including foreign assistance, if any, received in this regard;

(d) whether the State Governments had requested the Union Government to allocate funds for the above purpose;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken by the Government in this regard including the funds provided to the State Governments during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (f) Incidents of arsenic contamination of groundwater are increasingly coming to light due to increased awareness and investigation. The cause of arsenic contamination is geogenic only. Arsenic contamination has been reported from West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Assam. The year-wise details alongwith the names of affected districts are given in the enclosed statement. Prolonged use of arsenic contaminated water for drinking causes diseases like arsenicosis, dermatosis, keratosis, conjunctivitis, bronchitis and gastroenteritis etc. Measures have been taken by the State Governments for diagnosis and treatment of patients affected by such diseases.

Drinking water supply is a State subject and the Central Government is providing technical and financial assistance under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. 15% of the funds allotted to State Government under the programme are specifically earmarked for tackling water quality problems. Since 1998, the State Government of West Bengal has reported sanction of 10 sub-mission projects at the cost of Rs. 44795.49 lakh with Central share of Rs. 33596.62 lakh.

Statement

Details of incidents of arsenic contamination, year-wise in the country

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Year of the incident	Districts most affected	No. of Blocks affected
1	2	3	4	5
1.	West Bengal	1983+	Murshidabad	19
			Nadia	17

1	2	3	4	5
			North 24 Parganas	19
			South 24 Parganas	9
			Malda	7
			Burdwan	5
			Howrah	2
			Hooghly	1
2.	Chhattisgarh	1998+	Rajnandgaon	3
3.	Bihar	2002+	Bhojpur, Buxar, Patna, Chhapra, Vaishali	NA
4.	Jharkhand	2002+	Sahebgunje	1
5.	Assam	2004+	Karimgunje, Hailakhandi, Dhemaji	NA
6.	Uttar Pradesh	2004+	Ballia	3

[English]

**Criteria for Deputation of
IAS/IPS/IFS Officers**

1883. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for deputation of IAS, IPS and IFS officers from States to Central Government;

(b) whether a number of IAS, IPS and IFS officers are prolonging their deputation period;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(e) whether any guideline has been prescribed in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHOURI): (a) The criteria and procedure for selection and appointment of officers of the All India Services at the Centre on deputation to the Secretarial posts and to certain important non-Secretarial posts are envisaged in the Central Staffing Scheme of the Department of Personnel and Training, following the principle that all officers who are so borrowed will serve the Government of India for a stipulated tenure on deputation and, thereafter, return to their parent cadre.

(b) and (c) The Central deputation tenure of some officers of the All India Services has been extended with the approved of the competent authority.

(d) to (f) Extension of Central deputation tenure, beyond normal prescribed term is not permitted in normal course. All such requests for extension of deputation tenure are examined and decided on the merits of each individual case by the competent authority.

AIDS Awareness Programme

1884. SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government has provided the special package for AIDS Awareness Programme for North-Eastern Region for the year 2005-2006; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Considering the prevalence of HIV infection and specific requirements, each State AIDS Control Society prepares an action plan, inter-alia, to generate awareness on HIV/AIDS with a view to bring desired behavioral changes. The States' action plan containing holistic package of services for prevention and control of HIV/AIDS are then discussed and approved by National AIDS Control Organisation. The major awareness programmes launched across the country including North Eastern States in the current year are: Total Awareness Campaign with the objective of generating awareness about HIV/AIDS and other related issues in the general masses and Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission (PPTCT) to make all pregnant women aware of the provisions to free testing, medication and counseling available in all district hospitals, government medical colleges and community centres.

Setting up of Maritime Academy

1885. SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Maritime Academy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the objectives behind setting up of this Academy; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. National Institute for Port Management (NIPM) which was established in the year 1985 has been renamed as National Maritime Academy (NMA) with effect from 7-2-2006.

Major objectives of NIPM was to provide training to persons in Port and related industries and undertake research programmes for the development and management of Port Industries. Since 1990, the Institute also started conducting nautical training courses for personnel working in merchant navy. The Institute is also now planning to conduct courses for marine engineering personnel. To truly reflect the activities of the Institute, rechristening has been done and the objectives of National Maritime Academy have been enlarged to include undertaking, promoting and coordinating maritime education, research and its application.

National Rural Health Mission

1886. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala has not been included in the National Rural Health Mission; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the criteria for inclusion of a state under this Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) has been launched in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for the entire country, including Kerala. The Mission, however, has special focus on 18 States with weak health infrastructure and demographic indicators. Kerala is not one of the high focus States.

Breast Cancer in Women

1887. DR. BABU RAO MEDIYAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidence of breast cancer is on rise among women in Urban areas in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The Population Based Cancer Registry conducted by the Indian Council of Medical Research during 1982-1996 reveals that breast cancer is on the rise in urban sites.

(b) The National Cancer Control Programme was initiated in the year 1975. Subsequently it was revised in the year 1984-85 with emphasis on primary prevention and early detection of cancer, including breast cancer. Various schemes were introduced under the programme in order to strengthen cancer control activities in the country. Under the Xth Five Year Plan, the schemes have been modified to further augment the existing facilities. The focus is on covering the geographical gaps for providing comprehensive cancer care in the country.

Funds to Sports Federations

1888. SHRI ABDULLAKUTTY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sports Federations of the Country have been allotted funds for improving the performance and training facilities of sports persons;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has found any misuse or diversion of those funds during the last three years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against guilty federations?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): (a) and (b) The funds allotted to the recognised National Sports Federations for improving the performance of sports persons/teams during the last three years are detailed in the statement enclosed.

(c) and (d) National Sports Federations (NSFs) are autonomous societies registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860. The Government of India provides assistance to recognized NSFs for organizing national and international events in India, participation in international tournaments abroad, procurement of equipment, training of national teams/sports persons under Indian/foreign coaches, etc. There have been some complaints against NSFs about misuse of funds received from the Government. Any complaint against any NSF about misuse of funds etc. is processed promptly after obtaining the comments of the NSF concerned. To ensure proper utilization of Government assistance, utilization certificates and statements of accounts duly audited by chartered accountants are required to be submitted and further assistance is released only on receipt of these documents. Further, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has issued sanction for audit through the Comptroller and Auditor General of India of NSFs getting assistance exceeding Rs. one crore in a year.

Statement

Recognized National Sports Federations

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Federation	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	4	5
1.	All India Carrom Federation	15.01	6.63	14.25
2.	All India Chess Federation	116.81	166.82	111.90

1	2	3	4	5
3.	All India Football Federation	27.95	15.99	119.38
4.	All India Karate-Do-Federation	15.11	0	0
5.	All India Sports Council of the Deaf	8.72	11.78	30.02
6.	Amateur Athletics Federation of India	90.70	70.25	215.08
7.	Amateur Baseball Federation of India	7.00	16.00	12.50
8.	Amateur Handball Federation of India	14.75	17.75	14.00
9.	Amateur Kabaddi Federation of India	17.37	34.86	25.00
10.	Archery Association of India	26.26	68.83	58.95
11.	Atya Patya Federation of India	12.00	16.50	7.50
12.	Badminton Association of India	131.55	159.81	160.16
13.	Ball Badminton Federation of India	12.40	10.50	5.50
14.	Basketball Federation of India	32.33	43.96	49.61
15.	Billiards and Snooker Federation of India	30.09	24.16	23.52
16.	Cycle Polo Federation of India	12.51	10.00	6.75
17.	Cycle Federation of India	26.40	28.08	16.38
18.	Equestrian Federation of India	68.06	25.39	32.76
19.	Fencing Association of India	80.66	19.60	17.07
20.	Gymnastics Federation of India	126.87	36.06	18.88
21.	Indian Amateur Boxing Federation	89.85	108.42	81.28
22.	Indian Body Building Federation	0.50	0	0
23.	Indian Golf Union	33.44	18.54	32.48
24.	Indian Hockey Federation	70.17	128.78	194.21
25.	Indian Kayaking and Canoeing Association	20.86	27.21	16.06
26.	Indian Olympic Association	444.92	58.77	1241.45
27.	Indian Polo Association	1.77	202.42	1.62
28.	Indian Powerlifting Federation	12.00	17.50	13.00
29.	Indian Weightlifting Federation	34.88	59.95	79.88

1	2	3	4	5
30.	Indian Women Hockey Federation	35.10	30.87	110.35
31.	Judo Federation of India	29.87	44.36	56.37
32.	Kho-Kho Federation of India	14.50	12.50	18.92
33.	Korfball Federation of India	13.34	11.50	12.50
34.	All India Tennis Association	70.85	59.18	136.87
35.	National Rifle Association of India	174.36	174.55	218.37
36.	Netball Federation of India	12.00	16.46	7.50
37.	Roller Skating Federation of India	0	9.00	15.00
38.	Rowing Federation of India	36.43	48.39	118.43
39.	School Games Federation of India	14.85	19.62	0
40.	Sepak Takraw Federation of India	12.00	10.00	7.50
41.	Shooting Ball Federation of India	0	21.00	12.00
42.	Softball Federation of India	16.99	10.00	14.00
43.	Squash Racket Federation of India	96.47	18.59	119.37
44.	Swimming Federation of India	46.03	60.13	11.76
45.	Table Tennis Federation of India	71.01	74.91	116.78
46.	Taekwondo Federation of India	17.57	23.22	6.00
47.	Tenni-Koit Federation of India	12.00	11.50	10.50
48.	Tennis Ball Cricket Federation of India	16.50	12.00	7.00
49.	Tug of War Federation of India	16.50	11.50	12.50
50.	Volleyball Federation of India	50.61	76.55	32.17
51.	Women Cricket Association of India	3.00	0	5.00
52.	Wrestling Federation of India	109.77	234.89	225.35
53.	Yachting Association of India	105.49	159.88	159.88
54.	Wushu Association of India	7.50	1.50	10.50
55.	Winter Games Federation of India	2.12	12.27	9.64
Total		2565.8	2568.88	4053.43

Indian Doctors in U.K.

1889. DR. K. DHANARAJU:

SHRI ARUN SETHI:

SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA:

SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP:

SHRI P. MOHAN:

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:

SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:

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

(a) whether nearly 3000 doctors who migrated to U.K. recently for better jobs are without employment as reported in the Hindustan Times dated February 7, 2006;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to take up the matter with British authorities for an amicable settlement;

(d) whether the Government proposes to bring such doctors back and provide them suitable jobs in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the further steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to encourage doctors to remain in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) The Government are aware that the Indian daily, Hindustan Times on 7-2-2006 reported that there are some Indian doctors in United Kingdom who are facing unemployment even after passing the Professional and Linguistic Assessment Bound Test (PLAB) there. In March, 2005, an Indian delegation consisting of senior officers of the Union Health Ministry and Indian High Commission in UK held meeting with officials of General Medical Council (GMC) of UK to explore the possibility of conducting PLAB test in India itself so as to lessen the financial burden of

the applicants. The Indian High Commission in UK has informed that the Council may consider conducting Part II of PLAB test in India on pilot basis.

(d) to (f) While there is no policy of the Central Government to provide jobs in India to Indian doctors unemployed in UK, there are enough opportunities available for Indian medical professionals in research, teaching and clinical areas in the governmental as well as private sectors in the country.

[Translation]

Inclusion of Military and Para-Military Forces in High Risk Group of AIDS

1890. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to include Military and Para-Military forces in the high risk group of AIDS;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the National AIDS Committee has submitted any report to the Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no proposal to include Military and Para-Military forces in the high risk groups.

(c) to (e) No, Sir. Does not arise.

NHPC Project in Arunachal Pradesh

1891. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Hydro-Electric Power Corporation (NHPC) had started Upper-Siyang Project in Arunachal Pradesh for generation of 11,000 megawatt power;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it has downsized the scale and proposed production capacity of the project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (d) National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited (NHPC) had taken up the work of survey and investigation activities at the Upper Siang project (11,000 MW) following the transfer of the Siang and Subansiri basin projects to it by the Ministry of Water Resources. However, as the proposed reservoir of Upper Siang project would have caused submergence of a portion of Dibang-Dehang Biosphere reserve and Tuting Monastery, the dam height of 257m was required to be reduced, which would have left inadequate storage both for flood moderation arrangement and power generation. Accordingly, an alternate site, i.e. Intermediate Siang near Geku village, at about 49 Km. downstream of Yinking town was identified for the project and investigations were taken up for preparation of Feasibility Report. The proposed production capacity of the project can be established only when the feasibility report is completed.

[English]

Setting up of Bio-gas Plants

1892. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether against the estimated potential of 120 lakh Biogas plants only 36.70 lakh plants have been set up in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons for not achieving the target; and

(c) the steps taken to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) Yes, Sir. So far a cumulative total of about 38 lakh family type biogas plants have been set up in the country since 1981-82, against the

estimated potential of 120 lakh biogas plants under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme—National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP).

(b) The estimate of 120 lakh plants is potential and not target. Targets are fixed on an annual basis depending upon potential, achievement, resources and response of the State Governments and agencies. For 2005-06, the original target of 25,000 plants was revised to about 66,000 plants in December, 2005. Already 33,700 plants have been achieved by December, 2005.

(c) For achieving the enhanced target for 2005-06, the Government have undertaken many steps, such as, organising awareness raising campaigns and publicity through both print and electronic media as well local art-forms, training of women users in villages and masons at the district level, supporting State level Biogas Development and Training Centres and providing financial assistance as Central subsidy to beneficiaries; turn-key job fee with first three years' free maintenance warranty to non-governmental organisations, public corporate bodies and societies, entrepreneurs; and service charges to State Nodal departments and programme implementing agencies.

Global Nuclear Energy Partnership

1893. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United States has invited India to join the Global Nuclear Energy Partnership (GNEP);

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

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) US has discussed its plans to have India join the Global Nuclear Energy Partnership (GNEP). This discussion took place during the visit of US Under Secretary of Energy to India in February 2006.

(c) Government has taken note of this development.

Funds for AIDS Awareness Programmes

1894. SHRI CHENGARA SURENDRAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds received from foreign countries for AIDS awareness programmes during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether any such funds have been received by any Kerala based agency during the said period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) National AIDS Control Programme is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme being implemented all over the country through various State AIDS Control Societies. The funds released to the states during the last three years is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c) Apart from the funds provided by National AIDS Control Organisation as at serial no. 11 of Annexure, funds have also been provided by DFID directly to the tune of Rs. 103.72 lakh for Kerala Condom Promotion Project in the year 2004-05.

Statement*National AIDS Control Project—Phase II*

Release of Funds

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl No.	State/UT	World Bank			DFID			CIDA		
		Release during 2002-03	Release during 2003-04	Release during 2004-05	Release during 2002-03	Release during 2003-04	Release during 2004-05	Release during 2002-03	Release during 2003-04	Release during 2004-05
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1290.00	1075.00	1692.45	800.00	1100.00	1360.00			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	130.50	150.00	285.50						
3.	Assam	614.50	475.00	1214.50						
4.	Bihar	600.50	700.00	1079.50			150.00			
5.	Goa	170.50	200.00	163.50						
6.	Gujarat	136.00	550.00	565.00	906.64	600.00	992.00			
7.	Haryana	315.00	300.00	266.00						
8.	Himachal Pradesh	236.50	250.00	423.50						
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	295.50	150.00	279.50						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10.	Karnataka	975.00	950.00	1664.50				50.0	150.00	200
11.	Kerala	470.00	450.00	553.00	385.00	400.00	551.00			
12.	Madhya Pradesh	521.50	490.00	855.50			150.00			
13.	Maharashtra	1025.50	1000.00	1625.50						
14.	Manipur	787.50	1100.00	1847.75						
15.	Meghalaya	90.50	50.00	15.50						
16.	Mizoram	311.50	450.00	571.50						
17.	Nagaland	626.50	675.00	1065.25						
18.	Orissa	148.00	300.00	430.00	300.00	200.00	100.00			
19.	Punjab	403.50	250.00	371.50						
20.	Rajasthan	358.50	250.00	867.50				0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Sikkim	64.00	75.00	179.00						
22.	Tamil Nadu	1295.50	1150.00	2043.50						
23.	Tripura	71.00	75.00	221.00						
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1674.50	700.00	1070.80			200.00			
25.	West Bengal	1503.00	1200.00	2028.00		130.00	365.00			
26.	Delhi	431.00	500.00	604.00						
27.	Pondicherry	74.00	100.00	114.00						
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	89.50	100.00	180.50						
29.	Chandigarh	156.50	225.00	228.50						
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17.00	67.00	76.00						
31.	Daman and Diu	36.00	100.00	101.00						
32.	Lakshadweep	25.50	50.00	29.50						
33.	MDACS	603.00	520.00	775.00						
34.	Ahm'bad MC	129.55	150.00	208.30	108.00	145.00	232.00			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
35.	Chennai MC	186.45	300.00	157.45						
36.	Uttaranchal	162.00	200.00	298.00						
37.	Chhattisgarh	243.50	250.00	429.50						
38.	Jharkhand	193.00	200.00	256.00						
Total		16462.00	15777.00	24837.00	2499.64	2575.00	4100.00	50.00	150.00	200.00

Sl. No.	State/UT	Release during 2002-03	Release during 2003-04	Release during 2004-05
USAID Assisted Projects				
1.	APAC Project in Tamil Nadu	725.00	1091.00	1684.00
2.	AVERT Project in Maharashtra	665.00	600.00	885.00

[Translation]

Power to Maharashtra

1895. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:

SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide 100 Megawatt power to Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the tariff/rate at which power would be provided; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be done?

(i) NTPC stations in Western Region:—

Super Thermal Power Stations — 84.26—158.52 Paise/kWh

Gas/Liquid Based Stations — 168.87—710.69 Paise/kWh

(ii) NTPC Stations in Eastern Region:—

Super Thermal Power Stations — 145.14—220.09 Paise/kWh

(iii) NPCIL stations in WR: — 260.24—260.48 Paise/kWh

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (c) Allocation of power to Maharashtra has been increased by 70 MW from unallocated quota of Central Generating Stations (CGSs) in Western Region (WR) and 30 MW from unallocated and surrendered power of NTPC stations in Eastern Region (ER) w.e.f. 12-02-2006. The overall rate of supply of power to Maharashtra from the CGSs in WR and ER would be dependent on the availability of CGSs and the quantum of power scheduled from different stations. The rates of the power from different central sector sources of supply in respect of Maharashtra for the months of January 2006 were as under:

Availability of Passport Application Forms

1896. SHRI TUKARAM GANPATRAO RENGE PATIL:

SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make available passport application forms in the major cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Passport application forms are already available throughout India for sale at the Regional Passport Offices, District Passport Cells and designated Speed Post Centres. These forms can also be downloaded free of cost from internet website: <http://passport.nic.in/>.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Clinical Trial of Exubera

1897. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV:

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

(a) whether Pfizer has applied to the Government for conducting clinical trial of Exubera (inhaler insulin);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Pfizer has shown interest in producing the drug in the country; and

(d) if so, the time by which the drug is likely to be introduced in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) No application has as yet been received from M/s. Pfizer India for conducting clinical trials with Exubera (inhaler Insulin).

[Translation]

Development Works in Backward Districts

1898. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken any steps to undertake development works through Government agencies instead of non-Government organisations in the backward districts of the country under the Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) and (b) As per the guidelines issued for preparation of District Plans of the districts covered under the Backward Districts Initiative of the Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY), peoples' participation and involvement of PRIs, NGOs and Self Help Groups is be ensured at every stage including plan formulation, implementation and monitoring. District Plans are prepared and implementing agencies are decided by the State Governments/District Administrations. Most of the schemes, particularly construction related schemes, are being implemented through Government departments/agencies. Only a few schemes, particularly schemes relating to capacity building and training, are being implemented through NGOs.

Promotion of Traditional Indian Games

1899. SHRI THAWARCHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to promote and protect the traditional Indian games during the last two years;

(b) the number of popular games in respect of which the Government is making efforts with a view to getting them recognised as Indian games at the international level;

(c) the number of Indian games recognized and lying pending for recognition in Olympic and Asian Games; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): (a) The Government of India, through its various schemes and those of the Sports Authority of India (SAI), augments the efforts of State Governments. Assistance given to the recognized National Sports Federations for the promotion of sports, including traditional Indian games, during the last two years is given in the enclosed statement. SAI's efforts for the promotion of traditional games are channelised through the adoption of Navodaya Vidyalayas under the National Sports Talent Contest Scheme; adoption of Akharas and the Special Area Games Scheme for tribal, coastal, hilly and rural areas. In addition, SAI is

implementing All India Rural Sports Tournaments and the North East Sports Festival Scheme to broad base games and sports and tap hidden talent in rural areas.

(b) and (c) Kabaddi and Chess are games of Indian origin included in the Asian Games. Hockey and Wrestling are included both in the Olympics and the Asian Games. Decisions on the inclusion of various sports/games in the Olympic/Asian Games are taken by the International Olympic Committee and the Olympic Committee of Asia respectively, who, inter alia, consider inputs from the National Sports Federation concerned and the Indian Olympic Association, the views of other National Olympic Committees, and the popularity of the game in other countries.

(d) The Government has no role in this regard.

Statement

Recognized National Sports Federations

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Federation	2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	4
1.	All India Carrom Federation	6.63	14.25
2.	All India Chess Federation	166.82	111.90
3.	All India Football Federation	15.99	119.36
4.	All India Karate-Do-Federation	0	0
5.	All India Sports Council of the Deaf	11.78	30.02
6.	Amateur Athletics Federation of India	70.25	215.08
7.	Amateur Baseball Federation of India	16.00	12.50
8.	Amateur Handball Federation of India	17.75	14.00
9.	Amateur Kabaddi Federation of India	34.86	25.00
10.	Archery Association of India	68.83	58.95
11.	Atya Patya Federation of India	16.50	7.50
12.	Badminton Association of India	159.81	160.16

1	2	3	4
13.	Ball Badminton Federation of India	10.50	5.50
14.	Basketball Federation of India	43.96	49.61
15.	Billiards and Snooker Federation of India	24.16	23.52
16.	Cycle Polo Federation of India	10.00	6.75
17.	Cycle Federation of India	28.08	16.38
18.	Equestrian Federation of India	25.39	32.76
19.	Fencing Association of India	19.60	17.07
20.	Gymnastics Federation of India	36.01	18.88
21.	Indian Amateur Boxing Federation	108.42	81.28
22.	Indian Body Building Federation	0	0
23.	Indian Golf Union	18.54	32.48
24.	Indian Hockey Federation	128.78	194.21
25.	Indian Kayaking and Canoeing Association	27.21	16.06
26.	Indian Olympic Association	58.77	1241.45
27.	Indian Polo Association	202.42	1.62
28.	Indian Powerlifting Federation	17.50	13.00
29.	Indian Weightlifting Federation	59.95	79.88
30.	Indian Women Hockey Federation	30.87	110.35
31.	Judo Federation of India	44.36	56.37
32.	Kho-Kho Federation of India	12.50	18.92
33.	Korfball Federation of India	11.50	12.50
34.	All India Tennis Association	59.18	136.87
35.	National Rifle Association of India	174.55	218.37
36.	Netball Federation of India	16.46	7.50
37.	Roller Skating Federation of India	9.00	15.00
38.	Rowing Federation of India	48.39	118.43
39.	School Games Federation of India	19.62	0

1	2	3	4
40.	Sepak Takraw Federation of India	10.00	7.50
41.	Shooting Ball Federation of India	21.00	12.00
42.	Softball Federation of India	10.00	14.00
43.	Squash Racket Federation of India	18.59	119.37
44.	Swimming Federation of India	60.13	11.76
45.	Table Tennis Federation of India	74.91	116.78
46.	Taekwondo Federation of India	23.22	6.00
47.	Tenni-Koit Federation of India	11.50	10.50
48.	Tennis Ball Cricket Federation of India	12.00	7.00
49.	Tug of War Federation of India	11.50	12.50
50.	Volleyball Federation of India	76.55	32.17
51.	Women Cricket Association of India	0	5.00
52.	Wrestling Federation of India	234.89	225.35
53.	Yachting Association of India	159.88	159.88
54.	Wushu Association of India	1.50	10.50
55.	Winter Games Federation of India	12.27	9.64

[English]

Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana

1900. SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY:
Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana was found to be economically unviable by the Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana is already under implementation since April, 2005. The programme is revenue sustainable as it takes care of revenue flow by giving the management of rural

distribution to franchisee who can be non-governmental organization, user associations, cooperatives or individual entrepreneurs. Bulk Supply Tariff for the franchisee will be determined after ensuring commercial viability of the franchisee. Already, a few states have initiated action on installation of franchisee.

Inspection of Reactors

1901. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified the reactors for internal inspection as part of the Indo-US nuclear deal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there has been objections from the scientific community in this regard;

- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) to (e) The position with regard to discussions between India-US on civilian nuclear energy cooperation was elucidated in the Prime Minister's Suo Motu statement on this subject on February 27, 2006. Furthermore the India-US Joint Statement issued following talks between Prime Minister and US President on 2 March, 2006 underlines the successful completion of discussions on India's separation plan and looks forward to the full implementation of the commitments in the July 18, 2005 Joint Statement on nuclear cooperation. This historic accomplishment will permit our countries to move forward towards our common objective of full civil nuclear energy cooperation between India and the United States and between India and the international community as a whole.

Visit of US Under Secretary

1902. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the US Under Secretary visited India recently and held discussion on various issues;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any agreements were signed on the occasion; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) US Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs Mr. Nicholas Burns visited India from 19-20 January 2006 and 23-24 February 2006 for the meeting of the India-US Working Group on civilian nuclear energy cooperation.

(b) to (d) The position with regard to discussions between India-US on civilian nuclear energy cooperation was elucidated in the Prime Minister's Suo Motu statement on this subject on February 27, 2006. Furthermore the India-US Joint statement issued following talks between

Prime Minister and US President on 2 March 2006 underlines the successful completion of discussions on India's separation plan and looks forward to the full implementation of the commitments in the July 18, 2005 Joint statement on nuclear cooperation. This historic accomplishment will permit our countries to move forward towards our common objective of full civil nuclear energy cooperation between India and the United States and between India and the international community as a whole.

Transit Treaty with Nepal

1903. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether discussions have been held recently on the Transit Treaty with Nepal;
- (b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof;
- (c) whether discussions regarding technical issues like rationalizing of transit points, passage of Indian goods through Nepal to bordering States like Bihar and new rail links were also held; and
- (d) if so, the details in this regard?

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

(b) to (d) The first round of discussion between the two Governments on the Treaty of Transit was held in Kathmandu on December 2-3, 2005 while the second round was held in New Delhi on January 4-5, 2006.

Discussions were held to review the modalities, routes, conditions of transit and customs arrangements as contained in the Protocol and Memorandum to the Treaty of Transit, which was in force upto January 5, 2006.

With a view to enable the two Governments to complete the review process as required under Article XI of the Treaty, the modalities, routes, conditions of transit and customs arrangements as contained in the Protocol and Memorandum to the Treaty were extended by the Government of India for a period of three months from January 6, 2006 upto April 5, 2006.

Transportation of Explosives by ECL

1904. SHRI MAHBOOB ZAHEDI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) has been transporting explosive materials for their collieries in open bullock carts near Nimcha in Asansol;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the repercussions thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYANA RAO): (a) and (b) As reported by Coal India Ltd. Bullock carts had been used for transportation of explosives from Nimcha to Amkola unit under Nimcha Colliery in Eastern Coalfields Ltd. In the past. However, at present motorized vehicle with sufficient security is provided for transportation of explosives.

(c) As mentioned in reply to parts (a) and (b) above, steps have already been taken by the coal company and transportation of explosives is being done in motorized vehicles in all collieries of ECL.

CGHS Dispensary, Vasant Vihar

1905. SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plot allotted for the construction of CGHS Dispensary at CPWD Housing Complex, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi has been lying unused for the past several years due to paucity of funds;

(b) if so, the time by which the funds for the construction work are likely to be released; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) A plot of land was taken over in Vasant Vihar from DDA on 7th August, 1998. The proposal for opening of a CGHS dispensary at Vasant Vihar was included in 10th Five Year Plan.

However, due to constraints of resources and manpower, it will not be possible to open a new CGHS dispensary in Vasant Vihar, as at present no new dispensary is proposed to be added to existing CGHS set up.

[Translation]

New Medicines for TB

1906. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scientists of the country have discovered any medicine since 1963 for reducing the treatment period for T.B.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any plan to popularize the said medicine; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) An Indian Pharmaceutical company has submitted an IND (Investigational New Drug) application for drug code name LL-4858 (SUDOTIL) which includes new molecule LL-3858 and Isoniazid, Rifampicin and Pyrazinamide.

The firm has stated that pre-clinical and animal studies carried out with the above said combination drug shows 100% clearance of tubercle bacilli from lung and spleen of the animals infected with resistant or sensitive strain after a 12 week treatment with 5 days a week dose regime.

(c) and (d) The above said proposal is currently under evaluation of IND Expert Committee at ICMR.

[English]

Bringing Back Bodies of Indians Dying Abroad

1907. SHRI PANNIAN RAVINDRAN:

SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR:

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

(a) the details of arrangements in place at present to bring back bodies of Indians dying abroad particularly in Gulf countries;

(b) whether this procedure is a handicap for persons belonging to the lower strata of the society;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there is inordinate delay in the above procedure causing inconvenience to the relatives of the deceased;

(e) if so, the remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken to reduce the time lag;

(f) whether the Government also proposes free of cost procedure in case of the people of lower strata; and

(g) if so, the time by which it is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (g) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Pending Cases/Disputes of Indians Abroad

1908. SHRI A.V. BELLARMIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of cases and disputes are pending in various countries particularly in Gulf countries regarding payment of legal dues, death benefits; insurance money, salary arrears from the sponsors/employers, etc.;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) The information is being collected from Missions/Posts abroad and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Promotion of Allopathy

1909. SHRI DEVIDAS PINGLE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is formulating any schemes with a view to promote Allopathy in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this system of Medicine has not progressed due to scarcity of funds;

(d) whether there is acute shortage of Allopathic doctors in the country;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the details of the efforts being made by the Government to promote the said system of medicine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Allopathy is a major component of the existing health care system in our country in terms of medical education, curative treatment, regulatory framework, medicines etc.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) There is no shortage in the aggregate number of doctors in the country. As per information available with the Government a total of 6,53,513 Allopathic doctors have been registered with the Medical Council of India (MCI). During the year 2004 and 2005 (upto October, 2005) 18541 and 9549 doctors respectively were registered with MCI. According to MCI, the doctor population ratio in the country is approximately 1:1722.

(f) Under the National Rural Health Mission, the objective is to provide accessible, affordable and quality healthcare to all and not necessarily promote any particular system of medicine.

Indian Health Delivery System

1910. DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA:

SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP:

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

(a) whether the World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 3447, November 2004, has pointed out that Indian Health Delivery System fails because it does not focus on the basics of public health; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 3447 on "India's Public Health System—How well does it function at the national level?" has brought out that the strengths of the system lie in having the capacity to carry out most of the public health functions. The paper has mentioned certain weaknesses which include inter-alia overlooking some fundamental public health functions such as public health regulations and their enforcement, management flaws hindering effective use of resources including inadequate focus on evaluation, assuring quality of services etc. The paper also mentions the need for the Central Government to work much more closely with other key actors, especially with sub-national Governments, as well as with the private sector with communities and concludes with some reassessment of priorities and better management practices, health outcomes could be substantially improved.

Reimbursement of Medical Claims

1911. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY:
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

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

(a) whether delays are caused by the Directorate of CGHS in making reimbursement to medical claims submitted by the serving/retired CGHS beneficiaries;

(b) if not, the number of such reimbursement claims submitted during 2005 till date; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to expedite settlement of claims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) The medical claims received in CGHS are examined and settled as expeditiously as possible.

Receipt and settlement of medical claims in respect of CGHS beneficiaries is a continuous process. As on 24-2-2006, 830 medical claims are pending for settlement in CGHS. There has been considerable delegation of powers for the settlement of reimbursement claims. Powers to settle medical claims of serving Central Government employees that are as per CGHS guidelines, stand delegated to the concerned Ministries/Departments. Only those claims that require relaxation of guidelines are required to be sent to CGHS Head quarters. In respect of medical claims of pensioners, adequate powers have been delegated to all Additional Directors of CGHS to settle the claims locally. In case of CGHS Delhi, these powers have been delegated to the Zonal Offices. Payments are now mainly being remitted directly into the bank account of the beneficiary through electronic transfer of funds.

Appointment of Health Ombudsman

1912. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to appoint health ombudsman in every district of the country;

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

(c) the time by which the Health Ombudsman institution is likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) There is no such proposal.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Awareness Campaign about Diabetes

1913. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to spend a huge amount as part of its mega campaign to increase awareness about diabetes;

(b) if so, the details of the campaign;

(c) whether any assistance from the private pharma companies and leading hospitals has been sought for the campaign;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action plan of Government to screen every individual in the country through this campaign for effective results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (e) The Government proposes to initiate and implement a National Programme for the prevention and control of Cardio Vascular Diseases (CVD) and Diabetes to reduce the adverse health impact of heart diseases, stroke and diabetes. Draft National CVD, Diabetes and Stroke Control Programme which was submitted to Planning Commission earlier is being updated to make it comprehensive. The National Programme would be operational after completion of the procedures including the approval of the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance. The benefits out of this programme would include reduction in the cases of heart diseases, diabetes as well as their timely treatment avoiding further complications.

Setting up of Gas Based Power Plant

1914. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Gujarat State Energy Generation (GSEG) Ltd. for setting up of a 350 MW gas based power plant at an estimated cost of Rs. 10 billion;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said plant is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Gujarat State Energy Generation (GSEG) has proposed to set up a 350 MW gas based power plant at Hazira in Gujarat at an estimated cost of Rs. 1050 crore in first phase and propose to expand the same to 1000 MW in future.

(c) The project is likely to be set up in XI Plan.

[Translation]

Ban on Ayurvedic Doctors

1915. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to ban the Ayurvedic doctors from practising Allopathic-system;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Ayurvedic doctors are practising Allopathic system in many States of the country with permission of the respective Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to permit doctors in rural areas of the country to practice both system of medicines; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (f) In a case of Civil Appeal No. 89 of 1987, Mukhtiar Chand and Ors. Vs. State of Punjab and Ors., Supreme Court of India has ordered in October 1998 that the notifications issued by State Governments permitting physician of Ayurveda to prescribe Allopathic medicines under Rule 2 (ee) (iii) under the Drugs and Cosmetic Act, were legal.

Some State Governments have taken re-course to Rule 2 (ee) (iii) of the Rules notified under the Drugs and Cosmetic Act and have allowed Ayurveda practitioners to prescribe allopathic medicines.

National Policy on Indian Systems of Medicine and Homeopathy 2002 envisages the strategy to encourage the States to re-enact or modify laws governing the practice of modern medicine by the ISM practitioners so that there is clarity on the subject. States have been advised accordingly.

**Patenting of Traditional Indian
Medicine by USA**

1916. SHRI RAGHUVeer SINGH KOSHAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the USA has got patented the traditional medicine "Arogya Pacha" being used by the Keralites for relaxation;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has taken any action to get the patenting of the said medicine cancelled;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (e) "Arogya Pacha" is the name of a Plant whose botanical name is *Trichopus zeylanicus* ssp. *Travancoricus*. As such this plant cannot be patented by anybody. A drug named 'Jeevani' has been developed using "Arogya Pacha" with three more ingredients by Tropical Botanic Garden and Research Institute (TBGRI), Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala.

2. 'Jeevani' is patented by TBGRI in India and the license for manufacture of the drug is given to Coimbatore Arya Vaidya Pharmacy. They have the exclusive right for manufacture and sale of the drug in india and abroad. Accordingly they are manufacturing and selling the drug.

3. Trademarks have been taken on Jeevani at the USPTO bearing serial No. 75692281 by Nutri Science Innovations LLC Ltd. Connecticut and Serial No. 75955444 'Jeevani Jolt' by Great Earth enterprises Inc., New York. While the earlier trademark was filed on 27th April, 1999 and was abandoned on 13th July, 2001 the latter was filed on 8th March, 2000 and is still alive.

4. Government has created a Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) for providing access to International Patent offices with an objective of preventing the grant of wrong patents. TKDL will act as a defensive tool against misappropriation.

[English]

New Generation Energy Research Project

1917. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India proposes to participate in new generation energy research project;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the strategy adopted by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. India has decided to participate in the "Future Gen Project", a public-private partnership, initiated by the Government of USA. The project aims at building and operating the first coal-fired emission-free power plant of 275 MW. This is a research project spread over 10 years. India will contribute US\$ 10 million towards the total project cost of US\$ 950 million and participate in the Government steering Committee of the Project.

Indo-Pak People to People Contact

1918. PROF. M. RAMADASS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the difficulties being faced by citizens of India and Pakistan to meet each other in the frontier areas of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the measures taken in this regard;

(c) whether the Government proposes to remove restrictions along the border areas of India especially Jodhpur; and

(d) if so, the time by which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Some frontier areas in Rajasthan fall in the category of Protected Areas. Special permission is required by foreigners to visit these areas.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Extradition Treaties with Countries

1919. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of countries with which India does not have an extradition treaty at present; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) So far, the Government of India have concluded Extradition Treaties with 22 (twenty-two) countries viz. Bahrain, Belgium, Bhutan, Canada, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Korea (ROK), Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, Oman, Poland, Russia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, Tunisia, USA, UK, UAE and Uzbekistan. There exists an extradition arrangement with Australia, Fiji, Italy, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tanzania and Thailand.

[Translation]

Gas Based Power Project

1920. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a gas based power project in the private sector in Dadri Region of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the estimated cost and the generation capacity thereof; and

(c) the regions which are likely to be supplied electricity from the said project?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) There is no proposal with Government of India to set up a gas based project in Dadri region. However, the Government of Uttar Pradesh had informed that they have executed a State Support Agreement with the Reliance Energy Generation Ltd. for setting up of a gas based thermal power plant in Dadri Region.

(b) It has been informed that, the project would be developed in two phases of capacity of about 3750 MW each. The initial cost of the project for its first phase of about 3750 MW is reported to be about Rs. 10,000 crores.

(c) The Company has informed that the power generated from the project would be sold to various utilities in Northern Region.

Congenital Heart Disease in Infants

1921. SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of new born babies are succumbing to congenital heart disease in India as reported in the Rashtriya Sahara dated December 26, 2005;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to protect the infants from congenital heart disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. According to AIIMS the incidence of congenital heart disease is about 0.8/1000 live births. A large number of babies are born with congenital heart disease in the country. Many of them require specialized care by pediatric cardiologists and by cardiac surgeons who are specially trained in pediatric heart surgery. The children born with congenital heart disease often develop complications which result in death. The number of centers catering to the treatment for babies born with critical congenital heart disease is limited and therefore significant proportion of these babies succumb to congenital heart disease.

The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has initiated a study at the Amrita Institute of Medical Sciences, Kochi for systematically studying the incidence of CHD in newborns and developing a simple strategy that will allow early detection of CHD.

[English]

Research on Non-Communicable Diseases

1922. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps are being taken by the Government to focus research on non-communicable diseases; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The ICMR has been addressing various issues relating to non-communicable diseases, including their prevention and control through research activities. A statement is enclosed.

In addition number of research projects in Non-Communicable Diseases are also undertaken by other Premier Institutes under this Ministry.

Statement

During 2004-06 the following major research activities have been undertaken at ICMR

(i) Cancer:

Projects to provide data on cancer incidence and its trends over time through cancer registration at 14 population based and 5 hospital based registries, development of Atlas of Cancer in India screening for common cancer, role of genetic polymorphism in drug metabolizing genes, immunity in oral cancer, common genetic changes in oral cancer and Indo-German Projects were undertaken.

(ii) Cardiovascular Diseases:

A Jai Vigyan Mission Mode Project on Community control of RF/RHD is ongoing at four centers at Chandigarh, Vellore, Cochin and Indore. The epidemiology and vaccine component of the project have been complete at PGIMER, Chandigarh and CMC, Vellore and the registry component and emm typing of the strains is going on and were recommended extension for one more year.

(iii) Neurological Sciences:

Some of the ongoing projects are Maternal malnutrition and periods of vulnerability and reversibility in the developing brain, Haemostatic and molecular

defects predisposing to acute non-embolic stroke in children and young Indians, Contribution of prothrombotic state to the etiology of ischaemic stroke in young people. Registry on Epilepsy in pregnant woman have been initiated at Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi and SCTIMST, Thiruvananthapuram to study the risk of malformation in children born to women with epilepsy.

(iv) Mental Health:

Pilot studies of task force projects on (1) mental health service needs and service delivery models in the disaster (earthquake) affected population in Gujarat, (2) suicide behaviour and (3) urban mental problems and their service needs, were initiated and pilot studies of the first two projects have been completed.

(v) Diabetes Mellitus:

The ICMR has brought out the "Guidelines for the Management of Type II Diabetes" aimed at primary care settings. The ICMR proposes to initiate a task force project on "camel milk and diabetes" which will look at the multi-disciplinary approaches on the role of camel milk in diabetes. Steps for setting up the "registry for people with diabetes with young age at the Onset" have been initiated.

(vi) Data Base on MCDs:

The ICMR has been developing a data base for communicable diseases on the selected NCD risk factors in males and females aged between 15/64 residing in the urban, rural and pre-urban areas of the selected sites. Assessment of burden of non-communicable diseases was undertaken by reviewing and analyzing all published material from our country related to the epidemiology of Ischemic heart diseases, stroke, diabetes, cancers, hypertension and tobacco usage. Using DISMOD package analysis, prevalence rates, DALYs (Disability adjusted life years) and YLLs (Years of life lost) for these diseases were estimated.

(vii) Environmental Health:

The Indo-US Joint Statement on Environments and Occupational Health was signed to facilitate collaboration between the two countries in health programmes,

including identification, monitoring and prevention of diseases caused by environmental and occupational factors.

(viii) Disability:

A multi-centric project on "Prevention of Disability among pre-school children" has been completed.

Fake Passport Rackets

1923. DR. K. DHANARAJU:

SHRI BHUPENDRASINH SOLANKI:

SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether rackets involved in allegedly issuing fake passports are still flourishing in the country;

(b) if so, whether some persons have been arrested recently on the charges of their involvement in the same;

(c) if so, the number of persons so arrested and the action taken against them so far; and

(d) the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to plug the loopholes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Rackets in passports do come to the notice of the authorities from time to time.

(b) and (c) Persons involved in rackets are arrested by the State Police periodically and actions taken against them as per law.

(d) The Government has taken several steps to check the menace of fake passports. These include introduction of Machine Readable Passports (MRP), computerisation of databases, installation of intelligent computer terminals at international airports, pre-induction and re-orientation training of immigration officials to detect forged travel documents. Whenever instances of fake passports come to light, the Government, in consultation with Security Agencies, revokes such passports, and holders of such passports are placed in Prior Approval Category (PAC).

Women Affected by HIV/AIDS

1924. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of HIV/AIDS cases reported during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the number of women among them affected by HIV/AIDS, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to encourage/popularize the use of newly developed female condom to protect women from HIV/AIDS and unwanted pregnancies; and

(d) if so, the details and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The year-wise number of AIDS cases reported to NACO in the last three years is as below:—

Year	AIDS cases reported	
2003	—	21,587
2004	—	27,432
2005 (Prov.)	—	18,102

(b) The state-wise distribution of the male and female reported AIDS cases is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Pilot tests by social marketing organizations have shown that female condoms empower women to protect themselves from getting sexually transmitted diseases like HIV and also prevent unwanted pregnancy.

The female condom is particularly useful in situations where the male partner is not willing to use a condom and insists on un-protected sex.

It has been decided to initially procure 500,000 female condoms for free on highly subsidized distribution through social marketing organisations amongst female sex workers to protect them from HIV and other sexually transmitted infections.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
17.	Karnataka	157	43	1	201	169	48	5	222	1498	638	83	2219
18.	Kerala	396	202	28	626	51	20	2	73	0	0	0	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	105	32	8	145	149	51	9	209	217	89	13	319
21.	Maharashtra	3291	1385	396	5072	3053	1283	365	4701	1823	861	205	2889
22.	Manipur	708	390	89	1187	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Mizoram	8	6	4	18	25	20	9	54	0	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	48	28	8	84	140	93	36	269	8	9	1	18
26.	Orissa	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	411	89	13	513
27.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	20	18	0	38	26	9	2	37	51	15	3	69
29.	Rajasthan	183	69	14	266	172	48	8	228	0	0	0	0
30.	Sikkim	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	(0	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	5023	1858	249	7130	9054	5451	766	15271	2258	1421	177	3856
32.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	387	52	0	339	84	23	2	109	266	65	8	339
34.	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	16	2	79
35.	West Bengal	487	76	48	611	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		14464	6110	1012	21587	16913	9100	1419	27432	11680	5572	850	18102

Global Navigational Satellite System

1925. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Russia have signed any agreement for joint use of space based Global Navigational Satellite System (GLONASS);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken in this regard?

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

(b) India and Russia have signed an agreement on long term cooperation in the field of joint development, operation and utilisation of the Russian Global Navigation Satellite System (GLONASS).

(c) Towards its implementation a Technology Safeguard Agreement has been concluded. Discussions on the specifics of the cooperative arrangement have commenced.

Electricity Generation from Sea Waves

1926. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY:

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is providing assistance, both financial and otherwise to various NGOs in the country for production of electricity from the sea waves alongwith its own infrastructure facilities for the same;

(b) if so, the details of such assistance provided during the last three years, State-wise, project-wise and NGO-wise;

(c) whether the Government has envisaged a special programme for the Sundarbans area of West Bengal for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) No, Sir. Government of India in the Ministry of Ocean Development has not funded any project to NGOs in this regard so far.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Ministry of Ocean Development has not envisaged any programme for the Sundarbans area of West Bengal for this purpose. However, the Government of India in the Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources has provided financial support to the West Bengal Government for the preparation of the Detailed Project Report and Environmental Impact Assessment Study for a 3.65 MW demonstration Tidal Power Project at Durgaduani, Sundarbans, West Bengal.

Estimated Funds for Commonwealth Games

1927. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds estimated for the Commonwealth Games in Delhi in the year 2010; and

(b) the total funds to be provided by the Union Government to the Government of N.C.T., Delhi as assistance therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): (a) As per preliminary estimates a requirement of Rs. 5165 crores has been worked out which includes Games Village, Conduct of Games, Venue infrastructure, upgradation of civic amenities and preparation of Indian Contingent.

(b) The Government of NCT of Delhi had projected budget estimates of Rs. 1314.40 crores for Commonwealth Games, 2010. Government of NCT of Delhi has been requested to seek this additional plan support directly from the Planning Commission.

**Effect of Coal Mine Dust on
Human Health**

1928. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Western Coalfields Limited (WCL) has recently conducted survey of certain areas surrounding the Chandrapur district of Maharashtra to investigate effect of coal mine dust on human health;

(b) if so, whether the findings have confirmed that the dust is harmful to human health; and

(c) if so, the remedial measures taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

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

[Translation]

**Foreign Assistance for National Highways
Development Projects**

1929. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:

SHRI KAILASH NATH SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) the National Highways Development Projects being implemented with foreign assistance in the country;

(b) the details of the amount of assistance received during the last three years;

(c) the total amount spent by the Government on National Highways during 2005-06;

(d) the total length of National Highways constructed under the said assistance so far; .

(e) whether any time limit has been fixed for spending the amount of foreign assistance received for the projects; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) List of Contracts under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) being implemented by National Highways Authority of India (NHA) are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) The details of external assistance received by NHA through Government of India against various loans from World Bank (WB), Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) and also from ADB directly by NHA for Surat-Manor Tollway Project alongwith expenditure against each of the project during last three years (including the current year 2005-06 upto January, 2006) are given in the enclosed statement-II.

(c) The total amount spent on National Highways Development Project during 2005-06 (Upto February, 2006) is as under:—

(i) On Projects (including share of Private sector in respect of BOT projects)	Rs. 4807.72 crores
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(ii) On Maintenance	Rs. 197.40 crores
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(d) 1527 Km. of National Highways has been completed under the contracts implemented with foreign assistance.

(e) and (f) The loan closing date (the date by which the amount of loan can be utilized) of each of the loan taken from World Bank, ADB and JBIC is given in the enclosed statement-III.

Statement-I*Contracts under Implementation with World Bank and Asian Development Funding***National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phase-I****World Bank (WB)**

Sl. No.	Stretch	NH No.	Length (km.)
1.	Agra-Shikohabad (GTRIP/I-A)	2	50.83
2.	Allahabad Bypass Contract-I (Bridge)	2	1.02
3.	Allahabad Bypass Contract-II	2	38.987
4.	Allahabad Bypass Contract-III	2	38.987
5.	Aurangabad-Barachatti (TNHP/V-A)	2	60
6.	Etawah-Raipur (GTRIP/I-C)	2	72.825
7.	Fatehpur-Khaga (TNHP/II-C)	2	77
8.	Gorhar-Barwa Adda (TNHP/V-C)	2	78.75
9.	Handia-Varanasi (TNHP/III-C)	2	72
10.	Kanpur-Fatehpur (GTRIP/II-B)	2	51.5
11.	Mohania-Sasaram (TNHP/IV-B)	2	45
12.	Rajganj-Barakata (GTRIP/V-B)	2	80
13.	Sasaram-Dehri on-Sone (GTRIP/IV-C)	2	30
14.	Shikohabad-Etawah (GTRIP/I-B)	2	59.02
15.	Sikandara-Bhaunti (TNHP/II-A)	2	62
16.	Varanasi-Mohania (GTRIP/IV-A)	2	76

National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phase-I**Asian Development Bank (ADB)**

Sl. No.	Stretch	NH No.	Length (km.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Chitradurga-Sira	4	66.7

1	2	3	4
2.	Chitradurga Bypass	4	18
3.	Harihar-Chitradurga	4	77
4.	Haveri-Harihar	4	56

NHDP Phase-II**World Bank**

Sl. No.	Stretch	NH No.	Length (km.)
1.	Ayodhya-Lucknow (LMNHP-1)	28	36
2.	Ayodhya-Lucknow (LMNHP-2)	28	47
3.	Ayodhya-Lucknow (LMNHP-3)	28	41.925
4.	Deewapur to Uttar Pradesh (UP)/Bihar Border (LMNHP-9)	28	41.085
5.	Gorakhpur-Ayodhya (LMNHP-4)	28	29
6.	Gorakhpur-Ayodhya (LMNHP-5)	28	44
7.	Gorakhpur-Ayodhya (LMNHP-6)	28	43.7
8.	Kasia to Gorakhpur (LMNHP-7)	28	40
9.	Kotwa to Dewapur (LMNHP-10)	28	38
10.	Mehsi to Kotwa (LMNHP-11)	28	40
11.	Muzzaffarpur to Mehsi (LMNHP-12)	28	40
12.	UP/Bihar Border to Kasia (LMNHP-8)	28	41.115

Asian Development Bank

Sl. No.	Stretch	NH No.	Length (km.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Deesa to Radhanpur (Package-VI)	14	85.4

1	2	3	4
2.	Radhanpur to Gagodhar (Package-V)	15	106.2
3.	Gagodhar to Garamore (Package-IV)	15, 8A	90.3
4.	Jhansi Bypass (UP-3)	25	15
5.	Jhansi-Shivpuri (EW-II-MP-2)	25	35
6.	Jhansi-Shivpuri (UP/MP-1) (UP-11 km. and MP-30 km.)	25	41
7.	Orai to Jhansi (UP-4)	25	66
8.	Orai to Jhansi (UP-5)	25	50
9.	Shivpuri Bypass and upto Madhya Pradesh (MP)/ Rajasthan Border (EW-II-MP-I)	25.76	53
10.	Lalitpur-Sagar (ADB-II/C-4)	26	55
11.	Lalitpur-Sagar (ADB-II/C-3)	26	38
12.	Rajmarg Choraha to Lakhnadon (ADB-II/C-8)	26	54
13.	Rajmarg Choraha to Lakhnadon (ADB-II/C-9)	26	54.7
14.	Sagar Bypass (ADB-II/C-5)	26	26
15.	Sagar-Rajmarg Choraha (ADB-II/C-6)	26	44
16.	Sagar Rajmarg Choraha (ADB-II/C-7)	26	42
17.	Kota to Chittorgarh (RJ-7)	76	63
18.	Kota to Chittorgarh (RJ-8)	76	65
19.	RJ/MP Border to Kota (RJ-10)	76	59.85
20.	RJ/MP Border to Kota (RJ-11)	76	70
21.	RJ/MP Border to Kota (RJ-9)	76	43.15
22.	Chittorgarh Bypass (RJ-6)	76.79	40
23.	Garamore to Bamanbore (Package-III)	8A	71.4
24.	Bhliladi to Porbandar (Package-I)	8B	50.5
25.	Jotpur to Bhliladi (Package-II)	8B	64.5

Statement-II

Status as on 31-01-2006

Amount in Rs. crore

Year	Receipt of Externally Aided Projects (EAP) Fund										Utilisation of EAP Fund				Amount in Rs. crore
	Funds Received from GOI					ADB Loan		Receipts			Total Expenditure (including Against Counterpart Funds)				
	Grants against EAP	Loan against EAP	Total	Principal Loan Amount	Interest and Commitment Charges	Direct	Total	(4+5+6)	WB Projects	JBIC Projects	ADB-III, V, VI and VII Project	Total (8+9+10)	ADB-IV Projects	Grand Total (11+12)	
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
2002-2003	1202.00	301.00	1503.00	138.56	8.63		1650.19	674.35	225.03	186.94	1086.31	250.58	1316.89		
2003-2004	159.12	289.78	1448.90	190.54	11.70		1651.14	898.34	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	361.43	1684.46	98.15	1782.61		
2005-2006 (Upto Jan. 06)	2200.00	600.00	2800.00	1.21	10.21		2811.42	1217.76	1.76	635.93	1855.45	118.79	1974.24		
Total	5800.20	1551.28	7351.48	447.67	45.45		7844.60	4080.62	384.09	1481.98	5946.70	819.20	6765.89		

Statement-III

Status of Loans for Externally Aided Projects of NHAI (upto Feb., 2006)

Agency	Loan No.	Details of Project	Date of Agreement	Effective Date of Loan	Date of Closing	Amount of Loan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ADB	1747-IND	Surat-Manor Tollway Project	05-10-2000	08-11-2000	30-09-2005	USD 165,000,000
	1274-IND	ADB III, Total 5 road works	12-09-1996		29-06-2002	USD 245,000,000
	1839-IND	Western Transport Corridor Project	14-12-2001	04-02-2002	31-12-2006	USD 191,478,791
	1944-IND	East-West Corridor Project	25-08-2003	19-11-2003	31-12-2006	USD 320,000,000
	2029-IND	National Highways Corridor Sector-I Project	27-10-2004	24-01-2005	31-12-2007	USD 400,000,000
	2154-IND	National Highways Corridor Sector-II Project	15-12-2005	20-02-2006	31-12-2008	USD 400,000,000
					Total	USD 1,721,478,791
WB	4764-IN	Lucknow-Muzaffarpur National Highway (LMNHHP)	18-11-2005	28-12-2005	30-06-2010	USD 620,000,000
	4719-IN	Allahabad Bypass Project (ABP)	16-12-2003	15-03-2004	30-06-2009	USD 240,000,000
	4822-IN	Grant Trunk Road Improvement Project (GTRIP)	27-07-2001	21-11-2001	31-12-2006	USD 589,000,000
	4559-IN	Third National Highways Project (TNHP)	18-08-2000	02-10-2000	30-06-2006	USD 516,000,000
					Total	USD 1,965,000,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JBIC	IDP-91	Construction of Bridge over Yamuna at Allahabad/Naini with approach road in Uttar Pradesh	24-01-1994	24-01-1994	11-03-2005	10037 Million Yen
	IDP-92	Chilakaluripet-Vijayawada Section—Widening to four lane including strengthening of existing two lane of km. 355 to km. 434 on NH-5 in Andhra Pradesh	24-01-1994	24-01-1994	11-06-2003	11360 Million Yen
	IDP-100	Jagatpur-Chandikole-Section Widening to four lane including strengthening on NH-5 in Andhra Pradesh	28-05-1995	28-05-1995	12-01-2005	5836 Million Yen
	IDP-101	Ghaziabad-Hapur Section including construction of Hapur Bypass in Uttar Pradesh—Widening and strengthening of NH-24	28-02-1995	28-02-1995	12-02-2004	4827 Million Yen
					Total	32060.00 Million Yen

**Ban on Treatment Through Foetus
Stem Cell Method**

1930. SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether treatment through foetus stem cell method is being practised in various hospital; and

(b) if so, the hospitals where this method of treatment is being practised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Some of the earliest experimental work was done in AIIMS, New Delhi and Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad using foetus stem cell. Foetus stem cell method is still in the experimental stage and is yet to be established as a safer and efficacious alternative to bone marrow transplantation. In the recent times Nutech Mediworld, New Delhi under Dr. Geeta Shroff has claimed to have carried out Embryonic Stem Cell Therapy in more than 100 cases.

[English]

Mega Projects by NTPC

1931. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NTPC proposes to set up mega power projects in the country in near future;

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

(c) whether the States which are facing acute power shortage would be benefited by such power projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the total investments to be made for setting up of such power projects and the sources of mobilization of funds for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details of the mega power projects are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The details of likely beneficiary states, availing of benefits from the mega power projects are given in the enclosed statement-II. Power to the State will be allocated on the basis of the policy guidelines issued by Government of India.

(e) NTPC envisages to finance these projects through Debt Equity ratio of 70:30. The equity portion will be met from Internal Resources and debt from External Commercial Borrowings and Domestic Borrowings. Project-wise investment to be made for setting up such Mega Power Projects is given in the enclosed statement-III.

Statement-I

Sl.No.	Project/Capacity/Location
1	2

Completed Projects

1. Talcher STPP Stage-II (2000 MW), Orissa
2. Rihand STPP St-II (1000 MW), Uttar Pradesh

Ongoing Projects

3. Vindhyachal STPP St-III (1000 MW), Madhya Pradesh
4. Sipat STPP-I and II (1980 MW) and (1000 MW)
5. Kahalgaon STPP-II St-I Ph-I (1000 MW) and Ph-II (500 MW), Bihar
6. Barh STPP (1980 MW), Bihar
7. Koldam HEP (800 MW), Himachal Pradesh
8. Kawas Expansion (1300 MW), Gujarat
9. Gandhar Expansion (1300 MW), Gujarat
10. North Karanpura STPP (1980 MW), Jharkhand

*New Projects which could Qualify as
Mega Power Projects*

11. Loharinag-Pale HEPP (600 MW), Uttaranchal
12. Tapovan-Vishnugad HEPP (520 MW), Uttaranchal

1	2
13.	Nabinagar TPP (1000 MW), Bihar
14.	Ennore TPP (1000 MW), Tamil Nadu
15.	Rajiv Gandhi CCPP Stage-II (1950 MW), Kerala
16.	Hutong HEPP Stage-II (1250 MW), Arunachal Pradesh

1	2
17.	Kalai HEPP Stage-II (1200 MW), Arunachal Pradesh
18.	Integrated Power Project at Lara (4000 MW), Chhattisgarh
19.	Integrated Power Project at Darlipalli (3200 MW), Orissa

Statement-II*Details of the Beneficiary States, Availing of Benefits from the Mega Power Projects*

Sl. No.	Project/Capacity/Location	Beneficiary States/UTs
1	2	3
1.	Talcher STPP Stage-II (2000 MW), Orissa.	Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Pondicherry.
2.	Rihand STPP Stage-II (1000 MW), Uttar Pradesh.	Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Rajasthan, Delhi, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Chandigarh.
3.	Vindhyachal STPP-III (1000 MW), Madhya Pradesh.	Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Goa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu.
4.	Sipat STPP-I and II (1980 MW) and (1000 MW).	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Goa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu.
5.	Kahalgaoon STPP-II Ph-I (1000 MW) and Ph-II (500 MW), Bihar.	Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Chandigarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, West Bengal, Bihar, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu.
6.	Barh STPP (1980 MW), Bihar.	Bihar, Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Chandigarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Daman and Diu.
7.	Koldam HEP (800 MW), Himachal Pradesh.	Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Delhi, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Chandigarh.
8.	Kawas Expansion (1300 MW), Gujarat.	Maharashtra, Gujarat, Dadra and Nagar haveli, Daman and Diu.
9.	Gandhar Expansion (1300 MW), Gujarat.	Maharashtra, Gujarat, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu.

1	2	3
10.	North Karanpura STPP (1980 MW), Jharkhand.	Jharkhand, Bihar, Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Chandigarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
11.	Loharinag-Pale HEPP (600 MW), Uttaranchal.	Power will be allocated as per the existing guidelines/policy of Government of India among the beneficiary states.
12.	Tapovan-Vishnugad HEPP (520 MW), Uttaranchal.	—do—
13.	Nabinagar TPP (1000 MW), Bihar.	—do—
14.	Ennore TPP (1000 MW), Tamil Nadu.	—do—
15.	Rajiv Gandhi CCPP Stage-II (1950 MW), Kerala.	—do—
16.	Hutong HEPP Stage-II (1250 MW), Arunachal Pradesh.	—do—
17.	Kalai HEPP Stage-II (1200 MW), Arunachal Pradesh.	—do—
18.	Integrated Power Project at Lara (4000 MW), Chhattisgarh.	—do—
19.	Integrated Power Project at Darlipalli (3200 MW), Orissa.	—do—

Statement-III

Details of the Project-wise Investment to be made for setting up Mega Power Projects

Sl. No.	Project/Capacity/Location	Approved/Estimated Cost (Rs. in Crores)
1	2	3
1.	Talcher STPP Stage-II (2000 MW), Orissa.	6648.83 (IIIrd Qtr. '97)
2.	Rihand STPP Stage-II (1000 MW), Uttar Pradesh.	3451.97 (IIIrd Qtr. '98)
3.	Vindhyachal STPP-III (1000 MW), Madhya Pradesh.	4201.50 (IV Qtr. '01)
4.	Sipat STPP-I and II (1980 MW) and (1000 MW).	8239.39 (II Qtr. '03) 4039.67 (II Qtr. '03)
5.	Kahalgaon STPP-II Ph-I (1000 MW) and Ph-II (500 MW), Bihar.	Phase-I: 4002.28 (IV Qtr. '02), Phase-II : 1866.10 (1st Qtr. '03)

1	2	3
6.	Barh STPP (1980 MW), Bihar.	8692.97 (IV Qtr. '04)
7.	Koldam HEP (800 MW), Himachal Pradesh.	4527.15 (IV Qtr. '01)
8.	Kawas Expansion (1300 MW), Gujarat.	3329.56 (IV Qtr. '04)
9.	Gandhar Expansion (1300 MW), Gujarat.	3265.84 (IV Qtr. '04)
10.	North Karanpura STPP (1980 MW), Jharkhand.	9477.75 (IV Qtr. '05)
11.	Loharinag-Pala HEPP (600 MW), Uttaranchal.	To be finalized.
12.	Tapovan-Vishnugad HEPP (520 MW), Uttaranchal.	To be finalized.
13.	Nabinagar TPP (1000 MW), Bihar.	To be finalized.
14.	Ennore TPP (1000 MW), Tamil Nadu.	To be finalized.
15.	Rajiv Gandhi CCPP Stage-II (1950 MW), Kerala.	To be finalized.
16.	Hutong HEPP Stage-II (1250 MW), Arunachal Pradesh.	To be finalized.
17.	Kalai HEPP Stage-II (1200 MW), Arunachal Pradesh.	To be finalized.
18.	Integrated Power Project at Lara (4000 MW), Chhattisgarh.	To be finalized.
19.	Integrated Power Project at Darlipalli (3200 MW), Orissa.	To be finalized.

*[Translation]***Cases of Cancer in Children**

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:
SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN:
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

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

(a) whether 70 thousand cases of cancer in children are detected every year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether more than half of the children are deprived of the initial treatment in the absence of separate cancer hospitals and proper protocol for the children;

(d) whether approximately fifty thousand children die of cancer due to non-availability of proper treatment in time;

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

(f) whether the Government proposes to frame a policy/protocol to save the lives of the children from cancer by providing treatment exclusively meant for them; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) According to Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) there are about 58,400 new cancer cases in children below 15 years of age based on Population Based Cancer Registry. There were estimated 24,300 deaths in children below 15 years of age in the year 1999-2000.

National Cancer Registry Programme of ICMR has two types of registry:—

(1) Population based cancer registry

(2) Hospital based cancer registry

Recently Cancer Atlas Project has also been carried out. These activities have provided data about cancer patients and related aspects in the country. The data

includes children cancers also. However, data is available only for the sites of registry.

(e) to (g) The treatment of cancer is by surgery, radiotherapy, chemotherapy and supportive care. The treatment of childhood cancers is also similar to adult cancer and requires multi speciality support. Under the National Cancer Control Programme (NCCP) financial assistance is provided to the Government Hospitals, some private hospitals and NGOs for cancer care.

[English]

Funds for Health Programmes

1933. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds allocated for various health programmes run by the Union Government are not being utilised properly by the implementing agencies;

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

(c) the funds allocated for health programmes and the actual amount spent thereon during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The utilization of funds allocated for the programmes in health and family welfare was over 85% during 2004-05.

(c) A statement is enclosed.

Statement

Year-wise Approved Outlay and Actual Expenditure

(Rs. in Crores)

	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05	
	Outlay	Exp.	Outlay	Exp.	Outlay	Exp.
Health	1550.00	1359.81	1550.00	1325.81	2208.00	1772.36
Family Welfare	4930.00	3916.63	4930.00	4409.27	5500.00	4862.09
Total	6480.00	5276.44	6480.00	5735.08	7708.00	6634.45

[Translation]

Modernisation of Coal Mines

1934. KUNWAR MANVENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for modernisation of public sector/joint sector coal mines during the Tenth Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount released for the purpose during the year 2005-06 and the amount proposed to be released during the year 2006-07;

(c) the details of the time bound programme chalked out for the modernisation of the said coal mines; and

(d) the benefits likely to be accrued therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYANA RAO): (a) For the purpose of mechanisation/modernisation of mines Coal India Limited and Singareni Collieries Company Limited have made a capital provision of Rs. 9175.83 crore during the 10th Five Year Plan.

(b) A provision of Rs. 1897.52 crore for 2005-06

and Rs. 2198.54 crores for 2006-07 has been made for the purpose.

(c) and (d) Modernisation of coal mines is a continuous process and efforts are made to ensure that the targets set for the Five Year Plan and respective Annual Plans for the coal companies are met. Modernisation/Mechanisation helps in increasing the productivity/efficiency of the coal companies.

[English]

**Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana In
Arunachal Pradesh**

1935. SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons living below the poverty line in Arunachal Pradesh; and

(b) the action taken by the Union Government to provide assistance to Arunachal Pradesh under the Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana during the year 2005-06?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) The Planning Commission estimates the incidence of poverty at national and state level from the large scale sample survey on household consumer expenditure conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) at an interval of approximately five years. The latest available data from such survey is from NSS 55th Round, which was conducted during 1999-2000. According to the result of that survey, the number of persons living below the poverty line in Arunachal Pradesh is 3.98 lakhs, of which 3.80 lakh number of persons are in rural areas and 0.18 lakh number of persons are in urban areas.

(b) The Backward Districts Initiative of Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY) covers one district of Arunachal Pradesh namely, Upper Subansiri district. The District Plan of this district has already been approved and an amount of Rs. 45.00 crore is to be provided over a period of 3 years for implementation of schemes covered under the District Plan. The schemes included in the District Plan are in the sectors such as, Agriculture and Allied Services, Health Human Resource Development, Infrastructure, Environment and Forests and Social Sector.

Increase in Power Production

1936. SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

SHRI GANESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any plan to increase power production during eleventh Five Year Plan as reported in The Lokmat Samachar dated January 21, 2006;

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

(c) the States which are likely to be benefited by the proposed plan;

(d) the likely expenditure involved therein and the sources through which the amount is likely to be generated for the said plan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Government aims to add a power generation capacity of about 62,000 MW during the 11th Five Year Plan. The tentative composition of this capacity addition programme is as follows:—

Coal and lignite	—	38,000 MW
Gas (LNG)	—	6,000 MW
Hydro	—	15,000 MW
Nuclear	—	3,000 MW

(c) The capacity addition during XI Plan would benefit the country as a whole as it is likely to reduce substantially the energy and peaking shortages.

(d) The Committee on Financing of Power Sector during X and XI Plans under the Chairmanship of Dr. Uddesh Kohli, former CMD, Power Finance Corporation, has estimated the total fund requirements in XI Plan at Rs. 499818 crore for generation, transmission, sub-transmission, distribution and rural electrification.

(e) In this regard, Public Sector investments would be stepped up which will need to be supplemented by private investments. 100% foreign direct investment has been allowed in power sector except load despatch. In order to reduce the cost of the project and thereby ensure availability of cheap power to the consumers, guidelines have been issued under Electricity Act, 2003 to the effect that all future generation projects would be developed under the competitive bidding route. The role of Rural Electrification Corporation has been expanded to supplement efforts of Power Finance Corporation in financing of generation projects. Government has also taken initiative to set up five Ultra Mega Power Projects of about 4000 MW capacity each in the first phase, based on tariff based competitive bidding route.

Employment to Land Oustees

1937. DR. BABU RAO MEDIYAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land oustees of Heavy Water Plant in Andhra Pradesh were given employment; and

(b) if so, the cadre-wise details thereof alongwith the number of people not given employment?

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

(b) 174, Land losers have been given employment in Heavy Water Plant, Manuguru in the following cadres:—

Upper Division Clerk	01
Lower Division Clerk	08
Scientific Assistant	04
Tradesman A and B	14
Helper 'A'	63
Helper 'A' (CM)	49
Helper 'B'	26
Aayah	01

Security Guard	01
Stores Clerk	02
Drivers	05
Total	<hr/> 174 <hr/>

339 landlosers have registered for employment in Heavy Water Plant, Manuguru. In respect of 165 cases i.e. (339-174), the State Government Authorities after due verification have found 45 cases to be not genuine. Out of the remaining 120 cases, a Screening Committee which included Andhra Pradesh State Revenue Authority representative found only 81 cases to be eligible for appointment subject to availability of vacancies.

Special Economic Package for States

1938. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposals from various State Governments particularly from Bihar, Jharkhand and Maharashtra relating to special economic package and the upgradation of the State;

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

(c) the total amount and the special packages sanctioned and released by the Union Government during the last three years till date, State-wise;

(d) the existing norms/criteria for upgradation classification of the States for allocation of special funds; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) and (b) The proposals for Special Economic Package for up gradation has been received from the following States:—

Name of State	Amount requested
Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 18,230.00 crores
Uttaranchal	Rs. 130.54 crores
Chhattisgarh	Rs. 1435.00 crores
Madhya Pradesh	Not specified
Orissa	Rs. 13096.00 crores
Jharkhand	Rs. 38961.00 crores
Punjab	Rs. 2040.00 crores

(c) to (e) Government of India generally does not release funds for state-specific special economic packages. However, state-specific need-based special dispensations are made as and when warranted through existing programmes/schemes under the Annual/Five Years Plans. Accordingly, there is no scheme or structure or any fixed criteria in the Planning Commission under which "Special Economic Package" for States is approved.

[Translation]

Liberalising Visa Policy

1939. SHRI TEK LAL MAHTO:

DR. M. JAGANNATH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to liberalize the visa policy to promote foreign tourism;

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

(c) the number of visa applications received and the number out of them cleared during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) the time by which the visa policy is likely to be liberalized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The existing tourist visa regime is already quite liberal.

(c) The information is being collected from Indian Missions/Posts abroad and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

(d) The question does not arise.

[English]

Combating Asbestosis

1940. SHRI M. APPADURAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether medical facilities and medicines are available for 'Asbestosis' disease in all Government Hospitals and Medical Centres in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of people died so far by 'Asbestosis' in the country; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to safeguard the people from the said disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) There is no curative treatment for asbestosis disease. However, supportive treatment is available in all Central Government Hospitals.

(c) As per the study conducted by ICMR's National Institute of Occupational Health, Ahmedabad in different mining and milling units of Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan showed that the prevalence of asbestosis in mining was 3% and in milling was 5% in Rajasthan and 21% in Andhra Pradesh. So far as asbestos cement industry is concerned the prevalence of asbestosis was 5% at Ahmedabad, 4.5% at Hyderabad, 3.9% at Coimbatore and 3% at Mumbai. In case of non-cement asbestos product manufacturing industry also, the prevalence was 9% for asbestosis. The information in regard to deaths due to asbestosis disease is not available.

(d) Asbestos handling industry is included in the list of industries involving hazardous processes under the first schedule of the Factories Act, 1948. Under the said Act there are sufficient provisions described in detail to safeguard safety and health of the workers. These provisions include measures such as guarding of

machinery, personal protection, warning against eminent danger, monitoring of work environment, pre-employment and periodic medical checkup and maintenance of health records. This Act is enforced by the Chief Inspector of Factories under the Labour Department of the concerned State Governments. Apart from this, relevant provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, and Air Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 are also important so far as the health and safety of workers of asbestos industries and surrounding population is concerned.

Works under MPLADS

1941. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the detailed list of works which can be executed under the MPLADS on the recommendations of Member of Parliament;

(b) whether the Government has included/excluded some works for the list;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of works sanctioned and completed in each State till December 31, 2005 since the inception of the MPLAD Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) MPs can recommend works of developmental nature with emphasis on creation of durable community assets based on locally felt needs, except those prohibited under MPLADS guidelines.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir, some works have been prohibited under MPLAD Scheme. The details are of Guidelines are enclosed as statement-I.

(d) Eligible works are sanctioned by the District Authorities on the recommendation of Member of Parliament concerned. The Ministry receives the information in the form of Monthly Progress Report from the District Authorities about the number of works recommended by MP, sanctioned by the District Authority and completed by the Implementing Agencies. Since inception of the Scheme till 31-12-2005, out of 9,97,998 works recommended by Members of Parliament, the

number of works sanctioned is 8,91,802, out of which 7,85,862 have been completed. State-wise details are given in statement-II.

Statement-I

List of Works Prohibited under MPLADS

1. Office and residential buildings belonging to Central and State Governments, their Departments, Government Agencies/Organizations and Public Sector Undertakings.
2. Office and residential buildings and other works belonging to private, cooperative and commercial organizations.
3. All works involving commercial establishments/units.
4. All maintenance works of any type.
5. All renovation, and repair works except heritage and archeological monuments and buildings with specific permission available from the Archeological Survey of India.
6. Grants and loans, contribution to any Central and State/UT Relief Funds.
7. Assets to be named after any person.
8. Purchase of all movable items except vehicles, earth movers, and equipments meant for hospital, educational, sports, drinking water and sanitation purposes belonging to Central, State, UT and Local Self Governments. (This will be subject to 10% of the Capital Cost of the work for which such items are proposed).
9. Acquisition of land or any compensation for land acquired.
10. Reimbursement of any type of completed or partly completed works or items.
11. Assets for individual/family benefits.
12. All revenue and recurring expenditure.
13. Works within the places of religious worship and on land belonging to or owned by religious faith/group.

Statement-II**State-wise Number of Works Recommended, Sanctioned and Completed under MPLADS
(as on 31-12-2005)**

Sl. No.	State	Works Recommended No.	Works Sanctioned No.	Works Completed No.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Nominated	5254	4536	3715
2.	Andhra Pradesh	90677	86095	75250
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1725	1529	1406
4.	Assam	35493	34967	29486
5.	Bihar	52813	40171	34488
6.	Goa	819	698	437
7.	Gujarat	82283	70571	64721
8.	Haryana	27504	23489	21604
9.	Himachal Pradesh	16434	15933	9252
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	9344	8523	6876
11.	Karnataka	41614	39755	34173
12.	Kerala	19544	16471	13435
13.	Madhya Pradesh	69700	57426	52333
14.	Maharashtra	71101	47131	39663
15.	Manipur	4574	4403	3642
16.	Meghalaya	3972	3701	3105
17.	Mizoram	3172	3172	3064
18.	Nagaland	1529	1499	1499
19.	Orissa	67343	60844	55269
20.	Punjab	47112	45279	38712
21.	Rajasthan	53462	50950	47026

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Sikkim	756	747	690
23.	Tamil Nadu	57827	55611	52550
24.	Tripura	1272	1250	1042
25.	Uttar Pradesh	108989	108131	97610
26.	West Bengal	52196	50349	42525
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	594	588	218
28.	Chandigarh	1034	630	448
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1140	1042	807
30.	Daman and Diu	1173	543	467
31.	Delhi	6050	6042	5406
32.	Lakshadweep	76	17	13
33.	Pondicherry	1548	989	881
34.	Chhattisgarh	30141	22374	20573
35.	Uttaranchal	11444	11141	10079
36.	Jharkhand	18289	15205	13397
Total		997998	891802	785862

Rural Electrification Programme

1942. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR:

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines have been issued for rural electrification programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of villages in the country which are still unelectrified, State-wise;

(d) the number of villages selected for rural electrification programme during the current year, State-wise; and

(e) the quantum of funds allocated for the programme and the time by which the programme is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) has been introduced in April, 2005 for rural electrification which envisages electrification of all villages and access to electricity to all rural households in the country by the year 2009. The details of the guidelines are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(c) As per report of Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) Ltd., there are 594084 inhabited villages, of which 477013 villages have been reported electrified, thereby leaving 116038 villages yet to be electrified as on 31-01-2006. The State-wise status of village electrification as on 31-1-2006 is given in the enclosed statement-II.

(d) Under RGGVY, in addition to electrification of all the balance un-electrified villages (except the villages under the programme of Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources (MNES) for providing electricity from non-conventional energy sources under their remote village electrification programme of 25,000 villages), intensive electrification of all the already electrified villages is also intended to be completed by 2009.

(e) As per OM dated 18-3-2005, the outlay of RGGVY scheme has been estimated at Rs. 16,000 crore. For implementation of phase-I of the programme, an amount of Rs. 5000 crore has been allocated as capital subsidy during 10th Plan period. The said OM envisages creation of rural electricity infrastructure for providing access to electricity to all the households in the country by 2009.

Statement-I

(Ministry of Power Office Memorandum No. 44/19/2004-D (RE) dated 18th March 2005)

Sub: Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojna—
Scheme of Rural Electricity Infrastructure and Household Electrification

Approval of the President is conveyed for the "Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana—Scheme of Rural Electricity Infrastructure and Household Electrification" for the attainment of the National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP) goal of providing access to electricity to all households in five years.

1. The scheme would be implemented through the Rural Electrification Corporation (REC).
2. Ninety per cent capital subsidy would be provided for overall cost of the projects under the scheme.

3. The present approval is for implementation of Phase I of the scheme for capital subsidy of Rs. 5000 crores during the 10th Plan period.

4. States must make adequate arrangements for supply of electricity and there should be no discrimination in the hours of supply between rural and urban households.

5. For projects to be eligible for capital subsidy under the scheme, prior commitment of the States would also be obtained before sanction of projects under the scheme for:—

- (i) deployment of franchises for the management of rural distribution in projects financed under the scheme, and
- (ii) the provision of requisite revenue subsidies to the State Utilities as required under the Electricity Act, 2003.

(j) Scope of the Scheme

Under the scheme, projects could be financed with capital subsidy for provision of:—

7.1 Rural Electricity Distribution Backbone (REDB)

- Provision of 33/11 KV (or 66/11 KV) sub-stations of adequate capacity and lines in blocks where these do not exist.

7.2. Creation of Village Electrification Infrastructure (VEI)

- Electrification of un-electrified villages.
- Electrification of un-electrified habitations.
- Provision of distribution transformers of appropriate capacity in electrified villages/habitations(s).

7.3 Decentralised Distributed Generation (DDG) and Supply

- Decentralised generation-cum-distribution from conventional sources for villages where grid

connectivity is either not feasible or not cost effective provided it is not covered under the programme of Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources for providing electricity from non-conventional energy sources under their remote village electrification programme of 25000 villages.

7.4 REDB, VEI and DDG would also cater to the requirement of agriculture and other activities including:—

- irrigation pumpsets
- small and medium industries
- khadi and village industries
- cold chains
- healthcare
- education and IT

This would facilitate overall rural development, employment generation and poverty alleviation.

7.5 Rural Household Electrification of Below Poverty Line Households:—

Electrification of un-electrified Below Poverty Line (BPL) households would be financed with 100% capital subsidy as per norms of Kutir Jyoti Programme in all rural habitations. Households above poverty line would be paying for their connections at prescribed connection charges and no subsidy would be available for this purpose.

The over-all subsidy of components from paras 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.5 taken together should be kept within 90% of the over-all project cost. The over-all cost estimate of different components for all villages and household are at the Annexure-A.

7.6 The project covers the entire country. The details of the un-electrified villages and households access to electricity as per census 2001 is in the Annexure-B and Annexure-C.

8.0 Franchisees:

In the management of rural distribution through franchisees who could be Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Users Association, Cooperatives or individual entrepreneurs, the Panchayat institutions would be associated. The franchisees arrangement could be for system beyond and including feeders from substation or from and including Distribution Transformer(s).

9.0 Revenue Sustainability

Based on the consumer mix and the prevailing consumer tariff and likely load, the Bulk Supply Tariff (BST) for the franchisee would be determined after ensuring commercial viability of the franchisee. Wherever feasible, bidding may be attempted for determining the BST. This Bulk Supply Tariff would be fully factored into the submissions of the State Utilities to the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) for their revenue requirements and tariff determination. The State Government under the Electricity Act is required to provide the requisite revenue subsidies to the State Utilities if it would like tariff for any category of consumers to be lower than the tariff determined by the SERC. While administering the scheme, prior commitments may be taken from the State Government regarding:—

- (a) Determination of bulk supply tariff for franchisees in a manner that ensures their commercial viability.
- (b) Provision of requisite revenue subsidy by the State Government to the State Utilities as required under the Electricity Act.

10. The capital subsidy for eligible projects under the scheme would be given through REC. These eligible projects shall be implemented fulfilling the conditionalities indicated above. In the event the projects are not implemented satisfactorily in accordance with the conditionalities indicated above, the capital subsidy could be converted into interest bearing loans.

11. The services of Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) have been offered to the states

for assisting them in the execution of Rural Electrification Projects as per their willingness and requirement. With a view to augment the implementation capacities for the programme, REC has entered into Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) with NTPC, POWERGRID, NHPC AND DVC to more available CPSUs' project management expertise and capabilities to states wishing to use their services. This is being operationalised through a suitable Tripartite Agreement.

12. Upto 1 per cent of the total subsidy under the scheme would be used for associated works/efforts of the programme linked to research, technology development, capacity building, information system development, awareness and other administrative and associated expenses and undertaking of pilot studies and projects complimentary to this rural electrification scheme.

13. This scheme merges the existing "Accelerated Electrification of one lakh Villages and one crore Households" and the Minimum Needs Programme for rural electrification.

14. The scheme will be subject to evaluation and a view on modification required for implementation during 11th Plan will be taken after a comprehensive review towards the end of 10th Plan.

15. The expenditure involved on above scheme would be debitible to the following Head under Grant No. 73—Ministry of Power for the year 2004-05 and corresponding head of account for the subsequent years.

2801 Power (Major Head)

06.796 Rural Electrification

3-. Rural Electrification

03-00.33-Subsidies

16. This issues with the concurrence of Finance Wing vide their diary No. 3766/2055-JS and FA dated the 18th March, 2005.

-Sd/-

(Ajay Shankar)

Additional Secretary to the Government of India

Tel: 23715378

To,

1. The Chief Secretaries of all States
2. The Secretary, Power/Energy of all States
3. Chairman of all States (Utilities)
4. Chairman and Managing Director, REC Scope Complex, New Delhi.

Copy to:

1. Prime Minister's Office, South Block, New Delhi.
2. Cabinet Secretary, Cabinet Sectt. Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi.
3. Ministry of Finance, Deptt. of Expenditure (Plan Finance), New Delhi.
4. Chairman, Central Electricity Authority, R.K. Puram, New Delhi.
5. Secretary, Planning Commission, New Delhi.
6. Secretary, Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources, New Delhi.
7. Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.
8. Secretary, Department of Panchayati Raj, New Delhi.
9. Secretary, Ministry of Programme Implementation, New Dehli.
10. Department of Development of North Eastern Region, New Delhi.
11. CMDs of NHPC, NTPC, POWERGRID, DVC.
12. PPS to Secretary (P)/PS to SS (P)/AS(GC)
13. All JCSs/All Directors/DS in the Ministry of Power.

-Sd/-

(Ajay Shankar)

Additional Secretary to the Government of India

Tel: 23715378

Annexure-A**Scheme on Rural Electricity Infrastructure and Village Electrification****Cost Estimates of the Scheme**

Sl. No.	Scheme	Rs. in crore
1.	Electrification of 125,000 un-electrified villages which includes interalia development of backbone network comprising Rural Electricity Distribution Backbone (REDB) and Village Electrification Infrastructure (VEI) and last mile service connectivity to 10% Households in the village @ Rs. 6.50 lakh/village	8,125
2.	Rural Households Electrification (RHE) of population under BPL i.e. 30% of 7.8 crore. Un-electrified Households/i.e. 2.34 crore households @ Rs. 1500/H/H as per Kutir Jyoti dispensation	3,510
3.	Augmentation of backbone network in already electrified villages having un-electrified inhabitations @ Rs./1 lakh/village for 4.62 lakh villages	4,620
Total (1+2+3)		16,255
Outlay for the scheme		16,000
Subsidy component @ 90% for items 1 and 3 and 100% for item 2		14,750
Component of subsidy to be set aside for enabling activities including technology development @ 1% of outlay		160

Annexure-B**Status of Village Electrification as on 31-3-2004**

Sl. No.	State	No. of inhabited villages as per 1991 census	Total No. of villages electrified	Balance unelectrified villages	% age of electrified villages
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26586	26585	\$	100
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3649	2335	1314	64
3.	Assam	24685	19081	5604	77.30
4.	Bihar	38475	19251	19224	50
5.	Jharkhand	29338	7641	21695	26

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Goa	360	360	—	100
7.	Gujarat	18028	17940	\$	100
8.	Haryana	6759	6759	—	100
9.	Himachal Pradesh	16997	16891	106	99.38
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6477	6301	176	97.28
11.	Karnataka	27066	26771	295	98.91
12.	Kerala	1384	1384	—	100
13.	Madhya Pradesh	51806	50474	1332	97.43
14.	Chhattisgarh	19720	18532	1188	94
15.	Maharashtra	40412	40351	—	100
16.	Manipur	2182	2043	139	93.63
17.	Meghalaya	5484	3016	2468	55
18.	Mizoram	698	691	7	99
19.	Nagaland	1216	1216	—	100
20.	Orissa	46989	37663	9326	80.15
21.	Punjab	12428	12428	—	100
22.	Rajasthan	37889	37276	613	98.38
23.	Sikkim	447	405	42	90.60
24.	Tamil Nadu	15822	15822	—	100
25.	Tripura	855	818	37	95.67
26.	Uttar Pradesh	97122	57042	40080	58.73
27.	Uttaranchal	15681	13131	2550	83.73
28.	West Bengal	37910	31705	6205	83.63
Total (States)		586463	47382	11241	80.80
Total UTs		1093	1090	\$	100%
All India		587556	474982	112401	80.80%

\$ Balance villages are not feasible for electrification.

* As per the new definition of village electrification (effective from 2004-05) total number of unelectrified villages is estimated to be around 1,25,000.

Annexure-C**Rural Households Electrification-2001 Census**

Sl. No.	State	Total No. of Rural Households	Households having Electricity	% electrified Households	% un-electrified Households
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12,676,218	7,561,733	59.65	40.35
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	164,501	73,250	44.53	55.47
3.	Assam	4,220,173	697,842	16.54	83.46
4.	Bihar	12,660,007	649,503	5.13	94.87
5.	Chhattisgarh	3,359,078	1,548,926	46.11	53.89
6.	Delhi	169,528	144,948	85.50	14.50
7.	Goa	140,755	130,105	92.43	7.57
8.	Gujarat	5,885,961	4,244,758	72.12	27.88
9.	Haryana	2,454,463	1,926,814	78.50	21.50
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1,097,520	1,036,969	94.48	5.52
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,161,357	868,341	74.77	25.23
12.	Jharkhand	3,802,412	379,987	9.99	90.01
13.	Karnataka	6,675,173	4,816,913	72.16	27.84
14.	Kerala	4,942,550	3,238,899	65.53	34.47
15.	Madhya Pradesh	8,124,795	5,063,424	62.32	37.68
16.	Maharashtra	10,993,623	7,164,057	65.17	34.83
17.	Manipur	296,354	155,679	52.53	47.47
18.	Meghalaya	329,678	99,762	30.26	69.74
19.	Mizoram	79,362	35,028	44.14	55.86
20.	Nagaland	265,334	150,929	56.88	43.12
21.	Orissa	6,782,879	1,312,744	19.35	80.65
22.	Punjab	2,775,462	2,482,925	89.46	10.54
23.	Rajasthan	7,156,703	3,150,556	44.02	55.98

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Sikkim	91,723	68,808	75.02	24.98
25.	Tamil Nadu	8,274,790	5,890,371	71.18	28.82
26.	Tripura	539,680	171,357	31.75	68.25
27.	Uttar Pradesh	20,590,074	4,084,288	19.84	80.16
28.	Uttaranchal	1,196,157	602,255	50.35	49.65
29.	West Bengal	11,161,870	2,262,517	20.27	79.73
Union Territories					
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	49,653	33,807	68.09	31.91
2.	Chandigarh	21,302	20,750	97.41	2.59
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	32,783	27,088	82.63	17.37
4.	Daman and Diu	22,091	21,529	97.46	2.54
5.	Lakshadweep	5,351	5,337	99.74	0.26
6.	Pondicherry	72,199	58,486	81.01	18.99
All India		138,271,559	60,180,685	43.52	56.48

Statement-II*State-wise status of village Electrifications on 31-01-2006*

Sl. No.	State	Total No. of inhabited villages as per 2001 census	Total No. of villages electrified as on 31-3-2005	Villages electrified under RGGVY during 2005-06 (upto 31-01-06)	Balance unelectrified Villages
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26613	26565	—	\$
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3863	2335	—	1528
3.	Assam	25124	19081	—	6043
4.	Bihar	39015	19251	840	18924
5.	Jharkhand	29354	7641	—	21713
6.	Goa	347	347	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Gujarat	18066	17940	—	\$
8.	Haryana	6764	6759	—	—
9.	Himachal Pradesh	17495	16891	—	604
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6417	6001	—	416
11.	Karnataka	27481	26771	—	710
12.	Kerala	1364	1364	—	—
13.	Madhya Pradesh	52117	50474	—	1643
14.	Chhattisgarh	19720	18532	—	1188
15.	Maharashtra	41095	40351	—	—
16.	Manipur	2315	2043	—	272
17.	Meghalaya	5782	3016	—	2766
18.	Mizoram	707	691	—	16
19.	Nagaland	1278	1216	—	—
20.	Orissa	47529	37663	—	9866
21.	Punjab	12278	12278	—	—
22.	Rajasthan	39753	37276	—	2477
23.	Sikkim	450	405	—	\$
24.	Tamil Nadu	15400	15400	—	—
25.	Tripura	858	818	—	40
26.	Uttar Pradesh	97942	57042	1898	39002
27.	Uttaranchal	15761	13131	—	2630
28.	West Bengal	37945	31705	40	6200
29.	Delhi	158	158	—	0
Total (States)		592991	473145	2778	116038
Total UTs		1093	1090	—	\$
All India		594084	474235	2778	116038

\$ Balance villages are not feasible for electrification.

Source: CEA and Census Reports,

Coal Reserves of BCCL

1943. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the area-wise details of coal reserves under the Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL);

(b) the percentage of coking coal and non-coking coal in the reserves;

(c) the quantity of coal that is located beneath Jharia town;

(d) whether any suitable technology has been developed to extract this coal without disturbing the town; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYANA RAO): (a) The area-wise details of Geological coal reserves under Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) as on 1-1-2006 (upto 1200m. depth) are as under:—

(A) Jharia Coalfield

Prime coking coal:	4694.89 million tonnes
Medium coking coal:	5496.66 million tonnes
Non coking coal:	6654.23 million tonnes
Total Jharia Coalfield:	16845.78 million tonnes

(This includes about 3091.72 million tonnes of geological coal reserve of Non CIL blocks of Jharia Coalfield).

(B) Raniganj Coalfield. (C.V. Area)

Prime coking coal:	Nil
Medium coking coal:	321.82 million tonnes
Non coking coal:	1085.35 million tonnes
Total Raniganj coalfield:	1407.17 million tonnes

(C) BCCL Total (A+B)

Prime coking coal:	4694.89 million tonnes
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Medium coking coal:	5818.48 million tonnes
Non coking coal:	7739.58 million tonnes
Grand Total BCCL:	18252.95 million tonnes

(b) The percentage of coking coal and non-coking coal in the reserves under BCCL is as under:—

Percentage of coking coal	Percentage of Non-coking coal
Jharia Coalfield	Jharia Coalfield: 39.50%
Prime coking: 27.86%	
Medium coking: 32.63%	
Raniganj Coalfield	Raniganj Coalfield: 77.13%
Medium coking: 22.87%	
Total BCCL	Total BCCL: 42.40%
Prime coking: 25.72%	
Medium coking: 31.88%	

(c) The quantity of coal that is located beneath Jharia Town is about 160.00 million tonnes.

(d) There are 18 coal seams with 14 major horizons and total thickness in all 14 horizons is about 80 M. Hence to extract high thickness without disturbing the town does not appear to be possible.

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

*[Translation]***Funds for National Highways in Rajasthan**

1944. SHRI SRICHAND KRIPLANI:

SHRI BHANWAR SINGH DANGAWAS:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has fixed any norms/criteria for construction of National Highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union government has received any complaints regarding the thickness of the National Highways in Rajasthan as per IRC standard;

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

(e) the estimated cost for renewal/repair and maintenance of National Highways in Rajasthan and the funds allocated and released by the Union Government for the purpose?

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

(b) The construction of National Highways (NHs) are being done as per norms/guidelines of Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways, Indian Road Congress and Bureau of Indian Standard. In the absence of any specific norms the international norms are followed.

(c) and (d) Some of the National Highways, which have been declared as National Highways in 9th and 10th Plan and which were State roads before being declared National Highways are deficient in many respects such as crust thickness, road geometrics, lane width, weak and narrow bridges etc. Development and maintenance of NHs is a continuous process. Development/Improvement in the form of strengthening, widening, improvement in riding quality, construction of weak and narrow bridges, construction of bypass etc. are being taken up in a phased manner in various Annual Plans depending upon inter-se priority, traffic volume and availability of funds.

(e) Funds allocated/released for renewal/repair and maintenance of NHs in the State of Rajasthan by the Union Government during the last three years including current year (upto January 2006), is Rs. 263.74 crore.

[English]

Millenium Growth Targets

1945. SHRIMATI JYOTIRMOYEE SIKDAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a UN report on India the millennium growth targets can be achieved only if we considerably bring down the below poverty line population;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present level of population below poverty line and the targets fixed to achieve the millennium growth targets;

(d) the extent to which National Employment Poverty Act would help in uplifting the population at present living below poverty line; and

(e) the components earmarked under the Act to achieve the targets set forth under the said Act, vis-a-vis the millennium growth targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) and (b) According to a UN Report entitled "The Millennium Development Goals Report 2005", sustained growth in China and acceleration of the economy in India are the main reasons for the decline in the number of extremely poor people in Asia in the 1990s. In this context, it may be mentioned that, the MDGs encompass many areas including those relating to eradication of poverty and hunger, universal primary education, gender equality and empowerment of women, child mortality, maternal health, HIV/AIDS, environment sustainability and global partnership for development etc. However, achievement of these other targets are not necessarily related to the achievement of reduction of the below poverty line population.

(c) MDGs aim at reducing the proportion of people living below poverty line by half in the year 2015 as compared to the proportion of people living in 1990. According to the publication of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation released in February 2006 entitled "Millennium Development Goals—India Country Report for the year 2005", in order to achieve the goal of eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, India must reduce the proportion of people living below the poverty line from nearly 37.5 per cent in 1990 to about 18.75 per cent by 2015. As on 1999-2000, the percentage of population living below the poverty line was 26.1 per cent. The Tenth Five Year Plan document targets the

proportion of people living below poverty line to decline to 19.3 per cent by 2006-07.

(d) and (e) There is no such National Employment Poverty Act for uplifting the population living below poverty line. However, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act provides employment guarantee for 100 days to every household whose members are willing to do unskilled manual work. The persons working under schemes made under the Act will be entitled to minimum wages as may be fixed by Central Government under the Act or till such time the wage rate is fixed by the Central Government, the workers will be entitled to minimum wages for agricultural workers fixed by the State under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. All rural households including those living below poverty line in rural areas can avail of the benefit. However, there is no estimate of the likely impact of this Act on the number of people living below the poverty line.

Agitation by Displaced Persons

1946. SHRI JUAL ORAM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the displaced persons in Talcher and other places under the Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL) are agitating for their rehabilitation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite their rehabilitation process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYANA RAO): (a) and (b) MCL follows the rehabilitation and resettlement (R and R) policy of Coal India Limited. Whenever land is acquired, work of rehabilitation and resettlement is done according to the policy of Coal India Ltd. Some of the Displaced persons, not satisfied with this, have organized economic blockade/agitation from time to time.

(c) The beneficiaries for resettlement and rehabilitation amongst the land losers are ascertained jointly through a Committee consisting of the representatives of MCL and the Collector of the concerned district. For the purpose of ensuring proper resettlement and rehabilitation of affected families, there is a

Rehabilitation Advisory Committee (RAC) headed by the Revenue Divisional Commissioner in which Hon'ble MPs and MLAs of the concerned areas besides Chairman-cum-Managing Director of MCL and Area General Managers of MCL are also members. In the meetings of RAC, the problems pertaining to R and R are discussed and grievances resolved.

Paediatric Surgery Cases in AIIMS

1947. DR. K.S. MANOJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Out Patients who attended the paediatric surgery department of AIIMS during the last three years;

(b) the number of paediatric surgery operations conducted during the said period year-wise, major surgery and minor surgery-wise;

(c) the bed strength of paediatric surgery department of AIIMS;

(d) the number of cases in the wait list for surgeries this year;

(e) by when the wait list will be exhausted;

(f) whether there is any proposal for the development/improvement of paediatric surgery department of AIIMS; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (g) The details are being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the House.

Coal Supply to Thermal Power Station of Panipat

1948. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) is supplying sub-standard coal to Tau Devilal Thermal Power Station at Panipat;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure supply of quality coal to the said power station?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYANA RAO): (a) to (c) As reported by Coal India Limited, there is no complaint of supply of substandard coal to Tau Devilal Thermal Power Station at Panipat. Improving the quality of coal is a continuous process and the following measures have been taken by the coal companies including Central Coalfields Limited to ensure supply of good quality coal to power stations:—

- (i) Overburden benches are kept ahead of coal benches to eliminate contamination at the time of mining.
- (ii) Additional Feeder Breakers, wherever required, are under installation to ensure 100% sized coal dispatches to power stations.
- (iii) Shale/extraneous material is picked up at various points i.e. coal stack yard, over the slow moving belt in Coal Handling Plant and over the loaded wagons.

Cryogenic Engines

1949. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the satellite launching system of the country is dependent on imported cryogenic engines;

(b) if so, whether the Government is conducting any research programme to manufacture indigenous cryogenic engines;

(c) if so, the time by which the capability of manufacturing indigenous cryogenic engines is likely to be achieved;

(d) whether any time frame has been fixed for launching Indian Space Vehicles with indigenous cryogenic engines; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

We are self-sufficient in launching our remote sensing satellites through Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV). With respect to launch of communication satellites, the Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) is operational with a capability of launching two tonne class communication satellites into Geosynchronous Transfer Orbit. GSLV presently uses imported cryogenic stage including the engine.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Indigenous cryogenic engine has already been developed and successfully qualified in ground firing tests. The various elements of the stage like tankages, component modules are also developed and the stage is integrated. Phased testing of the stage has commenced.

(d) and (e) After successful completion of the required qualification tests, the flight stage will be available for a flight test during 2006-07.

Generation of Employment Opportunities

1950. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the strategies and programmes suggested by Dr. S.P. Gupta for targeting ten million employment opportunities per year during the Tenth Plan period;

(b) the number of employment opportunities generated during the current plan period till date; and

(c) the steps taken to achieve the target fixed for the current plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) to (c) The Special Group set up by the Planning Commission in September 2001, suggested strategies and programmes for creation of ten million employment opportunities per year, which was utilized by the Planning Commission in preparing the Tenth Five Year Plan, a copy of which is placed in the Parliament Library.

The Mid-Term Appraisal of Tenth Five Year Plan (MTA) has projected that employment opportunities

increased from 344.68 million in 2001-02 to 362.64 million in 2004-05 on Current Daily Status basis.

The MTA Document states the approach towards a sustainable employment strategy, and enumerates the relevant policies and programmes. A copy of this Document is also placed in the Parliament Library.

Power Generation Target

1951. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has failed to achieve power generation target by over 2500 MW during the current year;

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

(c) the target fixed for 2006-07;

(d) the impact of poor performance of the power sector on GDP growth; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to achieve the target fixed for the year 2006-07?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Against a capacity addition target of 6984.52 MW for 2005-06, a capacity of 3015 MW has already been commissioned till now. A capacity of 2066 MW is likely to be added in balance period of 2005-06. The main reasons for not achieving the Capacity Addition target are:—

(i) Slow progress on works in respect of Dulhasti HEP and non-commissioning of Tehri HEP, due to non-closure of T1 and T2 tunnels.

(ii) Delay in supplies of plants and machinery by the suppliers.

(iii) Non-availability of gas.

(iv) Delay in receipt of necessary State-Government approvals.

(c) A target of 18184 MW has been set tentatively for 2006-07.

(d) The Power is an important input in all economic activities. The availability of uninterrupted supply of power is therefore necessary condition for robust economic growth. The unavailability of power forces producers make arrangement for captive generation which is expensive and therefore affects value added in different sectors of the economy.

(e) Steps being taken by the Government to achieve capacity addition targets fixed for the year 2006-07 are as under:—

(i) Targets are being fixed in consultation with the states and Central Power Sector Utilities on the basis of identification of individual projects.

(ii) Monitoring mechanism has been strengthened. Project specific coordinators have been identified in CEA for expediting and assisting project authorities.

(iii) Review meetings are held with Project authorities for identifying bottlenecks and taking corrective measures.

(iv) Visits are made by officers to the various projects under construction and various bottlenecks are identified and solutions thereof are decided in consultation with the project authorities. In addition, high level meetings for major projects are held with the state authorities.

(v) Meetings are held with major equipment suppliers and other major contractors executing the major works for solving the major constraints delaying the execution of the projects at project site/their works.

(vi) Regular review meetings are taken with Central PSUs, BHEL, and project authorities.

Compensation to Victims of Accidents in Coal Mines

1952. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to increase the compensation to the dependent families of the workers affected

by accidents in coal mines is under the consideration of the Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYANA RAO): (a) and (b) The dependent families of the workers affected by accidents in coal mines are paid compensation as per the provisions of Workman's Compensation Act, 1923 as amended from time to time. At present, there is no such proposal under consideration of the Government to increase the compensation. However, as per National Coal Wage Agreement (NCWA)-VII which is effected from 1-7-2001, the amount of ex-gratia payment in addition to compensation payable under the Workman's Compensation Act, 1923 has been increased from Rs. 25,000/- to Rs. 30,000/- in case of death or permanent total disablement resulting on account of accident arising out of and in course of employment.

The amount of life Cover Scheme payable in case of death while in service has also been increased from Rs. 30,000/- to Rs. 40,000/- in NCWA-VII.

[Translation]

Four Laning of Road in Jharkhand

1953. SHRI TEK LAL MAHTO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal regarding four laning of road from Barahi under Distt. Hazaribagh to Bahadagoda under Eastern Singhbhum Distt. of Jharkhand is under the consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the amount allocated for the purpose; and

(c) the time by which four laning work of the said road is likely to be commenced and the time frame fixed for completion of this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Barahi (District Hazaribagh)-Hazaribagh-Ranchi-Jamshedpur Section of NH-33 has been identified for four laning on Built, Operate

and Transfer (BOT) basis under National Highway Development Project (NHDP) Phase-III. Four laning of Jamshedpur-Bahadagoda (East Singhbhum District) which is not part of NHDP Phase-III will depend upon availability of funds and inter-se-priority of work. Preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for four laning of Barahi-Hazaribagh-Ranchi Section has been completed and on Ranchi-Jamshedpur Section, it is in progress. Four laning of Hazaribagh-Ranchi Section has been included in NHDP Phase-IIIA. NHDP Phase-IIIA is targeted to be completed by December, 2009.

[English]

Tackling TB Menace

1954. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the measures being taken/proposed to be taken to overcome the multiple drug resistant strains of TB;

(b) whether the Government is contemplating to make use of the technological breakthrough achieved in gene therapy recently by the NII, New Delhi, in tackling the TB menace;

(c) if so, whether any action plan has been prepared in this regard; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) MDR-TB arises because of improper/irregular/inadequate treatment. It is internationally recognized that if a good DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Short-course) programme with good cure rates is in place, it can prevent the emergency of MDR-TB. It is the policy of Government of India to prevent MDR-TB by stopping it at its inception by wide-spread use of DOTS. Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) under which the DOTS strategy is used has good results and more than 8 out of 10 TB cases are cured by improving services. Under the Programme drugs are given under direct observation which ensures complete and regular treatment, thus preventing MDR-TB, by January, 2006, 1083 million (97%) of the population in 620 districts/

reporting units is getting benefited by DOTS strategy. Only 14 districts are yet to implement RNTCP. These are in the final stages of preparation and the entire country will be covered under RNTCP during the financial year 2005-06. The RNTCP policy also insists that MDR-TB should be diagnosed in the laboratory and not arbitrarily in clinics by the physicians. Therefore, under RNTCP Phase II, it is planned to first establish a network of RNTCP accredited quality-assured Intermediate Reference Laboratories (IRL), providing culture and Drug Sensitivity Testing (DST) services for the RNTCP. Concurrently, a network of DOTS Plus sites, as per international guidelines capable of enrolling and providing care and management for MDR-TV cases would be established. A total of 24 DOTS Plus sites are planned to be established across the country over the next five years, with a view to have in place RNTCP DOTS Plus services that are capable of enrolling for treatment at least 5000 "new" MDR-TB patients every year by 2010.

(b) It has been reported that Scientist at National Institute of Immunology have identified five genes that enable Mycobacterium tuberculosis, the TB-causing bacterium, to acquire the iron that it needs to sustain growth and promote infections. Targeting genes within this cluster may represent a good strategy for eventual drug development against tuberculosis and other mycobacterial infections. This research is in very early stage.

(c) Since the above research is in early stage so it is not possible to prepare an action plan for its use.

(d) Does not arise.

Targets for Tenth Five Year Plan

1955. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any information regarding possibilities of achieving targets fixed for the Tenth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the sectors in which targets would be achieved;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the names of the sectors where 75 per cent of

the fixed targets have not been achieved by December 2005; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to achieve the targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) As per the National Accounts Statistics brought out by the Central Statistical Organisation, the growth rate of GDP at market prices (at constant 1999-2000 prices) is estimated at 7.2 per cent for the first four years of the Tenth Plan, as against the overall 8.1 per cent GDP growth target set for the Tenth Plan period. It may be mentioned that the estimates of actual achievement are for the new base year of 1999-2000.

(b) to (d) The targets/achievements for the Tenth Five Year Plan period for the three major sectors of the economy is given below in the table.

Growth targets/achievements for the Tenth Plan period

Sl. No.	Sectors	Tenth Plan targets (2002-07)	Growth rate (2002-03 to 2005-06)*
1.	Agriculture	4.0	1.4
2.	Industry	8.7	8.1
3.	Services	9.3	8.8
4.	GDP (at market prices)	8.1	7.2

*These are at constant 1999-2000 prices.

From the above table, it may be noted that agricultural sector would need to grow at 14 per cent in 2006-07 to achieve the Tenth Plan target and both Industry and Services sector would need to grow at 11 per cent. It may be further noted that only the agricultural sector has not achieved 75 per cent of the Tenth Plan growth target upto 2005-06.

Agricultural growth has been affected by erratic monsoon, inadequate public investment in irrigation,

power and rural infrastructure apart from poor maintenance of existing irrigation and traditional water harvesting structures and insufficient technical expertise for watershed development. Further there has been imbalanced use of N, P and K fertilizers, inadequate extension and credit support and agro-processing facilities.

(e) The Government is aware of the decline in growth rate in agriculture sector and is taking a number of steps to enhance the growth rate of agriculture sector. The steps proposed in the Mid-Term Appraisal of the Tenth Five Year Plan include raising public investment in irrigation and water resources management; watershed development and reclamation of waste/degraded land; provision of water entitlements for implementing decentralized irrigation system, micro irrigation with appropriate technical inputs. Emphasis has been given to involvement of local communities and resolving the issue of land ownership. Further, emphasis has been given on making agricultural research and extension services more strategic in nature and to harness the expertise available in the private sector. In addition, diversification of agriculture towards horticulture crops has been proposed along with non-farming rural activities, with suitable infrastructural support for processing and marketing. The Government has increased outlay for the agriculture and allied sectors. The Plan outlay of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has been increased from Rs. 4179.32 crore (BE) in 2005-06 to Rs. 4800 crore (BE) for 2006-07. In the case of Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, the plan outlay in 2005-06 of Rs. 669.08 crore has been raised to Rs. 777 crore during 2006-07 and for Department of Agricultural Research and Education, the plan outlay of Rs. 1150 crore in 2005-06 has been raised to Rs. 1350 crore for 2006-07.

The Budgetary allocation for Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) has been increased from Rs. 4800 crore in 2005-06 to Rs. 7121 crore in 2006-07. The Finance Minister in his Budget Speech for the year 2006-07 has also announced short-term credit to the farmers at 7 per cent interest. The farm credit which was Rs. 125,309 crore in 2004-05 is expected to cross the target of Rs. 141,500 crore in 2005-06 and further is to increase to Rs. 175,000 crore in 2006-07. In the Irrigation sector, the Command Area Development Programme is

to be revamped to allow participatory irrigation management through "water users" associations.

Visit of French President

1956. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

SHRI KAILASH NATH SINGH YADAV:

PROF. M. RAMADASS:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the French President visited India recently;

(b) if so, the details of discussions held on the occasion;

(c) the outcome thereof;

(d) whether any agreements have been signed between the two countries;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the benefits likely to be India as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. The President of France, Mr. Jacques CHIRAC visited India from February 19-21, 2006.

(b) and (c) The discussions held on the occasion covered a wide range of areas of bilateral cooperation including economic and commercial links, cooperation in the fields of defence, civil nuclear energy, space, civil aviation and energy. Multilateral issues relating to UN Reforms and financing of development were also discussed. This would promote greater cooperation between India and France in the areas of their mutual interest.

(d) to (f) Yes, Sir. Several Agreements and MoUs reflecting the diverse range of Indo-French collaboration were signed during the visit.

These include an Agreement on defence cooperation and an MoU on Tourism cooperation. The agreement on defence cooperation would promote cooperation in

defence and military fields, defence industry, production, research and development and procurement of defence material.

The MoU on tourism cooperation aims to facilitate growth in tourist arrivals, promote human resource development in tourism and travel related industries and the development of sustainable tourism.

An agreement was signed by ANTRIX (the commercial arm of ISRO) with EADS Astrium to jointly build a satellite for Eutelsat. This is an acknowledgement of Antrix's technological and export capabilities and should help its growth and development further.

Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad signed an MoA with the ESSEC Business School Paris. This would reinforce their existing partnership and extend it to other activities through exchange of students and research and faculty collaboration.

A Declaration of Cooperation was signed between BEE (Bureau of Energy Efficiency), Ministry of Power and ADEME (the Environment and Energy Management Agency of France) for cooperation in the field of energy efficiency and energy conservation. The Cooperation is intended to foster energy efficiency in the country, including lower energy costs for the consumers.

An agreement between Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) and Sciences Po, Paris was signed to establish an Indian Economy Chair at Sciences Po. The Indian Economy chair would help in generating greater awareness about the contemporary Indian economy among French students at the prestigious Sciences Po institution.

Besides the above, a Declaration on the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes was signed. The declaration would facilitate future cooperation with France in the field of civil nuclear energy.

A Statement of Intent on Cooperation between Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India and Ministry of Economy, Finance and Industry of the French Republic on Cooperation between Enterprises was also signed. Under the Statement of Intent both countries have agreed to strengthen and promote bilateral cooperation in the areas of industry, trade, science,

technology, finance and investment between Indian and French enterprises, particularly SMEs.

A purchase contract for 43 Airbus aircraft was signed by Indian Airlines and Airbus.

International Conference on Paediatric Cancers

1957. DR. K.S. MANOJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the paediatric Surgery Department of AIIMS had organized any International Conference on Paediatric Cancers;

(b) if so, the number of countries which participated in the Conference;

(c) whether the Government had provide any grant-in-aid to organize this Conference; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Department of Paediatrics Surgery of AIIMS conducted an International Symposium on "Paediatric Malignancies" from December, 29-31, 2005 as a part of AIIMS Golden Jubilee Celebration in which the representatives from nine countries participated. A total sum of Rs. 2.5 lakhs was received as grant-in-aid to support the Symposium from Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, Indian Council of Medical Research and Department of Science Technology. The All India Institute of Medical Sciences also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh.

National Programme for Chronic Diseases

1958. SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

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

(a) whether the Government has recently announced a national programme for chronic diseases;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has got conducted any survey regarding Chronic Patients; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) The Government proposes to initiate and implement a National Programme for the prevention and control of Cardio Vascular Diseases (CVD) and Diabetes to reduce the adverse health impact of heart diseases, stroke and diabetes.

Chronic diseases are estimated to account for 53% of all deaths and 44% of disability adjusted life years (DALYs). No systemic study has been done in India to find out exact figures. Indian Council of Medical Research has been addressing various issues relating to NCDs, including its prevention and Control through its research activities and making efforts towards diversification of its activities to address to identify the factors contributing to the burden of non-communicable diseases.

Increase in Amount under MPLAD Scheme

1959. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to increase the amount to be allotted to each MP under MPLAD Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to involve MPs more in the execution of projects under MPLAD Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal.

(c) As per the Constitutional provision, the primary function of the elected representatives particularly the Members of Parliament is legislative. The Executive

takes up the implementation, supervision and monitoring of all schemes. The Executive is responsible and accountable to Parliament. However, the Members of Parliament can adequately review the implementation of the developmental schemes through the existing mechanism, systems and procedures.

[Translation]

Power Project by NTPC

1960. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) has launched any power project in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the State has abundant coal reserves; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to tap the reserves to their fullest potential in respect of generation of power?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) There are coal reserves to the extent of 600 million tonnes as per discussion CEA had with Mineral Exploration Corporation of India Ltd.

(d) Tapping of coal reserves for power generation will depend upon the economic viability and cost of coal produced.

[English]

Grants to Rural Schools

1961. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of schools in various States have been assisted under the Scheme of Grants to Rural Schools for purchase of Sports Equipment and development of Playground; and

(b) if so, the funds allocated and the actual expenditure incurred under the scheme during the year 2004-2005, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Funds were not allocated State-wise under the scheme of "Grants to Rural Schools for Purchase of Sports Equipment and Development of Playground" which was transferred to the State sector on 1-4-2005. It was on receipt of viable proposals from Schools that admissible Central assistance was provided till 31-3-2005. State-wise details of expenditure incurred under the Scheme during the year 2004-2005 is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

State-wise details of Central Assistance Released under the Scheme of Grants to Rural Schools for Purchase of Sports Equipment and Development of Playground for the year 2004-2005 (as on 31-3-2005)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2004-2005 Amount released
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.76
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7.74
3.	Assam	22.18
4.	Bihar	7.53
5.	Chhattisgarh	3.32
6.	Delhi	0.00
7.	Goa	1.08
8.	Gujarat	1.42
9.	Haryana	24.17

1	2	3
10.	Himachal Pradesh	10.21
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.64
12.	Jharkhand	0.00
13.	Karnataka	12.10
14.	Kerala	15.48
15.	Madhya Pradesh	13.67
16.	Maharashtra	54.19
17.	Manipur	1.48
18.	Meghalaya	9.37
19.	Mizoram	0.00
20.	Nagaland	3.80
21.	Orissa	61.99
22.	Punjab	0.63
23.	Rajasthan	18.76
24.	Sikkim	0.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	3.70
26.	Tripura	0.40
27.	Uttar Pradesh	51.11
28.	Uttaranchal	18.44
29.	West Bengal	127.15
30.	UTs-Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	0.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00
33.	Lakshadweep	0.00
34.	Daman and Diu	0.00
35.	Pondicherry	0.00
Total		482.45

[Translation]

Royalty on Coal

1962. SHRI TEK LAL MAHTO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given any assurances to Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh to fix the royalty on coal on the basis of coal prices;

(b) if so, the current rate of royalty on coal along with the likely revised rate and the time by which the revised rate is likely to be made effective;

(c) the reasons for the delay in implementing the revised rates of royalty; and

(d) the estimated amount of profit to be accrued to these States as a result of the revised rates of royalty on coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYANA RAO): (a) and (b) The various State Governments, including the State Government of Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh have requested for revision of rates of royalty on coal. The Central Government has intimated them that a Committee under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary, Ministry of Coal has been set up on 02-06-2005 to consider the revision of rates of royalty on coal and lignite. The Committee has obtained the views/comments of various stake holders. The current rates of royalty are as under:—

(Rs. per tonne)

Coal Group	Coal Royalty Rates w.e.f. 13-02-1981*	Coal Royalty Rates. w.e.f. 16-8-2002
1	2	3
Group-I Coking Coal SG-I, II WG-I	7.00	250.00
Group-II Coking Coal WG-II, III		
Non-coking A, B	6.50	165.00

1	2	3
Semi-coking Gr.-I		
Semi-coking Gr.-II		
Group-III	5.50	115.00
Coking Coal WG--IV,		
Non-coking-C		
Group-IV	4.30	85.00
Non-coking D, E		
Group-V	2.50	65.00
Non-coking F, G		
Group-VI	—	90.00
Coal produced in Andhra Pradesh		

* These rates are applicable to the State Government of West Bengal as they have been levying cess.

(c) As per Section-9(3) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 the Government can enhance the rate of royalty on coal only after three years. The Government revises the rate of royalty on coal after taking into consideration the views of all stake holders viz. the coal producing States, the major coal consumers and keeping in mind the impact of such revision on the overall economic growth of the country. The Committee is yet to submit its report to the Government.

(d) Does not arise in view of answer given in part (c) of the question.

[English]

Supply of Coal to Special Economic Zone

1963. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maharashtra has requested the Union Government to supply 0.5 million Metric Tonnes of coal

per year for Captive Power Plant within MIHAN-Special Economic Zone (SEZ) from the Western Coalfields Ltd., Nagpur;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons if any, for delay; and

(c) the time by which the request of the Maharashtra Government is likely to be acceded to?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYANA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) There was a request from Maharashtra Airport Development Company Limited, Mumbai for grant of long-term coal linkage from Western Coalfields Limited (WCL) to the tune of 0.5 Million Tonnes per annum for 100 MW CPP at Special Economic Zone area at Nagpur. However, due to negative coal balance, WCL is not in position to accept fresh linkages.

[Translation]

Solar Lanterns in Tribal Areas

1964. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether universal use of plants and equipment run on solar energy is not gaining momentum due to their being expensive;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps being taken by the Union Government to reduce their price;

(c) whether the Government proposes to distribute solar lanterns in tribal and forest areas in order to reduce the consumption of fuel; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. At present the initial cost of solar energy systems is higher compared to the cost of conventional energy systems, which is limiting their large scale use. This is partly on account of the fact that solar energy systems use expensive materials, some of which are imported.

The Government has taken several measures to reduce the cost of solar energy systems, which include: (i) research and development to improve their performance and reduce the consumption of; materials; (ii) subsidy on selected solar energy systems; (iii) interest subsidy to provide soft loan to users and the manufacturers; (iv) concessional import duty on some of the raw materials, components and products; (v) excise duty exemption; and (vi) 80% accelerated depreciation in the first year etc.

(c) and (d) The Government has recently announced a scheme to provide subsidy on solar lanterns in the un-electrified villages, including the un-electrified tribal and forest villages, of the seven north-eastern states and the states of Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal. Under the scheme all category of individual beneficiaries, limited to one solar lantern per family, and the non-profit institutions are eligible for a subsidy of Rs. 2,400 per solar lantern. The state agencies have been asked to submit proposals in this regard.

[English]

Closure of Mines

1965. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken any decision on the closure of mines of the Eastern Coalfields Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Union Government is making efforts to make these coal mines viable; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYANA RAO): (a) and (b) Eastern Coalfields Limited have identified 26 mines for suspension of mining activities as per the Rehabilitation Scheme approved by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction. The identified mines are as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Mine	Reasons for Closure
1	2	3
1.	Samla	Exhaustion of reserve
2.	Kendra	Exhaustion of reserve, unviable
3.	Lachipur (R.D. Unit)	Exhaustion of reserve
4.	Kuardih (13 and 14 Pit)	Exhaustion of reserve, unviable
5.	Madhusudanpur 3 and 4 Pit	Exhaustion of reserve
6.	Ghusick (Misila)	Economically unviable
7.	K.D. Incline	Economically unviable and also on safety ground
8.	Ningha	Economically unviable
9.	Mithapur	Economically unviable
10.	Pure Searsole	Exhaustion of reserve, economically unviable
11.	Satgram Incline	Exhaustion of reserve, economically unviable
12.	Jemahari	Economically unviable
13.	Tirath	Economically unviable
14.	Sangramgarh	Economically unviable
15.	Begunia	Economically unviable
16.	Chakballavpur	Economically unviable
17.	Monoharbohal	Exhaustion of reserve and economically unviable
18.	Mithani	Exhaustion of reserve
19.	Chinakuri-I	Economically unviable
20.	Bejdih	Economically unviable
21.	Chinakuri-II	Economically unviable

1	2	3
22.	Bhamuria Incline of Parbelia	Economically unviable
23.	Gopinathpur	Exhaustion of reserve unviable
24.	Lakhimata	Economically unviable
25.	Kapasara	Economically unviable also on safety ground
26.	Khoirabad	Compulsion of safety, beside economically unviable

(c) and (d) Out of 26 mines identified for closure/suspension of mining activities, production operation of 7 underground mines viz. Samla, Kapasara, Lachipur (R.D. Unit), Kuardih (11 and 12 Pit), Bhamuria Incline (a unit of Parbelia), Chinakuri-II and Khoirabad have been suspended due to exhaustion of reserve, being uneconomic and also on safety ground.

Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited has conducted a techno-economical study for the remaining 19 loss making underground mines and have opined that these mines cannot be made viable even after marginal investment. However, of these, 13 underground mines viz. Mithani, Bejih, Tirath, Puresearsole, Jemahari, Mithapur, Begunia, Sangramgarh, Monoharbohal, Chakhallavpur, Kushadanga, Muslia unit of Ghusick and Ningha are being considered for handing over to West Bengal Government for joint venture with State Public Sector Undertakings. 6 mines, namely, Chinakuri-I Satgram Incline, Gopinathpur, Lakhimata, Kendra and Madhusudanpur (3 and 4 pit) are being taken up for improving production and productivity.

Reviewing Activities of PC on SMEs Sector

1966. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to review the activities of Planning Commission relating to the Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to bifurcate the Village and Small Industries (VSI) Division;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b), (d) and (e) Question does not arise;

Power Generation Potential in N-E Region

1967. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite enormous potential, the total power generation in the North Eastern Region still remains a measly 1,011 MW;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any steps have been taken to tap the huge power potential in the North-Eastern Region with the help of private sector; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) According to the studies carried out by the Central Electricity Authority, the North Eastern States have hydro potential of 31,857 MW at 60% load factor (equivalent installed capacity 58,971 MW). As on 31-01-2006, hydro power projects of an aggregate installed capacity of 1095 MW have been developed.

(b) The main reasons for slow development of hydro potential in the North Eastern Region are as under:—

- (i) Difficult/Inaccessible Potential Sites.
- (ii) Law and Order problems.
- (iii) Resettlement and Rehabilitation problem.
- (iv) Inter-State aspects.
- (v) Geological Surprises.

(vi) Paucity of funds and longer gestation period.

(vii) Reluctance of State Governments to allot projects to Central Power Sector Undertakings for implementation.

(viii) Insistence of Arunachal Pradesh Government to develop storage projects as Run of the River projects.

(ix) Problems in apportionment of project cost among various beneficiaries.

(x) Excessive burden on account of Net Present Value.

(xi) Land Acquisition problems.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Power from time to time have taken initiatives to boost development of hydro power in the North East including initiatives to encourage private sector participation. In the North East, the following projects have been reportedly taken up for development in the private sector by Arunachal Pradesh:—

Sl. No.	Name of Hydro Project	Installed Capacity (MW)
1.	Naying	1000 MW
2.	Tato-II	700 MW
3.	Hirong	500 MW
4.	Siang Lower	1600 MW
5.	Siyom (Siang Middle)	1000 MW

Pending Proposals of Inter-State Roads

1968. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals of Government of Karnataka relating to Inter-State Roads pending with the Union Government;

(b) the time since when these proposals are pending;

(c) the time by which Union Government would accord approval to these proposals and sanction the estimates therefor; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) Every year proposals of Inter-State Roads for in-principle approval are called from the all State Governments/Union Territories and accorded in-principle approval based on inter-se priority and availability of funds. In respect of Karnataka, out of four proposals received from the State Government for the year 2005-06, the Union Government could accord in-principle approval to only two proposals within the available funds. Hence, no such proposal is pending for in-principle approval. The detailed estimates for the above two Inter-State Roads, for which in-principle approval was accorded, have not yet been received from the State Government.

Jetty at Vallarpadam

1969. SHRIMATI ARCHANA NAYAK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Navy and the Cochin Port Trust Plan to set up a jetty at Vallarpadam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Bio-Diesel Plants in Madhya Pradesh

1970. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR KHANDELWAL:
SHRI KRISHNA MURARI MOGHE:

Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from Madhya Pradesh regarding the setting up of bio-diesel plants in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) to (c) The Madhya Pradesh Urja Vikas Nigam Limited had submitted a proposal under the Ministry's Bio-Fuel Pilot Demonstration Scheme for energisation of villages using non-edible vegetable oils, in August, 2004. The Ministry has sanctioned a pilot demonstration project under this scheme for village Basghari of Mandla district in Madhya Pradesh in December, 2004, at an outlay of Rs. 19.82 lakh.

[English]

Criteria Laid Down for Free Treatment in AIIMS

1971. SHRIMATI ARCHANA NAYAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed any criteria to identify the poor and needy patients for free treatment in AIIMS;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has advertised the said criteria in the national and provincial newspapers regarding essential production of a BPL card or income certificate from the competent authority;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The All India Institute of Medical Sciences issued circular dated 6-2-2006 regarding the procedure for grant of exemption of charges. According to the circular exemption of charges is allowed for any diagnostic/special procedures or General Ward Hospitalization to patients living below poverty line, having BPL ration card issued by appropriate authorities. Where the patient is not having the BPL ration card, but is

recommended by the area Sub Divisional Magistrate or Member of Parliament or the Medical Social Service Officer (MSSO) the charges are exempted. In other situations where the faculty is convinced that the patient is poor and cannot afford to pay for the investigation/procedure, he or she may exempt directly or after verification by MSSO as considered appropriate by the treating faculty.

(c) to (e) No such advertisement has been made in the national and provincial newspapers, as the poor patients are aware of the procedure for exemption of charges to poor patients which has been there for quite sometime.

[Translation]

Inland Water Transport in Madhya Pradesh

1972. DR. RAM LAKHAN SINGH:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR KHANDELWAL:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposals from Madhya Pradesh regarding inland water transport;

(b) if so, the number of such proposals sanctioned and the number of projects on which works for inland water transport started, project-wise;

(c) the number of proposals still pending; and

(d) the time by which the said proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The Government of Madhya Pradesh had submitted the following three project proposals:—

- (i) Development of intra-reservoir transport in Indra Sagar and Rani Avanti Bai Sagar reservoirs;
- (ii) Development of Inland Water Transport in Chambal river at Gandhi Sagar reservoir; and
- (iii) Development of Inland Water Transport in Sone river at Bansagar reservoir.

The project at (i) above was sanctioned on 31st March, 2005 and the work has been started by the State Government. The project at (ii) above has been sanctioned on 3rd March, 2006.

The project mentioned at serial no. (iii) above is likely to be sanctioned by the end of the current financial year.

[English]

Exchange of Enclaves between India and Bangladesh

1973. SHRI HITEN BARMAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indian enclaves in Bangladesh territory and vice-versa;

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government for the exchange of these enclaves;

(c) the achievements made in this regard so far;

(d) the date when the first proposal of exchanging these enclaves was mooted;

(e) the reasons for delay in this regard;

(f) whether the Union Government has set a deadline in this regard;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the time by which the exchange of enclaves is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) There are 111 Indian enclaves in Bangladesh and 51 Bangladeshi enclaves in India.

(b) to (d) Both the Governments have agreed to the exchange of enclaves in the Land Boundary Agreement (LBA) signed in 1974. However the exchange of enclaves has not yet taken place.

(e) to (h) At the Foreign Secretary-level talks in December 2000, it was decided to set up two Joint Boundary Working Groups, to address the pending matters relating to the Land Boundary Agreement of 1974.

The Groups were constituted in June, 2001. Two meetings of the Groups took place on 2-4th July, 2001 in Dhaka and 26-27th March, 2002 in New Delhi. We requested for a joint survey of the enclaves since the Land Boundary Agreement envisages that the people in the areas to be transferred will be given a choice of citizenship. The Bangladesh position was that all necessary procedures for the exchange of enclaves had been completed in accordance with the Land Boundary Agreement and that there was no constitutional or legal barrier to the exchange. The Bangladesh side considered conducting census in the enclaves extraneous to the provisions of the Land Boundary Agreement; they maintained that survey/census was not a pre-condition to the exchange of enclaves.

However during the Foreign Office Consultations held in April 2003, Bangladesh side agreed for a joint census and survey provided they were carried out within a reasonable time frame. In July 2005, we have conveyed to the Government of Bangladesh that the total number of mandays required to complete the job was 1600 with 13 teams to be deployed for completion of the survey of enclaves on both sides. During the Foreign Office Consultations held in June 2005, it was decided to resume the meetings of the Joint Boundary Working Groups (JBWG) to address the boundary-related issues including exchange of enclaves. During the Home Secretary level talks held in October 2005, the Bangladesh side agreed to the holding of the meetings of the JBWG. Dates for the meetings are being worked out.

Plan Allocation for National Highways in Kerala

1974. SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received a proposal from Kerala for enhancing the annual plan allocation for the National Highways for the year 2006-07;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds allocated; and

(c) if not, the time by which the proposal is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No such proposal has been received from the Government of Kerala.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Central Assistance for Improvement of Power Sector

1975. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA:

SHRI THAWARCHAND GEHLOT:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of central assistance allocated, released and utilized for improvement of power sector in the country, state-wise;

(b) the reasons for not utilizing assistance by the State Governments particularly Assam;

(c) whether the Assam State Electricity Board (ASEB) and the Power Trading Corporation have signed any agreement for selling power to other States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Ministry of Power, Government of India have launched Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) in order to reduce Aggregate Technical and Commercial losses, improving quality of supply of power, increasing revenue collection and improving consumer satisfaction. The said programme has two components viz. (i) investment component and (ii) incentive component. Under investment component, funds are released as Additional Central Plan Assistance to the States for strengthening and upgradation of sub transmission and distribution system. Under the incentive component of APDRP, 50% of the actual cash loss reduction effected is given as grant to such utilities that reduce cash losses over the base year of 2000-01.

The statement-I showing details of the cost of the projects sanctioned, funds released and funds utilized by the States under the investment component of APDRP and funds released under incentive component is enclosed.

In addition, under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), launched during current financial year, an amount of Rs. 1405.065 crore has been released to States so far, of which 90% has been released as capital subsidy and 10% against loan component. The statement-II showing details of cost of the projects and funds released till 1-3-2006 is enclosed.

The reasons for slow utilization of funds are:—

- (i) Lack of experience of State Electricity Boards (SEBs)/Utilities to implement the APDRP projects on turn-key basis in the beginning;
- (ii) Delay in transfer of APDRP funds by the State Governments to SEBs/Utilities;
- (iii) Delay in processing of tendering, evaluation and award of contracts;

- (iv) Non-availability of equipments/contractors to execute the works;
- (v) Frequent transfer of the officers in charge of implementation;
- (vi) Sudden increase in cost of electrical equipments and steel; and
- (vii) The projects sanctioned under APDRP have a project implementation period ranging from 24 months to 36 months excluding the time required for calling tenders and processing for award.

(c) and (d) As per information provided by Power Trading Corporation, at present, there is no agreement between Power Trading Corporation and Assam State Electricity Board for selling power to other states.

Statement-I

(A) Cost of the projects sanctioned and funds released to the States under investment component of APDRP

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of projects sanctioned	Cost of the projects sanctioned	APDRP Component	Funds released	Funds utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	101	1460.36	648.47	566.76	967.76
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	82.69	78.09	36.68	10.34
3.	Assam	15	650.73	601.54	158.85	159.24
4.	Biahr	15	854.05	370.10	313.18	260.50
5.	Chhattisgarh	7	407.70	181.53	159.21	133.28
6.	Delhi	6	922.61	283.41	105.51	863.23
7.	Goa	7	294.01	130.20	113.40	116.68
8.	Gujarat	13	1083.22	470.94	400.26	708.45
9.	Haryana	18	431.95	192.48	168.99	210.79
10.	Himachal Pradesh	12	322.77	306.89	225.94	177.55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	1100.13	1021.61	408.50	301.48
12.	Jharkhand	8	423.65	182.85	153.87	136.90
13.	Karnataka	35	1186.31	514.30	435.45	798.69
14.	Kerala	52	863.63	331.18	230.55	285.15
15.	Madhya Pradesh	48	663.20	230.74	129.87	163.69
16.	Maharashtra	35	2231.58	692.01	349.01	812.44
17.	Manipur	5	141.62	127.73	2.67	2.67
18.	Meghalaya	9	227.44	210.53	58.38	36.38
19.	Mizoram	7	108.74	100.76	78.01	28.96
20.	Nagaland	3	122.27	114.33	68.58	42.84
21.	Orissa	7	592.22	185.07	74.02	51.68
22.	Punjab	26	715.57	268.26	178.74	259.06
23.	Rajasthan	29	1193.25	491.23	385.82	621.21
24.	Sikkim	4	164.19	163.24	154.73	126.82
25.	Tamil Nadu	41	948.12	457.94	441.82	724.14
26.	Tripura	7	146.74	135.83	37.64	14.35
27.	Uttar Pradesh	36	1091.30	340.09	164.22	247.33
28.	Uttaranchal	6	310.08	303.15	240.76	220.47
29.	West Bengal	21	442.20	130.64	92.92	192.11
Total		583	19182.33	9265.14	5934.34	8674.39

(B) Funds released to the States under incentive component of APDRP

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Year of Cash loss reduction	Reduction in cash loss	Incentive Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2002-03	530.22	265.11

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Gujarat	2001-02	472.76	236.38
		2002-03	296.16	148.08
3.	Haryana	2001-02	210.98	105.49
4.	Kerala	2002-03	129.88	64.94
5.	Maharashtra	2001-02	275.78	137.89
6.	Rajasthan	2001-02	275.42	137.71
7.	West Bengal	2002-03	146.00	73.00
		2003-04	605.52	302.76
8.	Punjab	2003-04	90.56	45.28
Total			3033.28	1516.64

Statement-II**Status of Rural Electrification Corporation in India
(As on 28-02-06)**

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	State	Funding of Projects	
		cost of projects sanctioned	Funds released
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	160.95	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	19.48	
3.	Assam	55.67	
4.	Bihar	1287.70	381.976
5.	Chhattisgarh	84.56	6.500
6.	Goa		
7.	Gujarat	46.92	
8.	Haryana	77.00	

1	2	3	4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	25.02	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	72.47	
11.	Jharkhand		3.500
12.	Karnataka	375.39	37.976
13.	Kerala	221.76	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	430.63	
15.	Maharashtra	84.70	
16.	Manipur	46.71	
17.	Meghalaya		
18.	Mizoram	38.21	
19.	Nagaland	16.07	
20.	Orissa	41.07	3.500
21.	Punjab	22.97	
22.	Rajasthan	406.77	9.329
23.	Sikkim		

1	2	3	4
24.	Tamil Nadu		
25.	Tripura		
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2151.64	787.422
27.	Uttaranchal	220.59	59.441
28.	West Bengal	385.04	115.421
Total		6271.32	1405.065

Joint Interrogation of Arrested Persons

1976. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has recently held talks with Myanmar for holding a joint interrogation of persons arrested on charges of drugs and arms smuggling;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the matter relating to the activities of insurgents and hostile elements was also discussed; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Yes. Joint interrogation of insurgents arrested at the India Myanmar border was discussed during the 11th National Level Talks held in Yangon on 13-17 October, 2005 between the Home Secretary, Government of India, and the Deputy Minister of Home Affairs, Union of Myanmar.

(b) to (d) The Myanmar side agreed to the suggestion made by the Indian side for providing facilities for a joint interrogation and consular access to Indian insurgents apprehended by Myanmar. The Myanmar side reaffirmed their Government's commitment not to allow arms smugglers to use their territory for transportation of arms and ammunition to India and agreed to take suitable action against them. Both sides also agreed to furnish details of Myanmar and Indian nationals arrested in India and Myanmar on drug related charges immediately after their arrest so that follow-up action is taken in Myanmar and India simultaneously.

Promotion of Green Fuel Revolution

1977. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to implement programmes to promote Green Fuel Revolution to meet the increasing demand of fuel;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the research activities carried out so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) and (b) New and Renewable Energy is supplementing conventional energy and currently accounts for over 30 per cent share in the primary energy mix of the country. In this regard, the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has been supporting development of alternate fuels, such as hydrogen, biofuels and some synthetic fuels as replacement for oil. In addition, support is also provided to deployment of grid-interactive and off-grid renewable power; renewable energy systems/devices for urban, industrial and commercial applications; and renewable energy systems/devices for provision of electricity and/or lighting to villages that are not likely to receive grid-connectivity under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana.

(c) Around 600 R and D projects relating to new and renewable energy have been supported by the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources. With a view to intensifying development efforts in the civilian use of hydrogen energy, a National Hydrogen Energy Board had been set up which has recently presented the National Hydrogen Energy Road Map to the Government. This Road Map lays down the broad development and deployment path for hydrogen as fuel upto 2020. Additionally, this Ministry has been entrusted with the task of preparing a National Bio-fuel policy which shall aim at an integrated approach for bio-fuel production, refining, storage, distribution and development of systems/devices for transport, portable and stationary applications. Further, this Ministry has established the Solar Energy

Centre at Gwal Pahari, Gurgaon to serve as the technical focal point for solar energy in the country. This apart, the Centre for Wind Energy Technology, Chennai, an autonomous institution established by this Ministry, serves as the technical focal point for wind energy in the country. The Sardar Swaran Singh National Institute of Renewable Energy that is being established at Jalandhar, Punjab is expected to serve as a technical focal point for bio-energy, bio-fuels and synthetic fuels in the country.

Construction of By-Passes

1978. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any requests from Tamil Nadu for early construction of by-passes on National Highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the construction of by-passes is likely to commence and the time frame fixed for their completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) During the Annual Plan 2005-06, the Government of Tamil Nadu have submitted ten estimates, which include five estimates for feasibility studies for bypasses on NH-66, 67, 68, 208 and 209 and five estimates for land acquisition for construction of bypasses on NH-208 and 209. Out of these, two estimates for the feasibility study for Srivilliputhur and Rajapalayam bypass on NH-208 and Sathyamangalam bypass on NH-209 and two estimates for land acquisition for Oddanchatram and Chatrapati bypasses on NH-209 have been sanctioned. The feasibility study and detailed project report for 4-laning of NH-66, 67 and 68 on BOT basis have been taken up under National Highway Development Project Phase III. Construction of bypasses on these National Highways would depend upon the outcome of the above study.

(c) It is premature to indicate the time of commencement and completion of bypasses as it depends upon outcome of feasibility studies, completion of land acquisition, availability of funds and inter-se-priority of works.

Space Debris

1979. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 9000 pieces of space debris orbiting the earth pose dangers that can get worse in the next few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any plans to address the said problem; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) About 9000 catalogued objects, which are objects larger than 10-20 cm. in diameter for Low Earth orbits and about 1 m in the higher orbits, are in orbit. Out of these, only 5% are operational spacecraft and the rest constitute the space debris. The catalogued objects have grown nearly at a linear rate of about 210 objects per year. In addition, there is a much larger number of smaller sized debris (less than 10 cm. in diameter) which have the potential to cause harm to the operational spacecraft. However, the probability of risk to satellites and launch vehicles is very small.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. In the case of launch vehicles, the probability of collision is evaluated just prior to launch and the launch window is accordingly adjusted. Close approaches of the catalogued space debris with our active satellites are evaluated and satellites are appropriately manoeuvred out of collision path, if so required. Moreover, measures such as passivating the launch vehicle spent stages, minimising operational debris by design, and re-orbiting of satellites at the end of useful mission to the grave-yard orbit are also undertaken to reduce the creation of space debris.

[Translation]

Disappearance of Explosives from a Merchant Navy Ship

1980. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:

SHRI RAGHUVVEER SINGH KOSHAL:

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

SHRI SHISHUPAL PATLE:

SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU:

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

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

(a) whether 100 tonnes of explosives meant for blasting rocks and mountains in Afghanistan disappeared from a merchant navy ship as reported in *The Times of India* dated December 29, 2005;

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

(c) whether the Government has conducted any enquiry in this regard;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof;

(e) whether the security agencies have succeeded in recovering the said explosives; and

(f) if so, the security measures proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent such incidents and to ensure that the explosives do not reach wrong hands?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) and (b) On December 22, 2005, M.V. Eugenia, a Honduras registered ship sailed from Mumbai with a cargo of 105.753 metric tonnes of explosives stuffed in 6 containers meant for Border Road Organization Projects in Afghanistan. On the night of December 22, one container kept on the deck fell into the sea at Mumbai coast by tilting of the ship due to bad weather. On December 23 night while the ship was coming back to Mumbai port, rest of the 5 containers slipped into the sea.

(c) Two enquiries—one by the Mercantile Marine Department of DG (Shipping) (MMD) and the other by the Director General of Police, Maharashtra are in progress.

(d) As per the provisional findings of the inquiry conducted by the Mercantile Marine Department (MMD) the containers fell overboard as these were improperly and inadequately ashed.

(e) and (f) Four of the six containers have been lifted from the sea-bed and sent to the supplier of the explosives at Hyderabad. Efforts are on by the naval authorities to locate and remaining two containers expeditiously so that they do not reach wrong hands. As regards security measures to prevent recurrence of such incidents, Maritime Administration in consultation with Ministry of Defence will take necessary action on the basis of finding of the enquiry by MMD.

[English]

Under Utilization of Budgeted Amounts

1981. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been substantial under utilization of the budgeted amounts under the Head 'Improvement of National Accounts Statistics' during the last two years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make efforts to provide realistic budget estimates; 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) During 2003-04, the actual expenditure under the head was Rs. 1.29 crore against the BE of Rs. 1.86 crore and RE of Rs. 1.60 crore. The expenditure was less mainly under the object heads (i) foreign travel expenses, (ii) professional services, due to non-receipt of appropriate proposals, and (iii) machinery and equipment, due to fall in prices. During 2004-05, the actual expenditure under the head was Rs. 0.77 crore, against the RE of Rs. 0.89 crore and BE of Rs. 0.99 crore. The expenditure was marginally less mainly due to saving under foreign travel, and in the study conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture.

(c) and (d) The budget estimates for the years 2005-06 and 2006-07 have been provided realistically keeping in view the expenditure required for fulfilling the objectives of the Plan Scheme. During 2005-06, against the BE of Rs. 1.25 crore, the actual expenditure so far

has been over Rs. 0.86 crore and BE is expected to be met. For the year 2006-07, the BE proposed is Rs. 1.38 crore.

[Translation]

Construction of National Highways

1982. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:

SHRI UDAY SINGH:

SHRI HITEN BARMAN:

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:

SHRI THAWARCHAND GEHLOT:

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:

SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD:

SHRI SHRINIWAS DADASAHEB PATIL:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV:

SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY:

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

(a) the total length of National Highways proposed to be constructed during the Tenth Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(b) the length of National Highways constructed so far, State-wise;

(c) the total funds demanded by the States from CRF, the amount released by the Union Government and the actual amount spent so far, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has received any proposals for conversion of State Highways into National Highways;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard alongwith the present status of the remaining proposals, State-wise;

(f) whether some National Highways passing through various States are damaged and require immediate attention;

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

(h) the time by which these damaged National Highways are likely to be repaired?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Various types of works are taken up for development of National Highways. The State-wise cumulative targets and achievements for the National Highways entrusted to the State Governments and Border Roads Organisation during the Tenth Five Year Plan period are given in the enclosed statement-I. The targets and achievements for the National Highway Development Project (NHDP) are for the entire projects and State-wise details are not maintained. The targets and achievements of NHDP Phase-I and II during the Tenth Five Year Plan period are as under:—

Scheme	Targets during the Tenth Five Year Plan period (2002-03 to 2006-07)	Achievements during the Tenth Five Year Plan (upto January, 2006)
NHDP Phase-I and II	8339 km.	4131 km.

(c) The funds for CRF are released on the basis of the accruals and utilization of the funds. The amount of accrual, funds released and the amount spent are given in the enclosed statement-II.

(d) and (e) The detail of proposals received from State Governments for declaration of National Highways after the last declaration made during February, 2004 are given in the enclosed statement-III. At present emphasis is being given for the development of roads already declared as National Highways instead of declaring more roads as National Highways. Hence, no proposals have been approved after February, 2004.

(f) to (h) There have been damages on some National Highways due to the rains and floods in various States. The State-wise details of National Highways affected, the Extent of damages and the time by which the same are likely to be repaired are given in the enclosed statement-IV.

Statement-I

Targets and Achievements of the Development of National Highways entrusted to State Governments and BRO during the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2003 to 2006-2007)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Targets for development of National Highways during the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-03 to 2006-07) (in km.)	Achievements during the Tenth Five Year Plan (upto January 2006) (in km.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1325	1282
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	96	59
3.	Assam	849	794
4.	Bihar	1273	821
5.	Chandigarh	15	1
6.	Chhattisgarh	1264	853
7.	Delhi	45	15
8.	Goa	126	68
9.	Gujarat	855	621
10.	Haryana	764	801

1	2	3	4
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1029	516
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	84	22
13.	Jharkhand	618	541
14.	Karnataka	1231	957
15.	Kerala	847	763
16.	Madhya Pradesh	2166	1543
17.	Maharashtra	1502	1607
18.	Manipur	269	182
19.	Meghalaya	297	243
20.	Mizoram	237	163
21.	Nagaland	168	109
22.	Orissa	1091	777
23.	Pondicherry	22	0
24.	Punjab	808	701
25.	Rajasthan	1714	1618
26.	Tamil Nadu	1240	965
27.	Tripura	149	82
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2124	1676
29.	Uttaranchal	615	266
30.	West Bengal	618	522

Statement-II
Details of CRF

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Total CRF accrual during Tenth Five Year Plan (from 2002-2003 to 2005-2006) (Rs. in Crores)	Amount released under CRF during Tenth five Year Plan (from 2002-2003 to 31st January, 2006) (Rs. in Crores)	Amount Spent during Tenth Five Year Plan (from 2002-2003 to 31st January, 2006) (Rs. in Crores)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	364.94	303.12	394.36

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	46.04	36.13	42.70
3.	Assam	68.13	88.28	100.08
4.	Bihar	119.87	56.84	61.95
5.	Chandigarh	9.93	8.09	8.09
6.	Chhattisgarh	95.48	59.59	80.85
7.	Delhi	122.92	8.16	10.28
8.	Goa	19.67	3.98	4.37
9.	Gujarat	280.89	248.08	301.76
10.	Haryana	154.91	112.87	149.21
11.	Himachal Pradesh	47.86	36.51	44.24
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	135.45	86.26	90.72
13.	Jharkhand	76.93	15.11	39.36
14.	Karnataka	261.13	279.34	324.00
15.	Kerala	124.80	83.26	83.26
16.	Madhya Pradesh	267.24	210.78	253.24
17.	Maharashtra	450.59	300.10	402.81
18.	Manipur	14.20	9.03	11.92
19.	Meghalaya	19.78	17.84	24.14
20.	Mizoram	12.78	7.68	15.60
21.	Nagaland	10.64	9.53	12.35
22.	Orissa	133.27	91.18	91.18
23.	Pondicherry	10.00	5.93	5.96
24.	Punjab	179.32	175.77	145.74
25.	Rajasthan	336.76	312.19	374.45
26.	Sikkim	5.14	5.15	6.47
27.	Tamil Nadu	291.16	253.96	336.23
28.	Tripura	8.61	6.37	8.24

1	2	3	4	5
29.	Uttaranchal	46.78	22.58	44.21
30.	Uttar Pradesh	401.51	286.23	508.40
31.	West Bengal	160.62	134.49	134.49

Statement-III

Details of proposals for declaration of new National Highways received from State Governments after February, 2004

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Details of Roads/Stretches	Length in kms.
1	2	3	4
I.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Nellore-Atmakur-Badvel-Mydukure-Gooty	314
		2. Hyderabad-Ramagundam-Mancherial-Chanda	330
		3. Hyderabad-Srisaillam-Domala-Nandyal	300
		4. Gundugolu-Nallagera-Devarapalli-Vernagiri road	83
		5. Krishnapatnam Port-Nellore-Chellakara near Chitradurg	470
		6. Hyderabad-Medak-Bodhan-Basar-Luxettipet	395
		7. Kakinada-Dwarapuydi-Rajamundry-Kovvur-Suryapeta	300
		8. Rajamundry-Maredumilli-Chinturu-Bhoopalapatnam	400
		9. Kurnool-Atmatur-Domala-Thokapalli-Pericherla-Guntur	300
		10. Kodad-Miryalaguda-Devarakonda-Tandur-Chincholi	240
		11. Bellary-Adoni-Raichut-Mehboobnagar-Jadcherla	200
		12. Kalingapatnam-Srikakulum-Raygadh to NH 201	120
		13. Sironcha Mahadevapur-Tungaturthi-Erpedu-Renigunta	650
		14. Anakapalli-Anadapuram	50
		15. Kuppam-Gundipalli-Kolar to NH 219	70
		16. Kodad-Khammam-Thorrur-Warangal-Jagityal	290
		17. Ananthapur-Uravakonda-Bellary	78
		Sub- Total	4590

1	2	3	4
II.	Assam	1. Dhodar Ali	250
III.	Gujarat	1. Sarkhej-Sanand-Viramgam-NH No. 8A near Maliya	186
		2. Himatnagar-Mehsana-Radhanpur State Highway	165
		3. Vadodara-Por-Nasik road linking NH No. 8A with NH 6	245
		4. Ahmedabad-Dholka-Vataman	80
		5. Nadiad-Kapadwanj-Modasa joining NH 8	135
		6. Shamlaji-Modasa-Godhara-Vapi State Highway No. 5	508
		7. Vadodara-Dabhol-Chhotaudepurto MP border	125
		8. Bhaurch-Ankleshwar-Sagbara to Maharashtra border	90
		9. Himatnagar-Ider-Khedbhrama-Ambaji to Abu road border	130
		10. Jafarabad-Rajula-avarkundala-Patadi-Sami-Radhanpur	440
		11. Gandevi-Munekpur-Chinchli upto Maharashtra border	120
		12. Vadsad-Pardi-Kaparada Maharashtra border	60
		13. Gandhinagar-Dehgam-Bayad-Jalod to Rajasthan border	200
		14. Gandhinagar-Goraria-Visanagar-Ambaji-Abu road	170
		15. Bhachau-Bhuj-Pandhro road	220
		16. Bagodara-Dhanduka-Vallbhipur-Rajula-Jafarabad	265
		17. Bagodara-Dhandhuka-Bhavnagar	130
		18. Bhavnagar-Vataman-Padara-Karjan on NH 8	200
		19. Malia-Jamnagar-Okha Dwarka	340
		Sub-Total	3808.00
IV.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1. Daman-Vapi-Silvassa-Khanval-Triambakeshwar-Nasik	190.00
V.	Haryana	1. Ambala Cantt. (NH 1) to Saha (NH 73)	15
		2. Saha (NH 73) to Sahabad (NH 1)	18
		3. Uklana (NH 65)-Surewalchal to Tohna-Patran (NH 71)	29.40
		Sub-Total	60.40

1	2	3	4
VI.	Himachal Pradesh	1. Hoshiarpur-Bhankhandi	
		2. Jhalara-Una-Bhota-Joha-Rewalsar-Mandi Road	180.00
VII.	Karnataka	1. Bilikere-Hassan-Belur-Tarolere	220
		2. Sira-Gowribidanur-Srinivasapura-Mulbagal	210
		3. Hebsur-Dharwad-Ramanagaram (Londa)	82
		4. Hungund-Lingusugur-Raichur-Gadwelon to NH 7	205
		5. Mysore-Bilikere-Madakeri-Puttur-BC Road	216
		6. Channarayapatna-Sharavanabelagola-Hirisave	40
		7. Sharavanabelogola-Ngamangala-Maddur	95
		8. Mysore-Malavalli	52
		9. Bagalkot-Guledagudda-Badami-Yelburga-Kunkur	130
		10. Kadur-Kannanagad (SH 64)	220
		11. Bangalore to Hindupura via Vidurashwatha	82.10
		12. Mysore-Malavalli Road	45
		13. Bilikere-Hassan-Hospet-Manvi-Raichur Road	612
		14. Mysore-Srirangapatna-Hiriyur-Bidar Road	743
		15. Bangalore-Mysore-Madikere-Puttur Road	361
		16. Belgaum-Yaragalli-Mudgal-Mahaboobnagar Road	338
		17. Dharwad-Ramnagar Road	52
		18. Bantwal-Mudigere-Belur-Sira-State border	487
		19. Jeevargi-Hattigudur-Lingasugur-Sindhanur-Bellary	248
		20. Doddaballapur-Nandi-Vijayapura-Vemagal-Kolar	82
		21. Hasan-Belur-Halibedu-Sriyeri	—
		Sub-Total	4518.10
VIII.	Kerala	1. Tirur-Kottakkal-Malappuram-Manjeri-Gundalupet road	164
IX.	Maharashtra	1. Coastal Road (Lokpat in Gujarat-Cochin in Kerala)	733.87

1	2	3	4
	2.	Akola-Nanded-Dugulur-Raichur	
	3.	Kolhapur-Solapur-Latur-Nanded-Yantol-Wardha-Nagpur	457.00
		Sub-Total	1190.870
X.	Meghalaya	1. Nongestoin-Tura Road	218
		2. Agia-Medhipara-Phulwabri-Barengapara road	224
		Sub-Total	442
XI.	Nagaland	1. Bokajan in Assam Rengmapani-Kiphire in Nagaland	278
		2. Halflong-Mahur-Laike-Kohima in Nagaland	182
		3. Tuensang in Nagaland-Nagimora-Sibsagar in Assam	265
		Sub-Total	725
XII.	Orissa	1. Cuttack-Paradeep	82.00
		2. Sambalpur-Rourkella road	162.50
		3. Jagatpur-Kendrapara-Chandbali-Bhadrak road	152.18
		4. Phulbanakhara-Charichhak-Gop-Konark-Puri	104.00
		5. Berhampur-Koraput road	313.00
		6. Kaakhia-Jajpur-Ardi-Bhadrak road	92.50
		7. Joshipur-Rairangpur-Tiringi road	40.49
		8. Karamdhi-Subdega-Talsora-Luhakera	37.00
		9. Rourkella-Rainbahal-Kanibahal road	111.00
		10. Kukurbhuka-Lanjiberna-Salang bahal road	31.00
		11. Jaleswar-Batagaon-Chandaneswar road	35.60
		12. Dhenkanal-Naranur road	100.00
		13. Jeypore-Malkangiri-Motu road	323.00
		Sub-Total	1584.87

1	2	3	4
XIII. Rajasthan	1. Mathura-Bharatpur road		40
	2. Nasirabad-Devli road		95
	3. Kotputli-Sikar road		125
	4. Khairwara-Doongarpur-Baanswara-Ratlam road		210
	5. Swarup-Ganj-Kotra-Som-Kherwada road		147
	6. Faludi-Nagore road		140
	7. Shridungargarh-Sardarshahar-Pulasar-Jasarasar		115
	8. Sawaimadhopur-Shivpuri (MP)		44
	9. Koshi-Kama-Deeg-Bharatpur-Roopwas-Dholpur		139
	10. Gaumti-Chauraha-Desuri-Sadri-Ahor-Jalore-Barmer		306
	11. Phalodi-Balotra-Jalore-Sirohi		343
	12. Nagaur-Deedwana-Khur-Sikar		176
	13. Kirki Chowki-Bhinder-Sailumber-Aspur-Durgapur		146
	14. Hodel-Punhana-Nharatpur Roopwas-Dholpur		202
	15. Chandwaji-Chomu-Bagru on NH-8		171
	16. Sirohi-Mandar-Deesa (Gujarat)		68
	17. Gurgaon-Alwar-Sariska-Dausa-Swaimadhopur		248
	Sub-Total		2715
XIV. Sikkim	Alternate National Highway from Nathula to Sikkim		
XV. Pondicherry	1. Karaikal-Nedungadu-Kumbakonam-Tanjore road		
	2. Karaikal-Peralam-Mayiladuthurai-Sirkali road		
	3. Karaikal-Peralam-Thiruvarur road		
	4. Sirkali-Sembanarkoll-Akkoor road link with Karaikal		
XVI. Tamil Nadu	1. Sathy-Athani-Bhavani road (State Highway No. 82)		52.80
	2. Avinashi-Tiruppur-Palladam-Pollachi-Meenkaral road		99.60
	3. Trichy-Chidambaram road		135.40

1	2	3	4
	4.	Trichy-Namakkal road	77.40
	5.	Thirucharapalli-Laigudi-Kallagudi-Udyanpalaya-Ganjaikonda-Chalapuri-Mee-Kattumannagady-Chidambaram	140.00
	6.	Thanjavur-Adanakkottai-Pudukottai	60.00
		Sub-Total	565.20
XVII.	Tripura	Kukital to Sabroom via Dharmanagar-Amarpur, Rupaichari	310
XVIII.	Uttar Pradesh	1. Kuravali-Mainpuri-Karhal-Etawah road	73.158
		2. Sirsaganj-Karhal-Kishni-Vidhuna-Chobepur road	161.53
		3. Bareilly-Badaaun-Bilsi-Gajraula-Chandpur-Bijnaur road	262.39
		4. Lucknow-Raibarely-Allahabad road	185.139
		5. Jagdishpur-Gauriganj-Amethi-Pratapgarh road	79.00
		6. Fatehpur-Raibarely-Jagdishpur-Faizabad road	181.960
		7. Lumbini Dudhi State Highway No. 5	101.00
		Sub-Total	143.232
XIX.	West Bengal	1. Bolepur-Burdwan road	52
		2. Balgalia in West Bengal and Bihar border to Purnia	102
		Sub-Total	154

Statement-IV*Details of damages to National Highways*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	NH No.	Extent of damages to National Highways	Target date of Completion of repair
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4,5,7,9,16,18,43,63, 202,205,214,214A, 219,221,222	BT surface, culverts, wing walls damaged, pot holes, cutting of road crust, flood damage repair, Ordinary Repair etc.	July-06

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	153	Pot holes, Patches, cracks on the pavement surface. Damage to culverts, parapit walls etc.	March-07
3.	Assam	31,31B,31C,36,37,38,39,51,54,61,62,152,153,154	Pot holes, rain cuts, slopes repairs to SPT bridges, erosion of berms, cracks, repair of CD structures etc.	March-07
4.	Bihar	19,28,28A,28B,30,30A,31,57,57A,77,80,81,82,83,84,85,98,99,101,103,104,105,106,107,110	Ordinary damage with pot holes, rain cuts, slopes, depression, damages to culverts etc.	June-06
5.	Chhattisgarh	6,12A,43,78,200,216 and 221	Flood damages, Pot holes, Riding Surface severely damaged	December-06
6.	Goa	4A,17,17A,17B	Damages due to heavy rains and land slides, damage to head wall and parapet wall of cross drainage works, side shoulders and embankment washed out and sinking of carriageway.	Damages have been rectified and now the road is in traffic worthy condition.
7.	Gujarat	NEI, 6,8A,8C,8D,8E,15 and 59	Pot holes, patches, damage of toe and retaining walls, surface damaged in selected stretches, cuts and erosion of earth in shoulders, demaging of culverts and bridges etc.	June-06
8.	Haryana	10,21A,22,65,71,71A,72,73	Damages due to heavy rains. Potholes, cracks, depressed shoulders	July-06
9.	Himachal Pradesh	20,21,21A,22,70,72,88	Pot holes, cracks, depressed shoulders	July-06
10.	Jharkhand	23,31,32,33,75,78,80,99 and 100	Pot holes, erosion of berms and damage of cross-drainage works etc.	June-06
11.	Karnataka	4,4A,7,9,13,17,48,63,67,206,207,209,212 and 218	Pot holes, patch repairs, scour to berms, retification of undulations, damages to structures, protection works etc.	July-06

1	2	3	4	5
12. Kerala	17,47,47A,49,208,212, 218,220	Damages due to heavy rains and Land slides. Pot holes, patches, erosion of shoulders etc.	May-06	
13. Madhya Pradesh	3,7,12,12A,26,27,59, 59A,69,75,78,86 and 92	Sinking due to Inadequate crust, Pot hole and patch repairs, inadequate surface drainage, cracking of bitumen surface, damage to ROB	December-06	
14. Maharashtra	3,4,4B,6,7,9,13,17,50, 69,204,211 and 222	Ordinary Repair, Pot holes Damages due to heavy rains and land slides, damage to head wall and parapet wall of cross drainage works, Damage to Bridge, side shoulders and embankment washed out and sinking of carriageway	May-06	
15. Manipur	39 and 150	Flood Damages. Pot holes, patches, erosion of berms etc.	March-07	
16. Meghalaya	40,40E,44,51,52,62	Pot holes, patches, cracks on the pavement surface. Damage to culverts, parapit walls etc.	March-07	
17. Mizoram	44A,150 and 154	Pot holes, patches, cracks on the pavement surface. Damage to culverts, parapit walls etc.	March-07	
18. Nagaland	36 and 61	Pot holes, patches, cracks on the pavement surface. Damage to culverts, parapit walls etc.	March-07	
19. Orissa	5,5A,6,23,42,43,75, 200,201,203,215, 217 and 224	Flood damages	June-06	
20. Punjab	1A,71	Damages due to heavy rains. Pot holes, cracks, depressed shoulders, damage on bridge etc.	July-06	
21. Rajasthan	3,8,11	Pot holes	March-06	
22. Tamil Nadu	4,5,7,7A,45,45A,45B, 45C,46,47,47B,49, 57,66,67,67E,68,205, 207,208,209,210,219, 220	Rain Damages, Pot Holes, Damage to Bituminous layer, Shoulders, Pavements, parapet walls and Road Markings etc.	June-06	

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Uttar Pradesh	7,11,19,24,26,27,28, 28B,28C,29,56,58, 72A,73,74,75E,76,76E, 86,87,91,91A,92,93, 96,97,119	Repairs of Rain cuts of high embankment of bridge approaches, Pot holes, patch repairs, Bogy action, Badly reveled surfaces, Damage to culverts, etc.	June-06
24.	Uttaranchal	58,72,74,87,94,119, 121,123,125	Pot holes, road washed away in some stretches, culverts, retaining walls, wing walls damaged.	July-06
25.	West Bengal	2,6,31,31C,32,35, 55,60,81,117	Ordinary damage with pot holes rain cuts, slopes, side shoulders, culverts, repair to SPT bridges, repair to high embankment and RE wall sunk down/recessed etc.	March-07

Power Shortage

1983. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of hydel power and thermal power generated in the country as on date, State-wise;

(b) the shortage of power in each State in comparison to the demand;

(c) the amount allocated for power sector during the last five year plan; and

(d) the time by which the power shortage is likely to be met?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) During the period April-January, 2006, State-wise energy generation from thermal power stations and hydro power stations in the country is given in enclosed statement-I

(b) During the period April-January, 2006, State-wise power supply position in the country is given in enclosed statement-II.

(c) An outlay of Rs. 1,60,700 crores has been approved for power sector during the last five year plan.

(d) National Electricity Policy envisages "Power for all by 2012".

Statement-I

State-wise Thermal and Hydro generation during the year 2005-06 (upto January, 2006)

(Figures in MU net)

Region	State	Type	Actual Generation Apr' 05-Jan.'06
1	2	3	4
NR	Chandigarh	Thermal	0

1	2	3	4
	Delhi	Thermal	9134.76
	Haryana	Thermal	10045.51
		Hydro	226.3
	Himachal Pradesh	Hydro	14888.46
	Jammu and Kashmir	Thermal	9.38
		Hydro	6004.93
	Punjab	Thermal	12500.33
		Hydro	10476.73
	Rajasthan	Thermal	17691.79
		Nuclear	3754.31
		Hydro	624.44
	Uttar Pradesh	Thermal	59056.04
		Nuclear	1898.18
		Hydro	1095.3
	Uttaranchal	Hydro	3819.4
WR	Chhattisgarh	Thermal	20718.33
		Hydro	321.69
	Goa	Thermal	271.13
	Gujarat	Thermal	41131.8
		Nuclear	2198.28
		Hydro	2441.54
	Madhya Pradesh	Thermal	26079.78
		Hydro	4696.54
	Maharashtra	Thermal	48265.18
		Nuclear	2951.44
		Hydro	6467.85
SR	Andhra Pradesh	Thermal	45106.31
		Hydro	7146.11

1	2	3	4
	Karnataka	Thermal	8491.02
		Nuclear	2425.79
		Hydro	8970.92
	Kerala	Thermal	393.53
		Hydro	6157.14
	Lakshadweep	Thermal	22.67
	Pondicherry	Thermal	226.86
	Tamil Nadu	Thermal	33432.04
		Nuclear	1396.56
		Hydro	5369.6
EF	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Thermal	125.98
		Hydro	5.18
	Bihar	Thermal	5523.78
		Hydro	58.28
	Jharkhand	Thermal	7157.25
		Hydro	129.51
	Orissa	Thermal	23323.71
		Hydro	4193.79
	Sikkim	Thermal	0.13
		Hydro	355.07
	West Bengal	Thermal	36411.24
		Hydro	509.81
NER	Arunachal Pradesh	Hydro	1317.52
	Assam	Thermal	2201.63
		Hydro	1042.91
	Manipur	Thermal	0
Hydro		510.28	

1	2	3	4
	Meghalaya	Hydro	652.65
	Mizoram	Thermal	0
	Nagaland	Hydro	175.35
	Tripura	Thermal	895.76
		Hydro	54.77
	Bhutan Import	Hydro	1713.46

Statement-II*Actual Power Supply Position (Provisional)*

(Figures in MU net)

State/System/Region	April, 05 to January-2006			
	Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Surplus/Deficit (-)	
			(MU)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh	1,090	1,088	-2	-0.2
Delhi	18,690	18,387	-303	-1.6
Haryana	20,240	18,503	-1,737	-8.6
Himachal Pradesh	3,552	3,519	-33	-0.9
Jammu and Kashmir	7,252	6,394	-858	-11.8
Punjab	30,893	28,233	-2,660	-8.6
Rajasthan	26,391	25,519	-872	-3.3
Uttar Pradesh	46,649	36,534	-10,115	-21.7
Uttaranchal	4,280	4,156	-124	-2.9
Northern Region	159,037	142,333	-16,704	-10.5
Chhattisgarh	10,664	10,343	-321	-3.0
Gujarat	47,497	43,537	-3,960	-8.3

1	2	3	4	5
Madhya Pradesh	30,362	26,470	-3,892	-12.8
Maharashtra	84,008	69,724	-14,284	-17.0
Daman and Diu	1,099	1,099	0	0.0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2,098	2,098	0	0.0
Goa	1,940	1,940	0	0.0
Western Region	177,668	155,211	-22,457	-12.6
Andhra Pradesh	42,629	42,263	-366	-0.9
Karnataka	27,484	27,395	-89	-0.3
Kerala	11,227	11,185	-42	-0.4
Tamil Nadu	44,445	44,312	-133	-0.3
Pondicherry	1,384	1,384	0	0.0
Lakshadweep	20	20	0	0.0
Southern Region	127,171	126,539	-632	-0.5
Bihar	6,650	6,023	-627	-9.4
DVC	8,280	8,199	-81	-1.0
Jharkhand	3,339	3,210	-129	-3.9
Orissa	12,560	12,409	-151	-1.2
West Bengal	20,630	20,280	-350	-1.7
Sikkim	177	176	-1	-0.6
Andaman-Nicobar#	200	139	-61	-30.5
Eastern Region	51,636	50,297	-1,339	-2.6
Arunachal Pradesh	173	171	-2	-1.2
Assam	3,403	3,197	-206	-6.1
Manipur	439	424	-15	-3.4
Meghalaya	1,169	984	-185	-15.8
Mizoram	192	180	-12	-6.3
Nagaland	357	341	-16	-4.5

1	2	3	4	5
Tripura	627	565	-62	-9.9
Northern-Eastern Region	6,360	5,862	-498	-7.8
All India	521,872	480,242	-41,630	-8.0

Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands being stand-alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability.

Peak Demand and Peak Met (Provisional)

(Figures in MW net)

State/System/Region	April, 05 to January-2006			
	Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Met (MW)	Surplus/Deficit (-)	
			(MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh	240	189	-51	-21.3
Delhi	3,516	3,359	-157	-4.5
Haryana	4,000	3,463	-537	-13.4
Himachal Pradesh	788	749	-39	-4.9
Jammu and Kashmir	1,475	1,240	-235	-15.9
Punjab	5,334	4,266	-1,068	-20.0
Rajasthan	5,285	4,671	-614	-11.6
Uttar Pradesh	7,598	5,868	-1,730	-22.8
Uttaranchal	991	817	-174	-17.6
Northern Region	26,853	23,785	-3,068	-11.4
Chhattisgarh	1,851	1,634	-217	-11.7
Gujarat	8,774	7,610	-1,164	-13.3
Madhya Pradesh	6,558	5,136	-1,422	-21.7

1	2	3	4	5
Maharashtra	16,069	12,360	-3,709	-23.1
Daman and Diu	324	324	0	0.0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	310	310	0	0.0
Goa	326	326	0	0.0
Western Region	31,772	25,257	-6,515	-20.5
Andhra Pradesh	8,224	8,154	-70	-0.9
Karnataka	5,420	5,393	-27	-0.5
Kerala	2,539	2,519	-20	-0.8
Tamil Nadu	7,471	7,430	-41	-0.5
Pondicherry	225	225	0	0.0
Lakshadweep	6	6	0	0.0
Southern Region	22,109	21,915	-194	-0.9
Bihar	1,300	1,116	-184	-14.2
DVC	1,441	1,426	-15	-1.0
Jharkhand	669	623	-46	-6.9
Orissa	2,432	2,396	-36	-1.5
West Bengal	4,216	4,111	-107	-2.5
Sikkim	40	40	0	0.0
Andaman-Nicobar#	40	32	-8	-20.0
Eastern Region	9,546	9,160	-386	-4.0
Arunachal Pradesh	75	73	-2	-2.7
Assam	733	673	-60	-8.0
Manipur	113	109	-4	-3.5
Meghalaya	254	205	-49	-19.3
Mizoram	76	72	-4	-5.3
Nagaland	87	87	0	0.0

1	2	3	4	5
Tripura	157	155	-2	-1.3
North-Eastern Region	1,329	1,192	-137	-10.3
All India	91,187	80,631	-10,556	-11.6

Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands being stand-alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional peak demand/peak met.

Note: Both peak met and energy availability represent the net consumption (including the transmission losses) in the various states. Net export has reported accounted for the consumption of importing states.

[English]

**Special Package for Establishment of
Emergency Care Centres**

1984. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has sanctioned special package for establishing emergency care centres in Government hospitals;

(b) if so, the details of the amount sanctioned to each State for this purpose;

(c) whether State Governments have requested for more central assistance in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) Under the plan scheme "Assistance for Capacity Building" financial assistance upto maximum of Rs. 1.50 crores is provided to State Government Hospitals located on National Highways for upgradation of Accident and Emergency Services. Additional expenditure for executing any such projects as also expenditure on salary/consumables has to be borne by the respective State Government.

A statement showing the amount of financial assistance granted to various States during the current financial year is enclosed.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of Hospital	Amount
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Government General Hospital Kakinada	Rs. 150.00 lakhs
		King George Hospital, Vishakapatnam	Rs. 150.00 lakhs
2.	Gujarat	General Hospital, Palanpur Banaskantha	Rs. 150.00 lakhs
		General Hospital, Surat	Rs. 150.00 lakhs
		General Hospital, Jamnagar	Rs. 150.00 lakhs
3.	Haryana	General Hospital, Yamunanagar	Rs. 150.00 lakhs

1	2	3	4
4.	Kerala	Medical College Hospital, Kottayam	Rs. 146.25 lakhs
5.	Madhya Pradesh	District Hospital, Shahdol	Rs. 148.83 lakhs
		District Hospital, Ratalam	Rs. 148.83 lakhs
		District Hospital, Guna	Rs. 150.00 lakhs
6.	Rajasthan	District Hospital, Bharatpur	Rs. 150.00 lakhs
		District Hospital, Sikar	Rs. 150.00 lakhs
7.	Tamil Nadu	Government Hospital, Tambram	Rs. 150.00 lakhs
		Government Hospital, Melur	Rs. 150.00 lakhs
		Government Hqrs. Hospital, Tensaki	Rs. 150.00 lakhs
		Government Hospital, Padamanabhapuram	Rs. 150.00 lakhs
		Government Hospital, Cuddalore	Rs. 150.00 lakhs
		Government Hqrs. Hospital, Namakkal	Rs. 150.00 lakhs
		Government Hqrs. Hospital, Vellore	Rs. 150.00 lakhs
8.	Nagaland	Civil Hospital, Wokha	Rs. 143.26 lakhs
		Tsemuniyu CHC, Kohima	Rs. 149.65 lakhs
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Shri Vinoba Bhave Civil Hospital, Silvassa	Rs. 150.00 lakhs
10.	Jharkhand	District Hospital, Hazaribagh	Rs. 150.00 lakhs*
11.	Himachal Pradesh	Regional Hospital, Kullu	Rs. 150.00 lakhs*
Total			Rs 3586.82 lakhs

*Being released.

Guidelines for Toll Tax

1985. SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints in respect of collection of toll tax from National Highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has set up any Committee to formulate guidelines/policy in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the Committee is likely to submit its report to the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Complaints have

been received by the Executing Agencies (State PWDs and NHAI) for the collection of user's fee (Toll) on the National Highways located in Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. These are mainly violation of Rules by the Entrepreneurs/ Contractors regarding rates of user fee, refusal to give exemptions, harassment to the users and illegal collections. Such complaints on operational matters are examined and action taken by the Executing Agencies concerned.

(c) to (e) A Committee of Secretaries chaired by Cabinet Secretary has been constituted to review the policy for collection of Toll as per the existing norms and formulate future policy guidelines for tolling on National Highways. The Committee has not submitted its report.

Indo-US Agreement for Surveillance of Diseases

1986. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:

SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:

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

(a) whether India and US have signed an agreement regarding surveillance of various diseases;

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

(c) whether NGOs are likely to be involved in this regard; and

(d) if so, the role envisaged for them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes Sir, a Joint statement was signed between the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare of the Republic of India and the Department of Health and Human Services of the United States of America on Expansion of India-US cooperation on Emerging and Re-emerging Infectious Diseases and Diseases Surveillance on 7 June, 2005.

(b) The collaboration focuses on collaborative applied research relating to emerging infectious diseases, strengthening disease surveillance, prevention and control

and effective outbreak investigation and response. The Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), USA and National Institute of Communicable Diseases (NICD), Dte. General of Health Services, and India Council of Medical Research in India are the collaborative parties. The NICD and ICMR will involve other Indian Institutions of excellence, including those belonging to State Governments and the Department of Biotechnology as essential partners in the network for disease surveillance.

(c) and (d) As a part of the Joint Statement both Government and non Governmental Organizations in both the countries will be involved. Other regional and international organization partners will be involved as and when needed, on collaborative applied research relating to emerging infectious diseases, strengthened disease surveillance etc.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12 noon.

11.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the Clock.

12.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha-re-assembled at One minute past Twelve of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

...(Interruptions)

12.½ hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Ashok Pradhan and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.)

[English]

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have an announcement to make. What is this?

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: From the Chair, I want to make an announcement.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is very unfortunate. You are not allowing me to make an announcement.

...(Interruptions)

12.02 hrs.

REFERENCE BY THE SPEAKER

[English]

(II) Re: International Women's Day

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, let us greet our womenfolk on the occasion of International Women's Day. Constituting about half of the total population of our country, women have contributed significantly in all walks of life. I am sure, all of you will agree with me, that no society can progress by ignoring their womenfolk. In their empowerment, strength and dignity lies the progress of our society and country.

On this occasion, let us make a firm resolve to eradicate various social evils affecting women and strive for protection of rights of women and their emancipation.

12.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions):—

- (i) Ministry of Defence for the year 2006-2007.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 3790/06]

- (ii) Defence Services Estimates for the year 2006-2007.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 3791/06]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): On behalf of Shri Shivraj V. Patil, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions):—

- (i) Ministry of Home Affairs for the year 2006-2007 (Vol. I).

- (ii) Ministry of Home Affairs (Union Territories without Legislature) for the year 2006-2007 (Vol. II).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 3792/06]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Fixation of Trading Margin) Regulations, 2006 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. L-7/25 (5)/2003-CERC in Gazette of India dated the 27th January, 2006 under section 179 of the Electricity Act, 2003.

- (2) A copy of the Tariff Policy (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 23/2/2005-R and R (Vol. III) in Gazette of India dated the 6th January, 2006 issued under section 3 of the Electricity Act, 2003.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 3793/06]

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Paradip Port Trust, Paradip, for the year 2004-2005, together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trust Act, 1963.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Paradip Port Trust, Paradip, for the year 2004-2005.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 3794/06]

[Shri T.R. Baalu]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kolkata Port Trust, Kolkata, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Kolkata Port Trust, Kolkata, for the year 2004-2005.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 3795/06]

- (5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 124 of the Major Port Trust Act, 1963:—
- (i) G.S.R. 47(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd February, 2006 approving the Madras Port Trust (General Provident Fund) Amendments Regulations, 2006.
- (ii) G.S.R. 48(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd February, 2006 approving the Mangalore Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendments Regulations, 2006.
- (iii) G.S.R. 49(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd February, 2006 approving the Calcutta Port Trust (Non-Contributory Provident Fund) Amendments Regulations, 2006.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 3796/06]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI G.K. VASAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation for the year 2006-2007.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 3797/06]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHOURI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—
- (i) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 2005 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 290 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 2005 together with a Corrigendum there to published in Notification No. G.S.R. 13(E) dated the 13th January, 2006.
- (ii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 291 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 2005.
- (iii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Eight Amendment Regulations, 2004 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 443 in Gazette of India dated the 25th December, 2004.
- (iv) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 2004 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 443 in Gazette of India dated the 18th December, 2004.
- (v) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 2004 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 434 in Gazette of India dated the 18th December, 2004.
- (vi) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 2003 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 429 in Gazette of India dated the 18th December, 2004.
- (vii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 2004 published

in Notification No. G.S.R. 430 in Gazette of India dated the 18th December, 2004.

- (viii) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 2004 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 437 in Gazette of India dated the 18th December, 2004.
- (ix) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 2004 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 438 in Gazette of India dated the 18th December, 2004.
- (x) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Eight Amendment Rules, 2004 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 444 in Gazette of India dated the 25th December, 2004.
- (xi) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 2004 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 435 in Gazette of India dated the 18th December, 2004.
- (xii) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 2004 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 436 in Gazette of India dated the 18th December, 2004.
- (xiii) G.S.R. 530(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th August, 2005 containing corrigendum to the Notification No. G.S.R. 2(E) dated the 3rd January, 2005.
- (xiv) G.S.R. 531(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th August, 2005 containing corrigendum to the Notification No. G.S.R. 3(E) dated the 3rd January, 2005.

- (2) Fourteen Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 3798/06]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954:—

- (i) The Prevention of Food Adulteration (11th Amendment) Rules, 2005 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 731(E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st December, 2005.
- (ii) The Prevention of Food Adulteration (First Amendment) Rules, 2006 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 8(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th January, 2006.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 3799/06]

- (2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (formerly known as National Illness Assistance Fund), New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 3800/06]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council of Homeopathy, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Council of Homeopathy, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005.

- (5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 3801/06]

- (6) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940:—

- (i) The Drugs and Cosmetics (6th Amendment) Rules, 2005 published in Notification No.

[Shrimati Panabaka Lakshmi]

G.S.R. 733(E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st December, 2005, together with a Corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R. 65(E) dated the 16th February, 2006.

- (ii) The Drugs and Cosmetics (1st Amendment) Rules, 2006 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 26(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th January, 2006.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 3802/06]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYANA RAO): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Coal for the year 2006-2007.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 3803/06]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for Training of Highway Engineers Noida, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute for Training of Highway Engineers, Noida, for the year 2004-2005.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 3804/06]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956:—

- (i) S.O. 1742 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th December, 2005 regarding acquisition of land for building (four-laning), management, maintenance and operation of National Highway No. 4, including construction of bypass (Satara-Pune section) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (ii) S.O. 1760 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th December, 2005 regarding authorization of M/s. ATR Infrastructure Private Limited, Mumbai or its authorized legal representative to collect and retain the fees on mechanical vehicles for the use of the four-laning and strengthening of Pune-Nashik Road, National Highway No. 50 in the State of Maharashtra.
- (iii) S.O. 1767 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th December, 2005 regarding acquisition of land for the public purpose of building, management, maintenance and operation of National Highway No. 2 (Panagarh-Palsit section) in the State of West Bengal.
- (iv) S.O. 1745 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th December, 2005 regarding acquisition of land for the public purpose of building, management, maintenance and operation of National Highway No. 9 in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (v) S.O. 27 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th January, 2006 regarding acquisition of land for the public purpose of building of bypass of Sangamner on National Highway No. 50, in the State of Maharashtra.
- (vi) S.O. 11 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th January, 2006 regarding acquisition of land for building, management, maintenance and operation of National Highway No. 31, in the State of West Bengal.

(vii) S.O. 14 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th January, 2006 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1206 (E) dated the 16th October, 2003.

(viii) S.O. 15 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th January, 2006 regarding acquisition of land for building, management, maintenance and operation of National Highway No. 31C, in the State of West Bengal.

(ix) S.O. 13 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th January, 2006 regarding acquisition of land for the public purpose of building, management, maintenance and operation of National Highway No. 31, in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(x) S.O. 44 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th January, 2006 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening) of National Highway No. 4, in the State of Karnataka.

(2) Four Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (i to iv) of (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 3805/06]

...(Interruptions)

12.03½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH VERMA (Sitapur): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the 5th sitting of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House held on 20 December, 2005.

12.04 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

[English]

Blasts in Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh

...(Interruptions)

*THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): Hon. Speaker, Sir, I rise to make a statement regarding the two blasts that took place yesterday evening in Varanasi, one at Sankat Mochan temple and the other at the Cantonment Railway Station....(Interruptions)

As per the initial information received from the State Government, these two blasts occurred almost simultaneously around 6.20 in the evening and, in these blasts, 14 persons including 1 woman and 1 child have been killed and 103 persons not injured....(Interruptions) All the injured have been shifted to the hospitals for treatment....(Interruptions)

An ex-gratia amount of Rs. 5 lakh has been announced for the next of kin of those killed and an amount of Rs. 1 lakh for those injured seriously and Rs. 50,000 for those with minor injuries....(Interruptions)

Smt. Sonia Gandhi, Chairperson, National Advisory Council and I have visited the sites of the blasts with senior officers of the Ministry and visited the injured persons in the hospitals....(Interruptions) We condemn these inhuman and senseless acts of terror on innocent people and deeply condole these and convey our deep sympathies to the aggrieved families....(Interruptions) The temple was targeted understandably to cause communal tension in the country....(Interruptions)

The Central Government reviewed the situation immediately after these blasts and the State Governments were sensitised to step up vigil and take all precautionary measures to ensure communal peace and harmony.(Interruptions) The people were asked to remain calm and maintain peace....(Interruptions) Additional forces (five companies of RAF and ten companies of (PAC) were deployed in Varanasi for maintenance of peace and public

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 3806/06]

order...*(Interruptions)* The Central Government is in constant touch with the State Government and is closely monitoring the situation...*(Interruptions)*

The State Government has entrusted the investigation of these blasts to the Special Task Force. No arrests have so far been made in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)* The State Government is taking all possible steps to nab the perpetrators of the blasts. ...*(Interruptions)* The Central Government will render all possible help and assistance...*(Interruptions)*

I would like to assure the august House that the Government remains firmly committed to combating terrorism...*(Interruptions)* All of us have to ensure that

such acts of terror by some desperate anti-national elements do not disturb peace, public order and communal harmony in the country and would not be allowed to undermine our determination to combat, control and contain the violence...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 9th March, 2006 at 11.00 hours.

12.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, March 09, 2006/Phalguna 18, 1927 (Saka).

Annexure-I**Member-wise Index to Starred Questions**

Sl. No.	Member's Name	Question No.
1	2	3
1.	Shri Aaron Rashid, J.M.	254,
2.	Shri Adsul, Anandrao V.	257
3.	Shri Ahir, Hanraj G.	251,
4.	Shri Chakraborty, Ajoy	253,
5.	Shri Goyal, Surendra Prakash	254,
6.	Dr. Jatiya, Satyanarayan	252,
7.	Shri Jha, Raghunath	252,
8.	Shri Kanodia, Mahesh	256,
9.	Shri Khaire, Chandrakant	257,
10.	Shri Mahto, Tek Lal	246,
11.	Dr. Manoj, K.S.	255,
12.	Shri Mohite, Subodh	260,
13.	Shri Oram, Jual	258,
14.	Shri Panda, Prabodh	255,
15.	Shri Parste, Dalpat Singh	253,
16.	Shri Patle, Shishupal	243,
17.	Shri Rao, K.S.	248,
18.	Shri Rao, Rayapati Sambasiva	250,
19.	Shri Rawat, Ashok Kumar	259,
20.	Shri Reddy, G. Karunakara	249,
21.	Shri Reddy, Magunta Sreenivasulu	247,
22.	Shri Saradgi, Iqbal Ahmed	261,
23.	Shri Singh, Chandra Bhushan	245,

1	2	3
24.	Ch. Singh, Chaudhary Lal	244,
25.	Shri Singh, Dushyant	246,
26.	Shri Singh, Mohan	242,
27.	Shri Singh, Rewati Raman	261,
28.	Shri Solanki, Bhupendrasinh	256,
29.	Shri Yadav, Kailash Nath Singh	243,

Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Sl. No.	Member's Name	Question No.
1	2	3
1.	Shri Aaron Rashid, J.M.	1986
2.	Shri Abdullakutty	1888,
3.	Shri Adsul, Anandrao Vithoba	1917, 1950, 1963, 1966,
4.	Shri Ahir, Hansraj G.	1915, 1949, 1960, 1964,
5.	Shri Ajay Kumar, S.	1871, 1974,
6.	Dr. Ajnala, Rattan Singh	1910,
7.	Shri Appadurai, M.	1852, 1940,
8.	Shri Athawale, Ramdas	1876, 1898,
9.	Shri Azmi, Ilyas	1871,
10.	Shri Barad, Jasubhai Dhanabhai	1847, 1913, 1982,
11.	Shri Barman, Hiten	1973, 1982,
12.	Shri Barman, Ranen	1848,
13.	Shri Baxla, Joachim	1905,
14.	Shri Bellarmin, A.V.	1908,

1	2	3
15.	Shri Bhakta, Manoranjan	1911,
16.	Shri Bishnoi, Kuldeep	1840, 1912, 1948,
17.	Shri Chakraborty, Swadesh	1843,
18.	Shri Chakraborty, Ajoy	1926,
19.	Shri Chaure, Bapu Hari	1895,
20.	Shri Chavda, Harisinh	1896,
21.	Dr. Chinta Mohan	1866,
22.	Shri Chowdhary, Pankaj	1875,
23.	Shri Chowdhury, Adhir	1851, 1931,
24.	Shri Dangawas, Bhanwar Singh	1944,
25.	Shri Dasgupta, Gurudas	1893,
26.	Dr. Dhanaraju, K.	1889, 1923,
27.	Shri Dhotre, Sanjay	1895,
28.	Shri Gadhavi, P.S.	1874,
29.	Shri Gaikwad, Eknath Mahadeo	1885, 1936, 1958, 1985,
30.	Smt. Gandhi, Maneka	1842, 1866, 1919,
31.	Shri Gangwar, Santosh	1848, 1942,
32.	Shri Gehlot, Thawarchand	1899, 1975, 1982,
33.	Dr. Jagannath, M.	1876, 1939,
34.	Smt. Jayaprada	1976,
35.	Shri Jogi, Ajit	1860,
36.	Shri Kanodia, Mahesh	1923, 1980,
37.	Shri Khaire, Chandrakant	1928, 1952, 1961, 1965,

1	2	3
38.	Shri Khandelwal, Vijay Kumar	1970, 1972,
39.	Shri Kharventhan, S.K.	1845, 1978,
40.	Shri Koshal, Raghuveer Singh	1844, 1916, 1980,
41.	Shri Kriplani, Srichand	1859, 1944,
42.	Shri Kumar, Nikhil	1864,
43.	Shri Madam, Vikrambhai Arjanbhai	1959,
44.	Shri Mahato, Bir Singh	1841, 1873,
45.	Shri Mahtab, Bhartruhari	1857,
46.	Shri Mahto, Tek Lal	1939, 1953, 1962,
47.	Prof. Malhotra, Vijay Kumar	1942,
48.	Smt. Mane, Nivedita	1885, 1936, 1958, 1985,
49.	Dr. Manoj, K.S.	1852, 1947, 1957,
50.	Shri Masood, Rasheed	1874, 1890, 1932,
51.	Dr. Mediyam, Babu Rao	1887, 1937,
52.	Shri Meghwal, Kailash	1844,
53.	Shri Mehta, Alok Kumar	1889,
54.	Dr. Meinya, Thokchom	1879,
55.	Shri Moghe, Krishna Murari	1970,
56.	Shri Mohan, P.	1861, 1889,
57.	Shri Mohite, Subodh	1849,
58.	Shri Mollah, Harun	1980,
59.	Shri Murmu, Hemlal	1862, 1938,
60.	Shri Nayak, Ananta	1883, 1889, 1977, 1982,

1	2	3
61.	Smt. Nayak, Archana	1971, 1969,
62.	Shri Oram, Jual	1867, 1946,
63.	Dr. Pandey, Laxminarayan	1872, 1932,
64.	Shri Pannian Ravindran	1907,
65.	Shri Patel, Kishanbhai V.	1889, 1943, 1982, 1854,
66.	Shri Pathak, Brajesh	1882, 1983,
67.	Shri Patil, Balasaheb Vikhe	1897,
68.	Shri Patil, Raosaheb Danve	1874,
69.	Shri Patil, Shrinivas Dadasaheb	1870, 1982,
70.	Shri Patle, Shishupal	1980,
71.	Shri Pingle, Devidas	1909,
72.	Shri Pradhan, Dharmendra	1926, 1932,
73.	Shri Prasad, Harikewal	1873, 1982,
74.	Prof. Ramadass, M.	1855, 1918,
75.	Shri Rana, Kashiram	1877, 1982,
76.	Shri Rao, K.S.	1924,
77.	Shri Rao, Rayapati Sambasiva	1925, 1951, 1959, 1986,
78.	Shri Rawale, Mohan	1858, 1981,
79.	Shri Rawat, Ashok Kumar	1881, 1929, 1956, 1980,
80.	Shri Reddy, G. Karunakara	1911, 1955, 1982,
81.	Shri Reddy, M. Raja Mohan	1880, 1982,
82.	Shri Reddy, M. Sreenivasulu	1922,
83.	Shri Reddy, Suravaram Sudhakar	1900,
84.	Shri Renge Patil, Tukaram Ganpatrao	1877, 1896,

1	2	3
85.	Shri Rijju, Kiren	1884, 1935,
86.	Shri Sai Prathap, A.	1889, 1910,
87.	Shri Saradgi, Iqbal Ahmed	1903, 1951,
88.	Dr. Sarma, Arun Kumar	1975,
89.	Shri Saroj, Tufani	1891,
90.	Shri Satpathy, Tathagata	1901,
91.	Shri Scindia, Jyotiraditya M.	1942, 1980,
92.	Shri Sethi, Arjun	1889, 1927,
93.	Shri Shakya, Raghuraj Singh	1921, 1930,
94.	Shri Sharma, Madan Lal	1874,
95.	Shri Shivajirao, Adhalrao patil	1856, 1938, 1941, 1956, 1982,
96.	Prof. Shiwankar, Mahadeorao	1881, 1929, 1956,
97.	Shri Siddeswara, G.M.	1968,
98.	Shri Sidhu, Navjot Singh	1980,
99.	Smt. Sikdar, Jyotirmoyee	1863, 1945,
100.	Shri Singh, Ganesh	1968, 1936,
101.	Shri Singh, Kirti Vardhan	1885, 1936, 1958, 1985,
102.	Shri Singh, Kunwar Manvendra	1878, 1934,
103.	Shri Singh, Mohan	1920,
104.	Shri Singh, Prabhunath	1892, 1942, 1954,
105.	Shri Singh, Rakesh	1906,
106.	Dr. Singh, Ram Lakhan	1972,
107.	Shri Singh, Rewati Raman	1911, 1979,

1	2	3
108.	Shri Singh, Sugrib	1854, 1943,
109.	Shri Singh, Uday	1982,
110.	Shri Singh, Rajiv Ranjan "Lalan"	1866,
111.	Shri Solanki, Bhupendrasinh	1923,
112.	Shri Subba, M.K.	1967,
113.	Shri Sugavanam, E.G.	1853,
114.	Smt. Sujatha, C.S.	1871,
115.	Shri Surendran, Chengara	1865, 1894,
116.	Smt. Thakkar, Jayaben B.	1850, 1914,
117.	Shri Thomas, P.C.	1886,
118.	Shri Tripathy, Braja Kishore	1857, 1950, 1980, 1982,

1	2	3
119.	Shri Vallabhaneni, Balashowry	1889, 1893, 1902, 1959, 1986,
120.	Shri Veerendra Kumar, M.P.	1907,
121.	Shri Verma, Ravi Prakash	1874, 1931, 1933, 1984,
122.	Shri Yadav, Baleshwar	1897,
123.	Shri Yadav, Girionan.	1982,
124.	Shri Yadav, Kailash Nath Singh	1929, 1956,
125.	Shri Yadav, Mitrasen	1869,
126.	Shri Yadav, Ram Kripal	1867,
127.	Shri Zahedi Mahboob	1904,

Annexure-II**Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions****Prime Minister**

Atomic Energy	260
Coal	: 242, 257
External Affairs	254
Health and Family Welfare	244, 247, 248, 252, 253, 256
Non-conventional Energy Sources	: 246, 249
Overseas Indian Affairs	255
Panchayati Raj	245
Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	
Planning	: 261
Power	243, 259
Shipping, Road Transport and Highways	250, 258
Space	251
Statistics and Programme Implementation	
Youth Affairs and Sports	

Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Prime Minister	:
Atomic Energy	1844, 1849, 1937
Coal	1904, 1928, 1934, 1943, 1946, 1948, 1952, 1962, 1963, 1965
External Affairs	1942, 1853, 1856, 1863, 1871, 1875, 1881, 1893, 1896, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1908, 1918, 1919, 1923, 1939, 1956, 1973, 1976
Health and Family Welfare	1840, 1845, 1847, 1860, 1864, 1867, 1870, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1877, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1887, 1889, 1890, 1894, 1897, 1905, 1906, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1915, 1916, 1921, 1922, 1924, 1930, 1932, 1933, 1940, 1947, 1954, 1957, 1958, 1971, 1984, 1986

Non-conventional Energy Sources	:	1852, 1892, 1926, 1964, 1970, 1977
Overseas Indian Affairs	:	1848, 1854, 1855, 1862, 1907
Panchayati Raj		
Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions		1843, 1861, 1883
Planning		1841, 1846, 1851, 1889, 1898, 1935, 1938, 1945, 1950, 1955, 1966
Power		1850, 1865, 1866, 1868, 1891, 1895, 1900, 1914, 1917, 1920, 1931, 1936, 1942, 1951, 1980, 1967, 1975, 1983
Shipping, Road Transport and Highways		1857, 1858, 1869, 1879, 1880, 1885, 1929, 1944, 1953, 1968, 1969, 1972, 1974, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1985
Space		1925, 1949, 1979
Statistics and Programme Implementation		1941, 1959, 1981
Youth Affairs and Sports		1876, 1878, 1888, 1899, 1927, 1961.

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