

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Third Session
(Fourteenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. V contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, December 8, 2004/Agrahayana 17, 1926 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The Speaker is on his legs. Always, every morning I am reminded that you have all very kindly assured me full cooperation and help in running the House!

[Translation]

SHRI SRICHAND KRIPLANI (Chittorgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to say something about Rajasthan
...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Q. 101, Shri P. Rajendran.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You wanted time from me. You would not get it in future. I am noticing all of you.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi):
Speak in zero hour.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not zero hour. At least listen to your leader.

[English]

You do not listen to the Chair. Listen to your leader.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri P. Rajendran.

11.01 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Regional Cancer Centres

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

(a) the number of Regional Cancer Centres in the country;

(b) whether the Government is planning to start new RCCs in different parts of the country in view of the increasing cancer patients;

(c) the programmes being implemented by the Government to prevent cancer;

(d) the new developmental activities initiated by the Ministry for Trivandrum Regional Cancer Centre;

(e) whether any fresh proposal is pending with the Government in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) to (f) At present, there are 20 Regional Cancer Centres (RCCs) in different parts of the country recognized under the National Cancer Control Programme (NCCP) for comprehensive cancer treatment facilities and research. List of RCCs is annexed. The Government has plans to recognize RCCs in States where there are no RCCs and additional RCCs in populous States in a phased manner.

National Cancer Control Programme was launched in 1975 with the objectives of prevention, early detection and treatment of cancer in the country. Under NCCP, the following activities have been undertaken:

*Not recorded.

- (a) District Cancer Control Programme for prevention through health education and early detection of cancer;
- (b) supporting RCCs and other institutions for strengthening treatment facilities under RCC/Oncology Wing/Cobat Therapy schemes.

Since Tobacco is one of the major causes of cancer, the Central Government has enacted a legislation to discourage use of all tobacco products.

This Ministry is also assisting various RCCs including RCC, Trivandrum, for strengthening cancer treatment facilities. This Ministry has been assisting various RCCs with a grant of Rs. 75 lakhs per annum for procurement of equipment and research. Under the revised programme, a one time assistance of upto Rs. 3 crores can be

extended to the RCCs based on action plan submitted by them for augmenting the cancer treatment facilities. In this regard, we have received a number of proposals from various RCCs, including RCC, Trivandrum.

The Regional Cancer Centre, Trivandrum, has sent following two proposals for financial assistance in the year 2004-05;

- (i) a grant of Rs. 3.00 crore under the RCC Scheme, and
- (ii) a grant of Rs. 2.00 crore under the Oncology Wing Development Scheme.

These proposals are under consideration in this Ministry. The assistance will be provided subject to technical evaluation and availability of funds.

Annexure

List of RCCs

Kamla Nehru Memorial Hospital,
Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh

Chittaranjan National Cancer
Institute, Kolkata, West Bengal

Kidwai Memorial Instt. Of Oncology,
Bangalore, Karnataka

Regional Cancer Institute (WIA),
Adyar, Chennai, Tamil Nadu

Acharya Harihar Regional Cancer
Centre for Cancer Research &
Treatment, Cuttack, Orissa

Regional Cancer Control Society,
Shimla, Himachal Pradesh

Cancer Hospital & Research Centre,
Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh

Indian Rotary Cancer Institute
(A.I.I.M.S.), New Delhi

R.S.T. Hospital & Research Centre,
Nagpur, Maharashtra

Pt. J.N.M. Medical College, Raipur,
Chhattisgarh

Regional Cancer Centre,
Thiruvananthapuram

Gujarat Cancer Research Institute,
Ahmedabad, Gujarat

MNJ Institute of Oncology,
Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh

Pondicherry Regional Cancer Society,
JIPMER, Pondicherry

Dr. B.B. Cancer Institute, Guwahati, Assam

Tata Memorial Hospital, Mumbai,
Maharashtra

Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical
Sciences, Patna, Bihar

Acharya Tulsi Regional Cancer Trust
& Research Institute (RCC), Bikaner, Rajasthan

Regional Cancer Centre, Pt. B.D.
Sharma, Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Rohtak,
Haryana

Civil Hospital Aizawl, Mizoram

SHRI P. RAJENDRAN: Considering the reality that more and more men and women, and even children, are affected by this most disastrous disease, I would like to know whether the Government would consider to allot more amount for prevention and curing of cancer, and for research on cancer. How much is the allotment for the last two years?

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, I also share the concern of the hon. Member. Cancer today is the costliest disease to treat. A lot of people have got cancer all over India—and most of them are poor people—due to the prevailing situations like smoking, environmental conditions and food habits. The Government is very much committed to improve the infrastructure and resources available to treat these patients.

As far as the Tenth Plan budget is concerned, about Rs. 266 crore have been allocated for the 10th Plan to fight this disease. This year's Budget is Rs. 60 crore. For the last two years, the Budget allocation is approximately Rs. 114 crore (2002-03:60 crore, 2003-04: 54 crore) for this disease.

SHRI P. RAJENDRAN: Considering the increase of this disastrous disease and the number of cancer patients, I would like to know whether the Government has considered setting up of more diagnostics and treatment centres at district and taluka headquarters all over India, especially in the coastal areas of India, which are more affected.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Today, we have about 190 centres, both for diagnostics and for treatment of cancer in the country. Out of that about 90 centres are run by NGOs. Treatment-wise, mostly it is through Cobalt and linear accelerator. These machines are used for treating cancer patients. We have about 300 machines all over the country. Then again, it is not sufficient. We will be again improving the number of machines for treatment of cancer programme mostly centered to the Government hospitals in the coming years.

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Sir, I have two questions to ask, with your permission.

MR. SPEAKER: Make it (a) and (b), please.

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Firstly, considering that the breast cancer affects one in fifteen women, and in India it is one in eight women, is it true that only Rs. 5 lakh have been kept for cancer awareness in the country? This is something that can be prevented with awareness.

Secondly, we are never going to be able to stop cigarette companies from sale of cigarettes. Lung cancer is one of the main types of cancers.

Is it possible to get cigarette companies to start lung cancer hospitals?

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, regarding the first part of the hon. Member's question, among women in India, the breast cancer as well as the cervical cancer are the highest. The Government, through various programmes, have been conducting a lot of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities. We have formed a new programme called the District Cancer Control Programme, where this will go to the rural areas, and in coordination with the NGOs available at the district level, any number of camps could be conducted. The Government is giving about Rs. 8,000 per camp for screening to these NGOs, and they can conduct any number of camps. There is no limitation as far as conducting the number of camps for IEC and screening purposes is concerned.

As for the second part—the question is about the tobacco companies—the Government is playing a very active role to check and to prevent smoking in public areas, and also to prevent, through direct and indirect advertisements, selling of tobacco products to minors and, of course, selling of tobacco products within 100 metres of the educational institutions. All these regulations have been enforced from 1st May and 1st December onwards and the Government is closely monitoring it.

Regarding the lung cancer hospitals, I think, we have to ask the tobacco companies and I am not in a position to answer this question.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: Sir, prevention is always better. Tobacco and *gutka* are causing cancer. Is there any plan before the Government to ban these items?

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: As far as the Government is concerned, regarding tobacco we have enforced a lot of regulations, as I said earlier. Six regulations have been recommended and we have enforced four regulations out of them. Regarding the remaining two regulations, in the coming year we will enforce these regulations to prevent and check people from using these products.

Regarding *gutka*, already there was a ban in certain States. The Supreme Court has lifted this ban, which came under the Prevention and Food Adulteration Act.

The Supreme Court has asked the Central Government to take any action on this. Sir, if I get any representations from any of the States wanting a ban on *gutka*, the Government will consider it.

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: Sir, from the written answer and also the oral answer, I find that the Government is doing a lot financially to help the cause of combating cancer, but still it is not enough. We are getting a lot of representations almost daily to get assistance from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund for the treatment of cancer. What I am suggesting is that, a few years back, the Regional Cancer Centre, Trivandrum. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You put a question. Please put it in the form of a question.

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: Sir, I have to give a background because finance is a major issue in the treatment of cancer. A few years back, the Regional Cancer Centre, Trivandrum formed a programme called the Cancer Care for Life just for Rs. 101. This was promoted by the Regional Cancer Centre along with an advertisement agency called the Stark Communications, and a lot of people joined this. I do not know whether the scheme is still in force. Maybe a few more hundred-rupees for the scheme will be required now. So, I would like to know whether the Government will consider directing all the Cancer Centres or under the Ministry itself forming a programme like this. This is not an insurance programme. This is a one-time payment and the person will be covered. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please be brief.

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: Under this scheme, the person affected will be sent abroad if the treatment is not available in our country. Will the Government consider forming a scheme like this nation-wide, enrolling students, Government employees and employees in the private sector? Will the Government form a scheme like this in consultation with the Regional Cancer Centre, Trivandrum? That is my question.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, we will see the programme occurring in the RCC, Trivandrum, and if it is viable, we will consider taking it up.

DR. R. SENTHIL: Sir, there are so many Regional Cancer Centres, as mentioned by the hon. Minister. In spite of that, in many parts of the country like Dharmapuri

district in Tamil Nadu, people have to travel 150 kms to reach the nearest cancer centre.

Will the Government consider upgrading the existing district hospital to provide cancer detection facilities and radiotherapy facilities? This is my first question.

MR. SPEAKER: No, you are allowed only one question. It is a very good question. Do not dilute it.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: The hon. Member, who is also a medical doctor, has asked a very valid question. Now, the aim of the Government is to go down to the district level. We have a programme called oncology programme in the National Cancer Control Programme whereby we are targeting the Government hospitals at the district headquarters level. We have funds to upgrade the facilities for detection and for treatment of cancer.

MR. SPEAKER: Only thing is that this should be implemented.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: We are implementing it. We have a budgetary constraint also.

MR. SPEAKER: You are lucky that you are on the same day as the hon. Prime Minister.

Shri Alok Mehta—Not present.

This is strange.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNARAYAN BUDHOLIA: Mr. Speaker Sir, as per the list there is only one Kamla Nehru Memorial Hospital in Allahabad in a State like Uttar Pradesh. Through you I would like to know from the Minister that by when the Government propose to open an additional Cancer Centre especially in Bundelkhand region?

[English]

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: There are 20 Regional Cancer Centres (RCC) in our country, and we are trying to bring more of them to have a target of at least one RCC in each State. In more populous States like Uttar Pradesh, we are trying to have two. So, we are going to consider having one more in Uttar Pradesh.

SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI: Sir, the figure of the total number of cancer patients available was updated up to the year 2000 only. Why it is not validated after

that? Is there any work-in progress regarding this matter? Secondly, is there any programme or proposal to start a Cancer Research Centre in South Tamil Nadu?

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: As it is, every year about seven to nine lakh new cases of cancer are being detected. Today, in our country we have about 2 to 2.5 million cancer cases. Out of that, approximately four lakh people die every year. Regarding the concern of the hon. Member, we will try to update the latest survey pertaining to cancer. About starting a Cancer Research Centre in South Tamil Nadu, we will try to consider the request.

[Translation]

SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is provision whereby financial help worth Rs. 30,000 is given to poor cancer patients out of Prime Minister's Relief Fund on recommendation of a Member of Parliament. Hon. Prime Minister is present here. I would like to know whether is there any proposal to increase the amount of assistance being provided to poor cancer patients on the recommendation of Members of Parliament, as the treatment of cancer has become very expensive?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It is not for you to answer. It does not arise out of this Question.

[Translation]

SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question has not been answered. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Your question is not related to it.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know specifically whether there is any proposal to increase this amount? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: For this you write a letter to him.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH: If letter is to be written, then what is the rationale behind asking the question here?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have disallowed your question. Are you happy?

[Translation]

DR. TUSHAR A. CHAUDHARY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Cancer is a killer disease and its treatment is also very costly. There are three types of treatment for this disease and all the three are very costly. The first is Radiation Therapy, the second is Chemo Therapy and the third one is surgical treatment and it is available at district headquarters. If a poor villager suffers from this disease he has to go to 50 to 250 kilometres away for its treatment. When he cannot afford travel expenses, how can he bear its high treatment cost. I want to know from the Minister as to whether government propose to formulate any scheme to provide relief to the poor people from cancer?

[English]

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, I understand the concern of the hon. Member. Like I said, cancer is one of the costliest diseases to treat. But the equipments to treat this cancer are very costly. The cobalt machine costs approximately two to three crores of rupees and the cost of linear accelerator is anywhere between four to ten crores of rupees. The Government is trying its best to support the Government hospitals in the initial phases to set up this infrastructure to treat these patients free of cost. Since this is very expensive, initially we are targeting the State headquarters and district headquarters hospitals.

[Translation]

SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Hon. Speaker, Sir, a large number of people in India belong to Dalit and weaker sections. Their financial position is not good enough to fight dreadful diseases like cancer. Expenses of treatment of various diseases have been borne by the government. Through you I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government propose to make arrangements to provide free of cost treatment of cancer exclusively to Dalit and weaker sections?

[English]

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, already there are schemes like National Illness Relief Fund, Prime Minister's Relief Fund and also Health Minister's Discretionary Fund. So, we are sanctioning a lot of funds for treating poor patients for cancer and other diseases.

SHRI SHRINIWAS DADASAHEB PATIL: Sir, I just knew from the hon. Minister that it is costly to have a

cobalt unit installed and that Government is trying to go upto district level. I come from a rural area and Karad is the *tehsil* where the people have collected money in a cooperative way and opened one hospital, and a cobalt unit has already been installed. They have already spent about Rs. three crore.

Since my coming into the Lok Sabha, for the last five years, I am pursuing one matter. There is a scheme of giving some subsidy to a cobalt unit which has been installed by private people or by cooperative institution. I have submitted the papers to the hon. Minister and the Department, but on technical grounds, so far they have been rejected. I want to know whether it will be possible to go upto *tehsil* level where a medical college is there and a good hospital is opened and where cobalt treatment is being given. I want to know whether the matter can be reconsidered for giving some financial relief to the people who have privately collected money and established one hospital and have installed cobalt unit in it. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, I once again understand the concern of the hon. Member. We had a scheme called Cobalt Scheme. Recently we had upgraded our existing National Cancer Control Programme. Earlier, we had a scheme where we gave an assistance of Rs. 1.5 crore to the Government hospitals for cobalt unit and Rs. one crore to the NGOs or the private sector for processing cobalt machine on a condition that the NGOs or the private sector people should treat certain patients free of cost. But that was not implemented properly. Also, now we are more concerned about the poor patients in our country. We are trying to upgrade the Government facilities. So, we are giving priority to Government facilities. We are trying to make a huge infrastructure in the Government sector so that lot more patients could get treated free of cost. Once this is achieved, then, maybe we could go to the scheme of supporting the NGOs.

SHRI SHRINIWAS DADASAHEB PATIL: I have written to you about a particular case.

MR. SPEAKER: You go and meet him.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: This is a policy decision. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Allahabad has got one problem.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You suggest him to meet you.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please cooperate. I know the importance of this Question. I am trying to get to all sides.

[Translation]

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Hon. Speaker sir, through you I would like to know from the Minister that whether the Union Government are aware of the fact that a number of quacks are looting the helpless patients in the name of providing treatment of the dreadful disease—cancer. And what action Union Government propose to take against such quacks? Punjab is a prosperous State but there is no R.C.C. in that State. Whether Union Government and your Minister have any scheme to open R.C.C. in Punjab?

[English]

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, as regards the first part of the question of the hon. Member, if we receive any report about certain people doing this quackery, we will take action. We are trying to make this Drugs and Magic Remedies Act which pertains to this. It is more stringent. We are going through the process of that.

Regarding Punjab, I understand that no hospital with RCC status is there. Like I said earlier that we are trying to put one RCC in each State, we are trying to upgrade the facilities in PGI, Chandigarh as an RCC to cater to both Punjab and Haryana.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR MAJHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Magadh sub-division headquarter of a densely populated State like Bihar is in Gaya where there is a medical college too. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether the Government are inclined to open an additional regional cancer centre as per the scheme of the Central Government to accord approval to such centre in a phased manner in the densely populated State.

[English]

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, if there is no RCC in Bihar, definitely we will take up not one but two RCCs because our Prime Minister is very concerned about the EAG States—Empowered Action Group States—which come under the lower parameters of the health sector, especially Bihar, U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Uttaranchal and the North-East. So, all these States are our priority and we

will take up not only RCCs but all other programmes also. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This is such an important subject. All sides of the House are concerned. Therefore, hon. Minister may be allowed and we shall all support and sympathise with him. He is trying his best and he should do it further. Every section of the House, all of you are concerned.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HEMMAL MURMU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether the Government propose to take necessary steps for effective implementation of Centrally sponsored Cancer Eradication Programme in addition to open a cancer research centre in Jharkhand and if so, by when?

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Is there any programme in Jharkhand?

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, I have already answered this question while replying to the earlier Member. In Jharkhand, there is no Regional Cancer Centre today. We have got a proposal from the State Government and we are considering it. By next year, we will start one RCC in Jharkhand.

MR. SPEAKER: You have got a favourable answer.

[*Translation*]

SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE PATIL: Mr. Speaker Sir, people from rural areas generally suffer from cancer disease. But no civil hospital located in a rural area as on date is adequately equipped to provide treatment to the cancer patients. People have to go all the way to cities like Mumbai and Puna to treatment. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether the Government propose to provide a cancer deptt. equipped with doctors and medicines in every civil hospital.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You reiterate what you have said earlier.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, cancer treatment is in three phases—surgical procedures, radiotherapy and

chemotherapy. For these procedures, we need a pucca centre with lot of infrastructure and modern facilities. So, we have two programmes. One is District Cancer Control Programme whereby we are screening patients and bring those patients to these RCCs and other Government medical colleges, which we are supporting, whereby lot of poor patients are getting treatment in these centres.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is Kamla Nehru Memorial Hospital built in memory of Nehru family in Allahabad of Uttar Pradesh. You have stated in your reply the quantum of central assistance due and being provided by the Government to several hospitals. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Those who co-operate with the Chair will be noticed by the Chair.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: But no amount has been earmarked for Kamla Nehru Hospital whereas a large section of people in entire eastern U.P. consume beetle, Khaini and Gutkha which cause cancer of mouth. I would like to know whether Government propose to earmark additional amount for Kamla Nehru memorial hospital?

Just now, Shri Brajesh Pathak has asked a question in reply to which you stated ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You need not refer to it.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Mr. Speaker sir, this is linked with this question. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not related to that question.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: At present, discretionary quota of the Chief Minister is not operational. Whether Government propose to provide full financial assistance to the cancer patients?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you answer only the first part of the hon. Member's question.

...(Interruptions)

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, regarding the Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital in Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh (UP), it is a Regional Cancer Centre (RCC) for the State of Uttar Pradesh (UP). As I have already mentioned, we are trying to start one more RCC in UP. We have been giving Rs. 75 lakh for infrastructure building for all the RCCs in the country in the first two years of the Tenth Plan. In the remaining part of the Tenth Plan we have proposed to give a one-time grant of Rs. 3 crore for all the RCCs for upgradation of its infrastructure, equipment and other facilities. We are already providing funds for it.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Rajagopal, please be brief and put a pointed supplementary.

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Hon. Speaker, Sir, what I would like to know from the hon. Minister is this. Is the Government looking at banning asbestos in India, as it is one of the causes for cancer?

Secondly, are the tobacco companies contributing any funds for the treatment and research of cancer, as tobacco is the main reason for cancer?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, answer only the first part of the hon. Member's question.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, regarding asbestos, a lot of poor people use it. As regards the issue pertaining to banning of asbestos, as a health issue, the Government certainly has not taken it up. It is an occupational hazard and people working in the asbestos factories are prone to lung cancer, but we are taking the enormity of the usage of asbestos. Mostly, poor people in the villages use it. Hence, I cannot take a decision on this issue.

As regards the second part of his question about the tobacco industry supporting the health department, they are not providing any support.

MR. SPEAKER: You have answered it.

Shrimati P. Satheedevi. This would be the last supplementary on this particular Question.

SHRIMATI P. SATHEEDEVI: Sir, a major portion of the cancer patients undergoing treatment from the RCC, Trivandrum is from the northern districts of Kerala. The Malabar Cancer Centre at Tellicherry in Kannur District is lacking facility to provide radiotherapy.

Through you, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Health Minister whether the proposal for starting a radiotherapy unit at Malabar Cancer Centre, Tellicherry would be allowed. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: How can the hon. Minister answer if hon. Members ask individual questions on specific matters?

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, there was a proposal pending for a Malabar Cancer Centre at Kannur under the Cobalt Scheme grant. As I have already stated, the Cobalt Scheme grant has been suspended in the private sector, and we are concentrating mostly on the Government sector.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I am very sorry. I have already allowed 16 supplementaries on this particular Question. 16 hon. Members have asked their supplementaries on this Question.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Sir, we are happy that you have allowed 16 hon. Members to put their questions.

AIDS Medicine/Vaccine

+
*102. SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

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

(a) the details about the number of AIDS patients in the country at present;

(b) whether anti-AIDS medicine/vaccine being manufactured in the country is very cost effective in comparison to the similar medicine being manufactured in other countries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) There are a cumulative total of 91,080 AIDS patients in the country reported by the end of October, 2004. The State-wise break-up of the same during the last three years is annexed.

(b) and (c) The anti-retroviral medicines being manufactured in the country are cost effective in comparison to similar medicines manufactured in other countries. The comparative cost of these medicines is given as follows:

Sl.No.	Fixed dose combination of Anti-retroviral drugs	Price offered by Indian Pharmaceuticals Companies to Govt. of India per patient per year	Price of same medicines per patient per year in other countries
1.	Lamivudine+ Stavudine (30 mg)+ Nevirapine combination	Rs. 5967.75	Rs. 9108
2.	Lamivudine+ Stavudine (40 mg)+ Nevirapine combination	Rs. 6132.00	Rs. 9828
3.	Lamivudine+ Zidovudine+ Nevirapine combination	Rs. 10585	Rs. 15347

The anti-AIDS vaccine is still under trial and is not marketed so far anywhere in the world.

Annexure*National AIDS Control Programme, India**AIDS Cases in India (Reported to NACO)**(As on 31st October, 2004)*

Sl.No.	State/UT	AIDS Cases
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9549
2.	Assam	225
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
4.	A & N Islands	33
5.	Bihar	155

1	2	3
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	991
7.	Delhi	925
8.	Daman & Diu	1
9.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0
10.	Goa	463
11.	Gujarat	5152
12.	Haryana	385
13.	Himachal Pradesh	199
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	2
15.	Karnataka	2043
16.	Kerala	1769
17.	Lakshadweep	0
18.	Madhya Pradesh	1260
19.	Maharashtra	18494
20.	Orissa	128
21.	Nagaland	645
22.	Manipur	2868
23.	Mizoram	97
24.	Meghalaya	8
25.	Pondicherry	302
26.	Punjab	292
27.	Rajasthan	1089
28.	Sikkim	8
29.	Tamilnadu	40214
30.	Tripura	5
31.	Uttar Pradesh	1383
32.	West Bengal	2397
		91080

[Translation]

SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN: Mr. Speaker Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister through you as to whether NGOs are receiving huge amount of assistance from donor agencies for AIDS control programme? If so, what are the details thereof?

[English]

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, till date, we have not got any details about NGOs, getting independent funds for their programme for HIV. We have details about NGOs, where the Government is giving funds through the National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO). If the hon. Member wants further information on this issue, we can provide the details to him.

[Translation]

SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know as to whether the Government have identified the locations in the country which are known as high risk groups? If so, what are the names of such places in Maharashtra.

[English]

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, I did not get the translation.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Y.G. Mahajan, translation was not there. Please put your question once again to the hon. Minister.

[Translation]

SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know as to whether the Government have identified the locations in the country which are known as high risk groups? If so, what are the names of such places in Maharashtra.

[English]

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, the 'high risk States' and 'high risk persons' have been categorised. The 'high risk States' or 'high incident States' are Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Manipur and Nagaland; and 'moderate incident States' are Gujarat, Pondicherry and Goa. All other States are highly vulnerable. The 'high risk group', which we have categorised, includes the commercial sex workers, lorry

drivers, truck drivers and the migrant labour. In fact, health care professionals, men having sex with men, and vulnerable youth fall in the category of 'high risk' section. As regards Maharashtra, we cannot give any details about that, but we know that in Maharashtra, Mumbai falls under the 'high risk group' category.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Adhairao Patil Shivajirao—Not present. I give the floor to Shrimati D. Purandeswari.

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, I would like to know from the Minister, through you, if he is aware that there has been unscrupulous use of anti-retroviral drugs, which is having a negative impact on the AIDS patients, and if there is any national policy which the Government is contemplating to curb such practices. Secondly, would the Government like to make 'blood screening' mandatory during times of wedding to prevent women from being cheated?

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, we have got some reports about the patients going through some reactions, when they have undergone this anti-retroviral therapy. Under this anti-retroviral therapy, we have three regimes. It is a multi-drug regime. In fact, we have three regimes in that multi-drug regime. Maybe, some patients go through these reactions but there is no cause for alarm because there are not many reactions on this account; there are only a few reported reactions happening. In fact, the Government is committed to supply free anti-retroviral therapy to one hundred thousand patients.

Coming to the second part of her question, the Government has not taken any decision yet. This is a social issue. With the consensus of all, we have to go more in-depth into it, and then only, we could consider it. Till then, I do not think that we could take any view on this.

SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: When Shrimati Sushma Swaraj, the then Health Minister in the NDA Government, visited Bellary, Karnataka, she had announced an 'AIDS-free Bellary Programme' in my constituency. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the details of the programmes launched, the details of the funds allocated, the details of the amount spent under this programme and the results that have been achieved so far.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, I will let the hon. Member know about these details.

SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU: Sir, the hon. Minister has laid a statement before the House in which he has stated that there are only 91,080 AIDS/HIV affected patients. Generally, we have been thinking that AIDS is a big problem. But looking at the figures, that is, 91,000 patients affected by AIDS, it looks as if it is not a problem at all. Is this the correct figure? Is the Government contemplating to take action to find out whether the number of patients could be far more in excess than what is reported here? If there are 91,000 AIDS patients, then there are more than 91,000 people affected by other common diseases.

There was an important question about the type of medicines which are prescribed for AIDS and whether those medicines are available in the country. The Parliament is going to debate, very soon, a Bill on product patent. Once the product patent is introduced, is it possible that some of the medicines that we want to prescribe to patients would not be available at an affordable price? Is the Government thinking of invoking provisions whereby the medicines which are prescribed for AIDS patients are not protected by intellectual property rights so that the poor patients are not deprived of them and the medicines are available at an affordable rate?

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, the hon. Member has put a very valid question concerning the enormity of the disease in our country. The Government figure states that there are approximately 91,000 known cases of HIV/AIDS. There are two parts in this. One is the known cases and the other is the estimated cases. Prior to 1998, we had only the known cases reported. Today, in a cumulative manner, the known cases of AIDS in our country are 91,000 and odd. However, according to a survey that was done in our country, we have 5.1 million estimated HIV/AIDS cases. Not only this, we are now going in for a reassessment of the HIV/AIDS status in our country, including the functioning of NACO, by an independent agency. Once that comes out, the queries of the hon. Member will be answered. We will get those figures in eight to ten months' time.

As regards the second question, we have different regimes for Anti-retroviral therapy like Stavudine, Lamivudine, Nevirapine, Zidovudine, effervescence of which again is a TB drug. I can give a list of all these. Today, Indian manufacturers of generic ARDs are the lowest in the world, cost-wise. So, WHO has recognised these manufacturers to supply to India. People supply to South Africa because of the less expensive rates. There was a problem in between where one private company

was de-listed by the WHO because of its failing in the bio-equivalence test that was done. Recently again, two more companies have been de-listed. This has been the politics of the multinational companies which has been going on within themselves. We want the best medicine at the lowest rate for our people. We will take all steps regarding this to protect this sector for the Government use.

*SHRI P. MOHAN: Sir, Hon. Health Minister has provided this House with information pertaining to the known cases of AIDS in the country Statewise. He has given a detailed reply and I am pained and shocked to note that the known cases of AIDS are more in Tamil Nadu and it touches 40,000 and more. I am anguished to find Tamil Nadu at the top in that list. Hon. Minister is also hailing from Tamil Nadu like me. I am equally pained because it is a shameful reflection that adequate measures are still needed. When we all want Tamil Nadu to lead and top in various sectors this statistics put us to shame and pain. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any special and area-specific programme in Tamil Nadu would be taken up to fight AIDS considering the large number of identified cases there. In the same breath I would like to ask the hon. Minister.

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Mr. Speaker Sir, he should be asked to respond in the same language.

[English]

*SHRI P. MOHAN: Sir, just one minute Sir. I am completing.

Sir, advertisements as part of campaign against AIDS put up over TV are found to be offending the sensibilities. By way of openly encouraging sex using condoms a kind of permissive outlook could be enhanced which could be counter productive. Whether the hon. Minister is aware that this kind of advertisements can also be a cause for the spread of this menace?

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, I could answer the question in Tamil but since this is a technical issue, I would reply to it in English.

MR. SPEAKER: Please give a very brief, pointed answer, though the supplementary was lengthy. There are many other hon. Members raising their hands.

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, I understand the concern of the hon. Member. In fact, he hails from my State, and we have equal responsibility. HIV/AIDS is a stigma in the society whereby there are not many people coming forward to report.

In Tamil Nadu, awareness has reached a high level. A lot of people have reported this disease in Tamil Nadu. It is not just because Tamil Nadu has 40,000 known cases which is the highest in the country, but it is because in Tamil Nadu, a number of cases have been reported.

As far as HIV/AIDS is concerned, we all know that there is no cure, it could only be treated and prevented. So, the Government is taking all steps towards that direction. Like I said last week in this House, we are going to have a lot of programmes for spreading awareness about AIDS. In fact, we already have a lot of programmes for spreading awareness about AIDS. We are using the media, visual print, All India Radio, and an Inter-Ministerial meeting was held under the chairmanship of hon. Prime Minister to look into this matter. We are looking at these vulnerable sections. At the youth level, we have School Talk Aid Programme and University Talk Aid Programme. Of course, we are going to use four trains from four corners of the country for creating awareness about AIDS.

MR. SPEAKER: Very good!

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: On the HIV, within the next six to eight months, there is going to be a huge dose of awareness programmes in our country to prevent and check this disease.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Sir, I have three very pointed questions.

MR. SPEAKER: Put one question elaborately, comprising all the three questions.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: AIDS is a social problem. What is basically needed right now, like the hon. Minister said, is that you have to tell people, young students from schools and colleges about AIDS. I would like to know whether the Health Ministry has any programme to make students aware about AIDS and sexual education. The second part. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No second part. Let us have some sort of discipline. What is this? There is no three parts. So many hon. Members want to ask questions on this topic.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: I would put questions quickly, Sir. I want to know whether the Government of India is tying up in terms of scientific, technical or financial assistance with foreign researchers doing work in the field of AIDS vaccine and whether India is willing to be a guinea pig for foreign firms to try out their vaccine and medicines with AIDS patients, who are known to be affected by HIV positive.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Satpathy, this is not fair.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Regarding the first part of the hon. Member's question, we have already answered it. We have School Talk Aid Programme, we have University Talk Aid Programme, and we had a preliminary discussion with the Ministry of Human Resource Development. We had an Inter-Ministerial meeting where we had requested the HRD Ministry to make health education and spreading awareness of HIV a part of the curriculum at the school level.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you do not have to repeat what you have already said.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: HIV awareness will be part of the environmental and public health issues. We are trying to do it at the curriculum level in the schools and colleges.

The second part is about research. The International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI) in coordination with the ICMR in India is trying to have a vaccine invented in India. The process is going on. In that, two vaccines are currently being processed. One is Adeno Associated Virus Vaccine. Phase I clinical trials will take place early next year.

MR. SPEAKER: I think, it is there in the answer also. That you have already answered.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Regarding guinea pigs, India is no more going to be a guinea pig land for any international or MNCs to have any sort of clinical trials without taking into account the ethical values and guidelines. We have a National Ethical Committee in place. We are making it even more stringent and foolproof. People cannot take India for granted to do any of these tests without going through norms and procedures.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Mr. Speaker Sir, through you I would like to ask the hon. Minister that the figures given does not include even a single AIDS patient from Pondicherry, Dadra and Nagar Haveli. There are only two patients in Daman and Diu and in Jammu and Kashmir. I want to know as to what treatment has been given to these patients who are very small in number in these States?

My second question is that the State from where you hail have forty thousand 'AIDS' patients and there are eighteen thousand 'AIDS' patients in my State. In this context your State is on the top while my State is at on the second position and Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat are on the third and fourth position respectively.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: What is your question? Are you sorry that your State is in the second position?

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: What efforts are being made by the Government to reduce the number of 'AIDS' patients. What efforts are being made by the Government to reduce the number of 'AIDS' patients in the States in which the number of such patients is quite high? The number of 'AIDS' patients is less in Pondicherry, Dadra and Nagar Haveli. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: He has been saying this all along.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: What are the reasons for less number of patients therein whereas the number of such patients is quite high in other places?

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You need not answer that.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What do you wish to say? He is saying, why in some States, the number is low.

...(*Interruptions*)

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: I have said it earlier.

MR. SPEAKER: You say that because of your effective action, the number is low.

...(*Interruptions*)

DR. P.P. KOYA: Sir, I have a pointed question. We have seen the interest of the Members in the health sector. AIDS is a very important sector. We have to increase the awareness. The awareness has to be started from the Members. A lip service will not help. I would like to ask from the hon. Minister if he could have a project like the district level committees for health awareness including the Members of this august body, on the model of MPLAD Scheme.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: I would like to thank the hon. Member for asking this question. I want to inform the hon. Member, through you, that the Parliamentary Forum on HIV has been doing a wonderful work about creating awareness. I would like to thank each and every Member for taking part in the Parliamentary Forum activity. With your permission, I may say that this week, we have the Awareness Camp for all the MPs. The Health Awareness Week for all the MPs is going on in Parliament House Annexe building. Hon. Speaker has inaugurated that. Through you, Sir, I request and urge upon all the hon. Members to go and visit that. That is also a part of the awareness campaign. I am not in a position to decide whether this thing could be taken up through the MPLAD Scheme.

SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is considering to set up a special cell in all the hospitals including health centres in our country for providing free treatment facilities including free supply of medicine to the AIDS affected patients?

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: I have already informed that the Government has planned to treat 1,00,000 patients free of cost in the coming few years. For that we are going to identify 16 hospitals by the end of this year and by the middle of next year, 50 hospitals are going to be identified whereby patients are going to be treated. We just cannot treat these patients anywhere in any situation. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You have already said that earlier.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: We need institutions where doctors have to be trained. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He has already answered that in detail.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Put a new question.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: I had asked whether all the hospitals could be included.

MR. SPEAKER: He has said that it is not possible. Only 16 hospitals could be identified.

SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Most of the people in this country who are suffering from AIDS are poor and uneducated. Is the Government having any plans to educate the rural and farming community? The Minister should answer that.

MR. SPEAKER: In one sentence you repeat what you have said.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, in the next six to eight months, there is going to be a massive awareness programme—multi-sectoral programme, multi-Ministerial programme—where we are going to infuse a huge awareness concept among all the people, including the rural masses and youth, to have awareness in HIV/AIDS status.

SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Sir, we are very much worried that Tamil Nadu has stood first in AIDS. It is reported that out of a total of 91,080 AIDS patients, 40,240 AIDS patients are in Tamil Nadu.

The NGOs in Tamil Nadu are getting huge funds from the Health Ministry, Government of India and also from foreign countries for AIDS awareness programme, but this money is not being utilised properly; and all programmes are bogus. So, I want to know whether the Government of India is having any mechanism to check these NGOs about this AIDS awareness programme.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: As I have mentioned earlier also, regarding the NGOs which are funded through the Government, we have a mechanism to monitor and

check them. But we do not have any mechanism to monitor the NGOs which are getting funds directly. After they go in through the FCR approval, we do not have any mechanism to check them.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to tell the hon. Minister that it costs more than Rs. 800 on conducting preliminary test of 'AIDS'. Whether the Government would provide for free of cost test facility to diagnose 'AIDS' or whether the Government are contemplating to give some concession in this regard?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: He has answered it.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE: My second question is that the girl who is going to marry does not know that her husband is infected with 'AIDS' and after marriage she also gets infected with 'AIDS'. Whether the Government would provide some financial help or facilities for treatment of such people?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you answer the second part of her question.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, regarding the first part also, the Government is taking steps.

MR. SPEAKER: You have answered it earlier.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: No, Sir. I am talking about testing.

MR. SPEAKER: Okay. You are volunteering again.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, the Government, through NACO, is supporting 1,020 blood banks whereby free HIV kits are supplied to these blood banks all over the country for free testing.

Regarding the second part of the question, I would submit that this is a social issue, this is an issue of broader perspective. We have to take a collective decision on this. The Health Ministry alone is not sufficient to decide on this.

MR. SPEAKER: She wanted to know about some facilities for those girls who are going to get married.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: In our country, only voluntary testing is permissible. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Naturally, without a point, there is no question.

...(*Interruptions*)

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, only voluntary testing is permissible in our country. So, we cannot force anybody.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Dr. Sujan Chakraborty.

This is the last Supplementary on this Question. Please put a pointed question.

DR. SUJAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, while this entire situation is of open economy, while the sex also is a commodity in the entire region this sort of trouble is going to mount up in spite of the awareness campaigns.

My specific question is this. What are the rehabilitation proposals or the packages that the Government is going to consider for those who are affected by HIV/AIDS?

MR. SPEAKER: Is there any rehabilitation package for those who are affected by HIV/AIDS?

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: We have a lot of packages going on. We have the Community Care Centres. About 51 Community Care Centres are already functioning, whereby the NGOs take care of the HIV/AIDS patients. They take care of the treatment and nutritional foods. Everything is taken care of.

But these 51 Centres all over the country are not enough. The Government is trying to increase the number.

Export of Coir Products

*103. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the coir products exported during the last three years and the foreign exchange earned during the said period, year-wise, State-wise and item-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government proposes to restore the minimum export price for coir products which was scrapped last year;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the total manpower engaged in the coir industry as on date, State-wise; and

(f) the measures being taken to boost the export of coir products?

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) to (f) A Statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The details of coir and coir products exported and the amount of foreign exchange (FE) earned during the last three years, year-wise and category-wise, are furnished below:

(Quantity in Metric Tonnes)

(Amount of FE Rs. lakh)

Item	2001-2002		2002-2003		2003-2004	
	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Handloom Mats	26147.89	17009.85	33058.74	20711.80	36306.99	22133.69
Tufted Mats	7129.54	4112.36	6429.05	3434.74	11772.50	6359.54

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Coir Yarn	13206.90	3728.60	11482.48	2996.78	12364.43	3498.71
Handloom Mattings	4423.27	2921.03	4772.63	3191.41	4545.56	2838.66
Coir Rugs	1329.97	1039.77	1327.08	932.41	1694.56	1071.36
Coir Pith	13725.65	1014.34	21064.19	1493.00	29179.35	1975.92
Coir Geotextiles	1752.05	780.13	2140.68	985.22	2599.54	1184.74
Powerloom Mats	686.51	458.19	954.85	585.52	1026.28	672.13
Rubberised Coir	454.62	350.37	535.23	403.42	461.75	334.67
Powerloom Mattings	274.05	226.18	183.16	111.78	309.04	215.44
Coir Fibre	1010.30	122.13	1036.87	103.80	1120.75	142.44
Coir Rope	348.64	108.04	332.40	102.05	308.88	111.46
Coir other sorts	272.90	106.81	372.86	138.55	490.21	197.90
Curled Coir	572.52	80.63	492.37	80.05	76.64	14.02
Total	71334.81	32058.43	84182.59	35270.53	102256.48	40750.68

State-wise details of exports of coir are not centrally maintained.

(b) to (d) The restriction of Minimum Export Price (MEP) for export of coir and coir products was withdrawn by the Government on 9th April, 2002. The decision to withdraw the restriction of MEP was taken in the larger interests of the coir industry, after due consideration of various relevant issues. The restriction of MEP for any product, including coir and coir products, being exported has not been continued in either the EXIM Policy 2002-07 or in the latest Foreign Trade Policy (September, 2004-March, 2007) of the Union Government. There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to reintroduce the restriction of MEP on export of coir and coir products. After dispensing with the condition of MEP, there has been an overall increase in terms of both total amount and quantity of exports of coir and coir products.

(e) The State-wise details of workers associated with the coir industry are as under:

Sl.No.	Name of State	Employment (number of workers)
1.	Kerala	4,33,000
2.	Tamil Nadu	72,840
3.	Andhra Pradesh	41,400
4.	Karnataka	18,000
5.	Orissa	6,520
6.	Other States	14,900
Total		5,86,660

(f) In order to boost the export of coir and coir products, the Government has taken the following measures:

- (i) A scheme titled "External Market Development Assistance" has been introduced in 2000-01 to provide financial assistance to small exporters in the coir sector. This assistance consists of providing Government grants to meet major part of the expenditure on air travel and rentals of

stalls by exporters and their delegations to participate in buyer-seller meets, trade fairs and exhibitions abroad. The scheme also provides financial assistance to individual small exporters for undertaking sales-cum-study tours and participation in trade delegations, trade fairs, exhibitions, etc., abroad.

- (ii) The Coir Board of the Government similarly participates in trade fairs/exhibitions, product promotion programmes and catalogue shows abroad, in order to promote export of products which do not get otherwise displayed by individual exporters, etc.

SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Hon. Speaker Sir, in his reply the hon. Minister has said that considerable amount of foreign exchange has been earned from export of all types of coir and coir products but foreign exchange earning from export of rubberized and coloured coir instead of increasing has declined. What are the reasons thereof? The measures being taken to make it up in future?

SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD: Mr. Speaker sir, through you I would like to inform the hon. Member that a comprehensive reply of the question has been given in which it has been stated as to how much overall increase in our coir production has been recorded and the factors which can be attributed to this increase and the measures taken in this regard. Besides the Government have started some schemes for promotion of coir industry namely Export market promotion, Domestic market promotion, Research and Development Production and development coir scheme and Mahila coir scheme. The hon. member has asked that less coir is being produced in our country. Mr. Speaker sir, I have some figures though which the hon. Member will come to know as to what steps are being taken to increase employment opportunities and development of coir industry.

Mr. Speaker sir, in the year 2001-2002, 5.41 lakh in 2002-2003, 5.56 lakh and in 2003-2004, 5.86 lakh people were working in this industry. So far as coir production is concerned, during the year 2001-2002 coir worth Rs. 1320 crore, during the year 2002-2003 coir worth Rs. 1490 crore and during the year 2003-2004 coir worth Rs. 1750 crore was produced. The total value of export from this industry during the year 2001-2002 has been Rs. 320 crore. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: That you have mentioned in your written statement. Those figures are there in your statement.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD: Mr. Speaker sir, these figures are not in the reply given to the original question that is why I am giving these figures separately. During the years 2002-2003 and 2003-2004 export worth Rs. 352 crore and Rs. 407 crore was made. Though this industry is facing a number of problems even then coir industry is progressing and developing. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please look at the clock.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Annasaheb M.K. Patil.

SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Sorry, I made a mistake. Yes, Mr. Bhadana, please ask your second Supplementary.

[*Translation*]

SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Mr. Speaker Sir, in the reply it has been stated that ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You have got a very comprehensive reply. Level it.

Now, Mr. Annasaheb M.K. Patil, please ask your Supplementary.

SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL: Sir, Kerala is a State where coconut industry and the rubber industry are the basic small-scale industries, where a huge number of workers are working. So, the product is to be promoted for export.

[*Translation*]

Therefore, I want to know about the performance of the Government for the last six months under the four

activities i.e. Trade fairs and exhibitions etc. undertaken through the Coir Board?

SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member that during the last six months coir industry has progressed a lot. Besides this the Government has given figures in reply to the original question. If the hon. Member goes through the reply to the question, he will come to know as to what extent coir industry has developed and progressed.

(c) The consultation paper issued by TRAI addresses the issue of rural telecommunication at National level and is not specific to any particular State.

(d) As on 30.9.2004, the rural teledensity is 1.66% as against urban teledensity of 24.08%.

(e) Telephone services are likely to be provided in all the rural areas of the country by November, 2007 as per tender terms and conditions, finalised recently by the Administrator of the Universal Service Fund.

Nutritional Anaemia

*105. DR. M. JAGANNATH:
SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU:

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

(a) whether 3 out of 4 children under 3 years of age suffer from nutritional anaemia; and

(b) if so, the reasons for no budgetary commitments for implementing the National Nutrition Policy?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) The Registrar General of India is responsible for carrying out the census. No such data is available in the census.

The second National Family Health Survey carried out in the year 1998-99, provides information on fertility, mortality, family planning and important aspects of nutrition, health and health care. The International Institute for Population Sciences coordinated the survey, which collected information from a nationally representative sample of more than 90,000 ever married women age 15 to 49 years.

As per information available, 5.9% of male children and 4.8 per cent of female children under the age of 3 years suffer from severe anaemia. 3.2%, 6.3% and 5.6% of children in the age groups 6 to 11 months, 12 to 13 months and 24 to 35 months respectively suffer from severe anaemia. A total of 5.4% of children under the age of 3 years suffer from severe anemia.

Nutritional anemia is important because nutrition is an issue of survival, health and development for current and succeeding generations. Good nutrition is the material basis for human resources development. Children born underweight have impaired immune function and increases

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Boost to Rural Telephony

*104. SHRI K.S. RAO:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

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

(a) whether the TRAI have formulated a policy to boost the growth of Telecom Services in rural areas as reported in the 'Statesman' dated October 28, 2004;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the States where these telecom projects will be undertaken;

(d) the gap at present between rural and urban telephony; and

(e) the time by when the telephone services are likely to be provided in all the rural areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. TRAI has issued a consultation paper on 'Growth of Telecom Services in Rural India' on 27th October 2004 inviting opinion/comments of stakeholders by 30th November, 2004.

The consultation paper covers issues relating to rural telecommunication such as availability of telephone facilities in rural areas, increasing gap in urban and rural teledensity, upgrading the rural connectivity from voice and low speed data transfer to Broadband connectivity etc.

risk of diseases such as diabetes and heart disease in their later life. Malnourished children tend to have low I.Q. and impaired cognitive ability affecting their school performance and productivity in their later life. Therefore, the nutritional health in all age groups represents a national economic asset.

To rectify the situation, the Government has laid out the 10th Five Year Plan goals which are:

1. Screening of all children for anemia and appropriate treatment of those found anemic.
2. Universal screening of pregnant women for anemia.
3. Reducing prevalence of anemia by 25% and moderate and severe anemia by 50% in children.

The existing interventions for children are:

- i. Reproductive and Child Health Programme: Iron and Folic Acid is given to all zero to two year old.
- ii. Integrated Child Development Services Scheme: Children in the age group 0 to 6 years receive supplementary nutrition.
- iii. Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY): This scheme was launched in 2001 for timely introduction of complementary food to children in the age group 6 to 36 months.

For implementation of all these interventions, the National Nutrition Policy was formulated.

(b) The National Nutrition Policy states that nutrition affects development as much as development affects nutrition. Integrating nutritional concerns in development policies and programmes of the Government was the main thrust of the National Nutrition Policy. It identified a series of actions to be undertaken by various concerned departments/Ministries of the Government in different spheres like food production, food supply, health and family welfare, education, information, rural development, women and child development, people with special needs and monitoring and surveillance. It was the commitment of the Government for several Ministries/Departments. Various Ministries/Departments have been contributing to the goals of the National Nutrition Policy through their respective programmes. The budgetary support for different programmes particularly the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme of the Department of

Women and Child Development, Reproductive and Child Health Programme of Department of Family Welfare, National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme of Department of Health, Universalization of Primary Education of Department of Elementary Education and Literacy, various poverty alleviation and employment generation programmes has substantially increased over the years.

Patent Rights for Ayurveda

*106. SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that many foreign countries have established Ayurveda Universities and about to get patent rights over traditional Indian systems of therapeutic practices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps initiated by the Government/proposed to be initiated to get patent rights for Ayurveda preparations; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (d) There is no information regarding establishment of Ayurveda Universities in foreign countries, although Ayurveda as a subject is being taught in many countries. As per provisions of the trade related intellectual property rights, patents can be held by individuals and organisations for developing products and processes, which reveal non-obviousness, industrial use and novelty and cannot be granted for which prior knowledge already exists.

In order to prevent misappropriation of traditional knowledge of the Indian Systems of Medicine, Government of India have initiated a project called the Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL). The medicinal usage of plants and formulations described in the ancient texts are being digitalised under the project in five international languages i.e. English, French, German, Spanish and Japanese, for references of patent offices, internationally with a non-disclosure agreement so that the applications seeking patent by suppressing factual information are rejected at the examination stage itself. Digitalization of 36,000 Ayurvedic formulations has already been completed in the first phase.

Contaminated Blood

*107. SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI:
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:

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

(a) whether UK has exported thousands of blood product samples potentially contaminated with a human form of mad cow disease to 11 countries including India;

(b) if so, whether atleast 5 to 6 countries have been identified as most at risk from the blood products;

(c) if so, the extent to which these reports have been found true;

(d) whether the Government has investigated these reports;

(e) if so, the findings thereon;

(f) whether the Government has received any reports from the WHO in this regard; and

(g) if so, the steps the Government has taken to check such imports?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (g) A news item captioned 'UK sent bad blood to India' appeared in various National Newspapers in India on 28th September 2004. These newspapers alleged that Britain had exported human blood products contaminated with human form of mad cow disease to 11 countries in late 1990 and that 5 to 6 countries have been identified as most at risk from the said blood products.

However, on enquiry, the British High Commission intimated that only a small quantity i.e. 22 vials of human normal immunoglobulin batch no. VGC 085 were supplied to India on 14th November 1997. India has been identified as one of the countries where the infectivity level of batches was either too low or quantity supplied too small for any patient to have passed the 'at risk' threshold as per new UK criteria, necessitating the need for public health precautions. The report thus appear to be exaggerated.

On inquiry, it was ascertained that M/s Bio Products Laboratory, U.K. supplied 22 vials of vigan-S 5 g (Human Normal Immunoglobulin) lot no. VGC 085, mfg. Date July

97 and expiry date August 99 to M/s Genexx Chemicals Pvt. Ltd., N-26, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi-17.

As per information available from WHO, there is no credible instance of transmission of Variant Creutzfeldt—Jakob Disease (vCJD) through blood products. The National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore, has also reported that no case of vCJD is reported from India till date. So far, the Government has not received any report of incidence of vCJD disease through blood products in this country.

Further, on enquiry, it has also been clarified that the blood product manufacturers in U.K. are now using imported plasma from USA since 1998 to manufacture blood products in order to avoid the risk of vCJD.

Revamping Khadi and Village Industries Commission

*108. SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA:

Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken a decision to revamp the Khadi and Village Industries Commission constituted under the Parliamentary Act of 1957;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it has proposed to constitute an expert group for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith its terms and conditions?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) In the National Common Minimum Programme, the Government has declared to revamp the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC). This has been necessitated mainly because of the steep decline in employment in the khadi sector and nearly stagnant sales of Khadi over the years, the need to take effective measures to introduce modern management practices in the KVIC and make the khadi products competitive in the globalised economy and to enable the Government to generate more employment opportunities in the rural areas through the schemes, projects and other activities of the KVIC. Towards this objective, the Government has dissolved the Commission

with effect from 14 October, 2004 in exercise of its powers under section 25 (1) of the KVIC Act, 1956.

(c) and (d) By an order dated 01 December 2004, the Government has set up a ten Member Expert Committee under the chairpersonship of Shri D.M. Sukthankar, Former Secretary to the Government of India and Former Chief Secretary, Government of Maharashtra, with the following terms of reference:

- (i) to review the existing structure, functioning and performance of the KVIC since its inception;
- (ii) to review the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956 (No. 61 of 1956), KVIC Rules, 1957 and the Regulations made thereunder and to recommend restructuring, alongwith modifications, if any, in these statutes, to achieve the objectives of (a) development of Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) and (b) making KVIC a more professional and effective body for implementation of the existing KVI programmes/schemes and/or launching new programmes/schemes with a view to enhancing employment and income generation in the rural areas and expanding the markets for (including export of) Khadi and Village Industry products; and
- (iii) to recommend any other measure(s) considered necessary by the Committee to revamp the KVIC and to launch new, appropriate programmes/schemes.

The Committee is expected to submit its report within 60 days from the date of its first meeting.

Scarcity of Yellow Fever Vaccine

*109. SHRI JUAL ORAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of severe scarcity of yellow fever vaccine in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to remove its shortage in the Government hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) and (b) The annual requirement of Yellow Fever Vaccine in the country is 50,000 doses approximately. As far as indigenous production is concerned, Yellow Fever Vaccine

is produced in the country only at Central Research Institute (CRI), Kasuali. The maximum annual production of this vaccine at CRI, Kasuali, for the past three years has been about 18,000 doses per year. The production of Yellow Fever Vaccine at CRI, Kasuali, therefore, has not been adequate to meet the annual requirements of the country. As a result, the vaccine is being procured from outside through World Health Organisation (WHO) to ensure that there is no shortage of this vaccine in the country. From 2001-02 to 2003-04, each year almost 50,000 doses have been procured through WHO in addition to the indigenous production of vaccine at CRI, Kasuali.

In the year 2004-05, against a total of 50,000 doses, which is being procured through WHO, 15,000 doses of vaccine have already been received. The above procurement along with the indigenous production in CRI, Kasuali, should be adequate to meet normal annual requirement.

[Translation]

Kidney Racket

*110. SHRIMATI KARUNA SHUKLA:
SHRI MANJUNATH KUNNUR:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to enact new laws to amend Kidney Transplantation Act so as to take action against the persons involved in illegal removal and transplantation of kidney as reported in the 'Rashtriya Sahara' dated October 2, 2004;

(b) whether cases of illegal human organ transplantation has also come to the notice of the Government;

(c) if so, whether some prestigious hospitals in the country are also involve in the above such activities;

(d) if so, the names of such hospitals, State-wise;

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against such hospitals;

(f) whether several gangs are operating in this trade of clandestine kidney/organ transplantation;

(g) if so, whether the Government proposes to conduct an enquiry into the matter; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (h) Some cases of alleged illegal transplant of kidneys have come to the notice of the Government of India. The news-report in the "Rashtriya Sahara" dated 2nd October, 2004, pertains to some such cases of alleged illegal transplant of kidneys in Delhi.

In regard to the above news item, Delhi Police has registered five FIRs during this year in respect of illegal kidney transplantation in Research & Referral Hospital, New Delhi; Indraprastha Apollo Hospital, New Delhi; and Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, New Delhi. As a result, ten people have been arrested by the Delhi Police. The cases are currently under investigation by the Delhi Police.

As regards other instances, action has been taken by the Government of Maharashtra under the Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994, against a doctor of Bombay Hospital, Mumbai. The matter is sub-judice. The Government of Punjab has also taken action against the Ram Saran Dass Kishori Lal Charitable Trust Hospital, Amritsar, under the Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994. The Punjab Government has further decided to form a high power Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary to Government of Punjab to review and make suggestion and has issued Guidelines to protect the donor from exploitation.

Sale and purchase of human organs including kidneys is banned under the provisions of the Transplantation of Human Organ Act, 1994. The Act contains stringent provisions for punishing any one who commits such offences. Under Section 13 of the Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994, the Central and State Governments are empowered to appoint Appropriate Authorities for the purpose of the Act who are empowered to investigate any complaints of breach of provisions of the Act including those pertaining to sale and purchase of human organs, including kidney. The Director General of Health Services is the Appropriate Authority appointed by the Central Government in respect of Union Territories including the National Capital Territory of Delhi. However, in respect of the States, action under the Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994, has to be taken by the concerned Appropriate Authority.

As far as amendment in the Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994, is concerned, a Committee has been constituted by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India, in September, 2004, under directions of Delhi High Court in Case No. WP(C) 813/2004, to look into various aspects relating to transplantation of human organs and to suggest corrective measures. The Committee has been asked to give its report by January, 2005.

[English]

Ties with Russia

*111. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:
SHRI B. MAHTAB:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed any agreement with Russia to liberalise visa norms between the two countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any agreement has also been signed in the field of atomic energy and space technology, recently;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of other sectors where such agreements have been signed; and

(f) the benefits likely to be accrued from such agreements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Yes, an agreement has been signed with Russia to liberalize visa norms between the two countries.

(b) During the visit of H.E. Mr. Vladimir Putin to India, an Agreement between the Republic of India and the Russian Federation on mutual travel regime by holders of diplomatic and official (Service) Passports was signed on 3.12.2004.

(c) Two agreements in the field of space cooperation have also been signed with the Russian Federation.

(d) The following two agreements in the field of space cooperation were signed during the visit of the President of the Russian Federation on 3.12.2004:

(i) Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Russian Federation on Cooperation in the field of Exploration and Use of Outer Space for Peaceful Purposes.

(ii) Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Russian Federation on long term cooperation in the field of joint development, operation and utilization of the Russian Global Navigation Satellite System GLONASS for peaceful purposes.

(e) A Joint Declaration was signed between the President of the Russian Federation and the Prime Minister of India and Agreements/MoUs in the fields of inter-city cooperation, banking, energy and institutional cooperation were also signed on 3.12.2004.

(f) These Agreements/MoUs are expected to lead to mutually beneficial cooperation in their respective sectors.

Indians Missing In Iraq

*112. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Indians who had gone to Iraq for taking up jobs there have gone missing;

(b) whether a number of Indians who had gone to Iraq for taking up jobs have also been kidnapped;

(c) if so, the number of such Indians who went missing and kidnapped during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the efforts being made by the Government to trace them out?

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

(b) and (c) Four Indians were kidnapped in Iraq this year. In April 2004, kidnapping of an Indian national was reported alongwith nationals of some other countries and they were released after a few hours. Three Indian truck drivers were taken hostage on 21 July, 2004 and were released on 1 September, 2004. There are no other reported cases of Indians missing or kidnapped in Iraq during the last three years.

(d) Does not arise.

Hepatitis-B Cases

*113. SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA:
SHRI PRAKASHBAPU V. PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of increased cases of Hepatitis-B in the country;

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

(c) whether India ranks second in the world with regard to the number of patients of Hepatitis-B as reported in the 'Rajasthan Sahara' dated October 3, 2004;

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

(e) whether the Government has chosen some cities in the country for free distribution of Hepatitis—B vaccines as a part of its universal immunization programme;

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the name of the cities; and

(g) the total number of hospitals in the country for its treatment as on date and the facilities provided in the said hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (g) While covering the deliberations of an International Conference held by the Indian Society of Gastroenterology in Jaipur recently, the Rashtriya Sahara newspaper dated 3rd October, 2004, reported that India has the second largest number of Hepatitis-B Virus (HBV) patients in the world next only to China and that there are about 4.5 crore estimated HBV patients in India. However, Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) have stated that India has the second largest pool of HBV carriers in the world (next to China) and that there are an estimated 4.3 crore HBV carriers in India.

Hepatitis-B spreads through unsafe sex, unsafe blood transfusion, unsafe injection etc. and also from mother to child. While separate data of Hepatitis-B cases is not centrally maintained, State-wise number of cases due to Viral Hepatitis including Hepatitis-B as reported by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence during the years 2001, 2002 & 2003 is at Statement-I enclosed.

Hepatitis-B is preventable by ensuring precautionary measures. The Government has launched a pilot project of immunization of Hepatitis-B for children below one year only. Hepatitis-B vaccination has commenced and is continuing in 15 cities since 2002-03, and in 32 districts and Andaman & Nicobar Islands since 2003-04. The details of these cities/districts are given in Statement-II enclosed. Children below the age of one year in the project area are provided Hepatitis-B vaccination free of cost.

While the general health care delivery system in the country is well equipped to handle various diseases, Hepatitis-B is effectively tackled through preventive measures including vaccination. The following measures have been taken to prevent infection of Hepatitis-B:

- Central Government hospitals personnel at high

risk are being immunized against Hepatitis-B. State Governments have also been advised to take similar steps.

- Guidelines have been issued for mandatory testing of blood in all blood banks.
- Promotion of safe sex under National AIDS Control Programme is advocated.
- Health awareness campaigns regarding danger of using non-sterile syringes and needles under National AIDS Control Programme are held.
- Guidelines have been issued to State Health Authorities for use of separate sterile syringes and needles for each injection.

Vaccines for Hepatitis-B is available in the country at affordable prices.

Statement I

State-wise Number of Reported Cases of Viral Hepatitis Including Hepatitis-B During 2001-2003

Viral Hepatitis-2003

Sl.No.	State/U.T.	2001	2002	2003
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24530	16224	23094
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	299
3.	Assam	—	—	—
4.	Bihar	—	—	—
5.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	—
6.	Goa	—	71	190
7.	Gujarat	124	2365	2752
8.	Haryana	3891	384	1645
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2731	1648	1748
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1275	6245	8432
11.	Jharkhand	4226	—	—
12.	Karnataka	—	6663	23085
13.	Kerala	26256	5323	7433
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4532	5515	9599

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Maharashtra	3267	29525	33515
16.	Manipur	39911	397	310
17.	Meghalaya	1558	472	413
18.	Mizoram	500	1111	744
19.	Nagaland	1183	131	127
20.	Orissa	144	648	2500
21.	Punjab	7334	3141	5169
22.	Rajasthan	4881	1758	2076
23.	Sikkim	2955	210	414
24.	Tamil Nadu	409	2320	—
25.	Tripura	1632	105	86
26.	Uttaranchal	1784	—	—
27.	Uttar Pradesh	—	518	2964
28.	West Bengal	1885	7032	6527
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	6303	368	467
30.	Chandigarh	536	235	398
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	310	232	227
32.	Daman & Diu	6	23	20
33.	Delhi	3159	5053	7476
34.	Lakshadweep	71	22	19
35.	Pondicherry	654	534	872
Total		146047	98273	142601

*Statement II**List of Cities & Districts*

State/U.T.	Cities (2002-03)	Districts (2003-04)
1	2	3
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Madurai Nilgiri Virudhnagar Ramanathapuram

1	2	3
Kerala		Alapuzzha Ernakulam Pathnamthitta
Karnataka	Bangalore	Kodagu Shimoga Mysore
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Chittoor Vizianagaram
Goa		Goa
Maharashtra	Mumbai Pune	Ratnagiri Chandrapur Satara
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal & Indore	Balaghat
Orissa		Sundergarh
Punjab		Rupnagar Hoshiarpur
Haryana		Panchkula Ambala
Himachal Pradesh		Hamirpur Solan
Uttaranchal		Nainital
Pondicherry		Pondicherry
Lakshadweep		Lakshadweep
Assam		Jorhat Sibsagar
Jammu & Kashmir		Rajouri Udhampur
Gujarat	Ahmedabad & Vadodara	Surat
Andaman & Nicobar Islands		Andaman & Nicobar Islands District
Delhi	Delhi	
West Bengal	Kolkatta	
Rajasthan	Jaipur	
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow & Kanpur	
Bihar	Patna	

National Maternity Benefit Scheme

*114. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government provides any antenatal or postnatal financial assistance to the women living below poverty line in urban and rural areas under the National Maternity Benefit Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has set any criteria to ensure that this amount reaches the needy women;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any arrangement has been made to give wide publicity to this in order to generate awareness in the remote villages about the Scheme;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the extent to which the needy women are benefited from this financial assistance?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) and (b) Under the National Maternity Benefit Scheme, financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 500/-per pregnancy for the first two live births is provided to women belonging to a household below poverty line, who have attained 19 years of age or above. The scheme is linked to maternal and child care and provision of better diet to pregnant women.

(c) and (d) The State Governments/UT administrations and District Authorities have been advised that the benefits under the Scheme should preferably be paid in the bank accounts of the beneficiaries in the post office savings bank or in commercial bank or through Postal Money Order. Under NMBS, cash disbursement is also permitted provided the payment is made in public meeting, preferably of gram sabha in a village and/or in the neighbourhood/Mohalla Committee.

(e) and (f) To make people aware of the provisions of the scheme, the District Level Committees under the chairmanship of District Collectors have been directed to give wide publicity to the scheme and its procedures. To facilitate the process, 4% of the grant sanctioned to the Districts is allowed for use as administrative expenses on activities such as giving publicity to the scheme.

(g) Assistance under this scheme is expected to provide nutritional supplementation to the poor women during their period of pregnancy.

It is estimated that since 2001-02, when the scheme was transferred to this department, approximately 31 lakhs women have been provided assistance under the scheme.

[*Translation*]

Relaxation in Criteria for Opening of Post Offices

*115. PROF. CHANDER KUMAR:
SHRI SURESH CHANDEL:

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

(a) whether criteria for opening branch post offices in remote, hilly and bordering States are being relaxed;

(b) if so, the conditions being relaxed;

(c) the target fixed for opening or upgrading the branch post offices during the Ninth Five Year Plan;

(d) whether this target has been achieved;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the target fixed in this regard for the Tenth Five Year Plan alongwith the details of action plan to achieve the targets?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN): (a) to (f) The population and income norms fixed for opening Branch Offices in hilly, tribal, desert and inaccessible areas, including those in border States are already more relaxed than those fixed for normal rural areas. There is also provision to relax the distance norm under special circumstances. Details are given in Statement-I enclosed.

During the Ninth Plan the target was to open 2598 Branch Offices and 250 Sub Offices in the country. Out of this target, 2154 Branch Offices and 254 Sub Offices were opened. Details are given in Statement-II.

For the Tenth Plan, a target of 450 Branch Offices and 45 Sub Offices was approved only for first two years of the Plan period i.e. 2002-03 and 2003-04. Of these 441 Branch Offices and 45 Sub Offices have been

opened. 34 Sub Offices have also been opened during the 10th Plan period by redeployment of the existing post offices. Requirements for new post offices continue to be met through redeployment of the existing post offices, without reducing the access available, as per policy, wherever justified.

Statement I

Norms for Opening Post Offices

1. Norms for opening Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices:

1.1 Population:

(a) In Normal Areas:

3000 population in a group of villages (including the PPO) village).

(b) In Hilly, Tribal, Desert and Inaccessible Areas:

500 population in an individual village or 1000 population in a group of villages.

1.2 Distance:

(a) In Normal Areas:

The minimum distance from the nearest existing post office will be 3 Kms.

(b) In Hilly, Tribal, Desert and Inaccessible Areas:

The distance limit will be the same as above except that in Hilly Areas, the minimum distance limit can be relaxed by the Directorate in cases where such relaxation is warranted by special circumstances which should be clearly explained while submitting a proposal.

1.3 Anticipated Income:

(a) In Normal Areas:

The minimum anticipated revenue will be 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of the cost.

(b) In Hilly, Tribal, Desert and Inaccessible Areas:

The minimum anticipated income will be 15% of the cost.

It is further to be ensured that as a result of opening of new post office, the loss in respect of parent post office does not increase beyond the permissible limit nor is its income reduced below the minimum prescribed.

2. Criteria for upgrading/opening Departmental Sub Post Offices:

(a) In Rural Areas:

The Minimum work load of the Extra Departmental Branch Post Office, proposed to be upgraded, should be five hours per day. The permissible limit of annual loss is Rs. 2400/-in Normal Rural areas and Rs. 4800/-in Tribal and Hilly areas.

It is further to be ensured that as a result of the opening of a new post office, the loss in respect of the parent post office does not increase beyond the permissible limit nor is its income reduced below the minimum prescribed.

(b) In Urban Areas:

In Urban areas, the post office should initially be self-supporting, and, at the time of the first annual review, it should show a 5% profit to be eligible for further retention.

The minimum distance between two post offices should be 1.5 Kms. in cities with a population of 20 lakhs and above, and 2 Kms. in other Urban Areas. No two delivery offices, however, should be closer than 5 Kms. from each other.

Heads of Circles have powers to relax the distance condition in 10% of the cases.

A Delivery Post Office in Urban Area should have a minimum of 7 Postmen's beats.

Statement II

Year-wise details of target given for opening of Branch Offices (BO) & Departmental Sub Offices (SO) during the Ninth Five Year Plan

Year	Target		Achievement	
	BO	SO	BO	SO
1997-1998	500	50	402	52
1998-1999	598	50	598	50
1999-2000	500	50	386	49
2000-2001	500	50	363	52
2001-2002	500	50	405	51
Total	2598	250	2154	254

*[English]***Deterioration of Phone Service**

*116. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY:

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

(a) whether according to a survey conducted by the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, the quality of phone service has deteriorated as reported in 'The Hindu' dated October 13, 2004;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the MTNL and the BSNL have failed to meet the quality of service norms;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to improve the functioning of the MTNL and the BSNL?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN): (a) and (b) Sir, as per the survey conducted by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), during the quarter April to June, 2004, in general, the compliance of Mobile operators to TRAI stipulated benchmark is continuously increasing. In the case of basic service, the performance has deteriorated when compared with that of the previous quarter. Salient features of the report are enclosed as Statement.

(c) In the case of cellular service, MTNL is meeting all the benchmarks except for one parameter in Delhi circle (billing complaints per 100 bills issued). In the case of BSNL, it is meeting the benchmarks for various parameters in a number of circles. In the case of basic service, though MTNL and BSNL have not fully met the Quality of Service benchmarks prescribed by TRAI, their performance has improved compared to the previous year.

(d) MTNL and BSNL have legacy network based on copper which is difficult to maintain and is old and fault prone. Almost one-third of the telecom lines and about 79% of telephone exchanges of BSNL are working in rural, far-flung and difficult to access areas where there is either no power or reliable electric supply.

(e) Both MTNL and BSNL are continuously taking measures to further improve telecom services. Some of the measures being taken are as follows:

- (i) Opening of more telephone exchanges thereby reducing exchange area size.
- (ii) Replacement of underground paper core cables by Jelly filled and optical fibre cables, cordec system etc. in a phased manner.
- (iii) Creation of pole less network.
- (iv) Introduction of wireless in Local Loop system.
- (v) Pagers to line staff/field staff wherever feasible.
- (vi) Conversion of SBM (Single Base Module) exchanges into RSUs (Remote Switching Units).
- (vii) Conversion of C-DOT 256 Port exchanges into AN-RAXs (access Network Rural Automatic Exchanges).
- (viii) Provision of maintenance free battery sets and Engine Alternators in the exchanges.
- (ix) Providing reliable transmission media.
- (x) Computerization of commercial activities.
- (xi) Continuous optimisation and expansion of mobile network.

Statement

Salient features of the TRAI report for the period April-June, 2004

1. Quality of Fixed Services:**1.1 Objective Audit**

- (i) In the objective audit of the operators, parameter on which none of the operators are achieving the TRAI stipulated norms is "new connection within 7 days after registration".
- (ii) Similarly, on the parameters "Fault incidences per 100 subs/month" and "shift request", only four operators (Tata-Gujarat, Bharati-Tamilnadu, Bharti-Karnataka and Tata-Karnataka) and two operators (Shyam-Tele-Raj. and BSNL-NE) respectively have met the benchmarks.
- (iii) In all other key parameters like Fault repair by next working day, Mean Time to Repair etc.,

about less than half operators complied with the QoS norms stipulated by TRAI.

- (iv) Compared to the previous quarter, i.e. Jan-Mar, 2004, the improvement was observed in terms of the number of operators meeting the benchmark, in case of the parameters:

- Fault repair by next working day
- Mean time to repair
- Billing disputes

1.2 Subjective Survey

- (i) As regards the subjective survey, the Customers satisfaction rating in most of the circles across the country has deteriorated as compared to the last quarter except in southern region, which has not registered any change in the satisfaction score. The maximum decrease is registered in the western (from 90% to 85%) and northern (from 85% to 80%) regions. The eastern region has the highest number of dissatisfied subscribers (72%). The satisfaction levels of the Metro and B circle operators have decreased (from 84% to 76%) and (from 83% to 79%) respectively as compared to the last quarters. However, Circle C is showing some improvement (from 74% to 77%) in satisfaction level.
- (ii) The key parameters, on which the deterioration is highest, are
- Network Performance
 - Maintainability
 - Help Services
 - Billing

2. Quality of GSM Mobile Services:

2.1 Objective Audit

- (i) For all the parameters, more than 50% of the operators are achieving the objective QoS benchmarks stipulated by TRAI. Moreover, comparing the figures with that of Jan-Mar, 2004 quarter, there has been a slight improvement in this quarter.
- (ii) However, "Billing" related parameter is an area of concern, as only 37 out of 70 service

providers have met the benchmark i.e. less than 0.1% complaints per 100 bills issued.

2.2 Subjective Survey

- (i) At an overall level, the satisfaction level amongst the GSM subscribers has significantly deteriorated over the period April-June, 2004. The maximum drop in performance is in case of Metros (from 86.8 to 78.1%), indicating a need for telecom operators to increase resource deployments i.e. greater number of call center executives, better network coverage, billing system upgrades etc. Further a need exists to increase the transparency levels in the tariffs and schemes of the GSM service providers.
- (ii) Region-wise, the performance is seen to have deteriorated in all the regions except in the Southern region, where no significant change from the previous quarter is observed.
- (iii) A quarter wise comparison of the data reveals that subscribers in metro and B circles are increasingly getting dissatisfied with the services. However, a marginal improvement in satisfaction levels of A and C circle subscribers is observed.

3. Quality of CDMA based Services

3.1 Objective Audits

On most of the parameters, the performance of CDMA operators improved when compared with last quarter.

3.2 Subjective Survey

In the subjective QoS assessment, A (85.5%) and B (77.7%) circle subscribers are relatively more satisfied with the quality of services delivered to them, as compared with Metro (68.6%) and C (72.6%) circle subscribers.

[Translation]

Reviving Indian Business in Nepal

*117. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the Indian companies have closed down in Nepal in view of the threats from Maoists;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has held any talks with the Nepalese Government to pave the way for the revival of the business by the aforesaid companies there; and

(d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) 47 business units in Nepal temporarily shut down their operations in two stages—12 units on August 16, 2004 and 35 units on September 10, 2004—in response to a threat issued by the Maoist-affiliated All Nepal Federation of Trade Unions (ANFTU). These units had been specifically named and targeted by ANFTU. The six units with varying levels of equity investments from India were: Surya Nepal Private Limited; Hotel Soaltee Crowned Plaza; Surya Nepal Garments Pvt. Ltd.; Dabur Nepal's unit at Banepa; Bashulinga Sugar Mill; and Himal Goodricke tea garden.

Following the lifting of the threat by ANFTU on September 15, 2004, all these units resumed operations.

Separately, on August 28, 2004, three bombs were set off in the factory of Nepal Lever Ltd. (NLL), at Hetauda, Nepal. Hindustan Lever holds equity in NLL. There was no loss of life. Government of India strongly condemned this incident and held the Maoists directly responsible for this reprehensible act. His Majesty's Government of Nepal immediately provided security for the factory. After carrying out essential repairs, NLL resumed operations.

Government of India is closely monitoring the situation and is in regular contact with His Majesty's Government of Nepal (HMGN). Necessary measures have been put in place by HMGN to provide security for Indian enterprises. Our Embassy in Kathmandu is in regular touch with Indian business enterprises in Nepal. In addition, the Embassy is in contact with Nepalese chambers of commerce and is also coordinating its approach with Embassies of some other countries with significant business interests in Nepal.

[English]

Growth Rate in Tenth Plan Period

*118. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI RAMAKANT YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission is not sure of meeting growth rate of 8.1% during the Tenth Plan Period as reported in the 'Times of India' dated September 11, 2004;

(b) if so, the estimated growth rate expected during the Tenth Plan Period;

(c) whether the mid-term appraisal of the Tenth Plan had indicated sometime back to achieve a target of 8.1% growth rate;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to achieve the target of 8.1 per cent during the Tenth Plan Period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) to (d) The Mid-Term Appraisal of the Tenth Five Year Plan is currently under preparation and no final view has been taken on the likely revision in the Plan target. However, as against the target of achieving growth rate of GDP of 8.1 per cent during the Tenth Plan, the growth rate in the first two years (2002-03 and 2003-04) has been 6.4 per cent. This would mean that achieving the target of 8.1 per cent for the entire Plan period will require GDP to grow at over 9 per cent per annum on the average for the remaining years of Plan.

(e) The steps taken by the government to achieve the planned growth rate have been spelt out in the Annual Plan Documents for the years 2002-03 and 2003-04 that have been placed in Parliament Library. The Mid-Term Appraisal will elaborate the perception of the Government further.

[Translation]

Outsourcing Market in India

*119. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether outsourcing is a big market for India;

(b) the turnover of outsourcing market in India, at present;

(c) the number of companies engaged in outsourcing business in India;

(d) whether the Indian companies engaged in outsourcing are not big enough to compete with the international companies in this field;

(e) whether the Government proposes to encourage Indian Companies to grow like International Companies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The turnover of outsourcing market in India of the Information Technology industry is US\$ 12.5 billion during 2003-2004.

(c) As per the database maintained by National Association of Software and Service Companies (NASSCOM), approximately 3000 companies are engaged in outsourcing business in India.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Details of the steps taken by the Government to promote export of IT software and services are given in Statement enclosed.

Statement

Steps Taken by the Government to Promote the Export of IT Software

1. Approvals for all foreign direct investment proposals relating to the Information Technology Sector, with the exception of Business-to-consumer (B2C) e-commerce are under the automatic route.
2. Peak rate of customs duty continues to be 20%. Customs duty on Computers and Peripherals is @10%. All storage devices, integrated circuits, microprocessors, data display tubes and deflection components of colour monitors continue at 0%. Customs duty on parts of computers and Switch Mode Power Supply (SMPS) has been fully exempted. Customs duty on Information Technology Agreement (ITA-1) bound items is as per commitments. Laptops brought as part of baggage are exempted from

customs duty. Excise duty on computers reduced from 8% to 0%. Microprocessors, Hard Disc Drives, Floppy Disc Drives and CD ROM Drives continue to be exempted from excise duty.

3. Export Promotion Capital Goods scheme (EPCG) allows capital goods on payment of 5% customs duty. The Export Obligation under the scheme is linked to the duty saved and is 8 times the duty saved on capital goods imported, to be fulfilled over a period of 8 years.
 - 100% depreciation is available to computers and computer peripherals over a period of 3 years for all types of electronic units under Export Oriented Units (EOU)/Software Technology Park (STP)/Special Economic Zone (SEZ) schemes.
 - Information Technology Software is exempted from Customs and Excise Duty.
4. EOU and STP units are eligible for Income Tax exemption on export profits, upto 2010, in terms of Sections 10A and 10B of the Income Tax Act.
5. Benefit of Section HHE is available to supporting software developers.
6. Threshold limit for obtaining "Export House" status reduced to Rs. 5 crores from Rs. 15 crores for Small Scale Industry, tiny sector, cottage sector, units located in North East States/Sikkim/J&K; exporters exporting to countries in Latin America/CIS/Sub Sahara Africa and units having ISO 9000 (Series) status. The status holders are eligible for the following new/ special facilities.
 7. 100% retention of foreign exchange in Exchange Earners' Foreign Currency (EEFC) account.
 8. Enhancement in normal repatriation period from 180 days to 360 days.
 9. Income by way of dividends or long-term capital gains of a Venture Capital Fund (VCF) or Venture Capital company from investment made by way of equity shares in a Venture Capital Undertaking, which has been expanded to include the Software and IT sectors, will henceforth not be included in computing the total income. SEBI has been made the single point nodal agency for registration and regulation of both domestic and overseas venture capital funds.

10. Information Technology Act 2000 dealing with Cyber Security, Cyber Crime and other information security related legal aspects is in place to encourage expansion of e-commerce through internet.
11. Efforts are going on through negotiations as per General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) of World Trade Organisation (WTO) to secure increased access to the foreign markets and removal of trade barriers being faced by the Indian industry.

[English]

Implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes

*120. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the percentage of State share as well as beneficiaries' contribution in implementing various Centrally Sponsored Schemes both by Government agencies and NGOs including Central loans and grants in respect of special category States are fixed at 10 percent;

(b) if not, the details of schemes requiring more than 10 percent;

(c) whether the Government proposes uniform application of this 10 percent norms towards implementation of CSS by Government and Non-Government agencies in those States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

The percentage share of State's contribution in the CSS varies from Ministry to Ministry and also, in some cases from scheme to scheme within the same Ministry depending upon the nature of the scheme and the proposed objectives to be achieved on its implementation.

(b) Information is being collected.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal.

Requirement of Blood Units

1150. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is self-sufficient in meeting its blood requirements every year;

(b) if so, the total number of blood units required in the country as per the WHO specifications; and

(c) the total number of units collected through voluntary replacements during each of the last three years, State-wise, till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Total number of blood units required in the country as per WHO formula based on bed strength is estimated to be about 6 million units per annum. This target is largely achieved in the country through blood collected from voluntary and replacement donations. However, there may be occasional shortage of blood due to seasonal variations in collection and group-specific requirements in few blood banks.

(c) A statement containing the information about number of blood units collected through voluntary and replacement donation for last three years is enclosed.

Statement

Sl.No.	State Name	2001			2002			2003		
		Voluntary	Replacement	Total	Voluntary	Replacement	Total	Voluntary	Replacement	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Ahmedabad MACS	18293	47331	65624	55049	38227	93276	63944	44409	108353
2.	Andaman & Nicobar	2063	1210	3273	2387	1156	3543	2756	1022	3778
3.	Andhra Pradesh	87260	126708	213968	112287	162472	274759	140751	159871	300622

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	608	30	638	1370	54	1424
5.	Assam	16956	10414	27370	8090	18481	26571	17171	26844	44015
6.	Bihar	27827	57446	85273	6592	13412	20004	14056	32740	46796
7.	Chandigarh	21473	21974	43447	22720	24823	47543	26560	21230	47790
8.	Chennai MACS	39719	21120	60839	162	104	266	65190	25332	90522
9.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	7266	19742	27008
10.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	107	49	156	155	68	223
11.	Delhi	31722	131303	163025	63641	249101	312742	60422	185451	245873
12.	Goa	2720	6088	8808	3321	5902	9223	5168	5728	10896
13.	Gujarat	166313	209951	376264	206240	183481	389721	241554	173312	414866
14.	Haryana	19705	64623	84328	19347	55147	74494	25984	67220	93204
15.	Himachal Pradesh	6840	8997	15837	6075	4526	10601	8521	6987	15508
16.	Jammu & Kashmir	16485	15016	31501	1927	13022	14949	1276	3977	5253
17.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	313	3019	3332
18.	Karnataka	114574	149800	264374	131902	156095	287997	165285	169754	335039
19.	Kerala	26158	64032	90190	59105	90808	149913	46270	72711	118981
20.	Lakshadweep	24	0	24	14	0	14	10	0	10
21.	Madhya Pradesh	10516	57587	68103	12083	39277	51360	22574	51797	74371
22.	Maharashtra	160063	54449	214512	190507	50486	240993	251010	56097	307107
23.	Manipur	714	9973	10687	1051	10636	11887	2337	14109	16446
24.	Meghalaya	103	1719	1822	119	2305	2424	102	3062	3164
25.	Mizoram	1705	5952	7657	3928	6630	10558	5913	6221	12134
26.	Mumbai MACS	74209	44304	118513	61130	73279	134409	100732	94892	195624
27.	Nagaland	543	901	1444	921	1060	1981	934	699	1633
28.	Orissa	7874	57207	65081	20807	90473	111280	25160	60383	85543
29.	Pondicherry	3513	9079	12592	5166	9845	15011	6654	10907	17561
30.	Punjab	16634	72429	89063	13225	81291	94516	19886	114060	133946
31.	Rajasthan	18145	128550	144695	492	6982	7474	20131	98491	119622
32.	Sikkim	34	734	768	74	1122	1196	188	1228	1416
33.	Tamil Nadu	112878	123735	236613	101153	75472	176625	166443	105658	272101

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
34.	Tripura	3106	8890	11796	1715	2825	4540	7515	7908	15423
35.	Uttar Pradesh	55346	123891	179237	57242	182340	239582	77076	219769	296845
36.	Uttaranchal	2786	6509	9295	982	6183	7165	886	6905	7791
37.	West Bengal	289932	34339	324271	299388	78511	377899	386781	76485	463246
Total		1356233	1674061	3030294	1489557	1735553	3205110	1988344	1949122	3937466

[*Translation*]

Waiting List in Rajasthan

1151. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons in waiting list seeking telephone connections in urban and rural areas of Rajasthan, district-wise;

(b) the number of persons who have not been provided out of turn telephone connections under MPs Quota so far, district-wise;

(c) the reasons for non-successful implementation of National Telephone Policy;

(d) whether guilty private companies have been punished in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the action plan prepared by the Government for expeditious allotment of telephone connections to rural wait listed persons; and

(g) the details of WLL towers likely to be erected in Rajasthan and steps proposed to be taken for increasing capacity of telephone exchanges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) The details are given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) The private Basic Service operators failed to provide the requisite number of telephone connection and Village Public Telephones.

(d) and (e) The Liquidated Damages amounting to Rs. 8 crores were recovered from the private Basic service Operator.

(f) and (g) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. has reported that in Rajasthan it has plans to provide 1,80,000 lines in rural areas during 2004-2005. 1,50,000 lines are proposed to be provided on WLL and 30,000 lines on wireline. The 1,50,000 lines equipment has been planned for the year 2005-2006 by BSNL.

The details of new WLL towers likely to be erected are as follows:

M/s Shyam Telecom	16
M/s Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	127
M/s Tata Teleservices Ltd.	150
M/s Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	134

Statement

Sl.No.	District	Waiting List as 31.10.2004		Total	Pendency of Out of Turn Telephone Connections under MPs Quota
		Urban	Rural		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ajmer	1883	3421	5304	97
2.	Alwar	202	11425	11627	70

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Banswara+Dungarpur	210	3583	3793	0
4.	Barmer	228	5753	5981	205
5.	Bharatpur+Dholpur	1040	4686	5726	76
6.	Bhilwara	644	2467	3111	0
7.	Bikaner	1519	1033	2552	14
8.	Bundi	45	494	539	1
9.	Chittorgarh	526	2971	3497	1
10.	Churu	1028	5417	6445	134
11.	Jhalwar	32	635	667	0
12.	Jhunjhunu	1260	8753	10013	26
13.	Jaisalmer	0	373	373	2
14.	Jodhpur	142	6188	6330	43
15.	Jaipur+Dausa	1888	12743	14831	78
16.	Kota+Baran	2260	1787	4047	16
17.	Nagpur	1214	10204	11418	33
18.	Pali	912	4307	5219	49
19.	Sawai Madhopur+Karauli	156	3080	3236	3
20.	Sikar	1055	12256	13311	92
21.	Sirohi+Jalore	233	4514	4747	4
22.	Sriganganagar+Hanumangarh	385	4053	4438	109
23.	Tonk	196	1035	1231	1
24.	Udaipur+Rajsamand	2080	7344	9424	0
Total		19138	118522	137660	1054

*[English]***Comprehensive Law on Civil Servants**

1152. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to make a comprehensive law on civil servants to make them accountable directly to the Parliament;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when this law is likely to be enacted?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Staff Quarter in Belgaum

1153. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the staff quarters constructed by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) in Belgaum have been lying vacant for a long time;

(b) if so, the reasons for keeping them vacant;

(c) whether the State Government of Karnataka has requested the ICMR to hand over these quarters to the State Government for housing their officers posted at Belgaum; and

(d) if so, the reactions of the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) It is not correct to say that staff quarters constructed by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) in Belgaum, have been lying vacant for a long time. According to ICMR, the staff quarters constructed by State (PWD), Karnataka for RMRC, Belgaum, was taken over by the Council only in 2004 after an Officer-in-Charge was designated. The electricity connection was obtained only in late 2004. These quarters would be allotted to the staff of the Institute once the ongoing civil works are completed and requisite staff deployed. According to ICMR no request from the State Government for handing over the quarters have been received.

Rest Areas Along National Highways

1154. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a consistent demand for rest areas along National Highways;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals received in this regard, State-wise;

(c) whether the NHAI has considered the feasibility of such proposals;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated therefor, State-wise; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Government has a policy to facilitate provision of passenger oriented wayside amenities also called as Rest Areas along National Highways. Under the policy, 21 facilities have been made operational as per statement annexed. There has also been demand for a Rest Area along National highway No. 5 near Eluru in Andhra Pradesh.

(c) to (e) The provision of Rest Areas along National Highways is also being included by National Highways Authority of India while preparing project reports for four-laning. These rest areas will thus be constructed as part of the project and no separate budget provision is necessary.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of State	Number of rest areas
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2
2.	Assam	1
3.	Goa	1
4.	Haryana	1
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	1
6.	Kerala	1
7.	Madhya Pradesh	1
8.	Maharashtra	2
9.	Orissa	1
10.	Punjab	1
11.	Rajasthan	3
12.	Tamil Nadu	1
13.	Uttar Pradesh	3
14.	West Bengal	2
Total		21

Revival Package of CIWTC

1155. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation has submitted a revival package to the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Central Inland Water Transport Corporation had come up with a revised revival package envisaging yet another infusion of funds amounting to more than Rs. 200 crore on account of VRS, working capital needs, ways and means assistance etc. earlier this year.

(c) Government has reviewed the functioning of CIWTC in its entirety and found that the Corporation can not be revived by fresh infusion of funds. Hence, Government has not agreed to yet another revival package.

[Translation]

Appointment of Dresser

1156. SHRI CHHATTAR SINGH DARBAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question no. 3064 dated August 13, 2003 and state:

(a) whether the matter regarding to fix graduation as a minimum educational qualification for the appointment of dresser in the health scheme has been examined;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to fill some percent of the posts of dresser by direct recruitment instead of filling it by cent per cent promotion;

(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) Not yet, Sir.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government at present.

(e) Dresser is a promotional post for the Group 'D' feeder posts of Nursing Attendant/Nursing Orderly and any proposal to fill up the post of Dresser in CGHS by direct recruitment will restrict the promotional avenues of the feeder cadre.

[English]

Research on Cow's Excretions

1157. SHRI MAHBOOB ZAHEDI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that several pest repellents, soaps and shampoos are made of Cow's excretions in the country;

(b) if so, whether distilled cow's urine, marketed as "Ark" has a US patent and whether it enhances the effects of antibiotics; and

(c) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to promote the research of cow's excretions?

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

Export of a New Drug

1158. SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether specific permission for every shipment of a new drug has to be taken from the Drug Controller of India even though the same drug has been exported by the same company in the past;

(b) if so, whether the Chemexcil has drawn the attention of the Government to the matter and suggested one time permission for specified period; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the steps taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) As per the present

norms unapproved drugs which otherwise cannot be manufactured and marketed in the country are allowed to be manufactured for export on the basis of No Objection Certificate (NOC) issued by the office of Drugs Controller General (India). Such NOC's are issued on the basis of export orders. CHEMEXCIL has suggested for a general one-time permission for the manufacture of unapproved drugs for export purposes only. However, since, the approval granted by the State Licensing Authority for the manufacture of the said unapproved drugs is valid for a specific export order, the manufacturer is required to obtain NOC related to the said specific export order.

Implementation of Schedule M

1159. SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received representations from various quarters to form committee to go into the genuine difficulties of small scale units for implementation of Schedule M;

(b) if so, whether the prices of medicines will go up if provisions of Schedule M are implemented and many tiny and small scale drug units will face closure if hasty implementation of Schedule M is made; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Revised Schedule M to the Drugs and Cosmetic Rules, 1945 came into force in December, 2001 after publication in official Gazette. However, the manufacturers licensed prior to 11th December, 2001 were given an exemption upto 31st December, 2004 for the implementation of the provision of Schedule M. The Schedule is being further rationalized on the basis of the representations received and a Gazette Notification GSR 738 (E) dated 8.11.2004 has been published for comments. The defective of implementation of Schedule M is to achieve uniform standardization and production of quality drugs in the country, rather than price regulation.

Eight Laning of Ring Road in Delhi

1160. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has a proposal for widening of ring road in Delhi into eight lane;

(b) if so, the estimated cost thereof; and

(c) the time by when the eight laning work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The Government of India is primarily responsible for the development and maintenance of the National Highways in the country. All other roads are the responsibility of the concerned State Govts. The Ring Road in question falls within the jurisdiction of the Govt. of NCT Delhi.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Health Mission

1161. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the meeting on Health Mission on October 2, 2004, all the 15 States had unanimously demanded for more funds to strengthen the Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and sub-centres all of which form part of the proposed Health Mission;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, a Consultation on Strategy for proposed Rural Health Mission was held with 22 States on 2.11.2004. There was a demand from the States for greater funding for rural primary health infrastructure, including construction, maintenance and upgradation of buildings.

(c) The concerns of the States are being factored into the Strategy of the Rural Health Mission.

[Translation]

Waiting List of Telephone Connection in Gujarat

1162. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of the persons listed in the waiting list for telephone connections in Gujarat as on October 31, 2004, district-wise;

(b) the time by which they are likely to be provided with telephone connection; and

(c) the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) The waiting list for telephone connection in Gujarat Telecom Circle is 57687 as on 31.10.2004. The district-wise waiting list is given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) It is planned to provide connections to the wait-listed applicants likely by March, 2006.

(c) Most of the waiting list is in far-flung areas, which cannot be economically covered by laying of underground cable. As such, the waiting list is planned to be covered by installation of WLL (Wireless in Local Loop) system. As per BSNL's policy, at least one WLL BTS is being planned in each SDCA (Short Distance Charging Area). 69 SDCAs have already been covered by WLL services. The remaining SDCAs are likely to be covered during 2005-2006.

Statement

District Wise Waiting list as on 31.10.2004

Sl.No.	Name of Telecom District	Waiting List
1	2	3
1.	Ahmedabad (including Gandhinagar)	3154
2.	Amreli	584
3.	Bharuch (including Narmada)	922
4.	Bhavnagar	2891
5.	Bhuj	3779
6.	Godhra (including Dahod)	2483
7.	Himmatnagar	3078
8.	Jamnagar	3562
9.	Junagarh (Porbandar)	6735
10.	Mehsana (Patan)	4294

1	2	3
11.	Nadiad (Anand)	4296
12.	Palanpur	6085
13.	Rajkot	5423
14.	Surat	2597
15.	Surendranagar	2026
16.	Vadodra	1947
17.	Valsad (including Dang & Navsari)	3831
Total		57687

[English]

Ageing Institute in AIIMS

1163. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up National Institute of Ageing at AIIMS;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the purpose for setting up of the said Institute; and

(d) the extent to which elderly people would be benefited as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) In their proposals for Mid-Term Review of the Tenth Plan AIIMS have asked for additional resources for new schemes including setting up of a Centre for Geriatric Diseases. Currently in the Tenth Plan, there is no proposal to set up a National Institute of Ageing at All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.

[Translation]

Telephone Facilities in Bihar

1164. SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages equipped with telephone facilities in Bihar, district-wise;

(b) the district-wise number of villages in the above State where telephone facility is yet to be provided;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to provide telephone facility in such villages; and

(d) the success achieved by the Government as a result of the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) All the 38,475 inhabited villages in Bihar State have been provided with Village Public Telephones (VPTs).

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Indian Youth Working for Terrorist Groups

1165. SHRI SITA RAM SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the youth going to gulf countries in search of employment are enticed/forced to work for the terrorist groups;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to strengthen its embassies situated in these countries to keep a watch on the activities of such Indian youth; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) No instances of the youth going to gulf countries in search of employment being enticed/forced to work for the terrorist groups has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Galileo Global Positioning Project

1166. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has decided to associate with Galileo Global positioning;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which this project is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (c) Negotiations between India and European Union (EU) are in progress with a view to conclude an Agreement on participation in Galileo programme.

Callous Attitude Towards Patients

1167. SHRIMATI KALPNA RAMESH NARHIRE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether patients coming from other States are not looked after properly in the Hospitals situated in National Capital of the country including hospitals in the States' capital;

(b) if so, the directives issued by the Government to the officials of the hospitals in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to change the callous attitude of the hospital staff towards the patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) All the patients attending the hospitals of Central Government in the National Capital i.e. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, Safdarjung Hospital and LHMC & Associated hospitals are being provided treatment appropriately irrespective of the place they belong to. However, in so far as patients going to State Government Hospitals are concerned, health being a State subject, it is for the respective States concerned to ensure that proper health care facilities are given to the patients in their hospitals.

Telephone Facility to Village Panchayat

1168. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Gram Panchayats in Jammu & Kashmir not provided with telephone facility so far, district-wise;

(b) the number of Gram Panchayats where the said facility is proposed to be provided during 2004-05, location-wise;

(c) the time by when the said facility is likely to be provided in all the Gram Panchayats of the State; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to provide better telephone facility to the Gram Panchayats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) 533 Gram Panchayats in Jammu & Kashmir have not been provided with telephone facility. District-wise details are given in Statement-I enclosed.

(b) 141 Gram Panchayats in J&K are proposed to be provided with telephone facility during 2004-05. Location-wise details is given in the Statement-II enclosed.

(c) Telephone facility to all the Gram Panchayats is planned to be provided by November, 2007.

(d) Following measures for providing better telephone facility to the Gram Panchayats are being taken:

- (i) Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) equipment is being deployed extensively for coverage of area for providing telecom facility.
- (ii) Digital Satellite Phone Terminals (DSPTs) shall be deployed in those areas which could not be covered by terrestrial technology.

Statement I

Sl.No.	District	No. of Uncovered Gram Panchayat villages
1	2	3
1.	Anantnag	105
2.	Baramulla	90
3.	Badgam	55
4.	Kupwara	53
5.	Pulwama	52
6.	Srinagar	32
7.	Jammu	0
8.	Kathua	18
9.	Udhampur	30
10.	Doda	37

1	2	3
11.	Rajouri	0
12.	Poonch	3
13.	Leh	30
14.	Kargil	28
Total		533

Statement II

The location of Gram Panchayat where said facility is proposed to be provided during 2004-05, location wise in respect of J&K Circle

Sl.No.	District	Name of Village
1	2	3
1.	Anantnag	Jabli Pora
2.	Anantnag	Hablshi
3.	Anantnag	Laram Jangi Pora
4.	Anantnag	Pahlu
5.	Anantnag	Orial
6.	Anantnag	Shehli Pora
7.	Anantnag	Akin Gam
8.	Anantnag	Thaman Kote
9.	Anantnag	Halsidar
10.	Anantnag	Qamar
11.	Anantnag	Chhatar Gul
12.	Anantnag	Rain Cho Gund
13.	Anantnag	Kawari Gam
14.	Anantnag	Mant Pora
15.	Anantnag	Rohu
Baramula		
1.	Baramula	Chandusa
2.	Baramula	Seer Jagir
3.	Baramula	Nowlari

1	2	3	1	2	3
4.	Baramula	Now Pora Hamal	7.	Kupwara	Raj Pora
5.	Baramula	Zethan	8.	Kupwara	Shanu
6.	Baramula	Mati Pora	9.	Kupwara	Lacham Pora
7.	Baramula	Chandi Lura	10.	Kupwara	Wadar Pain
8.	Baramula	Gul Sawam (Hardu Ichlu)	11.	Kupwara	Shat Gund Bala
9.	Baramula	Bagnah Noor Khan	12.	Kupwara	Mawar
10.	Baramula	Sheerwani Pora (Lachi Pora)	13.	Kupwara	Harel
11.	Baramula	Shadara	14.	Kupwara	Nawgam
12.	Baramula	Bana Koot	15.	Kupwara	Krala Pora
	Badgam		16.	Kupwara	Renga Path
1.	Badgam	Hamchi Pora	17.	Kupwara	Qalam Abad (Kalam Chakla)
2.	Badgam	Tala Pora	18.	Kupwara	Khai Pora
3.	Badgam	Khag	19.	Kupwara	Kachlu Qazi Pora
4.	Badgam	Nar Bal	20.	Kupwara	Auwoora
5.	Badgam	Paharthan	21.	Kupwara	Nihama
6.	Badgam	Sita Haran	22.	Kupwara	Lal Pora
7.	Badgam	Sogam	23.	Kupwara	Sud Pura
8.	Badgam	Chadura	24.	Kupwara	Tad
9.	Badgam	Dadom Pora	25.	Kupwara	Cham Koote
10.	Badgam	Daveith Pora	26.	Kupwara	Nowangabra
11.	Badgam	Shungli Pora	27.	Kupwara	Nichian
12.	Badgam	Gogji Pathri	28.	Kupwara	Teetwal
	Kupwara			Pulwama	
1.	Kupwara	Teki Pora	1.	Pulwama	Khana Gund
2.	Kupwara	Chandi Gam	2.	Pulwama	Malang Pora
3.	Kupwara	Dard Pora	3.	Pulwama	Khaigam
4.	Kupwara	Dedi Koot	4.	Pulwama	Tujan
5.	Kupwara	Negrimal Pora	5.	Pulwama	Litar Shitar
6.	Kupwara	Manigah	6.	Pulwama	Memandar

1	2	3
7.	Pulwama	Nadi Gam
8.	Pulwama	Said Pora Bala
9.	Pulwama	Chakorah
10.	Pulwama	Arahama
11.	Pulwama	Kelro Malik Gund
12.	Pulwama	Reshnagri
	Srinagar	
1.	Srinagar	Dara
2.	Srinagar	Tulmulla
3.	Srinagar	Wail
4.	Srinagar	Mani Gam
5.	Srinagar	Hayan Palpora
6.	Srinagar	Kangan
7.	Srinagar	Sonamarg
8.	Srinagar	Balahama
9.	Srinagar	Chhatra Hama
	Kathua	
1.	Kathua	Raulka
2.	Kathua	Lawang
3.	Kathua	Dhaggar
4.	Kathua	Kanthal
5.	Kathua	Chandal
6.	Kathua	Fateh Pur
7.	Kathua	Surjan
8.	Kathua	Dulangal
	Udhampur	
1.	Udhampur	Umrow
2.	Udhampur	Mang
3.	Udhampur	Pernarra
4.	Udhampur	Pachound

1	2	3
5.	Udhampur	Judda
6.	Udhampur	Shikari
7.	Udhampur	Kalimasta
8.	Udhampur	Dhanorh
9.	Udhampur	Budhan
10.	Udhampur	Thuru
11.	Udhampur	Kanthi
12.	Udhampur	Bhagan Kot
13.	Udhampur	Bana
14.	Udhampur	Kanthan
15.	Udhampur	Chassot
16.	Udhampur	Sher Garhi
17.	Udhampur	Shajroo
18.	Udhampur	Gulab Garh
19.	Udhampur	Dewal
20.	Udhampur	Ladda
	Doda	
1.	Doda	Panchal
2.	Doda	Margi
3.	Doda	Ishtahari
4.	Doda	Chingam
5.	Doda	Lopara
6.	Doda	Nopachi
7.	Doda	Chandna
8.	Doda	Rinaie
9.	Doda	Jawalla Pur
10.	Doda	Badhat
11.	Doda	Magota
12.	Doda	Beoli
13.	Doda	Bajami

1	2	3
14.	Doda	Mahala
15.	Doda	Dashnan
16.	Doda	Desa
17.	Doda	Lodna
	Poonch	
1.	Poonch	Fatehpur
	Leh	
1.	Leh (Ladakh)	Taksi
2.	Leh (Ladakh)	Likir
3.	Leh (Ladakh)	Fiang
4.	Leh (Ladakh)	Saboo
5.	Leh (Ladakh)	Rumbak
6.	Leh (Ladakh)	Chuchat Yakma
7.	Leh (Ladakh)	Shara

Simplification of Procedure

1169. SHRI KAILASH BAITHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that obtaining permission from CGHS dispensaries is a Herculean task and many of the dispensaries are not aware of the diagnostic centres and hospitals that have been authorised by the Government;

(b) if so, whether any proposal to simplify the procedure to grant the permission and to make the dispensaries aware of all the diagnostic centres and authorised private hospitals;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reasons for authorising diagnostic centres and private hospitals for conducting tests on the Government employees/pensioners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) The information

pertaining to CGHS recognised private hospitals and diagnostic centers has been made available to all the CMO incharges of CGHS dispensaries.

The procedure for referral of CGHS beneficiaries for taking treatment in CGHS recognised private hospitals/ diagnostic centers has already been simplified.

As per the simplified procedure, the CGHS beneficiaries (both serving and pensioners) have the option of availing general/specialized treatment and diagnostic procedure at private hospitals/diagnostic centers recognised under CGHS in various CGHS covered cities after obtaining the recommendation regarding line of treatment from the specialist of CGHS/Govt. hospital/CMO in-charge of the dispensary and obtaining prior permission from the concerned office/Department in the case of serving employees and from the CMO in-charge of CGHS dispensaries in the case of pensioner beneficiaries. However, during emergency, the beneficiary can directly go to any private hospital/clinic for taking treatment.

(d) The Government has recognised private hospitals and diagnostic centers under the CGHS for the convenience of the CGHS beneficiaries to enable them to take indoor treatment and get investigations done on the basis of recommendation of the Government doctor.

Telephone Services in Hilly States

1170. SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA": Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether permission has been granted to some private companies alongwith the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited for initiating communication services in hilly States especially in Uttaranchal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The details are given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement*List of Access Service Licensees in Hilly States as on 30.9.2004*

Service Area	Name of Service Provider	Licence
U.P. (West) Including Uttaranchal	Hutchison Essar South Ltd. (GSM Based)	Unified access
	Reliance Infocomm Ltd. (CDMA Based)	
	Tata Teleservices Limited (CDMA Based)	
	Bharati Cellular Limited (GSM Based)	Cellular
	Escotel Mobile Communications (P) Ltd. (GSM Based)	
	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (BSM Based)	
	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (CDMA Based)	
West Bengal Including Sikkim	Bharati Cellular Limited (GSM Based)	Unified access
	Reliance Infocomm Ltd. (CDMA Based)	
	Tata Teleservices Limited (CDMA Based)	
	Hutchison Essar South Ltd. (GSM Based)	Cellular
	Dishnet DSL Limited (GSM Based)	
	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (GSM Based)	
	Reliance Telecom (P) Ltd. (GSM Based)	
Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (CDMA Based)	Basic	
Assam	Dishnet DSL Limited (GSM Based)	Unified Access
	Bharti Tele-venture Ltd. (GSM Based)	
	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (GSM Based)	
	Reliance Telecom Ltd. (GSM Based)	Cellular
	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (GSM Based)	
Himachal Pradesh	Reliance Infocomm Ltd. (CDMA Based)	Unified Access
	Tata Teleservices Limited (CDMA Based)	
	Bharati Cellular Limited (GSM Based)	
	Dishnet DSL Limited (GSM Based)	Cellular
	Reliance Infocomm Ltd. (GSM Based)	
	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (GSM Based)	
	Escorts Telecommunications Ltd. (GSM Based)	
Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (CDMA Based)	Basic	
Jammu & Kashmir	Bharati Cellular Limited (GSM Based)	Unified Access
	Dishnet DSL Limited (GSM Based)	
	Reliance Infocomm Ltd. (CDMA Based)	
	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (GSM Based)	Cellular
	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (CDMA Based)	
North-East	Dishnet DSL Limited (GSM Based)	Unified Access
	Reliance Telecom Ltd. (GSM Based)	
	Hexacom India Ltd. (GSM Based)	
	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (GSM Based)	Cellular
	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (CDMA Based)	
	Reliance Telecom Ltd. (GSM Based)	Basic
	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (GSM Based)	
Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (CDMA Based)		

World Bank Loan for Computer Education

1171. SHRI TUKARAM GANGADHAR GADAKH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any project with the support from the World Bank for computer education, supplying computers to schools has been finalized by the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria to provide computers to schools in villages and remote areas;

(d) whether the Government has identified schools where these computers will be supplied;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether any Committee has been formed to monitor and implement this project; and

(g) if so, the composition of the Committee?

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

(b) to (g) Do not arise.

Telephone to Village Panchayats

1172. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed to provide telephones to every panchayat in the country;

(b) if so, the time by when the target to provide telephones to each panchayat is likely to be achieved, State-wise; and

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

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

(b) Telephone facility in all the panchayats of each service area/circle shall be provided by November, 2007 as per tender terms finalised by the office of Administrator Universal Service Obligation (USO) Fund.

(c) The following steps have been taken to cover all panchayats:

(i) Additional Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) equipment is planned to be provided in the Short Distance Charging Areas (SDCAs).

(ii) Digital Satellite Phone Terminals (DSPTs) shall be deployed in remote and far flung area which cannot be covered by any terrestrial technology.

[English]

Norms Prescribed to Publish Stamp Cover

1173. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any criteria/norms prescribed by the Government to publish a stamp cover (envelop);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether violations of these norms have come to the notice of the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against those found guilty?

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

(b) The guidelines for issue of a Special Cover are given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise in view of (c) above.

Statement

Extracts from "Handbook on Philately"

Guidelines for issue of Special Cover

Special Cover. An event which is not important enough to be commemorated by issue of commemorative/special stamp or for which a stamp cannot be accommodated in the annual issue programme may be commemorated by the department by issue of special

covers which can be cancelled with a special cancellation at the post office selected for the purpose. Such covers can also be issued at the instance of private parties on payment of requisite charges. These covers should bear minimum postage stamps of any kind equivalent to the minimum inland letter mail rate. Heads of the Circles are the competent authority to sanction special covers commemorating any event/institutions/inaugural flight under their jurisdiction.

A. The proponent will provide the following details/material to the Head of Circle for consideration of the proposal:

- (i) The proposed date of issue.
- (ii) Proposed design for the special cover.
- (iii) Proposed sale price of the cover.
- (iv) Quantity of covers.
- (v) Name (s) of the Post Office (s) or/and the venue from where such special covers are to be issued.

B. The Design of the special cover should be restricted to the left half of the cover and should not impinge upon the address portion of the cover. The legend on the cover should mention only the name of the event/occasion being commemorated in Hindi and English.

C. The size of the special cover should be one of the sizes prescribed by the Department for letter envelopes. Postal Guide Inland Services issued by Department of Posts can be referred to by the Circles in this regard.

D. The Design of the special cover should be of secular nature and should be devoid of any nuances which may cause embarrassment to Government.

E. The sale price of the special cover should not exceed Rs. 5/-excluding the cost of the postage stamp to be affixed on the cover. The denomination of the postage stamp should be equivalent to the minimum inland letter mail rate, except in the case of first flight covers when the denomination should be equivalent to the minimum foreign letter mail.

F. The special covers will be printed by the proponent strictly as per the design approved by the head of Circle. The proponent will hand over all such covers printed to the office of CPMG/PMG.

G. The Circle office will hand over all the covers to the concerned post office for sale at the venue of release. All the sale proceeds of these special covers at the rate approved by Head of Circle will be given to the proponent by the Circle office alongwith the balance of unsold special covers.

H. The proponent will supply to the Circle Office at his own cost 10 special covers duly cancelled within 10 days from the date of issue, for record purpose. The Circle Office will forward 5 of these covers to Director (Philately) for keeping them in the National Philatelic Museum. In addition, the proponent will, if necessary, arrange distribution of special covers to the VIPs attending the release function as well as used in the presentation Albums at their own cost, as the Department does not organize such functions.

I. Directorate will continue to approve all such proposals for special cover which have a bearing on the diplomatic relations of India with other countries.

J. Every case approved by Head of Circle would be intimated to the Directorate so that action may be taken to publicise the event for the benefit of philatelists all over the country through Newsletter/Website.

K. The special cover may preferably be printed by offset process using maplitho paper of 176 GSM.

L. The proponents will deposit 200 blank covers with the Philatelic Bureau which issues the special cancellation. These will be put up for sale for a period of one month from the date of release, at the price fixed by the Department and the amount realized from sale of such covers will be deposited to government account.

M. The unsold covers would be returned to the proponent after the expiry of one month from the date of cancellation. The Bureau will circulate information regarding the availability of the cover to all the Philatelic Bureaux in advance, preferably two weeks before the date of release.

Charges for Special Cancellation. Once the proposal is approved, the proponent will be required to pay the Department the following fees:

- (i) Special cancellation/cover to be provided on working days—Rs. 1500/-per day per post offices. Rs. 3000/-per day if it is to be provided at the premises of the proponent.

- (ii) Special cancellation/cover to be provided on Sundays and postal holidays—Rs. 3000/-per day per post offices and Rs. 6000/-per day if it is to be provided at the premises of the proponent. The cancellation/cover will be provided during the normal working hours of the post offices. However, the Head of the Circle may offer 50% concession on the rates for a special cancellation during District, State as well as Circle and National level philatelic exhibition if it is not organized by the Department.

[Translation]

Medical Facilities to Officials on Tour

1174. PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 2925 dated August 18, 2004 and state:

(a) whether the Government has made any special provision to provide medical facilities to the Government servants who remain on tour for long spells;

(b) if so, whether the Government is aware that employees of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats residing in the Central Government Housing Complex, Vasant Vihar face a similar problem due to tours and late sittings;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to reconsider its decision to provide medical facilities to the said employees and their families at the extension centre of CGHS Dispensary in CBI quarters, CGH Complex, Vasant Vihar;

(d) if so, the details thereof and other alternative steps proposed to be taken for arrangements to open the said extension centre in the evening along with emergency services for the family members of the said Secretariats; 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) As per Department of Health's O.M. No. S-11011/7/99-CGHS(P) dated 30.9.99, the serving Central Govt. employees (including employees of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Sectts.) holding CGHS cards, while on tour or visit can in unforeseen emergency take treatment in any CGHS

dispensary/recognised hospital or at the Authorised Medical Attendant/Govt. recognised private hospital in the case of a non-CGHS area.

(c) to (e) Due to constraints of resources and manpower, there is neither any proposal to open the extension centre of CGHS Dispensary in CBI quarters, CGH Complex, Vasant Vihar in evening alongwith emergency services nor can the services at the said extension centre be provided to the employees of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats residing in nearby colonies since there is no sanction for opening a full-fledged CGHS dispensary in Vasant Vihar. The present CGHS facility at the extension centre is for the beneficiaries residing in the CBI quarters and the extension centre is being run by the CGHS with only a limited number of staff who have been withdrawn from the CGHS dispensary No. 50, R.K. Puram-III. Therefore, all the Central Govt. employees residing in the colonies located nearby cannot be extended CGHS facilities from the said extension centre.

Norms Prescribed to Publish Stamp Cover

1175. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Panchayat Sanchar Agents working in the country as on date;

(b) whether they are under paid vis-a-vis their work;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to enhance the salary and perks of Panchayat Sanchar Agents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) At present there are 7697 Panchayat Sanchar Seva Agents in the country.

(b) to (d) The Panchayat Sanchar Seva Yojana was conceived as a more cost effective means of providing basic postal facilities in rural areas. Therefore, Panchayat Sanchar Seva Agents are required to undertake sale of stamps, and stationery and book registered letters. In some cases they are also required to undertake delivery of ordinary mail. For this they are paid an allowance of Rs. 600.00 per month, and a commission of 5% on the value of stamps sold, and Rs. 0.50 per registered article booked.

There is no proposal to enhance the allowance of the Panchayat Sanchar Seva Agents as there is scope for them to increase their earnings by increasing the volume of their business, and thereby the commission due to them. This is keeping with the purpose for which these posts have been created.

Survey on Socio-Economic Aspects

1176. PROF. M. RAMADASS: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the recent surveys on socio-economic aspects conducted in the Union Territory of Pondicherry;

(b) the details of results of such surveys on housing conditions, debt and investment and land live stock holdings etc.;

(c) the details of performance of infrastructure sector in Pondicherry; and

(d) the details of projects of Rs. 20 crores or more and their performance/impact in Pondicherry?

Subject: Housing condition

Percentage distribution of dwelling units by type

Rural			Urban		
Pucca	Semi-pucca	Katcha	Pucca	Semi-pucca	Katcha
26	20	54	70	15	15

(Source: NSS Report No. 488: Housing condition in India, NSS 58th round: July-December 2002)

Subjects: Debt and Investment, Land and livestock holdings

Data collected on these subjects through NSS 59th round (January-December 2003) are under processing. However, key results based on the previous survey (NSS 48th round: January—December 1992) are given below:

Number of households reporting borrowings in cash during the reference period of 1.7.91 to 30.6.92 per thousand households:

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) Some of the recent surveys on socio-economic aspects conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation in the entire country including the UT of Pondicherry through various National Sample Survey (NSS) rounds are as under:

NSS 58th round (July-December 2002) survey on consumer expenditure, employment-unemployment, disabled persons, housing condition, village facilities and slum particulars.

NSS 59th round (January-December 2003) survey on consumer expenditure, employment-unemployment, land and livestock holdings, debt and investment, and situation assessment survey of farmers.

NSS 60th round (January-June 2004) survey on consumer expenditure, employment-unemployment, morbidity and health care.

(b) The latest available results in respect of the UT of Pondicherry are given below. Concepts and definitions are available in the related NSS reports available in the Ministry's website (mospi.nic.in).

145 for rural and 231 for urban.

(Source: NSS Report No. 431 (Part I): Household borrowings and repayments during 1.7.91 to 30.6.92; NSS 48th round: January-December 1992)

Households reporting broad items of fixed capital expenditure during the reference period of 1.7.91 to 30.6.92

Sector	Fixed Capital Expenditure in							
	Residential Plot, Building & Other Construction		Farm Business		Non-Farm Business		Any Item	
	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A
Rural	15	217	93	233	7	61	108	511
Urban	35	1256	16	42	12	130	63	1428

Note: P = Number of households reporting an item of fixed capital expenditure per thousand households; A=Average value (Rs.) of corresponding expenditure per household.

(Source: NSS Report No. 437: Household capital expenditure during 1.7.91 to 30.6.92; NSS 48th round: January-December 1992)

Percentage distribution of households by size class of operational holdings

Sector	Size class of household operational holdings (in ha.)							
	Nil	Less than 0.002	0.002- 0.20	0.21- 1.00	1.01- 2.00	2.01- 5.00	5.01 & above	All sizes
Rural	32.76	3.43	40.08	15.21	5.49	2.09	0.94	100
Urban	63.51	4.08	28.88	3.01	0.41	0.21	0	100

(Source: NSS Report No. 408: Livestock and agricultural implements in household operational holdings; NSS 48th round: January-December 1992)

Number of livestock of various categories owned per 100 households

Sector	Cattle	Buffalo	Sheep & Goats	Pigs	Poultry
Rural	43	1	25	0	86
Urban	9	4	3	0	35

(Source: NSS Report No. 408: Livestock and agricultural implements in household operational holdings; NSS 48th round: January-December 1992)

(c) and (d) Infrastructure sector covers Power, Coal, Steel, Railways, Roads, Shipping & Ports, Civil Aviation, Telecom, Fertilizers, Cement and Petroleum. There are currently no new projects costing Rs. 20 crores or more. With regard to the performance of existing projects, the details are being collected from the concerned Ministries and the same will be furnished on their availability.

Mobile Phone Directory

1177. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA:
SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether Cellular Operators have opposed the telecom regulatory proposal to bring out a directory of mobile phone users;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the TRAI to implement its orders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) A consultation paper

on publishing of Telephone Directory and Directory Enquiry Services was issued by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) to all stakeholders and consumers' organizations. In response to the consultation paper, a large number of comments have been received from the stakeholders. The Cellular Operators Association of India (COAI), Association of Unified Telecom Service Providers of India (AUSPI) and some others have opposed the proposal. However, Open House Sessions on the subject matter are yet to be held by TRAI. As such, the consultation process is not fully complete.

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

UTI MF Scheme

1178. SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Posts has tied up with UTI Mutual Fund to distribute UTI MF Scheme from its post offices located in various parts of the country;

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

(c) the terms and conditions fixed between both of them?

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

(b) and (c) The Department of Posts has tied up with UTI Mutual Fund to retail its selected Mutual Fund Schemes from 50 post offices spread across 17 postal circles in the country for a period of six months from September 2004. The Department is retailing only Mastershare, Variable Investment Plan, Children College and Career Plan, Mahila Unit Scheme and Unit Linked Insurance Plan (ULIP) schemes of UTI Mutual Fund. The Department of Posts gets an upfront and trial commission from UTI Mutual Fund for retailing these schemes.

[English]

Closure of BALCO Units

1179. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a number of efficiently operating departments of BALCO have been

closed down after the majority share was purchased by the Sterlite Industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether prior consent of the Government nominated Directors on the Board of BALCO was taken on this matter;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government is aware that Sterlite Industries has blatantly flouted all the terms of Agreement made with trade union when it took over BALCO; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) BALCO has informed that no efficiently operating Departments of the Company had been closed down after the majority shares were purchased by Sterlite Industries India Ltd.

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

(e) and (f) BALCO has informed that there has been no flouting of the terms of the agreement with the Trade Union.

Mining Leases

1180. SHRI A.V. BELLARMIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Rare Earth Limited (IREL) has applied for mining leases in the year 2000 in Kanyakumari district and the same is pending with the State Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons for its pendency;

(c) whether the IREL Mining lease areas in Kanyakumari district has also been recommended for grant to private parties by the State Government; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Central Government to safeguard the interest of IREL?

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

(b) According to information furnished by the Tamil Nadu Government, details of two applications for grant of mining lease submitted by M/s. Indian Rare Earths

Limited, Manavalakurichi, Kanyakumari District are as under:

Sr.No.	Date of Application	Taluk & Village	Extent and SF No.	Reasons for pending
1.	3.2.2000	Kalkulam, Ezhudesam	133.80.0 ha.	The application is still under process with the Collector, Kanyakumari District.
2.	19.9.2000	Vilavancode Keelkulam and Midalam	321.07.0 ha.	The application forwarded to the State Government for grant of mining lease has been returned on 5.8.2004 to the Collector for rectifying certain discrepancies and defects. The Collector, Kanyakumari District has been addressed to rectify the defects and send a report.

(c) Yes.

(b) Does not arise.

(d) The State Government has granted certain areas, originally included in the mining lease issued to M/s. Indian Rare Earths Limited, to private parties. M/s. Indian Rare Earths Limited filed a revision application No. 27 (1) 2003-RC-II and the Government of India Tribunal by order dated 4.8.2003 stayed the operation of the amendment dated 23.1.2003 to the original mining lease granted by the State Government vide G.O. Ms. No. 1085 dated 21.9.1997. Against this order of the Tribunal, the private party has filed a writ petition before the Hon'ble Madras High Court and obtained a stay, and the matter is presently sub-judice.

[*Translation*]

Grants for Health Sector

1182. SHRI DEVIDAS PINGLE:
PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:

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

(a) whether grants for the health sector in India have been available through global fund;

(b) if so, the diseases for which these grants have been provided;

(c) whether the Government has utilised the funds to tackle the diseases for which these were provided;

(d) the total number of States which have been allocated funds out of the above by the Union Government so far; and

(e) the details thereof?

Monitory Authority to Check Porn Sites

1181. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to create monitory authority to check the porn sites on Internet; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

(b) HIV/AIDS and TB.

(d) and (e) The details are given in Statement enclosed.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Statement

(Rupees in lakhs)

Disease	Project	Name of the State	Funds allocated
TB	Expansion of the revised national tuberculosis control programme in the entire States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttaranchal, and 56 districts of U.P. and Bihar	Chhattisgarh Jharkhand Uttaranchal UP Bihar	1407.39
HIV/AIDS	HIV prevention and care for mother, their families and Persons Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) through scaling up Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission (PPTCT) services and public private sector antiretroviral treatment	Andhra Pradesh Karnataka Maharashtra Tamil Nadu Nagaland Manipur	1423.68

[English]

Asian Economic Community

1183. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has initiated steps towards constitution of an Asian Economic Community on the lines of EU;

(b) if so, the precise conditions and *modus operandi* of the contemplated Economic Community and India's role therein; and

(c) the progress so far made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) India has put forward the idea of a broader Asian Economic Community comprising India, ASEAN, Japan, China and Republic of Korea.

(c) Some studies and seminars by leading think tanks and academic organizations of these countries on closer

economic integration in Asia have already been undertaken.

Contaminated Soft Drinks

1184. SHRI SURENDRA PRAKASH GOYAL:
DR. RAJESH MISHRA:
SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY:
SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the report of the Centre for Science and Environment that 'Dew' cola of Pepsi Company contains abnormally high content of caffeine which is very harmful for pregnant women, lactating mothers and children but it is being sold without any health related warning on its bottles;

(b) if so, the details of this report;

(c) whether the Government proposes to ascertain the truth of the above report by analysing the content of the Dew in their analytical labs; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken against Pepsi for playing with public health?

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

Development of Sea Beaches

1185. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any schemes to develop sea beaches;

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

(c) the allocation made by the Government in this regard during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Research and Development Work in Yoga

1186. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the schemes for promoting the research and development work in the field of yoga in the country;

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

(c) the details of the NGOs which are getting grants from the Government for encouraging research and development work in the field of yoga in Uttar Pradesh alongwith the details of their performance and utilisation of the grants; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against the NGOs which have misutilised the funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The research & development of Yoga is being promoted through two national level institutions viz, the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN), New Delhi & Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga (MDNIY), New Delhi. While the CCRYN involves reputed organizations all over the country for promotion, propagation, research & development of Yoga, the MDNIY conducts Yoga courses, directly. The functions of the CCRYN & MDNIY including the Schemes implemented through them are reviewed from time to time. Provisions made for the CCRYN & MDNIY during 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05 under Plan are as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
CCRYN	175.00	133.25	222.00
MDNIY	317.40	217.50	440.00

Besides, Government in the Department of Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) is implementing a Scheme for Extra Mural Research in AYUSH, under which funds are provided to accredited research institutions for undertaking research projects in AYUSH including Yoga. This Scheme was reviewed and revised in the year 2001 by specifying the priority areas of research.

(c) and (d) A statement showing the details of NGOs located in Uttar Pradesh which have received grants from the CCRYN and this Ministry for promotion, propagation, research & development of Yoga during 2002-03, 2003-04 & 2004-05 is attached. Out of 5 NGOs, the working of one NGO namely Jeewan Nirman Kendra, Meerut was not found satisfactory and as such, further grant-in-aid to it has been discontinued. Working of other NGOs and funds utilisation reports so far have been found satisfactory.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of NGO	Title of the Project/Scheme	Funds Release
(1)	Shri Nath Naturopathy & Yoga Centre, Kanpur.	Research project titled 'Effect of Yoga & Naturopathy modalities in the management of Rheumatoid Arthritis, Osteo-arthritis and Gout'.	3.68
		Conducting National Seminar on Yoga & Naturopathy.	0.50
(2)	Jeevan Nirman Ashram, Nature Cure & Yoga Centre, Maharishi Dayanand Prakritik Yoga Pratishthan, Aligarh.	Strengthening of Treatment-cum-Propagation Centre of Yoga & Naturopathy.	7.50
(3)	G.P. Dixit Yoga & Naturopathy Hospital, Agra.	-do-	1.50
(4)	Panch Tatwa Sevashram, Yoga & Nature Cure Centre, Manav Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Etah.	Strengthening of Patient Care Centre of Yoga & Naturopathy.	0.30
(5)	Jeewan Nirman Kendra, Yoga & Nature Cure Centre, Meerut.	-do-	1.20

Urban Population

1187. SHRI MOHAN SINGH:
SHRIMATI MINATI SEN:
SHRI MUNSHI RAM:

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

(a) whether half of the world population would become urban population during the ensuing three years;

(b) if so, the population of Indian population against that figure;

(c) the ratio of Indian urban population likely to turn by 2010 in terms of percentage;

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check this trend of growing urban population;

(e) the details of preparation made to provide accommodation, water, health services and sanitation etc. for urban population;

(f) whether sex ratio according to census figures is worse in urban centres than rural areas;

(g) whether jains are the only community in which urban figures exceed the rural figures; and

(h) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to lessen urban-rural disparities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Sir. As per World Urbanisation Prospects, the 2001 Revision, United Nations; estimates based on 2005 and 2010 population, the estimated urban world population would be as below:

Year	Percentage
2005	49.3
2006	49.7
2007	50.2

(b) As per projected population 2002 to 2026 based on the provisional population totals, Census of India 2001,

Registrar General of India, the proportion of Indian Urban Population to the total Population of India would be as below:

Year	Percentage
2005	28.7
2006	28.9
2007	29.1

(c) The estimated urban population in India by 2010 would be 29.8%.

(d) The centrally sponsored "Infrastructure Development in Small and Medium Towns" Scheme is in operation to develop requisite level of infrastructure in small and medium towns so as to arrest migration from these to large urban centres, while the Mega City Scheme seeks to augment/strengthen Infrastructure in Mega Cities to cater to increase in population.

(e) Providing housing, water, health and sanitation is the primary responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territories. However, the Ministry of Urban Development has been sensitizing the States/Union Territories to improve the basic necessities of the urban population. The Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation has also launched a programme known as "Two Million

Housing Programme" in 1998 which provides for 7 lakh additional houses in urban areas. The Department of Family Welfare provides comprehensive Reproductive and Child Health Services in the urban areas through a network of 1562 Post Partum Centres at district and sub district level, 1083 Urban Family Welfare Centres, 871 Urban Health Posts and 3239 Sterilisation Beds under the Sterilisation Bed Scheme in the country. Further, the Government of India has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in tackling the problem of drinking water supply and sanitation through the centrally sponsored schemes namely (i) Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme for Small Towns with Population less than 20,000 administered by the Ministry of Urban Development and (ii) Integrated Urban Low Cost Sanitation Scheme for Liberation of Scavengers, administered by the Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation.

(f) A Statement showing State-wise Rural and Urban Sex-ratio as per Census 2001 is enclosed.

(g) Yes, Sir. As per Census 2001, Jains are the only community in which urban figures exceed the rural figures.

(h) The techniques of preconception Sex selection has been brought within the ambit of the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act 1994 and its Amendments brought out in 2003.

Statement

Sex Ratio—India, States and Union Territories: 2001*

Sl.No.	India/State/Union territories	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
	India	933	946	900
1.	Jammu & Kashmir	892	917	819
2.	Himachal Pradesh	968	989	795
3.	Punjab	876	890	849
4.	Chandigarh*	777	621	796
5.	Uttaranchal	962	1007	845
6.	Haryana	861	866	847
7.	Delhi*	821	810	822

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Rajasthan	921	930	890
9.	Uttar Pradesh	898	904	876
10.	Bihar	919	926	868
11.	Sikkim	875	880	830
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	893	914	819
13.	Nagaland	900	916	829
14.	Manipur	974	963	1009
15.	Mizoram	935	923	948
16.	Tripura	948	946	959
17.	Meghalaya	972	969	982
18.	Assam	935	944	872
19.	West Bengal	934	950	893
20.	Jharkhand	941	962	870
21.	Orissa	972	987	895
22.	Chhattisgarh	989	1004	932
23.	Madhya Pradesh	919	927	898
24.	Gujarat	920	945	880
25.	Daman & Diu*	710	586	984
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli*	812	852	691
27.	Maharashtra	922	960	873
28.	Andhra Pradesh	978	983	965
29.	Karnataka	965	977	942
30.	Goa	961	988	934
31.	Lakshadweep*	948	959	935
32.	Kerala	1058	1059	1058
33.	Tamil Nadu	987	992	962
34.	Pondicherry*	1001	990	1007
35.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands*	846	861	815

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Total Population: Table A-5, Census of India 2001.

Note: Including Estimated Population of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati District of Manipur for 2001.

*[English]***Medical Colleges/Pharmacy Management Institutes**

1188. SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Medical colleges/pharmacy management institutes functioning in the country;

(b) the number of girls/boys students enrolled in the above institutes and the number of SC/ST students out of them;

(c) whether all the above institutes are functioning as per all India test/UGC guidelines;

(d) if not, the policy the Government proposes to chalk out to maintain the educational standard in such vocational courses; and

(e) the number of new institutes approved during the last academic session and the reasons due to which other such proposals were rejected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) At present there are 229 medical colleges functioning in the country. Similarly Pharmacy Council of India has approved 377 institutes for the conduct of D. Pharma course and 233 institutes for the conduct of B. Pharma course.

(b) No such data is being maintained by the Central Government as admission to medical/Pharmacy courses is governed by the respective State Government/University/Examining Authority/Institution subject to the provisions of the regulations of Medical Council of India and Pharmacy Council of India, as applicable. However, all medical/pharmacy institutes are required to follow the instructions of the Central/State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, as the case may be, issued from time to time for providing reservations to students belonging to SC/ST/OBCs, etc.

(c) and (d) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its judgement dated 14.8.03 in the case of Islamic Academy of Education has clarified that the State Government may prescribe the percentage of seats in private professional colleges which can be filled by the management. The remaining seats are to be filled up as per merit through the common entrance test conducted by the State agency.

The seats filled by the management are also to be filled up as per merit through a common entrance test to be conducted by the association of all colleges in the concerned State or in the absence of such association, by the common entrance conducted by the State Government. The Medical Council of India/Pharmacy Council of India grants approval to institutions only if the prescribed statutory requirements are complied with. Periodic inspections are also conducted by these professional Councils to ensure the compliance of prescribed norms.

(e) Clearance of proposal for opening of medical colleges/pharmacy institutes depends on availability of infrastructural facilities and fulfilment of qualifying criteria prescribed in the regulations of Medical Council of India and Pharmacy Council of India. In the year 2004, Central Government has granted permission for opening of 10 medical colleges. Similarly, during 2003-2004, the Pharmacy Council of India has approved 44 new institutions for the purpose of registration as a pharmacist.

*[Translation]***Fee Concession by Medical Colleges**

1189. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHAWAHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recognised medical colleges provide admission and fee concession to the students belonging to the poor and backward sections of society;

(b) whether the Government has inquired into this aspect of the institutes;

(c) if so, the details of these educational institutes, State-wise and location-wise;

(d) whether the persons belonging to the affluent section of society alone are provided admission in these institutes; and

(e) if so, the total number of such cases which have come to the light and the directions issued by the Government to these institutes to provide admission to the students belonging to the backward classes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (e) The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its judgement dated 31.10.2002 in the

TMA Pai Foundation case has held that the private unaided colleges shall have to comply with the conditions, if any, prescribed by the State requiring admission of a small percentage of students belonging to weaker sections of the Society by granting them freeships or scholarships, if not granted by the Government. Further, the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its judgement dated 14.8.03 in the case of Islamic Academy of Education has clarified that the State Government may prescribe the percentage of seats in private professional colleges which can be filled by the management. The remaining seats are to be filled up as per merit through the common entrance test conducted by the State agency. The seats filled by the management are also to be filled up as per merit through a common entrance test to be conducted by the association of all colleges in the concerned State or in the absence of such association, by the common entrance conducted by the State Government. In the said judgement, it has further been clarified that each institution shall have the freedom to fix its own fee structure. Each State Government is required to set up a committee under the Chairmanship of a retired High Court Judge to decide whether the fee proposed by the institute is justified and does not amount to profiteering or charging or capitation fee. The said Committee may approve the fee structure proposed by the institute or may propose some other fee which shall be binding on the institute for a period of three years.

For admission of reserved category students in medical institutions/colleges, Central Government has issued guidelines to all the Universities and medical institutions requesting them to ensure that the UGC guidelines for admission of reserved category students and fulfilment of the quota of seats reserved for them

are followed strictly in respect of admissions to undergraduate and postgraduate medical courses too. However, no specific data in this regard are maintained by the Central Government as admission to medical courses is governed by the respective State Governments/ University/Examining Authority/Institutions subject to the provisions of the Regulations of Medical Council of India.

Fixed Telephones by Private Operators

1190. SHRI SITA RAM SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for installing fixed telephones by private operators;

(b) the number of fixed telephones provided by the private operators so far, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that the private operators achieve their target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) The private Unified Access Service providers can provide mobile and fixed telephones. The roll out obligations is in terms of coverage of District Headquarters and there is no target in terms of specified number of fixed telephones.

(b) The details of fixed telephones provided by various telecom operators is given in the Statement enclosed.

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

Statement

Number of DELs provided by BSOs UASOs as on 31st Oct. 2004

Name of the company	Service Areas	Fixed DELs		
		Wireline	Fixed Wireless Telephone	Total
1	2	3	4	5
M/s Tata Teleservices Ltd.	Tamil Nadu	71	63525	63596
	Chennai	414	134829	135243
	Karnataka	4480	168032	172512
	Andhra Pradesh	135120	212746	347866

1	2	3	4	5
	Gujarat	22885	182124	205009
	Delhi	8649	234752	243401
	Total	171619	996008	1167627
M/s Bharti Infotel Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh (UASL)	223158	26900	250056
M/s Bharti Cellular Ltd.	Haryana	103557	0	103557
	Delhi	126477	0	126477
	Tamil Nadu	174326	0	174326
	Karnataka	121673	0	121673
	Total	749189	26900	776089
M/s Shyam Telelink Ltd.	Rajasthan	94144	21359	115503
M/s Tala Teleservices (Maharashtra) Ltd.	Maharashtra Mumbai	34584 184230	142516 198343	177080 382573
	Total	218794	340859	559653
M/s HFCL Infotel Ltd.	Punjab	127204	40596	167800
M/s Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	2361	44218	46579
	Bihar	35	17094	17129
	Chennai	1611	25731	27342
	Delhi	2411	147662	150073
	Gujarat	4437	86052	90489
	Haryana	112	19478	19590
	Himachal Pradesh	0	105	105
	Karnataka	4584	35278	39862
	Kerala	678	85327	86005
	Kolkata	2372	75188	77560
	Madhya Pradesh	344	20600	20944
	Maharashtra	1509	72652	74161
	Mumbai	3598	126845	130443
	Orissa	83	11739	11822
	Punjab	1084	80106	81190

1	2	3	4	5
	Rajasthan	675	30467	31142
	Tamil Nadu	682	22006	22688
	Uttar Pradesh (East)	840	37107	37947
	Uttar Pradesh (West)	137	38182	38319
	West Bengal	45	8369	8414
	Total	27598	984206	1011804
	Grand Total	1388548	2409928	3798476

Figures are as reported by the licensees.

[English]

Fake Globes

1191. SHRIMATI MANORAMA MADHAVRAJ: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that globes depicting J&K as independent territory are being sold freely in India;

(b) if so, whether these globes have been made by China;

(c) if so, whether India is likely to take up the matter with the concerned authorities in China; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Government has seen relevant reports.

(b) These globes were reportedly made in China.

(c) and (d) India's position on Jammu and Kashmir constituting an inalienable and integral part of India has consistently been put across to the Chinese side. Government remains vigilant and takes all necessary and appropriate measures to safeguard the sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of India.

Construction of CGHS Dispensaries

1192. SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY:
SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU:

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

(a) the number of new CGHS dispensaries under construction in Delhi and the time by when they are expected to be completed and made functional for the beneficiaries;

(b) whether the Government is aware that the foundation stone of a CGHS dispensary in Shalimar Bagh, Delhi, was laid by the then Labour Minister about two years back but construction has not yet been started so far despite the assurance given that it would become functional by February, 2004 including the one at Pushpanjali in Pitampura; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delay and the time by when the dispensary in Shalimar Bagh is likely to be constructed and made functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The CGHS has conveyed the Administrative approval and Expenditure Sanction to the CPWD for construction of CGHS dispensary buildings at the following places under CGHS Delhi:

1. Shalimar Bagh
2. Tagore Garden
3. Noida
4. Dilshad Garden
5. Shakurbasti
6. Kamla Nehru Nagar (Ghaziabad)
7. Pitampura

No time frame can be indicated regarding completion of building works as many agencies are involved. Only after the completed buildings are handed over to the CGHS, the dispensaries can be made functional in them. For the present, the above dispensaries are functioning in rented buildings.

(b) and (c) The action relating to the construction of CGHS dispensary building at Shalimar Bagh has already been initiated. The Delhi Urban Arts Commission (DUAC) vide letter dated 2.9.2004 has desired major changes in the plan for which new drawings were submitted to DUAC for approval. However, DUAC has asked for certain additional drawings. Meanwhile, the DDA has been requested to provide NOC for sanction of the building plan on receipt of which the MCD shall be requested to approve the drawings for the building.

As regards construction of CGHS dispensary building at Pitampura, the Central Design Bureau, Dte. GHS has been asked to prepare the drawings which would then be sent to the local bodies for their approval.

Centre for Marine Bio-Technology

1193. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA:
SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
SHRI BHARATSINH MADHAVSINH SOLANKI:

Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the Government of Gujarat to establish a Centre for Marine Bio-Technology in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government in this regard; and

(c) the plan provision for establishing Centres for Marine bio-technology in the 10th Plan and their locations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Yes Sir, a collaborative project proposal has been received from the Central Salt & Marine Chemicals Research Institute (CSMCRI), Bhavnagar and Department of Science & Technology, Government of Gujarat, Ahmedabad, in the Department of Biotechnology (DBT), Government of India.

(b) The proposal was examined by the Department and was found to have a large overlap with the programmes and activities of the CSMCRI (CSIR Institute). The institute was asked to re-examine the proposal vis-a-vis the existing mandate of CSMCRI and to submit a revised version for reconsideration of DBT. The revised proposal has been received recently and will be considered on merit.

(c) There is no specific provision for the establishment of new Centres for Marine Biotechnology in the Tenth Five Year Plan. Programme support for specific research in marine biotechnology is under consideration to already existing centres at Cochin University of Science and Technology, Cochin and College of Fisheries, University of Agricultural Sciences, Mangalore. Any fresh proposal would be considered on the basis of need and merit.

[Translation]

India's Ranking In Knowledge Economy

1194. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

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

(a) whether India is lagging behind in respect of knowledge economy as per the study report of the World Bank on the knowledge economy;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) The World Bank has recently prepared a draft of a study entitled "India and the Knowledge Economy: Leveraging Strength and Opportunities" with a view to develop an action plan to accelerate leveraging India's potential to further compete in the global knowledge economy.

As part of the draft study, a comparison of India's position in the global knowledge economy was done. The study noted that there has been impressive growth in the last few years; while India leads among South Asia's countries, there are many other countries which have advanced even faster. After carrying out SWOT analysis, various suggestions have been given for way forward.

(c) World Bank has not issued the final report incorporating the feedback from various consultation process. However, a series of initiatives are being taken—both fiscal and promotional—to accelerate nation's competitiveness in the knowledge economy. These includes: investment friendly policy, promoting ICT infrastructure, e-governance, e-commerce, R&D, HRD/e-learning and all related areas.

Survey of Coal Mines

1195. SHRI MANOJ KUMAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the mine-wise details of the survey conducted by the Coal India Limited in respect of different subsidiaries during the last three years; and

(b) the outcome of the survey and the steps taken by the CIL to conduct fresh survey?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) Mine-wise Coal stock survey of all producing subsidiaries of CIL is being conducted by Coal India Limited every year (financial year wise). During last three years total number of mines surveyed on account of this is given below:

Company	No. of Mines surveyed		
	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
ECL	122	123	123
BCCL	87	87	85
CCL	66	66	64
NCL	8	8	8
WCL	78	79	78
SECL	90	88	89
MCL	21	22	22
NEC	6	6	6
Total	478	479	475

After completion of annual coal stock survey, check surveys of coal stocks are being carried out at identified mines of CIL. During 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04, check survey was carried out in 45, 50 & 48 number of mines respectively.

(b) As reported by Coal India Limited, the above coal stock survey carried out during last three years detected coal stock shortage beyond permissible limit in 7 collieries. Fresh survey stock measurement will be conducted by CIL Coal Inventory Team for the year 2004-05 in the month of April' 2005.

Treatment of AIDS Patients

1196. SHRI KHIREN RIJU:
SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR:

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

(a) the separate numbers of HIV positive men and women in the country as on July 31, 2004, State-wise;

(b) the names of hospitals in the country in which facilities for treatment of AIDS patients are available;

(c) the names of schemes formulated by the Government to prevent AIDS along with the details of expenditure being incurred on the same every year; and

(d) the details of success achieved by these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) A Statement-I indicating estimated number of HIV positive men and women in the country, Statewise, based on HIV estimates 2003, is enclosed.

(b) Under the Care and Support component of the National AIDS Control Programme, National AIDS Control Organization is providing financial support to all States and Union Territories for providing drugs for treatment of opportunistic infections in all district hospitals and medical college hospitals in the country. Government of India has introduced Anti-retroviral Therapy to AIDS cases through identified 8 centres since 1st April, 2004. The list of 8 centres along with the additional centres identified to provide anti-retroviral therapy in a phased manner is enclosed as Statement-II.

(c) In order to prevent and control the spread of HIV/AIDS in India, Govt. of India has launched a comprehensive National AIDS Control Programme, currently under implementation throughout the country as a centrally sponsored scheme under following components:

- Preventive interventions for high-risk populations through targeted interventions adopting a multi-pronged strategy including peer counselling and behaviour change communication.
- Preventive interventions for the general population through programmes for blood safety, voluntary counselling and testing services, Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission (PPTCT), Information Education and Communication (IEC) & awareness building among adolescents and sensitization for the AIDS Vaccine Initiative.
- Provision of low cost care and support services by providing community care services, treatment of opportunistic infections and prevention of occupational exposure.
- Collaborative efforts to promote inter-sectoral programme activities including workplace interventions and public-private partnerships.
- Build technical and managerial capacities for programme implementation through Surveillance, Training, Monitoring and Evaluation, Technical resource groups, operational research and Programme management.

A Statement-III indicating details of expenditure being incurred is enclosed.

(d) Details indicating major achievements are enclosed as Statement-IV.

Statement I

Estimated number of HIV infections among men and women: 2003

Sl.No.	Name of State	HIV among men	HIV among women
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	581033	462740
2.	Karnataka	316793	249097
3.	Maharashtra	608747	457613
4.	Manipur	14637	12145
5.	Nagaland	8355	5774
6.	Tamil Nadu	253670	209739

1	2	3	4
7.	Goa	5599	2695
8.	Gujarat	107416	48312
9.	Pondicherry	933	460
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	1901	553
11.	Assam	40285	12070
12.	Bihar	100800	30043
13.	Chhattisgarh	84310	26859
14.	Delhi	31511	8401
15.	Haryana	31218	9027
16.	Himachal Pradesh	7932	2409
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	19631	5643
18.	Jharkhand	39371	11873
19.	Kerala	52791	19140
20.	Madhya Pradesh	104132	31092
21.	Meghalaya	2590	842
22.	Mizoram	11257	3475
23.	Orissa	61048	18813
24.	Punjab	47906	14230
25.	Rajasthan	137574	41160
26.	Sikkim	693	193
27.	Tripura	30416	9661
28.	Uttar Pradesh	236823	69494
29.	Uttaranchal	12855	3933
30.	West Bengal	222171	66680
31.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1216	339
32.	Chandigarh	4602	954
33.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	382	97
34.	Daman & Diu	282	70
35.	Lakshadweep	120	38

Statement II*List of Anti-retroviral Therapy Centres***Phase I: Eight ART centres functioning since 1st April, 2004:**

1. Sir J.J. Hospital, Mumbai
2. Government Hospital for Thoracic Diseases, T.N.
3. District Naga Hospital, Kohima, Nagaland
4. Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad
5. Bowring and Lady Curzon Hospital, Bangalore
6. Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Kohima, Imphal
7. LNJP Hospital, Delhi
8. Dr. RML Hospital, New Delhi

Phase II: Additional 8 centres, w.e.f. September, 2004

1. Madras Medical College, Chennai
2. Government Hospital, Madurai
3. Karnataka Medical College, Hubli
4. Government Medical College, Guntur
5. Government Medical College, Vizag
6. Government Medical College, Miraj Sanjli
7. Jawaharlal Nehru Hospital, Imphal
8. Mysore Medical College, Karnataka

Phase III: Identified 9 centres

1. B.J. Medical College, Pune
2. Government Medical College, Nagpur
3. District Hospital, Namakkal, Tamil Nadu
4. B.J. Medical College, Ahmedabad
5. Calcutta Medical College, Kolkata
6. BHU Banaras Institute of Medical Sciences, Varanasi

7. PGIMER, Chandigarh
8. SMS Hospital, Jaipur
9. Medical College, Panaji, Goa

Statement III*National AIDS Control Programme*

The major achievement of the programme are as follows:

- National AIDS Prevention & Control Policy and National Blood Policy are in place, to prevent the epidemic from further spread and reduce the socio-economic impact.
- To ensure early diagnosis and management of sexually transmitted diseases (STD), 735 STD clinics are supported by providing necessary consumables and drugs.
- 628 Voluntary Counselling Testing Centers are already in existence, in order to provide access to people for voluntary HIV testing with pre and post test counselling.
- Antiretro-viral therapy is being provided in 8 centres in public sector hospitals.
- 993 Targeted Intervention projects are implemented through Non Governmental Organisations to prevent HIV spread among high-risk populations.
- In order to provide care for terminally ill patients suffering from HIV/AIDS, 51 community care centers have been established in high prevalent States.
- 247 centres are providing a package of services for preventive intervention for transmission from HIV infected mothers to their children.
- Provision of one functional Blood bank in each district to ensure safety of blood and Blood products.

Statement IV*National AIDS Control Programme*

The Actual position of funds provided and its utilization is as follows:

(Rupees in crores)

Sl.No.	Financial Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5
1.	1999-2000	140.00	140.00	135.20
2.	2000-2001	145.00	180.00	179.64

1	2	3	4	5
3.	2001-2002	210.00	225.00	228.49
4.	2002-2003	225.00	242.00	240.00
5.	2003-2004	225.00	225.00	231.75
6.	2004-2005 (upto Nov, 04)	259.00	—	174.00

*[English]***Pending Telephone Connections**

1197. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications pending for new telephone connections in Karnataka, district-wise;

(b) the dates since the applications are pending;

(c) the main reasons for the pendency;

(d) the time by which all the applications for telephone connections are likely to be cleared; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) The total number of

applications pending for new telephone connections in Karnataka as on 30.11.2004 is 98059. District-wise details are given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) The dates of oldest pending applications are given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) The pending waiting list is mainly in non-feasible areas, where coverage is not available at present.

(d) Most of present waiting list is planned to be cleared by March, 2006.

(e) The following steps have been taken by BSNL in this regard.

- 40,000 lines of WLL (Wireless in Local Loop) equipment is under installation.
- 9,000 lines of WLL equipment has been ordered and is likely to be received by February, 2005.
- 1,50,000 lines of WLL system for rural areas has been planned for future.

Statement**District wise Waiting List as on 30.11.2004**

Sl.No.	Name of District	Waiting List	Oldest Waiting List
1	2	3	4
1.	Bangalore Rural	11308	02.01.2002
2.	Bangalore Urban	7026	11.03.2002
3.	Belgaum	7648	02.04.1993
4.	Bellary	0	NII

1	2	3	4
5.	Bidar	130	04.11.1999
6.	Bijapur	2768	05.11.1999
7.	Bagalkot	1544	05.11.1999
8.	Chickmagalur	1624	27.07.1998
9.	Mangalore	12071	03.11.1999
10.	Udupi	10593	05.07.1998
11.	Chitradurga	1915	21.06.1997
12.	Devangere	853	26.02.2001
13.	Gulbarga	3015	17.08.2003
14.	Hassan	4808	04.11.1999
15.	Hubli	1914	01.11.1999
16.	Haveri	1984	08.04.1999
17.	Gadag	1084	01.11.1999
18.	Kodagu	2985	27.03.1997
19.	Kolar	3928	04.11.1999
20.	Mandya	3742	12.07.2001
21.	Mysore	1336	04.02.1997
22.	Chamarajanagar	557	09.09.1997
23.	Raichur	2605	05.11.1999
24.	Koppal	1114	05.11.1999
25.	Shimoga	7366	12.06.1993
26.	Tumkur	4129	29.01.2001
27.	Uttara Kannada	12	07.04.2003
Total		98059	

New Medicines to Control Drug-Resistant Diseases

1198. SHRI K. SUBBARAYAN:
SHRI CHENGARA SURENDRAN:
MOHD. MUKEEM:

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

(a) whether the cases of Malaria and TB have reappeared in drug-resistant forms in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to control the situation;

(c) whether any efforts are being made to develop new medicines to combat the drug-resistant diseases; 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) Drug resistant cases of Malaria and TB are being reported in India. In case

of Malaria, Directorate of National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme has been constantly monitoring the drug resistant in *P. falciparum* to most commonly used drug chloroquine and other anti-malarial drugs through 13 Pf-monitoring teams located in different Regional Offices for Health and Family Welfare. Studies conducted by these teams have revealed resistance to chloroquine in *P. falciparum* in 228 Primary Health Centres in the country where alternative treatment with second line of treatment is being used as per the NVBDCP drug policy. Following control measures are being undertaken to control the situation:

- (i) Change of drug policy.
- (ii) Intensification of surveillance and prompt radical treatment with appropriate drug (as per the NVBDCP drug policy).
- (iii) Intensification of vector measures to control transmission.
- (iv) Close monitoring of drug resistant areas.

In case of Tuberculosis, Multi Drug Resistance—TB (MDR-TB) arises due to improper/irregular/inadequate treatment. It is the policy of the Government of India to control MDR TB by stopping it at its inception which is being done by adopting Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) under which more than 8 out of 10 cases cured by improving services. Under the Programme, drugs are given under direct observation which ensures complete and regular treatment and thus preventing MDR. As per sample surveys done in the country at different places, MDR in new cases is less than 3%.

(c) and (d) To combat the drug resistant in Malaria, the NVBDCP drug policy recommends the use of combination therapy i.e. Artesunate plus Sulfadoxine Pyremethamine as a second line of treatment for *P. falciparum* cases in chloroquine resistant areas.

Water Logging on NH-37

1199. SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN:
SHRI NARAYAN CHANDRA BORKATAKY:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of water logging on NH-37 Guwahati By-pass at Basistha-Chariali point;

(b) if so, the steps being contemplated to stop such water logging;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposal/suggestion for the construction of a fly over on NH-37 Guwahati By-pass and raising of a side road; and

(d) if so, the measures/steps undertaken in this regard?

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

(b) As a remedial measure, concrete pavement has been provided on the stretches where water logging takes place.

(c) and (d) Suggestion for construction of a flyover on NH-37 at Basistha-Chariali point has been received from the State Government and its feasibility is being examined. In view of water logging, service road near PF building is constructed with concrete pavement. Raising of the service road at this location will not be able to prevent the water logging unless the storm water coming from the nearby hillock is diverted before reaching the National Highway, for which NHA has requested the State Government to re-open the old existing encroached irrigation channel. Water logging and flooding has been discussed in State Level Coordination Committee Meeting on several occasions. The State Government has to evolve and initiate all flood mitigation measures to control water logging and flooding as an over all strategy for the area.

[*Translation*]

New Franchise Policy

1200. SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited has announced a new franchise policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the territory for this purpose will again be redrawn;

(d) if so, whether the pre-paid dealers are being given preference in selecting territory;

(e) if so, whether the B.S.N.L. is likely to get more revenue from the post-paid dealers;

(f) if so, the reasons for not giving preferences to post-paid dealers in selecting the territory; and

(g) the time by which the new franchise policy is likely to be implemented in Uttar Pradesh?

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

(b) The SSAs are divided in three categories 'A', 'B' & 'C' depending upon the total available capacity of 5 lakhs and above, 2 lakhs to 5 lakhs and less than 2 lakhs respectively. One franchisee is to be appointed in a well defined geographical area for every 50,000, 40,000 and 30,000 capacity in type 'A', type 'B' and type 'C' SSAs respectively. The existing dealers/distributors whose performance is satisfactory, are proposed to be offered to migrate into new franchisee policy. The new franchisee will be allowed to sell basic telephones, cellular telephones (post paid and pre paid both), Internet services, IN services and all type of cash cards. For remaining areas, bids are proposed to be invited. The period of agreement with a franchisee will be two years.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Both the existing pre-paid dealer (distributor) and post paid dealer (distributor) and given preference in selecting the newly define franchisee territory as per the defined procedure.

(e) There will be no separate dealers for pre-paid and post paid cellular services.

(f) Equal preference is given to both pre-paid and post-paid dealers in selecting the territory under new franchisee policy.

(g) The new franchisee policy is expected to be implemented in Uttar Pradesh by March, 2005.

[English]

Dissolution of Expert Advisory Committees

1201. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all expert Advisory Committees of Planning Commission have been dissolved and are being reconstituted shortly; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) and (b) The Consultative Groups set up for the Mid Term Appraisal of Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) have already been dissolved with effect from 1st October 2004. The Planning Commission has no plan to re-constitute them.

Bio-Technology Parks

1202. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:
SHRI BHARATSINH MADHAVSINH SOLANKI:

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

(a) the number of bio-technology parks functioning throughout the country at present, State-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government has received requests from various States to allot financial assistance to strengthen the bio-technology parks functioning in the States;

(c) if so, the details of requests received from various States, State-wise;

(d) the locations wherein these parks are likely to be set up, State-wise;

(e) the amount involved for this purpose alongwith the modalities finalised for the same; and

(f) the time by when these parks are likely to become fully functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Sir, at present, there are biotechnology parks at various stages of development in the following States: Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. The biotechnology park at Uttar Pradesh and Biotechnology Incubation Centre (BTIC) at Shapoorji Pallonji Biotech Park, Hyderabad are supported through the Department of Biotechnology.

(b) The Government of India has received proposals from various States for financial assistance for establishing specific components of their biotechnology parks.

(c) and (d) The details of the new proposals received from the States are: Karnataka for Biotech Incubation Centre and common instrumentation facilities at Biotech Park, Bangalore; Kerala for bio-processing and scale up facility, micro-propagation facility, plant extraction facility, analytical laboratory facility and utility support & design engineering and project supervision at Kochi; Punjab for common extraction facility for medicinal and aromatic plants and agro/food testing and certification facility near Chandigarh; Himachal Pradesh for tissue culture hardening facilities, cultivation of temperate aromatic plants using biotechnological interventions, pilot cultivation of selected high value medicinal plants and post-harvest management of biofresh fruit project and technology aided food processing at Solan and Haryana for bio-resource facility at Manesar.

(e) The Department has already supported the biotechnology park at Lucknow at the cost of Rs. 12.06 crores and the biotechnology incubation centre (BTIC) at Hyderabad at the cost of Rs. 12.39 crores. The proposals by the States of Karnataka, Kerala, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh were considered to be satisfactory by the Department's Expert Committee. The total cost involved would be Rs. 40.00 crores for a period of three years. They will be supported subject to approval of Planning Commission and availability of sufficient funds.

(f) The parks that are eventually funded are likely to be functional within a period of three years.

Earthquake Related Programmes

1203. SHRI PARAS NATH YADAV:
SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Indian Red Cross Society handed over responsibility of major part of management and control of Gujarat earth quake related programmes to the International Federation of Red Cross, Geneva and some other foreign countries;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the authorities responsible for such handing over; and

(c) the details of amount actually spent by the Indian Red Cross Society on the projects taken by them along with physical targets and progress of execution as on date?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Indian Red Cross Society had informed that it undertook programmes such as establishing a prefab hospital, renovation/reconstruction of 300 water-harvesting systems, rehabilitations of wells and construction of water tanks, renovation of orthopaedic centre at Ahmedabad, construction of 1298 houses, construction of 15 primary health centres, 14 sub-centres, 9 dispensaries and 254 anganwadis and community based health programme to cover a population of 15 lakhs in 15000 villages. The details of programmes with total cost is as under:

Sl.No.	Project/Programme	Total Cost (Rs. in crores)
1.	Prefab Hospital	3.12
2.	Rehabilitation/Renovation of orthopaedic centre	2.48
3.	Reconstruction of health facilities	31.83
4.	Private Housing Project	8.23
5.	Community Based Health Programme	13.00
6.	Water & Sanitation	10.50
Total		69.16

All Projects/Programmes have since been completed.

Post Office Saving Banks

1204. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Office Saving Banks (POSBs) functioning in rural areas;

(b) the share of POSB in rural savings;

(c) the manner in which the Government will encourage the rural savings through POSBs;

(d) whether the Government is planning to introduce any new scheme under Rural Postal Life Insurance (RPLI); and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(d) At present, PLI Directorate has no plan to introduce any new scheme in RPLI.

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

Ship Building and Repairing Industry

1205. SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to promote the ship building and repairing industry more vigorously;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether shipyards are making losses at present;

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

(e) the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) and (b) There is already a shipbuilding subsidy scheme providing 30% of subsidy of the price of vessels for construction by Indian Shipyards. In case of domestic orders, vessels

have to be ocean going merchant vessels of 80 metre length and above and orders have to be obtained on Global Tender basis. For export orders, vessels can be of any type of size and can be either on Global Tender basis or on negotiated basis. The scheme was extended by Government to all shipyards including private sector shipyards on 25th October, 2002. Prior to that, the scheme was applicable only to the Central Public Sector shipyards.

(c) and (d) There are four Shipyards under the administrative control of Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways, Department of Shipping viz. Cochin Shipyard Limited, Kochi; Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam; Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Limited, Kolkata and Rajabagan Dockyard of Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited, Kolkata. Three Shipyards are under the administrative control of Ministry of Defence, viz. Mazagaon Dock Limited, Mumbai; Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited, Kolkata and Goa Shipyard Limited, Goa. A statement indicating the profits/losses for the year ended 2002-2003 is enclosed. Certain Shipyards have incurred losses on account of lack of working capital, low order book position, high overheads, low productivity, inadequate technological upgradation due to resource crunch,

(e) To encourage the shipbuilding industry, Government has introduced the Shipbuilding Subsidy Scheme. In addition, manpower rationalization and technological upgradation in terms of Repairs and Replacement of equipments is also being done.

Statement

Profits/Losses by the Central Public Sector Shipyards for the year 2002-2003

(Rupees in Crores)

Sl.No.	Name of the Shipyard	Profit/(Loss)
1	2	3
<i>1. Shipyards under the administrative control of Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highway, Department of Shipping</i>		
1.	Cochin Shipyard Limited, Kochi	16.48
2.	Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam	2.46
3.	Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Limited, Kolkata	(24.45)

1	2	3
4.	Rajabagan Dockyard of Central Inland Water Transport Corporation, Kolkata	(1.91)
<i>II. Shipyards under the administrative control of Ministry of Defence</i>		
1.	Mazagaon Shipyard Limited, Mumbai	(24.13)
2.	Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited, Kolkata	21.33
3.	Goa Shipyard Limited, Goa	17.83

[Translation]

Leukaemia Among Children

1206. SHRI CHANDRABHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that as per the study conducted by the Institute of Health and Medical Research, the children living near commercial garages and petrol pumps are four times more prone to Leukaemia;

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

(c) the efforts undertaken by the Government for general public awareness about the diseases like leukaemia; and

(d) the details of schemes formulated by the Government to prevent such fatal diseases amongst children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) According to the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), a study from France found increased risk of Leukaemia in workers exposed to Benzene. As per International Agency for Research on Cancer, Lyon, France, Diesel engine exhaust is probably carcinogenic to humans and gasoline engine exhaust is possibly carcinogenic to humans. As per World Health Organisation the main environmental risk factor for Leukaemia is ionizing radiation.

(b) to (d) This Ministry primarily focuses on early detection, prevention, creating awareness and also in assisting in augmentation of cancer treatment facilities in the country. The NCCP has been revised with a total outlay of Rs. 266.00 crores during the 10th Five Year Plan. Under the revised schemes more emphasis is laid on prevention through health education and awareness, early detection of cancer under the District Cancer Control Programme, augmentation of cancer treatment facilities under the Regional Cancer Centre and Oncology Wing Development schemes.

[English]

Coal Reserves of BCCL

1207. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of coal reserve under BCCL, a subsidiary of Coal India Limited, area-wise breakup at present;

(b) the percentage of prime coking coal and non-coking coal with the break-up;

(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 AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) The

details of coalfield-wise geological reserves in BCCL upto 1200m. depth, as on 1/4/2004 are as under:

Coalfield wise break up of Geological Reserves

(in Million Tonnes)

Coalfield	Prime coking coal	Medium coking coal	Non coking coal	Total
Jharia coalfield	4702.0	5506.59	6672.96	16,881.58
Ranigunj coalfield	Nil	322.01	1087.40	1,409.41
Total	4702.03	5828.60	7760.36	18,290.99

(b) The percentage of prime coking coal & non-coking coal in above is under:

Percentage of prime coking coal in total Reserve of BCCL	25.71%
Percentage of non-coking coal in total reserve of BCCL	42.43%
Percentage of prime coking coal in Jharia coalfield out of total prime coking coal reserve available in BCCL	100%
Percentage of prime coking coal in Ranigunj coalfield out of total prime coking coal reserve available in BCCL	Nil
Percentage of non-coking coal in Jharia coalfield out of total non coking coal reserve available in BCCL	86%
Percentage of Non coking coal in Ranigunj coalfield out of total non coking coal reserve available in BCCL	14%

(c) Amount of coal that is locked up under Jharia Town is 160.00 million tonnes.

(d) and (e) There are 16 coal seams with 14 major horizons and total thickness in all 14 horizons in about 80m. No such technology is reported to be available at present.

Funds for Special Development Plan

1208. SHRI M. SHIVANNA:
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:
SHRI CHENGARA SURENDRAN:
SHRI P.K. VASUDEVAN NAIR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the recently held conference of Chief Ministers of Southern States, the Chief Minister of Karnataka has demanded co-financing of at least 50% of the 9600 crore Special Development Plan (SDP) to be implemented in the 12 most backward districts of North Karnataka;

(b) if so, the other demands of Chief Ministers of Southern States; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement of the issues raised and suggestions made by Chief Ministers at the meeting chaired by Deputy

Chairman, Planning Commission at Bangalore on 17.11.2004 is enclosed.

(c) The suggestions and issues raised by Chief Ministers at the meeting with the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission at Bangalore on 17.11.2004 will be taken into consideration while doing the mid term appraisal of the Tenth Plan.

Statement

Issues Raised at Meeting Between Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission and Chief Ministers at Bangalore on 17.11.2004

Regional Imbalance

- (1) Govt or Planning Commission to meet half the funding under the special development plan of Rs. 9600 crs. to be spent over 8 years, prepared by the government for identified areas of 12 backward districts (Karnataka).
- (2) Special grant for backlog in regional development boards set up under Art. 371 for Vidarbha and Marathwada (Maharashtra).
- (3) The regional imbalance problem of Telengana can be eliminated by development of irrigation (Andhra Pradesh).
- (4) A coastal development programme and an Eastern Ghats Development Programme on the lines of the existing Hill Areas and Western Ghats Development estimated last year to cost Rs. 265.5 crs. and Rs. 411 crs. respectively cover agriculture and allied activities, forestry, power, health, roads, rural development, sericulture, tourism and village industries. (Tamilnadu).

Export Promotion

At least 2% of the value of software exports should be taken into account for computing eligibility of a State for assistance under the ASIDE scheme (Karnataka).

Petroleum and Natural Gas

The ONGC commitment under an MoU signed with the State Government to set up an LNG terminal at Mangalore to be used for a petrochemical complex and a power plant at Bidadi must be honoured (Karnataka).

Urban Transport

- (1) Planning Commission to support the metro project for Bangalore and help to obtain

clearances from Railways and urban development departments—it requires 20% of equity support from the Centre (Karnataka).

- (2) Planning Commission to clear the commuter rail project for Bangalore with a third of the cost being borne by the Railways, urban development department and the State each (Karnataka).

Financing Issues

- (1) Writeoff of debt incurred on budgetary and extra-budgetary commitments (Karnataka).
- (2) Reset interest rates on outstanding Central loans at 6% (Karnataka).
- (3) Pass on external aid to States on back-to-back basis (Karnataka).

Food Policy

Allocate Rs. 250 crs. more for PDS for additional below BPL families (Karnataka).

Education

- (1) Cover children in sixth and seventh standards under midday meal scheme (Karnataka).
- (2) Provide Rs. 400 crs. to Rs. 500 crs. for midday meal scheme.
- (3) Look at second generation problems like maintenance and quality (Kerala).

Health

Look at second generation problems like maintenance and quality (Kerala).

Agriculture and Agricultural Credit

- (1) Write off interest and penal interest on agricultural loans incurred in last 3 years (Karnataka).
- (2) Increase coverage of crop insurance and extend last date for payment of premium by nonborrowers (Karnataka).
- (3) Release Rs. 400 crs. from the Centre as onetime assistance to State's price stabilization fund set up to make advances for agricultural

- procurement (Karnataka).
- (4) Promote watershed development by rationalizing existing schemes (Karnataka).
 - (5) Provide credit at viable interest rate to avoid suboptimal input use and low productivity (Karnataka).
 - (6) Support value addition, food processing and market infrastructure (Karnataka).
 - (7) GoI additional assistance to be reform linked (Karnataka)
 - (8) Price support for dry crops (Karnataka).
 - (9) Recapitalise cooperatives with interim assistance of Rs. 500 crs. pending receipt of the recommendations of the Vaidyanathan Committee (Andhra Pradesh).
 - (10) Encourage NABARD and RBI to support rural credit through refinance of DCCBs even if they have not met the requirements of Section 11(1) of the Banking Regulation Act in the interim period by raising the reschedulement limit of NABARD for short term loans to Rs. 250 crs. and the refinance limit to Rs. 1800 crs. (Andhra Pradesh).
 - (11) Continue Central Plan assistance for the agricultural credit stabilization fund of SCBs and for meeting deficits in the non overdue cover of DCCBs (Andhra Pradesh).
 - (12) Cover cash crops (particularly for small and marginal farmers) in crop insurance, calamity relief and commercial bank lending (Kerala).
 - (13) Consult States before taking trade policy decisions that affect interest of their agriculturists (Kerala).
 - (14) Improve coordination among GoI commodity boards and between them and State (Kerala).
 - (15) Linkage between PRIs and commercial banks (Kerala).
 - (16) Preferential interest rates for agriculture as done earlier, since bank rates to agriculture today are higher than PLRs (Kerala).
 - (17) Make the price stabilization fund administered by the Commerce Ministry for plantation crops more effective (Kerala).
 - (18) Provide assistance for replanting in respect of plantation crops as there is a scheme today only for rubber (Kerala).

- (19) Subsidy for buying seeds, fertilizer and tractors (Pondicherry).
- (20) State has subsidized lowering of interest rate on cooperative credit by 3% and rescheduled crop loans; it need to be further lowered below 9% (Tamilnadu).
- (21) Poor quality seed (sunflower and cotton) and failed bore wells due to fall in ground water level through over exploitation led to farmers' suicides and it is necessary to support Seed Acts of the Centre and States (Andhra Pradesh).
- (22) Improve control systems in cooperative banks (Andhra Pradesh).

Irrigation

- (1) Extend AIBP to minor irrigation, make it a grant at least up to 50%, or reduce interest rate and cover command area development (Karnataka).
- (2) Permit utilization of NABARD assistance for major irrigation projects.
- (3) Implement the Naidu Report on micro-irrigation (Karnataka).
- (4) Build micro-irrigation expenditure into new irrigation projects, design canal systems to discharge water only for light irrigated crops and punish violations of cropping pattern (Karnataka).
- (5) Support the AP Water Resources Development Corporation by permitting external aid, additional borrowings through annuities, irrigation bonds and commercial loans as well as direct assistance (Andhra Pradesh).
- (6) The irrigation projects proposed for APWRDC will provide protection for existing ayacut and funds can be raised from NRIs, agriculturists themselves etc.; so they could even be packaged for the private sector (Andhra Pradesh).
- (7) Dry land farming and drinking water problems (Maharashtra).
- (8) Extend AIBP to cover tank and water body restoration (Tamilnadu).
- (9) Support the peninsular river water grid (Tamilnadu).

Rural Infrastructure

- (1) Clear PMGSY proposal of Rs. 900 crs. pending in RD and proposal for using diesel cess for raising loan of Rs. 2000 crs. (Andhra Pradesh).

Social Security

- (1) Increase monthly old age pension amount to Rs. 225 and extend coverage even to persons with families, introduce pensions for physically handicapped and widows (Andhra Pradesh).
- (2) Extend assistance to 46000 applicants who are not covered but are entitled to aid under the Family Benefit scheme (Kerala).

Urban Infrastructure

- (1) Support proposals for projects totaling to Rs. 22980 crs. for infrastructure in Mumbai with assistance from Planning Commission of over Rs. 5000 crs. (Maharashtra).
- (2) Assistance may be provided to develop roads, bridges, airport and port (Pondicherry).
- (3) Improve infrastructure in Thiruvananthapuram and Kochi (Kerala).
- (4) Provide assistance for infrastructure development covering flyovers, metro rail (Rs. 500 crs.), commuter rail to feed metro rail, connecting road from international airport (Rs. 2000 crs.) etc. requiring support to the extent of Rs. 8000 crs. (Karnataka).
- (5) Assistance for urban infrastructure, using perhaps funds to be drawn through foreign exchange reserves to the extent of Rs. 1000 crs. Projects indicated at Bangalore were:
 - * a new airport at Chennai
 - * Rs. 18000 crs. worth of projects for Chennai (with Rs. 2160 crs. drawn this year) for Chennai, excluding metro, are ready to handle congestion.
 - * Rs. 8000 crs. of road projects are on the anvil (Tamilnadu).

Employment

- (1) Develop a policy for urban skilled and educated unemployed including those affected by closure of sunset industries (Maharashtra).

- (2) Cover Medak, Prakasham, Kurnool and Chittoor districts also under the food for work programme (Andhra Pradesh).

- (3) Follow the Maharashtra EGS pattern as the food for work programme has led to foodgrains smuggling and export (Andhra Pradesh).

- (4) Have a special fund for educated unemployed (for training) and promote micro-enterprises in informal sector using self help groups for marketing etc. similar to the idea now being mooted for rural business hubs covering the service sector (Kerala).

- (5) Introduce monitoring system for employment (Kerala).

- (6) Provide adequate funds for upgradation of it is (Kerala).

- (7) Focus on urban educated unemployment (Tamilnadu).

Industry

- (1) Encourage traditional industries using a cluster approach and focusing on integrated development (Kerala).

- (2) Support for small scale industries by providing refinance facilities to credit institutions and a revolving fund to upgrade technology; cluster based assistance is required for foundries at Belgaum, jeans at Bellary, valves at Dharwar and dal processing at Gulbarga (Karnataka).

Information Technology

- (1) Support a Korean company proposal which will have to be taken up with DoE through first few years with equity; it has already obtained the State's concessions (Andhra Pradesh).

- (2) Special assistance for a following project for land record documentation requiring Rs. 200 crs. which can be utilized in one year; at least take up a pilot project in Maddur and Bailhongal (Karnataka)

Energy

11 kv. substations metered, energy audit done, agricultural feeders put in and metered, 2 to 3 pumpsets per low capacity transformer and shift to high voltage

distribution system to tackle theft and leakage planned, but privatizing distribution may be attempted only in a few industrial cities (Andhra Pradesh).

General

- (1) Locate anganwadis and schools in the same premises (Andhra Pradesh).
- (2) Restructure CSSs with one local area programme with broad departmental guidelines and an option for States on how to draw funds so that Plan Coordination division could perform its original function of providing flexibility to States (by identifying the Ministry to monitor the chosen programme) and good State ideas like widows pension and 40% of budget as untied grants to PRIs could be picked up at the Centre and by other States (Kerala).
- (3) PRIs should be given greater role in all programmes but funds should not be passed on to them directly by the Centre (Kerala).
- (4) Restore one-time ACA for the State to last year's levels (Kerala).
- (5) Bundle together projects that can be posed for external aid in different sectors and also seek bilateral aid from small donors (Pondicherry).
- (6) Include port development in the list of projects posed for external aid (Pondicherry).
- (7) Explore possibilities of private investment and consult agencies like IDFC for funds required for building an additional jetty (Pondicherry).
- (8) Seek assistance from external investors like those in Singapore for developing Pondicherry.
- (9) Increase Central assistance for Pondicherry to at least 60% of their Plan outlay.
- (10) Consider extension of runway for Pondicherry airport consulting Airports Authority of India.
- (11) Develop hotels in Pondicherry seeking if necessary private investment and working through tour operators.
- (12) Develop the temple town of Karaikal town for purposes of tourism (Rs. 210 crs.).

Setting up of Bio Technology Park

1209. SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government has put forward a proposal through KINFRA for the setting up of a bio-technology park at Kalamasserry (Ernakulam District);

(b) if so, the salient features of the project submitted by KINFRA;

(c) whether the Department of Bio-technology has conducted any study of the said project;

(d) if so, the details of the recommendations made by them; and

(e) the decision of the Government on the said proposal and the assistance likely to be offered to Kerala for the said project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Yes Sir. The Department of Biotechnology (DBT), Government of India has received a proposal from the KINFRA for setting up of a Biotechnology Incubator Centre at Kerala Biotechnology Park.

(b) The Biotech Incubator Centre would be set up for bioprocess and product development, pilot scale facility for commercialisation of medicinal and therapeutic products. It would create a platform for entrepreneurship development through partnership building with the innovators from academia, R&D labs and industry. It is further proposed to create integrated facilities for micropropagation of plants, multiplication of plant cell suspension cultures in bioreactors and extraction of value added products from plants/cells. For catalyzing exports, an analytical laboratory and a toxicity testing facility are also envisaged to facilitate characterization of the bioproducts as per the international guidelines. In addition, the park would provide facilities for production of recombinant therapeutics and specialized diagnostic reagents such as monoclonal antibodies, recombinant peptides, antigens etc., the requirement of which is presently met through imports.

(c) and (d) The proposal has been discussed by Expert Committee on Biotech Parks to evaluate projects on "Setting up Biotechnology Park(s) and Biotechnology

Incubators etc." on 25.10.2004 and was recommended for setting up of: (i) Bioprocessing and scale up facility; (ii) Micro-propagation facility; (iii) Plant extraction facility; (iv) Analytical laboratory facility; and (v) Utility support and design engineering and project supervision.

(e) The Committee has recommended the proposal for assistance and Government of India would support the same based on the approval by the Planning Commission and sufficient availability of funds.

Ad-hocism in AIIMS

1210. DR. RAJESH MISHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), most of the senior posts have been filled on officiating basis and even its Dr. Rajendra Prasad Eye Centre has been without a MS ever since its setting up in 1996:

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether a proposal for filling two posts of MS for AIIMS has still not been cleared by the Ministry;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the time likely to be taken to clear this proposal; and

(e) the measures taken to put an end to ad-hocism in AIIMS in appointments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (e) Two posts of Medical Superintendent and one post of Deputy Director (Administration) are lying vacant. The post of Deputy Director (Admn.) is a deputation post under the central staffing pattern and action has been initiated to fill the same. Similarly the two posts of Medical Superintendent-one at Dr. R.P. Centre and the other at main institute have also been advertised for making regular appointment.

[Translation]

Clinical Trial By Biotech Company

1211. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR:
MOHD. MUKEEM:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:

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

(a) whether a major Biotech Company had been conducting clinical trials on their experimental drugs, Insulin, without the approval of Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC) as appeared in *Economic Times* dated September 26, 2004;

(b) if so, whether some deaths took place at the time of its development and trial;

(c) if so, the details of the case and name of the company involved; and

(d) the action taken/being taken by the DCGI against the company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) All Biotech Companies indigenously producing recombinant human insulin have to obtain necessary permission for undertaken clinical trial from the office of Drugs Controller General of India as per norms stipulated under Drugs & Cosmetics Act and rules made thereunder.

Approval of Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC) is also required for safe release of genotically engineered drugs into environment, as per the rules framed under the Environmental Protection (EP) Act 1986, issued by Min. of Environment & Forests.

Not taking prior approval from GEAC by M/s. Biocon India Ltd. Bangalore, for its indigenously development r-human insulin, at the stage of clinical trial, has been considered as a procedural lapse and therefore ex-post-facto GEAC approval has been accorded for conducting phase III clinical trial and permission for its manufacture and market, by the Ministry of Environment & Forests vide their letter dated 19th July, 2004.

(b) There is no specific report of any death having occurred during the time of development and clinical trial involving r-human insulin of M/s Biocon India Ltd. Bangalore.

(c) and (d) Question does not arise.

[English]

Post Offices

1212. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:
SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHAWAHA:
SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGHE PATIL:
SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:
SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MAHATO:
SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY:
SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:
YOGI ADITYA NATH:
SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:
SHRI ILYAS AZMI:
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

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

(a) whether over 5000 Gram Panchayat villages, many urban agglomerations and officially developed areas in the country are without Post Office;

(b) if so, the steps taken to improve the postal facilities at such places and the number of new Post Offices planned and actually opened during each of the last three years and till date, State/Union Territory and category-wise;

(c) the time by which all the villages and extension areas of the existing cities will be effectively covered by postal services;

(d) the State-wise details of Post Offices and Telegraph Offices running in self owned and rented buildings, area-wise and category-wise; and

(e) the State-wise number of residential colonies for the post and telegraph employees, area-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Based on an assessment done in September 2003, there were 3752 Gram Panchayat villages which fulfilled distance and population norms that did not have a post office. Details of urban agglomerations and officially developed areas not having a post office are not readily available.

(b) and (c) Post Offices are opened subject to fulfilment of all the three norms relating to distance, population and income. Norms are enclosed at Statement-I. Opening of post offices are planned keeping in view the cases fulfilling all the three norms viz. population, distance and also income, availability of Plan resources and through redeployment of existing manpower and relocation of offices without reducing access available as per policy. However the entire country is provided with basic postal services like daily delivery of dak, collection of dak through Letter Boxes as well as sale of stamps and stationery through postmen in rural areas. Circle-wise details of number of post offices targeted for opening and actually opened during the last three years are given below:

Year	Branch Offices		Sub Offices	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2001-02	500	405	50	51
2002-03	250	241	25	25
2003-04	200	199	20	20
Total	950	845	95	96

No targets have been approved for the current year. Requirements are being met through relocation of existing single or double handed offices without reducing access available as per policy.

(d) There are 741 Head Offices and 3196 Sub Offices functioning in Government/Departmental buildings and 92 Head Offices and 21241 Sub Offices functioning in rented buildings throughout the country. State-wise, category-wise and area-wise details of post offices functioning in self owned and rented buildings are given in Statement-II.

There are 466 Telegraph Offices functioning in self-owned Government buildings and 862 in rented buildings. State-wise and category-wise details are given in Statement-III.

(e) There are 815 postal colonies throughout the country. Circle-wise number of residential colonies available for the postal employees are given in Statement-IV.

There are 2241 residential colonies for Telegraph employees. State-wise and area-wise details in this regard are given in Statement-V.

Statement-I

Norms for Opening Post Offices:

1. Norms for opening Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices:

1.1 Population:

(a) In Normal Areas:

3000 population in a group of villages (including the PPO village)

(b) In Hilly, Tribal, Desert and Inaccessible Areas:

500 population in an individual village or 1000 population in a group of villages.

1.2 Distance:

(a) In Normal Areas:

The minimum distance from the nearest existing post office will be 3 Kms.

(b) In Hilly, Tribal, Desert and Inaccessible Areas:

The distance limit will be the same as above except that in Hilly Areas, the minimum distance limit can be

relaxed by the Directorate in cases where such relaxation is warranted by special circumstances which should be clearly explained while submitting a proposal.

Anticipated Income:

(a) In Normal Areas:

The minimum anticipated revenue will be 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of the cost.

(b) In Hilly, Tribal, Desert and Inaccessible Areas:

The minimum anticipated income will be 15% of the cost.

It is further to be ensured that as a result of the opening of a new post office, the loss in respect of the parent post office does not increase beyond the permissible limit nor is its income reduced below the minimum prescribed.

2. Criteria for upgrading/opening Departmental Sub Post Offices:

(a) In rural Areas:

The minimum work load of the Extra Departmental Branch Post Office, proposed to be upgraded, should be

five hours per day. The permissible limit of annual loss is Rs. 2400/- in Normal Rural areas and Rs. 4800/- in Tribal and Hilly areas.

It is further to be ensured that as a result of the opening of a new post office, the loss in respect of the parent post office does not increase beyond the permissible limit nor is its income reduced below the minimum prescribed.

(b) Urban Areas:

In Urban areas, the post office should initially be self-supporting, and, at the time of the first annual review, it should show a 5% profit to be eligible for further retention.

The minimum distance between two post offices should be 1.5 Kms. in cities with a population of 20 lakhs and above, and 2 Kms. in other Urban Areas. No two delivery offices, however, should be closer than 5 Kms. for each other.

Heads of Circles have powers to relax the distance condition in 10% of the cases.

A Delivery Post Office in Urban Area should have a minimum of 7 Postmen's beats.

Statement II

Number of Post Offices running in Government as well as rented buildings, State-wise and category wise

Sl.No.	State	Number of Post Offices				Total
		In Govt. premises		In rented premises		
		Head Post Offices	Sub-Post Offices	Head Post Offices	Sub-Post Offices	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	37	Nil	10	48
2.	Assam	19	139	Nil	455	613
3.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	14	Nil	15	30
4.	Andhra Pradesh	73	213	31	2059	2376
5.	Bihar	29	149	2	791	971
6.	Chhattisgarh	9	31	Nil	274	314
7.	Chandigarh	1	19	Nil	28	48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Delhi	12	103	Nil	269	384
9.	Daman & Diu	Nil	Nil	Nil	9	9
10.	Gujarat*	34	185	4	1114	1337
11.	Goa	2	17	Nil	91	110
12.	Haryana	15	57	1	410	483
13.	Himachal Pradesh	17	51	1	394	463
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	8	25	1	227	261
15.	Jharkhand	13	52	Nil	336	401
16.	Karnataka	63	302	2	1459	1826
17.	Kerala**	39	209	12	1255	1515
18.	Madhya Pradesh	39	149	3	799	990
19.	Maharashtra	56	254	5	1675	1990
20.	Meghalaya	2	32	Nil	31	65
21.	Manipur	1	7	Nil	46	54
22.	Mizoram	1	16	Nil	27	44
23.	Nagaland	1	17	Nil	27	45
24.	Orissa	34	106	1	1065	1206
25.	Punjab	21	89	Nil	666	776
26.	Pondicherry	1	4	Nil	22	27
27.	Rajasthan	50	227	1	1150	1428
28.	Sikkim	1	5	Nil	16	22
29.	Tripura	3	48	Nil	43	94
30.	Tamil Nadu	73	189	18	2546	2826
31.	Uttar Pradesh	68	214	6	2125	2413
32.	Uttaranchal	13	36	Nil	306	355
33.	West Bengal	41	200	4	1501	1746
Total		741	3196	92	21241	25270

*Includes Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

**Includes Lakshadweep.

Statement III

State-wise/category-wise details of Telegraph Offices running in Govt. premises and rented buildings in the country

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of T.Os in Govt. Premises	No. of T.Os in rented Building
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman & Nicobar (UT)	01	Nil
2.	Andhra Pradesh	41	265
3.	Assam	08	21
4.	Bihar	17	23
5.	Chhattisgarh	09	02
6.	Gujarat	27	24
7.	Haryana	12	05
8.	Himachal Pradesh	06	07
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	07	05
10.	Jharkhand	11	12
11.	Karnataka	15	80
12.	Kerala including Lakshadweep (UT) & Mahe (UT)	12	27
13.	Madhya Pradesh	24	32
14.	Maharashtra	30	64
15.	Goa	02	01
16.	Meghalaya	02	Nil
17.	Mizoram	01	Nil
18.	Tripura	02	01
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	03	Nil
20.	Manipur	01	01
21.	Nagaland	02	Nil
22.	Orissa	20	10
23.	Punjab	17	07
24.	Chandigarh (UT)	01	01

1	2	3	4
25.	Rajasthan	48	37
26.	Tamilnadu	41	66
27.	Pondicherry (UT)	01	Nil
28.	U.P (East)	33	36
29.	U.P. (West)	28	59
30.	Uttaranchal	13	12
31.	West Bengal	25	30
32.	Sikkim	01	01
33.	Delhi	05	33
Total		466	862

Statement IV

Number of Postal colonies, Area-wise

Area	No. of Postal colonies
1	2
1. Assam	
1. Guwahati	3
2. Dibrugarh	1
3. Tinsukia	1
4. Jorhat	1
5. Nagaon	1
6. Dhubri	1
7. Silchar	1
8. Diphu	1
9. Halfong	1
10. Tezpur	1
11. Karimganj	1
Total	13
2. Andhra Pradesh	
1. Hyderabad City	9
2. Adilabad	1

	1	2
3.	Medak	1
4.	Nalgonda	1
5.	Sangareddy	1
6.	Suryapet	1
7.	Wanaparthy	1
8.	Hanamkonda	1
9.	Visakhapatnam	5
10.	Kakinadda	1
11.	Parvathipuram	1
12.	Rajahmundry	2
13.	Vizianagaram	1
14.	Araku Valley	1
15.	Samalkota	1
16.	Chipurapally	1
17.	Vijayawada	1
18.	Guntur	1
19.	Machilipatnam	1
20.	Khammam	1
21.	Eluru	1
22.	Nellore	1
23.	Tenali	1
24.	Gudur	1
25.	Mangalagiri	1
26.	Kothagudem	1
27.	Palancha	1
28.	Bhadrachalam	1
29.	Venkatapuram	1
30.	Jangareddigudem	1
31.	Kurnool	2
32.	Cuddapah	1
33.	Anantapur	1

	1	2
34.	Hindupur	1
35.	Nandyal	1
36.	Tirupathi	1
37.	Guntakal	1
Total		51
3. Arunachal Pradesh		
1.	Itanagar	1
2.	Pasighat	1
3.	Tawang	1
4.	Tezu	1
5.	Along	1
6.	Bomdilla	1
Total		6
4. Andaman & Nicobar		
1.	Shadipore	1
2.	Dithamantank	1
3.	Middle Point	1
4.	Car Nicobar	1
5.	Junglighat	1
6.	Ranghat	1
7.	Wimberly Gunj	1
8.	Hutbay	1
Total		8
5. Bihar		
1.	Patna	5
2.	Bhagalpur	1
3.	Aurangabad	1
4.	Bhojpur	2
5.	Nalanda	1
6.	Rohtas	Nil
7.	Valshali	1

	1	2
8.	Munger	1
9.	Nawada	Nil
10.	Gaya	2
11.	Saran	3
12.	Siwan	Nil
13.	W. Champaran	1
14.	E. Champaran	4
15.	Purnea	6
16.	Saharsa	1
17.	Madhubani	1
18.	Darbhanga	1
19.	Samastipur	2
20.	Sitamarhi	2
21.	Muzaffarpur	1
22.	Begusarai	Nil
	Total	36
6.	Chandigarh	
1.	Chandigarh	3
	Total	3
7.	Chhattisgarh	
1.	Raipur	3
2.	Bhilai	2
3.	Kanker	1
4.	Jagdalpur	1
5.	Korba	1
6.	Bilaspur	1
7.	Durg	1
8.	Raigarh	1
	Total	11

	1	2
8.	Delhi	
1.	R.K. Puram Sector-VI	1
2.	Sarojini Nagar	1
3.	Moti Bagh	1
4.	Sewa Nagar	1
5.	Atul Grove Road	1
6.	Kali Bari	1
7.	Dev Nagar	1
8.	Khurshed Square	1
9.	Pankha Road (Janakpuri)	1
10.	Telecom Colony (Janakpuri)	1
11.	Vivek Vihar (Telecom. Colony)	1
12.	Delhi General Post Office Compound	1
13.	Gopi Nath Bazar (Delhi Cantt.)	1
	Total	13
9.	Daman & Diu	
	Nil	Nil
	Total	Nil
10.	Gujarat*	
1.	Ahmedabad	4
2.	Mehsana	1
3.	Gandhinagar	1
4.	Himatnagar	1
5.	Modasa	1
6.	Anand	1
7.	V.V. Nagar	1
8.	Ahwa Dang	1
9.	Fort Songadh	1
10.	Waghi	1
11.	Godhra	1
12.	Kapadwanj	1

	1	2
13.	Jambusar	1
14.	Palej	1
15.	G I D C Kabilpore	1
16.	Khergam	1
17.	Maroli Bazar	1
18.	Kim	1
19.	Kosamba	1
20.	Valsad	1
21.	Udwada. R S	1
22.	Umargam	1
23.	Silvassa	1
24.	Vapi. IE.	1
25.	Nanaponda	1
26.	Atul	1
27.	Sanjan	1
28.	Nanivahiyal	1
29.	Sankheda	1
30.	Vadodara	2
31.	Kunkavav	1
32.	Talaja	1
33.	Botad	1
34.	Jetpur	1
35.	Jamnagar	1
36.	Dwarka	1
37.	Junagarh	1
38.	Veraval	1
39.	Una	1
40.	Mendarda	1
41.	Keshod	1
42.	Gandhidham	1
43.	Kandla	1

	1	2
44.	Adipur	1
45.	Mandvi	1
46.	Rajkot	1
47.	Wankaner	1
48.	Surendemagar	1
Total		52
11.	Goa	
1.	Alto Pervorim	1
2.	Dicarpale Margaon	1
3.	Sada	1
Total		3
12.	Haryana	
1.	Ambala	4
2.	Yamunanagar	1
3.	Kalka	1
4.	Faridabad	4
5.	Rewari	1
6.	Namraul	1
7.	Hissar	3
8.	Sirsa	1
9.	Kurukshetra	1
10.	Kaithal	1
11.	Karnal	2
12.	Panipat	1
13.	Jind	1
14.	Rohtak	2
15.	Jhajjar	1
16.	Sonepat	2
Total		27

	1	2
13. Himachal Pradesh		
1. Shimla		20
2. Bilaspur		1
3. Hamirpur		1
4. Kangra		1
5. Dehra		1
6. Rampur		1
7. Rekong Peo		1
8. Kaza		1
9. Kullu		1
10. Sarkagahat		1
11. Chauntra		1
12. Keylong		1
13. Bhangrotu		1
14. Sundernagar		2
15. Bakloh		1
16. Dalhousie		1
17. Dharamsala		2
18. Palampur		1
19. Baijnath		1
20. Shahpur		1
21. Una		1
22. Chail		1
23. Dagshai		1
24. Subathu		1
25. Kasauli		1
26. Parwanoo		1
27. Nahan		2
28. Solan		2
29. Paonta Sahib		1
30. Sanawar		1

	1	2
31. Rohroo		1
32. Theog		1
Total		55
14. Jammu & Kashmir		
1. Srinagar		2
2. Jammu		4
3. Udhampur		1
4. Leh		1
5. Rajouri		1
Total		9
15. Jharkhand		
1. Ranchi		1
2. Dhanbad		1
3. B.S. City		1
4. Hazaribagh		1
5. Girdih		1
6. Daltonganj		1
7. Golmuri		1
8. Bistupur		1
9. Tatanagar		1
Total		9
16. Karnataka		
1. Bangalore		3
2. Dodballepur		1
3. Chikmagalur		1
4. Birur		1
5. Chitradurga		1
6. Hiriyur		1
7. Davangere		2
8. Hassan		1
9. Arsikere		1

		1	2			1	2
10.	Belur-Hassan		1	41.	Gokak		1
11.	Saklespura		1	42.	Hukkeri		1
12.	Madikeri		3	43.	Gulbarga		1
13.	Virajpet		1	44.	Shahabad		1
14.	Kolar		1	45.	Wadi		1
15.	Mulbagal		1	46.	Haveri		1
16.	Mangalore		2	47.	Ranebennur		1
17.	Mysore		1	48.	Karwar		1
18.	Nanjangud		2	49.	Raichur		1
19.	Puttur		1	50.	Koppal		1
20.	Karkala		1	51.	Gangavati		1
21.	Shimoga		1	52.	Kushtagi		1
22.	Sagar		1	53.	Lingsugur		1
23.	Bhadravati		1	54.	Sirsi		1
24.	Tumkur		1	55.	Dandeli		1
25.	Udupi		1	56.	Haliyal		1
26.	Kundapura (Tallur)		1		Total		63
27.	Badami		1	17.	Kerala**		
28.	Belgaum		1	1.	Kasargod		2
29.	Bellary		1	2.	Kanhangad		1
30.	Bidar		1	3.	Kannur		2
31.	Humnabad		1	4.	Taliparamba		1
32.	Bijapur		1	5.	Mananthavady		1
33.	Indi		1	6.	Temple Gate		1
34.	Sindgi		1	7.	Vadakara		1
35.	Athni		1	8.	Quilandy		1
36.	Chikodi		1	9.	Kozhikode		3
37.	Nippani		1	10.	Meppadi		1
38.	Dharwad		1	11.	Vythiri		1
39.	Hubli		1	12.	Ottapalam		1
40.	Gadag		1	13.	Shomur		1

	1	2
14.	Agali	1
15.	Palakkad	1
16.	Alappuzha	1
17.	Aluva	1
18.	Kothamangalam	1
19.	Kanjirappally	1
20.	Devikulam	1
21.	Elappara	1
22.	Kumuly	1
23.	Maraiyur	1
24.	Munnar	1
25.	Peermade	1
26.	Santhanpara	1
27.	Thodapuzha	1
28.	Vandanmettu	1
29.	Fairfield	1
30.	Vandiperiyar	1
31.	Pudukkad	1
32.	Kottayam	1
33.	Erattupetta	1
34.	Thrissur	1
35.	Ernakulam	1
36.	Kollam	1
37.	Chavara	1
38.	Ranny	1
39.	Thenmala	1
40.	Trivandrum	4
41.	Balaramapuram	1
	Total	48

	1	2
18.	Madhya Pradesh	
1.	Kriahi Upaj Mandi, Jabalpur	1
2.	Jabalpur Factory, Jabalpur	1
3.	Katni	1
4.	Balaghat	1
5.	Seoni	1
6.	Sidhi	1
7.	Singrauly Colliery, Singrauly	1
8.	Waidhan	1
9.	Amarkantak	1
10.	Dhanpuri	1
11.	Rewa	1
12.	Satna	1
13.	Betul	1
14.	Parasia	1
15.	Bhopal	7
16.	Sagar	1
17.	Damoh	1
18.	Hoshangabad	1
19.	Narsinghpur	1
20.	Pachmari	1
21.	Chhatarpur	1
22.	Khajuraho	1
23.	Panna	1
24.	Nowgaon	1
25.	Guna	1
26.	Gwalior	1
27.	Indore	4
28.	Khandwa	1
29.	Mandsaur	1
30.	Morena	1

	1	2
31.	Shivpuri	1
32.	Dewas	1
33.	Mahow	1
34.	Khargone	1
35.	Burhanpur	1
36.	Ratlam	1
37.	Sehore	1
38.	Ujjain	1
Total		47

19. Maharashtra

1.	Mumbai	12
2.	Pune City	5
3.	Ahmed Nagar	1
4.	Shrirampur	1
5.	Pandharpur	1
6.	Baramati	1
7.	Junnar	1
8.	Lonawala	1
9.	Karmala	1
10.	Mahabaleshwar	1
11.	Solapur	1
12.	Pimpri Chinchwad New Township	1
13.	Khadki	1
14.	Ratnagiri	1
15.	Kolhapur	1
16.	Ichalkaranji	1
17.	Phulewadi	1
18.	Aurangabad	1
19.	Jalna	1
20.	Ashti	1
21.	Bhusawal	1

	1	2
22.	Shirpur	1
23.	Jalgaon	1
24.	Malegaon	1
25.	Nashik	1
26.	Udgir	1
27.	Hingoli	1
28.	Parbhani	1
29.	Akola	1
30.	Akot	1
31.	Washim	1
32.	Amaravati	1
33.	Badnera	1
34.	Buldhana	1
35.	Khamgaon	1
36.	Shegaon	1
37.	Warora	1
38.	Gadchiroli	1
39.	Nagpur	1
40.	Wardha	1
41.	Arvi	1
42.	Shewagram	1
43.	Wani	1
44.	Nandura	1
45.	Jalgaon Jamod (Buldhana)	1
46.	Dhamangaon	1
47.	Savner	1
48.	Sakoli	1
Total		63

20. Meghalaya

1.	Shillong	5
2.	Akhongiri	2
Total		7

	1	2
21. Manipur		
1. Imphal		2
2. Churachanpur		1
Total		3
22. Tripura		
1. Agartala		1
2. Dharmanagar		1
Total		2
23. Mizoram		
1. Champhai		1
Total		1
24. Nagaland		
1. Kohima		1
2. Dimapur		1
Total		2
25. Orissa		
1. Bhubaneswar		3
2. Cuttack		3
3. Puri		3
4. Balasore		2
5. Bhadrak		1
6. Mayurbhanj		2
7. Sundargarh		1
8. Sambalpur		2
9. Rourkela		1
10. Bolangir		1
11. Keonjhar		1
12. Jharsuguda		1
13. Berhampur (Gm)		1
14. Chatrapur		1
15. Korapet		1

	1	2
16. Bhawanipatna		1
17. Phulbani (o)		1
Total		26
26. Punjab		
1. Amritsar		1
2. Bathinda		1
3. Ropar		1
4. Ferozepur		1
5. Gurdaspur		1
6. Jalandhar		1
7. Ludhiana City		1
8. Jagraon		1
9. Khanna		1
10. Patiala		1
Total		10
27. Rajasthan		
1. Sawaimadhopur		1
2. Gangapur		1
3. Hindaun		1
4. Alwar		3
5. Bahrur		1
6. Bhiwadi I.A.		1
7. Chomu		1
8. Phalera		1
9. Dausa		1
10. Bandikui		1
11. Jobner		1
12. Bharatpur		1
13. Dholpur		1
14. Jaipur		4
15. Barmer		1

1	2	1	2		
16.	Chohtan	1	47.	Ajmer	3
17.	Pachpadra	1	48.	Beawar	1
18.	Bikaner	2	49.	Bhilwara	1
19.	Lunkaransar	1	50.	Chittorgarh	1
20.	Churu	1	51.	Dungarpur	1
21.	Ratangarh	1	52.	Banswara	1
22.	Sadulpur	1	53.	Kota	2
23.	Jhunjhunu	1	54.	Jhalawar	1
24.	Khetri Nagar	1	55.	Tonk	1
25.	Pilani	1	56.	Bundi	1
26.	Jodhpur	2	57.	Udaipur	2
27.	Phalodi	1	58.	Mavli Jn.	1
28.	Jaisalmer	1	59.	Nasirabad	1
29.	Nagaur	1	60.	Gulabpura	1
30.	Didwana	1	61.	Kankroli	1
31.	Makrana	1		Total	72
32.	Pali Marwar	1	28.	Sikkim	
33.	Marwar Jn.	1	1.	Sikkim	1
34.	Sumerpur	1		Total	1
35.	Sikar	1	29.	Tamil Nadu***	
36.	Srimadhapur	1	1.	Kodaikanal	1
37.	Sirohi	1	2.	Karaikudi	1
38.	Jalore	1	3.	Kovilpatti	1
39.	Sheoganj	1	4.	Tuticorin	1
40.	Abu Road	1	5.	Virudhunagar	1
41.	Mount Abu	1	6.	Rameswaram	1
42.	Sriganganagar	1	7.	Udankudi Christianagraram	1
43.	Hanumangarh	1	8.	Arumuganeri	1
44.	Bhadra	1	9.	Nagercoil	1
45.	Sangaria	1	10.	Podanur	1
46.	Srikaranpur	1	11.	Gobichettipalayam	1

	1	2
12.	Udagamandalam	1
13.	Coonoor	1
14.	Wellington	1
15.	Aravangadu	1
16.	Kothagiri	1
17.	Makkinaickenpatti	1
18.	Valparai	1
19.	Chinna Tirupathi	1
20.	Mettur Dam	1
21.	Mettupalayam	1
22.	Bhavani Sagar	1
23.	Talavadi	1
24.	Tirupattur	1
25.	Trichy	1
26.	Pudukkottai	1
27.	Perambalur	1
28.	Boiler Project	1
29.	Mannapuram	1
30.	Neyvelli	1
31.	Chennai	6
32.	Vellore	2
Total		38

30. Uttar Pradesh

1.	Azamgarh	1
2.	Agra	1
3.	Aligarh	2
4.	Allahabad	3
5.	Bahraich	1
6.	Ballia	1
7.	Bulandshahar	1
8.	Bharthana (Etawah)	1

	1	2
9.	Bijnore	1
10.	Bareilly	3
11.	Barabanki	1
12.	Deoria	1
13.	Etah	1
14.	Etawah	1
15.	Fatehpur	1
16.	Faizabad	1
17.	Gorakhpur	1
18.	Gonda	1
19.	Ghazipur	1
20.	Ghaziabad	2
21.	Hathras	1
22.	Hardoi	1
23.	Hapur	1
24.	Jhansi	2
25.	Jaswant Nagar (Etawah)	1
26.	Jaunpur	1
27.	Kanpur	4
28.	Kheri	1
29.	Lucknow	3
30.	Mau	1
31.	Mathura	1
32.	Mainpuri	1
33.	Mirzapur	1
34.	Moradabad	1
35.	Modi Nagar	1
36.	Meerut	3
37.	Noida	2
38.	Orai (Jalaun)	1
39.	Pratapgarh	1

1		2		1		2	
40.	Pilibhit	1		20.	P&T Colony Pauri	1	
41.	Puranpur (Pilibhit)	1		21.	Satpuli	1	
42.	Rampur	1		22.	Dugadda	1	
43.	Raebareilly	1		23.	Kondolia	1	
44.	Shikohabad	1		24.	Pithoragarh	1	
45.	Shahjahanpur	1		25.	Champawat	1	
46.	Sitapur	1		26.	Didihat	1	
47.	Tundala (Ferozabad)	2		27.	Narendra Nagar	1	
48.	Varanasi	1		28.	Uttarkashi	1	
49.	Fatehgarh	1			Total	28	
	Total	65		32.	West Bengal		
31.	Uttaranchal			1.	Panihati	1	
1.	Almora	1		2.	Cossimbazar	1	
2.	Thapalia	1		3.	Jiagunj	1	
3.	Ranikhet	1		4.	Kandi	1	
4.	Gopeshwar	1		5.	Khagra	1	
5.	Papariyana	1		6.	Lalgola	1	
6.	P&T Colony Dehradun	1		7.	Madhupur	1	
7.	Dehradun Cantt.	1		8.	Raghunathganj	1	
8.	Virbhadra	1		9.	Baruipur	1	
9.	Dehradun Head Post Office campus	1		10.	Diamond Harbour	1	
10.	Chakrata	1		11.	Bishnupur	1	
11.	Kalsi	1		12.	Budge Budge	1	
12.	Indrapuram	1		13.	Kalyani	1	
13.	Haridwar	1		14.	R.R. Tagore Road	1	
14.	Roorkee	1		15.	Krishnanagar	1	
15.	Divisional Office Compound Nainital	1		16.	Anandapur	1	
16.	Head Office Compound Nainital	1		17.	Bhubandanga	1	
17.	Telephone Exchange Compound Nainital	1		18.	Saithia	1	
18.	Rudrapur Compound	1		19.	Kolkata	6	
19.	Ramnagar PO Compound	1		20.	Asansol	2	

	1	2
21.	Durgapore	2
22.	Bidhannagar	1
23.	Bahirsarbamangala	1
24.	Burdwan	1
25.	Telinipara	1
26.	Midnapore	1
27.	Kharagpur	1
28.	Mogra	1
29.	Pandua	1
30.	Deshbandhunagar	1
31.	Haldia	1
32.	Darjeeling	1
33.	Malda	1
34.	Dinajpur	1
35.	Coochbehar	1
36.	Jalpaiguri	1
Total		43

*Includes Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

**Includes Lakshadweep.

***Includes Pondicherry.

Statement V*State-wise/Area-wise number of Telegraph Residential colonies*

Area	Number of Colonies
1	2
1. Andaman & Nicobar	
Andaman	6
Total	6
2. Andhra Pradesh	
Adilabad	5
Anantapur	10

	1	2
Chittoor		11
Karimnagar		5
Krishna		22
Nalgonda		4
Nellore		13
Nizamabad		1
Prakasam		5
Cudapah		6
East Godavari		18
Guntur		15
Hyderabad		41
Khammam		5
Kurnool		13
Mehboobnagar		5
Medak		6
Srikakulam		5
Visakhapatnam		10
Vizianagram		6
Warangal		5
West Godavari		8
Total		219

3. Assam

Bongaigaon	3
Cachar	1
Dibrugarh	3
Jorhat	9
Kamrup	6
Nagaon	7
Silchur	22
Tejpur	2
Total	53

1	2
4. Chhattisgarh	
Bastar	2
Durg	1
Raipur	13
Total	16
5. Gujarat	
Ahmedabad	14
Amreli	8
Anand	7
Banaskantha	2
Bharuch	5
Bhavnagar	3
Bhuj	6
Dahod	1
Dang	1
Diu	1
Gandhinagar	1
Jamnagar	9
Junagarh	12
Mehsana	2
Nadiad	3
Navsari	3
Panchmahal	4
Patan	2
Porbandar	5
Rajkot	10
Sabarkantha	2
Surat	2
Surendranagar	1
Vadodara	6
Valsad	4
Total	114

1	2
6. Himachal Pradesh	
Hamirpur	1
Kangra	7
Kullu	1
Mandi	2
Shimla	24
Sirmour	2
Solan	7
Total	44
7. Jammu & Kashmir	
Jammu	3
Kathua	1
Leh	1
Total	5
8. Karnataka	
Bagalkot	5
Bangalore	20
Belgaon	5
Bellary	8
Bijapur	3
Chikmaglur	6
Chitradurga	9
Dakshinkannad	12
Davangere	3
Dharwad (Hubli)	7
Gulbarga	4
Hassan	23
Kodagu (Medikeri)	6
Kolar	2
Mysore	4
Raichur	5

1	2
Shimoga	17
Tumkur	2
Udupi	5
Uttarakannada (K)	10
Total	156

9. Maharashtra

Ahmednagar	17
Akola	3
Amravati	1
Aurangabad	10
Beed	8
Bhandara	11
Buldhana	2
Dhule	3
Gadchiroli	1
Goa	13
Gondia	7
Hingoli	1
Jalgaon	11
Jalna	3
Kalyan	6
Kolhapur	4
Latur	4
Mumbai	1
Nagpur	23
Nanded	2
Nandurbar	5
Nasik	25
Parbhani	4
Pune	27
Raigarh	4

1	2
Ratnagiri	8
Sangli	17
Satara	7
Sindhudurg	7
Solapur	20
Wardha	8
Washim	4
Yavatmal	13
Total	280

10. Orissa

Anugul	3
Balasore	2
Bargarh	2
Bhadrak	1
Bolangir	3
Cuttack	6
Dhenkanal	1
Ganjam	7
Jagatsinghpur	1
Jajpur	1
Jharsuguda	2
Kalahandi	1
Keonjhar	3
Khurda	10
Koraput	8
Mayurbhanj	1
Nayagarh	1
Phulbari	2
Puri	2
Sambalpur	5
Sundergarh	5
Total	67

1	2
11. Punjab	
Chandigarh	5
Faridkot	3
Ferozpur	5
Gurudaspur	7
Hoshiarpur	3
Jalandhar	10
Ludhiana	9
Moga	4
Muktsar	1
Patiala	12
Sangrur	8
Amritsar	3
Kapoorthala	1
Total	71

12. Tamil Nadu

Chenglepet	5
Chennai	23
Coimbatore	26
Cuddalore	7
Dharmapuri	5
Dindigul	9
Erode	9
Kancheepuram	4
Kanyakumari	8
Karur	1
Madurai	18
Nagapattinam	3
Namakkal	4
Nilgiris	11
Perambalur	2

1	2
Pondicherry	7
Pudukottai	2
Ramnad	3
Salem	11
Sivaganga	3
Thanjavur	5
Theni	2
Thiruvavur	2
Tirunelveli	11
Tiruvananmalai	2
Trichy	6
Trivellore	5
Tuticorin	6
Vellore	10
Villupuram	3
Virudhunagar	7
Total	220

13. West Bengal

Asansol	14
Bankura	3
Berhampur	4
C.O.	1
Cooch Behar	4
Gangtok	7
Jalpaiguri	11
Kharagpur	14
Kolkata	40
Krish Nagar	5
Malda	4
Purulia	1
Raigang	4

1	2
Siliguri	7
Suri	4
Midnapur	1
Total	124

14. Bihar

Araria	2
Arrah	1
Gaya	2
Kathar	2
Munger	1
Nalanda	1
Patna	12
Purnia	1
Saharsa	1
Saran	2
Siwan	1
West Champaran	1
Total	27

15. Haryana

Ambala	3
Bhiwani	8
Faridabad	5
Fatehabad	5
Gurgaon	4
Hisar	6
Jhajjar	2
Karnal	2
Lj	2
Kurukshetra	4
Panipat	4
Rohtak	3

1	2
Sirsa	5
Sonepat	4
Total	57

16. Jharkhand

Ranchi	19
Bokaro	3
Dhanbad	9
Giridih	3
Gumla	2
Hazaribag	3
Koderma	1
Lohardaga	1
Pakur	1
Palamu	3
Saraikela	1
Singhbhum (E)	9
Singhbhum (W)	2
Giridih	1
Total	58

17. Kerala

Kasaragod	4
Alappuzha	5
Calicut	6
Cannanore	8
Emakulam	11
Kollam	5
Kottayam	9
Malappuram	10
Palakkad	11
Pathanamthitta	2
Thrissur	10

1	2
Trivandrum	5
Chanbdranagar	1
Wynad	6
Total	93
18. Madhya Pradesh	
Bhopal	2
BPL-Sehore	4
Chhindwara	9
Datia	1
Dewas	1
Guna	3
Indore	35
Jabalpur	13
Khandwa	5
Khargone	1
Mandsaur	8
Morena	8
Narsinghpur	1
Neemuch	1
Panna	1
Raisen	7
Ratlam	3
Rewa	4
Sagar	1
Satna	6
Seoni	9
Shahdol	1
Sidhi	5
Ujjain	3
Total	132

1	2
19. North East States	
Agartala	4
Ambasa	1
Birendranagar	1
Bishramganj	1
Kadamtala	1
Kailashnagar	1
Kamarpur	1
Khowai	1
Mohanpur	1
Nongostin	1
Panisagar	1
R.K. Pur	1
Sabroom	1
Aizwal	2
Champai	1
Kolasib	1
Lunglu	1
Mairang	1
Mawkynroh (Nehu)	1
Mawkyrwat	1
Nongpoh	1
Nongpohb	1
Nongstoin	1
Saiha	1
Santibazar	1
Vairengte	1
Amlarem	1
Ampati	1
Baghmara	1
Cherrapunji	2

1	2
Jowai	1
Ladrymbai	1
Lumdiengiri	1
Shillong	5
Tura UHF	1
Umking	1
William Nagar	1
Total	46

20. New Delhi

New Delhi	5
Total	5

21. Rajasthan

Ajmer	3
Alwar	3
Banswara	2
Bhitwara	1
Bikaner	5
HM JN.	1
Jaipur	16
Jaisalmer	2
Jhunjhunu	10
Jodhpur	3
Kota	1
Pali-Marwar	13
Sawaimadhopur	2
Sri Ganganagar	2
Sikar	2
Sirohi	4
Tonk	2
Udaipur	4
Total	76

1	2
22. Uttar Pradesh	
Bahraich	16
Jaunpur	7
Kanpur Dehat	9
Kaushambi	15
Lucknow	10
RaeBareli	4
Sultanpur	7
Azamgarh	6
Ballia	5
Banda	6
Barabanki	5
Basti	6
Chandauli	2
Deoria	6
Etawah	3
Faizabad	11
Farrukhabad	6
Fatehpur	3
Firozabad	3
Ghazipur	3
Gonda	8
Gorakhpur	7
Hamirpur	8
Hardoi	7
Jalaun	6
Jhansi	9
Kanpur	19
Lakhimpur	7
Lalitpur	6
Lucknow	1

1	2
Mainpuri	2
Mau	6
Mirzapur	6
Rae-Bareilly	1
Sant Ravi Das Nagar	2
Shahjahanpur	5
Sitapur	4
Sonebhadra	2
Unnao	7
Varanasi	11
Agra	7
Aligarh	5
Badaun	2
Bagpat	3
Bareilly	11
Bijnore	2
Etah	3
G.B. Nagar	4
Ghaziabad	19
Hathras	2
Mathura	2
Meerut	6
Muzaffarnagar	7
Pilibhit	1
Rampur	3
Saharanpur	3
Total	337

23. Uttaranchal

Almora	4
Chamoli	1
Champawat	2

1	2
Dehradun	7
Nainital	6
Pauri	6
Pithoragarh	1
Tehri	2
US Nagar	4
Uttarkashi	2
Total	35
Grand Total	2241

Failure of MDA Scheme

1213. SHRI CHENGARA SURENDRAN:
SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that the Market Development Assistance (MDA), a new scheme introduced after abolishing the time tested rebate scheme in the Coir Industry, has failed;

(b) whether the Kerala Government has expressed dissatisfaction about the MDA scheme;

(c) whether there are arrears to be paid to Kerala Government by the Centre as a result of implementation of MDA scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to enhance the corpus of MDA; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) It is not that the Market Development Assistance (MDA) scheme for coir

and coir products has been unsuccessful. However, the Government of Kerala has written to the Central Government regarding inadequacy of central grants released to that State Government under this MDA scheme.

(c) and (d) The details of the Central grants under the MDA Scheme for coir and coir products due for releases to the Government of Kerala are as follows:

Central Grants under the MDA Scheme to be released to the Government of Kerala

(Rs. Lakh)			
Year	Amount of Claim of State Government	Amount of Central Grant released	Balance amount (2)-(3)
2000-01	89.35	84.00	5.35
2001-02	366.79	106.00	260.79
2002-03	308.56	110.10	198.46
2003-04	157.65	105.00	52.65
Total			517.25

(e) and (f) The disbursement of the Central share of grants under the MDA scheme for coir and coir products to all State Governments concerned, including Kerala is based on the total Central Plan grants available each year for this purpose. The release of grants to States under the MDA Scheme is thus restricted to the budgetary plan resources actually allocated during each year.

[Translation]

Funds for Health Care Schemes

1214. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
SHRI SURESH KALMADI:

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

(a) whether the Government has allocated and released funds to States for the health care schemes during each of the last three years;

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

(c) whether the Government has given funds to some Non-Governmental Organisations which have not done required work and misutilised the funds;

(d) if so, the number of such cases identified; and

(e) the action taken/being taken by the Government against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of India allocates/releases funds to the States for health care.

The State-wise information on amount allocated/ released in respect of major Disease Control Programmes viz. Leprosy, TB, Malaria, Blindness and AIDS for the last 3 years is given in Statement enclosed.

(c) to (e) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

State-wise Allocations/Releases of major diseases control programmes during the last three years

National Anti-Malaria Programme

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2001-02 Allo./Rel.	2002-03 Allo./Rel.	2003-04 Allo./Rel.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	226.84	217.85	236.75
2.	Andhra Pradesh	794.77	529.21	382.53
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	486.93	280.72	316.17

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Assam	1983.27	1626.56	2068.28
5.	Bihar	377.44	77.71	100.62
6.	Chandigarh	41.06	36.00	34.25
7.	Chhattisgarh	826.39	2460.92	1641.41
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	40.67	34.33	41.27
9.	Daman and Diu	16.08	11.72	15.15
10.	Delhi	97.57	97.39	105.24
11.	Goa	6.08	8.85	9.60
12.	Gujarat	1330.96	754.40	410.47
13.	Haryana	18.43	72.30	79.00
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2.20	3.06	3.47
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	22.96	11.94	42.31
16.	Jharkhand	759.92	1159.64	727.57
17.	Karnataka	308.24	176.28	258.01
18.	Kerala	64.35	12.63	20.73
19.	Lakshadweep	6.35	6.10	6.47
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2238.77	2063.15	961.59
21.	Maharashtra	2239.20	976.91	454.07
22.	Manipur	358.91	121.36	106.63
23.	Meghalaya	384.02	167.63	263.66
24.	Mizoram	433.94	118.51	165.32
25.	Nagaland	346.91	212.48	292.77
26.	Orissa	1478.23	1953.82	1953.85
27.	Pondicherry	13.43	22.61	22.12
28.	Punjab	49.38	70.79	66.15
29.	Rajasthan	534.04	303.37	1379.07
30.	Sikkim	0.11	4.37	3.30
31.	Tamil Nadu	303.11	242.30	207.85
32.	Tripura	542.45	302.79	390.70
33.	Uttar Pradesh	548.62	200.48	516.33
34.	Uttaranchal	23.64	7.84	5.07
35.	West Bengal	589.86	198.67	295.05
	Total	17495.00	14544.49	13582.83

National Leprosy Eradication Programme

				(Rs. in Lakh)
Sl.No.	States/UTs	2001-02 Allo./Rel.	2002-03 Allo./Rel.	2003-04 Allo./Rel.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18.3	20.22	0.50
2.	Andhra Pradesh	223.83	179.22	174.80
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	62.09	115.96	72.75
4.	Assam	153.85	97.48	93.28
5.	Bihar	663.94	855.85	413.77
6.	Chandigarh	5.5	10.13	10.50
7.	Chhattisgarh	378.34	354.41	305.60
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	6	6.00	6.00
9.	Daman and Diu	18.4	14.50	9.50
10.	Delhi	48.36	93.42	100.50
11.	Goa	11.52	8.10	7.53
12.	Gujarat	61.97	99.65	88.21
13.	Haryana	61.94	43.89	2.16
14.	Himachal Pradesh	49.69	30.45	36.15
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	100.55	96.39	21.90
16.	Jharkhand	356.23	257.46	147.60
17.	Karnataka	196.05	122.86	70.46
18.	Kerala	74.61	69.36	15.00
19.	Lakshadweep	6	7.26	5.50
20.	Madhya Pradesh	395.32	676.61	225.91
21.	Maharashtra	435.99	263.14	83.01
22.	Manipur	71.02	101.25	65.50
23.	Meghalaya	46.94	46.24	1.99
24.	Mizoram	60.51	78.50	22.50
25.	Nagaland	89.22	112.44	83.00
26.	Orissa	540.77	478.63	403.22
27.	Pondicherry	2	6.00	0.35

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Punjab	32.3	40.27	25.19
29.	Rajasthan	123.07	52.32	23.42
30.	Sikkim	34.87	39.36	23.54
31.	Tamil Nadu	413.04	240.63	230.02
32.	Tripura	46.47	33.60	8.50
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1282.5	1508.04	1168.93
34.	Uttaranchal	129.01	120.01	43.78
35.	West Bengal	574.66	599.55	412.47
	Total	6774.86	6877.00	4403.04

National Programme for Control of Blindness

(Rs. in Lakh)

SI.No.	States/UTs	2001-02 Allo./Rel.	2002-03 Allo./Rel.	2003-04 Allo./Rel.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16.80	1.59	7.30
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1063.81	834.82	450.43
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	43.81	16.22	36.04
4.	Assam	62.67	35.70	100.09
5.	Bihar	72.50	157.97	258.00
6.	Chandigarh	20.15	10.07	19.58
7.	Chhattisgarh	302.74	165.23	186.59
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	16.92	4.16	7.87
9.	Daman and Diu	12.86	4.97	5.71
10.	Delhi	22.15	22.30	48.86
11.	Goa	33.95	10.52	28.09
12.	Gujarat	245.85	231.45	377.45
13.	Haryana	104.63	45.36	147.90
14.	Himachal Pradesh	64.03	54.11	98.22
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	110.04	66.79	94.50
16.	Jharkhand	29.30	118.57	161.29

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Karnataka	454.43	368.30	651.75
18.	Kerala	184.85	153.22	253.61
19.	Lakshadweep	5.02	1.56	6.04
20.	Madhya Pradesh	908.02	667.29	457.16
21.	Maharashtra	1251.09	627.15	523.93
22.	Manipur	50.73	20.13	27.84
23.	Meghalaya	78.28	25.12	33.39
24.	Mizoram	35.56	31.72	25.13
25.	Nagaland	51.10	23.22	15.18
26.	Orissa	468.35	324.80	302.18
27.	Pondicherry	15.50	2.04	13.10
28.	Punjab	65.05	189.25	136.55
29.	Rajasthan	1128.85	526.93	328.01
30.	Sikkim	6.61	20.56	23.36
31.	Tamil Nadu	1972.99	1653.03	1495.29
32.	Tripura	397.74	39.88	52.71
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2186.92	1063.20	1001.44
34.	Uttaranchal	175.03	115.02	138.63
35.	West Bengal	180.76	305.12	385.99
Total		11819.09	7937.37	7699.21

National Tuberculosis Control Programme

(Rs. in Lakh)

SI.No.	States/UTs	2001-02 Allo./Rel.	2002-03 Allo./Rel.	2003-04 Allo./Rel.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1200.00	2.23	1.84
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1.53	1050.00	600.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	119.42	15.00	30.19
4.	Assam	212.38	391.77	411.91
5.	Bihar	700.05	697.27	608.38

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Chandigarh	12.84	9.54	9.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	36.54	183.56	333.00
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.04	1.48	1.23
9.	Daman and Diu	0.88	1.48	1.23
10.	Delhi	228.75	146.24	138.08
11.	Goa	15.55	13.78	13.00
12.	Gujarat	810.07	536.22	506.28
13.	Haryana	195.23	179.75	619.00
14.	Himachal Pradesh	183.57	64.64	61.03
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	73.42	95.28	86.71
16.	Jharkhand	55.13	233.91	431.00
17.	Karnataka	632.73	534.01	497.42
18.	Kerala	687.23	337.00	318.17
19.	Lakshadweep	3.28	1.06	1.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	658.38	592.09	545.77
21.	Maharashtra	1683.61	1025.81	968.53
22.	Manipur	100.47	30.77	65.88
23.	Meghalaya	19.59	31.74	45.92
24.	Mizoram	14.17	11.82	22.56
25.	Nagaland	99.36	25.64	54.90
26.	Orissa	6500.00	450.00	515.00
27.	Pondicherry	11.67	9.96	9.23
28.	Punjab	281.74	227.65	206.68
29.	Rajasthan	1072.53	598.74	565.31
30.	Sikkim	31.82	6.41	13.72
31.	Tamil Nadu	99.81	658.09	621.34
32.	Tripura	30.52	33.57	68.49
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1402.20	1586.38	1449.76
34.	Uttaranchal	15.56	67.21	136.00
35.	West Bengal	1109.92	849.90	802.44
	Total	13299.99	10700.00	10760.00

National AIDS Control Programme

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2001-02 Allo./Rel.	2002-03 Allo./Rel.	2003-04 Allo./Rel.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	95.5	89.50	100.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1875	2090.00	2175.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	214.88	130.50	150.00
4.	Assam	653.8	614.50	475.00
5.	Bihar	809.5	600.50	700.00
6.	Chandigarh	152.65	156.50	225.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	129.5	243.50	250.00
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	26	17.00	67.00
9.	Daman and Diu	31	38.00	100.00
10.	Delhi	334	451.00	500.00
11.	Goa	99	170.50	200.00
12.	Gujarat	1188.3	1295.19	1477.62
13.	Haryana	266	315.00	300.00
14.	Himachal Pradesh	308.5	256.50	270.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	244.5	296.50	150.00
16.	Jharkhand	156	193.00	200.00
17.	Karnataka	893.15	1025.00	1100.00
18.	Kerala	835	855.00	850.00
19.	Lakshadweep	29.5	25.50	50.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	780.5	521.50	490.00
21.	Maharashtra	1598.65	2293.50	2120.00
22.	Manipur	708.15	787.50	1100.00
23.	Meghalaya	224.93	90.50	50.00
24.	Mizoram	246.7	311.50	450.00
25.	Nagaland	635.5	626.50	675.00
26.	Orissa	565	448.00	500.00
27.	Pondicherry	54	74.00	100.00

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Punjab	266.5	403.50	250.00
29.	Rajasthan	409.5	368.50	250.00
30.	Sikkim	120.02	64.00	75.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	2072.32	2221.95	2588.38
32.	Tripura	196.67	71.00	75.00
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1465.65	1674.50	700.00
34.	Uttaranchal	98	162.00	200.00
35.	West Bengal	1059.5	1503.50	1200.00
Total		18843.37	20482.14	20163.00

(English)

Setting up of Bio-Tech Varsity

1215. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a Bio-tech Varsity at Nagpur;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal indicating the salient features of the proposed University and the cost involved; and

(c) the Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Medical Tourism

1216. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had decided to constitute a task force comprising experts from the health and tourism sector to examine issues relating to medical tourists;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that decision had been taken to standardise and accredit all hospitals in India in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. A task force has been set up with a view to promoting India as a Health Destination for persons across the globe, so as to gainfully utilize the health care expertise and infrastructure available in the country.

The Task Force has been entrusted with issues relating to making available specific types of health facilities including super-speciality medical care, outsourcing of medical services, traditional medicine expertise available etc. Identification of the list of hospitals/institutions having standard facilities has also been entrusted to the Task Force.

NHDP Phase-I and II

1217. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the implementation of the National Highway Development Project-I & II is in progress;

(b) if so, whether the Government is drawing up more highway development project such as NHDP Phase-II and IV and accelerated North-East Road Development Project involving a total cost of Rs. 1,17,200 crore;

(c) if so, the total highway projects that the Government has agreed to consider;

(d) the progress so far made for the projects I & II;

(e) the amount earmarked for phase-III & IV; and

(f) the time by when the rest of the projects are likely to become functional?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Ministry has framed two new projects which are still under proposal stage.

(d) The status of the National Highways Development Project Phase-I & Phase-II (including port connectivity and other projects) being implemented by the National Highways Authority of India as on 31.10.2004 given in the Statement enclosed.

(e) and (f) Since NHDP-NE and NHDP Phase-III are under proposal stage, it is too early to give the amount earmarked for these projects as well as the time by when these projects are likely to become functional.

Statement

Status of NHDP

Name of Projects under NHDP Phase I & II	Total Length (km)	Completed Length (km)	Length under implementation (km)	Balance length to be awarded (km)
Golden Quadrilateral (connecting four metros i.e. Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata)	5846	3294	2552	Nil
North-South & East-West Corridor (connecting Srinagar to Kanyakumari & Porbandar to Silchar)	7300	675	388	6237
Port Connectivity Projects (connecting major ports to NHDP)	356	69	229	58
Other projects	777	194	121	462
Total	14279	4232	3290	6757

[*Translation*]

Golden Quadrilateral Project

1218. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:
SHRI SHRINIWAS DADASAHEB PATIL:
MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI:

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

(a) the current status of the golden Quadrilateral Project;

(b) whether the acquisition of land for the said project has been completed;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the total land acquired from various States, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government is planning to include construction of roads and bridges in the said project under the CRF;

(e) if so, the amount likely to be released to various States for the said purpose, State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The status of the Golden Quadrilateral Project (GQ) as on 31st October 2004 is as under:

(i) Total Length	—	5,846 kms.
(ii) Completed	—	3,294 kms.
(iii) Under Implementation	—	2,552 kms.

(b) and (c) The State-wise status of Land Acquisition under GQ is enclosed as Statement. Due to procedural reasons, there is delay in acquisition of land in some States.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The project is likely to be completed by December, 2005 except the Allahabad bypass, which is scheduled for completion by December 2006. Besides this, two more sub-projects from Shikohabad to Etawah section of NH-2 & Ganjam to Iccapuram section of NH-5 are likely to be completed after December 2005, as civil work contracts for these two sections have been terminated and are to be re-awarded.

Statement

Golden Quadrilateral : Land Acquisition Progress

(Status as on October 2004)

State	Total area to be acquired (in Hect.)	Cumulative total area (in Hect.)	
		Acquired	Balance
Tamil Nadu	893	455 (51%)	438 (49%)
Gujarat	210	171 (81.43%)	39 (18.57%)*
Maharashtra	661	389 (58.85%)	272 (41.15%)**
West Bengal	585	558 (95.38%)	27 (4.6%)
Karnataka	1524	1464 (96.06%)	60 (3.94%)
Jharkhand	52	51 (98%)	1 (2%)
Andhra Pradesh	1730	1713.4 (99.04%)	16.6 (0.96%)
Rajasthan	1512	1499 (99.14%)	13 (0.86%)
Uttar Pradesh	471	470 (99.8%)	1 (0.01%)
Bihar	118	118 (100%)	0
Orissa	520	520 (100%)	0
Total	8276	7408.4 (89.52%)	867.6 (10.48%)

*39 hect is for future widening of ROW from 45m to 60m.

**Out of 272 hecta. 134 hecta is for future widening of ROW from 45m to 60m.

*[English]***Restructuring of Small Scale Industry**

1219. SHRI GANESH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to restructure small scale and village industry in the country;

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

(c) the budget allocated for the said purpose?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) to (c) The promotion and development of small scale industries (SSIs) in the country is a continuous process. The Government has taken several measures to strengthen and enhance the competitiveness of the SSIs. These include measures consisting of assistance for technology upgradation; infrastructure assistance through cluster development approach; helping in timely availability of credit; and assistance to encourage adoption of modern management practices, use of electronic infrastructure and other information technology (IT) applications, etc. In addition, the Reserve Bank of India has issued revised guidelines for rehabilitation of sick SSI units, which include, *inter alia*, change in the definition of sick SSI units, norms for deciding on their viability, concessional finance, etc. An amount of Rs. 366 crore has been allocated in the Budget, 2004-05 for the various Plan schemes for promotion of small scale industries.

Annual Funds Allocated to AIIMS

1220. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds are allocated annually for running of All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details of allocation made to AIIMS year-wise, since 1991-92 with specific break-ups of funds allocated to Staff, establishment, treatment of patients, procurement of medical equipment and research?

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

is provided consolidated grant-in-aid every year under Plan head for Plan activities of the institute and under Non-Plan to meet Non-Plan expenditure for payment of salary, machinery and equipment, material and supply and other activities, etc. No specific head-wise allocation is made by the Ministry. The details of the consolidated grants given to the institute since 1991-1992 under Plan and Non-Plan activities is under:

(Rs. in crore)		
Year	Plan	Non Plan
1991-1992	14.75	39.00
1992-1993	27.29	45.43
1993-1994	32.00	50.40
1994-1995	29.98	53.00
1995-1996	45.00	66.29
1996-1997	71.87	73.53
1997-1998	56.89	89.21
1999-2000	70.00	180.00
2000-2001	85.00	181.12
2001-2002	95.00	155.00
2002-2003	125.8065	123.50
2003-2004	105.00	218.18
2004-2005	170.00	170.00

*[Translation]***Amendment in Human Organ Transplant Act**

1221. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has a proposal to amend the human organ transplant act and bring a provision to remove cornea during the post mortem as to provide the eye sight to the blind persons;

(b) if so, the time by which the act is likely to be amended; 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) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

CIA Report on HIV/AIDS

1222. SHRI VIRCHANDRA PASWAN:
SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government of India is aware of the CIA study Report on HIV/AIDS called the 'next wave of HIV/AIDS' wherein the study predicts 25 million HIV infections in India by 2010;

(b) if so, whether the Government of India has any association with this study at any level which mentions this estimated spread of HIV as a national security threat to the USA;

(c) whether the report also mentions that some Indian Scientists and NGOs also participated in the study; and

(d) if so, the names and details of Scientists and NGOs which participated in the study?

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

(b) The Government of India has no association with this study at any level.

(c) National AIDS Control Organisation, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, is not aware of participation of any Indian scientist or Non-Governmental Organisation in this study.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Reservation to SCs/STs in Private Sector

1223. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study to provide reservation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in private sector;

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

(c) whether the study report has since been received; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHAURI): (e) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Universal Service Obligation Fund

1224. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN":
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

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

(a) whether Universal Service Obligation Fund was created by the Government;

(b) if so, the average annual amount being deposited in this fund;

(c) the amount disbursed out of this fund during 2002-03 and 2003-04 separately;

(d) the year-wise number of villages where telephone facility has been provided during the above period by the agencies to which these funds were disbursed; and

(e) the average amount spent per village for setting up of rural telephony?

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

(b) Rs. 300 crores and Rs. 200 crores have been respectively credited to the fund during 2002-2003 and 2003-2004.

(c) and (d) During 2002-2003 and 2003-2004, the entire amounts of Rs. 300 crores and Rs. 200 crores were disbursed in respect of Village Public Telephones (VPTs) in 5.02 lakh and 5.13 lakh villages respectively.

(e) The average amount spent by a telephone service provider, per village for setting up of rural telephones came to about Rs. 54,000 in 2003-2004.

[English]

Ties with Neighbouring Countries

1225. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present Government has initiated a drive to strengthen the ties with the neighbouring countries;

(b) if so, the measures taken so far towards this goal; and

(c) the details of the achievements made by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) The details of our bilateral ties with the neighbouring countries are given below, country-wise:

NEPAL

The Government accords high priority to our relations with Nepal. Several steps have been taken to further strengthen and broadbase our bilateral relations; these include sustained interaction at high level and frequent and periodic interaction between senior officials from India and Nepal. EAM's first overseas visit after assumption of charge was to Nepal (June 2004). The visit of PM of Nepal to India (8-12 September 2004) provided an opportunity to discuss a wide range of issues of mutual interest including security-related issues, trade and economic issues and cooperation in the field of water resources. Four documents concluded during the visit include: Agreement in the field of Culture and Sports; MOU on cooperation in the field of Weather Forecasting; Agreement between Bureau of India Standards and Nepal Bureau of Standards; Agreement between Indian Oil Corporation and Nepal Oil Corporation for the construction of an oil pipeline between Raxaul (India) and Amlekhgunj (Nepal). Recently Minister of State for External Affairs met his counterpart in Nepal and also the Prime Minister of Nepal during his visit to Nepal (30th November-1st December 2004) when issues of mutual interest were discussed.

BHUTAN

The Government accords high priority to our relations with Bhutan. Several steps have been taken to further strengthen and broadbase our bilateral relations; these include, sustained interaction at high level and frequent and periodic interaction between senior officials from India and Bhutan.

High-level interactions with Bhutan included visits of Foreign Minister of Bhutan Lyonpo Khandu Wangchuk to Delhi (July 2004), visit of EAM (October 12-13, 2004) and MOS (RIS) to Bhutan (October 23-24, 2004). The working visit of His Majesty the King of Bhutan to India from November 24 to 29, 2004, provided another opportunity to review the entire gamut of our bilateral cooperation, including issues relating to mutual security and economic cooperation, with special emphasis on the hydro-power sector. An MOU on Project Implementation Mechanism was signed in October 2004.

BANGLADESH

India's relations with Bangladesh are cordial and wide-ranging. The two countries interact regularly at various levels. Bangladesh Prime Minister met our Prime Minister in Bangkok in July 2004; Bangladesh Foreign Minister has visited India twice in April and November 2004; Bangladesh Commerce Minister visited Delhi in November 2004.

The bilateral trade between India and Bangladesh is expanding rapidly and has crossed US\$ 1 billion. Some Indian companies, including Tatas are exploring possibilities of investing in Bangladesh.

SRI LANKA

Attempts have been made to develop closer political understanding and building closer economic ties with Sri Lanka.

There have been frequent high-level visits. The Sri Lankan President, Prime Minister and Leader of Opposition have all visited India in the past six months. A Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement that will broaden and deepen the economic cooperation framework of the bilateral Free Trade Agreement is being negotiated. A Defence Cooperation Agreement is also being negotiated. An MoU on Bilateral Cooperation in fisheries is under negotiation.

MALDIVES

Our relations with Maldives are cordial and friendly. There have been regular high-level contacts.

India is assisting Maldives in collaborative projects to improve infrastructural facilities. It is cooperating with Maldives in areas of human resource development and public health care.

PAKISTAN

Government remains committed to establishment of peaceful, friendly and cooperative relations with Pakistan. Continuous efforts have been made to intensify the ongoing process of confidence building, dialogue, and cooperation with Pakistan. One round of the Composite Dialogue (February-September 2004) was completed successfully. Wide ranging proposals for confidence building, promotion of friendly exchanges in various fields and enhancing commercial and economic relations were made by India. Both sides have been able to identify areas of convergence and future cooperation. The process has been taken forward by high-level political contacts, including the meeting between Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh and President Musharraf in New York on September 24, 2004; and regular interactions between External Affairs Minister, Shri K. Natwar Singh and the Foreign Minister of Pakistan. The visit of the Prime Minister of Pakistan to New Delhi on November 23-24, 2004 in his capacity as the Chairperson of SAARC, also facilitated forward movement on the bilateral front. Government intends to continue with the dialogue process in an atmosphere free from terrorism and violence.

CHINA

Government attaches great importance to India-China relations, and remains committed to the process of strengthening and expanding relations and to further developing long-term constructive and cooperative partnership with China on the basis of the principles of Panchsheel, mutual respect and sensitivity to each other's concerns and aspirations, and equality. Wide-ranging dialogue mechanism have been institutionalized to sustain the process of qualitative improvement in the relationship. Frequent high-level exchanges have contributed to building of mutual trust and confidence. Prime Minister had a

productive meeting with the Chinese Premier on the margins of the ASEAN Summit at Vientiane on November 30, 2004.

With the joint efforts of both sides, India-China cooperation has diversified across a wide range of areas and is growing, thus adding greater stability to our relationship. For example, our bilateral trade has shot up from around US\$200 million in the early nineties to around US\$7.6 billion in 2003 and is expected to touch US\$12 billion this year. A Joint Study Group (JSG) is examining the areas of complementarities to further expand bilateral economic exchanges. At the same time, we have agreed to deal with our differences in a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable manner without allowing them to define the contours of our relationship. We have been successful in maintaining peace and tranquility in the India-China border areas. The Special Representatives on the Boundary Question are continuing their discussions to explore a political framework of the boundary settlement.

MYANMAR

The Government of India (GOI) has maintained high-level political contacts with the Government of Myanmar which culminated in the State Visit of the Head of State of Myanmar Senior General Than Shwe to India in October 2004. GOI has sought to strengthen economic and technological ties through developing cross-border infrastructural projects and is working with the Chambers of Commerce towards achieving the target of doubling bilateral trade to \$1 billion by 2006. An Agreement in the field of Culture has been signed to facilitate people-to-people contacts.

The Government has obtained a commitment from the Myanmar Government not to allow insurgent activities against India from its territory. Under a Memorandum of Understanding for Cooperation in the field of Non-Traditional Security Issues signed between the two countries on 25th October 2004, both sides have agreed to cooperate to prevent cross-border crimes, including drug trafficking and arms smuggling. Infrastructure projects in the field of roads, railways, energy and IT linking North-East India with Western Myanmar and underway and will contribute to development and prosperity of these regions. In this regard, a MoU on the Tamanthi Hydroelectric

Power Project was signed in October 2004. A Joint Task Force Report on bilateral trade and investment has also been released in October 2004 and its recommendations are under examination. Both countries have also stepped up cooperation in regional fora such as the India-ASEAN Summit framework and BIMST-EC as well as on multilateral issues of concern. Myanmar has expressed support for India's claim to a permanent seat on the UN Security Council.

[*Translation*]

MTNL Scheme in Delhi

1226. SHRI SURAJ SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited has launched "Apply in Non-OYT General Category and get connection" scheme in Delhi;

(b) if so, the minimum time taken for it and the maximum number of days of waiting;

(c) the reason of gap in this time period and the month-wise details of the scheme in the year 2004;

(d) the time by which the connection on demand or the next day connection service is likely to be started; and

(e) the steps taken by the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited to compete with basic services being Provided by the private companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) Non-OYT landline connections in MTNL, Delhi are generally being provided within 3 days of registration.

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) & (b) above. The month-wise details of the scheme are given in the Statement enclosed.

(d) MTNL endeavours to meet the TRAI norms of providing new telephone landline within 7 days of registration, except in certain situation like where customer are not available or premises are closed etc.

(e) MTNL has taken a number of steps to compete with private basic service providers like better customer care, expansion and modernization of its network. provision of new services at a affordable rates, revision of tariff, etc.

Statement

Month-wise details of Non-OYT Land Line Connection Scheme of MTNL Scheme in Delhi

Month	Landline Connection Provided
April, 2004	10489
May, 2004	12039
June, 2004	11376
July, 2004	13812
August, 2004	12500
September, 2004	11743
Total	83565

Mental Retardation

1227. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that some children are born mentally retarded;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check the causes leading to mental retardation at pre-natal stage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) About 2% of the child population in 1-14 age groups is affected by developmental delays.

(b) The known causative factors include:

- (i) Genetic factors
- (ii) Antenatal factors
- (iii) Childhood factors.

(c) The steps taken by the Government to check the causes leading to mental retardation at pre-natal stage:

- (i) Increasing the age at marriage
- (ii) Provision of MMR vaccine
- (iii) Ensuring 100% coverage of antenatal care
- (iv) Promotion of institutional deliveries
- (v) Ensuring skilled attendants at births
- (vi) Provision of essential newborn care
- (vii) Promotion of use of iodized salt.

Investment in Agricultural Sector

1228. DR. CHINTA MOHAN:
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has formulated any scheme to increase capital investment in order to replace subsidy and compensate agricultural sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for implementation of the scheme?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Diabetes

1229. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted by the Government regarding the number of diabetic patients in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof between the age group of below 20 and above 20 to 40 including the number of patients born with low birth weight (less than 2.25 kg at the time of birth) as a result of diabetes;

(c) the details regarding incidence of diabetes in male and female in the above age group, age-group-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to control diabetes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) As per the information available, several studies have been conducted in the country on the prevalence of diabetes. Studies performed in the early 1980's suggested an urban prevalence of about 3-4%. This has increased to the current prevalence of about 12% of all urban adults. Prevalence in rural areas is significantly less—approximately 3%. In addition, studies also suggest that the prevalence of impaired glucose tolerance is between 15-25% in urban India. The most recent nation-wide study is the National Urban Diabetes Survey (NUDS), which was conducted by the Diabetes Epidemiology Study Group in India. The last study reveals an overall urban prevalence of diabetes to be 12.1% and that of impaired glucose tolerance (a state intermediate between normals and diabetes, with high likelihood of progressing to diabetes) to be 14%. The age-wise prevalence of diabetes in the NUDS was as under:

20-29 years	2.4%
30-39 years	7%
40-49 years	16.5%
50-59 years	26.3%
60-69 years	29.1%
69 years	25.9%

There was marginally higher prevalence of diabetes in men compared with women, while the prevalence of IGT was similar in these two sexes across all age groups. There are no details in this study of the offspring of diabetic patients. However, the usual result of an uncontrolled diabetic pregnancy is large babies and complications related to labour and delivery.

According to the revised estimate of WHO, there are 32 million diabetics in India and it has been projected that India would have the largest number of diabetics (80 million) in the world by 2030.

(d) Diabetes treatment is done at all levels in the rural health care delivery system and urban health care institutions. Since diabetes is a life style related disease,

it is very important to adopt preventive life style intervention for control of diabetes among children and adults in the country. These interventions are emphasized through information, education & communications activities of the Government including through Central Health Education Bureau.

Illegal Migration to Foreign Countries

1230. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of cases are being reported by various Embassies regarding defrauding of people by promising to help them illegally enter the USA, UK, Canada and other countries;

(b) if so, the complete details of complaints received from various Embassies during the last two years;

(c) whether some top musicians/singers/fake sports clubs are involved in this illegal trade; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government to prevent such illegal migration to foreign countries?

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

(b) A statement giving the details prepared on the basis of information received from various Indian Missions/Posts abroad is enclosed.

(c) Some cases of such alleged involvement have been reported.

(d) The action taken by the Government to prevent illegal migration to foreign countries include investigation by the police authorities concerned; action against the persons, including agents who are involved in illegal migration; cooperation with other countries for repatriation of illegal migrants after confirming their Indian nationality; and restricting the facility of passport to illegal migrants.

Statement

During the past few years, a number of Indian Missions/Posts abroad have brought to Ministry's notice several cases of Indian national—individually or in groups—making attempts to migrate to countries in Western Europe and North America through illegal and fraudulent means. Such cases also include defrauding of people in order to help them illegally to enter the USA,

UK, Canada and other countries. Many of these illegal immigrants are from Punjab. They try to migrate illegally mainly for economic reasons and are often assisted by unscrupulous agents and touts to whom they pay large sums of money. These illegal immigrants are taken to the developed countries in Western Europe and North America through Russia and other Eastern European countries which are used as transit countries for the purpose of illegal immigration. The favoured transit routes keep changing. The general *modus operandi* for such activities is that after leaving India they intentionally lose or destroy their travel documents to prevent verification of their real identity/nationality status and their repatriation to India. After reaching the country of their destination they either apply for political asylum or refugee status on one ground or the other or even obtain fake/forged travel documents to establish their right of residence in the country of destination. They make use of loopholes in the local legal system, including by getting married to a local person for the purpose of obtaining citizenship, in order to prolong their stay in the country of destination with the ultimate aim of staying there permanently. However, many such illegal immigrants are caught and put in foreign jails.

Illegal immigration has largely been taking place from the developing and least developed countries to the developed countries in Western Europe, North America, Australia and New Zealand. However, in the post-9/11 scenario European and North American countries which were favoured destinations for illegal immigration have made their rules more stringent. The result is that not only the number of persons going to these countries as illegal immigrants has come down but these countries have also started repatriating illegal immigrants to their home countries.

The illegal immigration from India continues to various countries of the world, particularly Western Europe and North America as also transit countries in Eastern Europe. The number of agents and touts also seems to be increasing as illegal immigrants try to use all means including illegal means, to reach their destinations.

Both the Central and State Governments have been working to identify agents and touts involved in illegal immigration and to take all necessary measures against them. The Government is also cooperating with the foreign countries for the speedy repatriation of Indian illegal immigrants.

Extension of NH-9

1231. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Machhlipatnam in Andhra Pradesh is proposed to be developed as a seaport;

(b) if so, whether the Government is aware that the present transport facilities are inadequate to bear the burden of loading/unloading of various commodities and there need if immediate extension of National Highway No. 9 from Koneru Centre to Machhlipatnam port;

(c) if so, the studies conducted in this regard and the finding thereof; and

(d) the time by which the work is likely to be started on this sector?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (d) The responsibility for the development of Machhlipatnam Port, which is a minor port in Andhra Pradesh, lies with the Government of Andhra Pradesh. No proposal has been received from the State Government for extension of National Highway No. 9 from Koneru Centre to Machhlipatnam port.

Vaccine for influenza

1232. SHRI M. APPADURAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the 'Influenza', an infectious disease which affects more than a billion people and kills lakhs worldwide annually;

(b) if so, the measures taken to tackle the said disease;

(c) whether any vaccine is available in our country for the disease particularly in Government hospitals;

(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) As reported by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), Influenza has been

considered as one of the unconquered scourges of mankind as it causes frequent epidemics and periodic pandemics. It is estimated that annually around 0.5 to 1 million persons die due to Influenza epidemics worldwide.

Considering the Public Health importance of influenza, World Health Organization (WHO) established a network of National Influenza Centres all over the world to assist in planning for possible recurrence of an influenza pandemic and to devise control method to limit the spread and severity of seasonal epidemics. As a part of this programme, it has set up WHO flunet for disseminating update reports on global influenza situation, current vaccines and antivirals. Three centers viz. National Institute of Virology, Pune, Haffkine Institute, Bombay and Central Research Institute, Kasauli are recognized by World Health Organisation (WHO) as the National Influenza Centre in India for surveillance. Recently, ICMR has developed a proposal for multi-site monitoring of Human Influenza Virus in the country, which proposes to launch an epidemiological and virological surveillance in the country with an aim to characterize the prevalent Human Influenza Virus strains in patients with acute respiratory infections in different geographical areas of the country.

Currently available Influenza vaccines are of three types: Whole virus vaccines consisting of inactivated viruses, split virus vaccines and sub-unit vaccine. Among healthy adults appropriate Influenza vaccines achieve protection rate of about 50-80%. However, Influenza A viruses undergo frequent changes in their surface antigens. As a consequence, new vaccines against Influenza must be designed every year to match the circulating strains that are most likely to cause the next epidemic. Further, the vaccine is needed to be given every year and each dose costs about Rs. 600/-. Consequently, even in industrialized countries large proportion of population at risk do not receive influenza vaccine.

Seminar of Lady Doctors

1233. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Medical Association is organising two days seminar of lady doctors from across the country on 11 & 12 December, 2004;

(b) if so, the main agenda of this seminar; and

(c) the number of lady doctors invited to attend this seminar from each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Indian Medical Association is organizing a National Convention of Women Doctors on 11-12 December, 2004 in New Delhi. As per Indian Medical Association, more than 600 prominent women doctors are expected to participate this conference with the following agenda:

- Safe motherhood-institutional delivery
- Safe Sex-adolescent health
- Female Foeticide
- Movement against anemia
- Safe abortion and informed contraceptive choices to women, and
- Safe living-fight child abuse, rape, domestic violence and immoral trafficking.

As per Indian Medical Association so far 250 doctors outside Delhi have confirmed their participation.

[Translation]

Production in Heavy Water Plants

1234. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production in heavy water plants is far behind the target;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the details of the actual production and installed capacity of the each plant during the last three years; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in the regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) No. In fact, the target set for production of heavy water had actually been exceeded during each of the last three years.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) Heavy Water being a strategic material, the figures of actual production are not disclosed.

The capacities of the operating Heavy Water Plants are given below:

Plant	Capacity
Manuguru	185 MT
Kota	80 MT
Hazira	80 MT
Thal	78 MT
Tuticorin	49 MT

(d) Not applicable.

[English]

Study Leave

1235. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the medical officers under the Central Health Services undergoing post graduate studies like MDMS are still given only two years study leave whereas the duration of such courses has already been made three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Vth Pay Commission has also recommended the extension of study leave upto three years;

(d) if so, the reasons for not implementing it; and

(e) 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) to (e) The Vth Central Pay Commission had recommended enhancement of the period of Study Leave for doctors from 2 years to 3 years as the duration of post graduate courses has been increased to three years. The matter was examined in the Ministry in consultation with Department of Personnel & Training and Department of Expenditure. In view of the fact that all Ph.D./PG courses are of a maximum period of 36 months and combination of leave of other

kind due and admissible to an officer in continuation of study leave of 24 months is admissible up to a period of 36 months and also that the period is considered to be sufficient for such courses, it was decided not to increase the period of study leave from the existing two years to three years in respect of doctors.

[Translation]

Telecom Network in MP

1236. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for extending the network of telecommunication services in Madhya Pradesh for the year 2004-05 alongwith the present position of implementation;

Sl.No.	Item	Target (No. of Lines)	Achievement in 2004-05 (as on 31.10.2004)
1.	Wired connections	25,000	16,391
2.	WLL (Wireless in local loop) Connections	1,05,000	35,095
3.	Cellular mobile connections	90,000	4,805

(b) In addition to provision of wired telephone connections up to a radial distance of 2.5 kms. on underground cable from the existing telephone exchanges in Ujjain, Ratlam, Mandasaur, Neemuch, Shajapur and Devas Districts of Madhya Pradesh, the details of plan for connections on WLL and Cellular mobile connections at these places are enclosed as Statement-I & Statement-II.

(b) the place-wise, types of system through which such services are being provided in Ujjain, Ratlam, Mandasaur, Neemuch, Shajapur and Devdas districts of Madhya Pradesh;

(c) the place-wise, the number of persons in waiting list of telecommunication services in rural areas of Ujjain and Ratlam districts and the time since they are in the waiting list; and

(d) the time by which the wait list is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) The target fixed for extending the network of telecommunication services in Madhya Pradesh for the year 2004-05 and achievement as on 31.10.2004 is as given below:

(c) the place-wise, number of persons in waiting list of telecommunication services in rural areas of Ujjain and Ratlam districts and the date of oldest pending application is given in the Statement-III & IV enclosed.

(d) the present wait list is planned to be cleared by March, 2006.

Statement I

Development Plan of WLL Services in MP

Sl. No.	Name of District	Plan for WLL services		
		Name of Station	Existing Capacity	Expansion Planned
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Dewas	Bagli	750	
		Khategaon	750	
		Sonkutch	750	

1	2	3	4	5
		Dewas		750 lines WLL equipment planned. Purchase Order has been placed.
		Kannod		750 lines WLL equipment planned. Purchase Order has been placed
2.	Mandsaur	Shyamgarh	750	
		Sitamau	750	
		Mandsaur	750	
		Bhanpura		750 lines WLL equipment planned. Purchase Order has been placed
3.	Neemuch	Neemuch	750	
		Manase	750	
		Diken		750 lines WLL equipment planned. Purchase Order has been placed
4.	Ratlam	Jaora	750	
		Ratlam	750	
		Sailana		750 lines WLL equipment planned. Purchase Order has been placed
		Alote		750 lines WLL equipment planned. Purchase order has been placed.
5.	Shajapur	Agar	750	
		Shajapur	750	
		Shujalpur	750	
		Berchha		750 lines WLL equipment planned. Purchase Order has been placed
		Susner		750 lines WLL equipment planned. Purchase Order has been placed
6.	Ujjain	Khachrod	750	
		Ujjain	750	
		Mhidpur City	750	
		Badnagar		750 lines WLL equipment planned. Purchase Order has been placed
		Tarana		750 lines WLL equipment planned. Purchase Order has been placed
		Jaithala		750 lines WLL equipment planned. Purchase Order has been placed

Statement II**Development Plan of CMTS Services in MP**

Sl.No.	Name of District	Name of Station	Existing Capacity	Expansion Planned
1.	Dewas	Dewas	2600	2400
		Sonkutch		500
2.	Mandsaur	Mandsaur	1300	1700
		Pipliya		500
3.	Neemuch	Neemuch	1300	700
		Manasa		500
4.	Ratlam	Ratlam		500
		Jaora	1300	2700
		Alote		500
5.	Shujalpur	Shajapur	1000	3000
		Shujalpur		1000
		Agar		500
6.	Ujjain	Ujjain	2600	2400
		Barnagar		500
		Mahidpur City		500

Statement III**Waiting List of Rural Area of Ratlam SSA**

Sl.No.	Name of Exchange	Total Waiting List	Oldest Date of Pending Application (dd/mm/yy)
1	2	3	4
1.	Amba	1	13.09.04
2.	Asawati	65	26.08.04
3.	Dhodhar	13	06.03.03
4.	Gondhiadharmasi	2	12.02.04
5.	Hasanpalia	1	01.06.04

1	2	3	4
6.	Hatpiplia	2	17.03.04
7.	Kalukheda	1	02.04.04
8.	Lod	23	08.04.04
9.	Mamatkheda	6	27.05.03
10.	Mavata	32	03.09.03
11.	Panchewa	12	25.12.03
12.	Pipliajodha	4	10.04.04
13.	Ringnod	18	02.08.03
14.	Riyawan	8	28.05.03
15.	Sarsi	2	15.02.03
16.	Sukheda	35	06.02.04
17.	Jamunia Shankar	8	26.07.04
18.	Kasari Chouhan	33	03.08.04
19.	Kharwakalan	49	07.01.04
20.	Mandawal	49	31.07.04
21.	Nageshwar	48	09.05.04
22.	Pipliya Jodha	10	24.07.04
23.	Patan	29	21.02.02
24.	Sherpur Khurd	35	07.07.04
25.	Baraodana	13	19.12.02
26.	Berchha	5	01.05.04
27.	Itawamataji	38	10.07.04
28.	Palsoda	7	10.02.03
29.	Shivpur	9	13.03.04
Total		558	

Statement IV
Rural Waiting List of Ujjain SSA

Sl.No.	Exchange Name	Total Waiting List	Oldest date of pending application (dd/mm/yy)
1	2	3	4
1.	Barnagar Main	396	09.04.01
2.	Kharsod-Khurd	6	01.06.02
3.	Navda	18	07.01.03
4.	Ambodiya	3	26.05.03
5.	Ghatia	278	06.04.01
6.	Goyala-Buzurg	1	05.03.02
7.	Kaluheda	11	16.02.04
8.	Panbihar	13	29.07.02
9.	Ramgarh	1	23.04.02
10.	Akya Jagir	1	20.07.04
11.	Badagaon	15	02.06.02
12.	Berchha	5	22.07.04
13.	Behensola	2	23.06.04
14.	Borkhedapitrama	1	08.03.04
15.	Chirola [KCD]	7	17.09.01
16.	Ghinoda	8	26.02.04
17.	Kamthana	6	25.02.02
18.	Khachrod	469	13.08.01
19.	Madawada	3	23.01.04
20.	Pachlasi	1	13.08.01
21.	Rupeta	3	13.08.01
22.	Unhel-Road	1	13.03.03
23.	Jhutawad	1	25.01.03
24.	Mahidpur-City	215	03.04.01
25.	Dhabla-Hardu	4	12.03.02
26.	Roopa-Khedi	1	03.01.03
27.	Sumra-Kheda	2	12.12.02

1	2	3	4
28.	Tarana	249	11.12.02
29.	Badkumed	15	06.12.03
30.	Chandu Khedi	1	20.02.02
31.	Datana-Matana	10	31.01.02
32.	Dwarkadheesh	1	27.12.02
33.	Khemasa	1	31.01.04
34.	Uj-Bharatpuri	220	27.07.01
		1969	

[English]

Industries set up by the KVIC in Orissa

1237. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rural industries set up by the KVIC in various villages of Orissa during 2003-04;

(b) the number of registered rural industries/units in the State as on date;

(c) the present condition of these industries/units in terms of their profit earning and suffering losses in the State;

(d) whether there is any scheme to provide assistance to loss making industries/units;

(e) if so, the details of assistance provided to various industries/units during the said period; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to increase the activities of Khadi Gramodyog in the State?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) During 2003-04, the establishment of 1031 number of village industries was promoted and assisted by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) in Orissa, under the Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP).

(c) The information in respect of profit/loss making units is not maintained centrally. However, in order to strengthen village industry units so as to ensure their

viability on a sustainable basis, incentives such as, product quality testing at subsidized rates, financial assistance for participation in exhibition at the national, State and district levels, assistance for renovation and modernization of sales outlets, assistance for creation of packaging and design facilities, assistance for marketing, brand building, publicity, etc. are provided by the KVIC.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The approved Annual Plan for 2004-05 includes establishment of 728 new village industry projects in Orissa with a margin money assistance of Rs. 829 lakh. In addition, efforts are also made to provide backward-forward linkages through entrepreneurship development programmes (EDPs), awareness camps, exhibitions, workshops, etc.

Non-Working of Telephone Exchanges in UP

1238. MOHD. MUKEEM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the telephone exchanges in rural areas of Siddharth Nagar, Azamgarh, Mau, Gorakhpur and Gaunda districts of Uttar Pradesh are not working properly due to which subscribers are facing a lot of problems; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) No Sir, all the exchanges in rural areas of Siddharth Nagar, Azamgarh, Mau, Gorakhpur and Gaunda are working satisfactorily.

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

Funds for Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Bihar

1239. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had allocated funds through various departments to Bihar for Centrally sponsored schemes;

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

(c) whether these funds have not been spent in Bihar; and

(d) if so, the Scheme-wise details of the unspent funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) to (d) Information is awaited from the State Government and would be furnished as soon as made available.

Co-operation in the Field of Telecommunications with France

1240. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and France have signed an agreement to co-operate in the field of telecommunications;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by when action is likely to be initiated in this regard?

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

(b) A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed on mutual cooperation on telecommunications between the Ministry of Communications, Government of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Industry, Government of the Republic of France, on January 21, 1998. Both sides agreed to exchange information and experts on systems of telecommunications and cooperate in the fields of:

(i) Regulation;

(ii) Network and Services;

(iii) Research and Development;

(iv) Frequency Spectrum Management; and

(v) Any other field as may be agreed from time-to-time.

(c) Considering the various areas of cooperation, a Joint Working Group (JWG) was formed in October, 1998 under the framework of the MOU signed. The Joint Working Group is meeting regularly.

*[English]***Closure of Girdih Project of CCL**

1241. SHRI TEK LAL MAHTO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coal plant under Girdih project of Central Coalfields Limited remains closed for a very long time;

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

(c) whether there is a huge demand of hard coke and the plant may earn huge profit and employment in a large scale; and

(d) if so, details of the action taken/being taken by the Government in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) Yes Sir, the coke oven plant under Central Coalfields Limited is not operative since June, 1999.

(b) The decision to close the Coke Oven Plant was taken on the basis of:

- (i) Higher cost of production.
- (ii) Non-availability of required coking coal.

(c) and (d) There is a demand of hard coke, but due to non-availability of required coking coal and higher cost of production, the Girdih Coke Oven Plant was closed down in June 1999. Resumption of production in the plant is not economical and feasible inspite of said demand due to above mentioned reasons.

Introduction of WLL and GSM Services

1242. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has introduced WLL and GSM services in Junagadh district of Gujarat;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has set up any tower for this purpose in the said district;

(c) if so, the areas benefited by the introduction of these services in the above district; and

(d) the other districts in Gujarat likely to be covered under the WLL and GSM services during the current year?

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

(b) Mobile tower have been set up in Junagadh city and other towns namely Diu, Keshod, Kodinar, Manavadar, Porbandar, Ranavav, Talala, Una, Veraval and Vishavadar. 30 WLL towers have been set up in Junagadh district.

(c) All 14 SDCAs of Junagadh district have been benefited by introduction of GSM services. 10 SDCAs namely Junagadh Keshod, Kodisar, Manavadar, Veraval, Porbandar, Ranavav, Vishavadar, Talala and Vanthali have been benefited by introduction of WLL services.

(d) All district headquarters are covered by BSNL Mobile service in Gujarat. At present in 19 districts WLL Services are available and in remaining 6 districts namely Anand, Kheda, Valsad, Navsari, Dang and Amreli WLL services are planned and likely to be started during 2005-06.

Upgradation of NH-34

1243. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total number of State Highways upgraded as National Highways in the country in general and Karnataka in particular during 2003-04 and 2004-05;

(b) the details of the funds released for upgradation and repair works in Karnataka;

(c) whether the proposal for upgradation of State Highway No. 34 of Hebsur Ramnagar in Karnataka is included in the above works; and

(d) if so, the details of the budget allocation made for this work and the time limit fixed for completion of the said work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Details of the National Highways declared during 2003-04 and 2004-05 in the country including Karnataka are given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) Details of allocation of funds for development and

maintenance & repairs of National Highways in Karnataka are as under:

Year	2003-04		2004-05	
	Development (Rs. in Crore)	Maintenance & Repair (Rs. in Crore)	Development (Rs. in Crore)	Maintenance & Repair (Rs. in Crore)
Allocation	150.35	38.73	76.00	35.82

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Details of State Highways declared as National Highways during 2003-04 and 2004-05

(i) Declared during 2003-04

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of NHs declared	Length (km)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	470
2.	Bihar	3	225
3.	Chhattisgarh	2	374
4.	Gujarat	3	410
5.	Haryana	2	111
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	20
7.	Jharkhand	1	202
8.	Karnataka	2	273
9.	Madhya Pradesh	3	536
10.	Maharashtra	1	550
11.	Manipur	1	5
12.	Meghalaya	1	93
13.	Nagaland	1	125
14.	Orissa	4	403
15.	Rajasthan	6	988
16.	Tamil Nadu	4	425

1	2	3	4
17.	Uttaranchal	5	916
18.	Uttar Pradesh	7	657
19.	West Bengal	3	374
20.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	300
Total		54	7457 km

(ii) Declared during 2004-05

—Nil—

Roads Funded from CRF

1244. SHRI S. MALLIKARJUNIAH:
SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA":

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

(a) the details of roads included under CRF, State-wise;

(b) the projects being financed out of the CRF in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether their progress is not satisfactory;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to improve the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) The state-wise number of proposals approved since the year 2000 for improvement

of state roads from the Central Road Fund and their cost are given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) The progress of CRF works are found to be satisfactory except in the state Madhya Pradesh and Manipur.

(d) and (e) The slow progress in these two states are due to procedural delay in Madhya Pradesh and financial and insurgency problem in Manipur. These State Governments have been requested to take necessary steps for expediting the work.

Statement

Statewise details of proposals approved for improvement of State roads under CRF since the year 2000 up to 30th November, 2004

Sl.No.	State	Proposals approved till 30th Nov. 2004	
		Nos.	Amount (In Rs. crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	148	472.71
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	20	67.60
3.	Assam	54	105.96
4.	Bihar	46	147.08
5.	Chandigarh	8	13.53
6.	Chhattisgarh	22	112.02
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8	2.61
8.	Delhi	39	73.33
9.	Goa	5	9.75
10.	Gujarat	452	335.73
11.	Haryana	53	162.04
12.	Himachal Pradesh	25	57.59
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	38	118.43
14.	Jharkhand	7	48.98
15.	Karnataka	403	314.29
16.	Kerala	16	93.64
17.	Madhya Pradesh	74	336.58

1	2	3	4
18.	Maharashtra	214	497.71
19.	Manipur	9	21.45
20.	Meghalaya	17	33.88
21.	Mizoram	24	20.53
22.	Nagaland	8	16.83
23.	Orissa	108	124.62
24.	Pondicherry	4	8.54
25.	Punjab	88	195.48
26.	Rajasthan	273	389.83
27.	Sikkim	11	7.57
28.	Tamil Nadu	552	442.55
29.	Tripura	6	13.22
30.	Uttar Pradesh	59	465.74
31.	Uttaranchal	49	77.26
32.	West Bengal	14	169.30
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	2	7.58

Licensing Rules for New Drugs

1245. SHRI MUNAWAR HASSAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for clinical trial to be listed in a Registry before its consideration by the DCGI office;

(b) the details thereof; and

(c) if so, the action taken/being taken by DCGI office to tighten the licensing rules for new drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The Norms for approval of clinical trials have been prescribed under Rules 122A, 122B & 122DA of Drugs & Cosmetic Rules. There is no separate system of clinical trial being listed in the Registry before its consideration by Office of DCG(I).

(c) The licensing rules concerning new drugs i.e. Rule 122A to E of Drugs & Cosmetic Rules have been amended in order to prescribe specific format for new drug application, to prescribe requirements of data to be submitted and to provide for specific application fees.

Further, the Schedule Y to the Drugs and Cosmetic Rules which prescribes requirements and guidelines on clinical trials for import and manufacture of new drug have been extensively revised.

[Translation]

Public Telephones in Rural Areas

1246. SHRI MUNSHI RAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of public telephones installed in rural areas under the Network Expansion Programme till March 31, 2004 in the country, especially in Uttar Pradesh alongwith the number of telephone working, district-wise;

(b) the total expenditure incurred so far on this work; and

(c) the total amount earned during 2003-04?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) 5,09,682 villages in the country including 97,252 villages of Uttar Pradesh have been provided with Village Public Telephones (VPTs) facility as on 31.03.2004. Circle-wise details in respect of the country and SSA-wise details in respect of Uttar Pradesh are given in the Statement-I & II respectively.

(b) An amount of Rs. 701.50 crores in the country including Rs. 128.61 crore in Uttar Pradesh have been incurred for providing VPTs.

(c) Amount earned during 2003-04 from VPTs in the country is Rs. 38.08 crore including Rs. 87,34,665.00 for Uttar Pradesh.

Statement I

Circle-wise Status of VPTs in the country as on 31.03.2004

Sl.No.	Name of the Circle	No. of Revenue Villages	No. of villages with VPTs as on 31.03.2004
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	201	198
2.	Andhra Pradesh	29460	23419
3.	Aseam	24685	19379
4.	Bihar	41077	38475
5.	Chhattisgarh	19720	14665
6.	Gujarat	18125	11214
7.	Haryana	6850	6811
8.	Himachal Pradesh	16925	16587
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	6764	4786
10.	Jharkhand	31703	26904
11.	Karnataka	27066	27066
12.	Kerala	1468	1468
13.	Kolkata Telephone District	437	437
14.	Madhya Pradesh	51806	37601
15.	Maharashtra	42467	31541
16.	NE-I	7125	4189
17.	NE-II	7020	3251
18.	Orissa	46989	40753
19.	Punjab	12687	12687
20.	Rajasthan	39483	23858
21.	Tamilnadu	17899	17899
22.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	79792	76000
23.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	23604	21268
24.	Uttaranchal	15610	11729
25.	West Bengal	36337	37306
26.	Delhi	191	191
	Total	607491	509682

Statement II**Number of Villages covered in Uttar Pradesh**

Sl.No.	Name of the District	No. of villages with telephone facility
1	2	3
1.	Agra	939
2.	Aligarh	972
3.	Hathras	738
4.	Barielly	1,776
5.	Badaun	1,751
6.	Bijnore	2,301
7.	Bulandshahar	1,134
8.	Etah	1,463
9.	Ghaziabad	577
10.	Meerut	593
11.	Baghpat	287
12.	Mathura	874
13.	Moradabad	1,516
14.	Mazaffar Nagar	898
15.	Noida G.B Nagar	374
16.	Pilibhit	1,334
17.	Rampur	1,123
18.	Saharanpur	1,270
19.	J.P. Nagar	1,075
20.	Firozabad	253
21.	Allahabad	3,511
22.	Azamgarh	3,713
23.	Bahraich	1,833
24.	Ballia	1,710
25.	Banda	1,204

1	2	3
26.	Barabanki	2,063
27.	Basti	7,062
28.	Deoria	3,153
29.	Etawah	1,493
30.	Faizabad	2,648
31.	Farukhabad	1,566
32.	Fatehpur	1,370
33.	Gonda	2,812
34.	Gorakhpur	3,933
35.	Hamirpur	1,094
36.	Hardoi	1,858
37.	Jaunpur	3,266
38.	Jhansi	1,449
39.	Kanpur	1,891
40.	Lakhimpur	1,720
41.	Lucknow	743
42.	Mainpuri	1,368
43.	Mau	1,651
44.	Mirzapur	3,133
45.	Orai	957
46.	Pratapgarh	2,162
47.	Raibareli	1,719
48.	Shahjahanpur	2,181
49.	Sitapur	2,260
50.	Sultanpur	2,494
51.	Unnao	1,672
52.	Varanasi	3,710
Total		97,252

*[English]***Illegal Practice by Medical Graduates**

1247. SHRI SHRINIWAS DADASAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that many Indian students who have graduated from foreign universities are practising in medical fields without proper registration in India;

(b) if so, whether such cases have come to the notice of the Government;

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

(d) whether the degrees in medical field from foreign universities are considered at a par with the standards set in the medical field in India; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (e) No such specific instance has come to the notice of the Government. With a view to assess the adequacy of knowledge acquired by Indian students with foreign primary medical degree so as to consider them at par with the standards of medical education in India, the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 has been amended in the year 2001 to introduce the Screening test. In pursuance of the said Amendment Act, the Medical Council of India has notified the Screening Test Regulations 2002. As per these Regulations, any Indian student with foreign primary medical qualification desirous of obtaining provisional or permanent registration to practice medicine in India shall have to qualify the Screening test for that purpose.

*[Translation]***Eradication of Brain-Malaria and Kala-Azar**

1248. SHRI FURKAN ANSARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided for eradication of Brain-Malaria and Kala-Azar during the financial year 2004-05 by the Union Government;

(b) whether the Government is aware of the fact that Brain-Malaria and Kala-Azar have spread widely in Jharkhand specially in Santhal Pargana, region during the last six months; and

(c) if so, the details thereof including the remedial measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) is in operation in the country for the control of Malaria, Filaria, Kala-azar, Japanese Encephalitis and Dengue. During 2004-05, an outlay of Rs. 269 crores has been provided in the Budget Estimates for NVBDCP for prevention and control of vector borne diseases including Malaria and Kala-azar. The amount allocated to Jharkhand State for Malaria and Kala-azar during the year 2004-05 is as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Malaria	Kala-azar	Total
1553.09	293.65	1846.74

(b) Government is aware of the prevalence of Malaria & Kala-azar cases in Jharkhand and in districts of Santhal Pargana. In Santhal Pargana of Jharkhand, there are six districts namely Dumka, Pakur, Sahebganj, Godda, Deoghar and Jamtara. As per the reports received from the State Health Authorities, District-wise cases and deaths due to Malaria and Kala-azar during 2004 are as under:

District	Malaria (upto October)		Kala-azar (upto September)	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Dumka	4394	0	488	7
Pakur	2599	0	373	1
Sahebganj	2426	0	399	0
Godda	4041	27	1989	5
Deoghar	89	0	—	—
Jamtara	0	0	—	—

(c) The steps taken by the Government for effective control of Malaria are:

- Early Diagnosis and prompt treatment of malaria cases.

- Integrated Vector Control.
- Early detection and containment of malaria epidemic/outbreaks.
- Information Education and Communication (IEC) towards personal prevention and community participation.
- Training and capacity building of Medical and Para-Medical workers.
- Monitoring and Evaluation.
- Effective Management Information System.

The steps taken by the Government for effective control of Kala-azar are:

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

[English]

Survey for Lignite Reserves

1249. SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP:
CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had conducted any Geological Survey for locating the reserves of Lignite and other minerals in the country during last three year;

(b) if so, the present status of reserves of Lignite and other minerals located State-wise;

(c) whether there is any proposal with the Government for its procurement through Government agencies from the States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Geological Survey of India (GSI) has been carrying out geological survey for locating the reserves of lignite and other minerals in India. Government is conducting survey through Promotional Scheme since 1990 for locating Lignite deposits in country particularly in the States of Tamilnadu, Rajasthan and Gujarat. For X Plan period, Government has approved Rs. 275.8 crores for the above survey for coal and Lignite of which for lignite exploration alone Rs. 76.23 crore are provide. The State-wise present status of reserves of lignite are given below and state-wise reserves of major minerals in India are given in the enclosed statement.

(as on 1.1.2004)

No.	State	Reserves (in million tonnes)
1.	Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry	30471.82
2.	Rajasthan	3484.90
3.	Gujarat	1815.83
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	127.84
5.	Kerala	108.30
Total		36008.69

(c) and (d) Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (NLC), a Government of India enterprise under Ministry of coal, is operating three open cast lignite mines in Tamil Nadu having a planned capacity of 24 million tonnes annually. The Mine-II expansion for 4.5 million tonnes per annum of lignite mining has been recently approved by Government of India and with that total mining capacity of NLC at Tamilnadu would be 28.5 million tonnes annually. In addition, a proposal for 2.1 million tonnes per annum lignite mining in Barsingsar, Rajasthan has been approved by Public Investment Board. Further, NLC is planning to develop lignite deposits in Riri, Bithnok, Gurha, Hadla, in Rajasthan for its future expansion programmes.

Statement

State	Reserves of Major Minerals as on 1.4.2000 (in thousand tones)
Andhra Pradesh	Coal = 7944.00, Asbestos = 7308.21, Barytes = 4 5292492.00, Bauxite = 188720.00, Calcite = 8179494.00, China Clay = 4341.35, Copper = 1398.00, Manganese = 3494.85, Tungsten = 364000.00
Assam	Coal = 279.00, China Clay = 3970.00
Arunachal Pradesh	Coal = 31.00
Bihar	China Clay = 104.00
Chhattisgarh	Coal = 8561.00, Bauxite = 158817.14 China Clay = 2128.15
Goa	Bauxite = 37872.00, Manganese = 6253.64
Gujarat	Bauxite = 37872.00, China Clay = 12974.92, Copper = 6194.00, Lead & Zinc = 6194, Rock Phosphate = 23.68
Haryana	Calcite = 31200.00, China Clay = 13231.20
Himachal Pradesh	Barytes = 9540.00
Jammu and Kashmir	Bauxite = 591.00
Jharkhand	Coal = 35265.00, Asbestos = 6756.00, Bauxite = 34048.83, China Clay = 40935.33, Copper = 68120.00, Manganese = 2930.00
Karnataka	Bauxite = 3259.96, China Clay = 225076.05, Copper = 1272.00, Manganese = 24136.45
Kerala	Bauxite = 2222.10, China Clay = 9165.84
Madhya Pradesh	Coal = 7100.00, Barytes = 18500.00, Bauxite = 36840.85, Calcite = 532600.00, Copper = 106145.00, Manganese = 25779.27, Rock Phosphate = 23572332.00
Maharashtra	Coal = 4509.00, Barytes = 14800.00, Bauxite = 8482997.00, China Clay = 721.40, Lead & Zinc = 1967.00, Manganese = 16055.30, Tungsten = 610000.00.
Meghalaya	Coal = 117.00, Barytes = 14800.00, China Clay = 2750.00
Nagaland	Coal = 4.00
Orissa	Coal = 14302.00, Bauxite = 434139.10, China Clay = 3147.28, Lead & Zinc = 1130.00 Manganese = 24910.36
Rajasthan	Asbestos = 3065378.52, Barytes = 484435.00, Calcite = 1394041.00, China Clay = 40947.60, Copper = 37519.00, Manganese = 646.80, Wollastonite = 1934402.00
Sikkim	Copper = 783.00, Lead & Zinc = 482.68
Tamil Nadu	Bauxite = 5221.00, Lead & Zinc = 200.00
Uttaranchal	Copper = 3170.00, Lead & Zinc = 3170.00, Rock Phosphate = 5134705.00
Uttar Pradesh	Coal = 766.00, Bauxite = 10390.00, Rock Phosphate = 541123.00
West Bengal	Coal = 11207.00, China Clay = 2274.63

(*Reserves of Coal are in million tonnes.)

Joint Venture with TRKL

1250. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal for making a joint venture 'Golf Course' project at Kochi, Kerala;

(b) if so, the details and the current status of the said proposal;

(c) whether the Government has raised any objection in allowing Cochin Port to enter into such a joint venture with the Tourist Resort Kerala Limited (TRKL); and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (d) A proposal to accord 'in-principal' approval for participating in the joint venture company to be incorporated with Tourist Resorts (Kerala) Ltd. for establishing a Golf Course at Vallarpadam, has been received from Cochin Port Trust. An International Container Transshipment Terminal (ICTT) is proposed to be established on Build, Operate & Transfer (B.O.T.) at Vallarpadam and for which, the Letter of Intent has been issued to the highest bidder, M/s. Dubai Port International (DPI), Dubai, UAE. The revised proposal proposing early migration from Rajiv Gandhi Container Terminal to ICTT is also under consideration.

Detailed development plan of ICTT, including railway siding and other land for this project can be finalised after the signing of the Agreement. Ministry of Commerce and Industry has also approved setting up of Port-Based Special Economic Zone (PBSEZ) in an area including that of Vallarpadam. The detailed Master Plan for the development of PBSEZ can be taken up only after completing the preparation of detailed development plan of the ICTT and the connected Inland Container Depot (ICD) yard, which would take at least 7-8 months time. The availability of land area for the development of Golf Course will be known only after the preparation of the Master Plan for setting up of the PBSEZ.

[Translation]

Looting of Trucks on National Highways

1251. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:
SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MAHATO:

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

(a) whether the incidents in regard to looting of trucks by murdering truck drivers on National Highways passing through Jharkhand are on rise;

(b) if so, the number of incidents occurred on National Highways passing through Jharkhand during the last three years;

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard and the number of accused arrested till date;

(d) the number of people killed in road accidents in the country during the last two years and till date, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check road accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Law and Order is a State subject and such incidents are not reported to this Ministry.

(d) A statement showing latest available State-wise details for the year 2001 and 2002 is enclosed.

(e) Government has taken a number of steps to check road accidents on National Highways, some of which are as under:

- (i) Providing of ambulances, cranes etc. to State Governments and Non-Government Organisations under National Highway Accident Relief Service Scheme and highway patrolling;
- (ii) Widening of existing pavement;
- (iii) Strengthening of existing pavement;
- (iv) Improvement of road geometrics;
- (v) Augmentation of retro-reflective signages, thermo-plastic road markings;
- (vi) Funding of training to drivers of heavy motor vehicles; and
- (vii) Tightening of fitness norms for transport vehicles.

Statement

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Number of Persons Killed in Roads Accidents in India	
		2001	2002
1	2	3	4
States			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8428	7517
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	71	102
3.	Assam	1021	1023
4.	Bihar	1043	1957
5.	Chhattisgarh	1095	1620
6.	Goa	234	260
7.	Gujarat	4502	5094
8.	Haryana	2911	2987
9.	Himachal Pradesh	756	802
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	770	872
11.	Jharkhand	1686	1748
12.	Karnataka	5805	6366
13.	Kerala	2674	2792
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3865	4141
15.	Maharashtra	9769	9523
16.	Manipur	89	120
17.	Meghalaya	174	104
18.	Mizoram	65	50
19.	Nagaland	53	44
20.	Orissa	1933	2220
21.	Punjab	2690	2638
22.	Rajasthan	5187	5536
23.	Sikkim	50	55
24.	Tamil Nadu	9571	9939
25.	Tripura	175	157

1	2	3	4
26.	Uttaranchal	704	705
27.	Uttar Pradesh	9654	9726
28.	West Bengal	3712	4510
UTs			
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	17	21
2.	Chandigarh	118	110
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	40	32
4.	Daman and Diu	13	18
5.	Delhi	1842	1696
6.	Lakshadweep	1	0
7.	Pondicherry	170	192
(Total States+UTs)		80888	84674

*[English]***No Privacy for Women Patients**

1252. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in most of the Government hospitals in the city both male and female patients are huddled up in the general wards practically leaving no privacy for the women patients;

(b) if so, whether the Government has conducted any study to assess the problem with a view to consider the desirability to having separate wards for male and female patients; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) In Central Government Hospitals i.e. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, S.J. Hospital and LHMC & Associated Hospitals, separate wards for male patients and female patients are in existence.

**Telephone Connections in Telengana Region in
Andhra Pradesh**

1253. SHRI MADHUSUDAN REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of WLL telephones sanctioned in the rural areas of Telengana Region in Andhra Pradesh so far;

(b) the target fixed during the current financial year;

(c) whether Government has any plans to set up a WLL based telephone exchange in the rural areas in view of large number of WLL telephone customers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) The number of WLL telephones sanctioned in the rural areas of Telengana is 49071.

(b) The target for WLL in Telengana Region of Andhra Pradesh during the current financial year is 55900 lines.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) 144750 lines of WLL equipment are planned to be deployed in Andhra Pradesh Circle during 2004-05

out of which 45750 lines are planned for commissioning in Telengana Region.

Employment Generation in SSI Sector

1254. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to reward the States on the basis of performance of schemes implemented to generate employment in small scale industries sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has prepared a list of States which are lagging behind in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Based on the performance in the implementation of the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY), States are given additional allocation of targets and the required additional funds.

(c) and (d) Based on the performance of States/ Union Territories (UTs) under the PMRY, as reported by the RBI for the year 2003-04, the States/UTs have been grouped into four categories. The category-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Performance of States and Union Territories under the PMRY for the year 2003-04

(Provisional)
(Amount Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State/Union Territories	Plan Target	Target Allocated	Applications Received	Applications sanctioned by banks		Units for which Loan Disbursed by banks		% of Disbursement (col. 8) to Target Allocated to States (col. 4)*
		(No. of units)	to States/UTs (No. of units)	by banks (No. of units)	(No. of units)	Amount	(No. of units)	Amount	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Category A									
1.	Haryana	4050	8100	15176	8466	4997.10	6592	3749.02	81.38
2.	Himachal Pradesh	3200	3200	4168	2831	2213.17	2585	1939.12	80.78
3.	Punjab	4100	8200	13316	8277	5377.56	6669	4181.11	81.33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	Rajasthan	8100	16200	28480	15166	8433.46	9730	5209.40	60.06
5.	Tripura	800	3000	4974	2381	1706.75	1968	1363.62	65.60
6.	Mizoram	200	200	768	762	819.78	772	820.00	386.00
7.	Andaman & Nicobar	100	200	295	185	171.39	135	107.49	67.50
8.	Uttar Pradesh	22950	50900	73180	44213	30297.42	34563	22527.15	67.90
9.	Uttaranchal	1800	6000	9099	5717	3987.32	5013	3353.51	83.55
10.	Maharashtra	22800	22800	41308	20993	11987.87	15586	8788.81	68.36
Category B									
11.	Chandigarh	300	100	156	99	67.03	56	34.90	58.00
12.	Bihar	14400	14400	17255	11296	10034.20	8312	6733.10	57.72
13.	Madhya Pradesh	11750	23500	45814	25749	16820.85	12993	7777.24	55.29
14.	Karnataka	10800	20000	24266	14764	8822.85	10167	6226.29	50.84
15.	Kerala	16250	20350	23140	16416	8733.66	11399	6061.40	56.01
Category C									
16.	Manipur	1200	1200	762	545	382.08	435	291.14	36.25
17.	Arunachal Pradesh	200	700	729	674	608.65	319	233.62	45.57
18.	Jharkhand	5350	9000	9013	5541	4883.35	3870	2988.10	43.00
19.	Chhattisgarh	4600	4600	8057	3948	2562.14	2256	1342.12	49.04
20.	Gujarat	8650	13000	11381	6439	3032.75	5746	2795.51	44.20
21.	Andhra Pradesh	18400	36800	24298	22846	14001.55	14010	8682.34	38.07
22.	Tamilnadu	19350	20000	20757	12957	5083.13	9487	4029.59	47.34
23.	Lakshadweep	50	50	31	17	11.21	17	11.21	34.00
24.	Pondichery	600	750	548	333	147.00	231	108.56	30.80
Category D									
25.	Jammu & Kashmir	1150	3000	1889	791	787.90	645	588.53	21.50
26.	Delhi	4400	4400	3442	1020	724.97	738	523.79	16.77
27.	Assam	6800	10000	13152	6905	4395.74	1985	1248.31	19.85
28.	Meghalaya	350	1350	528	445	375.13	314	232.25	23.26
29.	Nagaland	300	1000	588	90	109.18	34	32.79	3.40
30.	Sikkim	100	100	88	30	21.43	29	21.83	29.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
31.	Oissa	6600	16300	19518	11559	8096.35	2889	1651.05	17.72
32.	West Bengal	20000	20000	8820	3520	2198.08	2012	1399.83	10.06
33.	Daman & Diu	50	50	3	3	2.10	3	2.10	6.00
34.	Goa	400	400	220	126	99.31	116	88.96	29.00
35.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	50	50	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	Not Specified	—	—	2633	1074	1098.63	808	796.29	—
	All India	220000	339900	427852	255978	162870.89	172464	105900.08	50.74

Note: Category A—60 per cent and above disbursement
 Category B—50 per cent to less than 60 per cent disbursement.
 Category C—30 per cent to less than 50 per cent disbursement.
 Category D—Less than 30 per cent disbursement.

[Translation]

Agreement with Croatia

1255. SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD:
 SHRI RAJNARAYAN BUDHOLIYA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any trade agreements have been signed between the Union Government and the Government of Croatia;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the outcome thereof alongwith the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of India and the Government of Croatia signed a Trade and Economic Cooperation Agreement in September 1994.

(c) The aforementioned agreement has provided an official structural framework to promote greater bilateral synergy in trade and economic domains.

[English]

Awareness of Heart Diseases

1256. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the increase in the heart diseases in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has a proposal to provide adequate treatment facilities for the heart patients in the States where the number of heart patients is substantial;

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard in 2004-05 particularly in the Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) According to All India Institute of Medical Sciences, heart diseases especially coronary heart disease is on the rise and is also occurring in younger persons (below 40 years of age). This increase is suggested to be linked to change in life style such as decreased physical activity, changing food habits, increase in fat and sugar consumption, low intake of fiber and micro nutrients (folic acid, antioxidants) etc.

(c) and (d) Health being a State subject, it is for the State Governments to provide treatment facilities for heart ailments including surgical interventions. However, Central Government under Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi is providing grant for respective State Illness Assistance fund for providing financial assistance for treatment of poor patients suffering from major illness such as cardiac problems and renal disorders which require treatment in a super-speciality hospital and involve heavy expenditure. Since heart diseases are life style related diseases, the

Government is also spreading health message through electronic media to increase public health awareness about heart diseases and healthy living practices.

[*Translation*]

Opening of Post Offices in Rajasthan

1257. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the category-wise and location-wise number of post offices set up in Rajasthan during the last three years;

(b) whether their buildings have also been got constructed;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the categories of post-offices closed down during the last three years, district-wise and the reasons therefor;

(e) the criteria adopted for opening new post offices and closing down existing working post offices;

(f) whether the Department have lost most of cases relating to vacation of premises hired for running post offices due to negligence of the Department itself;

(g) if so, area-wise number of such post offices wherein the Department lost the case and the building had to be vacated;

(h) whether the Government is aware of resentment caused because of closure of these post offices;

(i) whether the Government has sought the opinion of public representatives in this regard;

(j) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(k) the number of post offices functioning in dilapidated buildings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Category-wise and location-wise details of post office opened in Rajasthan during the last three years is given in Statement-I enclosed.

(b) No buildings have been constructed for these Post offices which were opened during the last three years.

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

(d) Category-wise and district-wise details of Post Offices closed down during the last three years with reasons thereof, are given in Statement-II enclosed.

(e) Post offices are opened on the basis of norms fixed for this purpose is given in Statement-III enclosed. Post offices are normally closed down due to problems with accommodation, Court orders etc. However, single handed or double handed Post offices located in urban areas at a close distance than admissible as per policy are allowed to be merged with the neighbouring Post Office or relocated to needy areas.

(f) No, Sir.

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

(h) No resentment has been reported. Whenever any representation is received from the public, it is examined thoroughly and a decision is taken on merits. Public facilities have not been curtailed as the work is transferred to the nearest Post Office to avoid any inconvenience to the public and they are duly intimated before action is taken to close/merge/relocate any post office.

(i) While no formal consultations are held, when any reference is received or problems intimated by duly elected public representatives in this regard, due consideration is given to the issues raised. The case is finalized on merits, and a reply is thereafter given to such references.

(j) Does not arise in view of (i) above.

(k) Efforts are made to ensure that post office buildings are maintained to the extent possible, subject to the availability of resources or as per agreement with the land lords. To this extent, no post office in Rajasthan is functioning in a dilapidated building.

Statement 1

Category-wise and location-wise details of Post offices opened during the last three years in Rajasthan Circle

Year 2001-2002

Sl.No.	Name of Post Offices (Location)	Category
1	2	3
1.	Khajuriwas (Alwar)	Sub Post Office
2.	Heerapura (Jaipur)	-do-
3.	Sawa (Chittorgarh)	-do-
4.	Ogna (Udaipur)	-do-
5.	Itarda (Bharatpur)	Branch Post Office
6.	Mokhmpura (Jaipur)	-do-
7.	Nijam Nagar (Alwar)	-do-
8.	Pratapgarh (Pali)	-do-
9.	Bhadrauna (Jalore)	-do-
10.	Loonawas (Jalore)	-do-
11.	Namvari (Jodhpur)	-do-
12.	45 Manjiwala (Sriganganagar)	-do-
13.	Jitsar (Jodhpur)	-do-
14.	Khadat (Siroi)	-do-
15.	Jaydara (Sirohi)	-do-
16.	STPS Suratgarh (Hanumangarh)	-do-
17.	Kesharpura Dhamotar (Chittorgarh)	-do-
18.	Sankariya (Chittorgarh)	-do-
19.	Kasyakala (Bhilwara)	-do-
20.	Panasi Cahhoti (Banswara)	-do-
21.	Santokpura (Bhilwara)	-do-
22.	Boda Jasrajpur (Dungarpur)	-do-
23.	Godana (Udaipur)	-do-
24.	Chiboda (Udaipur)	-do-

1	2	3
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Year 2002-2003

1.	Jagatpura (Jaipur)	Sub Post Office
2.	Rathanjhana (Chittorgarh)	-do-
3.	Singhania (Swaimadhopur)	Branch Post Office
4.	Salati (Alwar)	-do-
5.	Undara (Bharatpur)	-do-
6.	Surana (Jaipur)	-do-
7.	Guda Gokulpur (Bundi)	-do-
8.	Jalla (Chittorgarh)	-do-
9.	Mataji Ka Kheda (Bhilwara)	-do-
10.	Babu Gulari	-do-
11.	Dhodawada (Nagaur)	-do-
12.	Bhooni (Nagaur)	-do-
13.	Sadokan (Nagaur)	-do-
14.	Bar Ki Dhani (Jhunjhunu)	-do-
15.	Himmatpura (Jodhpur)	-do-
16.	Leelki (Churu)	-do-
17.	Chetpur (Udaipur)	-do-
18.	Morika (Udaipur)	-do-
19.	Sagwa (Banswara)	-do-
20.	Jharas (Banswara)	-do-

Year 2003-2004

1.	Boheda (Chittorgarh)	Sub Post Office
2.	Hamara (Jaipur)	-do-
3.	Laka (Dausa)	Branch Post Office
4.	Piprol (Alwar)	-do-
5.	Tintoli (Tonk)	-do-
6.	Poliyada (Tonk)	-do-
7.	Chamanpura (Bhilwara)	-do-
8.	Sirdias (Bhilwara)	-do-
9.	Sripura (Chittorgarh)	-do-

1	2	3
10.	Harshawada (Udaipur)	Branch Post Office
11.	Kolar (Chittorgarh)	-do-
12.	Chilandi (Barmer)	-do-
13.	Manaksar (Hanumangarh)	-do-

1	2	3
14.	Khandara (Sirohi)	Branch Post Office
15.	Jambeshwar Nagar (Jodhpur)	-do-
16.	Pabusar (Jodhpur)	-do-

Statement II

Category-wise and District-wise details of Post Offices closed during the last three years in Rajasthan Circle

Year 2001-2002

Sl.No.	Name of Post offices	Category	District	Reasons for closure
1.	Undri Sumerpur	Sub Post Office	Pali	Due to merger in another Post Office

Year 2002-2003

1.	Bus Stand Behrod	Sub Post Office	Alwar	Due to merger in another Post Office
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Year 2003-2004

1.	Bhusawar Town	Sub Post Office	Bharatpur	Due to merger in another Post Office
2.	Ramganj	-do-	Alwar	-do-
3.	Sarafa Bazar	-do-	—	-do-
4.	Keshopura	Branch Post Office	Jaipur	-do-
5.	Jaipaltan	Sub Post Office	Alwar	-do-
6.	Deeg Court	-do-	Bharatpur	-do-
7.	Munshi Bazar	-do-	Alwar	-do-
8.	Basan Gate	-do-	Bharatpur	-do-
9.	Wagon Factory	-do-	-do-	-do-
10.	Ammunition Depot	-do-	-do-	-do-

Statement III

Norms for Opening Post Offices:

1. Norms for opening Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices:

1.1 POPULATION:

(a) In Normal Areas:

3000 population in a group of villages (including the PPO village)

(b) In Hilly, Tribal, Desert and Inaccessible Areas:

500 population in an individual village or 1000 population in a group of villages.

1.2 DISTANCE:

(a) In Normal Areas:

The minimum distance from the nearest existing post office will be 3 Kms.

(b) In Hilly, Tribal, Desert and Inaccessible Areas:

The distance limit will be the same as above except that in Hilly Areas, the minimum distance limit can be relaxed by the Directorate in cases where such relaxation is warranted by special circumstances which should be clearly explained while submitting a proposal.

1.3 ANTICIPATED INCOME:

(a) In Normal Areas:

The minimum anticipated revenue will be 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of the cost.

(b) In Hilly, Tribal, Desert and Inaccessible Areas:

The minimum anticipated income will be 15% of the cost.

It is further to be ensured that as a result of the opening of a new post office, the loss in respect of the parent post office does not increase beyond the permissible limit nor is its income reduced below the minimum prescribed.

2. Criteria for upgrading/opening Departmental Sub Post Offices:*(a) In rural Areas:*

The minimum work load of the Extra Departmental Branch Post Office, proposed to be upgraded, should be five hours per day. The permissible limit of annual loss is Rs. 2400 in Normal Rural areas and Rs. 4800 in Tribal and Hilly areas.

It is further to be ensured that as a result of the opening of a new post office, the loss in respect of the parent post office does not increase beyond the permissible limit nor is its income reduced below the minimum prescribed.

(b) Urban Areas:

In Urban areas, the post office should initially be self-supporting, and, at the time of the first annual review, it should show a 5% profit to be eligible for further retention.

The minimum distance between two post offices should be 1.5 Kms. in cities with a population of

20 lakhs and above, and 2 Kms. in other Urban Areas. No two delivery offices, however, should be closer than 5 Kms. for each other.

Heads of Circles have powers to relax the distance condition in 10% of the cases.

A Delivery Post Office in Urban Area should have a minimum of 7 Postmen's beats.

National Programme on Fluorosis

1258. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Human Rights Commission on November 2, 2004 stressed the need for the national Programme for the treatment of fluorosis; and

(b) if so, the stand of the Government thereon?

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

(b) The Government is examining the proposal to formulate a national programme to control fluorosis in the country.

Grant-in-Aid to NGO

1259. SHRI JUAL ORAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Non-Government Organisation in Orissa has requested to the Union Government for grant-in-aid for planting medicinal plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision being taken by the Government thereon?

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

(b) During the current financial year i.e. 2004-05, twenty seven (27) NGO's have requested to National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB) for Grant-in-aid for medicinal plants. Of these, 13 proposals were forwarded by the State Medicinal Plants Board (SMPB), Orissa.

(c) Keeping in view priority delineation in the sector, two projects have been approved by the Project Screening Committee (PSC) and Standing Finance Committee (SFC) of the Board.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Work In Hindi

1260. SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of letters received in Hindi by his ministry during the last six months;

(b) the number of letters replied to in Hindi during this period;

(c) whether the Government has issued an order to do the work of his ministry in Hindi in order to promote it; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) 2900.

(b) 1405.

PCO Booths In J&K

1261. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether many applications for installation of PCO booths are pending in the Jammu & Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor till date, district-wise; and

(c) the time by when all these applications are likely to be cleared?

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

(b) District-wise number of pending applications and reasons of pendency are given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) These applications (complete in all respect) are planned to be cleared during the year 2005-06 progressively.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of District	Number of registered applications pending	Reasons of pendency
1	2	3	4
1.	Jammu	886	272 applications are pending for non-compliance of formalities by the applicants. Balance 614 cases pending due to areas being technically non-feasible on landline as well as on WLL.
2.	Kathua	420	146 applications are pending for non-compliance of formalities by the applicants. Balance 274 cases pending due to areas being technically non-feasible on landline as well as on WLL.
3.	Rajauri	50	Pending due to areas being technically non-feasible on landline as well as on WLL.
4.	Poonch	68	Pending due to areas being technically non-feasible on landline as well as on WLL.

1	2	3	4
5.	Udhampur	58	Pending due to areas being technically non-feasible on landline as well as on WLL.
6.	Doda	56	Pending due to areas being technically non-feasible on landline as well as on WLL.
7.	Anantnag	169	25 applications are pending for non-compliance of formalities by the applicants. Balance 144 cases pending due to areas being technically non-feasible on landline as well as on WLL.
8.	Pulwama	149	20 applications are pending for non-compliance of formalities by the applicants. Balance 129 cases pending due to areas being technically non-feasible on landline as well as on WLL.
9.	Budgam	110	Pending due to areas being technically non-feasible on landline as well as on WLL.
10.	Srinagar	417	Pending due to areas being technically non-feasible on landline as well as on WLL.
11.	Baramulla	65	Pending due to areas being technically non-feasible on landline as well as on WLL.
12.	Kupwara	73	Pending due to areas being technically non-feasible on landline as well as on WLL.
Total		2521	

Moral Code of Conduct for Bureaucrats

1262. SHRI KAILASH BAITHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any moral code of conduct for its bureaucrats;

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when the same will come into force;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that all bureaucrats follow the moral code of conduct;

(d) whether the Government has decided to award punishment to such bureaucrats who do not follow the moral code of conduct; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHAURI):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Doe not arise.

(c) to (e) There are Acts, Rules, Regulations and Instructions prescribing the conduct and behaviour expected of a civil servant. Transgressions are visited upon by proceedings and penalties provided under the various Discipline and conduct Rules.

Requirement of Bauxite

1263. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the annual requirement of bauxite for the proposed Langigarh Aluminium Plant in Orissa;

(b) the feeder mines from which the said plant will get bauxite;

(c) whether any agreement has been signed in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) The annual requirement of bauxite for the proposed Langigarh Alumina Plant in Orissa is 3 Million Tonne.

(b) The plant will get bauxite from Langigarh bauxite deposit of Kalahandi and Rayagada Districts.

(c) and (d) An Agreement has been signed between M/s Orissa Mining Corporation (OMC), a Public Sector Undertaking of the State Government of Orissa and M/s Vedanta Alumina Ltd. on 5.10.2004 for exploitation of bauxite mines in a Joint venture and the said Joint venture will work as a raising contractor of OMC.

Derogatory Depiction of Indian Gods

1264. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that certain foreign companies are manufacturing women's undergarments with imprints of Hindu Gods and Goddesses on them; and

(b) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken with the foreign Governments for withdrawal of the products hurting the sentiments of Indians?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Our Mission in Rome has come across press reports of women's undergarments showing images of Hindu Gods being sold, designed by an Italian designer Reberto Cavalli. The matter was taken up by the Mission directly with Reberto Cavalli's office. His office has in a letter to the Mission informed that they have written to UK-based Hindu organizations regretting the offence caused. They further informed that they have ordered the withdrawal of such garments from the market.

Indian aid to Guyana

1265. DR. M. JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India promised to Guyana to finance the construction of a stadium there by 2007; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the grant released so far towards its construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes. The Government of India (GOI) has agreed at the request of the Government of Guyana to finance the construction of a cricket stadium in Georgetown, Guyana.

(b) An Agreement was signed on 11 November 2004 under which the GOI has committed a grant of US\$ 6 million to the Government of Guyana. Another agreement was signed by EXIM Bank for a Line of Credit (LOC) of US\$ 19 million with the Minister of Finance, Government of Guyana for the project. No grant or credit funds have been released so far. The first installment of the grant of US\$ 1.5 million is to be released at the time of award of the contract, which is expected in February 2005. The project is expected to be completed by October 2006 to be ready for the World Cup 2007.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Pondicherry

1266. PROF. M. RAMADASS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of Centrally sponsored schemes in the Union territory of Pondicherry;

(b) whether the impact of these CSS in the Union territory has been assessed with respect of their objectives;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to transfer these schemes with full funding to the Union territory itself;

(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) Statement-I is enclosed.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Statement-II is enclosed.

(d) to (f) A National Development Council Committee has been set up on transfer of Centrally Sponsored Schemes and the term of the committee is up to the next NDC meeting.

Statement-I

(Rs. In lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the Department	B.E. 2004-05	Expenditure
1.	Agriculture	78.81	19.63
2.	Animal Husbandry	394.66	31.71
3.	Forestry	0.01	—
4.	Fisheries	96.36	83.87
5.	Industries	10.42	4.16
6.	Judicial	298.17	1.97
7.	Survey	1.63	0.12
8.	Transport	14.21	—
9.	Education	419.70	33.09
10.	Health	292.81	110.30
11.	Tourism	311.72	22.35
12.	ADI-Dravidar Welfare	213.46	32.09
13.	Social Welfare	234.26	—
14.	Women & Child Welfare	191.20	196.67
15.	Economics & Statistics	12.82	9.76
16.	Local Administration	3.00	—
17.	Police	15.69	20.03
18.	Public Works Dept.	141.49	40.05
19.	Cooperation	13.48	—
20.	Information Technology	188.00	—
Total		2931.90	605.69

Statement II

In respect of schemes under the agricultural sector, a study has been taken up by NABARD to know about the progress and impact of the programme Macro Management on Agriculture and details are yet to be made available.

In respect of schemes implemented under the health sector, targets envisaged have been achieved in full. In respect of the Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) programme, the Gandhigram Institute of Rural Development takes up an annual survey about the impact of the programme. For the current year, the survey is under progress.

In respect of schemes implemented in the nutrition sector, periodical assessment by Government of India with reference to objectives is being done.

In respect of schemes implemented by District Industries Centres, concurrent evaluation of the PMRY scheme has been completed in respect of 1993-94 and 1994-95. For the remaining period, a study has been allotted to Pondicherry University as per the directions of Government of India.

In respect of schemes implemented under the fisheries sector, progress has been assessed by officials of the Government of India.

Directions to IAS Officers

1267. SHRI RAMAKANT YADAV:
SHRI RAMCHANDRA PASWAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain directions have been given by the Government to the IAS officers serving in the different ministries in the capital;

(b) if so, whether the same directions have been issued to the IAS officers serving in other States of the country such as Uttar Pradesh and Bihar; and

(c) if so, the date on which the directions issued by the Government are set to be implemented in the case of IAS officers in Uttar Pradesh and other States in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHAURI):
(a) No specific directions given exclusively to IAS officers serving in the different Ministries in the Capital.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Chemical Substances in Soft Drinks

1268. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a case relating to adulteration and use of chemical substances more than the permissible limits in soft drinks such as pepsu, cola, thumps-up etc. came to the fore and a large number of samples of these drinks were sent for laboratory test;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has confirmed the presence of harmful substances in soft drinks;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (e) The information is being collected from the State/UT Governments. The same would be placed on the table of the house as and when received.

[English]

Cess on Sea Water

1269. SHRI SURENDRA PRAKASH GOYAL: Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued a Notification for collection of water cess on sea water;

(b) if so, the reasons for collecting cess on sea water and the amount of revenue likely to be collected by the Government;

(c) whether imposing of cess on sea water will hamper the industrial growth in the country; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to withdraw cess on sea water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977 provides for the levy of a cess on industries and local bodies using water. There is no separate notification regarding levy of cess on use of sea water. The cess is intended to minimize consumption and pollution of water by the industries and local authorities. The cess amount is utilized for augmenting the resources of the Central and State Pollution Control Boards. On the basis of water used from any of the sources every person has to pay the cess. The water cess is collected by the Governments of State and Union Territories from all the industries, except Hydel Power units, and is remitted to the Consolidated Fund of India every month in lump sum. No separate account is maintained for the cess collected from the industries using sea water. The collection of water cess, from industries and local authorities, during the financial year 2003-04 was Rs. 88.50 crores.

(c) and (d) No Sir. The water cess is a small charge that the industries using water including sea water have to bear for the protection of the environment and conservation of natural resources.

[Translation]

List of Corrupt Countries

1270. SHRI MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI MUNSHI RAM:
PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that a list of the most corrupt countries have been drawn at the international level;

(b) if so, the place of India in the above list;

(c) whether there has been any decline in the corruption in India as per the corruption Index released by the Telpracy Generation;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the names of sectors responsible for encouraging corruption in the country; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to check corruption to ensure progress of the country?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, sir. Various International Agencies prepare the list of corrupt countries on the basis of different perceptions and different yardsticks. India is placed at different places in the lists prepared by such agencies.

(c) and (d) The Government is not aware of the existence of any agency called Telpracy Generation.

(e) and (f) No such identification has been made by the Government. The Government is however fully alive to the need to eradicate corruption and effectively implement its policy of 'Zero Tolerance' of corruption.

[English]

Development of Ports

1271. SHRI P. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN:
SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU:
SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR:
PROF. M. RAMADASS:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated any plan for the development of the major ports of India;

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

(c) the amount spent by the ports during the last three years, year-wise and port-wise;

(d) the proposed and sanctioned amount for the current financial year, port-wise;

(e) whether the Government has received any proposal to establish new ports in various States;

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

(g) the measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) and (b) Development of ports in the country is an ongoing process to cope with the demands of maritime trade. The plans for development of major ports are included in the Five Year Plans of the Government for the Port Sector. During the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007), an amount of Rs. 4531.29 crores has been allocated for development of major ports. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 450.00 crores is to be provided as budgetary support (BS) from the

Government and a sum of Rs. 4081.29 crores is to be raised by the ports concerned through their own internal and extra budgetary resources (IEBR). In addition, an investment of about Rs. 11257.00 crores by the private sector is also envisaged in major ports during the Tenth Plan period. The focus in the major ports during the Tenth Five Year Plan period will, *inter-alia*, be on improving productivity through technological upgradation, provision of cost effective services and enhancement of service quality. This is planned to be achieved through upgradation/conservation of existing conventional berths to suit emerging requirements; construction of new berths; upgradation of cargo handling equipments and maintenance procedures; redesigning and upgradation of internal road network and circulation systems where required; upgradation of storage facilities and other port infrastructure coupled with commercial accounting practices, improved equipment and labour productivity, optimization of work force, training, optimal use of information technology etc. Port-wise 10th Plan outlay for the major ports is given below:

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl.No.	Name of Major Port	BS	IEBR	Total Plan	Private investment envisaged
1.	Kolkata	350.00	439.42	789.42	666.11
2.	Mumbai	0.00	880.20	880.20	730.00
3.	Jawaharlal Nehru	0.01	262.74	262.75	1700.00
4.	Chennai	0.00	326.70	326.70	400.00
5.	Cochin	0.00	366.51	366.51	2040.00
6.	Visakhapatnam	0.00	240.84	240.84	1268.00
7.	Kandla	0.00	416.71	416.71	885.81
8.	Mormugao	0.00	348.06	348.06	322.00
9.	Paradip	99.99	122.71	222.70	230.00
10.	New Mangalore	0.00	147.40	147.40	1075.00
11.	Tuticorin	0.00	230.00	230.00	1780.00
12.	Ennore	0.00	300.00	300.00	160.00
Total		450.00	4081.29	4531.29	11256.92 Say 11257

(c) and (d) The information is given in the table below:

						(Rs. in Crores)
Sl. No.	Name of Major Port	2001-02 (Actual Expenditure)	2002-03 (Actual Expenditure)	2003-04 (Actual Expenditure)	2004-05 (Proposed)	2004-05 (Sanctioned)
1.	Kolkata	11.80	6.85	10.48	46.22	46.22
2.	Mumbai	68.12	100.76	57.81	56.15	56.15
3.	Jawaharlal Nehru	16.27	40.26	12.73	410.44	102.14
4.	Chennai	244.88	85.50	29.21	16.75	16.75
5.	Cochin	10.77	10.02	10.86	288.41	85.41
6.	Visakhapatnam	67.52	51.30	55.65	54.44	54.44
7.	Kandla	53.43	55.89	41.50	92.98	92.98
8.	Mormugao	28.91	26.53	43.06	53.90	53.85
9.	Paradip	53.65	41.42	14.56	87.16	87.16
10.	New Mangalore	32.58	24.41	5.14	20.00	20.00
11.	Tuticorin	29.71	36.02	21.84	25.81	25.81
12.	Ennore	0.00	0.00	0.99	95.00	95.00
Total		617.64	478.96	303.83	1247.26	735.91

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) There is no proposal at present to establish any new major port. Powers for establishment of new ports, other than major ports, have been vested in the respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations under the Indian Ports Act, 1908.

Medical Reimbursement

1272. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:
SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

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

(a) whether a lot of time is taken in the office of Directorate of Health Services, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi

in making reimbursement of the claims submitted by the CGHS beneficiaries both serving and retired causing a lot of financial hardships to them;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the reimbursement claims submitted by the CGHS beneficiaries for the month of March, 2004, when the Chemists in Delhi had gone on strike, have not yet been reimbursed;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the number of reimbursement claims submitted on or before August 31, 2004 still pending for reimbursement alongwith the reasons for the delay; and

(f) the steps the Government proposes to take to avoid delays of more than 45 days?

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

PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The medical reimbursement claims of serving employees holding CGHS cards are cleared by the concerned Ministry/Department where the Govt. employee is working. However, cases requiring relaxation are referred to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Medical reimbursement claims of the CGHS pensioner cardholders are dealt by the CGHS Dte. and the bills are generally cleared in four to six weeks time except in the event of budgetary constraints or in cases which require opinion of the expert Committee; cross verification against hospital bills; relaxation of rules; where the beneficiary had taken treatment in another city, etc.

(c) to (f) All complete medical reimbursement claims submitted by the CGHS pensioner cardholders for the month of March, 2004 (when the CGHS Authorised local chemists had gone on strike) have been cleared by CGHS and sent to Pay & Accounts Officer, CGHS, Delhi for making payment.

Similarly, the complete medical reimbursement claims submitted before 31.8.2004 by the pensioner cardholders of CGHS Delhi are not pending with the CGHS. However, the processing of medical claims, preparation of bills, issue and despatch of cheques is a continuous process that involves several administrative steps.

It is the constant endeavour of the CGHS to process the medical reimbursement claims of CGHS pensioner beneficiaries within a period of four to six weeks except in the few instances mentioned above.

Ban on Entry of Afghan Sikhs

1273. SHRI K.S. RAO:
SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any request from Afghan Sikhs for overland travel to India as reported in the 'Pioneer' dated October 25, 2004;

(b) if so, whether a ban has been imposed by the Government on their entry; and

(c) if so, the response of the Government on their request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) No requests from Afghan Sikhs as a group to travel to India overland through Pakistan have been received by our Embassy in Kabul. There are restrictions on travel of individuals through the land route.

Institute of Seismological Research

1274. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA: Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware that consequent to the devastating earthquake, the Government of Gujarat is keen to establish an Institute of Seismological Research in Gujarat which will be an R&D Institution of International Repute;

(b) if so, whether a final decision on the proposal has been taken by the Union Government; and

(c) if so, the details of provision of funds likely to be made for the said project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Gujarat State Government has informed that the State has initiated necessary steps to establish the Institute through its internal resources and external assistance. A Director-General to head the Institute was appointed. Out of the World Bank loan received by the State Government under Gujarat Emergency Earthquake Reconstruction Project, an amount of Rs. 30.00 crores was allocated for the institute. There are no separate budgetary provision within the Department of Science & Technology's allocations for the said Institute. However, during the last three years the Department of Science & Technology has supported several research projects in Gujarat area for better earthquake hazard assessment.

Centre of Excellence to Ayurveda College

1275. SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government Ayurveda College at Thiruvananthapuram has been accorded the status of a centre of excellence;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of all development activities implemented/proposed to be implemented during the next financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme for "Development of Institutions" provides for financial assistance of Rs. 3 crore to upgrade one Government college of each system *i.e.* Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homeopathy in every State, to the level of "Modal Institute" if the said college is recognised by the Central Regulatory Council for 10 years. An amount of Rs. 1.75 crore has been released to upgrade the Government Ayurveda College, Thruvanathapuram to the level of a "Modal Institute" of Ayurveda. A "Model Institute" should have the following facilities:—

1. Well equipped building for the College, Hospital, Pharmacy and Hostels.
2. 200 bedded hospital.
3. Postgraduate Courses in at least minimum five specialities.

Out of Rs. 1.75 crores sanctioned so far, Rs. 1.50 crore is for building complexes and Rs. 25.00 lakh for equipment and library books.

Opening Wagah Border for Trade

1276. SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has persuaded Pakistan to open up Wagah Border for commercial cargo;

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

(c) the efforts made for direct shipping linkages between India & Pakistan for cargo?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) During the Commerce Secretary level talks between India and Pakistan, held in Islamabad on August 11-12, 2004, India had, *inter alia*, suggested that the two sides could consider opening of Attari-Wagah land route for trade. Later, a formal proposal was made to Pakistan to implement the above suggestion. However, Pakistan has not responded to the proposal so far.

(c) The 1975 bilateral Protocol on Resumption of Shipping services between India and Pakistan governs the movement of cargo between the two countries through ships.

[*Translation*]

Grading of Private Hospitals

1277. SHRIMATI KARUNA SHUKLA:
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

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

(a) whether the Government is considering to accord 'A' 'B' or 'C' grades to private hospitals on the basis of facilities being provided by them;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the rates of 'Treatment Charges' of the private hospitals will be determined according to their grades; and

(d) if so, the steps to be taken by the Government in respect of unregistered private hospitals/nursing homes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) There is no such proposal at present. However, the Government of India is in the process of formulating a Bill prescribing minimum standards and specification for hospitals, nursing homes and other clinical establishments.

[*English*]

Shortage of Anti-Diphtheria Serum

1278. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the current policy of not allowing the manufacture of the anti-diphtheria serum vaccine from horse has made vaccine scarce in the market;

(b) if so, the action taken/being taken by the Government to evolve the policy so as to manufacture the vaccine indigenously; 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) The Anti-Diphtheria Serum (ADS) is manufactured indigenously. The Committee for Prevention, Control and Supervision of Experimentation on Animals (CPCSEA) has prescribed guidelines for use of equines in the production of vaccines/ sera as a result of which the availability of equines meeting the requirement of the guidelines went down. This has led to certain shortage of production of ADS. The guidelines are being revised by a committee set up by the Ministry of Environment & Forests. The Directorate General of Health Services has, however, for the time being facilitated the procurement of ADS through WHO to meet the shortage.

Modernisation/Upgradation of Postal Services

1279. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHWAHA:
SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated any action plan for modernization and expansion of postal services in urban and rural areas of West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat during 2004-05;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated and spent so far for this purpose in these States.

(d) the total number of Post Offices modernized/upgraded during the last three years in these States, district-wise, location-wise and category-wise; and

(e) the steps being taken to modernize/upgrade remaining post offices in these States?

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

10th Plan is to modernize and upgrade the physical network of post offices in the country to improve the efficiency and provide value added service. Over 80% of the Plan allocation received in BE 2004-05 is therefore earmarked for Plan activities relating to modernization and expansion of postal services in the country, including West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat.

(b) and (c) Details of Plan activities for modernization and expansion of postal services in West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat in 2004-05, along with funds allocated so far to these Circles, are given in Statement-I. Since expenditure is incurred after following codal formalities, after the Budget was passed, only funds to the extent of Rs. 2,06,777 in West Bengal, Rs. 16,29,777 in Uttar Pradesh and Rs. 15,49,933 in Gujarat have been spent by the Circles till September 30, 2004. The balance amount is either committed or in the process of being committed. Funds are also being committed centrally for the benefit of these Circles for purchase of hardware and for setting up facilities that will benefit these Circles also.

(d) Details of post offices modernized and upgraded in these States in terms of computerization, improvement of ergonomics and supply of mechanical equipment are given in Statement-II.

(e) Over 79% of the total 10th Plan outlay of Rs. 1350 crore is earmarked for activities relating to modernization and induction of technology throughout the postal network, including Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Gujarat, as per the scope and phasing approved for the various Plan schemes. This includes computerization of all Head Post Offices, 6861 Sub-Post Offices which are having more than two hands, improvement of ergonomics in 1500 post offices, as well as supply of mechanical equipment to 1600 post offices and infrastructure equipment to 10,000 extra-departmental branch offices throughout the country, including West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat.

Statement I

Modernisation and Expansion of Postal Services in West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat in 2004-05

Sl.No.	Plan Activity	Funds Allotted		
		West Bengal	Uttar Pradesh	Gujarat
1	2	3	4	5
MODERNISATION				
1.	Computerisation of post offices (installation of MPCMs), Accounts and administrative offices and software development	2,98,84,000	4,75,22,000	1,89,90,000

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Modernisation of operative/working system (improving ergonomics)			
a.	Modernisation (improving ergonomics) of post offices	a. 20,00,000	a. 10,00,000	a. 10,00,000
b.	Mechanical equipment	b. 10,00,000	b. 10,00,000	b. 6,25,000
c.	Modernisation (improving ergonomics) of mail offices	c. 2,87,655	c. 2,32,141	c. 10,53,091
d.	Provision of infrastructure equipments for rural post offices	d. 5,40,669	d. 12,54,067	d. 5,91,812
3.	Modernisation/upgradation of premium products			
a.	Business Expansion (Speed Post)	a. 3,72,000	a. 11,16,000	
b.	Upgradation of Track & Trace (Speed Net)	b. 63,000	b. 7,58,000	
4.	Upgradation & promotion of philately:			
	Provision of tools & equipments to units	100,000	100,000	100,000
5.	Modernisation of Circle stamp depot	11,00,000	—	11,00,000
6.	e-post		Funds are being committed centrally	
7.	e-billpost		Funds are being committed centrally	
8.	National Data Centre		Funds will be committed centrally	
EXPANSION OF NETWORK				
Expansion of Postal Network:				
	Opening of PSSKs	24,332	19,34,394	4,74,474

Statement II*Details of the POs Modernized/Upgraded during the last 3 years*

S.No.	Name of the POs (location)	Category	District
1	2	3	4
State: West Bengal			
1.	Rahara	SO	

1	2	3	4
2.	Khardaha	SO	
3.	Jeliapara	SO	
4.	Suryasen Nagar	SO	24 PGS (N)
5.	B.D. Sopan	SO	
6.	Baarhat	HO	
7.	Barasat	HO	
8.	Barrackpore	HO	
9.	Raghunathganj	HO	
10.	Kandi	HO	Murshidabad
11.	Berhampur (WB)	HO	
12.	Ranaghat	HO	Nadia
13.	Arambagh	HO	Hooghly
14.	Aaykar Bhawan	SO	
15.	Asylum	SO	
16.	Rajbhawan	SO	
17.	Ballygunge	SO	
18.	Behala	SO	
19.	Belegkata	HO	
20.	Belgachia	SO	
21.	Circus Avenue	SO	Kolkata
22.	Dum Dum	SO	
23.	Kalighat	SO	
24.	L.R. Sarani	SO	
25.	R.B. Avenue	SO	
26.	S.B. Road	SO	
27.	Shyambazar	SO	
28.	Tollygunge	HO	
29.	Jadavpur University	SO	
30.	Barabazar	HO	
31.	Kolkata GPO	HO	
32.	Park Street	HO	

1	2	3	4
33.	Asansol	HO	Burdwan
34.	Burdwan	HO	
35.	Midnapore	HO	Midnapore (W)
36.	Darjeeling	HO	
37.	Siliguri	HO	
38.	Jalpaiguri	HO	Jalpaiguri
39.	Bankura	HO	Bankura
40.	Malda	HO	Malda
State: Uttar Pradesh			
1.	Aligarh	HO	Aligarh
2.	Mathura	HO	Mathura
3.	Jhansi	HO	Jhansi
4.	Deoria	HO	Deoria
5.	Gorakhpur	HO	Gorakhpur
6.	Nawabganj	HO	Kanpur
7.	Kanpur Cantt.	HO	
8.	Kanpur	HO	
9.	H.N.S. Nagar	SO	
10.	Kidwai Nagar	SO	
11.	Lucknow	GPO	Lucknow
12.	Lucknow Chowk	HO	
13.	Faizabad	HO	Faizabad
14.	Meerut Cantt	HO	Meerut
15.	Varanasi	HO	Varanasi
16.	Varanasi Cantt.	HO	
17.	Allahabad	HO	Allahabad
18.	Azamgarh	HO	Azamgarh
19.	Ballia	HO	Ballia
20.	Mainpuri	HO	Mainpuri

1	2	3	4
21.	Etawah	HO	Etawah
22.	Chandhauli	MDG	Chandhauli
23.	Ghaziabad City	HO	Ghaziabad
24.	Nodia	HO	G.B. Nagar
25.	Barhalganj	SO	Gorakhpur
26.	Akbarpur	HO	Ambedkar Nagar
27.	Raebareli	HO	Raebareli
28.	Bareilly	HO	Bareilly
29.	Saharanpur	HO	
State: Gujarat			
1.	Revidibazar	HO	Ahmedabad
2.	Surat	HO	Surat
3.	Kheda	HO	Kheda
4.	Nadiad	HO	
5.	Amreli	HO	Amreli
6.	Jamnagar	HO	Jamnagar
7.	Junagadh	HO	Junagadh
8.	Bhavnagar	HO	Bhavnagar
9.	Ambawadi Vistar	SO	
10.	Naranpura Vistar	SO	Ahmedabad
11.	Viramgam (Gandhi Nagar Dn)	SO	
12.	Race Course	SO	Vadodara
13.	Vapi	SO	Valsad
14.	Silvassa	SO	
15.	Godhra	HO	Panchmahal
16.	Thangadh	SO	Surendranagar
17.	Mundra	SO	
18.	Gandhidham	SO	Kutch

1	2	3	4
19.	Baruch	HO	Baruch
20.	Palanpur	HO	Banaskantha
21.	Patan	HO	Patan
22.	Porbandar	HO	Porbandar

N.A. All above Post Offices are located in Urban area.

Setting up of Telegraph Office

1280. SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that Tihu town, under Nalbari sub-division of Telecom Department, Assam does not have a telegraph office even today;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is also aware of the plight of the local people due to this; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken by the Government to set up a telegraph office at Tihu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMED): (a) Yes Sir, there is no Telegraph Office at TIHU under Nalbari sub division. However, Telegraph Service at TIHU is provided by Combined Post and Telegraph Office.

(b) The number of Booked and Delivered Telegrams by TIHU Combined Post and Telegraph Office is 4 per day only.

(c) Yes, Sir, the people of TIHU town may avail the telegraph service provided by TIHU Post and Telegraph Office.

(d) There is no justification for setting up of a Telegraph Office at TIHU town of Nalbari Sub-division.

Deterioration of Basic Telephone Services

1281. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to rapid increase in use of mobile phone, the services of basic telecommunications sector are deteriorating;

(b) if so, the fact thereof; and

(c) the remedial action being taken by the Union Government to counter the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMED): (a) No, Sir. There are no such indications.

(b) and (c) Not applicable in view of (a) above.

Crime in Hospitals

1282. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "City hospitals new crime hub" as reported in the 'Statesman' dated October 21, 2004;

(b) if so, whether the Government is aware that several heinous crimes have been taken place in City's hospitals and particularly in Government hospitals which are controlled by private guards;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken to ensure that crime do not take place in hospitals;

(d) whether the hospitals are becoming high risk zones for women; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the assistance provided to women to ensure safety of women patient and workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (e) In Safdarjung Hospital a case of rape of a minor girl was reported in which the accused doctor has been arrested. In so far as other Central Government Hospitals like Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and LHMC & associated hospitals are concerned, no such case of crime has been reported.

Adequate measures are being taken to provide safety & security to women patients as well as the workers in the Central Government Hospitals in Delhi. Instructions are issued to Hospital authorities from time to time to ensure the safety and security to all women patients and staff in the Hospitals. The security arrangements are monitored by the designated officers of each of the Hospitals. Instructions have also been issued to all State Governments to provide adequate protection to all women patients and staff in their hospitals.

Defibrillators in Hospitals

1283. SHRI MANJUNATH KUNNUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the defibrillator in intensive Care Units (ICUs) in Government hospitals;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a short supply of Defibrillators in ICUs in Government hospitals;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the deaths occurred due to non-availability of defibrillators in Government hospitals, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) The number of defibrillators available in the ICUs of the Central Government hospitals are as under:-

(i)	Dr. R.M.L. Hospital	—	2
(ii)	Safdarjung Hospital	—	4
(iii)	LHMC & Associated Hospitals	—	3

There is no report of death due to non-availability of defibrillators in the ICUs of the above mentioned Central Government Hospitals. Details relating to deaths due to non-availability of defibrillators in State Government

Hospitals are not centrally maintained, health being a state subject.

Visit of Chinese Delegation to India

1284. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Chinese Delegation visited India recently;

(b) if so, whether any talks in regard to the feasibility of a natural gas pipeline between the two countries were held;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether discussion was also held in regard to increase of flights between the two countries;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the detailed strategy chalked out in this regard;

(f) whether a special delegation level talk on border issue was held in Beijing recently; and

(g) if so, the details of deliberations held and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMAD): (a) With the development of India-China relations, there have been frequent exchanges of official visits at various levels.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes.

(e) It has been proposed to hold technical level talks between the civil aviation authorities of India and China early next year to discuss the matter of further opening up of aviation links between the two countries.

(f) Yes.

(g) The fourth meeting of the Special Representatives of the Governments of India and China on the Boundary Question was held in Beijing, China on November 18-19,

2004. The meeting between the National Security Advisor, Shri J.N. Dixit and the Vice Foreign Minister, Mr. Dai Bingguo, Special Representatives of India and China respectively, was held in a friendly, constructive and cooperative atmosphere. The exchange of views was frank and detailed. The two sides agreed to hold the next meeting in New Delhi at a mutually convenient date.

Navigability of NW-II

1285. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question Nos. 1315 on 3.3.1997 and 3393 on 17.3.97 and state:

(a) whether the depth of 2m to make NW-II round the year navigable is maintained;

(b) if so, the details of movement of large vessels during 2001-2004;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures taken to ensure the minimum depth of the channel?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) In National Waterway No. II, depth of 2m between Dhubri and Neamati and 1.5m between Neamati and Dibrugarh is maintained for most part of the year.

(b) Details are given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The depth is maintained by dredging the channel coupled with bandalling during low water period *i.e.* between October/November and February/March.

Statement

Details of Cargo moved by large vessels in MW-2 during the period January, 2001 to date

Sl.No.	Year	Vessels of	Qty in MT	Material	Origin	Destination	Name of Vessel	Date of Arrival/ Departure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	2001	CIWTC	222	ODC	Kolkata	Pandu	PT Gaur + 2 Barges	1.1.2004
2.		BIWTC	216	ODC	Kolkata	Pandu	Mid Ship	21.3.2004
3.		CIWTC	313	Soaps Detergents	Kolkata	Pandu	MV Rajanikant	2.5.2001
4.		IWT	19	ODC Crane	Pandu	Kolkata	PT Gaur + 2 Barges	1.4.2001
5.		CIWTC	151	Tea, Soaps, Detergents, Batteries	Pandu	Kolkata	MV Rajanikant	17.5.2001
6.		CIWTC	375	Bamboo	Jogighopa	Karimganj	MV Atul Prasad	5.1.2001
7.		IWAI	418	Cement	Kolkata	Pandu	Rajagopalachari	09.11.2001
8.		IWAI	547	Tea, Soaps, Detergents, Batteries	Pandu	Kolkata	Rajagopalachari	24.11.2001
9.		CIWTC	1200	HSD	Silghat	Kolkata	MT Nahrkatia	27.11.2001
Total			3461					
1.	2002	CIWTC	907	Tea	Pandu	Kolkata	PT Gaur + 2 Barges	06.02.2002
2.		IWAI	615	Cement Ambuja	Kolkata	Pandu	Rajagopalachari	06.04.2002

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.		IWAI	546	Tea	Pandu	Kolkata	Rajagopalachari	8.8.2002
4.		CIWTC	600	Cement Ambuja	Kolkata	Pandu	Rajnikant	29.11.2002
Total			2668					
1.	2003	CIWTC	525	Coal Meghalaya	Jogighopa	Kolkata	Rajnikant	26.2.2003
2.		CIWTC	1500	Cement Lafarge	Kolkata	Pandu	PT Gaur + 2 Barges	31.3.2003
3.		CIWTC	1500	Cement Lafarge	Kolkata	Pandu	PT Gwalior + 2 Barges	12.04.2003
4.		IWAI	625	Cement Lafarge	Kolkata	Pandu	Rajagopalachari	03.05.2003
5.		IWAI	Empty	Empty	Pandu	Kolkata	Rajagopalachari	27.5.2003
6.		CIWTC	1185	Coal Meghalaya	Jogighopa	Kolkata	PT Gwalior + 2 Barges	02.11.2003
7.		CIWTC	1176	Coal Meghalaya	Jogighopa	Kolkata	PT Gaur + 2 Barges	05.12.2003
8.		CIWTC	650	Cement	Kolkata	Pandu	MV Atul Prasad	11.12.2003
Total			7161					
1.	2004	CIWTC	Empty	Empty	Bangladesh	Jogighopa	PT Ambala + 2 Barges	9.01.2004
2.		CIWTC	Empty	Empty	Bangladesh	Jogighopa	PT Gaur + 2 Barges	1.02.2004
3.		CIWTC	331	Coal Meghalaya	Jogighopa	Kolkata	MV Atul Prasad	13.2.2004
4.		CIWTC	1180	Coal Meghalaya	Jogighopa	Kolkata	PT Ambala + 2 Barges	22.2.2004
5.		CIWTC	1035	Coal Meghalaya	Jogighopa	Kolkata	PT Gaur + 2 Barges	5.03.2004
6.		IWAI	626	Bitumen	Haldiya	Pandu	Rajagopalachari	8.06.2004
7.		IWAI	299	Jute	Dhubri	Kolkata	Rajagopalachari, she has also provided towing assistance to MV Charadiew	8.07.2004
8.		CIWTC	1500	Bitumen	Haldiya	Pandu	PT Gwalior + 2 Barges	5.08.2004
9.		CIWTC	200 268.2 244.669	Paraffin wax Jute Tea	Pandu	Kolkata	PT Gwalior + 2 Barges	3.09.2004
10.		IWAI	619.467	Bitumen	Haldiya	Pandu	M.V. Rajagopalachari	24.9.2004
11.		CIWTC	1454	Bitumen	Haldiya	Pandu	PT Gwalior + 2 Barges	19.10.04
12.		IWAI	483.17	Coal Meghalaya	Jogighopa	Kolkata	Rajagopalachari	30.10.2004
Total			8240.506					

Indo-Bangladesh Talks

1286. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA:
 SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
 SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE PATIL:
 SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:
 SHRI UDAY SINGH:
 SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:
 SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:
 PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:
 SHRI SURESH ANGADI:
 SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:
 SHRI GANESH PRASAD SINGH:
 SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
 SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:
 SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
 SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
 SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY:
 SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:
 SHRI M.K. SUBBA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India and Bangladesh have held talks recently;
- (b) if so, the details of discussion held;
- (c) whether issues like bringing back Indians languishing in Bangladeshi jails and the presence of terror camps in their territory came up during the said talks;
- (d) if so, the details of action proposed to be taken on the said issues;
- (e) whether certain agreements were also signed on this occasion;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) the time by when these agreements are likely to be implemented?

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

(b) Security and border management related issues were discussed with Bangladesh in addition to other issues of bilateral concern.

(c) Our concerns regarding the issue of presence of the camps of Indian Insurgent Groups were raised. The issue of Indians in Bangladeshi jails did not come up.

(d) The Government would continue to engage the Government of Bangladesh constructively to address our security concerns. Our mission in Dhaka regularly seeks consular access to Indians in Bangladeshi jails. In all cases where Bangladesh government asks confirmation of the nationality of the detainee, the High Commission in Dhaka takes up the matter with the concerned district authorities in India. The mission also takes up with the Government of Bangladesh, cases of jailed persons whose information is sent from India and also on its own if there are reports in newspapers about the arrest of Indian nationals.

(e) No.

(f) Not applicable.

(g) Not applicable.

[*Translation*]

Eradication of Diseases

1287. SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN:
 SHRI HEMMAL MURMU:

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

- (a) the details of the death cases of Kala-azar, Malaria and Tuberculosis diseases in the country during the last three years, State-wise;
- (b) the total quantum of funds released by the Government to each State during the said period for eradication of the said diseases;
- (c) the quantum of funds spent per year by the State Governments out of the funds released and the quantum of unspent funds; and
- (d) the effective steps being taken by the Government to identify the persons effected by these diseases and for eradication of these diseases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Number of death cases due to Kala-azar, and Malaria during the last 3 years as reported by the State Health authorities are given in Statement-I enclosed.

Deaths are not reported under the National TB Control Programme. It is estimated that about 4.17 lakhs patients die of TB every year in the country. However, under Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP), the deaths due to TB among patients registered for treatment are reported. State-wise details of deaths reported during the last 3 years is given in Statement-II enclosed.

(b) and (c) A National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) by covering prevention and control programmes for Dengue and Japanese encephalitis with 3 ongoing centrally sponsored schemes namely National Anti Malaria Programme, National Filariasis Control Programme and Kala-azar Control Programme is being implemented since October, 2003. Government of India provides assistance in the form of insecticides, larvicides and drugs for treatment of Malaria, Kala-azar and Filariasis to all the states. In addition, North-Eastern States and UTs are also provided cash assistance to meet the operational cost for implementation of the programme. 100 Districts covering 1045 PHCs in 8 States namely Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Orissa and Gujarat are also being provided 100% cash assistance to meet the operational cost for implementation of the programme under World Bank assisted Enhanced Malaria Control Project (EMCP). Under this project cash assistance is also provided to other states for training and awareness activities.

Funds in terms of insecticides and drugs for treatment of kala-azar are made available to four kala-azar endemic states namely Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Since December, 2003, Govt. of India is providing 100% cash assistance to meet operational cost for implementation of the programme besides supply of DDT and drugs for kala-azar treatment.

Funds allocated and expenditure incurred during the last 3 years for control of malaria, Kala-azar and TB and unspent balance are shown in enclosed Statement-III & IV. Status of unspent balances under Malaria and Kala-azar Control Programmes as on 30.11.2004 is shown in statement-V.

(d) The steps taken for effective control of Malaria include:-

- Early Diagnosis and prompt treatment of malaria cases.
- Integrated Vector Control.

- Early detection and containment of malaria epidemic outbreaks.
- Information Education and Communication (IEC) towards personal prevention and community participation.
- Training and capacity building of Medical and Para-Medical workers.
- Monitoring and Evaluation.
- Effective Management Information System.

For detection of Malaria cases in the community, Health workers and Health institutions like Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs), Dispensaries and District hospitals are involved which carry out active and passive surveillance. Drugs Distribution Centres (DDCs), and Fever Treatment Depots (FTDs) have been established and most of the villages to make available the anti-malaria drugs to fever cases and prepare blood slides. Malaria positive cases confirmed on blood slides examination are given radical treatment.

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

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

For controlling Tuberculosis, National TB Control Programme is in operation in the country since 1962. This could not achieve the desired results. Therefore, Revised National TB Control Programme widely known as DOTS, which is a WHO recommended strategy, was introduced in 1993 and scaled up from 1998 and is being implemented in a phased manner, with the objective of achieving cure rate of 85% of new sputum positive cases and to detect at least 70% of such cases.

The project districts have reported a cure rate of more than 85% which means more than 8 out of every 10 patients diagnosed and put on treatment under revised strategy are successfully treated. This is more than double that of the earlier programme. For quality diagnosis of TB, microscopy centers are established for every 1 lakh population for normal areas and for every 50,000

population in hilly/tribal and difficult areas. More than 9000 microscopy centres have already been established in the country.

To make the programme more accessible to larger segments of the population, and to supplement the Government efforts in this direction, emphasis is being

given to involve medical colleges, all general hospitals, private practitioners and NGOs in the programme.

DOTS coverage is being rapidly expanded in the country. From 20 million coverage in 1998, more than 900 million population in 522 districts has been covered. It is envisaged to cover the entire country by 2005 under the revised strategy.

Statement I

State-wise/Year-wise death due to Malaria & Kala-azar

State/U.T.	2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Malaria deaths	Kala-azar deaths	Malaria deaths	Kala-azar deaths	Malaria deaths	Kala-azar deaths	Malaria deaths	Kala-azar deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	1	—	0	—	3	—	0 Spt.	
Arunachal Pradesh	14	—	0	—	0	—	0 July	
Assam	122	—	72	—	53	—	10 Apl.	
Bihar	0	204	2	160	1	187	0 Spt.	84 (up to Spt.)
Chhattisgarh	32	—	3	—	4	—	2 Spt.	
Goa	12	—	15	—	1	—	4 Aug.	
Gujarat	19	—	17	—	65	—	0 Spt.	
Haryana	0	—	0	—	0	—	0 Spt.	
Himachal Pradesh	0	—	0	—	0	—	0 Spt.	
Jammu and Kashmir	0	—	0	—	0	—	0 August	
Jharkhand	21	0	31	0	13	6	26 Aug.	13 (up to Spt.)
Karnataka	21	—	33	—	22	—	18 Spt.	
Kerala	9	—	8	—	7	—	9 Aug.	
Madhya Pradesh	81	—	30	—	22	—	8 Aug.	
Maharashtra	50	—	43	—	85	—	8 June	
Manipur	5	—	9	—	17	—	7 Aug.	
Meghalaya	17	—	41	—	38	—	19 Spt.	
Mizoram	43	—	35	—	48	—	56 Spt.	
Nagaland	1	—	0	—	0	—	0 July	
Orissa	305	—	465	—	333	—	104 June	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Punjab	0	—	0	—	1	—	0 Spt.	
Rajasthan	36	—	11	—	66	—	0 July	
Sikkim	0	—	0	—	0	—	0 Aug.	
Tamil Nadu	0	—	0	—	0	—	0 Spt.	
Tripura	9	—	5	—	13	—	13 Spt.	
Uttaranchal	0	—	0	—	0	—	0 Spt.	
Uttar Pradesh	15	3	0	1	0	1	0 Spt.	2 (up to Oct.)
West Bengal	191	4	152	5	214	7	56 July	22 (up to Spt.)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	—	1	—	0	—	0 Spt.	
Chandigarh	0	—	0	—	0	—	0 Spt.	
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	—	0	—	0	—	0 Spt.	
Daman and Diu	0	—	0	—	0	—	0 Spt.	
Delhi	0	2*	0	2*	0	10*	0 August	6* (up to Spt.)
Lakshadweep	0	—	0	—	0	—	0 Spt.	
Pondicherry	0	—	0	—	0	—	0 Spt.	
All India Total	1005	213	973	168	1006	210	339	127 (up to Spt.)

15.7.2003

*Imported

Statement II*Statement indicating State-wise details of the deaths reported during the last 3 years*

State	Year		
	2001	2002	2003 (Upto September, 2003)
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	950	1465	1881
Arunachal Pradesh	—	16	36
Assam	58	52	172

1	2	3	4
Bihar	164	158	112
Chandigarh	—	24	21
Chhattisgarh	—	144	107
Delhi	335	437	279
Gujarat	1606	1788	1201
Haryana	196	188	153
Himachal Pradesh	256	361	229
Jharkhand	85	81	84
Karnataka	920	1096	1136
Kerala	877	861	469
Madhya Pradesh	166	258	475
Maharashtra	2093	3449	1888
Manipur	50	156	65
Mizoram	—	—	16
Nagaland	—	4	26
Orissa	557	812	582
Punjab	26	48	268
Rajasthan	2052	2151	1262
Sikkim	—	28	11
Tamil Nadu	1997	3035	1689
Uttaranchal	—	1	23
Uttar Pradesh	670	663	1333
West Bengal	1973	2533	1584
Total	15031	19809	6562

•The proportion of number of patients put on treatment under RNTCP and the TB deaths occurring has been same, but the number has increased due to increased coverage of population and hence reporting under RNTCP.

•As treatment outcome (death, success rate etc.) becomes available only after one year from initiation of the treatment, the information in regard to TB deaths in 2003 is available only upto September, 2003 and hence number of deaths are not available for current year.

*Statement III**State-wise Expenditure for 2001-2002, 2002-03 & 2003-04 for under NVBDCP*

States/UTs	2001-02 Exp.	2002-03 Exp.	2003-04 Exp.
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	954.64	548.86	534.73
Arunachal Pradesh	364.97	377.08	112.63
Assam	2377.47	1935.83	1364.15
Bihar	873.90	198.35	2789.16
Chhattisgarh	876.31	3047.95	1739.99
Goa	6.19	7.97	18.55
Gujarat	1,353.89	767.99	380.99
Haryana	18.43	67.21	37.35
Himachal Pradesh	36.78	11.89	4.90
Jammu and Kashmir	69.82	62.44	72.30
Jharkhand	883.78	1671.15	1296.86
Karnataka	386.48	227.36	264.87
Kerala	67.75	13.31	214.55
Madhya Pradesh	2540.80	2408.15	1333.71
Maharashtra	2,289.20	947.11	463.30
Manipur	275.27	144.86	69.71
Meghalaya	292.98	301.70	323.35
Mizoram	345.85	190.50	275.68
Nagaland	368.08	372.14	386.20
Orissa	1,745.06	3030.80	2512.78
Punjab	94.10	65.75	37.87
Rajasthan	924.92	925.90	1415.59
Sikkim	0.14	4.32	2.42
Tamil Nadu	289.03	187.39	279.06
Tripura	505.76	389.93	428.63
Uttar Pradesh	671.41	607.31	744.61

1	2	3	4
Uttaranchal	39.18	1.96	39.17
West Bengal	1,140.73	518.97	616.94
Delhi	89.55	58.47	80.67
Pondicherry	8.30	13.18	11.12
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	220.75	230.07	203.33
Chandigarh	34.87	38.29	25.36
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	40.67	16.07	60.72
Daman and Diu	18.65	7.99	19.29
Lakshadweep	5.92	5.35	12.06
Total	20,211.43	19403.60	18172.60
Cash for States other than NE	—	0.00	0.00
Commd. Misc.	0	0.00	1928.31
Estt./Res./Pub.	1,767.16	1278.00	—
Delhi/HQ Buffer'	—	—	—
Rites (Fee)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	1767.16	1278.00	1928.31
Grand Total	21978.59	20681.60	20100.91

Statement IV*State-wise Allocation and Expenditure during last three years under the National TB Control Programme*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	2001-2002		2002-2003		2003-2004	
		Allocation	Exp.	Allocation	Exp.	Allocation	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1200.00	1509.35	1050.00	952.66	600.00	635.47
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	119.42	89.59	15.00	40.09	30.19	114.13
3.	Assam	212.38	195.06	391.77	258.81	411.91	448.95
4.	Bihar	700.05	409.47	697.27	285.01	608.38	393.29
5.	Goa	15.55	9.88	13.78	11.37	13.00	22.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Gujarat	810.07	466.60	536.22	239.74	506.28	301.97
7.	Haryana	195.23	158.13	179.75	137.13	619.00	148.91
8.	Himachal Pradesh	183.57	144.91	64.64	91.20	61.03	133.65
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	73.42	77.76	95.28	31.95	86.71	125.21
10.	Karnataka	632.73	529.45	534.01	455.28	497.42	636.25
11.	Kerala	687.23	450.38	336.99	156.31	318.17	252.85
12.	Madhya Pradesh	658.38	420.38	592.09	663.03	545.77	412.35
13.	Maharashtra	1683.61	1167.23	1025.81	627.18	968.53	1399.29
14.	Manipur	100.47	87.88	30.77	77.14	65.88	126.83
15.	Meghalaya	19.59	12.93	31.74	70.19	45.92	58.39
16.	Mizoram	14.17	15.81	11.82	84.09	22.56	97.94
17.	Nagaland	99.36	97.31	25.64	28.46	54.90	68.72
18.	Orissa	600.00	528.04	450.00	785.45	515.00	364.13
19.	Punjab	281.74	239.47	227.65	202.79	206.68	267.01
20.	Rajasthan	1072.53	744.87	598.74	497.23	565.31	502.29
21.	Sikkim	31.82	31.32	6.41	34.28	13.72	42.25
22.	Tamil Nadu	999.81	679.31	658.09	350.10	621.34	982.42
23.	Tripura	30.52	36.80	33.57	44.61	68.49	30.80
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1402.20	1246.37	1586.38	1142.25	1449.76	1275.78
25.	West Bengal	1109.92	656.90	849.90	677.95	802.44	889.30
26.	Delhi	228.75	162.63	146.25	393.55	138.08	384.15
27.	Pondichery	11.67	3.97	9.96	0.00	9.23	0.39
28.	Andaman and Nicobar	1.53	0.60	2.23	13.00	1.84	0.21
29.	Chandigarh	12.84	8.55	9.54	16.00	9.00	30.17
30.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.04	0.31	1.48	0.00	1.23	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	0.88	0.31	1.48	0.00	1.23	0.21
32.	Lakshadweep	3.28	0.00	1.06	9.34	1.00	3.27
33.	Jharkhand	55.13	54.76	233.91	78.32	431.00	373.60
34.	Uttaranchal	15.56	15.53	67.21	97.16	136.00	273.39
35.	Chhattisgarh	36.54	36.30	183.56	196.55	333.00	513.91
Total		13300.0	10288.13	10700.00	8746.22	10760.00	11309.98
HQ		300.00	70.27	800.00	948.90	740.00	479.66
Grant Total		13600.00	10358.40	11500.00	9695.12	11500.00	11789.64

*Statement V**National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme**Status of unspent balances as on 30.11.2004**(Rs. in lakhs)*

Name of the States/UTs	Malaria		Filaria	Kala-azar	Total
	DBS	EAC			
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	—	64.34	140	—	204.34
Arunachal Pradesh	114	—	0	—	114
Assam	0	—	28	—	28
Bihar	—	—	350	1116.83	1466.83
Chhattisgarh	—	77.41	52.5	—	129.91
Goa	—	—	17.5	—	17.5
Gujarat	—	186.86	52.5	—	239.36
Haryana	—	—	—	—	0
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	0
Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	—	0
Jharkhand	—	335.46	140	113.32	588.78
Karnataka	—	—	59.5	—	59.5
Kerala	—	—	105	—	105
Madhya Pradesh	—	289.86	77	—	366.86
Maharashtra	—	274.27	105	—	379.27
Manipur	61.28	—	0	—	61.28
Meghalaya	—	—	0	—	0
Mizoram	24	—	0	—	24
Nagaland	43.61	—	0	—	43.61
Orissa	—	509.89	175	—	684.89
Punjab	—	—	—	—	0
Rajasthan	—	160.68	0	—	160.68
Sikkim	2	—	0	—	2

1	2	3	4	5	6
Tamil Nadu	—	—	168	—	168
Tripura	102.45	—	0	—	102.45
Uttar Pradesh	—	—	140	73.15	213.15
Uttaranchal	—	—	—	—	0
West Bengal	—	—	105	238.03	343.03
Delhi	—	—	—	—	0
Pondicherry	—	—	7	—	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	7	—	7
Chandigarh	—	—	0	—	0
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	—	—	7	—	7
Daman and Diu	—	—	7	—	7
Lakshadweep	—	—	7	—	7
Total	347.34	1898.77	1750	1541.33	5537.44

1. DBS: The unspent balance under DBS is against NE states which includes Rs. 260.70 lakhs released on 19.08.2004.
2. EAC: The unspent balance is against cash assistance released to states & District Societies of EMCP States. This includes the release of Rs. 1445 lakhs in September, 2004. This is an ongoing activity and while releasing grant for current year, the previous balances have been taken into consideration.
3. Filariasis: The unspent balance is against cash assistance released to 20 States/UTs for filaria elimination. Though the activities for filaria has been carried out in 18 States/UTs, the U.Cs have not been received from the states hence it is shown as unspent balance. Some states have planned the activity in November 2004.
4. Kala-Azar: Since December 2003
DBS - Domestic Budgetary Support
EAC - Externally Aided Component

[English]

Bifurcation of Telephone Exchanges

1288. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the norms applied by the Government in regard to the bifurcation of large Telephone Exchanges;

(b) the extent to which such bifurcation is likely to affect the efficiency of the system; and

(c) the effect on the subscribers in respect of the tariff collected from them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Sir, Bifurcation of large exchanges is done by opening more and more Remote Switching Units (RSUs) to cater for the increasing demand in multi-exchange areas. Some of the important considerations in planning RSUs are as follows:-

- Average loop length of subscriber from the exchange is to be kept rounds 2 kms. in multiexchange areas in the more than 1 lakh line connections and 3 kms. in other towns.
- Location of RSU is to be selected taking into consideration it's cost effectiveness based on length of the cable to be used.

- For optimum utilization of local network of concentrated areas more and more RSUs (subject to technical feasibility of existing main exchange) are to be planned instead of planning new main exchanges in the existing network.
- Where there is a concentration of demand in a building, Digital Loop Concentrator (DLC) etc. option should be explored.

(b) Bifurcation of large exchanges by opening more RSUs improves the efficiency of the telephone system due to reduced loop lengths of subscribers, thereby reducing the fault occurrence.

(c) There is no effect on tariff in case of bifurcating the areas by opening RSUs in multiexchange areas.

[*Translation*]

Telephone Exchanges in Uttar Pradesh

1289. SHRI PARAS NATH YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone exchanges functioning in Uttar Pradesh till date alongwith the capacity of each exchange;

(b) whether the facilities of Digital Microwave System Satellite, STD and ISD have been provided in all the exchanges in Uttar Pradesh;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the time by which these facilities are likely to be provided in all the telephone exchanges in the state;

(e) whether most of the telephones remain out of order in various cities in the State;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Total number of telephone exchanges functioning in Uttar Pradesh are 3252. Details about capacity of each exchange are given in statement-I and II for UP(E) and UP(W) respectively.

(b) Yes, Sir. STD & ISD facilities have been provided for all the telephone exchanges in Uttar Pradesh on reliable media *i.e.* Optical Fibre Systems and Digital Radio Systems (Microwave and UHF).

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

(e) No, Sir.

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

Statement I

Alphabetical List of Telephone Exchanges of UP (East) Circle

Sl.No.	Exch. Name	Equip. Capacity
1	2	3
SSA—Allahabad		
1.	Ajhuwa	304
2.	Allahpur	10000
3.	Ara Kalan	168
4.	Ayodhya	152
5.	Baharia	336
6.	Bamrauli	1500
7.	Bara	152
8.	Baraut	500
9.	Barethi	500
10.	Baron	152
11.	Bhane Mau	152
12.	Bharatganj	368
13.	Bheer Pur	152
14.	Bisara	808
15.	BTS Handia	1000
16.	BTS Koraon	1000
17.	BTS Manauri	1000
18.	BTS MJP	1000
19.	BTS PFM	1000
20.	BTS Phulpur	1000

1	2	3
21.	BTS SHX	1000
22.	Charwa	152
23.	City	6000
24.	Colonelganj	2250
25.	CTO	1500
26.	CTX-I	5000
27.	CTX-II	2000
28.	Dahiyawan	168
29.	Deeha	152
30.	Devi Ganj	336
31.	Dhobahan	168
32.	E10B	10000
33.	Ghoor Pur	1000
34.	Govindpur-I	2000
35.	Govindpur-II	3500
36.	Handia	1000
37.	Hanumanganj	1000
38.	Harakhpur	152
39.	Hathigahan	152
40.	Jalalpur	336
41.	Janghai	1000
42.	Jari	304
43.	Jasra	304
44.	Jhunsi-I	2000
45.	Jhunsi-II	1500
46.	Kalindipuram	2750
47.	Kaneli	152
48.	Karari	500
49.	Karchhana	1000
50.	Kareli-I	4000
51.	Kareli-II	2000

1	2	3
52.	Katehra	312
53.	Katra RSU	1000
54.	Kohdar	152
55.	Koraon	1000
56.	Kydganj-I	2000
57.	Kydganj-II	2000
58.	Lalapur	152
59.	Lalgopalganj	1000
60.	Ledhari	152
61.	Lohgara	152
62.	Lukerganj	4000
63.	Mahgaon	168
64.	Mailhan	152
65.	Manauri	1250
66.	Mandaroad	304
67.	Manjanpur	1000
68.	Mansurbad	336
69.	Mauaima	1000
70.	Meerapur	4000
71.	Meja	168
72.	Mobile	18600
73.	Mukundpur	152
74.	Mumfordganj	6000
75.	Muratganj	500
76.	Muthiganj-I	2000
77.	Muthiganj-II	2000
78.	Naini MRZRD	1000
79.	Naini MRZRD-II	1000
80.	Naini OCB	5000
81.	Naini RW RD	1250
82.	Nari Bari	152

1	2	3
83.	Nawabganj	328
84.	OCB	6000
85.	PCH Sarira	304
86.	Phaphamau	1000
87.	Phoolpur	2000
88.	Pratap Pur	304
89.	Pur Khas	152
90.	Sahson	1000
91.	Saidabad	500
92.	Sarai-INT	152
93.	Sarai AQL	1000
94.	Sarsawan	152
95.	Shankargarh	1000
96.	Sirathu	1000
97.	Sirsa	1000
98.	Soraon	1000
99.	Subedarganj-I	2000
100.	Subedarganj-II	1000
101.	T.P. Nagar	4000
102.	Tagore Town-I	4000
103.	Tedi Morh	152
104.	Telahpur	336
105.	Teliarganj	3000
106.	Ugrsen PR	304
107.	Unch Deeh	304
108.	Utraon	168
109.	WLL	1000
SSA - Azamgarh		
110.	Ahiraula	1400
111.	Ambari	1400
112.	Amwari	152

1	2	3
113.	Anjan Saheed	1000
114.	Babura	336
115.	Barouna II	152
116.	Barouna I	153
117.	Bankat	1000
118.	Bardah	344
119.	Bardaha	168
120.	Bhadewra	184
121.	Biler Mau (Katar)	168
122.	Bindra Bazar	1400
123.	Bindwal	336
124.	Chand Patti	1400
125.	Chapra Sultanpur	336
126.	Cheota	168
127.	Chhawu	336
128.	Chhitte Pur	1400
129.	Devgoan	1400
130.	Dewait	184
131.	Didarganj	336
132.	Durwasa	336
133.	Faridpur	304
134.	Gopal Ganj	182
135.	Gorahara I	152
136.	Gorahara II	153
137.	Gosal Ki Bazar	1000
138.	Haraiya	336
139.	Hetuganj	152
140.	Jahanaganj	1000
141.	Kanchanpur	336
142.	Kandharapur	1000
143.	Kaptanganj	1000

1	2	3
144.	Kauria	184
145.	Kharihani	1000
146.	Lahideeh	1000
147.	Lahuwan	152
148.	Lakhamapur	336
149.	Latghat	1000
150.	Madarpur	432
151.	Mahul	1000
152.	Manjhari	336
153.	Martinganj	1000
154.	Mehnaj Pur	1000
155.	Mittupur	336
156.	Nainijor	168
157.	Nandawn	336
158.	Palhana	336
159.	Pawai	336
160.	Phariha	1000
161.	Ramgarh	168
162.	Rani Ki sarai	1400
163.	Sanjarpur	432
164.	Sardaha	1000
165.	Sathiyawan	1000
166.	Senpur	336
167.	Singhpur	320
168.	Siswara	336
169.	Sumbhi Bazar	336
170.	Tahbarpur	432
171.	Tarwa	1000
172.	Thekama	1000
173.	Atraulia	1000
174.	Azamgarh - OCB Main	2000

1	2	3
175.	Azamgarh-C-DOT Main	8000
176.	Azm-Micro-Wave	1500
177.	Azamgarh-Bhawamath	4000
178.	AZM-Rly. Stn.	2000
179.	Bilariaganj	2000
180.	Jeanpur (Sagari)-Main	2000
181.	Kolisa-Main	2000
182.	Lalaganj-Main	2000
183.	Maharajganj	1000
184.	Meh Nagar	1000
185.	Mubarakpur	3000
186.	Nizamabad	1000
187.	Phoolpur-Main	2000
188.	Saraimeer	2000
SSA - Bahraich		
189.	Babaganj	1000
190.	Badla Chauraha	152
191.	Bahraich	8500
192.	Baranapur	304
193.	Begampur	152
194.	Behera	152
195.	Bhagwanpur Hardi	152
196.	Bhagwra	152
197.	Bhangaha	152
198.	Bhinga	2000
199.	Bisheshwarganj	304
200.	Chaferia	184
201.	Chhawani Bazar	1000
202.	Chitwaria	304
203.	Chittaara	152
204.	Dharsawan	152

1	2	3	1	2	3
205.	Fakharpur	1000	236.	Nawabganj	360
206.	Gaighat	184	237.	Nautala	152
207.	Gambhirwan	152	238.	Payagpur	1400
208.	Gangapur	152	239.	Pipra Bhageria	152
209.	Gangwal	152	240.	Pyarepur	304
210.	Gilaula	360	241.	Ramgaon	152
211.	Girjapuri	184	242.	Rampur Dhobia	152
212.	Gudri Bazar	1000	243.	Risla	1000
213.	Gurah	152	244.	Ruknapur	360
214.	Gurughutta	152	245.	Rupaideeha	1000
215.	Huzoorpur	360	246.	Semgarha	152
216.	Ikauna	1400	247.	Semri Ghatahi	152
217.	Imamganj	360	248.	Shankarpur Chauraha	152
218.	Itaha	152	249.	Shivpur	184
219.	Jaita Bazar	152	250.	Sirala	152
220.	Jamunaha	152	251.	Srawasti	360
221.	Jarwal Kasba	1000	252.	Urna	152
222.	Jarwal Road	1000	253.	Wazeerganj	304
223.	Kaiserganj	2000	SSA - Ballia		
224.	Katiya	304	254.	Atarsua	256
225.	Khaira Bazar	304	255.	Athlapur	256
226.	Khutehna	152	256.	Baijalpur	256
227.	Laxmanpur Bazar	152	257.	Ballia	6000
228.	Mahsi	1000	258.	Bansdih	2000
229.	Malhipur	152	259.	Bansdih Road	512
230.	Maraucha	152	260.	Basantpur	1000
231.	Matehi Kalan	152	261.	Belthara Road	2000
232.	Matera	1000	262.	Bhimpura	1000
233.	Mihinpurwa	1000	263.	Bruarbari	1000
234.	Nainiha	152	264.	Chhkauna	256
235.	Nanpara	3000	265.	Chikahar	1000

1	2	3	1	2	3
266.	Chitbaragaon	100	297.	Tika Deori	256
267.	Dokti	256	298.	Tola Siwan Rai	256
268.	Dubhar	256	299.	Ujjar Bharauli	512
269.	Garwar	512	SSA - Banda		
270.	Haldi	1000	300.	Ainchwara	152
271.	Husainabad	256	301.	Atarra	3000
272.	Ibrahimpatti	256	302.	Baberu	2000
273.	Jai Prakash Nagar	256	303.	Bachhran	152
274.	Khejuri	1000	304.	Badausa	360
275.	Kodai	256	305.	Banda-A	4488
276.	Kureji	256	306.	Baniyanpurwa	152
277.	Lalganj	256	307.	Baragarh	152
278.	Laxmanpur	256	308.	Baragaon	152
279.	Maldah	256	309.	Bardwara	160
280.	Maniyar	1000	310.	Barokhar Bujurg	152
281.	Nagra	1000	311.	Belgaon	152
282.	Narhi	320	312.	Bhabhuwa	152
283.	Navratanpur	256	313.	Bhadedoo	152
284.	Pakwainar	256	314.	Bhagelabari	152
285.	Phephna	256	315.	Bharatkoot	360
286.	Pradhanpur	256	316.	Bharkhari	152
287.	Pur	500	317.	Bhaunri	360
288.	Ramgarh	512	318.	Bilharka	160
289.	Raniganj	1400	319.	Bisanda	360
290.	Rasra	3000	320.	Budhauri	152
291.	Ratsar	1000	321.	Chandrapura	152
292.	Reoti	1000	322.	Chausarh	152
293.	Sahatwar	1000	323.	Chhibo	152
294.	Salempur	256	324.	Chhilolar	152
295.	Shivpur Deear	256	325.	Chilla	760
296.	Sikandarpur	2000	326.	Chitrakoot	1000

1	2	3	1	2	3
327.	Dehruchh	152	358.	Lalta Road	152
328.	Deondha	152	359.	Luktara	152
329.	Fatehganj	152	360.	Mahuta	152
330.	Gadaria	152	361.	Mahuwa	152
331.	Gahbara	152	362.	Manikpur	1000
332.	Garhchapa	152	363.	Marka	152
333.	Gazipur	152	364.	Markundi	152
334.	Ghuretanpur	160	365.	Mataundh	360
335.	Girwan	360	366.	Mauchhibo	1400
336.	Goyarmugali	152	367.	Murwal	304
337.	Gureh	152	368.	Nadi	152
338.	Hardauni	152	369.	Nadinkumiyan	152
339.	Hathaura	152	370.	Nandana	152
340.	Indranagar	2000	371.	Narahi	152
341.	Inguwan	152	372.	Naraini	1000
342.	Jafarpur	152	373.	Narsuli	152
343.	Jamalpur	160	374.	Naunhai	152
344.	Jari	152	375.	Oran	152
345.	Jaspura	152	376.	Pachnehi	152
346.	Jauharpur	152	377.	Pahari	360
347.	Jaurahi	152	378.	Pailani	152
348.	Kalchhiha	152	379.	Palara	152
349.	Kalinger	360	380.	Pangara	152
350.	Kamasin	1000	381.	Paprenda	152
351.	Kartal	152	382.	Parsauli	152
352.	Karwi	2000	383.	Parsaunja	152
353.	Kazitola	152	384.	Pauhar	152
354.	Khaphthia	152	385.	Piperahari	152
355.	Khurhand	1000	386.	Purabpetai	152
356.	Korrahi	360	387.	Raipura	152
357.	Korram	152	388.	Rajapur	1000

1	2	3
389.	Rasin	152
390.	Sabada	152
391.	Sardhuwa	152
392.	Sarha	152
393.	Semraiwasilpur	152
394.	Shankar Bazar	152
395.	Sheorampur	152
396.	Simauni	152
397.	Sindhankala	152
398.	Singhpur	160
399.	Swaraj Colony-B	2000
400.	Tarayan	152
401.	Tindwara	152
402.	Tindwari	1000
SSA - Barabanki		
403.	Aliabad	1000
404.	Asandhra	1000
405.	Bababazar I+II	336
406.	Badanpur	184
407.	Baddupur	184
408.	Banki	500
409.	Barabanki	9500
410.	Barabanki 'B'	1000
411.	Barabanki Old Bldg.	1000
412.	Bareithi	1000
413.	Belahara	184
414.	Bhagauli	184
415.	Bhanmau I+II	304
416.	Bhilwal	152
417.	Bishunpur	328
418.	Chaubisi	152

1	2	3
419.	Dariyabad	1000
420.	Devignuj I+II	304
421.	Dewa-Sharif	1000
422.	Dullapur (MWI VII.)	152
423.	Fatehganj Dairy	152
424.	Fatehpur	2000
425.	Haidergarh	2000
426.	Harakh I+II	336
427.	Hetmapur	152
428.	Ichauli	1000
429.	Jahangirabad I+II	304
430.	Jata Barauli	152
431.	Khajuri	184
432.	Kola	152
433.	Kothi	336
434.	Kotwa Dham	152
435.	Kotwa Sarak	1000
436.	Kurai	1000
437.	Mahadewa	152
438.	Maseuli	1000
439.	Maugaurpur I+II	304
440.	Mawai I+II	304
441.	Mehmoodabad	152
442.	Mitae	152
443.	Mohd. Pur Khala	500
444.	Neora	184
445.	Parsewan	152
446.	Patranga	304
447.	Pokhra	152
448.	Pratapganj	152
449.	Puredalai	1000

1	2	3
450.	Ramnagar	1000
451.	Ramsnehighat	1000
452.	Ranibazar	152
453.	Reewan Seewan	152
454.	Rudauli	2000
455.	Saadatgunj	1000
456.	Safdargunj	1000
457.	Said Khanpur	184
458.	Saidanpur	304
459.	Sarai Barai	184
460.	Satrikh	328
461.	Sidhaur	1000
462.	Sihali	184
463.	Sirauligauspur	1000
464.	Subeha I+II	336
465.	Sujagunj	184
466.	Suratgunj	328
467.	Surhiamau	184
468.	Taalgaon	152
469.	Tera Saddipur	304
470.	Tilokpur	328
471.	Tilwari	152
472.	Trivedigunj	336
473.	Udhaul I+II	336
474.	Zaidpur	1000
475.	Zakariya	184
SSA - Basti		
476.	Babhnan	1000
477.	Baghnagar	192
478.	Bakhira	1000
479.	Bankati	18

1	2	3
480.	Bansi	1400
481.	Barhaya	1000
482.	Barhni	1000
483.	Basti	7000
484.	Behwasengar	152
485.	Bewa	184
486.	Bhadurpur	184
487.	Bhaghauli	152
488.	Bhanpur	1000
489.	Bhawaniganj	184
490.	Birdpur	1000
491.	Biskohar	184
492.	Captan Ganj	1000
493.	Chetia	152
494.	Chhawani	360
495.	Chilhiya	184
496.	Chureb	152
497.	Dakdala	360
498.	Dhangheta	192
499.	Dharamsinghawa	184
500.	Didai	184
501.	Dubautiya	184
502.	Dumariya Ganj	1400
503.	Gaur	152
504.	Gulhaura	152
505.	Haisar Bazar	184
506.	Hariharpur	184
507.	Harraiya	1000
508.	Hydrabad	152
509.	Itwa Bazar	1000
510.	Jamda Shahi	360

1	2	3
511.	Kachehary	2000
512.	Kakrahwa	184
513.	Kali Jagdishpur	184
514.	Kalwari	1000
515.	Kathela	152
516.	Khalilabad	2000
517.	Khuniyawan	152
518.	Kudraha	152
519.	Lohrauli	344
520.	Lalgañj	184
521.	Lotan	184
522.	Maghar	384
523.	Mahson	1000
524.	Mahuli	178
525.	Manjhariya	184
526.	Mehdawal	1000
527.	Munderwa	1000
528.	Nagar Bazar	1000
529.	Nath Nagar	360
530.	Pachpokhari	192
531.	Pandey Bazar	1000
532.	Parashurampur	1000
533.	Parsa	184
534.	Pathara	184
535.	Pauli	184
536.	Pedari	152
537.	Rampur Rewali	152
538.	Rudhauri	1000
539.	Saltauwa	184
540.	Santha	192
541.	Semariyawan	360

1	2	3
542.	Sikta	184
543.	Sohanpatti	184
544.	Soharthgarh	1000
545.	Tetari Bazar	2000
546.	Tilauli	360
547.	Tinich	184
548.	Uska Bazar	744
549.	Vikramjot	152
550.	Visheshwarganj	184
551.	Walterganj	1000
SSA - Deoria		
552.	Ahirauli Bazar	184
553.	Ahirauli Bazar	184
554.	Badahara Ganj	336
555.	Baghauch	368
556.	Baikunthpur	152
557.	Baital Pur	1000
558.	Bakhara	184
559.	Baltikara	184
560.	Bangara	152
561.	Barahaj Bazar	1400
562.	Barhaj (WLL)	1000
563.	Bariyar Pur	184
564.	Bhagal pur	184
565.	Bhaluani	1000
566.	Bhatani	1000
567.	Bhatani Dadan	184
568.	Bhatpar Rani	1000
569.	Bhingari Bazar	184
570.	Bishnupura	152
571.	Bodarwar	184

1	2	3	1	2	3
572.	Captainganj	1400	603.	Olipatti	152
573.	Captainganj (WLL)	1000	604.	Padrauna	4400
574.	Chhitauni	184	605.	Padrauna (WLL)	1000
575.	Deoria (WLL)	1000	606.	Paina	184
576.	Deoria (C-DOT)	10000	607.	Pakadi Bajar	184
577.	Deoria (OCB)	4000	608.	Pathar Deva	1000
578.	Desahi Deoria	184	609.	Pipra Bazar	184
579.	Dudahi	184	610.	Pratap Pur	184
580.	Fazil Nagar	1500	611.	Ram Laxan	184
581.	Gauri Bazar	1000	612.	Ramkola	1000
582.	Hata	1400	613.	Rampur Karkhana	1000
583.	Hetimpur	184	614.	Ravindra Nagar	2000
584.	Jataha Bazar	184	615.	Rudrapur	1000
585.	Jaura Bazar	184	616.	Sahja Pur	152
586.	Kasia	2000	617.	Sakhopar	184
587.	Kathakuain	336	618.	Salempur	2000
588.	Khadda	1000	619.	Salempur	336
589.	Khadda (WLL)	1000	620.	Salempur (WLL)	1000
590.	Khora Ram	184	621.	Samaur	184
591.	Khukhundoo	184	622.	Sanson	184
592.	Kuber Asthan	184	623.	Satraw	184
593.	Lar	1400	624.	Sekhwania	184
594.	Lar Road	184	625.	Seorahi	1400
595.	Laxmi Ganj	1000	626.	Sonahula Ramnagar	1000
596.	Madanpur	368	627.	Sukarauli	184
597.	Mail	184	628.	Tamkuhi Raj	1000
598.	Mansa Chhaper	184	629.	Taraya Sujan	184
599.	Mansoorganj	184	630.	Tekuatar	336
600.	Mathauli	184	SSA - Etawah		
601.	Motichak	184	631.	Achhalda	1000
602.	Nebua Naurangia	184	632.	Airwakatra	184

1	2	3
633.	Ajitmal	2000
634.	Auraiya	5000
635.	Ayana	184
636.	Ballapur	184
637.	Baralok Pur	184
638.	Basrehar	1000
639.	Bela	184
640.	Bharthana	3000
641.	Bidhuna	1400
642.	Chakar Ngr	512
643.	Chitbhawan	184
644.	Dewerpur	184
645.	Dibiyapur	3400
646.	Ekdil	1000
647.	Etawah	9000
648.	Friends Colony	4000
649.	Harchandpur	184
650.	Jaitpur	184
651.	Jaswant Nagar	1400
652.	Kakore	544
653.	Kanchausi	336
654.	Kharagpur Saraiya	184
655.	Kharduli	184
656.	Kudarkot	184
657.	Lakhna	1400
658.	Lavedi	184
659.	Mahewa	1400
660.	Muradganj	544
661.	Nagla Dhana	184
662.	Niwari Kala	184
663.	Panhar	184

1	2	3
664.	Parasana	184
665.	Phaphund	1000
666.	Purwa Sujan	360
667.	Ruruganj	184
668.	Sahar	184
669.	Salfai	1000
670.	Sanfar	184
671.	Takha	184
672.	Udi	248
673.	Umrain	544
674.	Usarahar	360
675.	Yaqubpur	184
	SSA - Falzabad	
676.	Akbarpur	4000
677.	Amaniganj	1000
678.	Amarganj	152
679.	Anand Nagar	152
680.	Arwat	152
681.	Ashwani-puram	1000
682.	Ayodhya	3000
683.	Bandipur	304
684.	Bariyawan	304
685.	Baskhari	2000
686.	Beruganj	152
687.	Bhadarsa	304
688.	Bhiti	360
689.	Bikapur	1000
690.	Chaure Bazar	304
691.	Danshanganj	1000
692.	Deogaon	152
693.	Deorhi Bazar	304

1	2	3	1	2	3
694.	Deoria Bazar	152	725.	Motiganj	152
695.	Faizabad	2000	726.	Motinagar	1000
696.	Dilasiganj	152	727.	Mubarkganj	152
697.	Faizabad	8000	728.	Mustafabad	152
698.	Garhwal	152	729.	Neori	152
699.	Giraiya Bazar	152	730.	Newada	1000
700.	Gosaiganj	1000	731.	Niralanagar	4000
701.	Gosaiganj-A	152	732.	Paruya Ashram	152
702.	Haiderganj	360	733.	Pura	304
703.	Hanewar	400	734.	Rafi Ganj	360
704.	Harintanganj	304	735.	Raje Sultanpur	304
705.	Hazlapur	152	736.	Ramnagar	1000
706.	Hirapur	304	737.	Rampur Bhagan	304
707.	Ifatganj at Ainwara	152	738.	Rampur Sakarwari	152
708.	Indaipur	152	739.	Rani Bazar	152
709.	Jafarganj	152	740.	Rukunpur	304
710.	Jahangirganj	1000	741.	Sahadat Ganj	1000
711.	Jalalpur	1552	742.	Sammanpur	152
712.	Katehari	512	743.	Shaganj	152
713.	Kedarnagar	304	744.	Sohawal	1000
714.	Khajurahat	304	745.	Sahjadpur	1000
715.	Khandasa	304	746.	Surapur	152
716.	Kuchera	304	747.	Tanda	3300
717.	Kumarganj	1400	748.	Tanda Thermal	1000
718.	Kurawan	152	749.	Tarun	304
719.	Mahrava	152	750.	Vaideha Nagar	4756
720.	Malipur	380	SSA - Farukhabad		
721.	Maya	304	751.	Achara	184
722.	Mehboob Ganj	152	752.	Alipur Jalesar	184
723.	Mijhaura	304	753.	Amritpur	336
724.	Miki pur at Inayat	1000	754.	Barigawan	152

1	2	3
755.	Bazaria	2000
756.	Bharkha	160
757.	Chhibramau	4000
758.	Dhamdhera	184
759.	Farrukhabad	8000
760.	Farrukhabad	2000
761.	Fatehgarh	5500
762.	Gursahaiganj	1400
763.	Haraipur	152
764.	Haseran	184
765.	Indergarh	1000
766.	Jahanganj	1000
767.	Jalelabad	1000
768.	Jarari	188
769.	Jaspurapur	360
770.	Kaimganj	4000
771.	Kamalganj	1400
772.	Kampil	384
773.	Kannauj	4000
774.	Kasawa	152
775.	Khami	180
776.	Khimsepur	304
777.	Khudaganj	152
778.	Kuankhera	152
779.	Kusumkhor	336
780.	Manimaui	1000
781.	Manjhana	348
782.	Matauli	184
783.	Mphamdabad	1000
784.	Nademau	184
785.	Nawabganj	304

1	2	3
786.	Nisai	192
787.	Prempur	328
788.	Rajapur	336
789.	Rudain	304
790.	Sakrawa	152
791.	Sankisa	384
792.	Saraiprayag	384
793.	Saurikh	1000
794.	Shamsabad	1000
795.	Sikandarpur	1000
796.	Siroli	160
797.	Siwara	152
798.	Tahpur	152
799.	Tajpur	152
800.	Talgram	384
801.	Thatiya	1000
802.	Tirwa	1400
803.	Umarda	184
804.	Vishungarh	184
805.	Yakutganj	184
	SSA - Fatehpur	
806.	Airayan	304
807.	Allipur	184
808.	Amaon	184
809.	Amouli	360
810.	Arhaiya	184
811.	Asni	184
812.	Asother	184
813.	Bakewar	304
814.	Banthara	184
815.	Bhadwa	184

1	2	3	1	2	3
816.	Bhitaura	248	847.	MD. Purgonti	304
817.	Bindki	2000	848.	Naraini	184
818.	Bahuwa	360	849.	Paprendi	184
819.	Chaudagra	1280	850.	Revani	184
820.	Chheulaha	304	851.	Sathigawan	184
821.	Dedasai	184	852.	Shah	248
822.	Deomai	184	853.	Thariyan	184
823.	Deory Bujurg	184	854.	Vijalpur	184
824.	Dhata	1128	SSA-Gazipur		
825.	Fatehpur	8000	855.	Amaura	184
826.	Gagipur	360	856.	Bahadurganj	184
827.	Guneer	184	857.	Bara	186
828.	Haswa	248	858.	Barachawar	152
829.	Hathgaon	360	859.	Baresar	152
830.	Hussainganj	304	860.	Barsara	296
831.	Jafarganj	184	861.	Bhadaura	352
832.	Jahangirnagar	184	862.	Bhawarkol	152
833.	Jamrawan	248	863.	Bhimapar	176
834.	Jigani	184	864.	Bimo	248
835.	Jonihan	304	865.	Deokali	176
836.	Kasiyapur	184	866.	Dikdamagar	1000
837.	Khaga	1512	867.	Dubihan	152
838.	Khajuha	304	868.	Dullahpur	296
839.	Khakhreru	360	869.	Gondaur	152
840.	Kishanpur	184	870.	Gahamar	352
841.	K-Jahanabad	1128	871.	Gangauli	176
842.	Korai	184	872.	Ghazipur	6000
843.	Kusumbhi	184	873.	Hansrajpur	184
844.	Lalauli	1128	874.	Jakhania	1000
845.	Malwan	1128	875.	Jangipur	384
846.	Mawai	248	876.	Karimuddinpur	272

1	2	3
877.	Kasimabad	184
878.	Khanpur	152
879.	Khardian	184
880.	Kundesar	296
881.	Mahend	152
882.	Mainpur	248
883.	Malsa	184
884.	Mardaha	1000
885.	Mohammadabad	2000
886.	Narsinghpur	152
887.	Naik Diha	152
888.	Nand Ganj	1000
889.	Nonahara	1000
890.	Raipur	184
891.	Rauza	1500
892.	Reotipur	186
893.	Sadat	1000
894.	Saidpur	2000
895.	Sidhauna	480
896.	Sohawal	184
897.	Sujanipur	152
898.	Tajpur	152
899.	Taran Bandh	186
900.	Zamania	768
SSA - Gonda		
901.	Alawal Deoria	336
902.	Arya Nagar	500
903.	Amdahi	500
904.	Balpur	500
905.	Babaganj	336
906.	Belsar	1000

1	2	3
907.	Bhabhuwa	160
908.	Balrampur	5000
909.	Bankatwa	152
910.	Coloneiganj	1400
911.	Chhapia	152
912.	Chandipur	152
913.	Dhanapur	1000
914.	Durjanpur	184
915.	Dumariadeeh	152
916.	Gonda	11000
917.	Gaurachauki	500
918.	Gainsri	152
919.	Gaindas Buzurg	152
920.	Ghughulpur	152
921.	Hathiagarh	152
922.	Haldamau	152
923.	Harria Satgarhwa	160
924.	Itiyathok	1000
925.	Jhilahi	304
926.	Jamuniabagh	1000
927.	Jaiprabhagram	152
928.	Jarwa	152
929.	Jai Nagar	1000
930.	Kauwapur	152
931.	Katra Bazar	360
932.	Khargupur	304
933.	Kurasan	152
934.	Madhwapur (Tikri)	152
935.	Mankapur	4000
936.	Masikanwa	1000
937.	Motiganj	304

1	2	3
938.	Mahdaiya	184
939.	Mahrajganj Tarai	152
940.	Mathura Bazar	304
941.	Machhligaon	152
942.	Mangura Bazar	152
943.	Munderwa Mafi	152
944.	Mankapur Town	500
945.	Nawabganj	1400
946.	Paraspur	1000
947.	Pachperwa	1000
948.	Rehra Bazar	1000
949.	Ram Nagae	152
950.	Sadullah Nagar	1000
951.	Shivdayalganj	500
952.	Sadashiv	152
953.	Subhagpur	152
954.	Sriduttganj	152
955.	Salpur	152
956.	Saidwapur	152
957.	Shahpur	152
958.	Tulsipur	2000
959.	Tarabganj	1000
960.	Umribeghamganj	184
961.	Utraula	2000
962.	Veereypur	152
963.	Wazirganj	500
964.	Mahuwa Bazar	152
965.	Shivpura	152
966.	Pehar	152
SSA - Gorakhpur		
967.	Adda Bazar	1000

1	2	3
968.	Anand Nagar	2000
969.	Anandnagar (BTS)	1000
970.	Barhya	184
971.	Bhaduri Bazar	336
972.	Banegaon	2000
973.	Banegaon (BTS)	1000
974.	Basantpur	4000
975.	Basantpur	2000
976.	Barhaiganj	2000
977.	Barhaiganj (BTS)	1000
978.	Belghat	1000
979.	Bellpar	1000
980.	Beniganj	3000
981.	Bhathat	1000
982.	Bhitauli	352
983.	Brijmanganj	1000
984.	Buxipur	1000
985.	Buxipur	3000
986.	Chaurichaura	2000
987.	Chowk	184
988.	Compierganj	1000
989.	Deehghat	256
990.	Dhani	336
991.	Doharia	352
992.	Gagaha	1000
993.	Gajpur	384
994.	Gangj Bazar	184
995.	Ghagheara	352
996.	Ghughali	1000
997.	Gida	2000
998.	Gita Vatika	2000

1	2	3
999.	Gita Vatika	3000
1000.	Gola	1000
1001.	Gorakhnath	7000
1002.	Gorakhpur E10B	18000
1003.	Gorakhpur OCB 283	6000
1004.	Gorakhpur (BTS)	1000
1005.	Hata Bazar	1400
1006.	Jaitpur	336
1007.	Janipur	184
1008.	Jhangaha	256
1009.	Jharkhandi	3300
1010.	Jungle Kauriya	500
1011.	Kataehra	400
1012.	Kauriram	1400
1013.	Khajni	1000
1014.	Khuntaha	184
1015.	Kolhui	1000
1016.	Kusami	500
1017.	Laxmipur	1000
1018.	Machilgaon	184
1019.	Madaria	1000
1020.	Mahabir Chhapra	1000
1021.	Mahadeva	1000
1022.	Mahrajganj	2000
1023.	Mahrajganj (BTS)	1000
1024.	Mahua Dabar	500
1025.	Malhanpar	184
1026.	Mangalpur	256
1027.	Mithaura	304
1028.	Motiram Adda	500
1029.	Mujari	184

1	2	3
1030.	Naibazar	1000
1031.	Natwa Jungle	184
1032.	Nautanwa	1500
1033.	Nichlaul	1000
1034.	Pakari	364
1035.	Pali	330
1036.	Paniyara	1000
1037.	Parsemalik	184
1038.	Partaval	1000
1039.	Pipiganj	1000
1040.	Pipraich	1000
1041.	Purandarpur	368
1042.	Raptinagar	9000
1043.	Rustampur	5000
1044.	Sahjanwa	1023
1045.	Sardamagar	364
1046.	Sikariganj	1000
1047.	Siswa	1400
1048.	Sohgaura	184
1049.	Sonauli	1400
1050.	Sonbarsa	1000
1051.	Thoothibari	1000
1052.	Unwal	330
1053.	Uruwa	1000
1054.	Vikasnagar	2000
SSA - Hamirpur		
1055.	Ajnar	152
1056.	Akona	152
1057.	Atrauli	152
1058.	Basela	152
1059.	Beri	152
1060.	Biharika	152

1	2	3
1061.	Biwar	1000
1062.	Bharuwa Sumerpur	1000
1063.	Chhani	336
1064.	Chandaut	152
1065.	Chikasi	152
1066.	Charkhari	1000
1067.	Dhagwan	168
1068.	Gandhinagar	2768
1069.	Gohand	152
1070.	Gyondi	152
1071.	Hamirpur	4240
1072.	Ichauli	168
1073.	Ingohta	152
1074.	Imiliya	304
1075.	Jalalpur	152
1076.	Jaitpur	360
1077.	Kamharia	160
1078.	Kabrai	1000
1079.	Kharela	296
1080.	Kulpahar	1000
1081.	Kurara	1000
1082.	Khanna	152
1083.	Kalaulijar	152
1084.	Mishripur	152
1085.	Muskara	1000
1086.	Mahoba	1616
1087.	Pahra	152
1088.	Panwari	1000
1089.	Pauthiya	360
1090.	Pathnaudi	152
1091.	Patanpur	152

1	2	3
1092.	Puraini	152
1093.	Rageul	2000
1094.	Rehuta	152
1095.	Rath	4248
1096.	Rewai	152
1097.	Sarila	1000
1098.	Sicolar	152
1099.	Srinagar	312
1100.	Terha	152
1101.	Umaria	152
	SSI - Hardoi	
1102.	Ahirori	248
1103.	Atwa Khursath	152
1104.	Baghauri	1000
1105.	Bamnakhara	152
1106.	Bawan	496
1107.	Behtagokul	160
1108.	Beniganj	488
1109.	Bharawan	248
1110.	Bharkhani	152
1111.	Bilgram	1000
1112.	Dalel Nagar	152
1113.	Dhanwar	152
1114.	Dhikunni	152
1115.	Gauganj	480
1116.	Gondwa	152
1117.	Gopamau	304
1118.	Hardoi Civil	5516
1119.	Hardoi LW Rd.	4368
1120.	Hariyawan	152
1121.	Harpalpur	496

1	2	3
1122.	Jahanikhera	152
1123.	Kachhauna	1000
1124.	Kasimpur	160
1125.	Kothawan	248
1126.	Lonar	152
1127.	Madhoganj	500
1128.	Mallawan	680
1129.	Pali	1000
1130.	Pareli	152
1131.	Pihani	1000
1132.	Pratap Nagar	152
1133.	Raghopur	152
1134.	Raigain	304
1135.	Sandi	1000
1136.	Sandila	2000
1137.	Sawalipur	320
1138.	Semra Chauraha	168
1139.	Shahabad	2000
1140.	Subhankhera	152
1141.	Sursa	168
1142.	Tadiyanwan	152
1143.	Todarpur	152
1144.	Udhranpur	304
SSA - Jaunpur		
1145.	Alamganj	152
1146.	Arand	152
1147.	Arsiya	152
1148.	Baderi	152
1149.	Bedhwa Bazar	304
1150.	Badlapur	2000
1151.	Bजारंग Nagar	1000

1	2	3
1152.	Baraipar	360
1153.	Barethi	152
1154.	Belwar Bazar	304
1155.	Bhadethi	184
1156.	Bibiganj	152
1157.	Chandwak	304
1158.	Dharnapur	304
1159.	Dhema	168
1160.	Fatehganj	184
1161.	Gabhiran	152
1162.	Gariyaon	152
1163.	Gaurabadshahpur	696
1164.	Ghanashyampur	700
1165.	Haiderpur	368
1166.	Hartharpur	152
1167.	Jagatganj	152
1168.	Jalaipur	1000
1169.	Japtapur	152
1170.	Jaunpur	11500
1171.	Jaunpur Katchory RSU	3000
1172.	Kazgaon	1000
1173.	Kerakat	1400
1174.	Khetasarai	1000
1175.	Khutahan	360
1176.	Leduka	304
1177.	Machhalishahar	1400
1178.	Maharajganj	1000
1179.	Malhani	1000
1180.	Manikalan	1000
1181.	Mariyahun	2000
1182.	Meerganj	1000

1	2	3
1183.	Muftiganj	360
1184.	Mungarabadshahpur	1400
1185.	Nauperawa	1000
1186.	Nigoh	1000
1187.	Pali	1000
1188.	Parauganj	360
1189.	Patrahi	152
1190.	Patti Narendrapur	1000
1191.	Purvanchal University	1000
1192.	Raja Bazar	168
1193.	Rampur	1000
1194.	Ratasi	152
1195.	Ratnupur	184
1196.	Satharia	700
1197.	Saraibeeka	168
1198.	Shahganj	3000
1199.	Shambhuganj	184
1200.	Shekhupur	1000
1201.	Singaramau	304
1202.	Sikarara	1000
1203.	Sitamsarai	296
1204.	Sukhlalganj	152
1205.	Sheo Nagar	152
1206.	Sulthakalan	152
1207.	Sujanganj	1000
1208.	Thanagaddi	1000
1209.	Tarti	184
1210.	Trilochan Mahadev	184
1211.	Umarpur	1000
1212.	Zafrabad	304

1	2	3
SSA - Jhansi		
1213.	Amra	152
1214.	Arich	296
1215.	Babina	2000
1216.	Bamour	152
1217.	Bangra (C-DOT RSU)	1000
1218.	Banpur	152
1219.	Bansi	360
1220.	Bar-A	152
1221.	Baragaon	500
1222.	Bar-B	120
1223.	Baruasagar	1000
1224.	Bharari (leagarh)	248
1225.	Bhel	2000
1226.	Bijauli	1000
1227.	Birdha	152
1228.	Chirgaon	1500
1229.	Daitwara	152
1230.	Dhaura	152
1231.	Garautha	376
1232.	Grass Land	500
1233.	Gurha	152
1234.	Gursarain	1400
1235.	Hati	152
1236.	Jakhaura-A	152
1237.	Jakhaura-B	120
1238.	Jakhiaun	152
1239.	Jhansi Cantt RLU	6000
1240.	Jhansi OCB Main	3000
1241.	Jhansi-10B Main	12000
1242.	Kalyanpura	152

1	2	3	1	2	3
1243.	Karguwan	152	1274.	Sakin-B	120
1244.	Karguwan Khurd	152	1275.	Sakrar	500
1245.	Katera	152	1276.	Samthar	376
1246.	Kumhery	152	1277.	Sarwas Kala	152
1247.	Lalitpur	6500	1278.	Shahjahanpur	152
1248.	Madawara-A	184	1279.	Singarra	248
1249.	Madawara-B	184	1280.	Sipri Bazar RSU	3500
1250.	Madora	248	1281.	Talbehat	1400
1251.	Manik Chowk RSU	4000	1282.	Talbehat Army	152
1252.	Mauranipur	4000	1283.	Tehrauli	296
1253.	Mehrauni	1000	1284.	Todi Fatehpur	152
1254.	Moth	1400	1285.	Uldan	152
1255.	Nagra	2000	1286.	Vijaypura	152
1256.	Nandanpura RLU	6000	SSA - Kanpur		
1257.	Narahat	152	1287.	Akberpur	1000
1258.	Nunar	152	1288.	Amaur	184
1259.	Palar	248	1289.	Amaur	184
1260.	Pali	152	1290.	Amraudha	184
1261.	Parichha	1000	1291.	Araul	1000
1262.	Patha	152	1292.	Asalat Ganj	184
1263.	Pichhor RSU	2000	1293.	Avas Vikas	4000
1264.	Poonch	1000	1294.	Baghpur	184
1265.	Pura Birdha	152	1295.	Bangaon	184
1266.	Rajapur	248	1296.	Bans Mandi	4000
1267.	Rajghat	152	1297.	Baraur	184
1268.	Raksha-A	152	1298.	Baraur	184
1269.	Raksha-B	152	1299.	Baripal	184
1270.	Ranipur	1000	1300.	Baripal	184
1271.	Revan	176	1301.	Benajhaber	18000
1272.	Saidpur	152	1302.	Benajhaber	9000
1273.	Sakin-A	152	1303.	Benajhaber	7000

1	2	3
1304.	Bhaupur	184
1305.	Bhauti Pratappur	500
1306.	Bhitergaon	184
1307.	Bhitergaon	184
1308.	Bidhnoo	500
1309.	Bilhaur	2000
1310.	Bithoor	500
1311.	Cannt.	2000
1312.	Chakeri	184
1313.	Chaubepur	1000
1314.	Deo Brahmaipur	184
1315.	Derapur	400
1316.	Etra	184
1317.	Gajner	184
1318.	Galupur	184
1319.	Ghatampur	2000
1320.	Govind Nagar	6000
1321.	Hanspuram	2000
1322.	Hansemau	184
1323.	Hansemau	184
1324.	IIT	1000
1325.	Jainpur	400
1326.	Jajmau	4000
1327.	Jarib Chowki	3000
1328.	JH	1000
1329.	KA	184
1330.	Kakadeo	7000
1331.	Kakwan	184
1332.	Kakwan	184
1333.	Kalyanpur	6000
1334.	Kashipur	184

1	2	3
1335.	Kathara	184
1336.	Kidwai Nagar	23000
1337.	Korauwa	184
1338.	Korian	184
1339.	Krishna Nagar	12000
1340.	Kuan Khera	184
1341.	Kudni	184
1342.	Kuriya	184
1343.	Lajpat Nagar	15000
1344.	Lajpat Nagar	7500
1345.	Lakhanpur	6000
1346.	Maharajpur	184
1347.	Maharajpur	184
1348.	Maitha Block	184
1349.	Maitha R.S.	184
1350.	Majhawan	184
1351.	Makanpur	184
1352.	Malasa	184
1353.	Mall Road	26000
1354.	Mall Road	2000
1355.	Mall Road	8000
1356.	Mandhna	1000
1357.	Mangalpur	184
1358.	Mangalpur	184
1359.	Mawar	184
1360.	Minda Kuan	184
1361.	Moosa Nagar	184
1362.	Moosa Nagar	184
1363.	Mungisapur	184
1364.	Nadeeha Bujurg	184
1365.	Naramau	1000

1	2	3
1366.	Narwal	184
1367.	Narwal	184
1368.	Nauranga	184
1369.	Nauranga	184
1370.	Nonari	184
1371.	Pali	184
1372.	Panki Industrial Area	2000
1373.	Panki Power House	4000
1374.	Patara	184
1375.	Patara	184
1376.	Prempur (Nagar)	184
1377.	PR	184
1378.	Pukhrayan	2000
1379.	Purwa Meer	184
1380.	Rail Bazar	4000
1381.	Rajpur	1000
1382.	Rania	976
1383.	Rasdhan	184
1384.	Rasulabad	1000
1385.	Ratan Lal Nagar	6000
1386.	Ratan Lal Nagar	4000
1387.	Reuna	184
1388.	Reuna	184
1389.	Rooma	1000
1390.	Rura	1000
1391.	Sachendi	500
1392.	Sajeti	184
1393.	Sajeti	184
1394.	Sakhrej	184
1395.	Sandalpur	184
1396.	Sarsaul	500

1	2	3
1397.	Sarwan Khera	184
1398.	Shahjahanpur	184
1399.	Shahjahanpur	184
1400.	Shivdhari	184
1401.	Shivli	184
1402.	Shivli	184
1403.	Shivrajpur	1000
1404.	Shyam Nagar	5000
1405.	Sikandra	500
1406.	Sithmara	184
1407.	Tisti	184
1408.	Umari	184
1409.	Uttaripura	1000
1410.	Vishnupuri	4000
1411.	Vishwa Bank	4000
1412.	Yashoda Nagar	8000
SSA - Lakhimpur		
1413.	Abhaipur	152
1414.	Aira RSU	1000
1415.	Ajan	152
1416.	Ajwapur	184
1417.	Aliganj	360
1418.	Amir Nagar-I	184
1419.	Amir Nagar-II	152
1420.	Amritapur	152
1421.	Andes Nagar-I	152
1422.	Andes Nagar-II	152
1423.	Aurangabad	152
1424.	Badagaun	152
1425.	Bamhanpur-I	184
1426.	Bamhanpur-II	152

1	2	3
1427.	Bankeyganj-I	152
1428.	Bankeyganj-II	152
1429.	Barwer	184
1430.	Behjam RSU	1000
1431.	Behtiafghan	152
1432.	Belapersuwa	184
1433.	Belrayan	360
1434.	Bhanpur	184
1435.	Bhira-I	1000
1436.	Bhira-II	1000
1437.	Bijuwa	360
1438.	Chahmalpur	152
1439.	Chandan Chauki	184
1440.	Daudpur	152
1441.	Dhakerwa	152
1442.	Dhaurahra-I	1000
1443.	Dhaurahra-II	1000
1444.	Gajipur	152
1445.	Gola-I RSU	2000
1446.	Gola-II RSU	2000
1447.	Isanagar-I	184
1448.	Isanagar-II	152
1449.	J.B. Ganj	1000
1450.	Jalalpur	184
1451.	Jasnagar-I	184
1452.	Jasnagar-II	152
1453.	Jhandi Raj	184
1454.	Kadia	152
1455.	Kala Aam	152
1456.	Kasta-I	184
1457.	Kasta-II	152

1	2	3
1458.	Katauli	152
1459.	Khajuria RSU	488
1460.	Kukra	152
1461.	Lagucha	152
1462.	Lakhimpur-(M)	8000
1463.	Lakhimpur-II	1000
1464.	LRP-RSU-I	3000
1465.	Mela RSU-II	2000
1466.	Madnapur	152
1467.	Mahangapur RSU	500
1468.	Maigaliganj-I	1400
1469.	Maigaliganj-II	1000
1470.	Maitani	1000
1471.	Majhgain RSU	360
1472.	Majigawan	184
1473.	Mamri	184
1474.	Mitauli RSU	360
1475.	Mohammadi-I	1400
1476.	Mohammadi-II	1000
1477.	Mudasawaran	152
1478.	Nakha	152
1479.	Neemgaon	152
1480.	Nighasan-I	1000
1481.	Nighasan-II	1000
1482.	Oel RSU	360
1483.	Paderiatula	152
1484.	Palla-I	3000
1485.	Palla-II	1000
1486.	Paagawan	152
1487.	Phardhan RSU	360
1488.	Phattepur	152

1	2	3	1	2	3
1489.	Phoolbehar-I	152	1519.	A.P. Sen	6000
1490.	Phoolbehar-II	152	1520.	Arjunganj	304
1491.	Pipariadhani-I	152	1521.	Bhadewan	13000
1492.	Pipariadhani-II	184	1522.	Bhadwan Main	4000
1493.	Rakehti-I	184	1523.	Bhalia	152
1494.	Rakehti-II	152	1524.	Bakshi Ka Talab	1000
1495.	Ramiabehar	152	1525.	Banthra	1000
1496.	Rampur Mishra	152	1526.	Bijnore	304
1497.	Razaganj-I	152	1527.	Boromau	152
1498.	Razaganj-II	152	1528.	Chinhat	1000
1499.	Salimabad	184	1529.	Chowk D.T.O.	6000
1500.	Sampurnanagar RSU	2000	1530.	Dilkusha	4000
1501.	Sansarpur	152	1531.	Dasauli	384
1502.	Shankerpur Raja	152	1532.	Dalganj	2000
1503.	Sharda Nagar-I	184	1533.	Dewa Road	1000
1504.	Sharda Nagar-II	152	1534.	Dhedhey Mau	152
1505.	Sikandrabad	184	1535.	Fatehganj	152
1506.	Sindhauna	184	1536.	Gahdow	152
1507.	Singahi	1000	1537.	Gangaganj	152
1508.	Sisaiyya	152	1538.	Ghalli	152
1509.	Sisora Nasir	152	1539.	Garhi	152
1510.	Sunderwal-I	152	1540.	Ganga Sichaipuram	3500
1511.	Sunderwal-II	184	1541.	Gomti Nagar	4500
1512.	Tikonia	1000	1542.	Gomti Nagar Main	8000
1513.	Uchaulia	184	1543.	Gosaiganj	1000
1514.	Vishanpuri RSU	500	1544.	Harauni	1000
1515.	Washlipur	152	1545.	Hardoia	152
SSA - Lucknow			1546.	Hardoi Road	6000
1516.	Alambagh	16000	1547.	Indira Nagar Main	6000
1517.	Amaniganj	152	1548.	Indira Nagar RSM	13000
1518.	Amethi	152	1549.	Itauja	1000

1	2	3
1550.	Jawahar Bhawan	3000
1551.	Jankipuram	7400
1552.	Japling Road	6000
1553.	Kahla	152
1554.	Kakori	1000
1555.	Kathwara	152
1556.	Kankaha	152
1557.	Karora	152
1558.	Kasmandikalan	152
1559.	Kati Bagia	152
1560.	Kaiser Main/RLU	10000
1561.	Kaiserbagh RLU	18000
1562.	Kaiserbagh RLU	4000
1563.	KSB NT Main II	5000
1564.	Kalyanpur	3000
1565.	Khadra	3000
1566.	Krishna Nagar	4000
1567.	Kurdai	304
1568.	Kumbrawan	152
1569.	Ganeshganj	5000
1570.	Lonha	152
1571.	Mahanagar Main	12000
1572.	Mahanagar Main	17000
1573.	Malihabad	2000
1574.	Mall	304
1575.	Memora	1000
1576.	Mohari Kalan	152
1577.	Mohanlalganj	2000
1578.	Munshi Pulia	4000
1579.	New Hydrabad	3000
1580.	Nirala Nagar	5000

1	2	3
1581.	Nabi Panah	152
1582.	Nigohan	304
1583.	PGI	1000
1584.	Rahimabad	304
1585.	Raman Khera	152
1586.	Rajajipuram	10500
1587.	Rajendra Nagar	4000
1588.	Sansarpur	152
1589.	Secretariat	5000
1590.	Sector 8 INR (P. Ngr.)	3000
1591.	Sector 10 INR	4000
1592.	Sector 19 INR	4000
1593.	Sector G KP Road	5000
1594.	Sector K Aliganj	4000
1595.	Samesi	304
1596.	Sysendi	304
1597.	Sharda Nagar	2000
1598.	Sahara State	1000
1599.	Sahadatganj	3000
1600.	Tal Katora	2000
1601.	T.P. Nagar	9000
1602.	Triveni Nagar	4000
1603.	Vikas Nagar	5500
1604.	Vishwas Khand	3000
1605.	Viram Khand	4000
1606.	Vibhuti Khand	2000
1607.	WLL Kaiserbagh	13000
SSA - Mainpuri		
1608.	Aryapur Khera	360
1609.	Asargarhi	152
1610.	Aurandh	192

1	2	3
1611.	Barnahal	680
1612.	Bewar	2000
1613.	Bharaul	192
1614.	Bhogaon	3000
1615.	Bujhia Ka Pul	152
1616.	Dihuli	152
1617.	Eka	360
1618.	Ghiror	1000
1619.	Jagir	1000
1620.	Jaarana	2000
1621.	Jyoti	152
1622.	Karhal	3000
1623.	Kalyanpur	152
1624.	Kasad	152
1625.	Kathphori	152
1626.	Kesri	152
1627.	Khergarh	184
1628.	Kishni	384
1629.	Kuchela	152
1630.	Kurawali	1000
1631.	Kumara	744
1632.	Labhauwa	152
1633.	Madanpur	152
1634.	Makkhanpur	296
1635.	Mainpuri-I	7500
1636.	Mainpuri-II	2500
1637.	Nagla Gulal	168
1638.	Nagla Mangh	152
1639.	Nauner	152
1640.	Naviganj	152
1641.	Parham	200

1	2	3
1642.	Pegu	152
1643.	Saman	168
1644.	Shikohabad	8000
1645.	Sirsaganj	2400
1646.	Sultangunj	192
1647.	Sunnamai	152
1648.	Uncha Islamabad	152
SSA - Mau		
1649.	Adari	1000
1650.	Ailak	1000
1651.	Amila	1400
1652.	Atarsawan	368
1653.	Baragaon	184
1654.	Bojhee	1000
1655.	Chakara	336
1656.	Chiralyakot	2000
1657.	Dohrighat	1400
1658.	Dubari	1000
1659.	Ghoel	2000
1660.	Haldharpur	336
1661.	Hathni	184
1662.	Kalyanpur	200
1663.	Karaha	1000
1664.	Kariaath	200
1665.	Katihari	184
1666.	Khurahat	368
1667.	Kopaganj	2000
1668.	Korauli	152
1669.	Kurthizafarpur	1000
1670.	Kusmaur	1000
1671.	Madhuban	1400

1	2	3
1672.	Maryadpur	1000
1673.	Mau	10000
1674.	Mau Civil Lines	3000
1675.	Mau Inds. Area	1400
1676.	Mau Paschim	2000
1677.	Maurbhoj	368
1678.	Mau-RSU 2K	2000
1679.	Mohammadabad	4000
1680.	Nadava Sarai	1000
1681.	Parsupur	200
1682.	Pipari	368
1683.	Piparsath	184
1684.	Ranipur	184
1685.	Ratanpura	1000
1686.	Sarsena	280
1687.	Semari Jamalpur	1000
1688.	Sipah	400
1689.	Suggicahuri	200
1690.	Sultanpur	368
1691.	Surajpur	1000
SSA - Mirzapur		
1692.	Adalhat	1000
1693.	Adalpura	1000
1694.	Aghwar (Hurua)	360
1695.	Ahraura	1000
1696.	Anpara	3500
1697.	Babhani	152
1698.	Bahuti	152
1699.	Bakrihwan	152
1700.	Baraundha	304
1701.	Bathua	1500

1	2	3
1702.	Beena	1400
1703.	Bhendi	152
1704.	Chaukia	304
1705.	Chetganj	336
1706.	Chopan	2000
1707.	Chunar	2000
1708.	Churk	1000
1709.	Dalka	360
1710.	Dramalganj	304
1711.	Dubarkala	152
1712.	Dubepur	152
1713.	Dudhi	1000
1714.	Gaipura	1000
1715.	Ghorawal	1000
1716.	Hallia	184
1717.	Hargarth	1000
1718.	Imliachatti	1000
1719.	Imlipur	152
1720.	Jamalpur	1000
1721.	Jamua Bazar	336
1722.	Jamui	328
1723.	Jhama	152
1724.	Jigna	1000
1725.	Jopa	1000
1726.	Jyuti	336
1727.	Kaohhawa	1400
1728.	Kaohnarwa	152
1729.	Kailhat	1000
1730.	Kakarhi	368
1731.	Kalwari	152
1732.	Kirbil	152

1	2	3
1733.	Kone	152
1734.	Kota	152
1735.	Kubri Patehara	360
1736.	Lahangpur	312
1737.	Lalganj	1000
1738.	Madhupur	1000
1739.	Magraha	328
1740.	Mahugarh	152
1741.	Mahuli	152
1742.	Marihan	1000
1743.	Markundi	200
1744.	Mirzapur-I	4000
1745.	Mirzapur-II	7000
1746.	Myorepur	360
1747.	Nai Bazar	152
1748.	Narainpur	1000
1749.	Obra	5000
1750.	Padari	1000
1751.	Paho	1000
1752.	Paidapur	336
1753.	Pipri	6000
1754.	Pothi Pathar	152
1755.	Purjagir	1000
1756.	Rajgarh	1000
1757.	Ramgarh	360
1758.	Ramgarh	336
1759.	Rampur	152
1760.	Renusagar	2000
1761.	Rihandnagar	2000
1762.	Robertganj	3000
1763.	Shahganj	360

1	2	3
1764.	Shakteshgarh	152
1765.	Shaktinagar	3400
1766.	Vardia	152
1767.	Vindhyachal	1000
1768.	Windhamganj	368
SSA - Oral		
1769.	AIR	184
1770.	Ait	1000
1771.	Ata	184
1772.	Babai	248
1773.	Bangra	500
1774.	Bhend	248
1775.	Dakore	184
1776.	Etaun	336
1777.	Etaura	184
1778.	Gulauli	184
1779.	Girthan	184
1780.	Gopalpura	184
1781.	Hadrukh	184
1782.	Hardoi Gujar	432
1783.	Jalaun	1984
1784.	Jugrajpura	184
1785.	Kadaura	496
1786.	Kailiya	184
1787.	Kalpi	1856
1788.	Kanasi	184
1789.	Kamer	184
1790.	Khaksis	248
1791.	Kharra	184
1792.	Konch	1856
1793.	Kotra	184

1	2	3
1794.	Kukargaon	184
1795.	Kuthond	1000
1796.	Madhogarh	368
1797.	Mahewa	184
1798.	Musmariya	184
1799.	Nadigaon	184
1800.	Niyamatpur	184
1801.	Orai	9000
1802.	Paniyara	184
1803.	Pindari	184
1804.	Pirauna	184
1805.	Rampura	368
1806.	Rendhar	184
1807.	Sahao	184
1808.	Sami	176
1809.	Umari	336
1810.	UPSIDC Orai	296
1811.	Usargaon	184
1812.	Veerapura	184
SSI - Pratappgarh		
1813.	Antoo	1000
1814.	Aaspur Devsara	1000
1815.	Atheha	184
1816.	Barikala	152
1817.	Bhagwat Ganj	248
1818.	Babuganj	360
1819.	Bisahya	360
1820.	Bihar	184
1821.	Bani	152
1822.	Baghrai	152
1823.	Derwa	1000

1	2	3
1824.	Deewanganj	1000
1825.	Dillipur	152
1826.	Chakwa	184
1827.	Delhupur	304
1828.	Dhingwas	184
1829.	Darapur	336
1830.	Fatanpur	360
1831.	Garhimanikpur	488
1832.	Garwara	616
1833.	Gotani	152
1834.	Gauradand	184
1835.	Gandhi Bazar	152
1836.	Heeraganj	336
1837.	Hathgawan	152
1838.	Jamtali	1000
1839.	Jalesarganj	152
1840.	Jagesarganj	248
1841.	Katra Medniganj	1000
1842.	Katragulab Singh	400
1843.	Kunda	2000
1844.	Kalakankar	1000
1845.	Kohdour	1000
1846.	K. Hanumanganj	184
1847.	Kithawar Bazar	336
1848.	Kusuwapur	152
1849.	Laiganj	1400
1850.	Laxmiganj	248
1851.	Mohanganj	488
1852.	Mandhata	1000
1853.	Mangraura	184
1854.	Nawabganj	184

1	2	3
1855.	Narangpur	184
1856.	Patti	1400
1857.	Prithviganj-A	336
1858.	Prithviganj Bazar-A	304
1859.	Pratapgarh-A	9000
1860.	Pure Dhanau	184
1861.	Raniganj	1000
1862.	Raniganj Kaithola	152
1863.	Rampur Khas	152
1864.	Rasulaha	184
1865.	Ramganj	184
1866.	Rajapur	184
1867.	Sangramgarh	336
1868.	Sangipur	1000
1869.	Saifabad	360
1870.	Sahebganj	184
1871.	Samsherganj	184
1872.	Sadaha	152
1873.	Tejgarh	152
1874.	Vishwanathganj	360
SSA - Raebereli		
1875.	Aihar	512
1876.	Amawan (V-5.2 Anrax)	284
1877.	Ataura Bujurg	256
1878.	Babuganj	256
1879.	Bacchrawan	1.4K
1880.	Behta Kalan	256
1881.	Benimadhoganj (RSU 0.5K)	500
1882.	Bhadokhar (RSU 0.5K)	500
1883.	Bhojpur	512
1884.	Chattoh	256

1	2	3
1885.	Chowk (RBL-RSU)	4000
1886.	Dalmau	1000
1887.	Dedaur	512
1888.	Deeh	256
1889.	Fursatganj (RSU 1K)	752
1890.	Gadaganj	512
1891.	Gangaganj	381
1892.	Gurubuxganj (RSU 1.0K)	1000
1893.	Hallore	256
1894.	Harchandpur (RSU 0.5K)	500
1895.	Hardoi	256
1896.	Inhaunna (RSU 0.5K)	500
1897.	Jagatpur (RSU 0.5K)	500
1898.	Jais	1000
1899.	K.P. Sadwa	256
1900.	Katghar	256
1901.	Khajurgaon	256
1902.	Khariya Bazar	256
1903.	Khiron	281
1904.	Kundanganj	256
1905.	Kurrieudauli	256
1906.	Lalganj	2000
1907.	Lodwamau	256
1908.	Maharajganj	1000
1909.	Major Ganj	256
1910.	Matinganj	256
1911.	Maugarvi	256
1912.	Nasirahbad	256
1913.	Nihastha	256
1914.	Pari Pahargarh	256
1915.	Parshadepur (RSU 0.5K)	500

1	2	3
1916.	Raebareli-C-Dot	10000
1917.	Rahwan	256
1918.	Raja Fatehpur (V 5.2 Anax)	248
1919.	Raja Mau	256
1920.	Rampur Kalan	256
1921.	Ratapur-RSU	1000
1922.	Salon	1000
1923.	Sareni (RSU 1K)	500
1924.	Sehgaon	256
1925.	Semari (RSU 0.5K)	500
1926.	Semrauta	256
1927.	Shahmau	256
1928.	Shankerganj	256
1929.	Shivgarh (RSU 0.5K)	500
1930.	Suchi	512
1931.	Tiloi	1000
1932.	Umran	256
1933.	Unchahar (RSU 2K)	2000
1934.	Pure Sukul	256
1935.	Ramganj	256
1936.	Binnawan	256
1937.	Raebareli (OCB 4k)	4000
SSA - Shahjahanpur		
1938.	Allahganj	700
1939.	Atibara	152
1940.	Bara Kalan	184
1941.	Bareilly More	1000
1942.	Banda	1400
1943.	Bantra	336
1944.	Bartara	152
1945.	Basantapur	304

1	2	3
1946.	Bilandapur	152
1947.	Chaurasia	152
1948.	Deokali	152
1949.	Gutaiya	700
1950.	Gariha Rangeen	152
1951.	Jalalabad	1400
1952.	Jograjpur	304
1953.	Jaitipur	152
1954.	Jamunia	152
1955.	Kanth	1400
1956.	Kalan	304
1957.	Khudaganj	1000
1958.	Khutar	1000
1959.	Khera Bajhera	152
1960.	Kurrian Kalan	152
1961.	Kuria Khurd	152
1962.	Khandhar	152
1963.	M.P. Katra	1000
1964.	Mirzapur	352
1965.	Mukrampur	152
1966.	Madnapur	304
1967.	Mohanpur	152
1968.	Nigohi	1000
1969.	Nahil	152
1970.	Powayan	3000
1971.	Paraur	152
1972.	Rosa	1500
1973.	Shahjahanpur	13256
1974.	Shahabajnagar	256
1975.	Sehramau	304
1976.	Sindhauli	360

1	2	3
1977.	Shyampur	304
1978.	Sujanpur	152
1979.	Tilhar	3000
1980.	Thingri	152
SSA - Sitapur		
1981.	Akhtiyarpur	152
1982.	Anand Nagar	1000
1983.	Atariya	184
1984.	Bahadur Ganj	184
1985.	Baherawa	184
1986.	Badagaon	304
1987.	Bargawan	152
1988.	Behma	500
1989.	Bhandiya	184
1990.	Bhithaura	152
1991.	Biswan	2400
1992.	Bonabhari	152
1993.	Chandpur	184
1994.	Godlammau	152
1995.	Gopalpur	152
1996.	Goraicha Chauraha	184
1997.	Hargaon	1464
1998.	Imaliya Sultanpur	1000
1999.	Indrauli	152
2000.	Jahagirabad	304
2001.	Jalalpur	248
2002.	Jharekhapur	248
2003.	Kamlapur	384
2004.	Kasaraila	248
2005.	Kateshar	248
2006.	Kazi Kamalpur	248

1	2	3
2007.	Khairabad	1000
2008.	Kutub Nagar	152
2009.	Laharpur	1400
2010.	Lalpur	184
2011.	Machhrehata	368
2012.	Maharaj Nagar	184
2013.	Mahmoodabad	3000
2014.	Maholi	1464
2015.	Manpur	304
2016.	Master Bagh	184
2017.	Mishrikh	1464
2018.	Munahiganj	1500
2019.	Neemsar	296
2020.	Neri	152
2021.	Niyamupur	368
2022.	Padarakha	152
2023.	Paintepur	368
2024.	Pakariya	152
2025.	Parsada	248
2026.	Pisawan	368
2027.	Ramgarh	360
2028.	Ramkot	304
2029.	Rampur Mathura	744
2030.	Reosa	304
2031.	Sahpur	152
2032.	Sakran	152
2033.	Sanda	360
2034.	Sandha, Koraua	304
2035.	Saraiyan	368
2036.	Sewta	152
2037.	Sidhaul	1448

1	2	3
2038.	Sitapur	9512
2039.	Talgaon	1000
2040.	Tambour	760
2041.	Thangaon	152
SSA - Sultanpur		
2042.	Amethi	2000
2043.	Babooganj	152
2044.	Bhadar	500
2045.	Bhetuwa	152
2046.	Gauriganj	1000
2047.	Kakwa	384
2048.	Korwa	1400
2049.	Manderika	152
2050.	Peeparpur	248
2051.	Ramganj RMG	696
2052.	Sangrampur	184
2053.	Shahgarh SHG	184
2054.	Tala	184
2055.	Teekermafi	184
2056.	Tikari	152
2057.	Aanapur	184
2058.	Akhand Nagar	184
2059.	Alipur Sarwan	152
2060.	Badhupur BDU	368
2061.	Belyay	184
2062.	Chanda	1000
2063.	Chhetepatti	184
2064.	Dostpur	744
2065.	Hariharpur	184
2066.	Kadipur	1400
2067.	Karsundi Kala KDK	368

1	2	3
2068.	Koeripur	1000
2069.	Lambhuwa LBH	1400
2070.	Motigarpur MTG	1000
2071.	Murladeeh	184
2072.	Pandey Baba	184
2073.	Soorapur SRP	1000
2074.	Tatomuraini	320
2075.	Baghauna	304
2076.	Baldirai	304
2077.	Haliyapur	152
2078.	Hari Mau	152
2079.	Jagdishpur	1000
2080.	Jamo	336
2081.	JDP I.A.	2000
2082.	Jainabganj	176
2083.	Krishnanagar	152
2084.	M. Khana	1000
2085.	Mahona	176
2086.	Parabazar	152
2087.	Raniganj RNG	328
2088.	S. Bazar	304
2089.	Sathin	152
2090.	Tirhut	152
2091.	Wallipur	176
2092.	Wariganj	152
2093.	Aliganj	1000
2094.	Amhat	1400
2095.	B. Kala	1000
2096.	Baglyagaon	304
2097.	Baraunsa	1000
2098.	Beersinghpur	304

1	2	3
2099.	Belhari	184
2100.	Bhadainya	168
2101.	Bhain	320
2102.	Dehlibazar	168
2103.	Dhammaur DMR	1000
2104.	Dhanpatganj DPG	1000
2105.	Deehdaggupur	152
2106.	Fulauna	184
2107.	Gosainganj	744
2108.	Hanumanganj HNG	1000
2109.	K. Khanpur	1000
2110.	Kurebhar	1000
2111.	Kurwar	1000
2112.	Murlinagar	248
2113.	Rajapur	248
2114.	Semri	744
2115.	Shambooganj SBJ	744
2116.	Sultanpur SUL	9128
2117.	Shankergarh	152
2118.	Tiyari	744
SSA - Unnao		
2119.	Awas Vikash	2000
2120.	Achalganj	1000
2121.	Ajgain	360
2122.	Akbarpur	184
2123.	Asoha	184
2124.	Atwa Back	184
2125.	Auras	336
2126.	Badarka	500
2127.	Bangaramau	1500
2128.	Bara	1000
2129.	Baradeo Tonda	184

1	2	3
2130.	Behta Bhawani	184
2131.	Bhagwant Nagar	500
2132.	Bhavani Ganj	184
2133.	Bichhia	256
2134.	Bighapur	1000
2135.	Bihar	184
2136.	Chakalwanshi	360
2137.	Chamiyani	184
2138.	Civil Lines	7500
2139.	Deogaun	184
2140.	Dhamiyana	184
2141.	Dhani Khera	336
2142.	Fatehpur-84	336
2143.	Ganj-Muradabad	368
2144.	Hasanganj	1000
2145.	Hilauli	184
2146.	Ind. Area	1000
2147.	Jaitipur	184
2148.	Kaloo Khera	336
2149.	Kantha	184
2150.	Kedar Khera	184
2151.	Kursath	336
2152.	Magarwara	1000
2153.	Magrayar	184
2154.	Makhee	184
2155.	Mard. Majhwara	184
2156.	Maurawan	1000
2157.	Mirri Kalan	184
2158.	Miyen Ganj	336
2159.	Mohan	616
2160.	Musandi	184

1	2	3	1	2	3
2161.	Mustafabad	184	2191.	Ayar	1000
2162.	Nai Sarai	184	2192.	Babatpur	2000
2163.	Narainpur	184	2193.	Baburi	1000
2164.	Nawab Ganj	1000	2194.	Babusarai	496
2165.	P.D. Nagar	3000	2195.	Barahani	248
2166.	Padri Kalan	184	2196.	Barahuli	500
2167.	Paharpur	184	2197.	Barki	248
2168.	Panhan	184	2198.	Basawapur	352
2169.	Pasa Khera	184	2199.	Bhadohi	6500
2170.	Purwa	1000	2200.	Bhagatua	248
2171.	Quayampur NBWR	184	2201.	Bhopauli	248
2172.	Raipur Garhi	184	2202.	Chahania	1000
2173.	Rajepur	184	2203.	Chakia	1000
2174.	Rasoolabad	184	2204.	Chandauli	2000
2175.	Safipur	1000	2205.	Chaubeypur	1400
2176.	Shankerpur Sarai	184	2206.	Cholapur	1400
2177.	Shattiddin Khera	184	2207.	Danganj	1000
2178.	Shuklaganj	5000	2208.	Dasharathpur	384
2179.	Sikandrapur Sarosi	256	2209.	Dhanapur	752
2180.	Sikandipur Karn	500	2210.	Dhantulsi	184
2181.	Sohramau	360	2211.	Dharauli	184
2182.	Sumerpur	184	2212.	Durgaganj	1000
2183.	Takia (Patan)	336	2213.	Gopiganj	2000
2184.	Taura	256	2214.	Gorai Bazar	1000
2185.	Thana	0	2215.	Gosai Bazar	184
2186.	Ugoo	360	2216.	Gyanpur	1500
2187.	Unchgaun	336	2217.	Harhua	1000
SSA - Varanasi			2218.	Hathi Bazar	1000
2188.	Abhiya	176	2219.	Ilia	352
2189.	Ajagara	1000	2220.	Jagatpur	1000
2190.	Ashnaw	352	2221.	Jakhini	1000

1	2	3	1	2	3
2222.	Jalhoopur	496	2253.	Saidupur	352
2223.	Jangiganj	1000	2254.	Sakaldiha	1000
2224.	Jansa	1000	2255.	Semaradh	184
2225.	Kaithi	1000	2256.	Sewapuri	1000
2226.	Kamalpur	752	2257.	Shikarganj	248
2227.	Katara	352	2258.	Sikanderpur	1000
2228.	Katauna	248	2259.	Sindhora	1000
2229.	Khamaria	2000	2260.	Subhas Nagar	184
2230.	Koirauna	1000	2261.	Suriyawan	1000
2231.	Kotwa	496	2262.	Tari	1000
2232.	Mahraiganj	1000	2263.	Thathara	1400
2233.	Mamahar	1000	2264.	Tikari	1000
2234.	Marufpur	384	2265.	Ugapur	1000
2235.	Medhan	248	2266.	Umaraha	496
2236.	Mirzamurad	1000	2267.	Uteraut	248
2237.	Modh	784	2268.	Viraon Kot	1000
2238.	Mughalsarai	6000	2269.	Vishunpura	384
2239.	Nai Bazar (BDI)	1000	2270.	VS-Benia RLU	12500
2240.	Nai Bazar (CDL)	248	2271.	VS-Benia OCB	10000
2241.	Naugarh	184	2272.	VS-Bisheshwarganj	4000
2242.	Pali	1000	2273.	VS-Brij Enclave	5000
2243.	Parsipur	1400	2274.	VS-Cantt 5 ESS	10500
2244.	Pearopur	496	2275.	VS-Lalpur	2000
2245.	Phoolpur	496	2276.	VS-Chandra CHM	2000
2246.	Rajatalab	1400	2277.	VS-DLW	2000
2247.	Ramanagar (City)	1400	2278.	VS-Durgakund	6000
2248.	Ramgarh	384	2279.	VS-Godowlia	5000
2249.	Ramnagar (Indst.)	780	2280.	VS-Golgadda	3000
2250.	Sadalpura	496	2281.	VS-Hatirath	4000
2251.	Sahabganj	780	2282.	VS-Lohta	2000
2252.	Saidraja	768	2283.	VS-Machhodari	3000

1	2	3
2284.	VS-Mahamanapuri	4000
2285.	VS-Mahmoorganj	4500
2286.	VS-Manduadh	4000
2287.	VS-Paharia	6000
2288.	VS-Parao	2000
2289.	VS-Samneghat	4000
2290.	VS-Sanjay Nagar	4000
2291.	VS-Sarnath	2000
2292.	VS-Shivpur	5000
2293.	VS-Shivpurwa	8000
2294.	VS-Teliabagh	4000
2295.	VS-Vijayanagaram	3000
2296.	VS-WLL (Rural)	4000
2297.	VS WLL (Urban)	10000
Total		2353059

Statement-II*Alphabetical List of Telephone Exchanges of UP (West) Circle*

Sl.No.	Exch. Name	Equip Capacity
1	2	3
SSA - AGRA		
1.	AG-Arjun Nagar	3800
2.	AG-Arjun Nagar	1000
3.	AG-Balenganj	6000
4.	AG-Balkeshwar	4000
5.	AG-Bodla	3500
6.	AG-CTO	4500
7.	AG-Dayal Bagh	2000
8.	AG-Dayal Bagh	2500
9.	AG-Foundry Nagar	5000

1	2	3
10.	AG-Foundry Nagar	3000
11.	AG-Idgah	2000
12.	AG-Jaipur House	4500
13.	AG-Jaipur House	3000
14.	AG-Lawyers Col.	2000
15.	AG-Medhu Nagar	4250
16.	AG-Nunihal	2000
17.	AG-S Place	9000
18.	AG-S Place	7750
19.	G-Shalimar	6000
20.	AG-Salimar	2500
21.	AG-Shahheed Nagar	3000
22.	AG-Shahganj	8500
23.	AG-Siemens	14000
24.	AG-Sikandra	3000
25.	AG-T.P. Nagar	7000
26.	AG-Taj Nagri	4500
27.	AG-Taj Nagri	4000
28.	AG-Tax	11000
29.	AG-Tax	98
30.	AG-S Place	152
31.	Achhnera	2000
32.	Akola	1024
33.	Anwal Khera	1024
34.	Atocs	344
35.	Bachhgaon	376
36.	Bah	1400
37.	Barauti Ahir	1000
38.	Barhan	1024
39.	Bateshwar	304
40.	Bhadrauli	376

1	2	3
41.	Bichpuri	312
42.	Brithla	160
43.	Dabrai	1000
44.	Dauki	384
45.	Dawar	320
46.	Dhimsri	1024
47.	Doora	336
48.	Digner	192
49.	Etmadpur	1000
50.	Fariha	184
51.	Fatehabad	1400
52.	Fatehpur Sikri	2000
53.	Ferozabad Main	12000
54.	Ferozabad EWSD	5000
55.	Hazratpur	368
56.	Iradatnagar	1024
57.	Itaura	1024
58.	Jagner	1024
59.	Jaingara	304
60.	Jaitpur Kalan	1024
61.	Kagarol	1024
62.	Kalal Kheria	1000
63.	Keetham	152
64.	Khandoli	1000
65.	Kheragarh	1024
66.	Kira Wali	1400
67.	Kotla	152
68.	Kuberpur	1000
69.	Kundol	1000
70.	Kurra Chitrapur	384
71.	Ladukhera	304

1	2	3
72.	Majhara	152
73.	Malpura	1024
74.	Matsena	304
75.	Midhakupur	1024
76.	Nadau	176
77.	Nagla Beech	336
78.	Nagla Mirza	2500
79.	Narkhi	176
80.	Pathauli	336
81.	Pinahat	304
82.	Raja Ka Tal	1000
83.	Runkata	384
84.	Sadhan	152
85.	Salyan	1024
86.	Sarendhi	152
87.	Sehata	328
88.	Shamsabad	1400
89.	Srinagar	152
90.	Suhag Nagar	2000
91.	Tantpur	304
92.	Tehra	1024
93.	Tundla	500
94.	Tundla	3000
95.	Firozabad	400
96.	Suraj Dham (AG)	192
SSA - Aligarh		
97.	ALG E10B D-1	11000
98.	Algnec D-2	6000
99.	ALG C DOT	6000
100.	ALG Delhigate	6000
101.	ALG Delhigate	4000

1	2	3
102.	ALG Dhanipurmandi	3500
103.	ALG Krishnapuram	3500
104.	ALG Sasnigate	8000
105.	ALG Talangri	1000
106.	ALG MCC	2000
107.	Akrabad	336
108.	Amrauli	152
109.	Andala	336
110.	Atrauli	2000
111.	Barnoli	152
112.	Berla	152
113.	Basal Babas	152
114.	Beswan	336
115.	Bijoli	336
116.	Bhenya	336
117.	Bundhansi	152
118.	Chandos	1000
119.	Chandapa	152
120.	Chhara	1400
121.	Dadon	152
122.	Ehen	152
123.	Gabhana	1000
124.	Gadrana	152
125.	Gangiri	152
126.	Gomat	152
127.	Gonda	1000
128.	Gorai	336
129.	Hasaian	336
130.	Hathras Jn.	1000
131.	Hathras E10B	8000
132.	Hathras CDOT	2000

1	2	3
133.	Hathras Mathura Rd.	1000
134.	Hathras-Alg. Road	1000
135.	Iglas	1000
136.	Jalali	1000
137.	Jaroth	336
138.	Jattari	1000
139.	Kachaura	152
140.	Kasimpur CDOT-A	2000
141.	Kazimabad	152
142.	Khair EX-A	2000
143.	Khurrampur	152
144.	Kodiganj	336
145.	Kota	152
146.	Ladpur	152
147.	Lodha	336
148.	Madrak	152
149.	Malav	152
150.	Man Maho	152
151.	Mursan	1000
152.	Naglaveersahai	152
153.	Nagla Virkhu	152
154.	Nozal Pur	152
155.	Pachon	152
156.	Pisawa	336
157.	Pora	152
158.	Raipur Dalpatpur	152
159.	Rasari	152
160.	Salempur	152
161.	Sasni RLU	1000
162.	Sikandrarao	3400
163.	Tappal	336

1	2	3
164.	Tochigarh	152
165.	Vijaygarh	336
166.	Wazidpur	152
167.	Aligarh (Rural)	5000
168.	Aligarh (Fixed)	—
169.	Aligarh (Mobile)	—
SSA - Badaun		
170.	Allapur	336
171.	Asafpur	336
172.	Babralla	1000
173.	Bilsi	1000
174.	Binawar	152
175.	Bisauli	1400
176.	Budaun	8800
177.	Civil Line RSU	2000
178.	Dataganj	1000
179.	Dehgawan	336
180.	Daetori	336
181.	Gawan	336
182.	Gularia	152
183.	Gunnaur	1000
184.	Hazratpur	152
185.	Hasanpur	152
186.	Islamnagar	1000
187.	Islamnagar RSU	1500
188.	Junawai	152
189.	Jhuksa	336
190.	Kachhia	152
191.	Kadarchowk	336
192.	Kakralla	1000
193.	Kuwargaon	152

1	2	3
194.	Khitora	152
195.	Katra Sadat	152
196.	Karanpur	152
197.	Misoon	336
198.	Mudia Dheki	336
199.	Nadayal	152
200.	Nagarjuna	152
201.	Nadha	152
202.	Rudain	336
203.	Risauli	152
204.	Rajpura	152
205.	Saijan	152
206.	Solankinagar	152
207.	Sahaswan	1400
208.	Saidpur	336
209.	Sakhanu	336
210.	TCL Babralla	1000
211.	Ugaiti	336
212.	Ujhani	3000
213.	Usawan	336
214.	Ushait	336
215.	Wazirganj	1000
216.	WLL Badaun	1000
217.	WLL Bilsi	1000
218.	WLL Gunnaur	1000
219.	WLL Chandausi	0
220.	WLL Sahaswan	500
221.	Bisauli Cordect	1000
SSA - Bareilly		
222.	Agras	184
223.	Aliganj	360

1	2	3	1	2	3
224.	Amour	184	255.	Rajendra Nagar	7000
225.	Aonla	1400	256.	BR-Northcity	2000
226.	Aonla II	2000	257.	BR-Sanjay Comm Hall	2000
227.	Baheri-1	2500	258.	BR-Soofitola	2000
228.	Baheri CDOT RSU	1500	259.	BR-Subhash Nagar	3000
229.	Ballia	184	260.	BR-TP Nagar	1000
230.	Bhitora SBM	1000	261.	BR-University	3450
231.	Bhojipura	1000	262.	BR-Lalpathak	650
232.	Bahadurpur	184	263.	Chamraula	152
233.	Bhuriyan	184	264.	Chandpur	488
234.	Bhuta C-DOT RSU	360	265.	Deochara	1000
235.	Bilpur C-DOT RSU	1000	266.	Deorania	488
236.	Bisharatganj	368	267.	Dhakanj	184
237.	BR-Bankhana	1500	268.	Dhaneta	184
238.	BR-CB Ganj	1000	269.	Dhauratanda	760
239.	BR-CB Ganj RSU	1000	270.	Dhunka	184
240.	BR-Cantt RLU	3000	271.	Harharpur Matkali	456
241.	BR-Cantt RSU	2000	272.	G Uprala	184
242.	BR-Choupla	8000	273.	IFFCO Aonla	1400
243.	BR-Chopula	11000	274.	Jadavpur	184
244.	BR-Durga Nagar	2000	275.	Jokhanpur	152
245.	BR-Hartmann	2000	276.	Kanman	488
246.	BR-IAF Gate	1000	277.	Katai Mill	488
247.	BR-IAF Gate	1000	278.	Kesarpur	184
248.	BR-Marhinath	1000	279.	Kurwan Danda	184
249.	BR-Marhinath	1000	280.	Kyoladia	368
250.	BR-Prem Nagar	4464	281.	Lawngpur	184
251.	BR-Quilla	1064	282.	Menpur	184
252.	RJN RLU	3000	283.	Meerganj	2000
253.	BR-Rajendra Nagar	4900	284.	Mudia Nawabganj	184
254.	Rajendra Nagar A Block	2000	285.	Nawabganj	2000

1	2	3
286.	Panwaria	184
287.	Pitamberpur	2000
288.	Pitamberpur RSU	1000
289.	Ramnagar	184
290.	Richha	1000
291.	Rajpurkala	152
292.	Rithaura	1000
293.	Sainthal	360
294.	Sirauli	184
295.	Santosh Gontia	184
296.	Shahi	368
297.	Sheeshgarh	1000
298.	Shergarh	438
299.	Vyodhan Khurd	152
SSA - Bijnore		
300.	Afzal Garh	1456
301.	Bagharpur	1000
302.	Barhapur	1000
303.	Baruki	1000
304.	Basantpur	184
305.	Basta	1000
306.	Benipurkopa	184
307.	Bhagoowala	336
308.	Bhogpur	152
309.	Bijnor MBM	7000
310.	Bijnor RSU-I	2500
311.	Bijnor RSU-II	500
312.	Chakrajmal	1000
313.	Chandok	1000
314.	Chandpur	4800
315.	Dhampur MBM	3500

1	2	3
316.	Dhampur RSU	3000
317.	Dhundli	1000
318.	Doodhli	184
319.	Gajraula Shiv	1000
320.	Ganj	500
321.	Gohawar	1000
322.	Haldaur	2000
323.	Harewali	336
324.	Heempur	1000
325.	Jalipur	1000
326.	Jhaku	1000
327.	Kadrabad	1000
328.	Kalagarh	1400
329.	Kaloowala	336
330.	Kazampur	496
331.	Khajoori	1000
332.	Khandeal	500
333.	Khaspura	1000
334.	Kiratpur	3000
335.	Kotwali	1400
336.	Mahuwa	500
337.	Mandawali	1000
338.	Mandawar	1000
339.	Mohdpur MDL	424
340.	Modhpur Rajori	200
341.	Nagal Soti	1000
342.	Nagina	3500
343.	Najibabad MBM	5500
344.	Najibabad RSU	2500
345.	Narain Kheri	496
346.	Narainpur	496

1	2	3
347.	Neendru	1000
348.	Nehtaur	2500
349.	Noorpur	2000
350.	Padarathpur	248
351.	Padli	500
352.	Pheena	1000
353.	Puraini	1000
354.	Raipur Sadat	1000
355.	Raipuri	248
356.	Raja Ka Tajpur	1000
357.	Rampur	1000
358.	Sahaspur	1000
359.	Seohara	3000
360.	Sherkot	2000
361.	Sisona	500
362.	Suawala	500
363.	Sunderpur	248
364.	Tanda Mydass	248
365.	Tarcola	1000
366.	Thatjat	1000
367.	Veeruwala	500
SSA - Bulandshahar		
368.	Agouta	500
369.	Amiya	336
370.	Ahmadgarh	500
371.	Anoopshahar	1500
372.	Aurangabad	1000
373.	Baral	1000
374.	B.B. Nagar	1000
375.	Belon	248
376.	Biroli	336

1	2	3
377.	Bibyana	336
378.	Bugrasi	1000
379.	BSR ASR Rd	1500
380.	BSR Awas Vikas	1000
381.	Bhoor BSR	5000
382.	Bhoor BSR	3000
383.	Moti Bagh BSR	2000
384.	Moti Bagh BSR	6000
385.	Chitsaun	1000
386.	Chhatari	500
387.	Chola Choki	336
388.	Danpur	368
389.	D.A.V. BSR	3000
390.	Debai	2000
391.	Gangthala	336
392.	Gulaothi	3000
393.	Jadol	184
394.	Jahangirabad	2500
395.	Jaragvan	184
396.	Khurja	5000
397.	Khurja	3500
398.	Khurja City	2500
399.	Khurja JN	500
400.	Karora	304
401.	Karanwas	184
402.	Khanpur	1000
403.	Kharagwari	184
404.	Makhaina	336
405.	Madhupura	336
406.	Narora	2000
407.	Pahasu	1000

1	2	3	1	2	3
408.	Partapur	1000	438.	Kasganj	7000
409.	Pota Badhshahpur	336	439.	Malawan	184
410.	Siyana	2528	440.	Marehara	1000
411.	Siyana	1000	441.	Mirechi	368
412.	Shikarpur	1500	442.	Mohanpur	336
413.	Sahakari Nagar	1000	443.	Mohanpura	336
414.	Senga Jagatpur	336	444.	Muiddinpur	184
415.	Sikandrabad	3000	445.	Neoli	500
416.	Sikandrabad City	3500	446.	Nidholi Kalan	1000
417.	Sikandrabad Satellite	1000	447.	Nooh Khera	184
418.	Unchagaon	336	448.	Patiali	500
SSA - Etah			449.	Pitua	184
419.	Achalpur	184	450.	Pondari	152
420.	Aliganj	1296	451.	Raja Ka Rampur	368
421.	Amanpur	368	452.	Sahawar	1000
422.	Awagarh	1000	453.	Sakarauti	152
423.	Bahanpur	152	454.	Sakeet	368
424.	Basundhara	304	455.	Sara Aghat	184
425.	Bhargen	184	456.	Sidhpura	1000
426.	Bilaram	336	457.	Sirsa Tippu	184
427.	Bilead	184	458.	Soron	1000
428.	Dholana	184	459.	Thana Darivganj	336
429.	Dhumari	336	460.	Unchagaon	368
430.	Etah	9000	461.	Papaladda	1500
431.	Gangagarh	184	SSA - Ghaziabad		
432.	Ganjundwara	3400	462.	Akkapur	304
433.	Garhi	184	463.	Bahadur Garh	1000
434.	Jaithara	1000	464.	Bahadurpur	592
435.	Jalesar	2000	465.	Brijghat	168
436.	Jitauli	184	466.	CEL	3000
437.	Kartala	184	467.	Chirori	1000

1	2	3
468.	CT KSB Ayalos Karyalaya	480
469.	CT KSB Super Tech	480
470.	CT KSB Ansal	480
471.	CT Shemain	480
472.	Dehrakuti	312
473.	Dhaulana	1096
474.	Dosa Banjarpur	304
475.	Duhai	2000
476.	Farid Nagar	336
477.	Garh Mukteshwar	3000
478.	Garh Mukteshwar WLL	1000
479.	Garh Road Hapur	5000
480.	Govindpuram	6000
481.	Hero Nagar	2000
482.	Hapur	14100
483.	Hapur WLL	1000
484.	Harsingh Pur	304
485.	Indrapuram	5000
486.	Jharina	168
487.	Kaushambi	11000
488.	Kucheshwar Road	2000
489.	Loni	9000
490.	Massoorie	2000
491.	Mandola	1000
492.	Modi Nagar	15600
493.	Modi Nagar WLL	1000
494.	Model Town	7000
495.	Mohan Nagar	3000
496.	Muradnagar	7500
497.	Mudafara	320
498.	Murad Nizamsar	200

1	2	3
499.	Nan	360
500.	Nanpur	224
501.	Nandgram	3258
502.	Nehru Nagar	9000
503.	Noorpur	1000
504.	Parpa	152
505.	Patel Marg	20000
506.	Patla	1000
507.	Pilkhuwa	8000
508.	Pratap Vihar	10000
509.	Raj Nagar D-1	11000
510.	Rajnagar D-2	11000
511.	Rajnagar D-3	7000
512.	Raj Nagar WLL	1000
513.	Raj Nagar WLL CDMA	10000
514.	Rawli	1000
515.	Rajinder Nagar	12000
516.	Roy BSR Road	448
517.	Sanjay Nagar	6000
518.	Sapnawat	1000
519.	She LEV-62	16000
520.	Shipra Suncity	3000
521.	Simbholi	2800
522.	Saloni	496
523.	Samana	184
524.	Talhera	304
525.	Tilamore	2000
526.	Tronica City	1000
527.	Vidyut Nagar	2000
528.	Vasundhara	7000

1	2	3
SSA - Mathura		
529.	Ading	1000
530.	Akosh	360
531.	Anora	336
532.	Bajna	1000
533.	Baldev	1000
534.	Baldev Puri MTR	4000
535.	Barsana	1000
536.	Bharana Kalan	248
537.	Bhureka	184
538.	Bisawar	1400
539.	Chatinya Vihar	1500
540.	Chaumuhan	1000
541.	Chhata	1400
542.	Chhatikara	988
543.	Deewana	304
544.	Farah	1000
545.	Farah	1000
546.	Gokul	2488
547.	Goverdhan	248
548.	Hamol	248
549.	Hasanpur	184
550.	Karab	368
551.	Khaira	184
552.	Kosikalan	4500
553.	Kotwan	248
554.	Krishna Nagar	6000
555.	Lohai	248
556.	Mai	360
557.	Managarhi	152
558.	Mant	848

1	2	3
559.	Mathura E10B	10000
560.	Mathura 5-ESS	4000
561.	Mathura C-DOT	6000
562.	MTR-REFY	1000
563.	Mugarra	500
564.	Nandgaon	432
565.	Naugaon	328
566.	Naujheel	968
567.	Neemgaon	184
568.	OL	1000
569.	Pachawar	336
570.	Paigaon	248
571.	Palson	352
572.	Pattauni	360
573.	Radha Puram	1000
574.	RAL	352
575.	Raya	2044
576.	Sadabad	2000
577.	Sahpau	1000
578.	Shahpur Jatan	336
579.	Shergarh	1000
580.	Sonai	448
581.	Sonkh	1000
582.	Sureer	1000
583.	Taroli	336
584.	Town Ship	3500
585.	Trans Yamuna	1500
586.	Umari	368
587.	Unchagoan	420
588.	Vrindaban	7000

1	2	3
SSA - Meerut		
589.	Aggarwal Mandi	1000
590.	Agwanpur	1000
591.	Alipur Morna	176
592.	Aminagar Sarai	1400
593.	Azarada	512
594.	Baghpat	3768
595.	Baleni	1000
596.	Bamnauli	1000
597.	Baraut	9000
598.	Baraut	2000
599.	Behsuma	1000
600.	Binoli	1400
601.	Chhaprauli	1400
602.	Dabathuwa	1000
603.	Daha	1000
604.	Daurala	2000
605.	Dhanora	1000
606.	Dhikoli	1000
607.	Doghat	1400
608.	Hastinapur	1000
609.	Hazoorabad Garhi	1000
610.	Incholi	1000
611.	Jani	2000
612.	Kalyanpur	496
613.	Kharkhoda	1400
614.	Khekhra	3000
615.	Khera	184
616.	Khwaza Nangla	1000
617.	Kirthal	696
618.	Kishanpur Baral	1400

1	2	3
619.	Kithor	1000
620.	Kotana	1000
621.	Lawar	1000
622.	Machhara	1000
623.	Mawana	4000
624.	Mawana	1000
625.	MT. Brahampuri	5000
626.	MT. Ghanta Ghar	4000
627.	MT. Miet	1000
628.	MT. Nagla Battoo	3500
629.	MT. Partapur	2000
630.	MT. Rohta Road	3000
631.	MT. S. Nagar (RSU)	4500
632.	MT. Shradhapuri	3000
633.	MT. BDY. Road	27000
634.	MT. Brahampuri	25000
635.	MT. DLC BHP	1920
636.	MT. Ganga Nagar	3500
637.	MT. Nauchandi	5500
638.	MT. Pallavpuram	5000
639.	MT. Pallavpuram	1500
640.	MT. Sastri Nagar	17000
641.	MT. Shradhapuri	6000
642.	MT. Sofipur	1500
643.	Pachpera	352
644.	Parikshitgarh	1400
645.	Phalawada	1000
646.	Rahavti	352
647.	Rasoolpur Dholri	496
648.	Rataul	1000
649.	Rathora Khurd	176

1	2	3
650.	Rohta	1400
651.	Sakauti	1400
652.	Salawa	176
653.	Sardhana	3000
654.	Saroorpur Kalan	1000
655.	Saroorpur Khurd	1000
656.	Sisoli	1000
SSA - Moradabad		
657.	Agwanpur	1000
658.	Akrauli	184
659.	Amroha C-DOT	1400
660.	Amroha RSU C-DOT	2000
661.	Amroha Bijnor Road	2000
662.	Amroha Kanth Road	1000
663.	Amroha Raipur	2000
664.	Amroha RSU (OCB)	2000
665.	Asmoli	1000
666.	Behjol	1400
667.	Bhagatpur Tanda	304
668.	Bhaishi Jamalpur	152
669.	Bhojpur	712
670.	Bilakudan	304
671.	Bilari	1400
672.	Bilari	1512
673.	Budhanpur	304
674.	Chandara Farm	152
675.	Chandausi	8000
676.	Chandausi (Sita Rd.)	1000
677.	Chaudharpur	1000
678.	Chhajlet	1000
679.	Dalpatpur	496

1	2	3
680.	Deengarpur	1000
681.	Dhabarsi	248
682.	Dhaktaura	152
683.	Dhanaura	3000
684.	Dilari	1000
685.	Ekta Vihar	1000
686.	Gajraula	2000
687.	Gajraula RSU	1000
688.	Ganeshwari	248
689.	Hakeempur	336
690.	Hasanpur	2504
691.	Jabda	336
692.	Jamuna Khas	336
693.	Jatpura	1000
694.	Joya	1504
695.	Kalsa	500
696.	Kamelpur	336
697.	Kanth	2000
698.	Karanpur	184
699.	Khad Gujar	1500
700.	Kunderki	1400
701.	Maheshra	336
702.	Malakpur Semli	152
703.	Manota	336
704.	MH. Pur Tanda	184
705.	Moonda Pandey	248
706.	MRD E10B	12000
707.	MRD OCB	8000
708.	MRD (C. Nagar)	3000
709.	MRD (Majhola)	6000
710.	MRD (Majhola)	1000

1	2	3
711.	MRD (Sonakpur)	6000
712.	MRD (SBH Road)	2000
713.	MRD S.K. Chaurana	5000
714.	MRD (Lajpat Nagar)	9000
715.	MRD (PTC)	2000
716.	MRD (Peetal Nagar)	2000
717.	Moradabad (Pakbara)	1000
718.	Munda Khera	336
719.	Narauli	1000
720.	Naugawan Sadat	1900
721.	Paigamberpur	1000
722.	Panwasa	336
723.	Pathakpur	336
724.	Rajabpur	896
725.	Rajaka Majhola	368
726.	Ratanpur Kalan	336
727.	Ratanpur Khurd	184
728.	Said Nagli	1096
729.	Sambhal-Main	5000
730.	Sambhal-Sarai Taren	1528
731.	Sarkari Mandi	336
732.	Singhpur Saini	500
733.	Seondara	368
734.	Sharif Nagar	500
735.	Singhpur Saini	500
736.	Sirsi	1000
737.	Surjan Nagar	472
738.	Thakurdwara	2000
739.	Ujhari	500
740.	Umari Kalan	1000

1	2	3
SSA - Muzaffarnagar		
741.	Alum	336
742.	Babri	2000
743.	Baghra	2000
744.	Baria	360
745.	Baroda	328
746.	Basera	1000
747.	Banat	2000
748.	Begrajpur	2000
749.	Bhopa	1400
750.	Budhana	3000
751.	Charthawal	1500
752.	Chauntra	304
753.	Chausana	384
754.	Chhapar	1000
755.	Dungar	304
756.	Dathera	152
757.	Galibpur	1000
758.	Garhi Abdulla	336
759.	Garhi Pukhta	1000
760.	Ghatavan	1000
761.	Goyala	312
762.	Gurana	152
763.	H-Kroanda	1000
764.	H.P. Lohari	2000
765.	Jansath	1400
766.	Jasala	456
767.	Jasoi	1000
768.	Jatmuzhera	1000
769.	Jhinjhana	2000
770.	Kairana	3000

1	2	3
771.	Kakroli	1000
772.	Kandhla	1400
773.	Kharad	1000
774.	Khatauli	5000
775.	Kuteshera	1000
776.	Lank	1000
777.	Lisad	456
778.	M.P.R. Singh	1000
779.	Medpur	304
780.	Miranpur	1400
781.	Mornas Mill	1400
782.	MZN E10B	9000
783.	MZN OCB	6000
784.	MZN C Centre	6000
785.	MZN G Colony	6000
786.	MZN Prempuri	3000
787.	MZN S Gate	7000
788.	MZN-Mahavir Chowk	2000
789.	MZN Almaspur	2000
790.	Nawla	1000
791.	Niramana	304
792.	Parasoli	304
793.	Purbalyan	360
794.	Purkazi	2000
795.	Ramraj	1000
796.	Ratanpuri	1000
797.	Rohana	1000
798.	Shahpur	2400
799.	Sikri	320
800.	Shamli	11000
801.	Sikhera	1000

1	2	3
802.	Sisoauli	1400
803.	Shukratal	304
804.	Sotta	312
805.	Sherpur	304
806.	Tajpur	336
807.	TNB	2000
808.	Tawli	336
809.	UNN	1000
	SSA - Noida	
810.	Bisrakh	1000
811.	Chholas	2000
812.	Dadri	5000
813.	Dankour	1300
814.	G. Noida Delta	4000
815.	Jahangirpur	2000
816.	Jewer	2500
817.	Kakore	2000
818.	Kasna	2000
819.	Khora	6000
820.	Luharli	1000
821.	M.S. Nagar	1200
822.	Neemka	1000
823.	NEPZ	7000
824.	Rabupura	1000
825.	Rithori	2000
826.	Noida Sec-05	5500
827.	Noida-Sec-19	8000
828.	Noida-Sec-19	27000
829.	Noida-Sec-19	7750
830.	Sec-24 NTPC	1000
831.	Noida Sec-24	5000

1	2	3
832.	Noida Sec-29	9000
833.	Noida Sec-33	5250
834.	Noida Sec-37	4000
835.	Noida Sec-39	12256
836.	Noida Sec-51	3000
837.	Noida Sec-58	11000
838.	Noida Sec-62	4000
839.	Tilpatta	3000
840.	Udyog Kendra	3000
841.	Vedpura	1500
SSA - Pilibhit		
842.	Aimy	152
843.	Amaria	1000
844.	Barkhera	152
845.	Bhikharipur	152
846.	Bilsanda	152
847.	Bisalpur	1464
848.	Churraskatpur	152
849.	Dunidam	152
850.	Gajraula	152
851.	Ghunchai	1000
852.	Hardaspur	152
853.	Intgaon	152
854.	Jahanabad	152
855.	Jara	152
856.	Kabir Ganj	152
857.	Kadher Chauraha	152
858.	Lalaurikhera	152
859.	Madhotanda	1000
860.	Madhawapur	152
861.	Matinajapti	152
862.	Majhola	1000

1	2	3
863.	Matinajapti	152
864.	Mudaliya	152
865.	Muzaffar Nagar	152
866.	Neoria	336
867.	Parewa Waish	152
868.	Pauta	152
869.	Pilibhit	10000
870.	Puranpur	1804
871.	Rasiakhanpur	152
872.	Roodpur	152
873.	Shahghar	152
874.	Simraya	152
875.	Tikri	152
876.	Udaikaranpur	152
SSA - Rampur		
877.	Akbrabad	1000
878.	Begmabad	500
879.	Bilaspur	3536
880.	Bosena	1000
881.	Bibra Farm	368
882.	Bhot	1000
883.	Chamraua	336
884.	Chandupura	336
885.	Dhamora	1000
886.	Dhakia	368
887.	Godhi	368
888.	Gaddinagli	184
889.	Harraya	184
890.	Jawalanagar	2000
891.	Kemri	1000
892.	K. Khera	336
893.	Khod	1000

1	2	3
894.	Khufia Nagla	1000
895.	Maswasi	368
896.	Milak	2000
897.	Modipur	1000
898.	Nawab Nagar	368
899.	Patwai	368
900.	Ras Dandia	368
901.	R.B.C. Mill	1000
902.	Rampur City	8500
903.	Rampur C/L	7500
904.	Saifni	1000
905.	Said Nagar	500
906.	Shahbad	2000
907.	Swar	1400
908.	Tanda	1400
SSA - Saharanpur		
909.	Ambehta	1000
910.	Ambehta Chand	488
911.	Babail	488
912.	Badshahibagh	336
913.	Bahera Sandal Singh	1000
914.	Bergaon	1000
915.	Behat	500
916.	Bhalaswa	496
917.	Bhaneda	336
918.	Biharigarh	1000
919.	Chhutmalpur	2000
920.	Chilkana	1000
921.	Deoband	6000
922.	Fandpuri	1000
923.	Gagalheri	2000
924.	Gangoh	3000

1	2	3
925.	Gopali	488
926.	Islamnagar	744
927.	Jahanpur	152
928.	Jaroda Panda	1000
929.	Jhandhera	2000
930.	Khera Mughal	1000
931.	Maheshwari	1000
932.	Miragpur	1000
933.	Mirzapur	488
934.	Muzaffarabad	1000
935.	Nagal	2000
936.	Nakur	2000
937.	Nanauta	2000
938.	Pathed	496
939.	Punwarka	1000
940.	Rampur Maniharan	2000
941.	Rankhandi	336
942.	Sarsawa	3000
943.	SHN-Behat Road	2000
944.	SHN-Chilkana Road	5000
945.	SHN-Dehradun Road	1244
946.	SHN-Delhi Road	3000
947.	SHN-Gurudwara Road	14000
948.	SHN-Mission Compound	15000
949.	SHN-Numaish Camp	6000
950.	SHN-Pax-MC	152
951.	SHN-Sharda Nagar	2000
952.	SHN-Taharpur	6000
953.	Talheri Buzurg	1000
954.	Titron	496
955.	Todarpur	496
Total		1729718

*[English]***Harassment of Indians in New Zealand**

1290. SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding alleged ill treatment of Indian Students in New Zealand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the matter has been taken up with the concerned authorities; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

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

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

*[Translation]***Construction of Port in Bay of Bengal**

1291. SHRI CHANDRABHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering the proposal relating to construction of a State of the art port at Islands in Bay of Bengal by KPT with the capital investment to be made by Mitsui Corporation of Japan and Japan International Cooperation Agency, Zica, Japan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total expenditure likely to be incurred on construction of said port and the number of phases in which the work of docks, godowns and yards is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) and (b) A request to Japanese Authorities through Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance has been made for undertaking the techno-economic feasibility study for construction of full-fledged port facilities at Sagar Island, 145 Kms South of Kolkata in Bay of Bengal. There is no proposal for investment to be made by Mitsui Corporation of Japan.

(c) As per rough estimates, the project is estimated to cost around Rs. 2300 crores. However, a realistic estimate of cost, phasing of expenditure etc. would be available only after the feasibility study is carried out.

Cruise Facility to attract Tourists

1292. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government now proposes to make available duty-free shops as well as cruise facility at ports to attract tourists;

(b) if so, the ports selected by the Ministry for developing cruise facility; and

(c) the time by which this work is likely to be finalized?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BALLU): (a) and (b) For development of facilities for cruise vessels, it has been decided to concentrate initially on 5 major ports, namely, Mumbai, Mormugao, New Mangalore, Cochin and Tuticorin. Some major ports have plans to allow opening of duty free shops also.

(c) The development of port facilities including for cruise vessels is an ongoing process depending on traffic, potential, resources etc. and as such no time frame could be prescribed.

*[English]***Recognised Hospitals/Diagnostic Centres under CGHS**

1293. SHRI M. SHIVANNA:
SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR:

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

(a) the criteria adopted for selection of recognised private hospitals/diagnostic centres under the CGHS in different States in the Country;

(b) the number of inspections/studies undertaken by the Government for such hospitals/diagnostic centres especially in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka during the last three years;

(c) whether despite recommendations of the inspection team some hospitals/diagnostic centres who fulfilled all the required conditions have not been included in the list of such hospitals;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Government employees availing CGHS facilities are facing great difficulties in taking treatment from the far off hospitals from their residences;

(f) if so, whether the Government proposes to include some more hospitals in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka in the CGHS list to facilitate the Government Employees and the General Public;

(g) if so, the details thereof;

(h) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(i) the steps taken to provide adequate doctor and Nurses in the CGHS hospitals in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka?

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

Life Saving Drug for Heart Patients

1294. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Isoptin, a life saving drug for heart patients, is not available in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this drug is manufactured in the country itself; 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) Isoptin containing Verapamil HCL was the original research product of M/s. Knoll, Germany and was being manufactured and marketed in India by M/s. German Remedies Ltd. upto 1998-99. With the change in the international business arrangements, the rights to manufacture and market

Isoptin in India were transferred from M/s. German Remedies Ltd. to M/s. Knoll Pharmaceuticals Ltd. Mumbai. Consequently, German Remedies stopped manufacturing and marketing of Isoptin. M/s Knoll Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Mumbai had been taken over by M/s. Abott Laboratories and marketing of Isoptin has been discontinued by them.

However, M/s. Nicholas Piramal (India) Ltd., Mumbai is marketing a similar drug for heart patients namely, Calaplin Tab. containing the bulk substance Verapamil HCL 80 mg/tab.

Non-Reconciliation of Postal Figures

1295. SHRI CHENGARA SURENDRAN:
SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has received a complaint from Kerala that it is losing sizable amount in the loan eligible from the Government of India due to non-reconciliation of postal figures, as some post office do not bifurcate the interest portion from the principle amount, when collective are furnished to Postal Audit;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to rectify this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) No request has been received from Kerala regarding losing sizable amount in loan eligible from Government of India due to non reconciliation of Postal figures in the (PA Wing) Department of Posts. The figures received from Kerala show the interest portion separate from the principal amount.

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

Government Officers selected for Training Abroad

1296. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government officers are nominated, selectively, for various training programmes abroad;

(b) if so, the number of officers nominated, services-wise during the last three years, year-wise, till date;

(c) whether certain nominations are sponsored by the foreign Governments; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHAURI): (a) and (b) The nominations of Government officers for various Training programmes abroad are made by the Department of Personnel and Training as well as by the different Ministries/Departments concerned as per their own needs/requirements. These training programmes also include nominations made against the training programmes sponsored by other countries. The nominations for various training programmes in all the different Departments/Ministries are not monitored centrally. However, the nominations made by the Department of Personnel and Training during the last three years are as under:-

	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	1st Apr. to 6th Dec. 2004
AIS	33	41	62	23
Group 'A'	12	11	20	05
CSS	08	08	27	21
SCS	04	05	16	19
AFHQCS	—	01	02	02
Total	57	66	127	70

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) Foreign funded training programmes for which nominations have been made by the Department of Personnel and Training are as under:—

<i>2001-2002</i>				
	AIS	Group 'A'	CSS	SCS
Australia	10	02	02	—
Japan	02	—	—	—
France	—	02	01	—
Total	12	04	03	—

2002-2003

	AIS	Group 'A'	CSS	SCS
Australia	05	01	01	01
Japan	04	—	—	—
France	02	02	—	01
Total	11	03	01	02

2003-2004

	AIS	Group 'A'	CSS	SCS
Australia	04	04	02	01
Japan	04	—	—	—
France	03	—	—	01
Total	11	04	02	02

From April, 2004 to November, 2004

	AIS	Group 'A'	CSS	SCS
USA	04	01	—	—
Japan	09	—	01	—
France	08	03	03	03
Total	21	04	04	03

[Translation]

Per-Capita Outlay in Tenth Plan

1297. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pre-capita outlay allocated for Uttar Pradesh during the Tenth Five Year Plan is lesser than the national average;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the criteria for the allocation for per-capita outlay for different States under the Five Year Plan; and

(d) the State-wise details of the per-capita outlay allocated under the Tenth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) to (c) No Sir, the outlay is determined on the basis of resource availability and there is no criteria for allocation of state-wise per-capita outlay under the Five Year Plan.

(d) The State-wise details of the per-capita outlay under the Tenth Five Year Plan is given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

Per Capita Plan Outlay Tenth Plan Projections

State	Outlay in Rs. (at 2001-02 prices)
1	2

Special Category States:

Arunachal Pradesh	35636
Assam	3122
Himachal Pradesh	16948
Jammu & Kashmir	14399
Manipur	11738
Meghalaya	13048
Mizoram	25812
Nagaland	11202
Sikkim	30634
Tripura	14101
Uttaranchal	8998

Non-Special Category States:

Andhra Pradesh	6155
Bihar	2534
Chhattisgarh	5289
Goa	23810
Gujarat	7907
Haryana	4878
Jharkhand	5438
Karnataka	8260

1	2
Kerala	7538
Madhya Pradesh	4336
Maharashtra	6887
Orissa	5176
Punjab	7681
Rajasthan	4837
Tamil Nadu	6440
Uttar Pradesh	3596
West Bengal	3570

[English]

National Commission on Population

1298. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had decided to reconstitute the administration of the Janasankhya Sthiratha Kosh which has a corpus of Rs. 100 crores;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the transfer of the National Commission on Population from the Planning Commission to the Department of Family Welfare will contribute to attainment of goals of the National Population Policy, 2000; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has recently approved the proposal for reconstitution of the Janasankhya Sthirata Kosh (JSK), with a view to operationalise the JSK in a more effective mode. It has been decided to choose its Executive Director from the Civil Society. As per the new set up, the Minister for Health and Family Welfare would be the Chairperson of the General Body of JSK, while the Governing Board would be headed by Secretary (FW).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The transfer of the National Commission on Population (NCP) from the Planning

Commission to the Department of Family Welfare would avoid duplication of funding and interventions for similar activities. It would also ensure improved coordination of planning and implementation between health and family welfare on the one hand, and with the schemes of the related Departments on the other hand.

Introduction of Hourly Berth Hire Charges

1299. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tariff Authority for Major Ports has decided to introduce hourly berth hire charges instead of the existing 8-hour basis rates in all the major ports with effect from June 1, 2003;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which it is likely to be beneficial in terms of earnings and removal of the congestion?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Hourly berth hire charges instead of the 8 hour basis rate were introduced by Tariff Authority for Major Ports from 1st June, 2003, after consulting the Major Port Trusts and the Port users.

(c) Under the revised arrangement, berth hire charges will be paid only for the time the berth is occupied, rounded off to next complete hour and not for entire shift of 8 hours, even if berth was occupied for less than 8 hours. This may induce ships to vacate berths immediately on completion of cargo loading/unloading, thereby making berths available for berthing of waiting ships as soon as these are vacated. This would enable ports to handle more ships and hence more cargo.

[*Translation*]

Policy of KVIC to Tap Market

1300. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHAWAHA: Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) proposes to formulate a State-wise policy for tapping the market;

(b) if so, the localities in Uttar Pradesh where the tapping is proposed to be undertaken;

(c) whether the Government proposes to give financial assistance to the district level organisations in order to ascertain the potential of this industry;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the schemes and the incentives available under the KVIC?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) There is no proposal for formulating State-wise policies for the marketing of Khadi and Village industries (KVI). The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has however, set up a Confederation of Khadi and Village Industries (CPKVI) for better marketing of KVI products throughout the country, including Uttar Pradesh. The KVIC has also taken a number of other steps, namely, organization of exhibitions national, zonal, State and district levels and renovation/modernization of selected sales outlets in some States. Grants are also given by the KVIC to KVI institutions/entrepreneurs for taking up design improvement projects under the Product Development and Design Intervention Programme (PRODIP) of the KVIC.

The programme of KVIC's exhibitions in Uttar Pradesh during 2004-05 are given in the table below:

Table: Programme of KVIC's Exhibitions in Uttar Pradesh during 2004-05

Categories	Location
National Level	Lucknow
State level	Aligarh, Ghaziabad, Allahabad and Gorakhpur
District level	Rai Bareilly, Sultanpur, Jhansi, Banda, Faizabad, Shajahanpur, Bijnore, Sharanpur, Bareilly, Etah, Moradabad, Mathura, Varanasi, Ghazipur, Gorakhpur & Mau

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. For organizing District level exhibitions, KVIC provides grant to KVI institutions, State Khadi and Village Industries Board (KVIBs) and Departmental Trading units of KVIC upto Rs. 2.5 lakh for each exhibition.

(e) In addition to the schemes mentioned above, the following schemes of grant (incentives) to individual entrepreneurs and institutions are implemented by the KVIC for market promotion of KVI products:-

(i) Exhibitions

Financial grant for organizing exhibitions at various levels is provided to KVI institutions, State Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIB) and Departmental Trading Units of KVIC as per the following scale:

(a) National level Exhibitions	Rs. 40 lakh (each)
(b) Zonal level Exhibitions	Rs. 25 lakh (each)
(c) State level Exhibitions	Rs. 5 lakh (each)
(d) District level Exhibitions	Rs. 2.5 lakh (each)

(ii) Tours abroad

Institutions/units participating in sales-cum study tours abroad or in international exhibitions are provided 90 per cent of the cost of to and for air fare. A maximum amount of Rs. 15,000 or 25 per cent of the total approved cost on publicity material like product catalogue, brochure, information handout, etc., is also provided as incentive.

(iii) Export Promotion

Institutions are eligible to get incentive for export of village industries products at the rate of 5 per cent of "free on Board" (f.o.b.) value of the exported village industries products.

*[English]***I.T. Export**

1301. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR:
SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT:

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

(a) the value of exports and the names of the countries to whom the exports were made during the last three years and till date, year-wise and country-wise;

(b) the position of India in the world in production and export in the field of Information Technology;

(c) the expected growth of production and export in terms of percentage and rupees during the Tenth Five Year Plan;

(d) whether the export in IT has increased during the current year; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) The details are given in the Statement-I enclosed.

(b) India's share in the world software & services market has increased from 1.82% in 2001-02 to 2.09% in 2002-03 and about 2.4% in 2003-04. North America which accounts for over 55% of the global IT spend, represented approx. 70% of Indian software exports in 2003-04 with EU ranking second at 22.25% of total export. North America remains the dominant market for ITES-BPO services, accounting for over 80% of the ITES-BPO business in India.

(c) The details are given in the Statement-II.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Indian Software and services exports registered a growth of 30.5% in FY 2003-04 clocking revenues of US\$ 12.5 billion.

Statement-I

The value of Exports and names of the countries to whom exports were made during the last three years and till date year-wise and country-wise

Value: US\$ Million

Destination	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
1	2	3	4
USA & Canada	3710.23	4911.65	6127.02
Latin America	7.82	9.88	10.57
Europe (EU Countries)	1331.55	1793.60	2189.54

1	2	3	4
Europe (non EU Countries)	82.33	82.83	98.00
Russia & CIS Countries	1.19	13.32	0.96
African Countries	48.77	52.49	131.62
Middle East Countries	96.73	68.59	143.15
Singapore, Hong Kong & Other South Asian Countries	324.68	307.59	348.75
Japan, Korea & Other Far East Countries	197.23	318.26	426.57
Australia & other Oceanic Countries	178.74	93.78	130.66
Total	5978.26	7652.00	9607.44

Statement-II*Targets for the Tenth Five Year Plan*

Year	Software Export		Domestic Software		Total	
	In Rs. Crore	Percent growth	In Rs. Crore	Percent growth	In Rs. Crore	Percent growth
2002-03	54,000	—	17,000	—	71,000	—
2003-04	73,000	35	23,000	35	96,000	35
2004-05	98,000	34	30,000	30	128,000	33
2005-06	128,000	31	40,000	33	168,000	31
2006-07	160,000	25	53,000	33	213,000	27
2007-08	200,000	25	67,000	26	267,000	25
2008	240,000	20	84,000	25	324,000	21

Extradition Treaty with South East Asian Countries

1302. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to sign an extradition treaty with South East Asian Countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of the countries chosen for the said purpose; and

(c) the extent to which this would help in handing over criminals to India and mutual cooperation between these countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) It is the policy of the Government to sign extradition treaties with as many countries as possible including with South East Asian Countries.

(b) India has signed an extradition treaty with Philippines, which is yet to enter into force. Discussions for concluding extradition treaties with Malaysia, Thailand and Singapore are at initial stages.

(c) The extradition treaties provide a legal framework for seeking extradition of fugitive offenders charged with extraditable offences.

Development of Highways

1303. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has suggested wider adoption of the toll-based build operate transfer model instead of the annuity approach for development of highways through the public-private partnership;

(b) if so, whether the Planning Commission has also urged the Government to revisit the incentives granted to the PPPs for developing highways in order to make it more attractive;

(c) if so, whether it has also recommended the creation of an independent regulatory authority for the road sector; and

(d) if so, the extent to which the Government has agreed to the Planning Commissions recommendations on development of highways?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Banned Drugs

1304. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether use of several drugs have been banned in the country during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for imposing ban on each drug;

(d) the details of action taken for strict enforcement of the ban;

(e) the State-wise details of hospitals/clinics/chemists apprehended and prosecuted for violating the ban order; and

(f) the steps contemplated, if any, for strengthening the enforcement mechanism in the light of such violations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The details of the banned drugs and the reasons for imposing a ban on their manufacture and sale in the country is annexed.

(d) for uniform and strict enforcement of ban the following steps are taken:

(i) The drug formulations are banned through a Gazette Notification by the Central Government for uniform withdrawal in the country.

(ii) Publicity is given through the press also to alert the general public.

(iii) State Drugs Control Authorities are requested to take immediate action to enforce the ban on manufacture and sale under their jurisdiction.

(iv) The manufacturers and Chemists Associations are also requested to give wide publicity about the banned drugs through their Journals for the information of their members.

(v) During the meetings of the Drugs Consultative Committee, a Statutory body, the State Drug Control Authorities are requested to keep a watch over the movement of the such drugs and take action against the offenders of law.

(e) The information is being collected from the State Licensing Authorities.

(f) Necessary instructions are issued to State Governments regularly to strengthen the enforcement machinery for better surveillance and effective action against the offenders.

Statement

Drugs prohibited for Manufacture, Sale and Distribution alongwith the reason for ban during the last 5 years

S.No.	Drug Formulations	Reason for imposing ban
1	2	3
1.	Fixed dose combination of Diazepam and Diphenhydramine	Harmful
2.	Fixed dose combination of Vitamin B1, B6 and Vitamin B12 for human use	Lacking therapeutic justification

1	2	3
3.	Fixed dose combination of haemoglobin in any form (natural or synthetic)	Lacking therapeutic justification
4.	Fixed dose combination of Pancreation or Pancrelipase containing amylase, protease and lipase with any other enzyme	-do-
5.	Fixed dose combination of Nitrofurantion and trimethoprim	-do-
6.	Fixed dose combination of Phenobarbitone with any anti-asthmatic drugs	-do-
7.	Fixed dose combination of Phenobarbitone with Hyoscin and/or Hyoscyamine	-do-
8.	Fixed dose combination of Phenobarbitone with Ergotamine and/or Belladonna	-do-
9.	Fixed dose combination of Haloperidol with any anti-cholinergic agent including Propantheline Bromide	-do-
10.	Fixed dose combination of Nalidixic Acid with any anti-amoebic including Metronidazole	-do-
11.	Fixed dose combination of Loperamide Hydrochloride with Furazolidone	-do-
12.	Fixed dose combination of Cyproheptadine with Lysine or Peptone	-do-
13.	Astemizole	Harmful
14.	Terfenadine	-do-
15.	Phenformin	-do-

[*Translation*]

Representation from State Civil/Administrative Service Associations

1305. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any representation from Confederation of State Civil/Administrative Service Associations;

(b) if so, the details of the demands made by the Confederation in the said representation;

(c) whether the Government has accepted all the demands mentioned in the representation and has issued directions to the State Governments accordingly; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHAURI): (a) and (b) The Government has received a representation from the All India Federation of State Civil/Administrative Service Associations placing before the Government some issues relating to the service conditions of the State Civil

Service (SCS) officers. The issues are broadly for providing greater opportunities for SCS officers for career advancement viz., increase of promotional avenues for SCS officers into IAS, constitution of a National Pay Commission for SCS officers, regular and timely holding of Selection Committees for promotions, directing State Governments for creating parallel and additional opportunities for SCS officers for their career advancement etc.

(c) and (d) The issues raised by the Association were examined by the Government. No changes in the existing rules and regulations are proposed.

Safeguarding Interest of Mines Workers

1306. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to formulate new scheme for the welfare of workers working in coal and other mineral mines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the steps taken/being taken by the Government for safeguarding the interest of mine workers; and

(d) the financial assistance likely to be provided for the welfare of the mine workers in the country, State-wise including Gujarat?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) All the statutory provisions as per the Mines Act, 1952 and Mines Rules, 1955 regarding welfare of workers are complied with in the mines of Public Sector Undertakings under the administrative control of Ministries of Coal and Mines and they are paying due attention to the welfare of their workers and every efforts is being made to improve the living condition of the employees including their family members. The welfare measures taken in different areas are: Housing facility, Water Supply facility, Medical facility, Education Facility for employees' wards, Facilities for availing Co-operative Stores and Credit Societies, subsidised transport facilities etc.

The welfare of workers is the subject matter of Ministry of Labour as per the Government of India (Allocation of Business Rules, 1961). It has been reported by the Ministry of Labour that some welfare schemes have been evolved by them to extend welfare facilities to the certain non-coal mine workers and their family members in the spheres of Health, Education, Housing, recreation and Water Supply under the Iron Ore Mines, Manganese Ore Mines and Chrome Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund, Limestone & Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund; and Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund. Even under these Funds, only those mine workers whose monthly wages do not exceed Rs. 10,000/- per month are eligible to avail benefits under these schemes. Around 76,000 workers have been availing benefits under these schemes.

(d) The Ministry of Labour have given the details of the financial assistance likely to be provided for the welfare of the above mine workers which is given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

Budget Estimate 2004-05 for Iron Ore Manganese Ore and Chrome Ore Workers Welfare Fund (IOMC), Lime Stone Dolomite Workers Welfare Fund (LSDM) and Mica Mines Workers Welfare Fund

(Rs. in '000)

Sl.No.	Region/State	Budget Estimate 2004-05		
		IOMC	LSDM	MICA
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Allahabad Uttar Pradesh Himachal Pradesh Punjab Jammu & Kashmir Uttaranchal	—	4588	—
2.	Ajmer Gujarat Rajasthan Haryana	—	28706	2496
3.	Bangalore Karnataka Kerala	16885	5611	—

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Bhubaneswar Orissa	40462	9507	—
5.	Hyderabad Tamil Nadu Andhra Pradesh	4289	13724	5732
6.	Jabalpur Madhya Pradesh Chhattisgarh	17324	19054	—
7.	Karma Bihar Jharkhand	27370	7286	5272
8.	Kolkata West Bengal Assam Tripura Meghalaya	—	1292	—
9.	Nagpur Maharashtra Goa	19120	3047	—

Condition of Rural Industries

1307. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL:
DR. COL. (RETD.) DHANI RAM SHANDIL:
PROF. CHANDER KUMAR:

Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the condition of traditional rural cottage industries is worsening

consequent to which villagers are migrating to the cities in search of employment;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to promote rural industries and check the migration of villagers to cities; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) to (c) The Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) sector consists essentially of conventional (traditional) rural cottage industries. Government has been taking steps from time to time for the promotion and development of cottage industries to generate more employment opportunities in the rural areas and help reduce the migration to cities. The value of total production of village industries in the KVI sector has grown from Rs. 7140.50 crore in 2001-02 to Rs. 8126.30 crore in 2002-03 and further to Rs. 9263.98 crore during 2003-04, thus showing an average annual growth of 14 per cent. Similarly, the employment generation in the village industry sector has also shown an increasing growth from 54.16 lakh jobs in 2001-02 to 57.87 lakh jobs regeneration of traditional industries like coir, handloom, handicrafts, sericulture, leather, pottery and other cottage industries, the Government has recently announced the decision to set up a Fund with an initial allocation of Rs. 100 crore.

Further, the Government, through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), is implementing the Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) in the rural areas to promote village industries for the development of these areas and to generate more employment opportunities, including village industries, by availing of margin money assistance from the projects with a maximum cost of Rs. 25 lakh. The margin money assistance available is as detailed in the table below:

Sl.No.	Category of beneficiary	Project Cost	Margin money assistance
1.	General	Upto Rs. 10 lakh	25% of project cost
2.	SC/ST/Women/ Ex-serviceman/NE Region/Hill areas	Upto Rs.10 lakh	30% of project cost
3.	General	Rs. 10 lakh and Upto Rs. 25 lakh	Rs. 2.5 lakh + 10% of balance project cost
4.	SC/ST/Women/ Ex-serviceman/NE Region/Hill areas	Rs. 10 lakh and upto Rs. 25 lakh	Rs. 3 lakh + 10% of balance project cost

The progress under the REGP during the last three years is given in the table below:-

Sl.No.	Year	Number of projects financed	Employment (lakh person)
1.	2001-02	20767	3.43
2.	2002-03	21024	3.61
3.	2003-04 (P)*	24747	4.71

*Provisional

[English]

PMRY and REGP in West Bengal

1308. SHRI AJAY CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects progressing under Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) and Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) in the State of West Bengal location-wise;

(b) the amount of funds allocated and spent during each of the last three years; and

(c) the number of people benefited through these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) The relevant district-wise

details for the State of West Bengal under the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) and the Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) during the years 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04 are given in the enclosed Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

(b) Under the PMRY, the Central Government allocates funds for subsidy, entrepreneurial development training (EDT), contingencies, etc., based on the targets of generation of employment opportunities allocated to the individual States/Union Territories (UTs). The Central funds for subsidy are routed through the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) which, in turn, passes them on to the implementing banks for crediting the amounts to the loan accounts of individual beneficiaries. It has not been possible so far to get from the RBI the amounts of subsidies actually utilized in individual States/U.Ts. However, the funds for EDT, contingencies, etc. are released to the Central Government directly to the States/UTs. No funds could be released to Government of West Bengal for EDT contingencies, etc., under the PMRY during 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04 as the State had surplus balance fund amounting to Rs. 73.79 lakh from the previous releases. The year-wise details of Central funds released (or authorized for expenditure) for EDT, etc., and utilized under the PMRY and REGP in the State of West Bengal during 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04 are given in Statement-III enclosed.

(c) It is estimated that employment opportunities have been created for about 10,457 persons (as per the RBI reports) under the PMRY and for 66,040 persons under the REGP respectively in West Bengal during 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04.

Statement-I

Details of District-wise number of Units/Projects Disbursed loan during 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04 under the PMRY

(As reported by the State Govt.)

S.No.	District	2001-2002		2002-2003		2003-2004	
		Units Disbursed	Loan	Units Disbursed	Loan	Units Disbursed	Loan
		(Nos.)		(Nos.)		(Nos.)	
1	2	3		4		5	
1.	Bankura	34		29		95	
2.	Birbhum	30		38		72	
3.	Burdwan	96		72		203	

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Kolkata	67	93	33
5.	Cooch-Behar	18	34	52
6.	Darjeeling	77	58	55
7.	Uttar Dinajpur	3	29	43
8.	Hooghly	37	101	69
9.	Howrah	2	25	235
10.	Jalpaiguri	41	67	145
11.	Malda	18	30	154
12.	*Midnapore	28	69	25
13.	Purba Midnapore	—	—	25
14.	Murshidabad	42	91	80
15.	Nadia	32	49	50
16.	South 24-Parganas	89	73	143
17.	Purulia	2	17	29
18.	North 24-Parganas	156	279	240
19.	Dakshin Dinajpur	9	1	67
20.	Durgapur	32	41	104
21.	Siliguri	39	70	37
Total		852	1266	1956

*Midnapore district was bifurcated into 'Paschim Midnapore' and 'Purba Midnapore' districts in 2002. There is one District Industries Centre for both the districts. However, separate progress is reported since 2003-04 only.

Statement-II

Details of District-wise Projects set up during 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04 under the REGP

Sl.No.	District	Number of Projects Set up		
		2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bankura		48	98
2.	Birbhum		315	467
3.	Burdwan		44	131
4.	Coochbehar		12	41

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Hoogly		54	160
6.	Howrah		107	241
7.	Jalpaiguri		147	175
8.	Malda		282	189
9.	Midnapore (E)		51	200
10.	Murshidabad		238	187
11.	Nadia		243	349
12.	24 PGS (N)		211	355
13.	Midnapore (W)		139	95
14.	Purulia		12	31
15.	Dinajpur (S)		0	20
16.	24 PGS (S)		58	210
17.	Darjeeling		16	27
18.	Dinajpur (N)		482	372
Total		2892*	2459	3348

*District-wise details of the projects set-up during 2001-02 under REGP are not available as the programme was implemented in a centralised manner during 2001-02.

Statement-III

Details of funds allocated and spent in West Bengal during 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04 under the PMRY and REGP

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	PMRY		REGP	
	Authorised Funds	Funds spent/utilised by the State Governments	Released Funds	Funds spent
2001-02	73.79	18.27	*	822.20
2002-03	55.51	18.06	641.00	1202.17
2003-04	37.45	21.67	2264.14	1593.51

*KVIC started State-wise allocation of margin money since 2002-03.

Human Development Report

1309. SHRI PRAKASHBAPU V. PATIL:
SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:

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

(a) whether according to the Human Development Report 2004, the country ranks 171st out of the 175 countries in public spending on health;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Although no ranking of countries is given for public spending on health in the Human Development Report, 2004, based on data given in the Report, it is seen that India ranks 171 out of 175 countries in terms of public spending on health. According to this Report, the total health expenditure as a percentage of GDP in India is 5.1% of which 0.9% of GDP is the share of public health expenditure in the year 2001.

(b) and (c) Health is a State subject. However, the Central Government has been making every effort to ensure its contribution to the public health expenditure. The resources for public investment in health sector are also being augmented by securing assistance from various bilateral and multi-lateral agencies for implementation of various disease control programmes.

The total health expenditure as a percentage of GDP in India is 5.1% of which 0.9% of GDP is the share of public health expenditure in the year 2001. The National Common Minimum Programme envisages increasing public spending in health to at least 2-3% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) over the next 5 years. The National Health Policy-2002 also envisages increasing public health investment to 2% of GDP by 2010. To achieve this, the health Policy stipulates increasing the expenditure on health by State Government to 7% of their budget by 2005 and to 8% of their budget by 2010. The Policy further envisages to raise the Central Government's contribution from 15% as at present to 25% by 2010.

[*Translation*]

Orthopaedic OPD in Hospitals

1310. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a separate orthopaedic OPD in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Safdarjung Hospital and AIIMS for CGHS card holders in Delhi;

(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) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Electricity Current Therapy

1311. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that inspite of repeated instructions by the WHO and the Government, the prescribed rules regarding Electricity Current Therapy (ECP) are not being followed in treatment of mental patients;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the new steps taken by the Government to stop misuse of Mental Health Act and ensure availability of modern equipment in Government hospitals for treatment of mental patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Neither the Government nor the WHO have issued any guidelines regarding the use of Electro Convulsive Therapy (ECT) in the treatment of mental patients. ECT is a standard form of psychiatric treatment, in use since 1937 and the technical guidelines are part of post-graduate psychiatric training.

(c) The Central and State Mental Health Authorities created under the Mental Health Act, 1987 and rules, are entrusted with the task of ensuring the observance

of the various provisions of the said Act and Rules. Specific instances of misuse, if any, are dealt with under the normal laws of the land. The restructured National Mental Health Programme, under the 10th Five Year Plan, has made provisions for the modernization of mental hospitals and departments of psychiatry in Government Medical College.

[English]

Contraceptive Pill for Men

1312. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that scientists have developed a contraceptive pill for men said to be 100 per cent effective and free from side effects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Indian Scientists have also developed a similar pill;

(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 Government is aware about the development of the male contraceptive pill. However, the male pill is still in research stage and is not yet available.

(c) to (e) Indian scientists have not yet developed similar pills. Efforts are going on to develop male contraceptive pill by Indian scientists.

Pravasi Bharatiya Bhawan

1313. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether our late Prime Minister Pt. Nehru had plans to set up a Pravasi Bharatiya Bhawan;

(b) if so, the proposed objectives thereof;

(c) the present status of the said proposal;

(d) the time by which it is likely to be made functional; and

(e) the manner in which it is likely to prove beneficial for NRIs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER):

(a) and (b) The idea of a Pravasi Bharatiya Bhawan had been put forward by the late Shri Prakashvir Shastri in a letter to the former PM, the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Pandit Nehru had replied to Shri Shastri just two days before his death greatly appreciating it as an idea deserving implementation. Shri Shastri had planned to register a Trust for this purpose and several eminent had agreed to be Trustees. Unfortunately, with the passing away of Shri Shastri, the idea could not be translated into reality.

(c) Following the recommendations of the High Level Committee on the Indian Diaspora and the announcement of the then PM at the Pravasi Bharatiya Divas 2004, action has been taken to get suitable land allotted for the proposed Pravasi Bharatiya Kendra.

(d) The design and drawings of the proposed Kendra are likely to be finalized in the next financial year and work tendered out thereafter. The Kendra is expected to be functional in about two years thereafter.

(e) The Pravasi Bharatiya Kendra would become the focal point of interactions between India and its Diaspora. It would house facilities for harnessing the vast talent among the Overseas Indians including a library, documentation center, an exhibition complex, auditorium, visitors rooms etc.

Coal Prices for Thermal Power Projects

1314. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal India Limited has raised the price of coal being supplied to thermal power projects whereas National Thermal Power Corporation is not able to receive corresponding increased tariff from consumers resulting in increasing profit of one PSU at the cost of other PSU pushing to loss;

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken steps to bring down the price of coal supplied to power projects; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) Coal India Limited (CIL) has raised the prices of coal with effect from 16.6.2004. It is estimated that the impact of increase in coal prices on thermal power generation has been to the extent of only 6 paise per unit of electricity. It is not an increase which pushes other power PSUs to losses. Besides NTPC is already having a fuel supply agreement with the coal companies; where fuel supply agreements operate, the pricing of CIL of June 2004 is not given effect to.

(b) and (c) Coal prices have been deregulated with effect from 1.1.2000. Government has no role to play in fixing the coal prices and the coal companies are empowered to fix the coal prices taking into account the market forces, average cost of production and other relevant factors.

[*Translation*]

Optical Fibre Cable

1315. SHRI RAM DAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to use optical fibre cable for the expansion of telephone services in Delhi and other States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) The details of expansion plan of BSNL and MTNL for Optical Fibre Cable during the year 2004-05 is in the enclosed statement.

(c) For the current financial year, BSNL has planned to lay 18,000 Km. of Optical Fibre Cable for the expansion of telephone services in all the States and MTNL has fixed a target of 20,000 fibre Kms. in Delhi and Mumbai.

Statement

OFC Plan of BSNL for 2004-05

Sl.No.	State	OFC Plan (in K.M.)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1150
2.	Andaman & Nicobar	25
3.	Assam	575
4.	Bihar	700
5.	Jharkhand	500
6.	Gujarat	1000
7.	Haryana	475
8.	Himachal Pradesh	300
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	200
10.	Karnataka	900
11.	Kerala	700
12.	Madhya Pradesh	800
13.	Chhattisgarh	475
14.	Maharashtra	1200
15.	Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura	966
16.	Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Nagaland	1099
17.	Orissa	475
18.	Punjab	950
19.	Rajasthan	875
20.	Tamil Nadu	1650
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1450
22.	Uttaranchal	300
23.	West Bengal and Sikkim	1235
Total		18,000

OFC Plan of MTNL for 2004-05

1.	Delhi	10,000
2.	Mumbai	10,000
Total		20,000

*[English]***Mid-Term Appraisal of Tenth Plan**

1316. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:
SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:
SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made mid-term appraisal of the Tenth Five Year Plan target;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the growth rate projected in various sectors during the plan and achievements made as on date;

(d) the details of new priority areas selected after the mid-term appraisal along with the resources position in the current plan;

(e) the details of actual GDP growth in first 2 years against the targeted level; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to achieve the targets fixed in the plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJSEKHARAN): (a) and (b) The Mid-Term Appraisal is currently under preparation.

(c) The growth rate targeted for the different sectors of the economy and the achievements in the first two years of the Tenth Five Year Plan are given in a Statement enclosed.

(d) In view of reply to parts (a) and (b) above, does not arise.

(e) The target growth rate of GDP for the Tenth Plan (at market prices at 2001-02 prices) was 8.1 per cent. As against that the achievement in the first two years (2002-03 to 2003-04) was 6.4 per cent.

(f) The details of the steps taken by the Government to achieve the targets fixed in the Plan have been spelt out in the Annual Plan Documents 2002-03 and 2003-04, which have been placed in the Parliament Library.

Statement**Growth of the Economy (Targeted and Realised)**

Sector	Targeted Growth (Tenth Plan)	Realised Growth (2003-04 over 2001-02)
Agriculture and Allied	4.0	1.7
Industry	8.9	6.6
Services	9.3	7.9
GDP at Factor Cost	7.9	6.1
GDP at Market Price	8.1	6.4

*[Translation]***Delay in Delivery of Money Orders**

1317. MOHD. MUKEEM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the people/ rural folk living in the areas falling under the various rural post offices of district Ajamgarh especially in Thekma, Jamuawa get their money orders as late as one or two months;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to conduct an enquiry in this regard to ascertain the dates of money orders received and the date of the disbursement thereof during the last one year;

(c) if so, by when; and

(d) the steps being taken to ensure immediate payment of the money orders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) No, Sir. The Money Orders of Jamuawa and Thekma in Azmgarh District were paid to the payees in time in most cases. Only in few cases payment was made within a week from the date of receipt but not as late as one or two months.

(b) No, Sir; since no complaint has been received from any customer during the last one year on delayed payment of Money Order.

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

(d) All possible efforts are made for immediate payment of money orders through surprise checks by various Inspecting Authorities and other methods of monitoring.

[*English*]

Pedestrian Passage on N.Hs

1318. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that no space is left for the use of pedestrians between the National Highways and the grills on the canals, nallahs, rivers and culverts etc. to check falling of the vehicles therein; and

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to provide the pedestrians' path between the railing/grills and the National Highways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) To guard against the falling of vehicles in the canals, nallahs, rivers and culverts etc. crash barriers, parapets, guardwalls, railings, etc. in general are being provided on National Highways. Further, while finalising the proposal for bridges on National Highways footpaths for pedestrians are being provided as per the guidelines of the Ministry.

[*Translation*]

Navigation of Ships

1319. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey work of exploring the possibility of inland navigation of ships and rivers like Ganga, Koshi, Gandak etc. in Bihar is being undertaken by Director, Inland Waterway Authority of India (IWAI);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the investment likely to be made for starting inland navigation of ships; and

(d) the time by when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) and (b) Hydrographic surveys are carried out periodically by expansion of IWAI in the river Ganges which is a National Waterway. The surveys provide us data on river bed depth along the navigational channel in the river. IWAI is not doing any survey work in Kosi and Gandak rivers.

(c) and (d) IWAI is maintaining the fairway on the National Waterway and ships are already plying thereon.

Industries set up by KVIC

1320. SHRI DEVIDAS PINGLE:
PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rural industries set up by the KVIC and the number of employees working therein;

(b) the number of registered rural industrial units, State-wise;

(c) the detailed figures available with the Government in regard to the present status of these industrial units and the number of units which is making profits alongwith the number of units incurring losses;

(d) whether any scheme has been formulated to provide assistance to loss incurring units; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) Establishment of 1,86,252 village industries has been promoted and assisted by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) under the Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) since the start of the programme on 01.04.1995, providing employment to 22.75 lakh persons. The REGP leverages credit from scheduled banks for financing self-employment projects, with Central Government grant assistance as margin money. Prior to the introduction of the REGP, the Village Industries (VI) Programme was being implemented by the KVIC largely with Central Government budgetary support. In all, employment with Central Government for 62.58 lakh persons have been created through village industries in the rural areas by the KVIC.

(b) State-wise details of the units set up under the REGP till 2003-04 are given in statement enclosed.

(c) to (e) Information on the number of profit/loss making units is not maintained centrally. However, in order to strengthen the VI units so as to ensure their viability on a sustainable basis, incentives such as financial and organisational assistance is provided by the KVIC to individual entrepreneurs/institutions for-

- (i) quality testing at subsidized rates;
- (ii) participation in exhibitions at national, State and district levels;
- (iii) renovation and modernization of sales outlets;
- (iv) creation of packaging and design facilities;
- (v) marketing;
- (vi) brand building; and
- (vii) publicity, etc.

Statement

State-wise Projects set up and Employment generated under REGP since inception, i.e. 1995-96 to 2002-03

S.No.	States/Union Territories	Projects set up (Nos.)	Employment generated (No. of persons)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12870	202358
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	379	5117
3.	Assam	2207	30619
4.	Bihar	846	10715
5.	Goa	2301	20514
6.	Gujarat	1098	8067
7.	Haryana	5109	103340
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1905	45000
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	6634	50156
10.	Karnataka	13159	158552
11.	Kerala	8427	134500
12.	Madhya Pradesh	18523	177652
13.	Maharashtra	19911	185694

1	2	3	4
14.	Manipur	738	14442
15.	Meghalaya	3147	25017
16.	Mizoram	908	13520
17.	Nagaland	4790	89863
18.	Orissa	3166	30558
19.	Punjab	9603	116988
20.	Rajasthan	25897	275209
21.	Sikkim	147	2285
22.	Tamil Nadu	5816	67280
23.	Tripura	433	11173
24.	Uttar Pradesh	15515	267971
25.	West Bengal	17223	133897
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	416	2625
27.	Chandigarh	148	1107
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	15	303
29.	Delhi	219	4537
30.	Lakshadweep	10	173
31.	Pondicherry	949	11875
32.	Chhattisgarh	1131	31989
33.	Jharkhand	818	14711
34.	Uttaranchal	1794	29303
Total		186252	2275210

Opportunities in SSI Sector

1321. SHRI SITA RAM SINGH: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the special measures adopted to promote the economic interests of the SCs/STs by setting up and maintaining small scale industries; and

(b) the details of the schemes and programmes that have been adopted to provide more opportunities to educated unemployed youth to make them economically strong?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The Government has been promoting the cause of weaker sections, particularly SCs and STs, through its schemes and programme being implemented for promotion and development of Small Scale Industries in the country. Some of the schemes/programmes of the Ministry of Small Scale Industries that have specific reservations/concessions/preferences for SCs/STs are Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP), Management Development Programme (MDP) etc. Further, the Government in the Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries (ARI) implements the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) to assist the educated unemployed youth in setting up self-employment ventures in industry, service and business sectors. The scheme envisages 22.5 per cent reservation for youths of SCs/STs. The Government in the Ministry of ARI also implements the Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP), a credit linked subsidy programme, to assist setting up industries in rural areas, with project cost of upto Rs. 25 lakh. Under the REGP, eligible youth from SCs and STs are entitled to a higher margin money grant of 30 per cent (against 25 per cent for others) of the project cost upto Rs. 10 lakh and 10 per cent of the balance cost of the project upto Rs. 25 lakh.

Telephone Connections in U.P.

1322. SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages of district, Jalaun of Uttar Pradesh where telephone connections have not been installed despite the payment;

(b) the details thereof; and

(c) the time by when connections are likely to be installed in these villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Sir, there are 182 villages of Jalaun of Uttar Pradesh where telephone connections are pending for installation.

(b) A total of 1663 Telephone connections are pending for provision in these villages.

(c) About 50% of the applicants in the waiting list in these villages are planned to be provided telephone connections during the year 2005-06. The remaining applicants are planned to be covered in the subsequent year.

[English]

New Projects of Coal

1323. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the projects proposed to be taken up in the coal sector during tenth and eleventh five year plans;

(b) the stages at which these projects are pending; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to clear these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) 99 coal projects are proposed to be taken by the Coal India Limited (CIL) during X Plan, out of which 64 projects will contribute production during X Plan and remaining 35 will contribute during XI Plan. Coal India is making efforts to further increase the production to 512 million tonnes by 2011-12 through augmentation of production from

(a) Some of the existing mine/ongoing project,

(b) Increase production from some of the X Plan projects and

(c) Additional production from some of the identified XI Plan projects.

(b) 28 coal projects of X Plan, costing Rs. 100 crores and above are required to be approved by the Government.

The number of projects pending at various stages are as under:-

Total number of X Plan projects	28
Projects approved by Government	1
Projects at different stages of Government appraisal/approval	16
Project proposal yet to be sent to Government by the coal company	11

(c) In order to expedite the Government approval of major projects, costing Rs. 100 crores and above, following steps have been initiated.

1. Ministry of Coal has directed for submission of project reports of projects costing Rs. 100 crores & above to the Ministry after approval of subsidiary coal company boards without processing these through the empowered sub-committee of CIL Board and CIL board to reduce processing time.
2. Secretary (Coal) is reviewing the status of the major projects every month apart from the scheduled quarterly review meeting held regularly alongwith CMDs of the companies, representatives of CIL, Planning Commission, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Ministry of Environment and Forests and Department of Expenditure.
3. Secretary (Coal) is pursuing the matter of Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and Forests land clearance with Secretary Environment and Forests regularly for expediting clearance. Representative of concerned subsidiary coal company and Chief General Manager (Environmental), CIL as Nodal Officer, is pursuing the matter at every step for an early approval of EMP and Forestry within a time schedule framed by the subsidiary companies.
4. Subsidiary coal companies are also following up at the district level with district level officials.

Dental Colleges

1324. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of new Dental Colleges for which approval has been given by the Union Government during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the number of colleges out of these where regular and the spot inspection has been conducted;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaint regarding the functioning of any college;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) 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) The information is in the Statement enclosed;

(b) Inspections have been conducted in all these dental colleges by Dental Council of India on yearly basis.

(c) to (e) Complaints received from time to time against Dental Colleges are dealt with in consultation with the Dental Council of India, and if necessary, the concerned University and the State Government.

Statement

State-wise list of Dental colleges approved by the Central Govt. from 2002-03 till date

Sl.No.	State	Name & Address	Type	No. of Seats Sanctioned	Year of Establishment
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Venkata Sai Institute of Dental Sciences, H.No. 16-2-750/51, Kalyannagar, Gaddiannaram, Hyderabad-500060 (A.P.)	Private	60	2002-2003
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishnu Dental College, Kovvada, (V), Vishnupur, Bhimavaram-534202 (A.P.)	Private	100	2002-2003
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Lenora Institute of Dental Sciences, Rampachodavaram, E.G. Dt., Rajahmundry (A.P.)	Private	60	2002-2003

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Andhra Pradesh	St. Joseph Dental College, Duggirala, Eluru 534004 Andhra Pradesh	Private	100	2002-2003
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Sree Sai Dental College & Research Institute, Vill.: Chapuram, Balaga Rural, Distt. Srikakulam (A.P.)	Private	100	2003-2004
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Panineeya Mahavidyalaya Institute for Dental Science & Research Centre, Dilsukhnagar, Ranga Reddy District (A.P.)	Private	100	2003-2004
7.	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh Dental College & Research Institute, P.B. No. 25, Sundra, Rajnandgaon, Chhattisgarh-491441	Private	100	2002-2003
8.	Chhattisgarh	Govt. Dental College, Raipur Chhattisgarh	Govt.	100	2003-2004
9.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad Dental College, Ranchodpura, Santej Village, Gandhinagar, Taluka, Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Private	40	2003-2004
10.	Haryana	Guru Govind Tricenetary Dental College, Hospital & Research Institute, Near Sultanpur Jheel, Bir Sanctuary, Gurgaon-Farukh Nagar Road, Budhera-123505 Gurgaon (Haryana)	Private	100	2002-2003
11.	Haryana	Sudha Rustagi College of Dental Science & Research, Kheri More, Village Bhopani, Faridabad-121002 Haryana	Private	100	2003-2004
12.	Haryana	Swami Devi Dyal Hospital & Dental College, Goalpura, Teh: Barwala, Distt. Panchkula, Haryana	Private	100	2004-2005
13.	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Institute of Dental Sciences, Paonta Sahib, Distt., Simour (H.P.)	Private	100	2003-2004
14.	Karnataka	A.J. Institute of Dental Sciences N.H. 17 Kuntikana, Mangalore-575004	Private	100	2002-2003
15.	Karnataka	Vydehi Instt. of Dental Sciences & Research, #82, EPIP Area, Whitefield, Bangalore-560066	Private	60	2003-2004
16.	Kerala	Govt. Dental College, Gandhinagar, Kottayam-686008 Kerala	Govt.	40	2002-2003
17.	Kerala	PMS College of Dental Science & Research, P.O. Venkode Vatappara, Thiruvananthapuram-695028 (Kerala)	Private	40	2002-2003
18.	Kerala	Mar Baselios Dental College, Thankalam, Kothamangalam, Distt., Emakulam Kerala-686691	Private	40	2002-2003

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Kerala	College of Dental Sciences, Edappally, Kochi, Kerala (Amrita)	Private	60	2003-2004
20.	Kerala	Annoor Dental College, Perumattom P.O., Muvattupuzha, Dist., Emakulam, Kerala	Private	40	2003-2004
21.	Kerala	Royal Dental College, Iron Killa, Chalissery P.O., Palakkad Dt., Kerala-679536	Private	60	2003-2004
22.	Kerala	Century International Institute of Dental Science & Research Center, Poinachi, P.O. Thakkil, (VIA), Chengala, Distt: Kasaragod-671541 Kerala	Private	100	2003-2004
23.	Kerala	Pariyaram Dental College, Pariyaram-670502, District Kannur (Kerala)	Private	60	2004-2005
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Peoples College of Dental Sciences & Research Centre, Karond-Bhanpur Bypass Road, Bhopal-462070 (M.P.)	Private	100	2002-03
25.	Madhya Pradesh	RKDF Dental College & Research Centre, Bhopal	Private	100	2003-2004
26.	Madhya Pradesh	Maharana Pratap College of Dentistry & Research Centre, Gwalior (M.P.)	Private	100	2003-2004
27.	Maharashtra	Tatyasaheb Kore Dental College & Research Centre, Mahatma Gandhi Hospital Campus, New Paragon-416137 Distt. Kolhapur	Private	60	2002-2003
28.	Maharashtra	Annasaheb Chudaman Patil Memorial Dental College Post Box No. 145, Sakri Road, Dhule-424001 (Maharashtra)	Private	100	2002-2003
29.	Maharashtra	Terna Dental College & Hospital, Sector-22, Phase II, Nerul, Navi Mumbai-400706	Private	100	2002-2003
30.	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi Mission's Dental College, Sec-18, Kamothe, Navi Mumbai-410209	Private	100	2003-2004
31.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur Dental College & General Hospital, Jodhpur, Rajasthan	Private	100	2003-2004
32.	Rajasthan	College of Dentistry, Mahatma Gandhi National Institute of Medical Sciences, Sitapur Industrial Area, Tonk Road, Jaipur (Rajasthan)	Private	60	2003-2004
33.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan Dental College & Hospital, Bagru Khurd, Jaipur, Rajasthan	Private	100	2003-2004
34.	Rajasthan	Surendra Dental College & Research Institute, Sri Ganganagar	Private	100	2003-2004
35.	Tamil Nadu	K.S.R. Institute of Dental Science & Research, Thokkavadi, Distt.: Natakkal Tamil Nadu	Private	60	2004-2005

1	2	3	4	5	6
36.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanti Devi Dental College, Delhi Mathura Road, National Highway P.O. Chhatikara, Mathura-281006 (U.P.)	Private	100	2002-2003
37.	Uttar Pradesh	Institute of Dental Sciences, Bichpuri Road, Navada Jogian, Pilibhit Bypass Road, Bareilly-243006	Private	60	2002-2003
38.	Uttar Pradesh	Chandra Dental College & Hospital, Vill. Dharsania, Safedabad, Distt.: Barabanki Uttar Pradesh	Private	40	2003-2004
39.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Bankey Bihari Dental College & Research Centre, Masuri Canal, Ghaziabad (U.P.)	Private	100	2004-05
40.	Uttaranchal	Seema Dental College, Virpur, Rishikesh, Uttaranchal-249201	Private	100	2003-2004
41.	West Bengal	Gurunanak Institute of Dental Science & Research, Panihati, Kolkata-700114 (West Bengal)	Private	100	2003-2004

*[English]***Production of Gold**

1325. SHRI PRAHLAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of gold produced in the country during the last three years; year-wise;

(b) whether the companies entrusted with the task of production of gold in the country including Kolar Gold Fields are now earning profits at present; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to boost the production of gold keeping in view the foreign exchange position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) The quantity and value of gold produced in India during the last three years is given below:-

Year	Quantity (in Kilogram)	Value (in Rupees '000)
2001-2002	2810	1281082
2002-2003	3153	1658736
2003-2004 (provisional)	3363	1815221

(b) At present, Hutti Gold Mines Company Limited (HGML), a Govt. of Karnataka Undertaking, is the only company in the country, which has been entrusted with the task of production of gold. HGML is a profit making company.

(c) Government of India has issued a number of reconnaissance permits for exploration of gold. HGML has informed that the company has taken steps like modernization/expansion of its mines and mills, deepening of shafts, exploratory surface/underground diamond drilling, opening up of new satellite mines, searching new gold bearing areas under the reconnaissance permit/prospecting licenses etc. in order to boost the production of gold.

*[Translation]***Telephone Connections in Maharashtra**

1326. PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the people of some villages of Bhandara district which falls under the Nagpur zone of Maharashtra have not been provided with telephone connections despite the fact that they have submitted Rs. 500/- per head 2-3 years back;

(b) if so, the reasons for not providing them with telephone connections till date; and

(c) the time by when these connections are likely to be provided?

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

(b) All these connections are long distance connections and are technically non-feasible at present on underground cable as well as on WLL.

(c) These applicants are planned to be provided with telephone connections by December 2005.

[English]

Registration of Central Research Organisations

1327. SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA:
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:

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

(a) the norms for registration of the Central Research Organisations (CROs) by the DCGI;

(b) the names of CROs registered under the DCGI;

(c) the names of CROs headed by former WHO consultant at Delhi; and

(d) the number of pending applications for registrations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) There is no such term as Central Research Organization. However, the term CRO means Contract Research Organizations (CRO) and such contract research may involve drug development, pre-clinical and clinical studies etc. There is no provision under Drugs & Cosmetics Rules for Registration of CROs.

PM's Meeting with NRIs

1328. SHRI TUKARAM GANGADHAR GADAKH:
SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI:

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

(a) whether the Prime Minister met NRIs in New York during his visit to USA recently;

(b) if so, the details of points discussed; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by the Government to create a more attractive climate for foreign investment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The Prime Minister had a meeting with prominent Indian-American Chief Executive Officers (CEOs).

(b) Their suggestions to create a more attractive climate in India for foreign investment were welcomed by the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister called for greater people-to-people contact and closer interaction in the fields of research, higher education and development of India's infrastructure and financial sectors.

(c) Steps to set up an Investment Commission have been initiated.

[Translation]

Conversion into Four Lane

1329. SHRI MUNAWAR HASSAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to convert the Delhi-Dehradun via Meerut-Muzaffarnagar highway into four lane;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the above work is scheduled to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Delhi to Meerut section of National Highway (NH) No.-58 is already four laned. The remaining stretch of Meerut-Muzaffarnagar-Haridwar-Dehradun of NH No. 58 and NH No. 72 in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal is identified under the proposed National Highways Development Project Phase-III (NHDP-III) on Built-Operate-Transfer (BOT) basis.

(c) It is too early to indicate the time frame for completion as the NHDP-III project has not been approved.

NRI Conference

1330. SHRI P.C. THOMAS:
SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:

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

(a) whether Non-Resident Indians Day Conference will be held in India in January 2005;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the issues likely to be discussed in the said Conference;

(c) whether the Government has taken a decision to provide subsidy to NRIs in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the amount likely to be spent on subsidy for the said purpose;

(e) whether any request has been received by the Government to celebrate Pravasi Bharatiya Diwas Celebration in Kochi, Kerala in 2006; and

(f) if so, the response of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER):

(a) and (b) The Pravasi Bharatiya Diwas will be held from 7-9 January 2005 in Mumbai. It aims at deepening the engagement between India and its Diaspora through focused activities across sectors. The main focus of the PBD 2005 will be on new initiatives for the Diaspora, youth participation and business networking, Education, Knowledge-based Industry, Science & Technology, Healthcare, Voluntary Sector and Social Development,

Ethnic Media & Entertainment, NRIs in the Gulf, Finance, Culture & Tourism.

(c) and (d) Question does not arise as the event is being organized by the Government of India in collaboration with the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

(e) No.

(f) Question does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Cottage Industries in Chhattisgarh

1331. SHRI AJIT JOGI: Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Government of Chhattisgarh for the development of the cottage industries in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the amount allocated to the State for this purpose; and

(d) the growth rate of the cottage industries in the State?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir. However, the Government is implementing the Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) in the country, including Chhattisgarh, for the development of village industries, including cottage industries. Under this programme, entrepreneurs can establish agro and rural industries including village industries by availing of margin money assistance from KVIC and loans from any public sector scheduled commercial bank, for projects with a maximum cost of Rs. 25 lakh. The admissible margin money assistance (grant) is as detailed in the table below:

Margin Money Assistance under REGP

Sl.No.	Category of beneficiary	Project cost	Margin money assistance
1	2	3	4
1.	General	Upto Rs. 10 lakh	25% of project cost
2.	SC/ST/Women/ Ex-serviceman/NE Region/ Hill areas	Upto Rs. 10 lakh	30% of project cost

1	2	3	4
3.	General	Rs. 10 lakh and Upto Rs. 25 lakh	Rs. 2.5 lakh + 10% of balance project cost
4.	SC/ST/Women/ Ex-serviceman/NE Region/Hill areas	Rs. 10 lakh and upto Rs. 25 lakh	Rs. 3 lakh + 10% of balance project cost

(b) and (c) 1131 village industry projects have been established in Chhattisgarh State under the REGP. Rs. 18.26 crore has been utilised as margin money assistance cumulatively upto 2003-04 for this purpose. For 2004-05, an allocation of Rs. 8.57 crore has been made for Chhattisgarh under the REGP.

(d) During 2003-04, 697 projects under the REGP were established in Chhattisgarh against 216 reported during the previous year, thus recording a growth for 222 per cent. In terms of creation of employment opportunities, jobs for 19,816 persons were created in 2003-04 as compared with 7254 persons in 2002-03, thus recording a growth of 173 per cent.

Opening Medical Colleges in Tribal Areas

1332. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is contemplating to open medical colleges in tribal dominated districts in order to provide better health services there;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the details of the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to provide better health services in the tribal areas;

(d) whether any proposal to open medical colleges in tribal areas of Gadchiroli district of Maharashtra is pending with the 'Rashtriya Ayurveda Sansthana'; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by when the proposal is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) There is no proposal to open medical colleges by the Central Government under the provisions of Indian Medical Council Act, 1956

in the tribal dominated districts. However, under the scheme of Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana, Central Government has proposed to set up AIIMS-type institutions and also to upgrade the facilities available in the existing medical colleges in under-served areas in terms of availability of medical infrastructure, high incidence of mortality and morbidity, inadequate facilities for super speciality services etc. in the tribal dominated States of Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand.

(d) No, Sir.

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

Foreign Patients in India

1333. SHRI MUNSHI RAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an increase in the number of foreign patients in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to announce any package for the treatment of foreigners;

(c) whether the Government has selected some States and their hospitals for treatment of the foreigners; 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. Though there are no exact figures of foreign patients coming to India, according to Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), it is estimated that about 1.5 lakh foreign patients came to India in 2003. A task force has been set up with a view to promoting India as a Health Destination.

The Task Force has been entrusted with issues relating to making available specific types of health

facilities including super-speciality medical care, outsourcing of medical services, traditional medicine expertise available etc. Identification of the list of hospitals/institutions having standard facilities has also been entrusted to the Task Force.

Kishangarh-Jaipur NH 8

1334. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which six laning work on the Kishangarh-Jaipur National Highway No. 8 is likely to be completed;

(b) the amount of expenditure earmarked for the construction work on this National Highway and the reasons for non-completion of the construction work in time;

(c) whether villagers are facing enormous difficulties due to the division of many villages situated along the Highway into two parts and if so, the details in this regard;

(d) whether National Highway Authority of India has received any proposal from the villagers and public representatives regarding the construction of a culvert at the Patan Panchayat headquarters;

(e) if so, the details in this regard and the time by which the construction of the proposed culvert is likely to be completed; and

(f) the action plan of the Government to check the increasing road accidents between Jaipur and Kishangarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The six laning work on the Kishangarh-Jaipur National Highway No. 8 is likely to be completed by 31st December 2004.

(b) The amount of expenditure earmarked for construction work on this project is Rs. 614.50 crores. Scheduled date of completion of the project is 16.09.2005 and the construction work is running ahead of schedule.

(c) Villages have existed on either side of the existing National Highway No. 8. However to improve the connectivity between villages on the two sides, cattle underpasses, wherever considered necessary have been provided.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Safety features such as service roads, floyvers, cattle underpasses, crash barriers, fencing and railing, traffic signs, road markings etc. have been provided to avoid road accidents.

[English]

Survey to set up Agro and Forest based Industries

1335. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN: Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted for setting up of agro-based, forest-based, herbal & medicinal plant-based industry in the country;

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) to (c) Specific surveys have not been conducted, according to available information in this regard. However, to promote agro and rural industries including agro-based, forest-based, herbal and medicinal plant-based industry in the country, the Government has been implementing the Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC). Under this programme, an entrepreneur can establish a village industry by availing of margin money assistance from the KVIC and loans from any public sector scheduled commercial bank, for projects with a maximum cost of Rs. 25 lakh. The permissible margin money assistance is as detailed in the table below:

Margin Money Assistance under REGP

Sl.No.	Category of beneficiary	Project cost	Margin money assistance
1.	General	Upto Rs. 10 lakh	25% of project cost
2.	SC/ST/Women/ Ex-serviceman/NE Region/ Hill areas	Upto Rs. 10 lakh	30% of project cost
3.	General	Rs. 10 lakh and Upto Rs. 25 lakh	Rs. 2.5 lakh + 10% of balance project cost
4.	SC/ST/Women/ Ex-serviceman/NE Region/Hill areas	Rs. 10 lakh and upto Rs. 25 lakh	Rs. 3 lakh + 10% of balance project cost

Under the REGP, the number of agro and food processing industries and forest-based industries including herbal and medicinal plant-based industries set up in the country

and employment generated in this sector during last three years is as in the table below:

Year	Agro and food processing industries		Forest based industry, including herbal and medicinal plant based industry	
	Number of projects set up	Employment number of persons	Number of projects set up	Employment number of persons
2001-02	5467	71846	1607	23528
2002-03	5330	79578	3666	53320
2003-04	5130	32560	2371	118235

Old Bridges on National Highways in Kerala

1336. SHRI P. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study about the safety of old bridges across National Highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of bridges in Kerala that is in dilapidated condition at present; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to reconstruct these old bridges?

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

survey of all the bridges on National Highways has been carried out. There are 14278 no. of bridges existing on National Highways in India, out of these 2018 no. of bridges are in distressed condition requiring reconstruction.

(c) There are 23 no. of bridges on distressed condition in Kerala as per the survey.

(d) The reconstruction of these old bridges is being taken up in various Annual Plans depending upon their condition, inter-se priority and availability of funds.

Restrictions of IHC Staff in Dhaka

1337. SHRI K.S. RAO:
SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bangladesh Government imposed some restrictions on Indian High Commission staff in Dhaka, Chittagong and Rajshahi;

(b) if so, the details and reasons for the same; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government with the outcome thereof?

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

(b) The Government of Bangladesh issued instructions that diplomats and officials of all diplomatic missions should inform the Bangladesh Ministry of Foreign Affairs of any visit to places outside Dhaka giving at least 10 working days notice especially for visits to Bandarban, Khagarchari and Rangamati hill district in Chittagong Division of Bangladesh. The Ministry also requested that Government owned rest houses, bungalows should be used during such visits. According to the Bangladesh Ministry of Foreign Affairs, this was done to provide 'appropriate security for the distinguished visitors'.

(c) Our concern about the restrictions placed on the movements of our officials was conveyed by Foreign Secretary to the Bangladesh High Commissioner.

Setting up of Desalination Plant

1338. DR. M. JAGANNATH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre has worked on desalination technologies and has experience in erecting large scale desalination plants;

(b) if so, the details of plants erected by them to help drinking water problem;

(c) whether they would participate in the proposed desalination plants to be set up in Chennai that would produce 300 million litres of potable water a day; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) has set up a Reverse Osmosis (RO) Desalination Plant with a capacity of 18 (eighteen) lakh litres per day as a part

of Nuclear Desalination Demonstration Project (NDDP), Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu for sea water desalination which is operating satisfactorily. Another plant of the project is being set up by using Multi-Stage Flash (MSF) technology with a capacity of 45 lakh litres/day Madras Atomic Power Station (MAPS), Kalpakkam. It is now proposed to set up a sea water desalination plant with a capacity of 6 (six) lakh litres per day at Lakshadweep.

BARC has set up Desalination Plants at Sheelgaon village in Barmer district (Rajasthan) [30,000 litres/day capacity] and Satlana village in Jodhpur district (30,000 litres/day capacity), in cooperation with Defence Laboratory, Jodhpur (Rajasthan) for providing drinking water from bore well/brackish water sources.

(c) BARC may provide technical support in the proposed desalination plants to be set up in Chennai, if required.

(d) Does not arise.

Private Doctors in Population Control Programme

1339. SHRIMATI D. PURANDESHWARI:
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:
SHRIMATI MINATI SEN:

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

(a) whether the Government is planning to include private doctors in the population stabilization programme in 210 demographically weak districts by providing them loans to set up or improve their primary health facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether wide availability of a variety of contraceptive measures and quality health care delivery are crucial;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government considers the empowerment of women to be part of this endeavour;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether women's empowerment and enhanced socio-economic status lead to lower total fertility rates (life time births per woman); and

(h) if so, the fact of the matter in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes sir, the Government is exploring the option of improving access to comprehensive Health and Family Welfare services in demographically weak districts through increased Public-Private Partnership for health. Banks have been requested to consider giving soft loan to private doctors to set up/upgrade health clinics for this purpose in these districts.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Government aims to address high unmet need for family planning services in these districts by widening the basket of contraceptives, and improving the availability of quality of family planning products and services through social marketing and social franchisee.

(e) and (f) Yes Sir, high priority is assigned to empowerment of women. For this purpose, inter sectoral coordination is being pursued with the Departments of Women and Child Development, Elementary Education and Rural Development.

(g) and (h) Yes, it has been observed that the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) goes down with the increased level of women's education and empowerment. This is apparent from the success of the Family Welfare Programme in the states of Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

Deepening of Ports

1340. SHRI JUAL ORAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is under the consideration of the Government for deepening the channel of Paradeep Port;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the capacity likely to be increased on completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The proposal is for deepening of the Approach Channel, Entrance Channel and Turning Cycle of Paradip Port to handle vessels of 1,25,000 Dead Weight Tonnes (DWT). The estimated cost of the project

is Rs. 142.25 crores. The capacity enhancement due to this deepening is expected to be 15 million tonnes per annum.

Drug Addiction and HIV/AIDS Menace in Manipur

1341. SHRIMATI KARUNA SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the serious problem of drug addiction and HIV/AIDS in Manipur;

(b) whether the National Commission for Women has made any recommendations in this regard; and

(c) if so, the response of the State Government thereto?

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

Additional Beds in PHC, Andman & Nicobar Islands

1342. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:
SHRI GANESH PRASAD SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any memorandum from Andaman & Nicobar Islands regarding construction of an additional Building to accommodate 10 more beds in PHC, Garacharma-I Village.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) As per the information available, no memorandum has been forwarded to the Government of India by the Andaman & Nicobar Administration.

Damage to National Highways

1343. SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA:
SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA:
SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI:

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

(a) the total loss suffered due to damages to national highways and bridges by the floods that ravaged various States during the last three years till date;

(b) the details of various States including Delhi in this regard;

(c) whether the Union Government has taken any steps for the repair of these roads/bridges;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government of Delhi has requested to provide funds for repair of damaged national highways/bridges out of the Special Central Fund; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The Union Government has allocated Rs. 591.63 crore for the repair of the damages due to floods during the last three years and the current year.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement

State-wise details of damage to National Highways in the last three years

(Amounts are in Crore)

Sl.No.	State	Damages due to Flood
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	36.19
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	18.01
3.	Assam	153.41
4.	Bihar	86.58
5.	Chandigarh	0.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	28.14

1	2	3
7.	Delhi	0.00
8.	Goa	9.88
9.	Gujarat	69.36
10.	Haryana	8.30
11.	Himachal Pradesh	116.82
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	17.35
13.	Jharkhand	16.72
14.	Karnataka	52.92
15.	Kerala	86.38
16.	Madhya Pradesh	38.48
17.	Maharashtra	123.38
18.	Manipur	38.74
19.	Meghalaya	26.55
20.	Mizoram	27.39
21.	Nagaland	12.44
22.	Orissa	232.66
23.	Pondicherry	0.35
24.	Punjab	2.06
25.	Rajasthan	44.55
26.	Sikkim	3.68
27.	Tamilnadu	15.30
28.	Tripura	5.71
29.	Uttaranchal	20.55
30.	Uttar Pradesh	138.70
31.	West Bengal	91.64
Total		1522.24

Implementation of Health Projects

1344. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any financial assistance from any external source for the implementation of health projects during each of the last three years and till date;

(b) if so, the details of the same; and

(c) the amount provided to each State especially to Karnataka out of the external assistance for the health projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A statement indicating the details is enclosed.

Statement

Utilization of Government Loan from 2002-2003 to 2004-2005

(Amount in Thousand; in Donor currency)

Sl.No.	Name of Project	State/Sector	Donor	Currency	Agreement Date	Loan Amount	Amount Utilized		
							2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Immunization strengthening project	Central Sector	IDA	XDR	26.02.2004	59500.00	0.00	24480.97	32256.09
2.	Food and Drugs Capacity Building Project	Central Sector	IDA	XDR	29.09.2003	39700.00	0.00	0.00	1708.61
3.	Rajasthan Health Systems Development Project	Rajasthan	IDA	XDR	03.06.2004	61000.00	0.00	0.00	2735.74
4.	NAMACHI Hospital Modernization Project	Sikkim	France	EURO	01.07.1997	3654.38	264.73	0.00	0.00
5.	Supply and implementation of medical equipment, Sanjay Gandhi Post-graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	France	EURO	25.01.1998	4504.47	309.04	83.55	0.00
6.	NAMCHI Hospital Modernization Project	Sikkim	France	FRF	01.07.1997	22103.51	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Supply and implementation of medical equipment, Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	France	FRF	25.01.1998	29521.88	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Economic Re-structuring project	Andhra Pradesh	IBRD	USD	24.02.1999	301300.00	6041.38	59597.97	20089.33
9.	Raichur District Hospital Project	Karnataka	OPEC	USD	06.06.1991	7004.22	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Rewa Hospital Project	Madhya Pradesh	OPEC	USD	08.02.1989	10000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Basti District Hospital Project	Uttar Pradesh	OPEC	USD	04.05.1990	5900.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Andhra Pradesh Health System Project	Andhra Pradesh	IDA	XDR	22.12.1994	90700.00	5917.90	0.00	0.00
13.	Seventh Population Project	Central Sector	IDA	XDR	23.10.1990	49500.00	0.00	-160.35	0.00
14.	Family Welfare (Urban Slum) Project	Central Sector	IDA	XDR	04.02.1994	55262.15	8414.60	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15.	Second Integrated Child Development Project	Central Sector	IDA	XDR	23.03.1993	141600.00	11934.96	0.00	0.00
16.	National Leprosy Elimination Project	Central Sector	IDA	XDR	04.02.1994	53583.36	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Cataract Blindness Project	Central Sector	IDA	XDR	19.05.1994	68762.02	11916.38	-1937.60	0.00
18.	Family Welfare Project	Central Sector	IDA	XDR	24.06.1994	61608.04	8080.53	0.00	0.00
19.	Tuberculosis Control Project	Central Sector	IDA	XDR	14.03.1997	89224.00	11138.66	12768.13	7619.25
20.	Malaria Control Project	Central Sector	IDA	XDR	30.07.1997	86109.80	8023.21	9772.09	4445.50
21.	Second National HIV/AIDS Control Project	Central Sector	IDA	XDR	14.09.1999	140820.00	20537.84	23415.47	4620.13
22.	Immunization strengthening project	Central Sector	IDA	XDR	19.05.2000	106500.00	24616.12	33763.88	1531.26
23.	Second National Leprosy Elimination Project	Central Sector	IDA	XDR	19.07.2001	23300.00	10843.96	6682.48	1779.10
24.	Reproductive and child health project	Central Sector	IDA	XDR	26.03.2003	10000.00	0.00	6314.69	1421.57
25.	Reproductive and child health project	Central Sector	IDA	XDR	30.07.1997	179500.00	15638.07	16189.96	18923.96
26.	Woman and child development project	Central Sector	IDA	XDR	06.07.1999	222500.00	45933.98	-5865.80	29281.70
27.	Integrated Child Development Services	Multistates	IDA	XDR	23.10.1990	57000.00	0.00	-339.74	0.00
28.	Second State Health Systems Development Project	Multistates	IDA	XDR	18.04.1996	228943.81	38937.80	19474.32	13749.34
29.	U.P. Health Systems Development Project	Uttar Pradesh	IDA	XDR	19.05.2000	82100.00	6435.98	12488.63	2351.22
30.	Orissa Health Systems Development Project	Orissa	IDA	XDR	13.08.1998	56800.00	5217.67	4486.90	4443.10
31.	Maharashtra Health Systems Development Project	Maharashtra	IDA	XDR	14.01.1999	85700.00	12984.93	19006.84	10259.43

Utilization of Government Grants from 2002-2003 to 2004-2005

1.	Karnataka Secondary Level Hospital Development Project-Phase I	Karnataka	Germany	DEM	16.01.1997	12676.24	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Pulse Polio Immunization Programme-IV	Central Sector	Germany	EUR	03.11.2003	7669.38	0.00	386.50	6847.24
3.	Karnataka Secondary Level Hospital Development Project-Phase II	Karnataka	Germany	EUR	16.01.1997	13804.88	2232.74	1824.35	771.13
4.	Polio Eradication Programme	Central Sector	UK	GBP	02.01.2002	98000.00	19590.37	23511.29	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.	Import of Double Puncture Laparoscope	Karnataka	Japan	JPY	27.01.2004	13349.49	0.00	0.00	63224.21
6.	Medical Equipment Consultancy	Maharashtra	Japan	JPY	27.09.2003	759000.00	0.00	0.00	406415.39
7.	Global Fund assisted HIV Aid Control Project	Central Sector	Global Fund	USD	09.02.2004	26116.00	0.00	0.00	2859.00
8.	Global Fund assisted HIV Aid Control Project	Central Sector	Global Fund	USD	09.02.2004	7080.00	0.00	0.00	251.00
9.	Umbrella Project	Central Sector	UNFPA	USD	01.04.1997	1.08	1.10	0.00	0.00
10.	Karnataka Integrated Health Nutrition & Family Welfare Project	Karnataka	IDA	USD	03.01.2002	680.00	68.00	27.97	261.45
11.	Basic Health Programme	Maharashtra	Germany	DEM	23.07.1996	3284.29	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Basic Health Programme	West Bengal	Germany	DEM	22.06.1999	1998.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	R.W.S.	West Bengal	Germany	DEM	05.07.1996	39009.31	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	National Leprosy Eradication Programme-Phase II	Central Sector	Denmark	DKK	17.09.1991	70000.00	4331.84	0.00	0.00
15.	Revised National TB Control Programme-Phase I	Orissa	Denmark	DKK	02.12.1996	54800.00	2475.37	911.46	1566.58
16.	Health Care Project-Phase III	Tamil Nadu	Denmark	DKK	24.12.1996	102500.00	16372.06	14640.91	0.00
17.	National Programme for Control of Blindness-Phase III	Central Sector	Denmark	DKK	07.11.1997	55000.00	8700.54	10021.55	2534.85
18.	Leprosy Eradication Programme-Phase III	Central Sector	Denmark	DKK	16.11.1998	76400.00	0.00	6586.06	0.00
19.	Basic Health Services	Madhya Pradesh	Denmark	DKK	15.11.1999	58400.00	8262.78	6748.82	0.00
20.	Basic Health Services	Chhattisgarh	Denmark	DKK	15.11.1999	21000.00	3875.97	1414.43	3289.61
21.	Revised National TB Control Programme-Phase II	Orissa	Denmark	DKK	12.12.2003	21180.00	0.00	3921.57	0.00
22.	Health and Family Welfare Sector Development Project	Central Sector	EEC	EUR	02.09.1997	240000.00	31540.00	18460.00	45000.00
23.	Pulse Polio Immunization Programme-III	Central Sector	Germany	EUR	29.10.2001	10225.84	8525.93	1073.09	0.00
24.	Gujarat Health Care project	Gujarat	Netherlands (ORET)	EUR	27.11.1997	18072.27	2093.27	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25.	Basic Health	Maharashtra	Germany	EUR	23.07.1986	10225.84	1194.96	977.97	539.02
26.	R.W.S.	West Bengal	Germany	EUR	05.07.1996	25564.59	4078.28	1334.53	0.00
27.	Partnership for sexual health	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka and Orissa	UK	GBP	05.10.1999	28100.00	2639.86	2689.13	1334.89
28.	Polo Eradication Programme	Central Sector	UK	GBP	03.02.2000	35251.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Interim support to department of Health and Family Welfare	Orissa	UK	GBP	29.11.2002	1189.00	0.00	196.98	46.45
30.	Health and Family Welfare Project-Phase III	Orissa	UK	GBP	21.08.1997	1748.00	726.34	0.00	0.00
31.	Gujarat Health Care project	Gujarat	Netherlands (ORET)	NLG	27.11.1997	79652.07	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	AIDS Prevention and control project	Central Sector	USA	USD	30.09.1992	15483.00	1340.35	2914.40	0.00
33.	Innovations in Family Planning Services	Central Sector	USA	USD	30.08.1992	119484.08	5783.00	16458.00	4085.00
34.	Support to response HIV/AIDS Project	Central Sector	UNDP	USD	22.03.2001	1500.00	208.46	219.30	0.00
35.	Integrated population development in Rajasthan	Rajasthan	UNFPA	USD	14.07.1997	12062.90	1127.95	1314.62	0.00
36.	Integrated population development in Gujarat	Gujarat	UNFPA	USD	10.09.1998	8107.95	487.61	775.03	0.00
37.	District reproductive health project—Bundi		UNFPA	USD	09.08.1997	623.56	0.00	0.00	0.00
38.	District reproductive health project—Wardha		UNFPA	USD	19.08.1997	502.64	0.00	0.00	0.00
39.	District reproductive health project—Malappuram		UNFPA	USD	09.08.1997	749.57	0.00	0.00	0.00
40.	Improving status of reproductive health	Central Sector	UNFPA	USD	03.08.1998	408.09	21.72	31.05	0.00
41.	Integrated population development in Kerala	Kerala	UNFPA	USD	07.08.1998	4223.90	448.17	291.68	0.00
42.	District reproductive health project—Patna	Bihar	UNFPA	USD	09.08.1997	655.80	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
43.	Integrated population development	Madhya Pradesh	UNFPA	USD	16.08.1999	7140.36	607.45	1309.80	0.00
44.	Our bodies—our lives	Central Sector	UNFPA	USD	21.05.1999	918.47	55.89	54.75	0.00
45.	Integrated population development in Orissa	Orissa	UNFPA	USD	08.07.1999	5962.00	253.78	391.42	0.00
46.	Advocacy on population, Reproductive Health	Central Sector	UNFPA	USD	08.11.1998	139.03	48.55	28.43	0.00
47.	Making safe motherhood—a reality	Central Sector	UNFPA	USD	01.04.2000	488.51	207.06	49.98	0.00
48.	Integrated population and development in Maternal Health	Maharashtra	IDA	USD	04.02.1999	4595.52	1677.66	1770.07	0.00
49.	National TB Control Programme	Multi-states	IBRD	USD	30.01.2003	5651.00	0.00	1000.00	0.00

Keeping Vaccine Potent

1345. SHRI MANJUNATH KUNNUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-British venture has announced a break through in keeping vaccines potent in sugar box/crystals as reported in the *Indian Express* dated October 20, 2004; 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 news-item reported in the *Indian Express* dated October 20, 2004 is based on a press release issued by M/s Panacea Biotec. Ltd., New Delhi who are engaged in manufacture of vaccines. According to the details provided by M/s Panacea, they have entered into an agreement with M/s Cambridge Biostability Ltd., U.K. for developing a stable vaccine product based on a new technology which mimics a natural phenomenon, wherein some organisms are able to survive in dried-up form in for hundred of years (anhydrobiosis). In this technology water within the cell is replaced with a sugar solution that thickens when water is excluded to a point of solidifying as a glass and the organisms dries out. Cells are kept in a state of suspended animation until re-hydration occurs and (the organism-plant, animal or bacteria-returns to life. The

process is being applied for first time to vaccines. The vaccine is then suspended in an approved inert liquid, which can be injected into muscle where bodily fluids reactivates the vaccine. As for Indian Express news, article the human trial will began next year.

Installation of BTS

1346. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA:
SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN:

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

(a) whether due to shortage of BTS a number of persons who have registered themselves for Excel pre-paid mobile connection are waiting for connection;

(b) if so, the number of persons waiting for connection in Bihar as on date;

(c) the time by which these persons are likely to get their mobile connection; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to install the required number of BTS in the State?

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

(b) The number of persons waiting for Excel (pre-paid) mobile connections in Bihar as on 31.10.2004 is 138753.

(c) and (d) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited has placed purchase order for expansion of cellular network capacity by 455000 lines in Bihar which envisages installation of around 500 additional BTSs along with the required associated switching equipment. The Network Capacity is likely to be made available progressively during 2005. Accordingly, all the waitlisted persons will get mobile connections progressively during 2005.

Manufacture of Critical Bulk Drugs

1347. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has requested for financial assistance for modernising the Public Sector Undertakings set up for the manufacture of critical bulk drugs; and

(b) if so, the measures taken/being taken by the Union Government in this regard?

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

[Translation]

Broad Band Service of BSNL

1348. SHRI PARAS NATH YADAV:
SHRI B. MAHTAB:
SHRI DEVIDAS PINGLE:
SHRI MUNAWAR HASSAN:
SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU:

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

(a) whether the Government has announced Broadband Policy recently;

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

(c) the extent to which it is likely to help in the enhancement of quality of life and economic growth;

(d) whether the Government has agreed to consider the recommendations made by the TRAI in this regard;

(e) whether the Department is also discussing the issue of open sky policy for satellite terminal operators with the Department of Space; and

(f) if so, the extent to which the Department of Space has agreed to the said proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (d) Government has announced Broadband Policy 2004 on 14th October, 2004 after considering various aspects including Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) recommendations on Accelerating Growth of Broadband and Internet Penetration.

(b) The salient features of the policy are given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) Widespread availability of Broadband service is likely to result in growth in National output, increased employment opportunities and creation of Broadband as new industry. In addition societal applications like Telemedicine and E-education using Broadband services are likely to help in providing quality education and healthcare to a large section of population.

(e) and (f) It is the intention of the Government to make available transponder capacity for Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT) services at competitive rates after taking into consideration the security requirements. Department of Space is interacting with VSAT service providers. Department of Telecommunications, in consultation with the concerned Ministries, will soon propose measures in the direction of Open Sky policy for VSAT operators. The role of Department of Space is critical in such an endeavour.

Statement

Salient Features of Broadband Policy 2004

1. Definition and Targets:

Broadband has been defined as an always-on data connection supporting interactive services including Internet access with minimum download speed of 256 Kbps per subscriber. The new broadband policy aims to target three million broadband subscribers and six million Internet subscribers with a timeframe of December 2005. By the

end of year 2010, the policy aims to target 20 million broadband subscribers and 40 million Internet subscribers.

2.0 Technology Options for Broadband Services

The Broadband Policy Framework visualises creation of infrastructure through various access technologies which can contribute to growth and can mutually coexist. Spread of infrastructure is a must for health competition and therefore it would be the endeavour of the Government that the telecommunication infrastructure growth in the country is not compromised in any manner.

2.1 Various access technologies, inter-alia, are:

(a) Optical Fibre Technologies

With the increase in commercial availability of fibre technologies, the cost of fibre rollout is approaching the cost of other wired networks. Spread of optical fibre networks shall be emphasised keeping in view the long-term perspective.

(b) Digital Subscriber Lines (DSL) in copper loop:

Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) as well as other access providers are expected to aggressively use their copper loop infrastructure for providing Broadband services through this technology.

Recognising that **last mile copper loop is not a 'bottleneck facility' for broadband services, access providers shall be free to enter into mutually agreed commercial arrangements for utilization of available copper loop for expansion of broadband services.** The owner of local loop shall be free to decide the areas in which investment is to be made to upgrade the infrastructure for Broadband services. The information regarding the areas in which Broadband services are being offered by a service provider shall be available in the public domain.

Further, **use of brand-name being treated as a part of the value shall be permitted in such commercial arrangements.**

Management of BSNL and MTNL has decided to provide 1.5 million connections by the end of 2005. The corporate/work plan of these Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) have been drawn up for this purpose. Thereafter, annual plan for expansion of Broadband services by BSNL and MTNL will be

determined in consultation with them. A quarterly review of their performance by the Government in the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) shall be undertaken to evaluate the achievement and redefine the future roadmap, if necessary.

It is hoped that other access service providers would also provide broadband connections using their copper in a targeted manner. A constructive review of their performance shall also be undertaken.

(c) Cable TV Network

Cable TV network can be used as franchisee network of the service provider for provisioning Broadband services. However, all responsibilities for ensuring compliance of terms & conditions of the licence shall vest with the Licensee. The terms of franchise agreement between Licensee and his franchisee shall be settled mutually by negotiation between the two parties involved.

(d) Satellite Media

Very Small Aperture Terminals (VSAT) and Direct-to-Home (DTH) services would be encouraged for penetration of Broadband and Internet services with the added advantage to serve remote and inaccessible areas.

Department of Telecommunications, in consultation with the concerned Ministries, will soon propose measures in the direction of Open Sky Policy for VSAT operators. The role of Department of Space is critical in such an endeavour.

To keep pace with technological advances, throughput and antenna size for VSATs shall be periodically reviewed.

Commercial VSAT service providers having Internet service provider (ISP) licence shall be permitted use of same hub station and remote station to provide Internet service directly to the subscribers. Further, this remote station shall be permitted to be used as a distribution point to provide Internet services to multiple independent subscribers. Necessary amendments in the licence agreement shall be carried out immediately.

DTH service providers shall be permitted to provide Receive Only Internet Service after obtaining ISP licence from Department of Telecommunications.

Further, ISP licensees shall be permitted to allow customers for downloading data through DTH after obtaining necessary permission from the competent authority. DTH Service providers will also be permitted to provide bi-directional Internet services after obtaining VSAT and ISP licence from DoT.

(e) Terrestrial Wireless

Recognising that terrestrial wireless is another upcoming technology platform for Broadband, it has been decided in principle to de-licence 2.40-2.48 GHz band for low-power outdoor use on non-protection, non-interference and non-exclusive basis. Necessary notification shall be issued.

To accelerate penetration of Broadband and Internet, the 5.15-5.35 GHz band shall be de-licensed for the indoor use of low power Wi-Fi systems. For outdoor use, the band 5.25-5.35 GHz shall be de-licensed in consultation with DoS and de-licensing in the band 5.15-5.25 GHz would be considered after the process of vacation. Alternative spectrum bands which are not in high usage and could be deployed for Broadband services, shall also be explored and identified.

2.2 Quality of Service (QoS)

TRAI would be requested to prescribe QoS parameters for provisioning of broadband service using various access technologies at an early date.

2.3 Simplification of Standing Advisory Committee on radio Frequency Allocation (SACFA)/Wireless Planning and Coordination (WPC) clearance.

The VSAT operators shall be allowed to start the installation process for VAST terminals after a period of one month of submitting all relevant documents to WPC for SACFA/WPC clearance wherever the total height of such installation is less than 5 meters above the rooftop of an authorized building.

In the case of Receive Only VSAT terminals and DTH with Receive Only Internet, No SACFA/WPC clearance will be required wherever the total height of such installation is less than 5 meters above the rooftop of an authorized building.

Government have decided that the reference to Wireless in local loop (WLL) in IND49 of National Frequency Allocation Plan (NFAP)-2002 shall be deleted to promote use of indigenously developed

technologies. This would enable service providers, other than basic service operators, to use the 1880-1900 MHz band for provision of various services under their licence.

A transparent scheme is being outlined separately for time-bound frequency allocation, siting clearance and wireless licensing by removing the cumbersome procedures, computerisation and by setting predetermined standards.

3.0 Other salient features

- National Internet Exchange of India (NISI) has been set up by DIT, Government of India to ensure that Internet traffic, originating and destined for India, should be routed within India. It is expected that NISI will take appropriate steps for increasing the utilization of such facilities.
- The government has assigned a very high priority to indigenous manufacture of broadband related equipments and shall endeavour to work closely with the concerned ministries and manufacturers associations so that the equipments are made available at an affordable price.
- DOT is conscious of the fact that Broadband services can reach the urban and rural consumers only if services are offered at affordable and easy terms. Department of Telecommunications will work out a package in consultation with Ministry of Finance and related Departments as well as concerned service providers to achieve this.

[English]

Review of Poverty Measurement

1349. SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to review the poverty measurement in view of changes in the structure of the economy;

(b) if so, whether since 1962 the nutrition basket has not been changed in India; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) No Sir, at present there is no such proposal to review the poverty measurement.

(b) The nutrition basket used for estimating poverty ratios by Planning Commission has not been changed since 1968.

(c) For estimating poverty line, Planning Commission takes into account the per capita consumption expenditure of food and non-food items for rural and urban areas. The food items include cereal, gram, cereal substitutes, pulses & pulse products, milk & milk products, edible oil, egg fish & meat, vegetables, fruits (fresh), fruits (dry), sugar, salt, spices, beverages etc. The non-food items include pan, tobacco, intoxicants, fuel and light, clothing, footwear, education, medical-institutional, medical-non-institutional, entertainment, goods prs. care & effects, toilet articles, sundry articles, misc. consumer goods, consumer services, conveyance, misc. consumer services, rent, taxes and cesses, misc. consumer goods & services, durable goods.

[Translation]

Promotion of DSP in CBI

1350. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) has given any decision regarding the promotion of Deputy Superintendents of Police (DSP) working in the C.B.I.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any action as per the decision of the CAT regarding the promotion of the above officials;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

[English]

Allocation of Fund In IT Sector

1351. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allocation for HRD in IT had been scaled down from that planned initially for the year 2003-2004;

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

(c) the impact of this reduction on the plans to take India a global R&D hub in IT;

(d) whether the Government proposes to upgrade some existing engineering institutes in the country as institutes of excellence in IT;

(e) if so, the names of institutes so selected State/ Union Territory-wise;

(f) the amount allocated to each of these institutions for the purpose; and

(g) the number of Ph.Ds and M.Techs in IT in the country at present and the target fixed in this regard, if any, for the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. As per the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), against a budget estimate of Rs. 30.00 crores under the National Programme of HRD in IT, a provision of Rs. 1.00 crore was kept at revised estimated stage, as the proposal was not approved.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

(g) As per the report of the Task Force on HRD in IT, about 25 Ph.D and 300 M. Tech. degree holders in computer science are produced every year in the country. No specific targets have been fixed in this regard.

Modernisation of Mental Hospitals

1352. SHRI CHENGARA SURENDRAN:
SHRI RAGHUVeer SINGH KOSHAL:

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

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has submitted a comprehensive proposal involving strengthening and modernising of mental hospitals, expansion of district Mental Health Programme and upgradation of psychiatric wing in General Hospitals and Medical Colleges to Government of India for clearance;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal, including its estimated expenditure and expected benefits to people;

(c) the response of the Government in relation to extending financial support, technical assistance etc.;

(d) whether the project has been finally cleared;

(e) whether adequate attention is given to mentally challenged persons regarding their human rights, treatments, livelihood;

(f) whether the Government is taking steps to achieve the target fixed and the thrust areas in mental health sector identified for the Tenth Five Year Plan as reported in the Annual Report for the year 2002-03;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the average number of patients treated in mental hospitals of the country as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) Government of Kerala have submitted proposals including strengthening and modernizing of three mental hospitals, inclusion of six districts under Districts Mental Health Programme and upgradation of psychiatric wings in five medical colleges at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 14 crores. The proposals mainly related to undertaking civil works, purchase of equipments and providing treatment at the district level. These measures were proposed to improve the mental health care delivery system. The Central Government has sanctioned the release of funds to three medical colleges, and technical appraisal is underway in respect of remaining projects relating to medical colleges/mental hospitals. Thiruvananthapuram and Thrissur districts

are already covered under the District Mental Health Programme and expansion of District Mental Health Programme to other districts would be considered as per Government Policy.

(e) to (h) The Mental Health Act, 1987 provides safeguard for protecting patients suffering from mental illness from stigmatization and discrimination, provides for creation of Central and State Mental Health Authorities to oversee its implementation. The strategy of the Government is to diagnose mentally ill patients at the early stage and provide treatment through the general health care delivery system. In order to improve the mental health care delivery system, National Mental Health Programme is implemented during the 10th Plan to expand District Mental Health Programme, upgrade mental hospitals and psychiatric units of medical colleges, intensify IEC activities and undertake research and training in the field of mental health.

The details of average number of patients treated in mental hospitals are not centrally maintained.

[Translation]

Repair of National Highways

1353. SHRI SURENDRA PRAKASH GOYAL:
SHRI D. VITTAL RAO:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI:
SHRI MADHUSUDAN REDDY:
SHRI M.K. SUBBA:
SHRI ILYAS AZMI:

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

(a) whether any policy decision has been taken for the construction and repair of the damaged and dilapidated National Highways in the country particularly in Bihar;

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

(c) whether any amount has been sanctioned by the Government for the construction of roads and bridges during the current year;

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

(e) whether any amount and time frame have been fixed for the construction and repair of the said national highways;

(f) the steps taken by the Government to expedite the said work;

(g) whether the Government has received several requests to convert State Highways into National Highways;

(h) if so, the details thereof; and

(i) the time by when a decision on the said proposals are likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) The construction and repair of the National Highways through out the country including Bihar is a continuous process and all the National Highways are being kept in traffic worthy condition within the available resources. The works on the National Highways are taken up based on the condition, traffic, inter-se priority and availability of funds.

(c) and (d) The State-wise details of allocation of fund for the year 2004-05 for development and maintenance of National Highway are at Statement-I.

(e) The development and maintenance of National Highway being a continuous process, no time frame can be given.

(f) The projects are monitored at various levels on regular basis for expediting the works.

(g) Yes, Sir.

(h) The details of the proposals received after the last declaration in February, 2004 are at Statement-II.

(i) In February, 2004, the Ministry has declared 7457 km. of State Roads as National Highways. It is premature to indicate any time frame for further declaration of National Highways.

Statement-I

Statewise details of Allocation of Fund for Development and Maintenance of National Highways

(Amounts are in Rs. Crore)

Sl.No.	State	Funds allocated for Development of NH	Funds allocated for repair & maintenance of NH
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	96.74	33.63
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.00	0.60
3.	Assam	71.01	28.99
4.	Bihar	79.51	49.15
5.	Chandigarh	2.00	0.56
6.	Chhattisgarh	51.25	26.06
7.	Delhi	6.00	0.73
8.	Goa	5.00	2.67
9.	Gujarat	84.35	34.69
10.	Haryana	53.00	11.27
11.	Himachal Pradesh	45.00	17.15
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.43
13.	Jharkhand	35.00	19.78
14.	Karnataka	80.60	35.83
15.	Kerala	75.69	18.16
16.	Madhya Pradesh	91.90	62.37
17.	Maharashtra	122.98	46.53
18.	Manipur	14.07	8.33
19.	Meghalaya	23.43	12.46
20.	Mizoram	22.00	5.43
21.	Nagaland	14.00	3.77
22.	Orissa	78.80	40.13
23.	Pondicherry	3.00	0.80

1	2	3	4
24.	Punjab	48.79	19.39
25.	Rajasthan	92.72	50.98
26.	Tamil Nadu	91.55	34.01
27.	Uttaranchal	25.43	13.34
28.	Uttar Pradesh	152.43	51.74
29.	West Bengal	193.50	22.31
30.	NHA [*]	5058.00	70.00
31.	BRO [*]	210.00	17.00

^{*}These are funds collectively allocated by NHA^{*} & BRO for the works in various States

Statement-II

Proposals received to convert State Roads into National Highways

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of roads	Length of Km.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17	4590.00
2.	Gujarat	19	3806.00
3.	Karnataka	20	4518.10
4.	Kerala	1	164.00
5.	Meghalaya	2	442.00
6.	Nagaland	3	725.00
7.	Orissa	13	1584.87
8.	Rajasthan	17	2715.00
9.	Tamil Nadu	2	152.40
10.	Tripura	1	310.00
11.	Uttar Pradesh	7	943.23 [*]
12.	Uttaranchal	2	"
13.	West Bengal	2	154.00

^{*}Length of one road is not furnished.

^{**}Length is not indicated in the proposals.

[English]

Partial Funding Scheme

1354. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether officers of the Government are provided financial assistance under the partial funding scheme to pursue studies abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of officers extended assistance during the last three years; and

(d) the expenditure incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHAURI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Scheme, introduced in the year 2002, provides for a one-time financial assistance of up to US\$ 18,000 to an officer for studies abroad in reputed universities/institutes largely to the area of Public Policy/ Public Management/Administration.

(c) and (d) Financial assistance has been extended to 47 officers in the last three years with an expenditure of Rs. 3.60 crore.

[Translation]

CBI Enquiry against Officers

1355. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:
SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:
SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CBI has initiated any enquiry against officers of the rank equivalent to Joint Secretary and Higher Officers during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of Joint Secretaries and Higher Officers against whom the CBI has sought permission from the Government for carrying out investigation, the date on which the permission was sought and the date on which the same was granted; and

(d) the reasons for delay in giving permission?

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

(a) to (c) The details of the cases in which CBI sought permission and the same was accorded are given in

Statement-I. Cases in which no permission was required are given in Statement-II. CBI has informed that it will not be in the interest of investigation to disclose the details of cases where permission sought is yet to be granted by the competent authority.

(d) Decision is taken by the Government considering all aspects of the matter, which takes some time.

Statement-I

(Part A cases in which permission was sought and received)

S.No.	Case No	Name and designation of the accused	Allegation in brief	Present status	Date of seeking permission	Date of granting permission
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	PE.2/2004-Guwahati	M.R. Pasrija, Director, (Fin.) OIL, New Delhi and others	During 2001-02, Shri M.R. Pasrija, Director (Fin), OIL, New Delhi invested Oil fund of Rs. 1,06,56,40,000/- in various securities of Central/State Govt. and Central PSUs through 6 private brokers which caused huge loss to the OIL.	Under enquiry	26.04.2004	30.04.2004
2.	PE.3/2004-Chandigarh	Virender Singh, IAS. Presently working as Secretary, OBC Commission, Govt. of NCT of Delhi	During the year 2003 Sh. Virendra Singh, IAS (UT-1969), in the capacity of the then Advisor to the Administrator, UT, Chandigarh and acting as an Arbitrator passed an arbitration award in favour of M/s. Kumar Brother (Chemists) Pvt. Ltd., SCO No. 7-8, Sector 11-D, Chandigarh by backdating the same after he had handed over charge of the post of Advisor which resulted in undue pecuniary advantage to the latter at the cost of government exchequer.	Under enquiry	17.10.2003	30.01.2004
3.	RC. 13/2004-Cochin	R. Sundaresh Shenoi, Director (Mkt) and others	During 1996, the accused entered into a criminal conspiracy to cheat FACT and in pursuance of the said criminal conspiracy, the contract for transportation of LAG (Liquefied Ammonia Gas) from Udyogmandal Division of FACT to Cochin Division, Ambalamedu of FACT was awarded to M/s. ABC, Bombay at an exorbitant/inflated rate of Rs. 1,550/- per metric tons and there by caused wrongful loss approximately to the tune of Rs. 80.50 crores.	Under investigation	11.6.2004	24.6.2004
4.	PE.2/2004-Cochin	-do-	During the month of February, 2002, the accused officers, on an understanding with the Fertilizer Dealers caused wrongful loss of Rs. 324.83 lakhs to the Govt. of India in the matter of sale of 75,297.164 MT Factumphos and 5,253.900 MT DI-Ammonium Phosphate to the Fertilizers Dealers in the pre-revised rate.	Under Enquiry	5.7.2004	19.7.2004

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	RC. 52/2003- Chennai	Smt. Kalapam Baskaran, Commissioner of Income Tax & Member-1 Appropriate authority, Income Tax Deptt. Chennai and others.	In pursuance of the criminal conspiracy the accused officers issued a fresh NOC for transfer of 25710 Sq. ft. land alone for a consideration of Rs. 11 crores knowing fully well that Income Tax Deptt. has already issued NOC for the said land for the value of Rs. 28,01,47,327/- and earlier members had turned down a request for separate NOC for land alone because there existed a basement and Ground Floor plus a 13 story building on the said land.	Field investigation completed.	30.10.2003	11.11.2003
6.	RC 10 (A)/2004 /Chennai	(1) Ms. Kalpagam Bhaskaran, Commr. & Member-1, Appropriate Authority, Income Tax. (2) Shri Dev Verman, Commr. & formerly Member-2, Appropriate Authority, Chennai and presently Commr. X (Admn.), Income Tax (3) Shri S.K. Dhasan, formerly Chief Engineer & Member-3, Appropriate Authority, Chennai (4) Shri Kanagaraj Mudaliar, 2/131, Pugalandhi Salai, Mogappair (E), Chennai-50, (5) Shri T.N.R. Gopal, 7/4 Ramachandra Aiyer Street, T. Nagar, Chennai-17	The suspect officials entered into criminal conspiracy with Shri Kanagaraj Mudaliar and Shri T.N.R. Gopal during May, 2002 to Dec., 2002 at Chennai and other places to do illegal acts viz. to cheat Income Tax Department and to commit illegal acts and criminal misconduct in the matter of purchase of immovable property	Field investigation completed	23.01.2004	16.02.2004
7.	RC 21(A)/2004 Chennai	(1) Shri Demodar Sarangi, Commissioner of Income Tax (A) X, Chennai (2) Shri A. Krishnamurthy, Chartered Accountant, T. Nagar, Chennai	Shri Demodar Sarangi had committed criminal misconduct in as much as he had habitually accepted or obtained various pecuniary gains from Shri A. Krishnamurthy with whom he has official dealings.	Under investigation	26.03.2004	12.04.2004
8.	RC 22(A)/2004 Chennai	(1) Shri D. Das Gupta, Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeal III), Income Tax, Chennai (2) Shri A. Krishnamurthy, Chartered Accountant, T. Nagar, Chennai	Shri D. Das Gupta had during the period from 2001 to 2003 committed criminal misconduct in as much as he had habitually accepted or obtained various pecuniary gains from Shri A. Krishnamurthy with whom he has official dealings.	Under investigation.	26.03.2004	12.04.2004

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	RC 23(A)/2004 Chennai	(1) Shri Sushil Kumar, Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeal IV), Income Tax, Chennai (2) Shri A. Krishnamurthy, Chartered Accountant, T. Nagar, Chennai	The accused during the period from 2001 to 2003 had habitually accepted or obtained various pecuniary gains from Shri A. Krishnamurthy with whom he has official dealings.	Under investigation	26.03.2004	12.04.2004
10.	RC (1) 24(A)/2004 Chennai	Shri T. Goraknathan, Commissioner of Income tax (Appeals), Central Range II and Commissioner of Income tax (A) II, Income Tax, Chennai (2) Shri A. Krishnamurthy, Chartered Accountant, T. Nagar, Chennai	Shri T. Goraknathan had during the period from March, 2001 to April, 2003 committed criminal misconduct in as much as he had habitually accepted or obtained various pecuniary gains from Shri A. Krishnamurthy with whom he has official dealings.	Under investigation	26.03.2004	12.04.2004
11.	RC 25(A)/2004 Chennai	(1) Shri G.S. Kurup, Commissioner of Income tax (A), Central Range I, Chennai (2) Shri A. Krishnamurthy, Chartered Accountant, T. Nagar, Chennai	Shri G.S. Kurup had during the period 2002 committed criminal misconduct in as much as he had habitually accepted or obtained various pecuniary gains from Shri A. Krishnamurthy with whom he has official dealings.	Under investigation	26.03.2004	12.04.2004
12.	RC 26(A)/2004 Chennai	(1) Shri S. Chellappan, Commissioner of Income tax (A) III, Income Tax, Chennai Presently Commissioner, Tirupathy (2) Shri A. Krishnamurthy, Chartered Accountant, T. Nagar, Chennai	Shri S. Chellappan had during the period from 2001 to 2003 committed criminal misconduct in as much as he had habitually accepted or obtained various pecuniary gains from Shri A. Krishnamurthy with whom he has official dealings.	Under Investigation	26.03.2004	12.04.2004
13.	RC 27(A)/2004 Chennai	(1) Shri Paul George, Commissioner of Income tax (A), VI, Income tax, Chennai, presently commissioner of Income tax, Belgaum, (2) Shri A. Krishnamurthy, Chartered Accountant, T. Nagar, Chennai (Private Individual)	Shri Paul George had during the period August, 2001 to February, 2003 committed misconduct in as much as he had habitually accepted or obtained various pecuniary gains from Shri A. Krishnamurthy with whom he has official dealings	Under investigation	26.03.2004	12.04.2004

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	RC 28(A)/2004 Chennai	(1) Shri T.P. Krishnakumar, former Addl. Director of Investigation, Income Tax, Chennai presently Commissioner of Income, Coimbatore (2) Shri A. Krishnamurthy, Chartered Accountant, T. Nagar, Chennai	Shri T.P. Krishnakumar had during the period 2002 committed criminal misconduct in as much as he had habitually accepted or obtained various pecuniary gains from Shri A. Krishnamurthy with whom he has official dealings.	Under Investigation	26.03.2004	12.04.2004
15.	RC 29(A)/2004 Chennai	(1) Shri J. Suresh, commissioner of Incometax (appeals) IX Incometax, Chennai (2) Shri A. Krishnamurthy, Chartered Accountant, T. Nagar, Chennai	Shri J. Suresh had during the period from August, 2001 to August, 2002 committed criminal misconduct in as much as he had habitually accepted or obtained various pecuniary gains from Shri A. Krishnamurthy with whom he has official dealings.	Under Investigation	26.03.2004	12.04.2004
16.	RC 45(A)/2004, Chennai	Shri N.P. Tripathi, the then Commissioner of Incometax (A), Incometax, Chennai now DGIT (Exemption), Kolkata (2) Shri A. Krishnamurthy, Chartered Accountant, T. Nagar, Chennai (Pvt. Individual)	Shri N.P. Tripathi had during the period 2000 to 2002 committed criminal misconduct in as much as he had received various pecuniary gains from Shri A. Krishnamurthy with whom he has official dealings.	Under Investigation	14.05.2004	02.06.2004
17.	PE 08/2003- Kol.	Shri Malay Sengupta, CMD, MSTC, Kolkata	It has been alleged that Sri Malay Sengupta while functioning as Chairman-cum-Managing Director of Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Ltd. during the year 2002, entered into an unholy alliance with other officers MSTC and Directors of M/s Reliance Silicones (I) Ltd., Mumbai & M/s RMSP (UK) Ltd., Gullford, United Kingdom. In pursuance of the said nefarious design the accused public servants advanced undue pecuniary benefit to the tune of Rs. 6.14 crores to M/s RMSP (UK) Ltd., a sister company of M/s RS(I)PL, Mumbai by flouting all laid down rules & regulations.	Under Investigation	03.12.2003	23.12.2003
18.	PE 01/2004- Kol.	Shri H.K. Sharma, CMD, Coal India Ltd.	The accused in collusion with other committed irregularities in extending undue favour to the private party for supplying imported spares and thereby caused undue financial loss to the authority.	Matter closed after enquiry.	09.01.2004	19.01.2004

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	RC 39/2004- Kol.	Shri Malay Sengupta, the then GM, presently CMD, MSTC, Kolkata and others	The accused recommended for import of 9 ship loads of metal scrap although there was no demand for metal scrap in the market which resulted in wrongful loss to the tune of Rs. 28,32,48,000/- to MSTC	The case is under investigation	15.07.2004	06.08.2004
20.	RC.31(A)/04- MUM	P.K. Agarwal, Commr. of Central Excise	The accused had demanded a bribe of Rs. 10 lacs for not penalising the complainant	Under investigation	16.6.2004	26.6.2004
21.	RC. 36(A)/04- MUM	P.K. Ajwani, Commr. of Central Excise, Thane-II, Dadar, Mumbai & others	The accused balance amount of demanded a bribe of Rs. 1.5 crores from the complainant for releasing the goods retained by him and allowing its export. The complainant had already paid of amount of Rs. 60 lacs previously to the accused.	Under investigation	31.08.2004	02.09.2004
22.	RC. 37(A)/04- MUM	1. Sh. A.V. Duggade, the then Dy. Genl. Manager, Mumbai City Region (presently Executive Director), Bank of Maharashtra and others)	The accused in conspiracy with certain private firms cheated the Bank of Maharashtra	Under investigation	15.6.2004	23.6.2004
23.	RC. 44(A)/04- MUM	P.K. Ajwani, Commr. Central Excise, Thane, Mumbai	The officer acquired assets disproportionate to this known sources of income	Under investigation	5.10.2004	12.10.2004
24.	PE. 1(A)/04- MUM	Radhakrishnan, Dy. Managing Director, Bank of India	The accused official committed criminal misconduct in the matter of Purchase of ATM Machine for SBI in violation of laid down rules and procedures and thereby caused wrongful loss of several crores to SBI.	Under Enquiry	26.5.2004	17.6.2004
25.	PE.1 (E)/2004 EOU, VII	Sh. Padmakar Mishra, IRS: 1968 2. V.S. Singh, IRS: 1983 3. Suroto Das, IRS: 1986	The accused did not take any action against Abdul Karim Telgi and his associates inspite of having information/knowledge about the unaccounted wealth of Abdul Karim Telgi and his associates	Under enquiry	16.02.2004	28.02.2004
26.	RC. 1(A)/04- AC. I	Sh. Yuvraj Gupta, Commr. of Custom, Bombay	The officer acquired assets disproportionate to his known sources of income.	Under investigation	24.11.2003	29.12.2003
27.	PE. 1(A)/2004 -EOW Mumbai	Sh. Padmakar Mishra, IRS (1968)	The accused settled the cases of assessment of certain companies through a conduit and there by misused his official position.	Under Enquiry	3.3.04	12.3.2004
28.	PE.2(A)/04- GWH	Sh. M.R. Pasrija, Director (Fin.), OIL, New Delhi	The accused invested OIL funds in various securities of central and State Governments and PSUs through 6 private brokers which caused huge loss to OIL.	Under investigation.	28.4.04	30.4.04

*Statement-II**Cases in which Permission was not Required*

S.No.	Case No.	Name and designation of the accused	Allegation in brief	Present status	Date of seeking permission	Date of granting permission
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	RC 48/2004-Kol.	Shri Prakash Singh, Chairman-cum-Managing Director, United Bank of India, Kolkata and others	It is alleged that Shri Prakash Singh, CMD of UBI at Kolkata entered into a criminal conspiracy with Shri Deepak Medan Director of Arun Vyapar Ydyog (P) Ltd., Shri P. Thiagarajan, retired Chief Commissioner of Income Tax and Shri Franco Jose, General Manager, M/s Benz Automobiles Pvt. Ltd. and others and in pursuance of the said conspiracy, Shri Prakash Singh granted credit facilities worth Rs. 42 crores (approx.) to M/s Benz Automobiles Pvt. Ltd., Cochin. It has also been alleged that Shri Prakash Singh had dishonestly demanded through contact man, Shri Deepak Medan, and Shri P. Thiagarajan illegal gratification of Rs. 84 lakhs @ 2% of the sanctioned amount as a consideration for granting the aforesaid credit facilities.	The case is under investigation.	Trap Case.	Under PC Act, 1988. Permission is not required
2.	RC 24/2003-Kol.	Shri Rakesh Bahadur, the then DDG, Prasar Bharati, New Delhi	It is alleged that the accused public servants in conspiracy with accused private persons and firm during 1996-2001 cheated the Doordarshan by granting several concessions in violation of the notified Rate Card and laid down circulars in respect of 'Janmabhumi' with the dishonest intention to cause wrongful loss to the Doordarshan and wrongful gain to the accused private persons/firm, by abusing their official position.	The case is under investigation	No permission required since the case was registered before CVC Act, 2003	
3.	RC-18(A)/2003/DDN	Shri Rakesh Mittal, IPS, ADG (Pers.), Uttaranchal Police, Dehradun	Abuse of official position and falsification of records and results of Sub-Inspector recruitment examination.	Case is under investigation	Referred by state Govt., Hence permission not required.	
4.	RC01(A)/03-AHD/Pat.	1. Shri S.D. Ram, the then Chief Engineer, (Transmission), BSEB, Patna 2. Sh. Brahmadeo Prasad, the then Chairman, BSEB, Patna	Hon'ble High Court, Patna ordered in CWJC No. 4009/97 (Shiv Shankar Sharma Vrs. State of Bihar & others) to enquire into the alleged purchase of goods in an unauthorised manner and payments thereof by the officials of BSEB including Shri Brahmadeo Prasad, the then Chairman of BSEB, Patna during the period 1990-94.		High Court referred case, hence permission not required.	
5.	RC02(A)/2004-AHD/Patna	1. L.K. Lal, the then Member (Technical), BSEB, Patna 2. Brahmdeo Prasad the then Chairman, BSEB, Patna	Criminal conspiracy to cheat along with Criminal misconduct by misusing official position as public servant.	Under investigation	High Court referred case, hence permission not required.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	PE.1/S/2004-Mum	Shri H.L. Zutshi, the then Director (Mkt.), Retd. C&MD, HPCL, Bombay	Sh. H.L. Zutshi, the then Director (Mkt.), HPCL, Mumbai and other officers of HPCL in conspiracy with the Partners in M/s India Auto Garage, Bombay, a M/s Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL) owned retail outlet blatantly violated the guidelines for reconstitution and misused their official position thereby causing wrongful gain to Sh. Monish Shewakramani, the new partner inducted in the Partnership of the retail outlet.	Enquiry is in progress	No permission required, since the officer had retired.	
7.	RC. 8(S)/2003 SCR-III	Sh. Mandeep Singh, IAS the then Director Rural Development & Par:chayats, Punjab	It is alleged that he is involved in a scandal pertaining to the Recruitment of 909 Panchayat Secretaries in the State of Punjab during the year 1998-2001.	Under investigation	High Court referred case, hence permission not required	
8.	RC.5(A)/03-MUM	Sh. R.P. Saxena, Chief Engr. Central Railway CST, Mumbai and others.	The officer acquired assets disproportionate to his known sources of income.	Under investigation	Permission not applicable. Since the case was registered before CVC Act. 2003 was implemented.	
9.	RC.6(A)/03-MUM	Capt. D.S. Mathur, the then Managing Director, Air India, Mumbai	Criminal conspiracy with object to cheat Air India which resulted in wrongful loss of Rs. 106 crores. (Approximately to M/s Air India and corresponding wrongful gain to M/s Caribjet Inc.	Investigation completed.	Permission not applicable. Since the case was registered before CVC Act.	
10.	RC.1(E)/03-EOU. VII	M. Ahmad, CMD (Retd.), National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.	The accused, in pursuance of criminal conspiracy and abuse of official position, gave undue pecuniary advantage of Rs. 431.78 lakhs to M/s Margen Telectronics and its sister concerns by repeatedly sanctioning credit limit/assistance under the Raw Material Assistance (RMA) scheme of NSIC.	Under investigation	Permission is not required, since the officer had retired.	
11.	RC.2(E)/2003-EOU. VII	M. Ahmad, CMD (Retd.), National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.	The accused, in pursuance of criminal conspiracy and abuse of official position extended undue pecuniary advantage of nearly Rs. 9.10 crore to M/s ECCL by repeatedly sanctioning credit limits under the Raw Material Assistance (RMA) Scheme of NSIC in violation of the delegation of financial powers.	Under investigation	Permission required, since the officer had retired.	
12.	RC.3(E)/2003-EOU. VII	M. Ahmad, CMD (Retd.), National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.	The accused entered into a criminal conspiracy with the other accused and in pursuance gave undue pecuniary advantage to the said unit by repeatedly sanctioning credit limits under integrated marketing scheme from market division, New Delhi.	Investigation completed.	Permission is not required, since the officer had retired.	
13.	RC.4(E)/03-EOU. VII	Sh. Virender Singh, IRS: 83, the then Dy. Director, Delhi Zone, presently posted as CIT (Appeals) Goa.	The accused by misusing his official position gave undue favour to some private companies and thereby violated the departmental guidelines/instructions.	Under investigation	Case was registered before CVC Act.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	RC.1(A)03-AC.I	Sh. Subhash Sharma, Vice Chairman, DDA	Criminal Conspiracy And misuse of official position for showing undue official favour	Under Investigation	Case was registered before CVC Act	
15.	RC.2(A)03-AC.II	Sh. Subhash Sharma, Vice Chairman, DDA	Criminal Conspiracy And misuse of official position for showing undue official favour	Under Investigation	Case was registered before CVC Act	
16.	RC.3(A)03-AC.II	Smt. P.M. Singh, IAS, Ex. Chairperson, NDMC	Criminal Conspiracy And misuse of official position for showing undue official favour	Under Investigation	Case was registered before CVC Act	
17.	PF.1(A)03-JAI	Jespal Singh Kalra, CMD, Sambhar Salt/Hindustan Salt Ltd. Jaipur	The accused purchased crusher plant without following the norms.		PE was registered before CVC Act.	
18.	PE.1/2004-STF/Mum	Shri Rakesh Maria, IPS (MHT81) presently posted to IGP (Protection of Civil Rights)	Misconduct in having links with the underworld in Mumbai.	Under Enquiry	Registered on the basis of a complaint from MHA	
19.	PE.5/03-ACB/Delhi	Sh. Subhash Sharma, IAS, Vice Chairman, DDA	Misuse of official position to prevent action for violation of lease condition to favour certain persons.	Converted into RC. 39/2003 after enquiry.	Case registered. Before CVC Act.	
20.	PE.7/2003/ACBDU	Sh. Subhash Sharma, IAS, Vice Chairman, NDMC	Showed undue favour to M/s Gesture Hotel & Food Pvt. Ltd.	Converted in to RC. 42/03	Case registered. Before CVC Act	
21.	PE.9/2003-ACB/Delhi	Sh. Satinder Singh (IC&CES-1979), Secy. ICRT	Misuse of official position by delivering a letter of guarantee.	PE closed on 4.2.04 after enquiry.	Case registered Before CVC Act.	
22.	PE.12/2003/ACB/DLI	Sh. A.K. Mathur (IAS-76), Secy. Cum-Commissioner., M/o Industry	Misused official position to show undue favour to a Private person in allotment of modules.	SP's report sent on 2.12.2004. No action has been recommended against Sh. A.K. Mathur	Case registered. Before CVC Act.	
23.	RC.25/2003-ACB/Delhi	Sh. Subhash Sharma, IAS, UT-70, Vice Chairman, DDA	Misused official position to show undue favour to M/s APY Hoteliers and Developers.	Under Trial	Case registered. Before CVC Act.	
24.	RC.42(A)03-ACB/Delhi	Sh. Subhash Sharma, IAS, UT-70, Vice Chairman, NDMC	Misused official position to show undue favour to Private Party by way of changing land use condition ignoring objection and approved allotment of space.	SP's report is being sent.	Case registered. Before CVC Act.	
25.	RC.3(A)03-ACU. X	Sh. Subhash Sharma, IAS (AGMUT-1970), the then Vice Chairman, DDA 2. Sumit Mukherjee, former Judge, Delhi High Court.	The accused entered into criminal conspiracy with the object to help Shri Vinod Khatri who was an interested party in Suit No. 239/2002 titled Biria Choudhary Vs. Union of India and Suit No. 1493/2002 filed by Shri Azzad Singh Vs. DDA and others.	Sanction for prosecution is still awaited.	Case registered before CVC Act.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26.	RC.18(A)/03- ACB/Lucknow	Dr. V.K. Gupta, the then Secy., Environment Deptt. UP 2. KC. Mishra, the then Secy., M/o Environment & Forest, Govt. of India 3. R.K. Sharma, the then Principal Secy., Environment Deptt. UP 1. D.S. Begga, the then Chief Secretary, UP 2. P.L. Puria, the then Principal Secy. to CM, UP	Criminal conspiracy and misuse of official position and thereby caused huge pecuniary loss to the tune of Rs. 17 crores to the Govt. exchequer in respect of construction of Taj Heritage Corridor at Agra.	Under Investigation	Supreme Court referred case. Hence no permission required.	
27.	PE.1(A)/03- GNR.	Sh. N. Lal, the then Ex. Director, ONGC, Vorodara	The accused in collusion with M/s SNF Floerger, France committed misconduct in the award of the tender for procurement of 235 MT of Polymer to M/s SNF Floerger and thereby committed financial impropriety of Rs. 370.72 lacs.	Closed on 28.12.2004 after enquiry.	Case registered before CVC Act.	
28.	PE.2(A)/03-GNR	Sh. V. Ravindranath, the then Group Genl. Manager (MM), presently Ex. Director, ONGC, New Delhi & others	The accused have committed gross irregularities in the matters of award of tenders of hiring 30 tons, 50 tons and 166 tons rigs for offshore drilling.	Closed on 8.3.04 after enquiry.	Case registered before CVC Act.	
29.	RC.12(A)/03- GWH	Sh. P.K. Singson, the then Dy. Director, Genl. NE), DDK, Guwahati	The accused misappropriated government funds allotted to DDK Itanager unit under special software scheme.	Under Investigation	No permission required since case was registered before CVC Act, 2003.	
30.	PE1(A)/2003/ Ranchi	Shri B. Akala, the then CMD, CCL, Ranchi (Now retired)	The accused showed undue favour to a private firm in the matter of award of contract for transportation of coal.	No action.	Permission not required since officer retired.	
31.	PE.1(A)/2004/ Ranchi	Shri Shaahi Prakash (IAS), CVO, CIL, Kolkata	The accused submitted false facts in matter of MN Jha, the then director, WCL Nagpur, leading to his vigilance clearance and appointment as CMD.	The PE was withdrawn on 10.02.04 as the PE was registered without obtaining prior approval of the Ministry.		

*[English]***Requirement of Coal by Power Plants**

1356. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI:
SHRI HEMLAL MURMU:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantum of coal consumed by each power plant in the country during last three years;

(b) the allocation of coal made to these power plants during the above period, plant-wise;

(c) whether quantity of ash in coal supplied to these plants was excessive;

(d) whether the total quantum of coal demanded by the power plants has not been supplied; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) and (b) The total quantum of coal allocated and consumed by each of the power plants during the last three years is given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Despatch of coal to the power plants has been more than the Annual Action Plan target fixed for despatch of coal to the power plants.

(e) In view of reply at (d) above, does not arise.

Statement

(Fig. in '000 Tonnes)

Sl.No.	Name of TPS	2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
		Linkage	Consumption	Linkage	Consumption	Linkage	Consumption
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Badarpur	4380	3818	4260	3554	4350	3605
2.	I.P. Stn. (DVB)	735	650	675	495	825	639
3.	Rajghat (DVB)	720	542	840	671	780	629
4.	Faridabad	930	731	945	891	1110	740
5.	Panipat	3870	3289	4740	3749	5220	4473
6.	Bhatinda	2340	2036	2210	1819	2175	1835
7.	Lehra Mohabbat	2400	2063	2480	1872	2340	2041
8.	Roper	7125	5950	6950	5524	6540	5585
9.	Kota	4350	3881	4770	4164	5280	4477
10.	Suratgarh	3375	2590	5400	4371	6405	4984
11.	Anpara	8655	8299	8910	8074	8460	8342
12.	Harduaganj	990	733	855	813	900	785
13.	Obra	5150	4669	5775	5566	6000	5372
14.	Panki Extn.	945	804	1070	903	1260	953
15.	Paricha	1020	915	960	847	1140	590

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Tanda (NTPC)	1880	1948	2505	1990	3150	2331
17.	Unchahar (NTPC)	5100	4460	4695	4153	5100	4396
18.	Rihand STPS	4896	4909	4896	4787	4896	4742
19.	Singaruli (STPS)	9411	9632	9411	10213	9411	9742
20.	NCTPP (Dadri)	5115	4288	4875	4005	5100	4138
21.	Ahemedabad	900	1473	840	1541	1140	1529
22.	Gandhinagar	2325	3081	2900	3554	3080	3216
23.	Sikka	900	743	976	717	750	674
24.	Ukai	3600	3402	4265	3577	3810	3108
25.	Wanakbori	6175	7170	8040	7250	8145	7261
26.	Amarkantak	1140	758	1280	1112	1200	1004
27.	Birsingpur	4155	3447	4740	4095	4515	3931
28.	Satpura	6975	6205	7365	6560	7350	6647
29.	Vindhyachal STPS	6000	9787	7200	10567	10776	9849
30.	Korba East	2040	2141	1845	1803	2265	1860
31.	Korba West	5115	3935	5020	4298	4895	4373
32.	Korba STPS	10800	11158	10600	11472	10890	11769
33.	Bhusawal	2355	2364	1920	1800	2775	2269
34.	Chandrapur	12600	12059	12300	10900	13050	11656
35.	Koradi	4620	4454	4950	4574	5400	4625
36.	Khaperkheda	4640	4175	4755	4896	4875	4464
37.	Nasik	3360	3581	3210	3465	4485	3596
38.	Parli	3300	3080	3107	3082	3147	3017
39.	Paras	360	281	360	227	345	320
40.	Trombay	0	456	0	858	0	1459
41.	Dahanu	2340	2065	2430	2171	2550	2324
42.	Kothagudem	6195	6294	6105	6704	6435	5928
43.	Ramagundam B	315	316	210	272	285	312
44.	Vijayawada	6750	7170	7020	7227	7740	7161
45.	Ramagundam STPS	11325	9963	10800	10452	10050	10167

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
46.	Nellore	165	172	120	157	150	148
47.	Rayalaseema	2355	2364	2160	2300	2595	2246
48.	Simhadri	300	0	3870	3428	5850	5231
49.	Raichur	6285	5702	6525	6613	8880	6982
50.	Ennore	2310	1190	1890	1863	2160	1186
51.	Mettur	4335	4779	4305	4846	5325	4918
52.	Tuticorin	5220	5312	5235	5053	4950	5292
53.	North Chennai	3330	3624	3600	3276	3750	3086
54.	Barauni	660	350	495	291	525	304
55.	Muzaffarpur	660	344	480	255	465	76
56.	Kahalgaon STPS	3690	4124	4935	4525	5655	5452
57.	Patratu	1920	1221	1590	1201	1965	1023
58.	Tenughat	1200	818	1110	949	1620	895
59.	Bokaro (DVC)	1740	1729	1845	2438	1785	2178
60.	Chandrapura (DVC)	930	1392	1065	1069	945	1196
61.	Durgapur (DVC)	1230	828	1395	786	1590	1162
62.	Mejia (DVC)	2430	1942	1980	2277	2790	2727
63.	Bandel	1500	1226	1380	1155	1590	993
64.	Santalalih	990	744	1320	858	1370	822
65.	Kolaghat	5130	4742	5205	4877	6150	5286
66.	Bakreswar	2100	1746	2670	2187	3090	2370
67.	Calcutta (CESC)	645	535	660	518	585	481
68.	Titagarh (CESC)	1130	976	1080	992	1125	1067
69.	S.G. St. (CESC)	570	485	615	567	585	613
70.	Budge Budge (CES)	2285	1944	2010	2008	1710	2111
71.	Durgapur (DPL)	1005	718	1650	973	1680	1526
72.	Farakka STPS	6810	6855	7515	7521	9534	8622
73.	Talcher Old	2013	2190	2013	1951	2322	2224
74.	Talcher STPS	3669	4333	5013	4479	8700	7647
75.	Ib Valley	2460	2175	2475	2233	2550	2628
76.	Bongaigaon	195	40	45	0	0	0

National Bio-Technology Policy

1357. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up a Task Force under the Chairmanship of Secretary Department of Bio-Technology to formulate national bio-technology policy;

(b) if so, whether the panel has been asked to submit its report within three months;

(c) whether Dr. Swaminathan panel has already submitted its report but Mashelkar panel has not yet submitted its recommendations;

(d) whether the proposed national bio-technology policy is likely to include some inputs from these two panel reports; and

(e) if so, the time by when the said policy is likely to be finalised?

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

(c) The report of the Task Force constituted by Ministry of Agriculture, on Application of Agricultural Biotechnology, under the Chairmanship of Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, has submitted its report. The Task Force on recombinant pharma products constituted by Ministry of Environment and Forest, under the Chairmanship of Dr. R.A. Mashelkar had setup a drafting committee, which has submitted its report to the main Task Force. The report would be finalized after further deliberations by the Task Force.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The draft National Biotechnology Policy is expected to be ready by January 2005.

Testing of Vaccines

1358. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement authorising the testing of vaccines of genetic fabrication on the population of India was signed in 1987 between some American and D.B.T. Laboratories;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the said agreement granted access to the epidemiological and immunity profile of the population of India;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the outcome in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (e) The National Institute of Immunology (NII) on autonomous institution of Department of Biotechnology had mutually beneficial co-operation agreement with the International Committee on Contraception research of the Population Council, New York, USA, during 1986-88. As part of this cooperation, the Population Council supplied human Chronic Gandotropin (hCG) and its subunits and also helped the institute to acquire in-house capability for purification of B-hCG by GMP/GLP procedures. None of laboratories of the Department of Biotechnology had made any agreement to provide access to the epidemiological and immunity profile of the population of India. The research work has been done for development of a fertility control vaccine at National Institute of Immunology.

[Translation]

Revenue Earned from Saving Schemes

1359. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHAWAHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount earned by the Government through short term saving schemes by the Postal Department during the last three years, Year-wise;

(b) whether adequate commission is not being paid to the Postal Department by the Finance Ministry;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Postal schemes are running in losses due to inadequate commission;

(e) if so, whether the Government proposes to close loss making schemes; and

(f) if so, the total loss during the previous and current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) The Department of Posts mobilises small savings through a number of schemes on behalf of the Ministry of Finance of the Government and is compensated by way of commission by the Ministry of Finance. It has a number of schemes on behalf of the Ministry of Finance. It has a number of schemes namely Saving Bank, Recurring Deposit, Time Deposits, Monthly Income Scheme, Kisan Vikas Patras, National Saving Certificates, Public Provident Fund etc. The basic saving bank deposits and not for a particular period and deposits and withdrawals keep coming through out the life of the account. In respect of other schemes period of their existence are defined. Considering all of the above schemes as short term saving schemes, information for the last three years is furnished hereunder.

(Figure in crores)

Year	Amount Mobilised	Commission earned by DOP
2001-02	81638.17	1466.69
2002-03	105659.68	1596.91
2003-04	135965.90	1726.64

(b) and (c) Regarding the adequacy of the commission the Department of Posts is in constant correspondence with the Ministry of Finance.

(d) to (f) As can be seen from the replies to (a) to (c) above the Post Office Small Saving Schemes are the schemes of the Ministry of Finance and the Department of Posts gets only a commission. As such the question of loss making schemes does not arise.

New Health Policy

1360. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to formulate a new health policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the new policy is likely to be formulated; and

(d) the points on which the new policy will be different from the present one?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) No, Sir. The main objective of the current National Health Policy 2002 is to achieve an acceptable standard of good health amongst the general population and also ensure more equitable access to health services across the social and geographical expanse of the country. The Policy covers wide ranging issue relating to Health Sector such as financial resources, equity, delivery of national public health programmes, health infrastructure, role of private sector, local self-government institutions and NGOs, health research, disease surveillance etc.

Extradition Treaty with Pakistan

1361. SHRI RAMAKANT YADAV: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has initiated a proposal of extradition treaty with Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether Pakistan has agreed with the said proposal; and

(c) if so, the details of the extradition treaty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) India has suggested to Pakistan that the two countries could enter into an extradition treaty. However, Pakistan has so far not responded to the proposal.

[English]

Cost of NHDP

1362. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of National Highways Development Project has increased to Rs. 65,000 crores;

(b) if so, the original cost of the project;

(c) the main reasons for the said increase;

(d) the extent of which the project was implemented by the National Highways Authority of India which was set up in 1995; and

(e) the total number of schemes that were to be taken and the progress made so far in the Highway Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Government has approved the National Highways Development Project (NHDP) in two phases. The Phase-wise cost is as under:

(i) NHDP Phase-I — Rs. 30,300/- crores (1999 prices).

(ii) NHDP Phase-II — Rs. 34,399/- crores (2002 prices).

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) The details are enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Status of NHDP (including port connectivity & other projects) being implemented by the National Highways Authority of India as on 31.10.2004 is as under:

Name of Projects under NHDP Phase I & II	Total Length (km)	Completed Length (km)	Length under implementation (km)	Balance length to be awarded (km)
Golden Quadrilateral (connecting four metros <i>i.e.</i> Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata)	5846	3294	2552	Nil
North-South & East-West Corridor (connecting Srinagar to Kanyakumari & Porbandhar to Silchar)	7300	675	388	6237
Port Connectivity Projects (connecting major ports to NHDP)	356	69	229	58
Other projects	777	194	121	462
Total	14279	4232	3290	6757

Shortage of SIM card in West Bengal

1363. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that there is an acute shortage of BSNL, SIM cards in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to tackle the problem; and

(d) the target set up the BSNL for West Bengal during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) There is no shortage of SIM Cards. As on 31.10.2004, 4.9 lakhs subscriber are availing Cellular Mobile Service Provided by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) in West Bengal (including

Kolkatta, Telephone District). Due to capacity constraints, further release of SIM cards has been controlled.

(c) A purchase order for the expansion of the network by 13.25 lakhs lines for West Bengal including Kolkatta Telephones District has been placed. The network roll out is expected during 2005.

(d) The target set is 5.85 lakh lines for West Bengal including Kolkatta Telephone District.

Condition of Public Health

1364. SHRI PRAKASHBAPU V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that there is only one doctor for 1008 people and one bed for 1223 people;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) As per the statistics available with the Government the doctors to the population ratio works out approximately to 1:1600. The ratio or availability of beds to the population works out approximately to 1:1140. These figures do not include the practitioners of Indian Systems of Medicines and Homoeopathy and if they are also taken into account the ratio of availability of doctors and beds to the population will work out much more favorably. Besides, around 25,000 MBBS graduates pass out of the medical colleges each year adding to the strength of doctors in the country.

[Translation]

Integrated Disease Monitoring Project

1365. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented the integrated Disease Monitoring Project in certain States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen the infrastructure of medical services, particularly in Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) The Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP) has been launched on 8th November, 2004. All States/UTs would be covered under the Project in a phased manner as per details given below:-

Phase I (2004-05):- Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttaranchal, Tamil Nadu, Mizoram & Kerala.

Phase II (2005-06):- Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Tripura, Chandigarh, Pondicherry and Delhi.

Phase III (2006-07):- Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Punjab, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Nagaland, Sikkim, Andaman & Nicobar, D&N Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep. Haryana is slated for coverage under Phase-V.

Public Health Laboratories at various levels would be strengthened under IDSP in the State of Haryana.

[English]

Trilateral Highway Project

1366. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has started work on a trilateral highway project linking India with Thailand and Burma;

(b) if so, the progress of the proposed project so far;

(c) the estimated cost of the project;

(d) whether the Government of Burma and Thailand will contribute to the said project; 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) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) The Foreign Ministers of India, Myanmar and Thailand met in April, 2002 at Yangon (Myanmar) and agreed, inter-alia, for construction of a highway from Moreh in India to Mae Sot in Thailand through Bagan in Myanmar linking India, Myanmar and Thailand and also to establish Technical and Financial Task Forces. The last meeting of the Task Forces was held at New Delhi during December 2003, which was followed by a meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the countries. Various Technical and Financial issues including the sharing of the projects costs were discussed during these meetings. However, there has been no further progress in the matter.

[Translation]

Anti-Corruption Cell in PMO

1367. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any anti-corruption cell has been set-up in the Prime Minister Office;

(b) if so, the date on which this cell was set-up;

(c) the Year-wise/State-wise names of prominent persons against whom complaints have been received since its inception;

(d) the present status of these cases;

(e) the State-wise details of the pending cases, at present; and

(f) the time by when the pending cases are likely to be cleared?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Anti-Corruption Unit (ACU) was set up on 17.8.1997.

(c) to (f) A statement showing the State-wise details of all complaints received in Anti-Corruption Unit, till date is laid on the Table of the House. 3003, 1611, 1043, 806, 808, 503, 325 and 138 complaints were received and death with during the years 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004, respectively. All complaints relating to the functioning of the Government of India are forwarded to the concerned Ministries/Departments for action and are pursued with them. Complaints, which relate to the functioning of the State Government officials, are forwarded through letters, addressed to the Chief Secretary of the concerned State, to undertake necessary inquiries.

Out of the 8237 complaints, received by the Anti-Corruption Unit till date, 3195 related to the Ministries/ departments of the Government of India and 1948 related to the various State Governments. The remaining complaints mainly constituted either unverifiable/ anonymous complaints, which have been filed; or petitions, which have been dealt on merit.

Statement

State-wise status of Feedback received on complaints of Corruption/Irregularities (As on 3.12.2004)

State	No. of Complaints	Complaints closed	In process	No feed back received
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman & Nicobar	22	10	2	10
Andhra Pradesh	53	5	15	33
Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0	1
Assam	27	5	1	21
Bihar	189	1	31	157
Chhattisgarh	4	0	0	4

1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh	17	6	1	10
Daman and Diu	1	1	0	0
Delhi	272	92	55	125
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2	2	0	0
Goa	7	1	2	4
Gujarat	22	4	3	15
Haryana	82	15	20	47
Himachal Pradesh	15	0	0	15
Jharkhand	5	1	0	4
Jammu & Kashmir	9	1	1	7
Karnataka	24	7	15	2
Kerala	9	1	1	7
Lakshadweep	1	0	0	1
Maharashtra	77	5	3	69
Meghalaya	2	0	1	1
Mizoram	4	0	0	4
Manipur	8	1	1	6
Madhya Pradesh	165	14	31	140
Orissa	76	8	41	27
Pondicherry	4	1	0	3
Punjab	127	10	10	107
Rajasthan	118	24	10	84
Sikkim	4	0	0	4
Tamil Nadu	59	12	21	26
Tripura	1	1	0	0
Uttaranchal	2	0	0	2
Uttar Pradesh	499	56	96	347
West Bengal	20	2	6	12

[English]

Private Investment in Mineral Sector

1368. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to invite private investment in the mineral sector of the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government has notified exclusive economic zone for;

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

(d) the response received by the Government in this regard till date?

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

Life Saving Equipment in Government Hospitals

1369. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi High Court has asked all Government Hospitals in Delhi to furnish details regarding the availability of equipments in emergency wards for treating trauma victims;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the life saving equipment not available in Government hospitals and the steps taken to procure them and to put them to use;

(d) whether there is a proposal to set up a Nursing Home in Safdarjung Hospital; and

(e) if so, by when same will be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The Hon'ble High Court, in its order dated 8.9.2004, during the hearing of writ Petition No. 392/2004 filed by Shri Virender Kumar Rastogi Vs. Government of NCT of Delhi & Others, directed to file an affidavit having the information in respect of availability of life saving equipments in the emergency departments of hospitals under them, average time taken in performing surgeries on the trauma victims between admission and start of surgery and average time taken for conducting the post mortems and handing over the bodies to the relatives from the time of death of the patients.

(c) In Central Government hospitals in Delhi *i.e.* Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. R.M.L. Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College & Associated Hospitals, all the life saving equipments are available and are in working condition in the emergency wards. Strengthening and upgradation of the department is a continuous process

and the same area undertaken depending upon the need and availability of resources.

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

[Translation]

Amendments in Senior Citizen Saving Scheme

1370. SHRI DEVIDAS PINGLE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has brought about amendments in the Senior Citizen Saving Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether retired army personnel are eligible to invest in this scheme;

(d) if so, the date from which this scheme is deemed to have been introduced; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to increase the rate of interest under this scheme;

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Ministry of Finance notification G.S.R. 706(D) dated 27th October, 2004 published in the Gazette of India gives the details of the amendment brought about in the Senior Citizen Saving Scheme (copy of Gazette notification annexed as Statement).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) 27th October, 2004.

(e) There is no proposal for change in the rate of interest applicable to the Senior Citizen Saving Scheme, 2004, under consideration of the Government at present.

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

Statement

*Ministry of Finance
(Department of Economic Affairs)
Notification
New Delhi, the 27th October, 2004*

G.S.R. 706(E)—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 15 of the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873 (5 of 1873), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules to amend the Senior Citizens Savings Scheme Rules, 2004, namely:

1. (1) These rules may be called the Senior Citizens Savings Scheme (Amendment) Rules, 2004.
- (2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.
2. In the Senior Citizens Scheme Rules, 2004 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules), in rule-2,—

(a) in clause (d), for sub-clause (ii), the following sub-clause shall be substituted, namely:

“(ii) who has attained the age of 55 years or more but less than 60 years, and who has retired on superannuation or otherwise on the date of opening of an account under these rules, subject to the condition that the account is opened by such individual within one month of the date of receipt of the retirement benefits and proof of date of disbursement of such retirement benefit(s) along with a certificate from the employer indicating the fact of retirement on superannuation or otherwise, retirement benefits, employment held and period of such employment with the employer is attached with the application form in Form-A:

Provided that the persons who have retired at any time before the commencement of these rules and attained the age of 55 years or more on the date of opening of an account under these rules, shall also be eligible to subscribe under the scheme within a period of one month of the date of this notification, subject to the fulfillment of other specified conditions:

Provided further that the retired personnel of Defence Services (excluding Civilian Defence Employees) shall be eligible to subscribe under the scheme irrespective of the above age limits subject to the fulfillment of other specified conditions.”

(b) for clause (e), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

(e) “Deposit Office” means-

- (i) any post office in India doing savings bank work and authorized by Director General Posts, to open an account under these rules, or
- (ii) an office or branch of a banking company, or any other company or institution, authorized by the Central Government to receive subscriptions under the Public Provident Fund Scheme.’

3. In rule 4 of the said rules, in sub-rule (1), the following shall be inserted at the end, namely:—

‘Provided that deposits by depositors under sub-rule (ii) of rule 2, shall be restricted to the retirement benefits received by them or rupees fifteen lakh, whichever is lower.

Explanation:- For the purposes of this sub-rule, “retirement benefits” means any payment due to the depositor on account of retirement whether on superannuation or otherwise and includes Provident Fund dues, retirement/superannuation gratuity, commuted value of pension, cash equivalent of leave, savings element of Group Savings linked Insurance Scheme payable by employer to the employee on retirement, retirement-cum-withdrawal benefit under the Employees’ Family Pension Scheme and ex-gratia payments under a voluntary retirement or a special voluntary retirement scheme.’

4. In rule 7 of the said rules, in sub-rule (4), for the words “limit of deposits” the words “limit of balance” shall be substituted.

5. In rule 8 of the said rules, in sub-rule (3), after the second proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted namely:-

“Provided also that where both the spouses have opened separate accounts under the scheme, and either of the spouses dies during the currency of the account(s) under the scheme, the account(s) standing in the name of the deceased depositor/spouse shall not be continued in accordance with the first proviso and such accounts shall be closed.”

6. In Form-A of the said rules,-

- (i) in paragraph 2, in sub-paragraph (iv), for the word, brackets and figure “sub-rule (8)”, the word, brackets and figure “sub-rule (7)” shall be substituted;
- (ii) for the person/persons mentioned below paragraph 3, the following shall be substituted, namely:-

“Table

Sl.No.	Name(s) of the nominee(s) along with relationship with the depositor	Permanent Address	Date(s) of birth of nominee(s) in case of a minor/age in other case(s)	Share of the nominee(s) in the amount payable	Photograph(s) of the nominee(s)	Signature/thumb impression of the nominee(s)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

7. In Form-C of the said rules, for the person/persons mentioned below paragraph 1, the following shall be substituted, namely:-

"Table"

Sl.No.	Name(s) of the nominee(s) alongwith relationship with the depositor	Permanent Address	Date(s) of birth of nominee(s) in case of a minor/age in other case(s)	Share of the nominee(s) in the amount payable	Photograph(s) of the nominee(s)	Signature/thumb impression of the nominee(s)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)"

8. In Form-E of the said rules, under the heading RECEIPT, below the words "Signature/Thumb impression of the Depositor", the following shall be inserted, namely:-

"Signature of in-charge of Deposit Office
(Alongwith name and designation stamp)".

9. In Form-F of the said rules, under the heading RECEIPT TO BE SIGNED BY THE CLAIMANT(S), below the words "Signature/Thumb impression of the Claimant(s)", the following shall be inserted, namely:-

"Signature of in-charge of Deposit Office
(Alongwith name and designation stamp)".

(F. No. 2-8/2004-NS-II)
P.C. Singh, Under Secy.

Note: The Senior Citizens Savings Scheme Rules, 2004 were published in the Gazette of India (Extraordinary) vide notification number G.S.R. 490(E) dated the 2nd August, 2004.

[English]

By-Pass Projects

1371. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals under the consideration of the Government for the construction of By-Passes connecting National Highways in different States, State-wise;

(b) the by-passes under construction at present and progress made therein along with the target set therefor;

(c) the proposals for specific by-pass projects to be constructed in Orissa connecting different National Highways passing through the State; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) The proposals for construction of Calicut bypass on NH-17 in Kerala, Akola bypass on NH-6 in Maharashtra and Dalkola bypass on NH-34 in West Bengal have been provided in the Annual Plan 2004-05. There is a proposal of Rewa bypass on NH-7 in Madhya Pradesh to be taken up on Build Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis. In addition there are proposals for construction of bypasses under National

Highways Development Project (NHDP), the State wise details are at Statement-I.

(b) The State-wise details of bypasses under construction are at Statement-II.

(c) and (d) There are proposals for construction of Keonjhar bypass on NH-215 & 6, Nabaranagpur bypass on NH-201, Berhampur bypass on NH-217 and Deogarh bypass on NH-6 in Orissa and these proposals are at preliminary stages.

Statement-I

State-wise details of proposals for construction of bypasses under National Highways Development Project (NHDP)

Sl.No.	State	Name of the Town/City/to be bypassed	NH No.
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam	Nagaon	37 & 36
2.	Gujarat	Ranavav	8B
		Upleta	
		Rajkot (2-lane to 4-lane of existing bypass)	
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	Udhampur	1A
		Nagrota	
		Jammu	
		Pathankot	
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	3 & 75
		Sagar	26
		Kareli	
		Lakhnadone	7
		Seoni	
		Shivpuri	25
		Karera	
5.	Maharashtra	Mansar-Kamptee	6 & 7
		Nagpur	7
6.	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	76 & 79
		Pindwara	76
		Jaswaritgarh	
		Gogunda	
		Udaipur	

1	2	3	4
		Chittorgarh	
		Bassi	
		Balwant Nagar	
		Budhpura	
		Dhaneshwar	
		Kota	
		Anta	
		Baran	
		Kishanganj	
		Kelwara	
		Samarania, Feradua & Geradate	
		Dholpur	3
7.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai Bypass (Phase-II)	4 & 5
		4-laning of Chennai Bypass (Phase-I)	45 & 4
		Tindivanam	45
		Villupuram	
		Ulundurpet	
		Samayapuram	
		Trichirappalli	45B
		Viralimalai	
		Thuvarankurichi	
		Kottampatti	
		Melur	
		Othakadai	
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Ram Snehi Ghat	28
		Barabanki	
		Ayodhya	
		Gorakhpur	
		Jhansi	25
		Chirgaon	

1	2	3	4
		Kargawan/Semari	
		Moth	
		Poonch	
		Orai	
		Agra	3
		Jhansi	25 & 26
		Lalitpur	26

Statement-II*State-wise details of bypasses under construction at present*

Sl.No.	State	Name of the Bypass	NH No.	Present Physical Progress (in %)	Target date of completion		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Kavali	5	70.00	March, 2005		
		Singarayakonda		90.00			
		Ongole		50.00			
				Medarametla		80.00	
				Tadepalligudem	5	98.00	December, 2004
				Anakapalli		98.00	
				Yelamanchili		98.00	
				Narasannapet	5	78.00	June, 2005
				Tekkali		78.00	
				Palasa		68.00	
				Haripuram		68.00	
				Kanchili		56.00	
		Ichapuram		56.00			
2.	Assam	Karimganj	44	78.00	March, 2006		
3.	Bihar	Didkhili	2	56.88	March, 2005		
		Sasaram		25.04			

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Himachal Pradesh	Kullu	21	93.00	July, 2005
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	Woyil	1A	85.00	March, 2007
		Udhampur	1A	80.00	March, 2006
		Ramban	1A	92.00	March, 2005
		Baramulla	1A	—	March, 2007
		Srinagar	1A	18.88	June, 2006
6.	Jharkhand	Barhi	2	32.16	March, 2005
		Ieri-Dumri		44.83	
7.	Karnataka	Belgaum	4	82.00	August, 2005
		Haveri	4	32.00	December, 2005
		Ranebennur		32.00	
		Harihar		43.00	
		Barmasagar		43.00	
		Chitradurga		45.00	
		Hiriyur		43.00	
		Tumkur		50.00	
8.	Kerala	Calicut Bypass Phase-III	17	30.00	December, 2005
		Alappuzha Bypass Phase-II	47	5.00	June, 2006
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Katni	7	15.00	June, 2006
10.	Orissa	Ichapuram	5	Civil Works suspended	
		Ganjam			
		Balugaon	5	18.54	June, 2006
		Nachuni	5	18.54	March, 2005
		Tangi-Chandpur		62.80	
		Haldipada	60	60.00	December, 2005
		Basta		40.00	
		Jaleswar		30.00	
11.	Punjab	Gurdaspur	15	30.00	March, 2006
		Batala	15	17.00	March, 2005
12.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	8 & 11	75.98	March, 2005

1	2	3	4	5	6	
13.	Tamil Nadu	Wallajahpet	46	80.00	June, 2005	
		Sunguwacha tram bypass	4	50.00	June, 2005	
		Poonamalle		50.00		
		Sriperumbudur		40.00		
14.	Tripura	Agarhala	44	7.00	March, 2007	
15.	Uttaranchal	Rudraprayag	58	34.00	March, 2006	
16.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	24A	57.00	March, 2005	
		Raja Ka Tal		45.10	March, 2005	
		Sirsaganj			Contract terminated on 09.06.2004	March, 2005
		Ukrend				
		Etawah			24.21	January, 2005
		Ekdil	2		26.70	March, 2005
		Bakewar				
		Ujhayani-Mahewa-				
		Anantram				
		Babarpur-Ajeetmal				
		Bhikepur-Muradganj				
		Bilinda			24.58	December, 2005
		Thariyaon				December, 2005
		Allahabad				Phase-I: March 2006
				Phase-II: December 2006		
				Phase-III has started in Nov. 04		
		Lucknow	25, 28 & 56	62.93	May, 2005	
		VRM	2	56.88	March, 2005	
		Sayedraja				
		Naubatpur				
17.	West Bengal	Sonakonia	60	40.00	December, 2005	
		Dantan		30.00		
		Belda		50.00		
		Narayanganrh	60	80.00	June, 2005	
		Kharagpur		90.00		
		Penchkura	6	90.00	July, 2005	

*[Translation]***Name Plates for Group C & D Staff**

1372. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Group C and D staff particularly nurse of various Government hospitals of Delhi do not display name plates on their uniform as a result of which patients have to face difficulties in registering complaints against the employees who misbehave with them;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to make it compulsory for the Group D and C staff to show name plates on their uniforms in every Government hospitals in Delhi; and

(c) 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) In Central Government Hospitals in Delhi *i.e.* Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. R.M.L. Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College & Associated Hospitals, some of the Group C & D Staff including the Nurses use their nameplates on the uniforms. However, instructions have been issued by the respective Hospital authorities to Group 'C' and Group 'D' staff to wear their uniform with nameplates while on duty.

*[English]***Development of National Highways**

1373. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of projects being implemented for the development of National Highways and for making the highways four laned in the country particularly in Gujarat as on date alongwith the number of the projects lying pending and the number of the projects proposed to be started;

(b) the State-wise number of highways for the construction of which funds have been allocated during the last three years and current year and the latest position of these projects;

(c) the State-wise number of highways being developed in the country and the number of highways that has been excluded from the developmental works;

(d) whether the Union Government reviews the quality of works pertaining to the sanctioned projects for the development of highways; and

(e) if so, the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The number of projects including four-lane projects being implemented, pending in the Ministry and proposed to be sanctioned during 2004-05 for development of National Highways in the country and in Gujarat as on date is given as under:-

	No. of on-going projects		No. of projects pending in the Ministry		No. of projects proposed to be sanctioned during 2004-05	
	All projects	Four lane projects	All projects	Four lane projects	All projects	Four lane projects
All India	1120	113	318	4	410	5
Gujarat	28	3	12	Nil	8	Nil

(b) The requisite State-wise details are given at Statement enclosed.

(c) The overall development of National Highways is taken up on a holistic basis considering the needs of the

entire network all over the country and depending upon the inter-se priority and availability of funds.

(d) and (e) Yes Sir, all the works on National Highways are being done in accordance with the Standards and specifications of this Ministry.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of State	Nos. of National Highways	Nos of completed works			
			Year 2001-02	Year 2002-03	Year 2003-04	Year 2004-05 (upto October, 04)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15	30	73	46	24
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	21	35	31	39	9
4.	Bihar	27	35	34	24	6
5.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	1	0
6.	Chattisgarh	11	26	39	3	1
7.	Delhi	5	4	3	3	0
8.	Goa	4	4	3	5	3
9.	Gujarat	12	9	37	34	16
10.	Haryana	13	15	16	20	3
11.	Himachal Pradesh	9	20	13	11	12
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	3	2	2	1	0
13.	Jharkhand	12	16	26	14	3
14.	Karnataka	14	62	58	42	17
15.	Kerala	8	20	22	30	9
16.	Madhya Pradesh	21	59	45	36	23
17.	Maharashtra	15	70	66	74	11
18.	Manipur	4	13	20	8	5
19.	Meghalaya	4	8	10	11	2
20.	Mizoram	6	11	5	4	10
21.	Nagaland	5	13	8	9	5
22.	Orissa	16	18	24	29	6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Pondicherry	3	1	3	0	0
24.	Punjab	11	9	19	25	15
25.	Rajasthan	18	13	21	35	12
26.	Sikkim	1	0	0	0	0
27.	Tamil Nadu	24	62	50	57	40
28.	Tripura	2	0	0	0	0
29.	Uttaranchal	14	10	9	50	3
30.	Uttar Pradesh	34	50	50	10	30
31.	West Bengal	16	5	10	20	3

EMR to Drug Items

1374. SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA:
SHRI MUNAWAR HASSAN:

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

(a) whether the EMR has been granted for a number of drug items;

(b) if so, the names of drugs and other details; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in regard to the licences of the drugs already available in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The Exclusive Marketing Rights (EMR) has been granted for following drugs formulations by the Central Government Patent office, Kolkata-

1. Glivec—a brand of anti-cancer drug Imatinib Mesylate. M/s. Novartis AG, Switzerland has been granted EMR on beta crystalline form of Imatinib Mesylate on 10th November, 2003.
2. Nadifloxacin 1% Cream: EMR has been granted on 15.12.2003.
3. Tadalafil Tablets 10/20 mg—EMR has been granted to M/s. Eli Lilly & Company, USA on 26.8.2004.

(c) As per information furnished by the O/o Controller General Patents, Designs and Trademarks any Indian Company can manufacture the product Nadifloxacin 1% cream based on the invention disclosed in US patent No. 4399134 dated 10.11.1981 because this invention is not protected as an Indian patent under the Patents Act 1970. Regarding Glivec & Tadalafil formulations, matter is sub-judice as Indian Manufacturers of these drugs have filed Writs in High Courts.

[Translation]

Special Component Scheme

1375. SHRI AJIT JOGI: Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the criterion for selection of various districts under special component scheme of Khadi and Gramodyog Commission; and

(b) the names of the districts selected under it particularly in Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) In the Special Employment Programme (SEP) for 50 selected Backward Districts taken up by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), it was proposed to generate employment at the rate of 10,000 per District by 1996-97 in the Khadi and Village Industries sector. The Scheme was being implemented by KVIC through registered

societies directly registered with KVIC, State-level Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs), non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), etc. The beneficiaries were selected from those below the poverty line. For this purpose, the system followed by the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) for identification and selection of beneficiaries was adopted. These beneficiaries were identified and selected by a Project Monitoring Committee under the chairmanship of the District Collector concerned by consisting of local representatives of the KVIC, DRDA, banks and other implementing agencies.

The main criteria adopted for selection of Districts were:

- (i) industrial backwardness;
- (ii) percentage of population of SC/STs;
- (iii) employment potential;

- (iv) wage level;
- (v) development potential; and
- (vi) total population of district

(b) Under the Special Employment Programme (SEP), Sarguja and Raipur Districts of Chhattisgarh State (then Districts of Madhya Pradesh) were selected. The Scheme was, however, phased out in 1997 partly because the KVIC, by 1995, started implementing the Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) throughout the country, including all the Districts of Chhattisgarh. Under the REGP, entrepreneurs can establish agro and rural industries, including village industries, by availing of margin money assistance from the KVIC and loans from any public sector scheduled commercial bank, for projects with a maximum cost of Rs. 25 lakh. The permissible margin money assistance is as detailed in the table below:

Margin Money Assistance under REGP

Sl.No.	Category of beneficiary	Project cost	Margin money assistance
1.	General	Upto Rs. 10 lakh	25% of project cost
2.	SC/ST/Women/ Ex-serviceman/NE Region/Hill areas	Upto Rs.10 lakh	30% of project cost
3.	General	Rs. 10 lakh and Upto Rs. 25 lakh	Rs. 2.5 lakh + 10% of balance project cost
4.	SC/ST/Women/ Ex-serviceman/NE Region/Hill areas	Rs. 10 lakh and upto Rs. 25 lakh	Rs. 3 lakh + 10% of balance project cost

Violation of Environmental Laws

1376. SHRI MUNSHI RAM: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the environmental laws are being violated due to excessive mining in several States of the country;

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

(c) the distance from the national/State highway and circumference within which the mining activities are not permitted under Section 4 & 5 of the Land Conservation Act; and

(d) the steps taken to check such mining activities?

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

[English]

Difficulties in Khadi Sale

1377. SHRI P. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noticed the difficulties in the sales of Khadi products after the implementation of Marketing Development Assistance in place of rebate;

(b) if so, the steps taken to rectify it;

(c) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from Government of Kerala to restore the previous rebate for Khadi instead of MDA; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) The Government had approved implementation of the Market Development Assistance (MDA) from 01.04.2004 in place of the rebate scheme on sales of khadi. As implementation of the MDA scheme has been kept in abeyance till 31.03.2005 and the Government has also announced on 10.08.2004 the rebate scheme for the current financial year, there has been no occasion of noticing difficulty, if any, in implementing the MDA scheme. Further, the Government has initiated steps to take up a study of the rebate scheme with a view to evaluating it before deciding on its continuation beyond 31.03.2005.

(b) In view of the reply at (a) above, the question does not arise.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Union Government has received a letter dated 27.07.2004 from the Chief Minister of Kerala and two letters dated 12.08.2004 and 12.10.2004 respectively from Shri C.F. Thomas, Minister of Rural Development and Registration, Government of Kerala, suggesting restoration of the Khadi rebate scheme.

Dissolution of KVIC

1378. SHRI K.S. RAO:

SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI:

Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently dissolved the Khadi and Village Industries Commission;

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

(c) whether a new commission has been reconstituted; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the National Common Minimum Programme, the Government, has declared to revamp the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC). This has been necessitated mainly because of the steep decline in employment in the khadi sector and nearly stagnant sales of khadi over the years, the need to take effective measures to introduce modern management practices in the KVIC and make the khadi products competitive in the globalised economy and to enable the Government to generate more employment opportunities in the rural areas through the schemes, projects and other activities of the KVIC. Towards this objective, the Government has dissolved the Commission with effect from 14 October, 2004 in exercise of its powers under section 25(1) of the KVIC Act, 1956.

(c) No, Sir. However, as an interim measure, subsequent to the dissolution of the Commission and to continue with the functioning of the KVIC, an authority called the Commissioner for Khadi and Village Industries has been authorised to exercise all powers of the Commission on the date of dissolution of the Commission and all the programmes and policies being implemented by the dissolved Commission shall continue to be operated by the Commissioner for Khadi and Village Industries.

(d) Does not arise.

World Bank Loan

1379. SHRI JUAL ORAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of World Bank loan taken by the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) since its inception;

(b) the purposes for which TRAI has taken the loan;

(c) the terms and conditions on which the loan has been obtained from World Bank; and

(d) the extent to which the loan has been utilized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

(DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) The World Bank had approved a loan for the Telecommunication Sector Reforms Technical Assistance project, under which an amount of US\$ 4.5 million was initially allocated for TRAI. This was subsequently revised to US\$ 2.5 million (Rs. 10.75 crore approx.). Purpose of the loan is strengthening its institutional capabilities to perform functions under the TRAI Act, including provision of training for staff and carrying out of consultative studies on regulatory issues.

(c) As per the terms and conditions of the loan agreement, Government of India shall pay interest on the principal amount of the Loan withdrawn and outstanding from time to time, at a rate for each Interest period equal to London Inter Bank Offered Rate (LIBOR) Base Rate plus LIBOR Total Spread. The Government of India shall also pay to the Bank an upfront fee of an amount equal to 1% of the Loan as well as a commitment charge at the rate of 0.75% per annum on the principal amount of the Loan not withdrawn from time to time.

(d) So far, TRAI has utilized an amount of Rs. 6.83 crore of the loan amount.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): Mr. Speaker, I beg to lay the following papers on the Table the House:

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 971-980/04]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Merchant Shipping (Levy of Seamen's Welfare Fee) (Amendment) Rules, 2004 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 664(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th October, 2004, under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 981/04]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cochin Port Trust, Cochin, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Cochin Port Trust, Cochin, for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 982/04]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the New Mangalore Port Trust, New Mangalore, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the New Mangalore Port Trust, New Mangalore, for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 983/04]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kandla Port Trust, Gandhidham, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Kandla Port Trust, Gandhidham, for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 984/04]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mormugao Port Trust, Mormugao, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Mormugao Port Trust, Mormugao, for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 985/04]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mumbai Port Trust, Mumbai, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Mumbai Port Trust, Mumbai, for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 986/04]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Visakhapatnam Port Trust, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Visakhapatnam Port Trust, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 987/04]

- (8) A copy each of the following Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:

- (a) (i) Annual Accounts of the Jawaharlal Port Trust, Navi Mumbai, for the year 2003-2004, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (ii) Review by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Jawaharlal Port Trust, Navi Mumbai, for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 988/04]

- (b) (i) Annual Accounts of the New Mangalore Port Trust, New Mangalore, for the year 2003-2004, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (ii) Review by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the New Mangalore Port Trust, New Mangalore, for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 989/04]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHAURI): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Grih Kalyan Kendra, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Accounts.

- (2) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Grih Kalyan Kendra, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L/T 990/04]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Homeopathy, New Delhi, for the year 2002-2003, alongwith Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Council for Research in Homeopathy, New Delhi, for the year 2002-2003.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L/T 991/04]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Colliery Control Rules, 2004 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 540(E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th August, 2004 under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L/T 992/04]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 277 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 2004 appointing Dr. K.S. Chari to hold additional charge of Registrar of Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Design for the purpose of the Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Design Act, 2000, issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the said Act.

- (2) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 278(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 2004 appointing the 1st May, 2004 as the date on which the provisions of sections 3 and 5 of the Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Design Act, 2000 to come into force, issued under sub-section (3) of section 1 of the said Act.

- (3) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 279 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 2004 establishing a Registry which to be known as the Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Design Registry and specifying that the head office to be located in New Delhi, issued under section 5 of the Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Design Act, 2000.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L/T 993/04]

- (4) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the ITI Limited and the Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L/T 994/04]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Materials for Electronics Technology, Pune, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for Materials for Electronics Technology, Pune, for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L/T 995/04]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Informatics Centre Services Incorporated, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Informatics Centre Services Incorporated, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L/T 996/04]

- (7) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the ITI Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2003-2004.
- (ii) Annual Report of the ITI Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L/T 997/04]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Semiconductor Complex Limited, S.A.S. Nagar, for the year 2003-2004.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Semiconductor Complex Limited, S.A.S. Nagar, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L/T 998/04]

- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2002-2003.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2002-2003, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L/T 999/04]

- (d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (c) of item No. (7) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L/T 1000/04]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1)(a) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, New Delhi, for the year

2000-2001, together with Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L/T 1001/04]

- (b) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L/T 1002/04]

12.02 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

[*English*]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on 6th December, 2004 agreed without any amendment to the Banking Regulation (Amendment) and Miscellaneous Provisions Bill, 2004 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 2nd December, 2004.
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Customs and Central Excise Laws (Repeal) Bill, 2004, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 1st December, 2004 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and

to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

12.02¹/₂ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Third Report

[*English*]

SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA: I beg to present the Third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.03 hrs.

OBSERVATION BY SPEAKER

Raising of Matters of Urgent Public Importance after 'Question Hour'

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: May I have your attention? This is an important matter.

Hon. Members, there has been a considerable increase in the number of notices for raising matters during the so-called 'Zero Hour'. For instance, 75 notices have been received today. It becomes practically impossible for the Chair to accommodate all the hon. Members for raising the matters.

This matter was discussed during the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee held yesterday, the 7th December, 2004. It was observed that many notices received from the hon. Members seek to raise matters relating to their constituencies and do not involve matters of recent occurrence or of national or international importance.

The Members of the Business Advisory Committee were of the view that the number of so-called 'Zero Hour' matters may be restricted to about 15 per day, and unless matters of emergent national or international importance are involved, each Member may be allowed to raise not more than one matter per week.

I seek the kind cooperation of all the hon. Members in this matter so that we can have very useful utilisation of this Hour.

12.04 hrs.

(1) RE: Alleged levelling of corruption charges by two Union Cabinet Ministers against each other

[*Translation*]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Chair gave the assurance that the matter would be taken up with the Government. On the issue which we raised yesterday relating to trading charges against each other by Shri Laluji and Shri Ram Vilas Paswanji, you had sought some time with the assurance that you would look into this matter. We want to know as to what had transpired between you and the Government and the time by when the Prime Minister will give a statement on this matter. As per the statement of Laluji, a crane scam involving Rs. 800 crore have come to the fore and he showed the related documents on the T.V. You had sought some time on this matter to apprise the House of the factual position. We want to know as to when the Prime Minister will make a statement on this matter, kindly give your ruling on this.
...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not what was told.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker Sir, you said yesterday that you wanted sometime on this matter. I, therefore, request you ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I did not say anything like that. Please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please speak one after the other. Shri Prabhunath Singh, you have finished; please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I can look after it myself. I have not called you. I have permitted Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Sir, it is a matter of dignity and honour of this House as also of the Cabinet and of the country.

[*Translation*]

Sir, the entire country has seen it, it is a matter of dignity and honour. The Centre Cabinet in which a Minister levels charges of corruption worth Rs. 800 crore against the other Cabinet Minister and demands a CBI inquiry and the other minister also levels such charges against the former, can the cabinet be run like this? Will the Prime Minister not give any reply in this regard?

[*English*]

We want the Prime Minister to reply.

[*Translation*]

Kindly get a reply from the Prime Minister.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You have said that. I cannot compel the Minister, I have also said that. I did not make any promise.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: You are the custodian of this House. This is the question of honour and dignity of the House. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Your observations have been recorded. There are senior Ministers sitting here.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: At least someone should respond. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot compel the Government. Your observations have been recorded. I have allowed them to be recorded. It is for the Government to respond.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Let the Government respond ...(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA (Bettiah): You had said that you would also call me.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

[English]

The Leader of the Opposition wants to say something.

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: What are we? We are also the members.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Do you want to go to the Opposition?

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (Gandhinagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this matter which has just been raised is not only being discussed here in the House but it has been appearing in newspapers-magazines also and I think this is why the Prime Minister himself called both of them and talked with them. This has also been published in the newspaper and the Prime Minister has also taken it seriously. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is also sitting here. I would like to request the Prime Minister through him to take this House into confidence as to what steps have been taken by him in this matter and the outcome thereof and its position as on date, since it has been appearing in newspapers ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down all of you.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Raghunathji, you, please take your seat.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is being recorded.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: All of you please sit down. This is not proper.

[English]

Kindly learn from yourr Leaders. When the Chair stands, they sit down.

...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: May I make an observation?

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Leader of Opposition.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI LALU PRASAD): Mr. Speaker, Sir, my name has been quoted. I should be allowed to explain my position. This is my right. Hon. Member Shri Prabhunath Singhji and the Leader of Opposition have referred to the reports in print media. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): It has been reported in electronic media also. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Can we not even listen?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: They should come on some proper forum to know if there is any irregularity being committed in my Ministry. I have not taken notice of newspapers reports. This is wrong, this is false.

[English]

Shri Singh is misleading the House.

[Translation]

I have not said anything in this regard. This is absolutely wrong. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is being recorded.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Let me conduct the House. The House does not belong to me alone. I have been repeatedly saying this. This House has been constituted by 545 hon. Members. Certainly, it is everybody's right to speak in the House, but there are certain rules and procedure. I expect that when any hon. Member speaks, others should pay attention. We have the custom and good convention that when the Prime Minister or the Leader of Opposition speak, others should listen to him

*Not recorded.

with rapt attention. That is the custom and the convention of this House. Therefore, whenever the hon. Prime Minister or the hon. Leader of Opposition wants to speak, I have always permitted him. My request is, the hon. Leader of Opposition has made an appeal or a request to the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. He is present here. He has heard it. My only request is, he can speak if he has anything to say but I cannot compel anybody. You please consider this.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): Sir, the concerned Minister has given his explanation. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have said that.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the statement just given by Shri Lalu Prasad, the hon. Minister of Railways, is absolutely wrong. Entire nation has watched the cases of corruption on T.V. I have a file on this subject. If I show that file, it will be a great shame for him.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your point. Advani ji has already said that.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He may say now or may not say now. Mr. Minister, are you prepared to say anything now?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Not at the moment.

MR. SPEAKER: He will say later on. The hon. Leader of Opposition has already mentioned to the television report. He has mentioned that and it is already on record.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very difficult to comment on media reports but the hon. Minister of Railways has replied to the point raised by the hon. Leader of Opposition. With this, the chapter is closed. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to make an appeal to the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that he should discuss this issue with the hon. Prime Minister which has been reported in electronic as well as print media and should make it clear whether the incumbent Government have abandoned the "principle of collective responsibility of the Cabinet" which was practised earlier. He should take note of this and request the hon. Prime Minister to clear their stand.

Sir, what the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has just said connotes that they are not willing to take any action in this regard. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed the hon. Minister.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You have to learn. There are certain conventions and rules of procedure. I have allowed Lalu ji, the hon. Minister because the matter relates to him. He has given his personal explanation. If anybody wants to say something, there is a method of drawing my attention. If all of you stand together, nothing can be heard and so, nothing can be recorded. The hon. Leader of Opposition has made an observation. It is entirely for the hon. Minister to respond. I cannot compel anybody for anything. He has heard it. Let him decide.

[*Translation*]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have stood again and I am compelled to comment because the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has just said that after explanation of the hon. Minister of Railways, no action is required and the chapter stands closed. My submission is that we do not want any explanation from any of the two ministers. The House wants explanation from the Prime Minister as to whether the Government follow the practice of "collective responsibility of the Cabinet" or they have abandoned it. The House does not want any explanation from either Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your position very clear.

...(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir,* ...

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It will be expunged, deleted.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Is the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs ready to assure that he would speak to the hon. Prime Minister in this regard and whatever I have submitted is correct? Otherwise, if he feels that explanation has been given, I am afraid I do not agree with it. ...(Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, let the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs explain, explanation from anyone else will not do. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Very well, if you do not want the House to run, then please carry on.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should make it clear whether he would speak to the hon. Prime Minister in this regard or not. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have already made a request to him.

[Translation]

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Hon. Advaniji, hon. Minister has tendered his explanation, he has denied it, thereafter, the chapter is closed. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (Gandhinagar): It is a violation of collective responsibility. ...(Interruptions) You can direct him. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have asked him to consider it. I have said that you have made your observations, but I cannot direct him.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: You can direct him to consult the hon. Prime Minister ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have already said that the hon. Minister has listened to your observations and it is now for the Government to respond. I cannot direct him to do so.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Sir, I am sorry, we have to register our protest. ...(Interruptions)

12.17 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri L.K. Advani and some other hon. Members left the House.)

MR. SPEAKER: Let there be some sort of semblance of an order in the House now.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Allow me to call you. I would not allow this. This is becoming too much. Please sit down.

Nothing is being recorded.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Let there be some order in the House.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MD. SALIM (Kolkata North East): Mr. Speaker, Sir, coordination meeting of the NDA should not be held inside the House. ...(Interruptions) The deliberations in the House, should be taken seriously. ...(Interruptions) This is for the first time that Leader of the Opposition is not being heard by his party Members. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Jha, would you like to say something?

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Yes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Please, have patience. I will call you one by one. You are not allowing me to call out your names.

...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

*Not recorded.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: No. I would not allow this.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Panskura): Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Please allow me to speak. Nobody should speak without my consent. I will not allow anybody.

SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA (Sangrur): Sir, I have given notice for a Calling Attention. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the time for Calling Attention. If you have given a notice, I will consider it.

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have given prior notices in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: In which regard?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Sir *...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: No, it will not be recorded. I have disallowed it. Nothing, except what Shri Hannan Mollah is saying, would be recorded.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: It is a matter of great sorrow and it is really unfortunate that we are not having the minimum patience to see that this House runs.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Those who raise slogans will have to be ready to face the consequences. This is the House of Parliament of India. Please, nobody should cross-talk.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Hannan Mollah.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No, I am not allowing you to speak. It cannot go on one by one. Mr. Hannan Mollah is raising a very important issue.

...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have been giving notice on this issue for the last three days. I would like to draw the attention of the House to a very important issue. You must be aware that Rajasthan is reeling under drought for the last six consecutive years. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nobody is interested in running the House.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nobody is interested to see whether the House is functioning in a manner which is consistent with the decorum.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Even this year in 25 districts around 18,300 villages are hit by drought. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: What is this? Anybody is speaking anything and others will rejoice. If this is going to be so, what is the need of the chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: There was no water in these villages for the last five years, not even during the recent monsoon for Rabi crops. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, What you have to say. I have called out his name, it is his turn now.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Let there be order in the House.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister of Railways was giving his explanation ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Silence please.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Ratnagiri): What is this? ...(Interruptions)

MD. SALIM: You are talking of decorum, he would be heard, others will not be heard—this is no proper way.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The whole country including young boys and girls is looking at us.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Who is speaking, if somebody wants to say something then he may speak.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, take down his name.

[Translation]

This is not a place for fun.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You are misusing the opportunity that I have given you. It is very unfortunate. Very well, I will hear you at five minutes to 1 p.m. Now, please allow the House to function.

[Translation]

This is not a place for fun.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker Sir, you had called my name. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I shall call you.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: You had called, Mr. Speaker Sir, You had called my name.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is very unfortunate. You are a senior Member.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: I was called by the Chair. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I will reconsider it.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: You had called my name. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. It is very unfortunate. You cannot dictate to me.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, I will not tolerate. Only Mr. Hannan Mollah's observations will be recorded and nothing else.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: I am not dictating ... (Interruptions)

SHRI HANAN MOLLAH: For the last several years. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I request you with folded hands, please take your seat. I shall call you.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: First, you had called my name. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have the right to reconsider.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: I am on my legs after being called by the Chair. First, please listen to me. ... (Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded except Shri Hannan Mollah's speech.

...(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I shall allow you then you may utilize that opportunity. I have reconsidered.

...(Interruptions)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will not allow this. Unless the Speaker allows, nobody should stand up.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Dhindsa, you were a Minister. You are a responsible Member.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Hannan Mollah may speak now.

...(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

SHRI HANAN MOLLAH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your kind attention to a very important issue. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I hope the entire country is looking at you as to how you are behaving.

...(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: What you people are doing?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, with due deference, I would like to know whether your orders are for me only. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you had called my name. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HANAN MOLLAH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as many as 18,338 villages spreading in 25 districts have been reeling under severe drought. In last Kharif season the crop failed and now in Rabi season also, there is no water there. ...(*Interruptions*) In three districts of Bikaner division, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh and Bikaner, cotton crop standing on thousands of acres of parched land was ruined. Farmers were demanding water. ...(*Interruptions*) Farmers, labourers and traders came together, formed a front to press for their demand for water. On 26th September, thousands of farmers had sit on a peaceful dharna in front of Gudhsana S.D.M. office. But nobody came forward to listen to their grievances. On 26th October, they were lathi charged and on 27th October, they were fired at leading to deaths of five farmers. No MP from Rajasthan visited them. I had visited the homes of those five farmers. I had traverse more than 500 kms distance in that area. Entire crop in that area was ruined. The leader of our movement Shri Hetram Benihal was jailed under the National Security Act. ...(*Interruptions*) Is the national security under threat by merely raising demand for water? Shri Benihal was kept in Udaipur jail which is one thousand kilometre away. All sections of society of Rajasthan declared agitation against Rajasthan Government. I, after arriving here, reported the incident to the Prime Minister.

[*English*]

Prime Minister was kind enough to take action. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

I have stated that water should be made available. Water should be released from Punjab also. The families of those who were shot at should be paid compensation. ...(*Interruptions*) Thousands of people put behind the bars should be released. They should be released from being detained under the National Security Act. ...(*Interruptions*) The promise made to them that they will be provided water from Indira Gandhi canal, should be fulfilled. ...(*Interruptions*)

I seek intervention of the Central Government. All parties are agitating together. ...(*Interruptions*) All people are agitating against the anti-farmers BJP Government in Rajasthan ...(*Interruptions*) I would like to state here that the Central Government should intervene in the matter to help the farmers. ...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Six more hon. Members have given notice on this important subject, which I have allowed. They are: Sarva/Shri Ramji Lal Suman, Nikhilananda Sar, Mahboob Zahedi, Basu Deb Acharia, Rasa Singh Rawat and Nihal Chand. I am requesting them to associate with the observations already made by Shri Hannan Mollah.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA (Faridabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir. ...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I will not permit this.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is being recorded. Mr. Avtar Singh Bhadana, why are you standing up?

...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I have to take action.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Only Shri Ramji Lal Suman's version will be recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Sri Ganganagar, Bikaner and Hanumangarh districts of Rajasthan are not getting water for irrigation from Indira Gandhi Nahar Pariyojana for the last five years. ...(Interruptions) Due to this reason, the farmers of these districts were agitated. Farmers of these districts launched their agitation from the month of September and on 27.9.04 farmers staged a dharna in front of Garhsana Tehsil in a peaceful manner. ...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

12.31 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Nihal Chand and some other Hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table)

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Tension started brewing there on 26.10.04 and on 27th October, four farmers were killed in the firing by police. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: All right, your point is over.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMJILAL SUMAN: It is extremely unfortunate and one farmers Shri Hazura Singh was killed in stampede in Khajubara ...(Interruptions) It is a very serious matter. Indefinite curfew has been clamped in Gadhsana, Anupgarh, Rawala, Khajufara. ...(Interruptions) Military has also been called there. Ministers of Rajasthan Government Shri Rajendra Singh Rathore, Sawarnal Jat and Member of Legislative Assembly Manik Chand Surana visited the site of incident and they admitted that local administration has committed the wrong. ...(Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I demand that a Criminal case be registered against the police personnel involved in the firing and the whole matter be got investigated from a sitting judge of the High Court. ...(Interruptions) Adequate arrangements should be made for irrigation. It is extremely condemnable that Chief Minister of Rajasthan has not visited the site of incident so far. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI NIKHILANANDA SAR (Burdwan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, recently, what happened at Ganganagar in Rajasthan has shocked the common people of the whole country. ...(Interruptions) It has shocked the entire country. ...(Interruptions) Severe drought-affected poor farmers demanded release of canal water to save the standing crops. Instead of supplying water, the State Government responded with indiscriminate police firing and five farmers died. ...(Interruptions) This is a brutal act of the State Government headed by the BJP. Five farmers were killed due to the indiscriminate firing by the State police. Many others were injured. Curfew has been imposed in many areas. ...(Interruptions) So, I demand that all the five families should get adequate compensation. Release of water should continue. ...(Interruptions) They should remember that it is not the property of the Rajasthan Government. It is a Centrally-sponsored project. ...

We all know that the Rajasthan Canal was constructed out of Central Government fund. ...(*Interruptions*) Now, there is BJP rule in that State. The BJP sheds crocodile tears for the farmers. The Ganganagar incident has unveiled their real character. ...(*Interruptions*) Instead of releasing water, the State Government responded with indiscriminate firing on the farmers. The whole country should condemn such type of activities. ...(*Interruptions*)

I think this whole House should condemn such an incident and demand adequate compensation for all the farmers injured or dead for the misdeed committed by the BJP Government in Rajasthan. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Rasa Singh Rawat ji, do you not want to speak?

12.32 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Nihal Chand and some other Hon. Members went back to their seats)

MR. SPEAKER: You people are staging drama in the House.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Nihal Chand ji, would you like to speak?

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIHAL CHAND (Sri Ganganagar): Yes Sir, ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You please hurry up.

...(*Interruptions*)

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Speaker, sir, I also want to speak on this issue. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: When I called you to speak you were standing in the well of the House at that time. Nihal Chand ji, you express your views.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You sit down. What is the matter?

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: All are unruly elements!

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I had called your name earlier. Now I cannot give you an opportunity to speak. Nihal Chand ji, you speak.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIHAL CHAND : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I hail from Sriganganagar district of Rajasthan. The farmers agitation going on in Sriganganagar district for the last one month is a mere Congress and Communist led agitation. At this point of time I would like to say that Punjab is not giving water to the entire Rajasthan. According to affidavit of 1981, the then Prime Minister had given 8.6 MAF water to the Rajasthan. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Would you open fire on the farmers? ...(*Interruptions*) Five farmers have been killed there. What do you speak? ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What is this going on?

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Suman, you have had your say. Although there was a lot of disturbance, you had finished it. We should also learn to listen to others.

[*Translation*]

What is this. If everybody would like to speak and not listen to others, then how the business of this House could be run?

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down.

[*English*]

I have got it ready. I will start naming Members.

Everything is ready. This is not an empty threat. Please do not treat it as an empty threat.

I am now ready with the entire thing.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I always respectfully say that time will be given to you. Yet how much time has been wasted.

[English]

How many hon. Members could have spoken and raised important matters by now? So many hon. Members come and see me in my room saying that they want to raise important matters. I say that I would try to accommodate all of them.

[Translation]

What is this you are doing? You want that you would listen to your own voice only and not that any other honourable member. You sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Kharabela Swain Ji, you are very good at speaking. You are requested to speak when I invite you to speak. I have not yet given you permission.

[English]

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is not fair. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Is everything unfair?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Sir, the matter which he is raising pertains to his constituency, but you have asked him to associate. This is not fair. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have asked him to speak. Do not misrepresent.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What are you trying to do?

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to learn from you.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Nihal Chand, are you not willing to speak?

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have never asked him to associate. I have asked him to speak.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is shameful.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Nihal Chand ji, if you do not want to speak, I will call the next member.

SHRI NIHAL CHAND : Mr. Speaker, I hail from Shri Ganga Nagar of Rajasthan. The farmers there have been agitating for the last one month. Government of Punjab is not releasing due share of water there on account of which farmers there have been agitating for the last one month. In 1981, the share of Rajasthan 8.6 M.A.F. was to be released, Punjab is not releasing that amount of water to Rajasthan ...(Interruptions) In 1981, the then Prime Minister decided a quota of 8.6 M.A.F. water to Rajasthan but Punjab is now releasing only 8 M.A.F. water to Rajasthan. Controlling powers of the headworks of water rests with Punjab. ...(Interruptions) Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 clearly stipulates that Central administrative power relating to headworks should rest with the Bhakhra Beas Management Board. Members from Punjab and Haryana have already represented on it. What would I like to request is that Rajasthan should also be allowed to have a representative on it. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: There should be no cross talk here. Please sit down. Everyone is an hon. Member of this House and they are representing the people of their area. Nobody should interrupt others.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Do you want to dictate what other Members will say? You are behaving in a shameful manner.

[Translation]

SHRI NIHAL CHAND: Farmers are agitating there. The Congress is in power at the Centre as well as in

Punjab. Punjab is not releasing to Rajasthan its due share of water when the issue of water was going on, all MPs belonging to Rajasthan under the leadership of the Chief Minister of Rajasthan met the Hon'ble Prime Minister but he had not even obliged us with assurance. I would like to ask the Hon'ble Prime Minister as to when Rajasthan will be given its due share of water? I would like to request the Government too in this regard. Hon'ble Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is also present here. I would like to urge upon the Hon. Prime Minister through him that Congress ruled for forty years and Rajasthan is yet to get its due share, so I would like to request that Rajasthan be provided with its due share of water.
 ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded except the submission of the hon. Member when I have called to speak.

...(*Interruptions*)*

[*Translation*]

YOGI ADITYA NATH (Gorakhpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the activities being carried out by I.S.I. on border areas in Nepal alongwith other anti-national activities besides Maoist activities going on in Nepal. This border area has become hyper sensitive during the last ten to fifteen years. The Vohra Committee had also made a reference to the sensitiveness of this border-region in its report. There is an unholy nexus between corrupt politicians and corrupt administrative machinery in this region. This has become all the more dangerous because of the relations between mafia and criminal outfits with I.S.I. and people indulging in anti national activities. This region is already a hyper sensitive one and situation there has worsened further due to Maoist activities being carried out in Nepal which is our only Hindu friendly nation.

Sir, Maoists have started anti-India activities in border areas during the last few months. They have also started construction of bunkers in areas bordering with India. Earlier this particular area bordering India used to be the most peaceful as compared to all the border areas of India but today that area is also being disturbed. The N.D.A. Government has understood the sensitivity of this region and had deployed the S.S.B. there. But the Special Service Bureau has not much resources to deal with the anti-India activities being carried out by Maoists. The

Government is ignoring the area which is being disturbed by anti-India forces. Sir, through you I would like to request the Government of India that keeping all these things in mind, steps should be taken immediately to check anti national activities being carried out in that region and the activities being carried out there by Maoists should be dealt with firmly.

SHRI MITRASEN YADAV (Faizabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have a point of order.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order in 'Zero Hour'.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Gurudas Dasgupta.

...(*Interruptions*)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South): Sir, I have given notice since yesterday. What has happened to that? ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: If all the hon'ble Members demand time like this, it will be not possible for me to run the House. I will adjourn the House at 1 P.M.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Should Everybody stand up and say that he has given notice?

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MITRASEN YADAV: My name was at number two in the list.

MR. SPEAKER: Go on like this.

[*English*]

Some senior Members are behaving in this manner.

Shri Dasgupta, please be very brief. We have wasted a lot of time.

*Not recorded.

12.42 hrs.

(II) **RE: Death of Christino Junior, Brazilian football player during match in Bangalore**

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Panskura): Sir, I am drawing the attention of the entire House to the incident that took place a few days ago while a football match was going on in Bangalore as a part of our national tournament. One player, belonging to Brazil, was playing for us. He was an energetic player. He had created the record of having scored goal in every match that he played.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very unfortunate incident. What do you wish to say?

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: It is a very unfortunate incident.

He had scored goals in all the matches he played. Unfortunately, after scoring the second consecutive goal, he collapsed on the ground and was found to be dead.

Sir, I, on behalf of all, send my deep condolence to the family and also to the nation to which the player belongs.

MR. SPEAKER: We all join in that.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, that is not my point. The point that I would like to raise is that there is a serious complaint in all the newspapers that elementary medical facility was not available on the ground and the tournament was conducted by All India Football Federation of which the President is an hon. Minister. No facility was there, even an ambulance was not there. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ALEMAO CHURCHILL (Marmugao): Ambulance was there ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Nobody is asking you to reply.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: There was no oxygen in the ambulance. There was no elementary facility. There was a nearby hospital where he was not taken. He was taken two miles away. I wish the Government immediately calls for an enquiry. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Athawale, put a motion to get rid of me and then you put your question. You bring a motion for my removal.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, the International Football Federation has condemned the incident and asked for an enquiry. I request the Minister in-charge of Sports to order immediate enquiry and give adequate relief to the family of the player. It is unfortunate that only a sum of Rs. 3 lakh has been sanctioned by the All India Football Federation. I request that immediate compensation should be given to his family, and in all football matches there has to be medical facility. Otherwise All India Football Federation must not be allowed to hold such tournaments in India.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Mumbai South Central): Not only for football, rather this should be for all the games.

[English]

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, I also gave notice on the same issue. Christiano de Lima Junior, a very smart player, as has been submitted, had to succumb to the incident, which was very unfortunate. It is also said that he was hurt on the basis of a foul, which was played by the other side.

Whatever it is, it is so unfortunate that proper medical facilities, as required in a national game of this sort—it is a Federation Cup football, which has been a very important event in India—were not available there. At last, after a few minutes, he was taken in an ambulance.

MR. SPEAKER: You do not have to state the facts. Tell us what you want.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Not even an oxygen cylinder was available. It is said in the newspapers that if proper aid had been given at that time, he could have survived. He might have died of cardiac arrest. But, he could have been saved. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is very very unfortunate. Everybody agrees with it.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: I also associate myself with the learned Member, and I would also urge upon the

Ministry, the Government, to take urgent action on this matter. ...(*Interruptions*)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: We all associate ourselves with it. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: As has been rightly said, the entire House associates itself with both of you.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: It would be very good if the entire House could send its condolences. It would be also good, if the Government could respond to this matter. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Not on this thing.

...(*Interruptions*)

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: You said the whole House agrees with it. When the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs or the Minister of Sports are sitting here, they have to do something about it. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Leave it to them. It cannot be done here and now. I am sure, they are listening to this.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Let them hold an inquiry and find out the facts. They cannot be mere spectators! They have to respond to it. The Speaker said the whole House agrees with it. ...(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): We have noted down your point. We will take appropriate action.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Mumbai South Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, without medical facilities anything untowards can happen with the players. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR DUBEY (Dhanbad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, important water projects in Jharkhand are hanging in balance. A multipurpose Kanhar reservoir project is hanging in balance due to lack of mutual cooperation between Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh. On completion of the said project irrigation facility for 66 thousand hectare area of land in Garhwa district of state

which is affected by drought and militancy will be provided besides 200 MW electricity will also be generated from it which will benefit the labourers and farmers. This will also help in bringing green revolution in the State.

Secondly, Uttar Koel and Batane project is located in Palamau block of Jharkhand but the water resources department of the Government of India by issuing a notification has assigned its control and management to the Government of Bihar. The work of the said project is held up since the date of the notification. The Government of Jharkhand has requested the Government of India to nullify the notification issued earlier by its water resources department and issue a fresh notification to handover control and management of the said projects to the Government of Jharkhand as it will be in the interest of the projects and common people. Besides this, Auranga and Amanat projects in Palamau block are also lying pending. Only twenty percent of the irrigation capacity of Gawai Barrage project in Dhanbad district of Jharkhand is being utilised for want of maintenance of the said project. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Dubey, reading is not permitted. What are you doing?

[*Translation*]

Please conclude now.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR DUBEY: On completion of this project irrigation facility will be available in 25 thousand acre area of land. The Union Ministry of Water Resources should make arrangements for completion of the said project by providing financial assistance to it.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Shivraj Singh Chauhan—not present.

Kumari Mamta Banerjee.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Sir, at least, you have allowed me. Thank you very much. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Kumari Mamata Banerjee, you do not get agitated. You are such an experienced Member.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: How are they asking me that?

MR. SPEAKER: Ignore them.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: That is not being recorded. I can tell you, only your statement will be recorded and nothing else will be recorded.

...(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Okay, I ignore them.
...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is being recorded. Why are you speaking?

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Starvation deaths are increasing in different parts of the country and especially in the tribal-dominated areas of West Bengal, namely, Amlashol in Jhargram sub-division Belpahari and Sakraial in Jhargram sub-division, Purulia, Burdwan sub-division and Bagmundi and also in some parts of Bankura and in Duars in the tea-garden area also. More than 1000 people died due to hunger.

The Government has the programmes like the Antyodaya Anna Yojana, Food for Work. The Government is sending food to the people who are living below the poverty line through these programmes but they are not getting food. They are dying every day. The situation is very serious. I would request the Government to protect the people below the poverty line, especially the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the minorities. I request the Government to send an official team immediately to visit these areas. These people must be protected.

These people are just crying and they are not getting the justice. I appeal to the Government, through the Speaker—the Parliamentary Affairs Minister and the Rural Development Minister are here—to send an official team to visit these areas. These people have died because of starvation. These are hungry deaths.

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

They die of starvation, they do not get anything to eat. Kindly do something for them.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you very much. You have raised a very important issue.

Now, Shri Rajesh Kumar Manjhi.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mitrasen Yadav, you are not helping your cause.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Manjhi, are you prepared to say anything?

[Translation]

You speak on the subject. Do not read from the paper.

[English]

Okay, you get ready. In the meantime, I go to somebody.

Now, Shri Mitrasen Yadav. You do not think that I have given you a chance because you are standing up every minute. I am giving you a chance because of the subject.

[Translation]

SHRI MITRASEN YADAV (Faizabad): I have given a notice on time. I am a disciplined Member. I have never violated your order. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If you have never done so, why have you done it today?

SHRI MITRASEN YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have committed it by mistake. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government of India distributes foodgrains to various people under the Food for Work Programme and various other schemes but in Uttar Pradesh a large quantum of foodgrain received under these schemes is cornered and corruption prevails in the distribution of foodgrains. Reports were

registered against the officers in several districts in this regard even the District Magistrate of Lakhimpur was suspended on this issue. He is involved in the foodgrain scam worth Rs. 108 crore ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: We are short of time. You finish your speech quickly.

SHRI MITRASEN YADAV: Hence the foodgrain scam worth Rs. 25 thousand crores took place in the entire State. We request you to order a CBI inquiry into such a scam of alarming proportions as the foodgrains meant for the poor has been concerned. The ration meant for the poor has been sold in black market in the entire country particularly in Uttar Pradesh. I request the Government to conduct a CBI inquiry into the matter so that the guilty are punished. ...(*Interruptions*) The Ministers and the officers there are trying to cover up the matter.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You have put it very forcibly, now, Shri Rajesh Kumar Manjhi.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR MANJHI (Gaya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the people belonging to SCs/STs are facing a lot of difficulty in getting home loans. It should be provided to enable them to buy good houses.

[*English*]

SHRI KHAGEN DAS (Tripura-West): Sir, more than five decades after the Independence, the plight of the tribal people has worsened. They are the poorest of the poor. The role of the successive Governments at the Centre have led to their lands being snatched away, their access to the forest obstructed, and they are displaced to make way for development and industrial projects without any consultation and without any full rehabilitation.

The tribal people and the *Adivasis* have got close and natural bonds with forest and its produce. But the Indian Forest Act and its successive versions treat them as encroachers in the forest and its produce instead of being an integral part of it.

The draconian circular issued by the Government of India on 2nd May, 2002 must be withdrawn and the eviction of the tribal people must be stopped from the forest areas.

I strongly demand that the lands tilled by the tribal people and used by them as house sites must be recorded in their names.

Throughout the country, they have been tilling and using the land for many years. So, for ensuring this, suitable amendment must be made to the Central Forest Conservation Act, 1980 at the earliest.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you very much.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURESH CHANDEL (Hamirpur, H.P.): Mr. Speaker, Sir, lakhs of ex-servicemen of the country have been demanding for 'one rank, one pension' for years together but this demand has not been met so far. Though, this demand has been accepted at the officers' level, as far as the Jawans are concerned, the same has not been met as yet. At the time of the NDA Government, this subject was under the consideration of the inter-ministerial committee. I hope, this matter have come up with the Government by now from the said Committee. Since the Supreme Court was also of the view that the demand of the ex-servicemen for 'one rank, one pension' should be met and a Standing Committee of Lok Sabha has also unanimously recommended for the same. I, therefore, request the Government to immediately meet this demand of the ex-servicemen so that lakhs of ex-servicemen could get some relief.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Prabhunath Singh—He is absent.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let somebody conduct the House. Shri Shailendra Kumar, as yet you are not the Speaker. If you are elected, you can come and sit here.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR (Bareilly): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to bring to the notice of the Government, through you, that 50 thousand brick kilns in the country are on the verge of closure and 50 lakhs labourers are likely to be rendered jobless. The reason being that as per an order of the Ministry of Environment Brick kilns are required to mix about 25 per cent fly ash of the power houses as a result of which production in the kilns has come to a standstill. I would like to request the Government that the Ministries of Coal, Labour and Environment should together address to this problem and find a way out to their main problem. The main problem is that the stand taken by the Ministry of Environment to make the use of fly-ash mandatory is not justified. The

[Shri Santosh Gangwar]

Ministry of Coal should formulate a scheme for the kilns so that they get coal. All the Ministries are getting coal but the kilns are not getting it. The law for the kiln labourers need to be changed. A tripartite committee should be set up and this should give its report within six months and on the basis of this report a separate law for the kilns should be enacted. I urge upon the Government that it should address itself to this problem.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you very much for your kind cooperation. Shri Srichand Kriplani—He is absent.

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE (Idukki): Sir, I have raised this matter several times. The Sabrimala shrine is one of the most important shrines in the country. Every year millions converge in this particular area which is located in a dense forest. Due to congestion and overcrowding, accidents do take place. Many have lost their lives. Many have been seriously injured. There has been a request which is pending, which was made by the Kerala Government, the Travancore Devasam Board and the Members of Parliament from Kerala to devolve land for extending facilities to the millions of pilgrims who go there. The hon. Former Minister is here. He knows it very well. But this request has not been considered so far. Now, the festival season is on. I again request the Government. The State Government will do the necessary compensatory afforestation. So, I request the Central Government to devolve enough land for extending facilities in the Sabrimala shrine.

[Translation]

SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA DESHMUKH (Sholapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the prices of petroleum products are increasing every day in the country due to which the people are facing lot of difficulties. In such a situation the importance of ethanol products is increasing. Its use has become imminent. The Government is requested to take important decision in this regard.

SHRI RAJNARAYAN BUDHOLIA (Hamirpur, U.P.): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is one Navodaya Vidyalaya in Mahoba district of my Parliamentary Constituency Hamirpur. Two children from that school have committed suicide in the last six months. The atmosphere in the school is so oppressive that guardians have withdrawn their wards from that school. The school is on the verge of closure due to these reasons. Through you, I would request the Union Government to ensure that no other child commits suicide

in future and arrangements are made to provide adequate compensation to the families of the deceased children.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The House is adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

(SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV *in the chair*)

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up item number 11, namely, Matters under Rule 377. Shri Madan Lal Sharma.

- (I) **Need to constitute a high level team for on-the-spot survey of tourist spots in J&K and provide funds for their development**

SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA (Jammu): Sir, tourism is the lifeline of people of Jammu and Kashmir, which has received a major setback due to ongoing turmoil in the State. Though there is marginal improvement in the flow of tourists towards Kashmir, but we may have to tap the potential in Jammu and Ladakh Division, as an alternative under this sector.

There are world famous tourist spots in my parliamentary constituency comprising Jammu, Rajouri and Poonch Districts in the Jammu Division. The spots such as Akhnoor, Tata Pani in Nowshera, Shadra Sharif, Nangali Sahib, Mandi-Loran, Mansor, Surainsor, Jaggar Kothli, Purmandal, Shivkhori, Uttarbani, Bahu-fort and Doridager, etc. need renovation and upgradation. Due to meagre resources of the State Government we need Central assistance for this purpose.

Tourism Ministry may constitute a high-level team for on-the-spot survey of these areas, and workout ways and means for their upgradation.

(ii) Need to make realistic amendments in the building by-laws of the Union Territory of Chandigarh

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, over the years almost 90 per cent of the house owners in the Chandigarh have made needbased additions and alterations in their houses and flats. Lately, the U.T. Administration, after taking no steps to check any alteration at the appropriate time, suddenly started issuing notices and passing resumption orders in some such cases. This has led to widespread panic and concern. The extent of additions make it practically impossible to demolish such alterations. What is needed is a realistic amendment to the building by-laws and increasing the Floor Area Ratio (FAR) to make appropriate use of the scarce land available. Reported recommendations of a Committee setup for the purpose have failed to address the issue in its right perspective.

Accordingly, I urge the Government to amend the building by-laws realistically as a one-time measure, and then enforce its implementation to maintain the beauty of the city, and architectural aesthetics of its planning.

(iii) Need to provide financial assistance to the Government of Gujarat for solving the problem of acute shortage of drinking water in the Kutch region

[Translation]

SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD (Junagarh): Hon. Mr. Chairman, I would like to submit that there is acute shortage of drinking water for the people of Saurashtra (Kutch) region in Gujarat since it is a coastal region and has been hit by drought for the last few years. The water is excessively saline and not fit to be consumed. Being drought affected there is acute shortage of drinking water in the area.

Therefore, the Union Government is requested to provide financial assistance to the Gujarat Government for providing drinking water to the people of Saurashtra (Kutch) region. A special package be given to this area for solving the problem of drinking water which is crucial to the existence of life and has affected this region for the last several years.

I would request the Government to take immediate measures to solve this problem.

(iv) Need to ensure that the workers of Captive mines owned by TISCO get the benefit of 15 per cent interim relief as per the Coal Wage Board Agreement

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR DUBEY (Dhanbad): Mr. Chairman, the Supreme Court has given the judgement of equal pay for equal work. The Government has provided for Coal Wage Board Agreement for uniform pay fixation of all the coal workers of Captive Mines and Coal India. Proviso from one to six of the agreement have been complied with. The seventh one is yet to be implemented. It was decided to provide 15 per cent interim relief and while the same has been provided to workers of all the subsidiaries of Coal India, the captive mines owned by TATA Iron and Steel Company Limited has neither provided 15 per cent interim relief to its workers not is participating in the Seventh National Coal Wage Agreement.

Sir, the Government is requested to issue an order to the effect that TISCO complies with the seventh proviso of the National Coal Wage Board Agreement constituted by the Government for the wage fixation of coal workers for equal work and to provide 15 per cent interim relief without delay to its workers so that they get proper justice and the objective of nationalisation of coal mines is fulfilled.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. Nothing except the written text should go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

(v) Need to provide additional funds to the Government of Gujarat under ARWSP to solve drinking water problem in the State

SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR (Vadodara): Sir, in three-fourth parts of the Gujarat State, there is hardly any local source of water available on which reliable and sustainable water supply system can be built. Therefore, no alternative is left except to transport water through bulk transmission pipeline and distribution network by adopting the principle of inter-basin transfer of water, for which the Government of Gujarat had requested the Union Government to provide an additional fund to the tune of Rs. 65 crore to Gujarat under ARWSP.

*Not recorded.

I would urge the Government to resolve the issue at the earliest.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Pradeep Gandhi—Not present.

- (vi) **Need for construction of overbridges at Dhamangaon, Sindhi and Chandur railway stations in Wardha Parliamentary Constituency, Maharashtra**

[Translation]

SHRI SURESH WAGHMARE (Wardha): Sir, Hingerghat, Pulgaon, Sindhi and Chindur railway stations fall in my Parliamentary Constituency, Wardha. These railway stations lie on the highway. Railway level crossings remain closed for hours together due to heavy rush of trains on these railway stations and critically sick patients are also brought in ambulances to medical colleges located in Sevagram and Sanvgirmeghe and several road accidents occur due to closure of railway level crossings for long periods. Common public also faces a lot of inconveniences due to closure of road routes and it takes a long period in reaching the destinations. Local people have staged dharnas and demonstrations to press for their demand of a bridge over this railway crossing but to no avail.

Therefore, I, through you, would make an earnest request to kindly accord immediate sanction of overbridges at Dhamangaon, Sindhi and Chandur railway stations located in my Parliamentary Constituency.

- (vii) **Need to create an Independent Ministry for Fisheries and Animal Husbandry for enabling balanced and equitable growth of these sectors**

[English]

SHRIMATI MANORAMA MADHAVRAJ (Udupi): The fisheries and animal husbandry sector has grown rapidly and extensively thereby deserving more and concentrated attention both in policy formulations and fund allocations.

Presently, the Ministry of Agriculture burdened with managing an equally intensive and extensive area of agronomy, is looking after fisheries and animal husbandry. Matters relating to policy formulation and implementation of projects relating to agronomy require full-fledged and undivided attention of the Ministry. Transportation sector is now split into Civil Aviation, Railways, Road Transport and Shipping. By the same logic and for better

governance, it would be necessary to create an independent ministry for fisheries and animal husbandry and funds allocated commensurate with their share of contribution to national economy, health and nutrition.

I would urge the Government to consider this proposal in the right earnest to ensure a balanced and equitable growth of fisheries and animal husbandry sector.

- (viii) **Need to encourage circus industry by treating it at par with the field of sports and the entertainment industry**

SHRI ABDULLAKUTTY (Cannanore): Sir, Kannur in Kerala, the Constituency I represent, is considered the cradle of Indian circus industry.

Circus is a harmonious blend of both sports and entertainment—sports in terms of acrobatic skills circus artistes demonstrate live before the audience, and entertainment far cleaner than those offered by radio and TV for the whole family from elders to children. Yet this industry is left to fend for itself and is moving towards extinction for various reasons.

State patronage is lacking unlike in Russia and China. Circus training academies and institutes operate in these countries under the Government patronage. Young circus artistes commence their training to acquire skills perfected over long years of rigorous exercises and drill. Child labour laws in India discourage engagement of children by circus industry for training and performance. This has to be changed.

Since circus involves taming and training of animals over long periods, Indian Wildlife Act provisions have turned out to be too stringent for circus industry considering the fact it gives the animals care and protection in more measure than while they are in the wild.

I urge upon the Government to encourage the circus industry by giving it a status at par with sports and entertainment.

- (ix) **Need for Four-Lane National Highway between Hamirpur and Kalmaha in Uttar Pradesh and Upgrade Hamirpur-Jaulhupur; Hamirpur-Rath and Vllraya-Panwari via Ural State Highways into National Highways**

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNARAYAN BODHOLIA (Hamirpur, U.P.): Mr. Chairman, Sir, people of my Constituency have been

demanding for fourlaning of the national highway including Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)—Sagar (Madhya Pradesh) stretch and from my Parliamentary Constituency of Hamirpur to Kaimaha in Mahoba districts and heavy rush of traffic on this national highway also causes frequent accidents. Likewise the highway from Hamirpur to Jodhpur in Jalaun district and from Hamirpur to Rath and Bilraya-Panwadi highway from Urai to Panwadi via Rath also needs to be declared as national highway keeping in view the long pending demand of public.

Therefore, I through you would like to request the Hon. Minister of Road Transport and Highways to kindly put across necessary instructions to the concerned to convert the above-mentioned national highway into fourlanes and declare the above cited highways as national highway.

- (x) **Need for Construction of Culverts on National Highway No. 75 at Village Gari, Singra and Patmi in Jharkhand**

SHRI MANOJ KUMAR (Palamu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Culverts need to be urgently constructed at Gadi village of Patan block Singara village in Maidanipur block and near Patami Domuhan in Latehar district on the national highway No. 75 in Palamu district of Jharkhand.

Therefore, I make an earnest request to Hon'ble Minister to kindly sanction construction of culverts at the above mentioned places.

- (xi) **Need to enhance wage ceiling from Rs. 1600 to Rs. 6500 under Payment of Wages Act and issue a Gazette Notification relating thereto**

[English]

SHRI C. KUPPUSAMI (Madras North): Sir, the Union Cabinet's decision to accept the recommendations of the 23rd Report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour and Welfare empowering the Government of India to increase the wage ceiling from time to time on the basis of Consumer Price Index by a Gazette notification instead of bringing forward an Amending Bill in Parliament each time, is a welcome step. Accordingly, the Government of India should have come forward to issue necessary notification for enhancing the wage ceiling.

At present, an employee or workman is being defined with different yardstick and the ceiling fixed for salaries or wages also differs in various legislations. In the

Industrial Disputes Act, the wage ceiling for workman is fixed at Rs. 1600 per month whereas in the Payment of Bonus Act, the 'employee' is defined as any person employed on a salary or wage not exceeding Rs. 2500 per month. Similarly, in the Payment of Gratuity Act, in the Plantation Labour Act, the salary ceiling is fixed for an employee. By adopting various parameters in fixing the wage ceiling for a worker under different legislations, there is every possibility of a worker being deprived of his benefits in the event of a legal dispute.

I would, therefore, urge upon the hon. Minister of Labour to issue necessary guidelines to adopt the proposed wage ceiling of Rs. 6500 per month in the Payment of Wages Act and Payment of Bonus Act, as the wage or salary criteria for the purpose of defining an employee or workman under other relevant Acts. It is also urged upon him to issue Gazette notification for enhancing the wage ceiling from Rs. 1600 to Rs. 6500 per month in the Payment of Wages Act, at the earliest.

- (xii) **Need to Rehabilitate the porters facing eviction from Railway Land at Kharagpur, West Bengal**

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Sir, now Kharagpur Town is at the stage of serious threat due to the eviction programme carried out by the Kharagpur division of South Eastern Railway. Century-old, this town is largely populated by the migrant people coming from different parts of the country. Since its formation, thousands of working people had been coming and getting settled in this Railway Junction town. They had come mainly for construction of railway and related works. So, they had found no other way but to settle in railway lands for decades together. The migrant licensed railway porters largely came from Bihar, have been residing at Porters' Kholi and other areas in ordinary railway quarters for more than 50 years. But, those quarters had been declared condemned. Presently, without making any alternate arrangement or rehabilitation, the drive of eviction and demolition of quarters is carried out, which has caused serious insecurity to the 275 porters and their family members. They can be protected by providing alternate quarters or to lease them the unused railway lands for construction of their dwellings.

I urge upon the Minister for Railways to take necessary useful steps so that the poor porters of Kharagpur are not rendered shelterless.

(xiii) Need to take suitable steps to commence the Sugarcane Crushing season simultaneously in Karnataka and Maharashtra

SHRI S.D. MANDLIK (Kolhapur): Sir, it has been a policy of the State Government of Maharashtra to decide the date of starting of crushing season of sugar factories in Maharashtra and this is decided by a Committee of Ministers under the chairmanship of Chief Minister. This starting date is followed by all sugar factories in the State with minor variations.

For the last two years the sugarcane production in Maharashtra has gone down due to advent of disease called White Woolly Aphid. The availability of sugarcane to factories has therefore, gone down by almost 50 per cent.

My constituency of Kolhapur has common border with Karnataka State. There are a number of private and cooperative sugar factories in Karnataka State along the border. Since, these factories are located in different States, starting of crushing season is not under the Government of Maharashtra. However, these factories in Karnataka State tend to start crushing season much earlier than Maharashtra. They also take away lot of sugarcane from border areas of Maharashtra, thus creating a big shortage of sugarcane to factories located in Maharashtra. Since the end of monsoon season in both States is same, there is no reason for factories in Karnataka to start the crushing season early.

I urge the Central Government to amend the Sugar Control Order, 1966 and the Sugar Undertaking Takeover of Manufacture Act, 1978 through Parliament to enable Director (Sugar) to issue compulsory instructions for starting of simultaneous crushing season, thus avoiding cutting of immature cane.

(xiv) Need to give Subsidy on the Purchase of Diesel to Farmers in U.P. to make farming lucrative

[Translation]

SHRIMATI ANURADHA CHOUDHARY (Kairala): Mr. Chairman, Sir, hike effected in the prices of diesel has increased the input costs of grain and sugarcane farmers of U.P. This had led the farmers to quit farming as they are not getting remunerative prices of their produce.

I, therefore, demand from the Government that special subsidy be given to farmers for purchasing of diesel so

that they get remunerative prices of their produce and they are bailed out of the economic crisis, they are facing.

(xv) Need to provide Railway Facilities in Rajnandgaon Parliamentary Constituency, Chhattisgarh

SHRI PRADEEP GANDHI (Rajnandgaon): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Dogaragarh Assembly in my Parliamentary is a reserved constituency and is dominated by the people belonging to Scheduled Castes. Each year, Navratri Mela is organized here, lakhs of people turn up here. This is one of the main pilgrimage centers of Chhattisgarh. Railways has a washing yard here. With the expenditure of one to two crores of rupees, all necessary facilities can be made available here by introducing new trains from here and by providing halts of several trains here.

14.26 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

FOREIGN POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT—Contd.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up discussion on Foreign Policy of the Government. Shri Natwar Singh to speak.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): Sir, yesterday, the House debated foreign policy of the UPA Government for three hours and fifteen minutes and I am grateful to each of the 12 Members who participated in the debate and made valuable suggestions.

For the last 57 years, there has been a broad national consensus on India's foreign policy. This does not mean that we are conducting a rigid or sterile or outmoded foreign policy. Our foreign policy takes account of the changing world scenario, of the changing international agenda, to adjust itself to those, without in any way surrendering our independence of judgement and our vital national interests.

The distinct element of our foreign policy has been to combine firmness with flexibility. And foreign policy, in a democratic country is, by its very nature, evolutionary and not revolutionary. The foundations of India's foreign policy were laid not in 1947 by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

but as early as in 1927 when he represented the All India Congress Committee at the Brussels Conference against anti-colonialism. Our foreign policy, that is, of the UPA Government, reflects the Common Minimum Programme. The UPA Government has completed more than six months in office. I, therefore, welcome this opportunity afforded here to discuss the Government's foreign policy and to explain to the hon. Members what we have been able to achieve and what we see as the task ahead for us.

India's foreign policy has graduated from its event-oriented to a process-oriented approach. Our foreign policy is based on a careful consideration of the contemporary challenges, which India faces as well as the capabilities, which we can bring to bear in dealing with the challenges successfully instead of being satisfied with mere announcement of fresh initiatives. We have put in place a multi-dimensional and consultative process of thought in action.

Our Foreign Policy today has a clearer focus, a sense of maturity and a proactive character, recognising that the lines dividing the domestic from the external, the political from the economic, are becoming increasingly blurred. Today, there is a general recognition that India's destiny is being guided by steady hands, backed by both experience and wisdom and demonstrating a confidence that we can deliver.

Sir, India's emergence as a compulsory destination in the itineraries of leaders from every part of the globe reflects the high standing and credibility that the UPA Government under Dr. Manmohan Singh and its leadership enjoys.

It will be recalled that amongst the earliest crisis that our Government faced, was the kidnapping for ransom of three of our citizens in Iraq. After more than a month long patience and delicate effort, we were able to ensure safe return of our hostages without sacrificing any of our principles. Here, I would like to place on record the splendid work done by my colleague, the Minister of State, Shri E. Ahamed, who is sitting behind me. The successful and mature handling of this crisis set the stage for a reorientation of our Foreign Policy in the service of the nation in a rapidly transforming and ever more challenging global environment.

The UPA Government has re-focussed India's Foreign Policy giving high priority to relations with our neighbours. I chose Nepal for my first visit after taking over as India's

External Affairs Minister. A number of high-level visits have been hosted from our neighbours, including both the President and the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka. The Prime Minister of Nepal and the Foreign Minister, the Commerce Minister and the Finance Minister of Bangladesh have been amongst the recent visitors. We have received the Prime Minister of Pakistan and His Majesty, the King of Bhutan last month. His Majesty, the King of Nepal and the President of Maldives are expected to be here in the next few weeks. A major landmark has been the visit of the Head of the State of Myanmar to Delhi last month, the first such visit in 26 years. This has resulted in important cross-border projects being taken up and co-ordinated action to deal with insurgency and extremist activities in our border areas. But I must here, say, that at the same time, we continue to encourage the process of democratisation in Myanmar. We have the highest regards for Aung San Suu Kyi. But it will be unhelpful if we were to go public with our pronouncements and views. It is better to do so in a quiet diplomatic manner behind the scenes.

Our engagement with our neighbours has not been limited only to the Government-to-Government level but has consciously encompassed different sections of society and across the political spectrum.

We believe, it is important that there should be frequent and regular contacts and wide-ranging discussions with our neighbours at all levels to take forward and to maximise opportunities for mutually beneficial co-operation. At the same time, this Government has not hesitated to address issues where there may be differences, but has done so in a spirit of friendship and in a constructive search of practical and mutually acceptable solutions. This will be our approach to the forthcoming SAARC Summit, which is being held in Dhaka next month. We remain committed to a collective future of peace and prosperity for the entire South Asian Region. I have just met the Sri Lankan Foreign Minister this morning. Our security related issues *vis-a-vis* our neighbours are very much on our agenda and are appropriately being taken up at the BIMSTAC (Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Myanmar, Thailand apart from India). An important decision was taken by the leaders of BIMSTAC to co-operate on issues of counter terrorism, and the first meeting of the Joint Working Group is to be held in Delhi tomorrow.

Now, I come to Pakistan. Having been the Ambassador of India to Pakistan more than a quarter century ago, I have naturally a very great interest in

[Shri K. Natwar Singh]

having good neighbourly and cordial relations with our northern neighbour. Indo-Pak relations are accident-prone. We have, therefore, to deal with this matter with great restraint, with great wisdom and patience. With Pakistan, we have put behind a reactive policy, which frequently oscillated between euphoria and despair.

We are engaged in a sustained and comprehensive dialogue process. This process, I must record here, started on the 6th January 2004, when Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and President Musharraf made an announcement that they would have a composite dialogue. Previous to that, there had been ups and downs in the then Government's policy with regard to Pakistan. But I am not going to spend any time on that; that has happened in the past.

As I told, we are engaged in a sustained and comprehensive dialogue process. I hope that the future of Indo-Pak relations does not lie in the past now. We will not be deflected by transient developments and often contradictory pronouncements from the other side of the border. Our confidence in taking this process forward is reflected in the number of wide ranging Confidence Building Measures that we put on the table, including several on a unilateral basis. Our Prime Minister has clearly enunciated the parameters within which we seek peace with Pakistan.

It was mentioned here yesterday that we are not taking any initiative. We have offered Pakistan 72 Confidence Building Measures for them to study. A number of meetings have taken place at the official level, at the ministerial level and also at the Head of the Government level to deal with all aspects of our relations with Pakistan, with interaction. I am aware of the fact that from time to time, statements are made in Pakistan which sound a discordant note, but we have to go on trying very hard and take a view in the larger interest. I must say that the atmosphere between the two countries has considerably improved and it shall be our endeavour to see that it remains so.

Differences there will be, when there are complicated issues going back to many decades; there are no quick-fixes and there are no magic solutions available for them. All that I would like to do is to try and improve our relations with them, whether it is in the field of transport, railways, buses, easy visa regime, opening of our Consulate Offices in Karachi and theirs in Mumbai, and exchange between scholars, students, journalists and even bus service between Sri Nagar and Muzaffarabad. Talks are going on; there are some hitches, but we are hoping

to resolve these initially at the expert level and later on, probably at the ministerial level. But I do not wish to give a picture saying that all is well. It is not. But we are emphasising the aspects which are positive and trying to solve aspects which are negative.

In six months, we have managed to intensify our relations with China. Our Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh recently met the Chinese Prime Minister Wen Jiabao during the ASEAN Summit in Vientiane, a few days ago. The Chinese leader said that the most important item on his agenda in 2005 would be his proposed visit to India in the month of March. Two rounds of talks have already been held between the Special Representatives of the two countries on the boundary question. The importance of this relationship is also reflected in the visits recently of two senior Chinese State Councillors and my own meetings with the Chinese Foreign Minister four times in three months in Qingdao, Jakarta, New York and Almaty in Kazakhstan. During his visit to India, State Councillor Tang Jia Xuan recognised the active role that India could play in international affairs and in the UN Security Council. I will have something more to say as Members have raised this question.

For India, relations with the US are special because we are both vibrant democracies. Our relations are being expanded across the board. The Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh met President Bush in New York in September 2004, which resulted in a strong reaffirmation of the strategic partnership between our two countries. Secretary of Defence, Mr. Rumsfeld will be here tomorrow. He will meet the Prime Minister, the Defence Minister and myself. Our perspectives on specific issues may be different and that may lead to differences in policies. For example, we have differences with US with regard to the situation in Iraq and we have made our views known. There is a unanimous Resolution of both the Houses of Parliament which has given our views categorically about Iraq and our policy of not sending troops to Iraq.

However, we share a great and enduring affinity as peoples wedded to democratic values and today, there is such a broad range of interaction between the two countries across the board, that changes in the US administration have not resulted in any uncertainty or doubt. India-US relations are beginning to acquire a degree of stability and predictability. We are ready to work together on shared concerns. Our two million diaspora is a strong factor in our relationship.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY (Dhenkanal): They can predict us but we cannot predict them.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: This is what you think but this House does not share your views.

Over two million Indians live in US. On missile defence, we have given no commitment about our participation. At this stage, we are being given technical briefings and presentation on missile defence by the U.S. The U.S. Administration has approached the U.S. Congress for the supply of a weapons package to Pakistan, including surveillance aircraft and anti-tank missiles. The UPA Government has expressed its strong concern over this move at very high levels of the U.S. Government. We have pointed out that supply of arms to Pakistan at a time when India-Pakistan dialogue is at a sensitive stage, would have a negative impact. We have also conveyed that U.S. arms supply to Pakistan would also have a negative impact on the goodwill the U.S. enjoys in India, particularly as a sister democracy. On the possible supply of F-16 aircraft to Pakistan, the U.S. Government has conveyed that no decision has been taken and is not imminent. We have cautioned the U.S. against such a decision. I would like to assure Members that in case of U.S. arms supply to Pakistan the UPA Government will not hesitate to take steps to ensure that our defence preparedness is not compromised in any way. There are currently no Indians being held hostage in the Gulf. We were successful in obtaining the release of three Indian citizens held hostage in Iraq precisely because of the immense goodwill and credibility India enjoys in the region.

With Russia, we have a strategic and time-tested relationship which has stood the challenge of a changing global and regional environment. President Putin's recent visit to India provided us an opportunity to take forward these relations to a much higher level of interaction. Significant successes in the field of space and energy cooperation have strengthened the strategic nature of the relationship. The signing of four agreements and six MOUs is indicative of the breadth of our relationship. A declaratory phase in our relations has given way to concrete steps to put substance into our professed intentions. We are also gratified that President Putin supported India's candidature to the United Nations Security Council with veto power.

A certain amount of misunderstanding has been caused by the report which has appeared in our Papers a day after President Putin held a joint Press Conference with the Prime Minister, Shri Manmohan Singh. When I saw him, he was leaving for Bangalore. The Press met him there and he clearly indicated what he had in mind.

I told him, "Mr. President, I am thankful to you and so are we all". He said, "No, Mr. Minister, it was necessary for me to give this clarification because I wanted to avoid all this misunderstanding".

There is a growing recognition of India as an indispensable partner by the international community and this is reflected particularly in the European Union, now consisting of 25 members, seeking a strategic partnership with India. This was the theme of the visit of our Prime Minister to The Hague in November. The declaration on strategic partnership will now be followed by a Political Declaration and an Action Plan to be adopted at the next India-EU summit next year. This will provide a new focus and add substance to our already wide-ranging relationship with the European Union.

Sir, India's "Look East Policy" which was conceived and initiated by a Congress Government has now been given a new dimension by the UPA Government. We are looking at our partnership with ASEAN countries, both within BIMSTEC and the India-ASEAN Summit dialogue as integrally linked to our economic and security interests, particularly for our East and North East. The hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, flagged off the first India-ASEAN car rally from Guwahati that has drawn enthusiastic support from within the ASEAN countries as also from our North-Eastern States. The adoption of a document on "Indo-ASEAN Partnership for Peace, Progress and shared Prosperity" at the Indo-ASEAN Summit on November 30, symbolises that India now forms the inner core of countries in ASEAN's political relationship with the rest of the world.

The importance which West Asia and the Gulf enjoy in terms of India's interests cannot be over-emphasised, particularly when you consider that more than three million of our citizens live and work in this region. Recognising this, we have intensified our relations with all key countries in the region, as well as with the Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) with which we have signed a Framework Agreement of Economic Co-operation. For our citizens in the region, we have recently established 24-hour Helpline Centre in Saudi Arabia and will extend this to other capitals. All our Missions and Posts in the Gulf observe an "Open House" once a month to enable our nationals to meet senior officials without appointment, to seek any assistance. The UPA Government has taken a decision not only to increase the number of Haj Pilgrims from India but has also restored the subsidy which had been reduced by the previous Government. Myself would be visiting some of the Gulf countries later this month and

[Shri Tathagata Satpathy]

I would be holding a meeting of all our ambassadors in that part of the world.

Our longstanding friendship with the Palestinian people and our support for their cause was reaffirmed when I led a multi-party delegation to Cairo to pay homage to the memory of Yasser Arafat, the much revered leader of the Palestinian people. I am glad that I had the honour to have Shri Lalu Prasad Yadav as a senior member of our delegation. In September, my colleague, Minister of State for External Affairs, Shri E. Ahmed had visited Ramala with a goodwill message from our Prime Minister reiterating our unwavering support to Palestine, which was greatly appreciated by the late President Arafat.

Sir, our Government has made a clear-cut enunciation of our policy of not sending troops to Iraq which has been endorsed by Parliament, as I said earlier. At the same time, we have maintained our engagement with the friendly people of Iraq. This has taken the shape of humanitarian and reconstruction aid and more recently support for the forthcoming election process in Iraq. The restoration of political stability in Iraq is of direct concern to India, which depends upon this region for a substantial part of our energy supplies and also because 3.5 million of our citizens live and work in this region.

One of the key achievements of the UPA Government has been the 'Focus Africa Policy'. In the last few months, in India-Africa relations, in terms of more and greater exchanges of high level visits, greater economic and technical co-operation, both bilateral as well as within the context of the African Union, and India's contributions to peace-keeping in several African countries is to be noted. Illustrative of this is the announcement by our President, while visiting South Africa in September, 2004, of an ambitious project for linking all 53 African countries through a satellite as well as a fibre optic based network. This would be the backbone of services such as tele-medicine, distance education and IT-enabled services. I myself, in the last few months, have met a large number of African leaders and African Foreign Ministers and our talks have been friendly and cordial.

Central Asia is not only a strategic region, but also our extended neighbourhood with which we enjoy longstanding, historical and cultural relations. We see Central Asia as an important economic partner, particularly in terms of our energy requirements. We are moving quickly to intensify our relations with countries in the region through high level visits and improved

communications and increased economic and commercial relations. I myself visited Kazakhstan in October and we also hosted the Foreign Minister of Uzbekistan.

We have also intensified interaction with Latin America and the Caribbean both at the bilateral level and with the regional groups. Ministerial visits of Foreign Ministers of Mexico, Venezuela, Surinam and the visit of MOS, Shri Inderjit Singh Rao, to Panama, Colombia, Dominican Republic and El Salvador have maintained high level interaction with the countries of the region. Our commonalities with Brazil have continued to grow as we collaborate with them on Security Council Reform and the WTO. We are in the process of finalising a Preferential Trade Agreement with Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay and are negotiating one with Chile.

Let me now turn to the United Nations. The efforts of the UPA Government have ensured India's claim today to be a permanent member of the Security Council within the context of overall reform of the UN. It has been well established within the international community. Take any criteria, and India will fulfil the obligations and criteria for a permanent seat in the UN Security Council with a veto. It was, thanks to intensive diplomacy on our part, that we were able to create a common platform of the four most credible aspirants for permanent membership of the Security Council. India, Brazil, Germany and Japan are mutually supportive of each other and have agreed to work together to realize their shared objective. We also support African representation in the permanent membership. Africa has two to three countries who are members of the UN but that have no representation in the Security Council or in the permanent list. Recently, the panel appointed by the UN Secretary-General on "Threats, challenges and change" has submitted a number of recommendations on institutional changes in the UN including the composition of the UN Security Council. We will study them and in consultation with other member-States decide how to take the process of reform forward during the next year. Intensive discussion will take place between mid-January towards the end of March. Next year, the UN will celebrate its 60th anniversary and it is hoped that by that time, we will be in a position to indicate whether the UN has to be expanded and who are going to be its members.

As I have stated before, Foreign Policy today cannot be divorced from domestic developments. In order, therefore, to ensure a more consultative approach in our Foreign Policy, I have initiated mechanisms for coordination with other Ministries and agencies as well

as with the State Governments, particularly those which border our neighbours. For example, we are closely coordinating our diplomacy with the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas in respect of securing energy supplies for India in different parts of the world. We are also engaged in a major programme for the upgradation of cross border infrastructure for our neighbours, working together with the Ministries of Home and Surface Transport and also with the State Governments.

I am grateful to the hon. Members for the valuable suggestions that have been made in the House in the course of the debate. I have repeatedly emphasised that India's Foreign Policy has traditionally been based on a national consensus. As I said earlier, it is our intention that this consensus should be maintained and strengthened.

Recognising that there is much wisdom which lies beyond the corridors of South Block, I have set up a Foreign Policy Advisory Group to get inputs on important contemporary issues from experts and academics outside the Government. We have also been hard at work to make the Ministry of External Affairs a much more effective instrument for implementing our Foreign Policy. Today, there is much better morale in the Indian Foreign Service and a much more collegiate style of work with the result that the quality of our diplomacy has improved considerably. This effort, of course, will continue and we cannot afford to be complacent and I do not intend to be so. I agree with the hon. Members that the practice of diplomacy must respond to the needs of the times as was asserted by Mr. Prabhu.

Accordingly, our Ambassadors abroad have not only become active in economic diplomacy but have also been reaching out to the Indian diaspora with a view to involving them in the exciting task of building a new India. Our Heads of Mission are also mandated to look after the interests and security of Indians abroad. Regular training courses for different levels of our Foreign Service personnel are conducted by the Foreign Service Institute. I am acutely aware of the fact that the world has changed drastically since I joined the Foreign Service in 1953. At the time we were told that we should keep away from the media. There was no television. An Ambassador was told that a good Ambassador thinks twice before saying nothing. Now, if you practice that, then you are going to lose out. It is because media's intervention in national and international affairs is a fact of life. This intervention is irreversible. So, it is essential that our diplomats should learn as to how to handle the media.

You will agree that within a short span of six months, the UPA Government has given us a foreign policy which is purposeful, result-oriented and pro-active. While it has been the endeavour of this Government to follow the basic principles of our foreign policy which have guided India since its independence, we have reoriented and re-adjusted it wherever necessary in response to the new challenges that we confront today. But there is no substitute for the broad framework of India's foreign policy laid down by Jawaharlal Nehru decades ago. You can change the details here and there. But the basic framework is that we will remain a non-aligned country, we will remain a country which judges each issue on its merits and takes its decision; does not tilt this way or that way and stand erect.

It is a matter of satisfaction that today India enjoys a unique profile in the international arena as a factor for stability, a model for plural and secular democracy and an economic power house that is destined to play a greater role in the international affairs. We acknowledge that many difficult challenges lie ahead and our resources are limited. However, there is now a sense of assurance and confidence with which we continue our journey towards a destiny which was eloquently articulated by India's first Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in 1947, a destiny in which India, "attains her rightful place in the world and makes her full and willing contribution to the promotion of world peace and welfare of mankind." ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, just a minute. You can seek clarifications one by one.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mohan Singh, please take your seat. Now, Mr. Swain may seek his clarifications. Please be brief.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): I will be brief. I will only seek clarifications.

I thank the Government and the hon. Minister of External Affairs for having expressed the Government's concern to the US about supplying arms to Pakistan. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am allowing clarifications only.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): Sir, there has been a regular debate. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): It should not turn out to be a debate again. Already there was a debate. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the harm in just seeking some clarifications?

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: It is very surprising. You were doing the same thing when you were here. ...*(Interruptions)* I thank the Government on this issue that it has expressed our concern to the US authorities about supplying arms to Pakistan. I am also very happy that India now forms inner core of ASEAN countries, the effort which was started by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the previous Prime Minister.

I have just two or three clarifications to ask. Will India accept membership of the Security Council if veto power is not given to us? This is my first question. My second question is : What will be the response of the Government of India if a formal proposal to divide. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, this is not according to the procedure. The rules are very clear. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal, you are a senior Member. There are many instances when Members have asked clarifications.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Sir, it is very surprising. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Swain, please be brief. I am allowing you to ask only one clarification.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: I would have sat within a minute. But he has objected to it three times. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Swain, please address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: I am addressing the Chair.

15.00 hrs.

What will be the response of the Government of India if a firm proposal to divide Jammu and Kashmir into five sections is sent by the President of Pakistan?

The third question is about Bangladesh. What is his view, the view of the Government about Bangladesh which is harbouring the North-East terrorist group like the ULFA and some other terrorist groups? That is my question. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Mohan Singh to seek clarification.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Swain, please take your seat. I have called the name of Shri Mohan Singh.

Nothing should go on record except Shri Mohan Singh's version.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Swain, please take your seat. Nothing should go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Swain, please take your seat. Nothing should go on record except Shri Mohan Singh's version.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Chairman Sir, hon. Minister of External Affairs has already elaborated his viewpoint about Iraq. I would like to have some clarification in regard to ensuing elections in Iraq for which some countries have expressed their views that the Election Commission of India should help in conducting elections there and the Government of India should also lend helping hand towards this end. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of India is still contemplating to send any team of Election Commission to Iraq? There is no clear mention about the stand taken by the Government of India to restore democracy in Nepal.

*Not recorded.

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA (Bettiah): Mr. Chairman sir, the hon. Minister of External Affairs has elaborately replied to the discussion held here in this House. We live in areas adjoining Nepal border the way recent events took place in Nepal and the Maoist insurgency there has cast direct impact on our area as well on our country. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he visited Nepal after becoming the Minister? Has any such thing happened there? It is published in newspapers that bunkers have been constructed and I have got the C.D. of those bunkers and if you wish I am ready to give it to you. These bunkers targeted towards India have been constructed in no-mans land by the Maoist insurgents. I would like to know whether the Government would take any step so that the story at Tibet may not be repeated.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister sir, it is a very sensitive matter. Now Shri Suresh Prabhu to seek clarification.

[*English*]

SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU (Rajapur): Sir, there were several suggestions which we have made during the course of the discussion. I hope the hon. Minister has taken note of them. I thought he would say that he is going to act on some of those suggestions which he finds suitable. One of the suggestions that was made was this. Of course, I am not repeating the points which have already been mentioned.

One thing that we said was this. Why do you not encourage the students from the developing world, from the erstwhile friends in the Non-Aligned Movement to come to India and spend more time? When they go back, they actually would go back influenced by the Indian traditions and knowledge gained here. That will be very much useful to us.

The second important point is this. We have already been saying that. We have offered some Confidence Building Measures to Pakistan. I think he has mentioned as many as 72. So, 72 CBMs have been offered. Suppose this is one among them because we want to build confidence to attain something more. What, in the opinion of the Government, is the ultimate solution to the trouble that we have with Pakistan? What would it lead to when the Confidence Building Measures would be actually put on place? What is it that we will be able to build upon the Confidence Building Measures?

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI (Hyderabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, day-before-yesterday, the US Embassy in

Jeddah was bombed and in that incident seven Indians were injured and one Indian from Hyderabad Shri Bashiruddin has died. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what steps are being taken to protect our countrymen who are working in Saudi Arabia, especially in sensitive embassies. What is the state of those Indians who were injured? This incident is highly condemnable.

Sir, Saudi Arabia is a friendly country and so I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what steps are being taken to ensure the safety of Indians who are working in sensitive US and Russian Embassies over there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri C.K. Chandrappan—Not present.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Mr. Chairman Sir, Dalai Lama is living in India for years. The Government of India need to make efforts to motivate both the parties, Dalai Lama and China to compromise. The second point is that a number of Bangladeshis are living in West Bengal also but citizenship has not been accorded to them. The Indian nationals going abroad get nationality of that country likewise the people living in West Bengal at least those belonging to SC/ST, is there any proposal to give them citizenship of India?

[*English*]

SHRI P.K. VASUDEVAN NAIR (Thiruvananthapuram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this discussion is taking place at a very significant time because I understand that the Defence Secretary of the United States is, perhaps, already in India. So, the hon. Minister is going to have very important discussions with the representative of the United States and it is reported in the Press that they would like to discuss issues of defence collaboration during his visit. The hon. Minister expressed his expectation that the United States will have an even hand policy vis-a-vis India and Pakistan in the matter of defence supplies. Can we take it that when the hon. Minister meets the Defence Secretary of the United States he will put the whole matter very forcefully before him?

[*Translation*]

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA (Hoshiarpur): Mr. Chairman, sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what the Government propose to do about the Indians lodged in Pakistan jails. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Avinash Rai Khannaji, please sit down.

[English]

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, if I understand the Rules of the Lok Sabha correctly, then, after a full-fledged debate of three hours and 15 minutes yesterday and my comprehensive statement today, there should be no further discussion, but in your wisdom you have decided to do so. So, I shall try and respond to the questions that have been raised by hon. Members.

With regard to Nepal, I would like to use very careful phraseology because these are very delicate matters, these are very complex matters and all I can say is, rest assured that we are fully aware of the gravity of the situation in Nepal and we are addressing that.

With regard to elections in Iraq, no Indian personnel is being sent to Iraq. The Iraqis can send their people for training in India. We will not send anybody there.

Shri Suresh Prabhu has said that young friends from NAM countries should be called. The ICCR gives scholarships to foreign students to study in India in every subject, ranging from performing arts, science, diplomacy etc. and they can avail that.

With regard to the death of one person who died in Saudi Arabia, I would like to inform that he was employed in the American Embassy and there was another person who was injured. He was a contractor working with the American Embassy. Now it is impossible for the Government of India to guarantee the safety of employees of the American Embassy in any part of the world, including Saudi Arabia. Naturally, our sympathies go to the family of the person who died in this tragic event.

Sir, I have made a fairly lengthy reference to our relations with the United States, including the matter raised by the hon. Member and I would ask your indulgence and submit that it would be improper for me to elaborate any further before we meet the American Defence Secretary tomorrow.

With regard to Bangladesh also, we have been constantly in touch with them. The SAARC Summit is going to be held next month in Dhaka and all issues pertaining not only to SAARC matters but bilateral issues also will be taken up there because Heads of Government, Foreign Ministers and senior officials have bilateral meetings where a lot of work is done.

All I want to say is that this Government is committed to a Foreign Policy which advances the interests of India, takes care of our vital national interest and stretching its arms of friendship to all those countries with which we have relations, which means almost all countries in the world.

This is not to suggest that there are no difficulties, there are no differences. There are sharp differences. But we sit down, discuss them, and try and overcome them. There are some issues, which can be solved easily, there are some issues, which can be solved with difficulty, but there are one or two per cent of issues, which are difficult to solve. They have a tortuous background. There are complexities and ramifications which affect us, our neighbours and the community at large. We have to deal with these with skill, with patience and with diplomatic savvy because when we look after our national interest, there we must also have, as a great country, in our mind the national interest of other countries so long as they do not impinge on ours. Now, to do this, to safeguard our national interest and not to straighten the toes of national interest of other countries, it requires a great deal of skill.

I am glad to say that the Indian Foreign Service is up to this task and we shall continue to do so with the blessings of this House.

15.12 hrs.

DEMAND FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT— RAILWAYS, 2004-05

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House shall take up Item No. 13, discussion and voting on Supplementary Demands for Grant (Railways) for 2004-05.

Motion moved:

"That the supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2005, in respect of the head of Demand entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 16."

**Supplementary Demand for Grants (Railways) for
2004-05 submitted to the Vote of the House**

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Supplementary Demands for Grants submitted to the Vote of the House
1	2	3
16	Assets—Acquisition, Construction & Replacement	
	<i>Other Expenditure</i>	
	Capital	1537,00,00,000
	Railway Funds	10,000
	Railway Safety Fund	5,000
	Special Railway Safety Fund	1028,40,00,000
	Total	2565,40,15,000

[Translation]

DR. KARAN SINGH YADAV (Alwar): Mr. Chairman Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary demands of the Department of Railways. I am very glad to say that under the leadership of hon. Minister of Railways there has been a remarkable increase in the prestige as well as commitment of the Railway Department during the last six months. Trains have started running in time due to fear of surprise checks being conducted by hon. Lalu Prasad ji because it is not known to any one as to which day and which station he might visit. Railway stations have started looking clean. There has been improvement in the accountability of the railway employees towards the public. The common man now feel it is safe to travel in the train. For all these achievements I would like to congratulate the Minister of Railways and his administration. There were certain things which were taken very lightly but now people have started enjoying the standard of life under his leadership in these six months—now everyone remembers Shri Lalu ji at the time of taking tea in earthen cups (Kulhads) in the railways. And the most important thing is that people belonging to Prajapat and Kumhar communities living in villages have now started worshipping Lalu Prasad ji by placing his photo beneath the photo of God. It has taken the shape of cottage industry there.

Sir, the increasing use of Khadi cloths, Khadi bed sheets and pillow covers in the trains has generated confidence in the common weavers and Khadi artisans

of the villages. People had never thought that Lassi, Mutta and dairy product should be made available on the railway stations. Now these things are being made available there. The Railway department is of the view that jobs would be made available not only to line staff but to the common man also. Now the dairy cooperatives in the villages have started sending their milk to the big cooperatives and that the dairy products are now available on the railway stations. New stalls are being opened. I think that your commitment,

[English]

It is an important catalyst to the growth of trade, industry and economy as a whole with immense potential for providing indirect employment.

[Translation]

The way you have generated possibilities of employment through use of Mutta, dairy products, Kulhads and Khadi products, it is my firm belief that railways would prove to be an excellent example of transport in the days and years to come and during the tenure of this government. He had made a commitment towards the villagers that he would introduce a village on wheels and within the short span of six months, he has turned it into reality and now it has been started. It reflects his commitment and the commitment of the UPA Government.

He has given a number of concessions to the unorganized workers, licensed porters, vendors, hawkers, stall owners and cycle stand owners and have brought common man under the cover the social security. It has been a very laudable step. I would like to congratulate him for fulfilling his commitment he made in this House and at the time of interview that he would allow the unemployed youth to travel free of cost in the trains. Being a doctor I would like to congratulate him that he has given concessions to the deaf, dumb and patients suffering from haemophilia heart disease and cancer. The way he has given facilities to the widows of the soldiers killed in terrorist activities, those were not mere announcements and speeches and it is a matter of pleasure for me that all these promises made by him have since been implemented.

He has introduced a number of long distance trains. A number of gauge conversion works have been carried out. Some days back he had visited Rajasthan and introduced a new train between Bandi Kui and Aagar. After inaugurating a the gauge conversion lot of things are yet to be done in Rajasthan. There is a shortage of trains in Rajasthan. The Sampark Kranti train which was

[Dr. Karan Singh Yadav]

to be introduced for capital city of the Rajasthan, is yet to be introduced. As such I want to draw attention of the hon. Minister that he should arrange to introduce the Sampark Kranti Train in Rajasthan. I would like to draw his attention specifically that since the day there has been increase in the number of long distance super fast trains, there has been gauge conversion, the passengers travelling long-distance have been benefited thereby but there are short distance passengers people living in villages and at small stations, these people are common people and they are experiencing shortage of short distance passenger trains. I would like to suggest that number of such small passenger trains should be increased in the coming budget. I would like to draw your attention that there is no passenger train between Delhi and Jaipur and the timing of the train are such that people have to move during the night. The demand to introduce a passenger train from Delhi via Rewari-Alwar, Dausa and Bandi Kui has always been raised. I demand that a passenger train be introduced in that region.

I would also like to draw his attention towards a number of facilities which we do not utilize properly. There is a passenger train between Delhi to Rewari. It leaves Delhi at 6.00 pm and reaches Rewari between 8 and 9 pm. After that, that train is stationed at Rewari for the whole night. What I demand is that if that 7 R.D. train is extended from Rewari to Alwar or Bandi Kui, then on the one hand the passengers would feel convenient and on the other hand, the same train could come back to Delhi via Rewari in the morning. Similarly, there is one more train known as 1 R.H which starts from Hissar and reaches Rewari at 10.30 am and then this train is stationed at Rewari. That train remains standing in Rewari for the whole day. My submission is that if this train is extended upto Alwar or Bandi Kui so as to ease passengers influx on the Rewari-Jaipur section which will provide great relief to the people. The Railways need not spend much to provide such facilities. The train is standing there and the administration will have to take some initiative in this regard. But generally, when such a request is sent they turn it down on the pretext of space crunch.

Before I conclude, I would like to draw the attention of Shri Lalu Prasad that during his last visit to Alwar the people of Alwar district turned up in an unprecedented and historic way at different stations to welcome him. People appealed to him to provide stoppage of Ashram Express at Rajgarh and Khairthal stations. The administrative authorities will always say that this is a long distance train, but I would like to request that stoppage of this train should be provided there for the convenience of the people.

I had requested to connect Bhiwadi by rail line. The Ministry of Railways responded that its result was minus 8.5. I would like to submit that Bhiwadi is a fairly big town and a very good industrial town which accommodates over one thousand industries. An inland container depot has been sanctioned for the aforesaid area. You can conduct a survey again. This rail section is as small as 25 kilometers only. Not only my constituency but the entire region of Rajasthan is going to be benefited by this in a big manner.

I think that you will implement the few suggestions I have given and it will put the department of railways on a more progressive path. With these hopes and expectations I would like to conclude my speech.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore): Hon. Chairman, Sir, we are discussing the supplementary demands for railways. I would like to draw the attention of the House towards some very important points. It was stated that modernization and safety of railways would be given priority while presenting railway budget. In today's supplementary demands also capital demand, along with the demand for special railway safety fund has been made prominently. When we talk of safety, I think some issues need to be attached serious attention which are railway tracks, coaches, track circuiting, signalling system, and the element of human error is also among them. Some points require active consideration which are more and more exit points on railway stations, maintenance of bridges and culverts, safety and convenience to passengers and proper planning of projects. We are demanding funds for special railway safety. At present the total length of railway track is about 16,800 kms. out of which 500 km long track is in a dilapidated condition. At the time of the presentation of the railway budget, we were assured of smooth rail journeys. Nobody knows what are the plans regarding doubling of rail lines. A newspaper has reported even to this extent that where new railway lines are being laid degasification takes place when the tracks are linked together. In case of its absence railway tracks get weakened some times. The Steel Authority of India has not been consulted on this point. I have little knowledge of the technical know-how of it. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA (Bettiah): The entire scenario has changed over the last six months. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: It is not necessary to intervene in every matter. I am not levelling any charge against anybody, I am putting my point and I do not like to interrupt. I do not interrupt anybody. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are requested to address the Chair. Nothing is being recorded.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Mr. Chairman sir, I am addressing you only.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing what you are speaking is going on record because you are speaking without my permission.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Mr. Chairman sir, the second thing is about coaches. We talk of introducing new trains, we talk of providing amenities to the passengers. Good coaches are a pre-requisite for the safety, we have two coach factories, if I am not wrong, their annual production is three thousand coaches. This production needs to be increased. The production of meter gauge coaches has almost been stopped, but I see that the Railways has no planning of increasing the production of coaches. Due to this introduction of new trains or special trains, there is shortage of coaches for them. And the trains which have already been introduced are being run with the coaches taken from one train or the other. Then these coaches are not added to the original trains from which these are taken. If you have to run a train with 17 coaches, at times, if it happens you have to run it with lesser number of coaches. This problem is not getting as much attention as it should have got with proper planning.

We have also not allocated as much funds as the signalling system and track circuiting requires with proper planning. Even if I am wrong for that too, I may be given an explanation. Whenever any accident takes place, inquiry committee is set up to look into the causes of accident, but nothing of the sort has come to my notice that we have come up with the planning as per the suggestions and findings of such committee.

When it comes to human error that is not tolerated. How many particular training programme we conduct to avoid human errors? If we conduct a training programme once in a six months or say four months, that cannot be called training programme. How many regular training programme we conduct to reduce the chances of

accidents recurring due to human errors. And how many suggestions of the committee, we take care of, we have to take this thing into account. By saving 'travel carefree' does not make the travel safe. For that we need to do all these things.

Maintenance of bridges and culverts is also necessary. If we see there are about one lakh railway bridges of which 51 thousand bridges are more than 100 years old. Yet they say, 'travel carefree'. It's a thing to be given attention to that should we pay our attention only when an accident takes place and bridge collapses or before any such things is likely to happen.

Mr. Chairman sir, recently a stampede occurred at the Delhi station during the Chhath Puja rush and several people were killed. We do not know as to how many people would travel, what could be the possibilities. In this context I would say that facilities provided here be provided to the common people too.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sumitra ji, now you conclude please, as there are several hon. Members from your party who have to speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: I know that. If I am saying anything wrong and deviating from the subject, then you can interrupt. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Several senior members of your party are to speak. 14 hon. Members of your party are yet to speak. ...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Mr. Chairman sir, I am speaking on the safety point only. Stampede took place due to the Chhath Puja rush. The hon. Minister goes to his name state by taking a flight, I have no objection to that he is entitled to do so but before taking the flight, he should have done something for the general passengers with proper planning to avoid any such stampede.

15.29 hrs.

(SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL *in the Chair*)

Lack of planning appears in every thing. If we provide the facility of Kulhad and Mattha to the passengers and do not take care of the passengers' safety, then its not a good thing. Passengers' safety is the first and foremost thing in itself. I need not say more on this. As we are

*Not recorded.

[Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan]

reading this thing in newspapers daily and are also the sufferers. But its amazing that despite their saying that 'travel carefree', a number of incidents of dacoities have taken place in Bihar alone on 25 May, 27 May, 3 June, 9 June, 24 June, 25 June. I don't have time; hence I am not going to speak more on this issue. It makes me laugh, when people ask our Bhabhi the Chief Minister of the state, about these incidents, she says that such incidents are also taking place in other states.

But what about what happens here? For instance, bickerings between brother and brother do not get resolved then how can dacoities be checked absolutely? Actually, we are not linking anybody to all this. However, laxity in the safety and security of passengers and increasing number of dacoities create a perception whether all this is happening because perhaps the wrong doers are being patronized by the Government itself. Is this the reality? Is the number of dacoities going up as a result thereof? Therefore, all these aspects are to be examined.

I would like to mention a very trivial but very important thing here. We are seeking more funds under the supplementary demands this is necessary as well. In the past, it was decided to accord priority to the ongoing projects and during the regime of Shri Nitish Kumar, long drawn discussion was held on the state funding in order to decide a policy on allocation of funds to states. There should be a policy for allocation of funds to states. There should be a policy for allocation of funds to such backward states like Orissa where rail network is very limited and to a state like Madhya Pradesh where electrification and gauge conversion works have been poorly undertaken and it is very unfortunate that we have not been able to draw up a policy for this purpose. But simultaneously, we need to give priority to the ongoing projects also. Now I shall come to the point as to how misuse of funds takes place. When we draw up a project or plan and if the same is completed in time, it starts generating income also. I would like to cite an example. There is Makasi Devas-Indore-Dahod rail line. Dahod is a tribal dominated area encompassing certain areas of Jhabua also. Our Minister belonging to Jhabua is not sitting here in the House. This project was started in the year 1990 at the cost of Rs. 300 crores. Each year, very less allocation has been made for this project and till now only Makasi-Devas line has been completed. The remaining work of this project is still pending. As regards the allocation it is sometimes to the tune of Rs. 15 crore and sometimes Rs. 25 crore. The funds meant for this purpose have been diverted. That is the reason why the cost of this project has escalated to 1000 crores of rupee.

Who is responsible for this? What is the policy changed? Why are the ongoing projects not completed on priority basis?

Not only that, I would also like to mention here that we are not able to make use of such projects which have been completed to some extent. I have seen such projects myself, that is why I am saying it. I am a housewife and keep therefore account of every single penny. If Makasi-Devas line has been completed at least this much should be used. Some trains should be diverted to this track for which we have been demanding for long that trains running on Indore-Bhopal track should be diverted on this track. Second train to Patna has been introduced. The first train was to run via Ujjain and the other train via Indore-Devas-Maksi which would have reduced the distance and would have also facilitated its optimum use but at the time of introduction of this train nothing to this effect has been announced. That is also the reason why the first train comes empty and when it returns, it carries only forty passengers. ...*(Interruptions)* I am saying it because the train got introduced and heavy expenditure was incurred thereon, but it could not be put to optimal use, rather it was misused. I further reiterate that the ongoing projects should be accorded due priority.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, you please conclude.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: I am concluding in a minute or two. I am to emphasise that no special efforts have been made on security count. The freight charges have been increased which is flaring up the prices constantly. But security has not been given the attention despite the fact that the railways has been demanding for a special safety fund. The planning of projects should be made properly. I would also like that all the ongoing projects should move forward smoothly and the coach factory located in our area should also function properly. These things needed attention but they have remained unheeded. I would like that due attention will be given to these things.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: No cross-talks please. Order in the House please.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: It was decided that the metro rail project will be launched wherever the population has reached 30 lakh mark. Now, Indore-Devas Pritampur's population is reaching to that level. We should do the planning right now because enough space would not be available to execute such project in such a big city in future. The Railway Department is not an easy department to run. Carrying cows and buffalos on the scooter may be an easy task but if we travel in the train, our slightest carelessness can cause a serious accident. So running the railway department is no easy job. I would like to submit that passing the supplementary demands would be meaningful only when these measures are kept in consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before calling out the names of other Members, I would like to tell you few things. The Members before beginning their address should see if Mr. Speaker is in the Chair, he should address Mr. Speaker and likewise Mr. Chairman, if Chairman is in the Chair, so that nothing incorrect goes on record. Another thing, that I have 40 names in the list of Members making submissions against four hours of time allotted to this topic for discussion. I would request the Members of three parties in particular, the Congress, BJP and CPI(M) to take lesser time in making their submissions.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI LALU PRASAD): I would like to make a submission. Sumitraji is older to me while Rabriji is younger to her. This way Rabriji may be treated as her Bhabhi. That is why whatever Sumitraji has submitted may be deleted from the proceedings or modified. She is like my elder sister and Rabriji is her younger brother's wife.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: We are only concerned about the issue here.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Would not she be your bhabhi. Rabri Devi is the only 'devi' amongst all the Chief Ministers of the country. And you all know the position of a Devi in Indian context. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have party-wise list of speakers with me. I would try my best to give chance to everyone whose name appears in the list. But I need your co-operation that you take minimum time to make your submissions.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): My name is also there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will also get a chance.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not talk amongst yourselves so that the submissions made by the Members may go on record, properly.

[*English*]

SHRI T.K. HAMZA (Manjeri): Mr. Chairman, Sir I rise to support the Supplementary Demand for Grant (Railways) for 2004-05.

In this connection, I would like to submit an important aspect. The hon. Minister of Railways must be present in the House. Then, only I can submit my case to him. ...(*Interruptions*)

There was a proposal for construction of a new railway line from Nilambur through Wynad to Nanjangud. This is connecting three States. The study is already over. But it is kept in abeyance on feasibility question. Now, it has to be considered.

Vellarpatam Terminal is already coming at Cochin. The work has already been started. The importance of Cochin Terminal for passenger services as well as for transporting goods need not be highlighted. It is very important. This route is starting from Karnataka going via Wynad in Tamil Nadu and then coming to Kerala. Therefore, passenger traffic as well as goods traffic has considerably increased. The question of feasibility is not important now. So, I request that it may kindly be considered again.

Apart from that I would like to mention some important aspects with regard to the facilities of the railways. Our population has increased, but our railway services have not increased in number or in facility. The percentage of railway facilities is not increased in proportion to the increase of population. So, in order to increase the number of trains, it is necessary to have doubling. It is going on in a very slow manner. Wherever doubling has already been effected, the hon. Minister knows that there will be need for two platforms. The newly constructed platforms are not completed and incomplete platforms are there till now. So, there is no roof, no water facility and no other facility. So, it has to be completed.

[Shri T.K. Hamza]

Such improvements are to be done immediately. Another important aspect that I want to mention here is about the construction of over-bridges. The tendency is to avoid manned level crossings. We have to start the work of over-bridges immediately. Between Calicut and Mangalore there are 12 over-bridges, construction of which was started two years back. I do not know the reason but now it is stopped. That work has to be started again immediately. Yesterday we had a discussion with the Railway Board authorities and they agreed to consider all these things. I request the hon. Minister to take immediate action for such improvements.

Last but not least, I would like to mention some important aspects regarding the facilities in the bogies. The bogies are very very old. I do not know the situation in other places but in Southern India, especially in Kerala, the trains are running with very-very old bogies. The same is the situation in Tamil Nadu also. I am sorry to say that we cannot travel in those very old bogies. The condition of platforms also needs to be improved. The water facility is not there. Cleaning of coaches is not done then and there. The travelling public is facing all these difficulties. Therefore, the hon. Minister of Railways may kindly look into all these matters and consider them.

With these words, I once again support the Demands for Supplementary Grants.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMJILAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Chairman, the discussion is going on the Supplementary Demand for Grant (Railways) for the Government expenditure for the year 2004-05. Mr. Chairman, Sir, the budget was presented six months ago and the necessity of Supplementary Demands becomes a compulsion when there is a contingency. Although these are not contingencies. It appears that at the time of preparing the budget your officers did not give a proper account of these expenditures. Where it is falling short, needs to be discussed. Out of the provision of Rs. 2565.40 lakh, Rs. 1028.40 thousand have been asked for Special Protection Fund, this fund would be utilized on projects under construction and out of turn constructions. I quote hon. Sumitraji, I am not criticizing but making a humble request that there are 1.19 lakh bridges on Indian railway routes out of these 51340 bridges are more than hundred years old. Out of these 386 bridges have been declared dangerous by the Railway Department itself. At the time of accidents the caving in of the bridges is often lamented. When we demand to increase the speed limit of the train, in view of the age old tracks which have not been

changed for so long, how can the speed of the trains be increased. This thing should be discussed. I feel that the bad state of the railway tracks needs to be repaired on priority basis. The Ministry agrees that most of the accidents are the result of human error. This average of error is 66.08 per cent. In the last ten years 12,000 people were killed in train accidents and 50,000 people were injured. Konkan train accident took place in the year 2003 wherein 50 people were killed. Recently, 26 people were killed in Matsya Gandha train accident. Two accidents took place in the same spot. Incidents of such nature should not be recurring. I feel there is a need to ponder over where we erred and where we failed in our efforts.

Fifteen Commissions were set up in the country during the last few years to prevent the train accidents and none of the recommendations given by these commissions were implemented by the Railway department. These commissions were set up to streamline the administration of Railways but their recommendations were not implemented. The former Justice Shri Hansraj Khanna had recommended the setting up of Railway Protection Fund in 1998. When Nitish Kumarji was Minister of Railways a Special Fund of Rs. 17,000 crore was set up. I would urge upon the Minister of Railways to kindly throw light in his speech towards the portion of the tax payers money spent on safety measures.

Normally when some accident takes place, its inquiry is conducted by the Commissioner, Railway Safety who belongs to the Railway department. He submits his report to the department. I would like that such an inquiry should be conducted through some reliable institution belonging to other than Railway department.

There is a strange contradictory situation. Safety of the people in the Railways is assigned to GRP. It is true that the Ministry of Railways provides funds to the State Governments and charge of protection of railway property is assigned to the Railway Protection Force. But this is quite paradoxical situation. The prevailing system is required to be strengthened. During the decade of 1990 there were 20 lakh employees in the railways. Some of them have since retired. On the whole the railway have to face the additional burden because the employees are retiring. The recruitment in the railways has not been done to the level it was required to be done. I think that this aspect is required to be addressed.

A statement made by Lalu ji has appeared 2-3 times in the newspapers that he would provide the best services in the railways and passengers safety would be his top

priority. I do not want to delve into the figures. The real scale to measure all these things is the trust and feelings of the common man. The achievements of any government department is best judged by the opinion of the masses. As the Minister of Railways Laloo Prasad ji would have to win trust of people and when they would see a definite change they would realize that Ministry of Railways is fulfilling its duties.

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA (Bettiah): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all I would like to congratulate the honourable Minister of Railways from the core of my heart. After the UPA Government was formed and after the Minister of Railways took charge, the department of Railway took corrective measures and provided facilities to the common man with out levying any taxes. The Minister had brought discipline in the railways and he had taken measures to avert the rail accidents. For this, I would like to congratulate him from the core of my heart.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not stand in the passage like this. Please do not speak amongst yourselves in the passageway.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have read in the newspapers that the goods weighing 15 tons transported from some railway stations were being shown in the records as 10 tons and causing loss to the railway department. The honourable Minister of Railways had visited such railway stations personally and had conducted inquiry into this matter and the guilty persons have been caught. It was a gainful effort but what positive action has been taken against the officers who were found involved in causing loss to the Deptt. of Railway? I have been a member of this House in the past. I had informed the then Prime Minister about the Rail Mafia Raj by mailing letter to him about the loot rampant in the railways and the way Mafia having protection of the Minister of Railways gives 5000 crore rupees to the railways. I had demanded inquiry into the whole matter but I am sorry to say that even a single case has not been inquired into. After taking over charge Shri Lalu ji tried to do away with all these practices and root out the Mafia. I request the Minister of Railways to use some more power, to fulfill this task.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, during the current financial year as many as 32 rail over bridges are going to be

constructed on the national highways in Bihar State but the over bridges not included in this year's budget, should be covered in budget of the next financial year. Over bridges in Narkatiyaganj, Motihari, Sughanli, Bettiah and Purnea are some of the main over bridges among them. I would like to request that funds should be provided for construction of Ganga bridge in Patna and Munger. The construction of these bridges is very essential because movement of crores of people of the North and South Bihar gets affected due to these bridges.

Mr. Chairman Sir, construction of a broad gauge line from Kaptanganj to Jainagar via Siwan, Gopalganj, Chhapra, Narkatiyaganj. Darbhanga is going on work is progressing at a slow pace. There is paucity of funds these works. I would like that the work should be done phase-wise. Like-wise the construction on a new railway line is under progress for a long time which is 40-45 km. in length.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are so many MPs from Western Champaran, Bagha, Betia, Motihari, Shivhar but not a single train is available for common people from Hazipur, Bagaha, Betia and Muzaffarpur. If, Minister of Railways is not in a position to provide new train, then in that case Saptkranti Express train may be extended upto Sonpur and it may start at 11.00 O'clock from Sonpur reaching Muzaffarpur at about 12 O'clock. We will be benefited a lot from this. There are 16 coaches in this train. Earlier I had written for increasing the number of coaches upto 24 in this train. Common man will also be benefited there from.

Mr. Chairman Sir, Hon'ble Member Shri Ramjilal Suman before having the House stated that Hon'ble Minister of Railways sought to provide assistance worth Rs. 1137 crores in this supplementary budget. They have spent Rs. 900 crores for the safety of railways. We do agree that not a single railway line or overbridge has been found damaged-during the last six months. Thus, they demanded twenty four thousand crores of rupees for this purpose. If, we manage to get that much amount, Indian Railways can score first place. ...(*Interruptions*) For this purpose we need more than twenty five thousand crore rupees. If we are provided with this money, these works can be executed easily. In the same way an announcement was made by you that there was a scheme to conduct survey and lay railway lines upto Sitamarhi via Charkia-Shivhar. People of the area will be benefited a lot therefrom. ...(*Interruptions*) The way you have revived Khadi and handloom, which became a thing of the past during earlier regime and started scheme of

[Shri Raghunath Jha]

Kulhad in the interest of the poor, I would like to urge upon you to complete the railway line in our area at the earliest to facilitate transportation of fruits and vegetable which are grown in abundance in our area.

In addition to the aforesaid demand, I would like to request you to start a new train between Bhagalpur and Delhi. I would like to congratulate Shri Lalu Prasadji for reviving railway workshop at Mokamah, Muzaffarpur and Jamalpur which were lying closed. With these words, I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Brajesh Pathak ji.

SHRI SURENDRA PRAKASH GOYAL (Hapur): Sir, I should also be given a chance to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Goyalji, it is not going to be like this Partywise names of all speakers are available here. I can not call upon you in the middle. Now, I have invited Shri Pathakji, please let him speak.

SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK (Unnao): Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, first of all I would like to thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak on behalf of Bahujan Samaj Party on Supplementary Demands of Railways. Laluji has presented a pro-poor railway budget in public interest which was acceptable to all. At the time of rail budget speech, we congratulated and thanked you. At that time we stated that be it Bihar or Eastern U.P. or the farmers from villages or poor labourers, they travel on roof top of the trains. All of the railway budgets presented till date in this House talked about poor and dalits. But these citizens of India today travel on the roof top of the trains. I would like to request the Hon'ble Minister to think about them. Exclusive arrangements should be made for them in the budget. We will have to make some arrangement for dalits and backward classes of the society in trains. One who is well-off sits in the trains and one who cannot afford are exposed to air, dust, sunstroke and accidents—this type of dual policy cannot work in India.

My second demand, which I would like to place before you is regarding railway property. Anti-social elements and mafia people are illegally in possession of major part of railway property. It is known to all. This is no secret. Complexes and shops have been set-up on railway land. Shops are being run on such land today. I would like to draw the attention of Hon'ble Minister of Railways towards Charbagh Rest Camp Colony of Lucknow. Not a single allottee live in that colony. The entire colony is in the grip of terror of Mafia and anti-

social elements. People have left this place. People residing there on rent only. What I want to seek is that some provision should be made in the budget for this purpose and we will have to ponder over the measures we want to adopt to save the railway property.

The third demand which I would like to place before you is regarding ash and scrap released by the railway workshops. The Contractors are taking away many valuable items of brass and copper etc. All this is taking place in Gorakhpur-workshop which is very near to your state. I think that Hon'ble Minister will certainly look into it to save the property of the railways.

Today's edition of 'Hindi' carries an important News. A disastrous rail accident took place in the year 2002. A Committee was set-up to inquire into that accident. Like other Committee reports, report of the aforesaid committee has also been presented. I would like to caution the Hon'ble Minister that it may not gather dust. Causes behind that accident have been explained in this report.

16.00 hrs.

If the guilty are let off and no action is taken against them, the fate of the present report will be the same, as has happened in the past.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have lot of points to make. I support the demands on behalf of our party BSP placed in this Budget and hope that the pro-public budget which have been presented in the House will be implemented in letter and spirit. The entire House and the BSP is with you.

[English]

SHRIMATI S.K. BHAVANI RAJENTHIRAN (Ramanathapuram): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for the opportunity given to me to present some of my views in relation to the developmental activities of the Railway Ministry of the Government of India.

At the outset, I would record my respect and admiration for my most-revered political leader and mentor Dr. Kalaingar Karunanidhi for the unprecedented 100 per cent victory in the political arena, through his incomparable political acumen and sagacity by which a grand well-knit progress people's alliance has been brought about.

• In the history of economic development of any country, Railways plays a significant role. This is true in

the case of our country also. Indian Railways, after nearly fifty years of planning today, commands one of the biggest railway networks in the world. Railways undoubtedly means economic development. Railways is the forerunner in economic development by opening up backward and unconnected parts of the country with the mainstream of the nation. I take this opportunity to record my sense of appreciation for the Railway Ministry headed by hon. minister Shri Lalu Prasadji for all the initiatives launched by the Railway Ministry all over the country in the recent past.

However, in a vast developing country like ours which is aspiring become one of the most developed nations in another 10 to 15 years, I have to remind the Government, the needs of different parts of the country are growing. Many long felt needs are pending fulfilment. While satisfaction is getting generated in many aspects, there are still matters of dissatisfaction, which need to be attended to with most urgency.

I would like to present before the august House some of my thoughts and observations regarding development needs of Tamil Nadu, particularly those relating to my Parliamentary Constituency, Ramanathapuram.

Ramanathapuram District continues to be economically backward for a long number of years. Vast areas remain fallow due to scanty rain. There is hardly any industrialisation in spite of the grandiose five-year plans implemented so far. I am sure, Railways could act as a booster to economic development provided the broad gauge line could be extended up to Rameshwaram.

My Parliamentary Constituency, particularly areas such as Rameshwaram, Dhanushkodi and Pamban, represents the land's end in the south-eastern corner of our country. This region is also in the close vicinity of our neighbouring country Sri Lanka. Therefore, this region is of considerable strategic importance. From this angle, railway development and extension of broad gauge up to Rameshwaram should be accorded the topmost priority.

In this connection, I am happy to inform that the work between Madurai and Manamadurai in my Constituency is getting speeded up. However, progress could be accelerated by ensuring that there is no shortage of funds. I, therefore, take this opportunity to request the honourable Railway Minister and the hon. Minister of State for Railways to release all the funds required with utmost expedition.

I would also like to suggest that an additional project team or a special task force be immediately appointed to accelerate the work relating to extension of broad gauge up to Rameshwaram by strengthening the technical staff arrangement.

Ramanthapuram, being the District Headquarters, and Rameshwaram should have railway stations with most modern facilities. At present, railway stations at Ramanathapuram, Rameshwaram, Paramakudi and Manamadurai are in dire need of a facelift with all the most modern facilities for coping up with increased traffic and consumer satisfaction.

Sethu Samudram project is getting organised at a fast pace. The prospective expansion of trade and traffic in our region as a consequence of this project is one more reason why broad gauge expansion up to Rameshwaram should be given top priority.

16.05 hrs.

[SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL *in the Chair*]

The present hospital at Mandapam is a single-bed institution with meagre facility. I would urge the Railway Ministry to consider the proposal of constructing a multi-speciality, mega size hospital by the Southern Railways in order to fulfil the long-felt need of adequate and complete health care for the people of this region.

Fishing is a major occupation in Rameshwaram Region upon which thousands of families depend for their livelihood. I would request the Railway Ministry to launch a project for developing the cold storage facilities with the help of modern science to promote fishing industry. I would also request the Railway Ministry to provide vastly increased goods coaches for dispatching fish consignments at concessional rates of tariff.

In this connection, I would like to state that my revered leader, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi has been raising his voice to promote the welfare of the fishermen community in Tamil Nadu, particularly of my region. If the Ministry of Railways could provide all the required facilities, as mentioned by me earlier, it would go a long way to meet the aspirations of the fishermen community.

There are a number of important places of heritage such as Rameshwaram, Devipatnam, Thirupalani, Thiruttaramangai, Erwadi, etc. Pilgrims from different parts of our country visit these areas in large numbers

[Shrimati S.K. Bhavani Rajenthiran]

throughout the year. In my region, there is a need for all round development including roads, airways and railways. I would like to suggest that the Railway Ministry should act as a nodal agency in coordination with the Road Transport & Highways Ministry to promote a holistic and comprehensive area development by developing railways, roads and power. In simple terms, I would like to suggest that the hon. Ministers, Lалуji, Baaluji and Veluji should come together to chalk out a comprehensive programme for strengthening railways, roads and power. Better and improved roads and well-developed railways would have a mutually reinforcing impact on each other. *Yatri Niwas* should be constructed in Rameshwaram.

As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, some more broad gauge projects have to be implemented as early as possible, for example, Manamadurai to Virudhunagar and Tirunelveli to Thiruchendur, which is one of the pilgrimage centres. Railway Ministry should concentrate on the above broad gauge projects. One of the most important formations of new railway line is from Puttur to Athipet and Guindy to Sriperumbudur via Poonamalle. Besides this, there is a long pending proposal to connect Chennai Central and Park Station, the survey for which is completed but funds are yet to be sanctioned. So, the Railway Ministry should give more importance to this broad gauge project.

In our country, we have seen Green Revolution, later White Revolution and Blue Revolution, that is called fishing. I take this opportunity to earnestly request the hon. Minister for Railways, Shri Lalu Prasad and the hon. Minister for Road Transport & Highways, Shri Baalu to usher in a Mobility Revolution by strengthening railways and the roads through coordinated efforts and institutional arrangements to bring about a total change in my Parliamentary constituency.

Hon. Chairman and the hon. Minister, I wish to conclude my speech with a reminder. The whole nation has a great admiration for our hon. President, Shri A.P.J. Abdul Kalam. In order to respect that hon. person, the darling of the poor people, Shri Lalu Prasad, should give priority to Rameshwaram, which is the birth place of our simple and, at the same time, the most honourable scientist, our President. Thank you once again, Sir.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Mr. chairman, Sir, I have only one request to make to you that there has been a system and there are precedents from the earlier time

that at the time of discussion on the Railway Budget, those hon. Members who want to give their speeches in writing, can do so. Their written speeches become the part of the proceedings. I, therefore, request that announcement to this effect should be made by the Chair and those hon. Members who want to give their written speeches, can do so and that would become the part of the proceedings of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is right. It has happened several times. Those Members who want to give written speeches on the Railway Budget, can give them to the hon. Minister.

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, such speeches are not given to the hon. Minister, rather these are laid on the table of the House and that become the part of the Lok Sabha's proceedings. Therefore, it is my submission that instead of giving them to the hon. Minister, these should be laid on the table of the House. Kindly make an announcement to this effect.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Alright. Those hon. Members who want to give written speeches may lay them on the Table of the House. If the speech is long, a brief extract of that may be read and the remaining portion be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI ANANT GUDHE (Amravati): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity. The Indian Railway does the work of connecting all the people of India. Be it the railway budget or the supplementary budget, most of the hon. Members speak on it since the Indian Railways is a department which is associated with every Indian. This is the reason why all the Members are keenly interested to speak on it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, one thing has been observed. Every time when a new Railway Minister takes over, a new policy is formulated and some new decisions are taken and when new decisions are taken, the old ones are scrapped. When there was NDA Government, a decision was taken that first of all the ongoing projects would be completed. Every other day demand for a new train is made, new members make demand in their own way. It is for the hon'ble Minister to ensure the completion of work relating to these rail lines first for which the demand is long pending, and on which Indian railway spent money and work has begun and the other rail lines should be taken up thereafter. But what is my experience is that work on several lines is left on mid-way. Such a rail-route is the Amravati-Narkhed rail line.

People have been demanding for it since 1905, there has been several agitations for this. The people of the Vidharbha region do not have a proper route facility to reach Delhi via Nagpur. Therefore, work on the Amravati-Narkhed rail line should be undertaken as it would be useful for the orange-belt. When I became MP in 1996 for the first time, we demanded for the construction of this rail line and the work also begun on this and the funds were also provided for the purpose in the Railway Budget but I do not know as to why the length of the Amravati-Narkhed rail line which was 138 Kms. was reduced upto 44 Kms. Laluji do such type of work with nicely. People have been demanding for the Amravati-Narkhed rail line not a rail line upto Chandubazar only. If the said rail line is constructed upto 44 Kms., it is not going to serve any purpose. I, therefore, request the hon. Railway Minister that the wish of the people should be honoured and their demand be taken into consideration and I also appeal him that the work on the Amravati-Narkhed rail line should be completed.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Railway Ministry has taken a decision that where the halt of any train is less than of three minutes, the facility of booking or delivery of goods is not provided. Maharashtra is an industrial area. There are major industries in Thane and Kalyan and the trains originating from Mumbai, CST, Dadar, Kuria stop at Thane and Kalyan for two-three minutes only whereas all the major industries are located in Thane-Kalyan.

Owing to this decision booking of all the goods has to be done at Kuria, Dadar and CST. The railways is running a heavy loss due to this decision in addition to the expenditure which is incurred in the transportation of goods and the delivery of goods to different routes like Mumbai, Thane, Kalyan and on the top of it at least 400 coolies or workers have been rendered jobless. My demand is that a decision in this regard should be taken to ensure that booking and delivery of goods is done in the major industrial area with maximum booking of goods, whether the stoppage of the train is for two or three minutes. It should be started in Thane as well.

Today, the biggest problem faced by the Railways is of staff. There is shortage of staff in the entire country, there was a time when railways had bigger number of staff but there was shortage of trains. Today, the number of trains has increased so have passengers and facilities for the passengers but the staff is reducing day by day. As a result, the facilities which should be available to the passengers are not there. The information relating to arrival and departure of trains is not available. Whether

the train is late or on time all such information are not available. It is requested that in view of the growing rate of unemployment in the country, recruitments should be made after conducting examinations, although advertisements to this effect are widely published. The results of examinations conducted in February, May 2003 by the Railway department are not out yet. The candidates who appeared in these examinations are awaiting their result and recruitment has not been made for the last one and one and a half year. Why the recruitment in railways is not being made and why the Government is unable to provide passenger amenities? I would rather like to demand that passengers amenities should be provided on contract basis. The demand of the passengers is that they must get facilities.

Hon. Ministers has made several assurances including the one that tea would be served in 'kulhads'. Nagpur is a very big station neither kulhad nor bread roll is available there. The service in superfast trains in which gentry travels has become very poor in six months. The service provided by pantry is poor, the quality of food is not good, the service which should be available in Rajdhani Express is not given properly. Complaints cannot be lodged due to non availability of complaint book. Suggestion book is not available. The services in Rajdhani Express are diminishing day-by-day. The information which used to be given in the bogies is no longer given. Entertainment through songs is no longer there. I fail to understand what is the need for changing the policy every time. If facilities are to be provided to the passenger in the right manner, they should be given. If food is not to be provided then corresponding fares should be reduced from the ticket but proper facilities should be provided. The railways should tone up its service to the extent that the passengers are fully satisfied and feel properly attended. These major short comings are being noticed for the last 5-6 months.

I will not demand excessively, but whatever is necessary and what we can do should be done. There is one Dhyaneswari express plying from Howrah to Kuria. It is a fully air-conditioned Deluxe Express. My demand is that it should not be stopped at Kuria but should go directly to CST. This train has been in demand for long by several big traders and politicians. Segaoon is a big station, there is a big temple of Gajanan Maharaj and is thronged by devotees from all over the country. This train should be plied from Tirupathi to Segaoon via Shegaw, Akola, Badnera or another train should be plied from Tirupathi to Bhusawal.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU (Salem): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Today we are discussing the Supplementary Demand for Grant, Railways.

We feel proud of the dynamic leadership of Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, the UPA Leader and the Implementation Committee Chairman of the UPA Government. I congratulate the Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh, our Railway Minister Shri Lalu Prasad, the Minister of State for Railways, and the officials of the Ministry of Railways for the important task that they are undertaking in this country.

The Railways is one of the lifelines of our nation; irrespective of caste, creed and other aspects, everyone uses this. It is the link between the people of the South and the North, East and the West. Not only the rich and poor, but also all sections of the society are travellers in this system. The system is one of the very important factors in our lives. This system is one of the largest in the world.

In this Railway Budget, the Minister Shri Lalu Prasadji has had a remarkable thinking; he provided happier mood to all sections of the society at the time of presentation of the Budget. Now, he has come forward with a Supplementary Budget.

I represent the State of Tamil Nadu under the dynamic leadership of the UPA Chairman in Tamil Nadu, Dr. Kalam. Under his leadership, we gave 40 Members of Parliament to this Government and to this august Body. On behalf of the Tamil Nadu leaders and the Members of Parliament from Tamil Nadu, I would say that in this Budget, Tamil Nadu was not represented fairly well. An amount of Rs. 209 crore was allocated; and this is insufficient in terms of volumes and area which has contributed a major advantage to the Government.

Sir, you also represent backward sections of society as a leader; and Tamil Nadu is the most backward State in terms of Railways today. The Members of Tamil Nadu, irrespective of party lines, have repeatedly made requests. All of us made a fervent appeal to the Minister by way of a personal letter written by the UPA Leader, Dr. Kalam, requesting that the Railways may implement the projects at the earliest for the welfare and development of the State of Tamil Nadu. The first and foremost of the requests is with regard to the long-pending issue of sanctioning of Salem Railway Division. This is

one of the aspirations of the people of Tamil Nadu for the last 40 years.

No additional Division was given to the State of Tamil Nadu. Sir, the Salem Railway Division—consisting of Salem, Erode, Coimbatore, Namakkal, Dharmapuri, Vellore, Tiruvannamalai, Cuddalore, Villupuram—involves about ten districts. There is no railway Division in this area. We have to go to Palghat, the other end of Kerala. We have personally come and represented to you about this need-based railway Division. During the previous Government, the then Railway Minister made about seven Divisions. We are now asking for only one Division in the whole of Tamil Nadu. This request is made by our Leader as well as by all the UPA Leaders. I earnestly appeal to you—to honour your commitment to our Leader—to please announce the creation of this Division, at the time of your reply today, as this is the immediate necessity for the State of Tamil Nadu.

With regard to gauge conversion Salem-Virudhachalam area has been marked and for this an amount of Rs. 169 crore was to be allocated, but in the Budget an amount of Rs. 25 crore only has been allocated. It is a very meagre amount. Instead of allocating Rs. 169 crore, for the last two or three years a very meagre amount has been allocated for this. How long will it take for the remaining area to be completed? At least in the coming Budget, I request you to see that the entire area of Salem-Virudhachalam broad gauge line is completed at the first instance.

Secondly, Sir, Villupuram-Kumbakonam, Tanjavur-Thiruvavur-Nagore (Nagore is one of the famous pilgrimage centres), Tuticorin-Tirunelveli-Thenkasi, Madurai-Dindugul-Palani-Pollachai-Coimbatore-Pollachai-Palghat, Madurai-Bodi, Tirunelveli-Tiruchendur and Karaikal-Nagore are the immediate need of the State. As regards gauge conversion, we have requested you time and again. Our State has not been given full quota. Of course, we have a Minister of State, Shri Velu. I request Lalu ji to give him full importance and patronage so that Tamil Nadu State is given weightage in the Railway Ministry.

With regard to new lines to Tamil Nadu, we have presented a memorandum to you. Salem-Namakkal-Karur project is being delayed for want of funds as also for want of direction. The officers over there are sleeping over the files. They are not taking any action. A number of court cases are pending in this area and they are not able to complete it. The farmers who have given their lands to the Railway Board are not getting the compensation at the earliest time. ... (Interruptions) Sir, I represent 40 Members of Tamil Nadu. I am speaking on behalf of my Party.

Dindigul-Sabarimalai line is one of the important areas. A lot of pilgrims go from Tamil Nadu to Sabarimalai. The other important lines are: Palani-Samraj Nagar *via* Dharampuram, Sathiyamangalam, Taramani-Mamallapuram-Pondicherry-Cuddalore, Tindivanam-Arcot-Ami, Gudiyattam-Pernampet-V. Kotta-Kolar-Bangalore (This is the additional linkage from Tamil Nadu to Bangalore), Dharmapuri-Morappur, Dharmapuri-Krishnagiri, Jolarpet-Sengam-Tiruvannamalai-Tindivanam, Tanjavur-Ariyalur, Bangalore-Sathiyamangalam, Bodinalkanur-Kottayam (Anotehr line from this part to Kerala) and Madurai-Tuticorin (*via* Aruppukkottai). These are the new lines we have asked for and your support is very much required for this.

Sir, the other aspect that I wish to mention is about the ROBs and the RUBs. We, the forty MPs from the State of Tamil Nadu, had submitted 13 projects. I would particularly like to make a mention of the ROBs at Muthampatti (Valapady)—now Ayodyapattinaw-Sivathapuram and Mulluvadi Gate, Salem. In my constituency there is an ongoing proposal by the Government of India to build a ROB at Omalur with support from the Railway Ministry. The Railway Board awarded the contract two years back to a contractor who is now absconding. He is not willing to do the job and instead is trying to extract more money from the Railway Board. We have made an appeal to the Railway Board about this but of no avail. It seems there is a collusion between the officials of the Railway Ministry and the contractor. I charge the officers in-charge of that project in that area that they are colluding with the contractor of the project and are delaying it for the last two years. I would like to request you to look into the matter and take immediate steps in the matter including suspending or even removing them from the approved list of contractors of the Ministry and implement it through another contractor.

Sir, I would like to make a mention of the projects relating to the ROBs here pending to be implemented in Tamil Nadu.

1. Railway Gate 1-8/3436, L.C. 2-9/2426 near Villivakkam.
2. ROB connecting Stanley hospital and RSRM hospital at L.C. 5/PP7-9 at Royapuram.
3. ROB at Jolarpet.
4. ROB at Erode, near old bus stand.
5. ROB at Tanjavur-Nagapattinam Road and Tanjavur-Pattukkottai Road.

6. ROBs at Vandaloor-Singaperumalkoil-Chengalput-Madurandagam-Kanchipuram.
7. ROB at Katpadi-Tiruvalam-Ranipet Road.
8. ROB at Kurichi-Vilankurichi-Avarampalayam-Peelamedu in the Coimbatore district.
9. ROB at Madurai Ellis Nagar (Periyar Bus stand).

Sir, there are the ROBs we had requested for. The hon. Minister was kind enough to sanction one at Erokagayam. On every occasion, the Railway Ministry is asking the State Government to submit 50 per cent of the cost of construction of the ROBs. The hon. Railway Minister had been kind enough to announce during the discussion on the Budget that such financial burden on the State Government would be reduced. I would like to request you to do away with this system of the State Government providing financial support for completion of such projects by the Railway once for all. It should not only be made for the State of Tamil Nadu but it should be made a policy to be followed for the entire country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already taken 15 minutes.

SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU: Sir, I would like to make a submission in regard to the BG lines.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Railway Minister cannot give everything for Tamil Nadu.

SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU: Sir, we had requested for the BG lines in the following routes:

1. Chennai-Trichy-Madurai-Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari.
2. Coimbatore-Irugar
3. Tiruvallur-Arkonam 4th line
4. Athipattu-Gummidipoondi 3rd line
5. Salem-Bangalore 22nd BG line.

In regard to the extension of Railway routes, I would like to request the hon. Minister to consider extension of the Jolarpet-Erode Passenger train upto Tirupati and also the Chennai-Hyderabad-Chennai-Jodhpur and Trichy-Howrah upto Madurai-Salem-Hettur.

We also requested for stoppage of the West Coast Express at Coimbatore, Tirupur and Tiruppatur (Vellore). This is very important for the people of the region. You have done this.

[Shri V.K. Thangabalu]

Sir, we also made a request for setting up of a Railway Metallic Steel Scrap Re-rolling Mill at Katpadi. This is one the felt-need of the people of this area.

The other point I wish to mention is about the use of cloth manufactured by National Textile Corporation in the Railway Department. I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for having ordered the use of *khadi* in the Railways. You have implemented the ideas of the Gandhian thoughts. As a Congressman and also on behalf of the people of Tamil Nadu, I would like to congratulate you once again for this. I would also like to request you to consider acquiring about 40 acres of land belonging to the NTC near Coimbatore Railway Station for the expansion of the Railway Station.

Finally, I would like to request you for the upgradation of the Tirupur railway station, as a model railway station.

Finally, I request you to make Salem, which is the steel city of Tamil Nadu as a model station. It is not properly looked after now. If it is made as a model station, the people will have the benefit of this station.

On behalf of all the 40 MPs of Tamil Nadu, I request the hon. Minister to kindly intervene and come forward to start processing the proposals submitted by us, through the UPA leader of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Karunanidhi, at the earliest and support the claims of Tamil Nadu.

[*Translation*]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have a request to make that there are several hon. Members who want to speak and give their suggestions. I want to listen to them, therefore, 10 p.m. should be fixed for reply to this. In the meantime I have to attend the Cabinet's meeting also. Therefore, consensus of the House should be obtained and the hon. Members who want to speak should be given opportunities to speak. Though I am ready to reply even at 11 p.m. or 12 p.m.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All the hon. Members should complete their speeches up to 9 p.m. Thereafter reply will be given. I do not think it will take so much time.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Then 9 p.m. should be fixed, but it should not be that Member leave the House after delivering their speech and I am left alone in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is also true. The hon. Minister of Railways Shri Lalu Prasadji will keep in mind the demand the hon. Members who will remain seated in the

House. Therefore, all the hon. Members are requested to be present in the House.

SHRI PARASNATH YADAV (Jaunpur): If the House is run till late night then there should also be arrangement for dinner.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dinner should also be arranged.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Dinner would be arranged for those hon. Members who want to give suggestions for the country and for their constituencies.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Members Shri Lakshman Seth and Ilyas Azami have laid their speeches on the Table of the House which will be treated as part of proceedings of the House.

[*English*]

*SHRI LAKSHMAN SETH (Tamluk): Sir, I would like to draw your kind attention to the matter of most public importance for your kind favourable consideration.

New line from Nandakumar over Tamluk Digha line to Haldia instead of doubling Panskura Haldia line from Tamluk. New line as proposed by me is only 25 k.m. whereas doubling of Panskura to Haldia from Tamluk will be about 45 k.m.

Earlier booking of bettel leaves was done from Mechanda Station Panskura and Howrah Station directly to destination. But recently Railway Board has started re-booking system in intermediaries station which has resulted heavy burden of double charges on the head of better leaf growers.

In my Tamluk parliamentary constituency about 5 lakh growers maintain their livelihood by cultivation of betel leaves. In addition to that again Railway Board has increased tariff on goods.

Therefore, I would request you to withdraw re-booking system at an early date.

Mechada station is nearest station to Tamluk District Headquarter of newly created Purba Medinipur. Mechada is also gateway to Haldia which is leading industrial hub of our country. South Eastern Railway mobilises about 50 percent revenue from Haldia.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

South Eastern Railway has informed me that stoppage of Express trains is not possible at Mechada station as its platform is not adequate to accommodate express trains. This constraint can be overcome by extending platform and signalling system.

So, I seek your favourable consideration for the above.

Only two time local trains are running between Haldia and Howrah. I would request you to increase more local trains between Haldia and Howrah.

More and more industries are coming in Haldia. But there is inadequacy of railway yard. Please intervene in this matter.

[Translation]

*SHRI ILYAS AZMI (Shahabad): Hon. Sir, supporting the supplementary demands of Railways. I would like to make some points.

In this budget speech the hon. Minister of Railways has said that survey is being updated for laying of new rail line from Gola-Gokaran North to Shahjahanpur via Mohammadi.

Sir, when the hon. Minister of Railways has said in the House that survey is being conducted then I assume that survey is being conducted but the personnel have not reached the site for conducting survey.

I want to make a specific request to the hon. Minister of Railways to kindly dispatch the survey team there as early as possible so that people who have high hopes from the hon. Minister of Railways could get the impression that he is making all efforts at his command to get the work done speedily in public interest.

I want to make one more request that down-Sealdah-Jammutavi-Express stops at Sahabad and the up-Sealdah does not stop there so up-Sealdah should also be provided a stoppage at Aajhi Shahabad for the convenience of the people.

[English]

*SHRI PRAKASH PARANJPE (Thane): Sir, the Railway Board unilaterally has taken a decision not to book parcels on any train which is not halting for more than 3 minutes on any station.

This decision has incurred a heavy loss of revenue to the Railway and this decision has compelled all the business community to go for road transport which is causing them more expenses and delay in supplying the goods at several places.

This decision has affected all the concerned people or businessmen in the entire country.

In this regard, I have written a letter to the Chairman Railway Board on 2nd September giving details of the losses and additional expenditure on this farmers community.

My Constituency (Thane in Maharashtra) is the second largest of our country and having the largest small scale industrial belt of Asia. Sir, because of this unilateral decision no parcels are booked for Kalyan and Thane stations in Maharashtra and everybody has to book the parcels either for Kuria or Dadar in Maharashtra. Sir, Kurla Junction and Dadar are coming in Mumbai Corporation. So when the parcels are delivered there Bombay Corporation is imposing Octroi duty on these parcels. When the businessmen has to bring these parcels from Kuria or Dadar to Thane or Kalyan both being the Corporation area people have to pay again Octroi duty to these Corporations. This is causing double tax on the same goods which is incurring additional expenditure to these people.

Stoppage of booking of parcels is affecting adversely. As far as perishable goods are concerned, the fresh vegetables and the milk products which are perishable are causing adverse affect on their durability. This decision of Railway Board is also creating unemployment on the stations. As on today more than 200 loading-unloading workers have lost their jobs due to this unilateral decision of Railway.

I will through you, request the hon. Railway Minister to take prompt and immediate action and direct the Railway Board to withdraw the unilateral decision taken by them.

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYA NATH (Gorakhpur): Mr. Chairman Sir, today we are here to discuss the supplementary demands for railways for the year 2004-05. We are, indeed, proud of the Indian Railways. Some time back we had celebrated 150th year of the setting up of Indian Railways. That year, a resolution too was passed here in this House to carry out significant work in this sector. That time also, the most important issue before all of us was safety and security in the railway sector.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Yogi Aditya Nath]

It is very unfortunate to observe that for quite sometime since independence the Indian Railways which we call the life line of Indian system of Life, has been suffering from the personality cult syndrome in the sense that railway projects have largely gone to the specific area to which the Railway Minister belongs. As a result of it regional imbalance instead of proportionate development has crept in with regard to the development of railway sector taking the country as a whole.

Last time when we had assembled to discuss the rail budget, I had stated that political parochialism was quite evident in Rail Budget presented by the then Railway Minister.

Sir, the Indian Railways has connected India from north to south from east to west and symbolizes oneness of the Indian Society. Possibly after Shri Lalu Prasad has taken over this sense of oneness and unity has been diminishing. Today the grand Indian Railways is no more the Indian Railways but has been reduced to the level of Lalu mail ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is becoming a brand now.

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Mr. Chairman Sir, I am very sorry to say that if you cast a look at the supplementary demands presented here, perforce brings into mind that hon'ble Railway Minister instead of being the minister of the union has become the Railway Minister of Bihar and the Railway Minister of Smt. Rabari Devi ...*(Interruptions)*. He has included mainly the projects relating to Bihar. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is hers, what is your objection?

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will be better if you talk like Swami as your name also denotes.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN (Dindigul): Sir, it should be expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not worry, we will examine it.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Owing to all this, general perception about Bihar has been lowered. Daughters of Bihar as married off in Uttar Pradesh but the Railway Minister never thinks about the interests of Uttar Pradesh.

May be he has political hostility towards the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh but what malice he had got towards us. Therefore, I would like to request the hon'ble minister that if journey to Delhi is to be completed then, Uttar Pradesh cannot be ignored but hon'ble Railway Minister has been repeatedly committing this mistake. Not a single scheme relating to U.P. has been mentioned in supplementary demands though one fifth population's of this country reside in Uttar Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh has been ignored completely and the Railway Minister of India has confined himself in the narrow shell of Bihar. We have serious objection to that and our objections should be registered here in this House.

Last time, we had told and now we tell again that how serious our Railway Minister is amply reflected in the railways accidents and negligence in safety and security during the last six months. The number of decoities occurred in railways and the pathetic state of amenities available to rail passengers also manifests as to how serious the Railway Minister is. This also shows where we are taking the Indian railways which is the life line of the Indian society. As far as the MPs belonging to the Congress Party are concerned, I would like to say if they like Shri Lalu Prasad Yadav ji so much then why don't they make Shri Lalu Prasad Yadav ji as Prime Minister. ...*(Interruptions)* As Shri Lalu ji is running the Railways as Lalu Mail. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN (Palani): Sir, it should be expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is nothing unparliamentary. What is wrong in that?

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congress will decide about it. The UPA will decide about it. Why are you worried about this issue?

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not compare him with Kancheepuram now. Please sit down.

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYA NATH: If I was demoting, he was getting annoyed. Now I am promoting, even then he is not happy. If I say that efforts have been made to extend

the trains upto Bihar, then he is not happy. If I say that he should be made the Prime Minister even then he is not pleased.

Just before start of the Parliament Session, the Hon'ble Minister of Railways had stated that there would be no hike in the goods tariff but a few days before the commencement of the Parliament Session, goods tariff has been hiked to a great extent all of a sudden. Which class of the country is going to be affected by it? Prices will go high in the country. Hike in the freight would result in rise in prices and people of low income group and middle income group are going to be badly affected by it.

Yesterday posters at all the railway stations of the country had staged an agitation in support of their demands. After Lalu ji became the Minister of Railways he had stated that he would think about them. Has this been the thinking during the six months? Now the posters are also staging an agitation and they are on the roads. Whether the Minister of Railways or the Ministry of Railways had not considered their commercial demands sympathetically during the six months?

Besides, the incident which occurred at the New Delhi railway station during Chhat Puja was very tragic. It is a glaring example of the length upto which we can go to gain the cheap popularity. Who will compensate for the death of the innocent people killed in the stampede at the New Delhi Railway Station during the above period of Chhat Puja? Who would be held accountable for this? Last time it was decided that surplus land of railway will be commercially utilized. What has so far been done towards commercial utilization of the land. I think no initiative has been taken towards it. People have encroached railway land at a number of places. If talks are held with local Municipal Corporations, Municipalities of local bodies or agencies of the state government in this regard, then railway land could be utilized in a better way and employment could be provided to a lot of people. As a result of it, the income of Railways would increase and the land could be utilized in a better way but no initiative has far been taken towards that direction.

It has been seen that a number of trains of Northeastern Railway do not run in time. They are late by 10-12 hours.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: How much time will you take? We have a number of other speakers here to speak. Already you have exhausted ten minutes.

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Mr. Chairman Sir, I have just started my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ten minutes have passed since you started speaking. Other people of your party would not be able to speak.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: I was saying that trains mostly run late. I would like to give two suggestions. When a person pays the fare, why is he not provided a seat in the train? If a seat cannot be provided then fare should not be charged. If you promise that you charging fare to ensure that passengers will reach at their destination on scheduled time, then railways should make efforts to fulfill their words. If it is not possible then railways should at least charge less fare.

Apart from it, after presentation of the Railway Budget, I had stated some points related to Northeastern Railway in my speech. At that time also I had requested the Hon'ble Minister of Railways that we cannot think of the development of Railways by mere developing a region or any particular state. To ensure development of railways throughout India, what is required to be done is that various projects should be implemented throughout the country proportionate to the size of population and the area.

Secondly, in that context it was decided that if these are remunerative or ongoing schemes, they should be completed on priority basis. It is not in the interest of the railways to formulate new schemes just for political gains or mere political motives and the same to be shelved by a new minister as and when, he takes over the charge. For completion of a lot of old schemes which are pending due to political reasons, nearly 1.5 lakh crore rupees would be required. And the result would be that none of the schemes could be completed and no work of public utility could be done. As such through you I would like to request the Minister of Railways that Ministry of Railways should sincerely think to complete all the schemes of the Northeastern railways.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now. You have already taken 15 minutes.

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, Northeastern railways was bifurcated in the past. The post of Deputy General Manager there has been transferred to Hajipur after the present Minister of Railways took over the charge of Ministry of Railways and efforts are being made to shift the divisional office also from there. I request that the treatment being meted out to the Gorakhpur division should be stopped immediately. The pending scheme of the Northeastern railways, for example, gauge conversion of Gonda-Balrampur-Nautanwa-Gorakhpur loop line was taken up in 1999-2002 for which funds were also allocated and work thereon was also started. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SURENDRA PRAKASH GOEL (Hapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, is it fair to give him this much time? Shall I not get a chance?

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is the time allotted to the Members of his party.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, if they do not let me speak we shall also return them in the same coins when their turn to speak comes.

SHRI SURENDRA PRAKASH GOYAL: Why the hon'ble Member is deviating from the subject?

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: You should say this when you come to chair the proceedings.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow your party Member to complete his speech.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, please ask him to sit down first. When I rise to speak these people start raising objections and they have stood up again.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Swain, why are you standing up and interrupting when a Member from your party is speaking?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Sir, he is a Member of the Opposition. He will criticise the Government. What is their problem. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Swainji, please be quiet.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, Gorakhpur is the headquarters of Northeastern railways. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Yogi Aditya Nath.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Mr. Chairman, sir, a proposal pertaining to electrification and doubling of rail line from Lucknow to Gorakhpur was sent to the department of railways. It will result in 17 percent revenue saving to the department of railways. Besides this Maoist activities in Nepal are increasing and its impact is being felt in our country also. A proposal was submitted for laying of a rail line from Anand Nagar to Ghughli under Maharajanj district headquarters and some action was also taken thereon by the railways. I would like to request the hon'ble Minister of railways that there is a need to do this work on priority basis. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly conclude now. You have taken 20 minutes.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have 2-3 proposals, these people have wasted much of my time otherwise I would have finished my speech by now.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly cooperate. Otherwise nothing will go on record. Kindly take your seat. Please give your suggestions in writing to the Minister.

[Translation]

Whatever suggestions you want to give, please give them in writing.

...*(Interruptions)*

YOGI ADITYA NATH: I want to say one or two things more. Gorakhpur. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

*Not recorded.

[*Translation*]

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Sir, I am the second Member from party who spoke on this. Just now a number of hon'ble Members spoke for more than half an hour each. It is different thing that time will be fixed to speak to the hon'ble Member whose name is about to be called to speak.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are 15 names from your party. We cannot afford to give time like this. Kindly sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Member of both sides will get a chance. I would have finished my speech by now.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record now.

...(*Interruptions*)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. You have already taken 25 minutes.

[*Translation*]

YOGI ADITYA NATH: I would like to request the hon'ble Minister of Railways to kindly provide for construction of overbridge on railway crossing at Kudaghat on national highway, increase frequency of Gorakhdham Express and change its timing and start a new train to Lucknow from Gorakhpur via Ramjanmbhoomi Ayodhya. In addition to this. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You give it in writing.

[*English*]

Nothing further will go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)*

[*Translation*]

*SHRI MITRASEN YADAV (Faizabad): Sir, the following suggestions may kindly be included in the Supplementary Demands for Grants of the Railways.

No train has yet plied on the bridge on the Saryu in Ayodhya Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh which was constructed with a cost of Rs. 100 crore.

The announcement made for introduction of a new train from Faizabad to New Delhi has not yet been fulfilled.

The sanction for construction of a rail over bridge at 120 Samval in Faizabad has not yet been accorded.

The Bombay Express which runs twice a week via Allahabad from Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh should run thrice a week.

The trains passing via Gorakhpur from Bihar should be allowed to pass through the bridge constructed on the Ghagara in Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh.

*SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Sir, I am laying my written speech on the Supplementary Demands for Grants of the Railways for 2004-2005.

Sir, when the UPA Government presented its railway budget, it was promised that the train passengers would be provided security but what is happening is just opposite of that. Incidents of loot, dacoity and rape are taking place in trains daily. The Railway administration has proved unsuccessful in checking such incidents. Thousands of railway bridges have outlived their life-span which may be the cause of a major accident at any time. We have been seeing for long that outdated coaches have been running on the old tracks. In some coaches, window glasses are not there and the roofs of some are broken and in some seats are broken, all these things create an atmosphere of insecurity. We all undertake railway journey. Complaints of irregularities are being registered on regular basis. Railway facilities are grabbed by racketeers even today examples of which can be seen daily.

Sir, I request to add my one following suggestion to the Demands for Grants presented by the Hon. Railway Minister.

Madhya Pradesh was grossly neglected in the Railway Budget and the development works relating to the Railways going on in the State were not provided sufficient funds as a result of which the work on these schemes is going on at a snail's pace. For the first time, the Hon. Railway Minister has altered the announcements made by the former Railway Ministers.

*Not recorded.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Ganesh Singh]

The work on the Lalitpur Singarauli rail line is very slow. If it continues like this, it would not be completed even in 20 years. The work of electrification and doubling of the rail line from Katni to Satna Manikpur Allahabad and from Rewa Manikpur to Danshi has not yet been completed.

The demand for construction of an over-bridge at the Maihar railway crossing is a long pending one and it should be sanctioned immediately. A railway cross gate should be constructed near the Marast Moar (turn) which is in between the Satna and Uchehara rail route.

In the Rewanchal train plying between Rewa and Bhopal which is the highest revenue earning train under the Jabalpur division, coaches of all the categories should be increased.

There is a need to change the timings of the train which runs between Rewa and Delhi.

Maihar and Chitrakoot, both are religious places. Crores of people visit there round the year. Though, both are connected with the rail line, but not with the passenger train. A passenger train should be introduced for these places.

The Sampark Kranti announced for Delhi to Chitrakoot should be introduced immediately.

Funds should be provided for construction of a washing pit at Satna Railway Station.

[English]

SHRI SANTASRI CHATTERJEE (Serampore): Mr. Chairman Sir, I stand to support the Supplementary Demand for Grant (Railways) moved by the hon. Railway Minister, Shri Lalu Prasad.

So far as the performance of the Railways is concerned, I can say that the performance is more or less going satisfactory. The time has not yet come to review the overall performance of the Railway Ministry, which was in a very bad shape for the last few years. Whichever portfolio Laluji holds, though he is a Railway Minister, he is considered as one of the representatives of the depressed and downtrodden people of the country and it is expected from him that he will take care of them. Though I do not belong to his party, I compliment him as one of the important secular leaders of the country. Railways also represent the spirit of secularism in the

country. I feel, Laluji in his tenure will deliver the goods, particularly for the common people.

I would limit my speech to two or three points, to which, I think, Laluji, while replying or while summing up the debate, will, at least, react. I do not expect that he will do it overnight. I want to speak here for the entire nation and not for the State of West Bengal alone.

A few days ago, some of the Members of Parliament were in Tripura. We had the opportunity to meet the hon. Chief Minister of Tripura, Shri Manik Sorkar. He lamented that in spite of 57 years of our Independence, Tripura has been neglected like anything. Only a few kilometres of railway line is there. From Kolkata to Agartala if we travel by air, it takes about 35 minutes and if we want to go by rail or bus, it takes more than 36 hours. The development of Tripura is seriously retarded. Its natural resources, forests and other things could be marketed throughout the country. ...*(Interruptions)* if the railway line is laid in no time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Surendra Prakash Goyal, please go back to your seat. It is not proper to talk to officials in the Official Gallery.

SHRI SANTASRI CHATTERJEE: So, I think, Tripura deserves more funds, more attention from the hon. Railway Minister so that it can come to the mainstream of our national life.

Secondly, I find from the Grant that the funds allocated to the North-Eastern States are far from satisfactory. I know that there is a crunch of funds, but for North-Eastern States, we have to consider it as a national perspective.

17.00 hrs.

The problem of extremism—in whichever form it comes—originates from inequality, from social injustice and from long negligence. Expansion of railway projects, setting up of new projects, I believe, will help the people. The industry and agriculture will develop and the people of North-Eastern States will join the mainstream of national politics, and a secular, independent, united India will emerge in the true sense of term. This is my humble request to Laluji that he should think for the north-eastern states. This is my appeal for the common man of the country. I am speaking not only from my party, but also for the cause of the entire country. I feel that, as a leader of the depressed and the downtrodden, he will

give due consideration to the people of Tripura, to the people of Assam, to the people of Manipur and to the entire North-Eastern States.

Now, I come to my own State, West Bengal. The hon. Member from Tamil Nadu has raised a point. I fully share his views. I know that our Chief Minister, Shri Buddhadeb Bhattacharjee, has written a letter to the hon. Railway Minister. I have also mentioned in the House — Laluji was kind enough to reply—that nine Road Over Bridge Projects are lying incomplete, or are not yet started. I represent the constituency, where Dankuni is situated. It is linked up to Bihar. This Dankuni Over Bridge is neglected for a long time. Our Chief Minister has requested the Railway Minister—It is a question of policy throughout the country not only for West Bengal—that for ROBs, 50:50 share should be reconsidered. In a particular State, when we take up a ROB, we have to give compensation for land, we have to give compensation for settlement of persons' rehabilitation, and then to we have to bear the cost. So, Laluji may kindly consider and evolve a national policy so that how much share the States will bear, and how much share the railway will bear. It is a very important question. I, once again, appeal to him to give special emphasis for Dankuni Road Over Bridge, from where many long-distance trains run, to alleviate the untold sufferings of the people. I appeal to Laluji to consider the matter.

Now, I come to Howrah-Amta Project and the South-Eastern Railway. I wonder the audacity of the General-Manager of South-Eastern Railway. We were informed unofficially that Laluji would be going to inaugurate the Project that had been completed. It is a long cherished Project. When Shrimati Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister, our people of Bengal, once upon a time without number, approached the hon. Prime Minister. All Party delegation from West Bengal Legislative Assembly had waited upon her. After a long persuasion, the project has been completed. We had not been informed anything by the Railway Ministry. I represent a particular portion, and my good friend, Hannan Mollahji represents another portion. The General Manager did not have the courtesy to inform us anything. When I wanted to make an appointment with him on this plea or that plea, he avoided us like anything. This should not be tolerated. You take the South-Eastern Railway General-Manager to task that he should behave with MPs in such a proper way as people's representatives so deserve.

In Howrah-Amta Project, there are some loopholes. Villagers live on one side and agriculture land is on

another side. There is no level-crossing and no throughfare through which they can go and cultivate their land and bring their produce to the market. I have drawn the attention of the South-Eastern Railway General-Manager. I also request Laluji to go into it. I will give him all the necessary papers which I have given to the South-Eastern Railway General-Manager.

Sir, now I come to Tamluk-Digha Project. It is an ongoing project and it merits early completion so that it will draw a large number of tourists and help in tourism development. In Tarkeshwar—a pilgrim station—double line, work has started. Let it be completed as early as possible.

Let the Balurghat-Eklakhi railway project be completed at a reasonable time.

17.05 hrs.

[SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV In the Chair]

There are many other projects in West Bengal. I am sorry to say that during the regime of the Congress Government and the NDA Government, West Bengal had been badly neglected. Now, the time has come to see that this State develops and gets a fair deal from the hon. Railway Minister. I am proud of the fact that West Bengal symbolises the true spirit of unity and secularism.

The problem of the suburban commuters between Howrah and Sealdah has increased manifold. I had submitted representations to the hon. Railway Minister. Laluji has had enough experience and he visits Kolkata frequently. He knows the plight of the suburban passengers of Howrah and Sealdah. Some new projects have to be drawn up and some important railway stations have to be selected so that commuter services can be improved in all possible ways.

After the presentation of the Railway Budget, Laluji was kind enough to visit the headquarters of the Eastern Railway. Our leader, Shri Basudeb Acharia accompanied by colleague MPs, and leaders of the Railway Hawkers' Union met the hon. Railway Minister and drew his attention to the brutalities and barbarism committed by the RPF against the railway hawkers. Their livelihood has been snatched away. Laluji mentioned to the officers, "when you cannot give employment to a large number of unemployed youth, why are you taking away their employment?" Laluji had assured us that there would be no further attack, no harassment, and no intimidation

[Shri Santasri Chatterjee]

against the railway hawkers. But I am sorry to say that this is continuing and mounting. If the instruction of the Railway Minister is flouted, what should we do? Unless you control your officers and RPF personnel, we, the Members of Parliament, will have to stand by our brethren and face the situation. Whatever situation may come, we will not tolerate this. So many railway hawkers working in West Bengal, Bihar and other places will become unemployed if things go on like this. I request Lalu ji to give a thoughtful consideration as to why the railway hawkers are harassed, arrested, fined and imposed penalty. This situation cannot be tolerated for long. I appeal to Lalu ji to do something for the railway hawkers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI SANTASRI CHATTERJEE: Sir, I have not taken much time. Within a limited time, I am speaking.

For the upper class passengers, there are a good number of amenities. I come from a general middle class family. I cannot afford to travel by Rajdhani Express or super fast express trains on my own. But now, I got the railway pass, and so, I can travel. When I was an MLA also, I used to travel. We must pay special consideration for the sleeper class passengers. The condition of toilet is beggars description. The compartment is overcrowded. There is no water and no light. Lalu ji had taken a decision that he would improve the toilet system. We must give special attention to the sleeper class passengers.

Lastly, I have forgotten to mention one thing. Lalu ji will consider surely, I think, to grant licence to the railway hawkers so that they can carry out their work in a legal way.

With these words, I conclude.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI BHANWAR SINGH DANGAWAS (Nagaur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to invite your kind attention to my views put forth during and before the budget session about the railway department.

Sir, almost 9 months of the year 2004-2005 have elapsed. I had made an earnest request to hon. Minister to sanction rail line from Medta city to Ajmer (Pushkar), gauge conversion of the Railway track from Dagana to Ratangarh and provide stoppage of various trains at different places.

None of my requests has found favour with the hon. Minister. That may, western and central part of Rajasthan has not got my new project.

I would further request the hon. Minister to sanction the rail line from Medta to Ajmer (Pushkar). Mere repeated assurances for conducting survey is not enough as surveys have been carried out several times in past also.

[*English*]

SHRI BRAHMANANADA PANDA (Jagatsinghpur): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I am extremely thankful for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Supplementary Demand for Grant for expenditure of the Central Government on Railways.

Before I go to highlight my points in regard to the development and expansion of railways in the State of Orissa, I would like to remind the hon. Railway Minister with regard to the political and religious relationship of the State of Orissa with Bihar. As he is aware, the maker of modern Orissa, late Madhusudan Das, was a Minister in the Bihar—Orissa Province. The hon. Railway Minister is a great admirer of late Biju Patnaik, the illustrious son of Orissa and a patriot of national repute. I represent the Biju Janata Dal from the State of Orissa. But it is invariably noticed that though the people of that State are always in the national mainstream since Independence, Orissa has been neglected in the railway map of India, and the reason is still mysterious.

I would like to quote a few lines from the speech of the hon. Railway Minister delivered on 6th July, 2004 on the floor of this House while placing the Budget for the year 2004-05.

"The United Progress Alliance Government attaches the highest priority to the development and expansion of railway infrastructure as mentioned in the Common Minimum Programme. Indian Railways, the prime mover of the nation, have the distinction of being one of the largest railway systems in the world under single management. Its contribution to the nation's progress is immeasurable and it has a dual role to play as a commercial organisation as well as a vehicle for fulfilment of the aspirations of the society at large."

Sir, I represent a State, which is a backward State in the Indian political map, though my State is rich with all the natural resources. We feel proud that Orissa is the second richest State with regard to its natural resources in the Asian sub-continent. The hon. Minister is well aware that Orissa was a neighbouring State of

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Bihar before its partition, and it has been discriminated in the matter of railways even after 57 years of our Independence. Orissa is endowed with rich natural resources in the form of vast mineral deposits, forests, fertile lands, plentiful surface and ground water resources, long coastal line and picturesque tourist spots. It is also rich in human resources, but despite its rich geographical, natural and human resources, Orissa is one of the backward States in the country today.

The State of Orissa has a route length of 2,340 kilometres of railway track, a substantial part of which passes through its periphery. Though the coastal districts have direct rail connectivity to important cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Calcutta and Chennai, there is no railway link connecting the interior and remote districts of the State. I am really shocked to express that Phulbani, a tribal district, has not yet seen the real light of railway track, so also Malkanagiri where the naxalites are raising their voice. Due to lack of proper connectivity, due to lack of proper cultural and social relationship, the backward parts of different districts of the State are now in a sorrowful condition.

I humbly appeal to the hon. Railway Minister, who is always raising his voice for the uplift of the *dallits*, poor and the backward class people, that it is his bounden duty to see that in the political map of India, Orissa should not be discriminated in any manner. It is the bounden duty of the Railway Minister to give equal importance to all the States.

We have no hesitation. Let all the States have their dues and have their genuine demands. They may also progress so far as Railways are concerned. But, similarly, in such circumstances, the Orissa's demand should not be neglected because politically we are not able to raise our voice on the floor of this august House or due to lack of proper leadership.

Sir, as you know, under the dynamic leadership of Shri Navin Patnaik, Orissa is now to set up different steel plants and other industries in different sectors. But due to lack of proper connectivity, the progress of those steel plants and other projects which are going on in the State of Orissa, some impediments may be there.

So, in such circumstances, I would like to highlight a few points which were recommended by the Standing Committee under the chairmanship or non-esteemed senior Member of this august House, Shri Basu Deb Acharia, who has recommended to the Ministry of Railways. I quote:

"The Committee were apprised by the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance that providing of additional funds to the Railways to execute the ongoing projects was not a problem provided the Railways assure to deliver results by realistic prioritisation of projects with weightage to last mile projects. The Committee had, therefore, recommended for working out an effective strategy to prepare a project-wise priority in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and the Planning Commission within three months. They had also emphasised for fixing responsibility/accountability of project executing authorities for all causes of delays except in case of natural calamity and want of funds.

I would also like to know the specific reasons for which the Cabinet has not agreed to the proposal. Taking the perspective view of the subject, the Committee are constrained to recommend that the Railways should sincerely address the issue of reprioritisation of projects at the earliest so that scarce and valuable resources are utilised productively."

I would also like to place a few points with regard to the demand of expansion of Railways in my State. In the meantime, a Memorandum to the hon. Prime Minister of India for development and expansion of Railways in the State of Orissa was submitted on 26th October, 2004 wherein all Party members including the hon. Speaker of the Orissa Legislative Assembly, the Leader of the Opposition, the hon. Members of both the Houses of Parliament were also present there.

The hon. Minister of State for Railways has visited my State. He has also seen the precarious conditions of the railways in the State. I would like to mention here that for non-implementation of the railway projects, the real progress of the State is hampered and the State is not able to achieve its goal in its economic aspect.

In this regard I would like to mention here some of the points of the memorandum which was submitted to the hon. Prime Minister:

"Completion of sanctioned B.G. Rail Link Projects: Since a decade six number of Railways projects and two Gauge Conversions were sanctioned by the Ministry of Railways. However, due to inadequate allotment of funds, completion of these projects is delayed leading to cost escalation. The Ministry of Railways is requested to commission all the sanctioned projects, new lines and Gauge conversions within five years. It is also necessary that the Ministry of Railways may accord priority for completion of the project as mentioned below..."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Brahmananda Panda, please conclude now.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BRAHMANANDA PANDA: Sir, I will conclude within five minutes. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUGRIB SINGH (Phulbani): Sir, he is the only speaker from the BJD. He will only speak in the discussion. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Brahmananda Panda, you have already taken ten minutes.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BRAHMANANDA PANDA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I humbly appeal to you. I am a new Member. Within five minutes I will conclude my speech.

SHRI SUGRIB SINGH: Sir, on behalf of the BJD, he is the only speaker. Please allow him.

SHRI BRAHMANANDA PANDA: Thank you.

With regard to Daitari-Banspani rail link project, the distance is only 155 kilometres. The year of sanction was 1992-93 and the allotment for the year 2004-2005 was Rs. 83 crore. This is very meagre. In view of large number of industries that will be commissioned shortly in Dubri area, it is imperative that completion of construction of this line should be ensured by the end of 2005. The Ministry of Railways is requested to increase the allotment of funds to Rs. 150 crore.

With regard to Hridaspur-Paradip project, the distance is 78 kilometres and the year of sanction was 1996-97. In this year of 2004-2005 an amount of Rs. six crore was allotted to this project. In order to ensure sufficient capacity for export and import of raw materials and finished products, it is essential that completion of this broad gauge rail link is expedited within two years. The land acquisition is in progress. Therefore, the Ministry of Railways is requested to increase the allotment to Rs. 50 crore during 2004-2005.

Regarding Lanjigarh Road-Junagarh project, the distance is only 54 kilometres. The year of sanction was

1993-94 and the allotment for the year 2004-2005 is Rs. eight crore. The allotment of funds for this project has been highly inadequate. The land acquisition between Lanjigarh to Bhawanipatna has been completed. The Ministry of Railways is requested to increase the allotment to Rs. 60 crore.

Similarly, for Khurda Road-Bolangir project, the distance is 289 kilometres, the year of sanction was 1994-95 and the allotment for the year 2004-2005 is Rs. 15.38 crore. The land acquisition is in progress and construction is going to be commenced shortly. The Ministry of Railways is requested to increase the allotment to Rs. 40 crore for 2004-2005.

For Angul-Dubri-Sukinda Road project, the distance is 90 kilometres and the year of sanction was 1997-98 and the allotment for the year 2004-2005 was only Rs. two crore. Though this line was sanctioned in the year 1997-98, no land acquisition has been possible since the final location survey report has not been finalised. This line will ensure smooth flow of coal to all industries in Dubri area. Therefore, the Ministry of Railways is requested to increase the allocation to Rs. 10 crore for 2004-2005.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI BRAHMANANDA PANDA: Sir, please allow me.

With regard to new lines, the Talcher-Gopalpur line is of 245 kilometres and the survey report of Talcher-Gopalpur broad gauge rail link line submitted to the Ministry of Railways indicated a favourable rate of return. The recent thrust of industrialisation with setting up of steel, power and aluminium plants would require a dedicated railway link.

There are other schemes like Jeypore-Malkangiri of 117 kilometres, Puri-Konark of 35 kilometres and conversion and extension of Nuapada-Gunupur broad gauge rail link to Theruvall of 79 kilometres.

Sir, these are all interior parts of the State. The next is Bargarh-Nuapada-via Padmapur line for 120 kilometres. Regarding doubling work, the Sambalpur-Talcher broad gauge line is to be taken up. ...(Interruptions) The doubling of railway line on Mahanadi river is unnecessarily delayed, as a result of which the progress of Paradip port has been substantially hampered. I would appeal to the hon. Minister of Railways that the doubling of this railway bridge on Mahanadi may be completed as soon as possible for

the all-round development of the Paradip port which is a port of national importance and which has given a mileage to the financial development of the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Panda, you have already taken 15 minutes. Please conclude now. I am calling the next speaker. Please take your seat.

SHRI BRAHMANANDA PANDA: Sir, just a minute. About new surveys, the works of Gopalpur-Rayagada of 282 kilometres, Jaleswar-Digha of 40 kilometres, Jajpur-Keonjhar Road-Jajpur of 30 kilometres, Gorumahisani to Buramar of 35 kilometres and Badampahar to Keonjhar of 70 kilometres are there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. Shri Prabodh Panda to speak now.

SHRI BRAHMANANDA PANDA: Yes, Sir. I request the hon. Minister of Railways and I appeal to him that these are very genuine demands of the State of Orissa and I hope that the hon. Minister will give all serious attention to complete these projects.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Prabodh Panda to speak. Nothing except the speech of Shri Prabodh Panda will be recorded.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI BRAHMANANDA PANDA: Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity.

[Translation]

*PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Sir, two-three years have passed since work commenced on Ajmer-Pushkar rail line but it is very regrettable that actual construction work has not yet been started on this track. Please get it connected early and kindly formulate a project to connect Pushkar and Medta by rail.

Sir, Byavar is a big city with population over one lakh and is a big mandi also. It is a centre of textile industry also. This town is dominated by South bound people and traders. Thousands of army personnel from local area also commute from this station. Therefore, a two minutes stoppage of Ashram Express (Superfast) should be provided at Byavar railway station.

Sir, the Ahmedabad-Agra Fort train may kindly be run via Ajmer-Jaipur. At the times of meter gauge rail line, this train was quite popular. Unfortunately this train was discontinued after conversion of this rail line. But

now gauge conversion work on the Bandikui-Bharatpur Agra Fort route is about to be completed. Therefore, the Ahmedabad-Agra Fort train be run via Ajmer-Jaipur.

Sir, the Ajmer-Chittor-Udaipur Meter gauge needs to be converted into broad gauge at war footing keeping in view the importance of tourism in the country. Many years have elapsed since it was sanctioned to connect the Ajmer-Bhilwara-Chittor-Udaipur meter gauge line into broad gauge line but work is going on at snail's pace. More budgetary support needs to be provided.

Ajmer is an important tourist, historic, academic, cultural and religious centre. It is, therefore, imperative to develop it as a model railway station by providing all necessary infrastructural facilities. A large rest house for passengers needs to be constructed on the vacant land of the railways.

Sir, an ordinary passenger train halting at small stations needs to be introduced between Ajmer-Delhi in larger public interest. More work orders should also be given to the Loco and carriage factories of Ajmer as per the broad gauge requirements.

[English]

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demand for Grant of Railways for Rs. 25,65,40,15,000. This is a discussion on the Supplementary Demand, so, it has its own limitation. Therefore, I am not proposing any new project now so that the Hon. Minister of Railways can consider it in the coming Railway Budget and all the new proposals for the new projects can be proposed at that time.

Sir, at the very outset, I express my sense of appreciation that the Railway Minister, Shri Lalu Prasad has also taken an important initiative in a dynamic way to revamp the Indian Railways. Also, he gave a slogan that Indian Railways should achieve the first place in the globe. I do appreciate it. It is all right. I very much appreciate Shri Lalu Prasad and Railway Ministry—Minister of State of Railways is here—being in favour of introducing the indigenous system in the Railways. That is why, they have introduced many new things.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Railway Minister, in this context, to the fact that homeopathy and allopathy systems are very important components of medical treatment in our country and they are indigenous, but in the Railway dispensaries, only allopathy doctors

*Not recorded.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Prabodh Panda]

are regularised and neither the homeopathy doctors nor the ayurvedic doctors. In spite of the judgements of the courts, Railways is not implementing their decisions or judgements. That is why, not a large number, but about 250 homeopathy and ayurvedic doctors are languishing across the country. So, I do appeal to the Minister that he can think over it, ponder over it and regularise homeopathy and ayurvedic doctors who are working in the Railway dispensaries.

Again, there are problems in relation to growers of betel leaves, the *paans*. Our Minister is very fond of *paan*. He used to take it. The growers of betel leaves are not able to load and unload the betel leaves in different parts at different stations because of a recently issued circular which says that stations where a train stops for less than five minutes, loading and unloading of betel leaves will not be allowed. I think, they should withdraw that circular so that betel leaf growers can avail of the facilities.

So far as this Demand for Grant is concerned, it is not understood how money is proposed for passenger amenities. Passenger amenities have not been taken seriously in many parts of our country. So, this should be taken into consideration. So far as passenger amenities are concerned, some passenger trains, EMUs and DMUs do not have provision of toilet. Some local trains run 4 to 6 hours from the starting point to its destination point, but without having any provision of toilet. What sorts of passenger amenities are there? This should be considered. I think, the Railway Minister and Railway Ministry should think over it.

Many things are said about the Railway safety. What is the condition of the bridges? A lot of Railway bridges are in a bad shape. They are not in good conditions. In my constituency, one bridge over the river Kansabati is the only bridge. More than 65 passenger trains, even Rajdhani Express and other fast or express trains are plying on that bridge. But there is no doubling project for bridges. I feel that a doubling project for the bridge over the Kansai river should, at least, be taken up in the coming Railway Budget.

Sir, the doubling work, as such, is progressing very slowly. In the last Railway Budget it was mentioned to update the survey works of doubling in many places. In my constituency, one doubling survey work from Kharagpur to Midnapur via Girimaidan has not yet been started. They should have taken it up. Another problem is being faced with regard to doubling from Bandel to Katwa. I think, more money should be provided for it.

The electrification work from Kharagpur to Balasore, Kharagpur to Bhubaneswar, Katwa to Azmiganj has not been started. I think, it should be done expeditiously.

As regards the ROBs, my colleague from West Bengal also mentioned it, and I support his views. I think, the present principle with regard to this issue should be changed. The present principle is based on a 50 : 50 cost share basis, that is, 50 per cent is contributed by the State, and the Centre contributes the other 50 per cent here. I feel that it should be reviewed. In lieu of 50 : 50 cost share basis, it should be 25 per cent share being provided by the State, and 75 per cent share being provided by the Centre. Otherwise, the ROBs will not be constructed, and its implementation would get delayed. As far as the State Governments are concerned, they are suffering seriously from the financial crunch. So, this principle should be taken in lieu of the existing formula.

Sir, we are talking about reforms, and it is also there in the Rakesh Mohan Committee Report. We were apprehending that many areas of the Railways were going to the private ownership. Now, I think, the present Minister is thinking otherwise. I would like to know whether all railway canteens or most of the railway canteens are being given to a single company, which would create monopoly. I am asking this because we have witnessed it in the NDA Government's regime. If that is so, and if that is happening, then it should be reviewed. The earlier decision taken with regard to this issue should be changed, as it was not good.

Next, I would like to touch upon the issue of recruitment policy. What is the recruitment policy? During the NDA regime the recruitment policy created havoc. The Railway is considered to be a symbol of national integrity, but during the course of an interview of the Group 'D' cadre, riots took place. The riots were taking place in Assam, and in different parts of the country. As far as the recruitment of the Group 'D' and Group 'C' are concerned, our proposal is that, the Divisional Railway Manager (DRM) level should be the basis, and they should be allowed to recruit Group 'D' and Group 'C' candidates. In many areas of the Railways not a single Group 'D' staff has been recruited during the last 10 years. The staff strength in Railways is gradually decreasing, and not only that, the ratio of the Group 'D' is also gradually diminishing in different parts of our country, whether it is in different zones or different divisions.

Sir, in Kharagpur Division, which is under the South Eastern Railway, more than 1,500 gangmen are still waiting for their regularisation. The court judgement is also there on this issue, but it is not being followed.

This is happening in many parts of our country. Therefore, the recruitment policy should be changed. Reforms are all right, but these should be reforms with a human face.

I wish to draw your attention to another area, that is, land management. The Railways has large tracts of land in different parts of our country. So far as Kharagpur is concerned, basically, it is a railway town, and most of the lands belong to the Railways. It is a century-old junction, and right from its inception or formation, a large number of people, who are from different parts of the country, came there to stay. Since they had no other option, they had stay on the railway lands. Now, the Railways has come out with a policy of evicting all those people. Mostly, poor people have settled there. My appeal to the Railway Ministry, through you, Sir, is that the unused railway lands or those lands which are not being used by the Railways should be leased to the people who are already staying there. By leasing the land, the Railways can earn revenue from that.

Another point that has already been mentioned is about the hawkers. What I am going to say now is not my proposal, and even the hawkers' union are not opposed to this proposal. Nobody is saying that the hawkers should be allowed to hawk in the trains without any ticket. You can issue monthly season tickets to them. If they have these monthly season tickets, they should be allowed to hawk, at least, in the passenger or local trains. They are also unemployed youth and where will they go?

The Railways should think over all these things. With these words, I support the Appropriation Bill and the Demands for Supplementary Grants. The hon. Railway Minister should ponder over these things and, in the course of his reply, he should try to address the problems that have been raised here.

[Translation]

*SHRIMATI RUPATAI D. PATIL (Latur): Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards the ongoing projects in Maharashtra. Railways has played a vital role in the

development of the State. It is a vital source of development and employment.

Vidarbha and Marathwada regions of Maharashtra have been struggling for development and it is essential to alleviate their backwardness. Railways will play a vital role towards this direction. I am sorry to say that some schemes of the railways are running at a snail pace in this region. What I want is that this pace should be accelerated.

Sir, adequate funds are not being provided to Latur-Kurdwari gauge conversion project. Recently, honourable Chief Minister of Maharashtra Government has written a letter to the Union Government and requested to provide adequate funds for Miraj-Latur project which was sanctioned in the year 1994-1995. Rupees 160 crore has been spent so far on gauge conversion out of Rs. 515 crore allocated for this project. The work of gauge conversion on Kurdwari-Latur (152 kilometer) route is running at a very slow pace.

I would like to request the honourable Minister to provide more funds to this project.

[English]

*SHRI SUGRIB SINGH (Phulbani): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the urgent need of the development of Railways in my State Orissa.

Sir, with constant demand of the State Government and the Members of Parliament from Orissa we finally got a new Railways Zone, i.e., East Coast Railway. But it is regrettable that the Ministry of Railways did not keep the entire state under the newly created zone. Rather the various parts of the State have been brought under several zones. Ranital to Jaleswar of Balasore district, Badam Pahar-Gorumahishani, Baripada of Mayurbhanj district, Barbil, Joda, Banspani, Kiriburu of Keonjhar district, Rourkela, Bandhamunda, Bimlagarh of Sundargarh district and some lines in Jharsuguda district have been kept under South Eastern Railway zone. Brajraj Nagar, Ib, etc. brought under the South East Central Zone. So 50% of the State are only kept with the East Coast Railways. I demand that entire state be brought under the jurisdiction of East Coast Railways.

Sir, I shall be failing in my duty if I do not draw the attention of the Government to the need to construct Railway line in my district. The House will surprise to

*Speech was laid on the Table.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Sugrib Singh]

know that the people of that district have not seen Railway line in their areas even after 58 years of Independence. My Parliamentary Constituency Phulbani, which consist of seven Assembly constituencies namely Bhanj Nagar, Gudaygiri, Phulbani, Balliguda, Baudh, Sonapur and Binka have not been provided with a single kilometer of Railway line. On repeated demand of the State Government, the construction of Khurdha Road—Balangir line has been sanctioned. On completion, this line will provide connectivity to most the Assembly constituencies stated above and also to Balangir district of western Orissa. This will establish emotional link between coastal Orissa and western Orissa predominately tribal inhabited district. One of the backward parliamentary constituency will be greatly benefitted by that Railway Line as it will go via several parts of Phulbani and Sonapur districts. About 700 crores will be required for the completion of that line. But it is regrettable that only 15 crores has been sanctioned for that line so far. At this rate of allocation every year, the line will not be completed in the next five decades. As such, I demand that keeping in view the urgent need of infrastructural development in that area which will ultimately develop that backward district, the allocation of fund should be substantially increased so that the line will be completed in Tenth Five Year Plan.

Sir, there is a need to construct a line between Berhampur and Phulbani. Once this line is constructed my Constituency Phulbani can be connected by Rail from Berhampur, the headquarter of southern Orissa. Hundreds of students from my district go to Berhampur for higher studies. Besides, the farmers, traders and tourists will get the benefit of the rail connectivity between these two important towns. Therefore, I demand that a line should be laid between Berhampur and Phulbani.

Sir, the Railway network in Orissa has a route length of 2340 kms. It is 14.04 km. per thousand sq. km. as against the national average of 19 kms. The neighbouring states like Bihar, West Bengal have a Railway route to the extent of 30 kms. and 43 kms. per thousand square kms. respectively. Therefore, there is a need for the expansion of Railway lines in Orissa. While doing so, priority should be given to link the backward areas like Phulbani having sizeable ST and SC population where train line has not been laid so far.

Finally, I would like to demand the increase the frequency of Rajdhani Express between New Delhi and Bhubaneswar. There is no direct train connection to city like Bangalore from Bhubaneswar. The Minister of Railways should sanction the introduction of a direct daily train between Bhubaneswar and Bangalore.

Lastly, Sir, thank you very much for allowing me to participate in the discussion and conclude my speech.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI (Sarguja): Sir, Chhattisgarh is a newly created State which is very backward from the point of view of railway facilities. Chhattisgarh is having a lot of forests and hills where there is not any rail facility. Amongst such regions Sarguja, Baster and Jashpur are some of the main regions. As regards Sarguja, rail line is likely to be constructed to reach more up to Ambikapur in near future.

Sir, I want that this rail line should be further extended from Ambikapur up to Aaraujwada Junction via Batauli, Sitapur, Patthalgaon, Ghetlya, Simajore. Likewise, Ambikapur should be developed as a terminal. There is a train running between Chirmiri and Rewa. More number of bogies should be added to this train at Vishrampur. Sir, at present Rajdhani Express is running between New Delhi and Bilaspur on Wednesday and Thursday. Instead of this it should be run on Thursday and Friday. At present this train starts at 8.40 p.m. The starting time of this train should also be advanced. I would like to request the honourable Minister of Railways to make it convenient to fulfill all my aforesaid demands.

[*English*]

*SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Respected Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the share of Railways in Plan outlays. Since the inception of the planned era in 1950-51, the Indian Railways have executed eight Five Year Plans apart from the annual Plans. Through successive Plans, there have been a steady increase in both passenger and freight traffic. The main objective of Railway Planning has been to develop the transport infrastructure for carrying the projected quantum of traffic and also to meet the development needs of the country. However, the share of Railways in the Plan outlays is declining. In the First Plan Outlay was 11.1 per cent whereas in the Tenth Plan it has come down to 6.8 per cent. In the Fifth Plan it was as low as 5.3 per cent. So also it was 5.3 per cent in the Ninth Plan. One of the major initiative to accelerate investment is in rail infrastructure for removing capacity bottlenecks in the critical sections of the railway network. That is why the "National Rail Vikas Yojana" was envisaged within an investment of Rs. 15 thousand crores over a period of a five years. The salient features of this

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Yojana which is a non-budgetary investment initiative, was supposed to strengthen the Golden Quadrilateral and its diagonals, strengthening of rail connectivity to ports and development of multi-modal corridors to port and connecting hinterland and construction of mega bridges.

I would like to draw the attention of the Railway Minister to the major bottleneck that has occurred in Cuttack, where the Chennai-Kolkata line and Talcher-Paradeep line criss-cross each other. Because of slow pace of work the doubling of line has been delayed and the construction of second railway bridge over river Mahanadi, Kathjodi and Kuakhai is pending. Unless these three major railway bridges are constructed the bottleneck and congesting cannot be removed. Therefore, I demand that urgent steps be taken for allocation of more funds for speedy completion of the second bridge over river Mahanadi, Kathjodi and Kuakhai.

The major thrust in the Annual Plan for 2004-2005 is on New lines, doubling and augmentation of Traffic facilities and passenger amenities. But every little work has started in this regard in Orissa, where East Coast Zone is in operation. East Coast Zone happens to contribute the largest revenue through freight. Yet movements of goods train is not smooth in the East Coast Railways because of congestion and bad tracks. As Orissa has attracted large number of mega industries because of steel boom, I urge upon the Railway Minister to take personal care to contribute handsomely which will help the Indian Railway in earning more revenue as well as boost the economic and industrial growth of the eastern region of our country.

I, now, draw the attention of the House towards another major problem affecting Indian Railways, which is regarding rationalisation of fare structure. Passenger services are estimated to account for 59 per cent of the total traffic in 1999-2000 but contributed only 30 per cent of the revenue. Freight services, on the other hand, contributed only 41 per cent of railway throughput, are estimated to generate the balance 70 per cent of the revenues. Rationalization of tariff policy remains an area of concern and a phased adjustment over the remaining two years of this Plan Period is absolutely crucial. Would the Minister educate us, when and how he is going to correct these distortions?

It has also been noted that in relation to roads, the share of Railways in the movement of good sand passengers has declined significantly over the years.

Competition from road has adversely affected the market of Indian Railways. We all know that as compared to road transport, rail transport is more energy efficient and cost effective. It is, therefore, logical that the share of Railways should not decline with respect of other modes of transport. I would urge upon the Rail Minister to concentrate more on the critical issue, particularly in the area of strengthening of basic infrastructure and meet the surge in demand for the freight segment. That is why connection of mine head with sea port should get all priority. In Orissa, the Daitari Bansapani rail line be completed immediately. Similarly Sukinda Road be connected with Dhamra via Bhadrak and also the Talcher-Gopalpur rail line be started which passes through Narasinghpur, Khandapara, Nayagarh, Banpur to Gopalpur. Similarly, the Khurdha Road to Bolangir rail line be expedited. Orissa been demanding the completion of the rail links under construction especially connecting the industrial growth centres and backward regions of the State. Orissa, today is in the threshold of a major industrial transformation with a number of Steel plants, Aluminium Plants, Thermal Power Plants coming up in different parts of the State. It is, therefore, necessary to expedite completion of the railway projects.

Employment generation in Orissa by the Railway needs to be increased. At the same time, I demand that pantry car services be provided for Bhubaneswar-Bangalore Express, Bhubaneswar-Kurla Express and Puri-Tirupati Express.

At the same time, I would draw the attention towards the second opening of Cuttack Railway Station, which has completed 100 years. Money has been sanctioned but the work is yet to start. I request the Minister to intervene.

Lastly, I would draw the attention of this House towards a comment of the Railway Standing Committee regarding provisioning of additional funds to the railways. The Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance have stated that providing funds would not be a problem but the Railways should prioritize the projects with weightage to the last mile. No steps been taken in this regard rather this proposal been totally forgotten. It should sincerely address the issue of reprioritization of projects at the earliest so that scarce and valuable resources are utilized productively.

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Mr. Chairman Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I would like to submit to you something about my state Jammu and Kashmir. As you know train service in our state was started in 1970. Today when you visit that railway station you will be surprised to find that it still wears the looks of a most backward adivasi village. Kathua is our district headquarters. Laying of rail line upto Udhampur was started 25-26 years ago. The distance from Jammu to Udhampur is about 60 kilometers. Thirty years ago when Shrimati Indira Gandhi laid the foundation stone of Udhampur railway station the local people started hoping that this station would be completed train service from there would be started soon, the northern command of our Army is stationed there. The Army personnel were also very hopeful about this. A number of people have retired since then and a number of Army personnel have left that place. Thirty years have elapsed since then and a number of Governments have changed over this period. All put in their efforts in their own ways towards the completion of this rail line. And today this rail line is six months' old ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon'ble members should not talk to each other.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: I was elected to this House from that area six month back. People were having high hopes that this station would become operational now. Sir, through you I would like to tell the hon'ble Minister of Railways that he has done very well. You have done a lot in the interests of poor people. Therefore, I support you and this supplementary budget also.

I would like to say that you should take the credit you want to take and should do justice in this regard. But justice delayed is justice denied. Tracks have been laid and the station has come up but what remains is the mere formality of inauguration. It will benefit the local people who will see rail for first time in their lives. I want to say that such things should be time bound. I wish that the hon'ble Minister of Railways should mention in this speech the date on which Udhampur railway station will be made operational and from which date train service from there will be started. Starting of train service from there will bring the people of that area in contact with the people of rest of the country. The people whose land had been acquired for construction of this rail line as well as the people affected due to this line in any way should be provided with jobs. I submit to the hon'ble

Minister that our agriculture has been destroyed and we are in turmoil. The hon'ble Prime Minister has helped us a lot and has announced a number of packages for us. But so far as the recruitment policy of the Government is concerned, if outsiders are employed there, I want to know from you, as to how your department is going to help us. Some of your agencies are working there but I do not know from which areas the people for those agencies have been engaged. The output is not in proportion to the funds being spent over there. The person to whom tender is awarded sublet the items of work to someone else and in this way both are benefited. There is more loot than output of work. You should take this thing into account. There is no feudalism in our area, lands have been divided there and the poor people are left with small areas of land which too have come on the route of this rail line and so if employment is not provided to those people it will be a gross injustice. If jobs are not provided to them in the departmental canteens and shopping complexes it will amount to injustice on your part. The foundation of this railway station was laid by late Shrimati Indira Gandhi so I want that her statue should be set up there and the station should be named after her.

We have some problems. My constituency is stretched from the point where my state starts upto the point upto which rail goes, my constituency stretches upto the tunnel. The farmers and labourers staged a dharna for one month at Banihal. They have not been permitted to work. If the people who have shunned violence and laid down their arms are not allowed to work with their tools and if you snatch their tools from their hands what else can be expected from you? Doda district is a den where atleast one thousand militants are active and most of them are foreigners. It will be futile to say anything about what is done there. They have eaten up even the sheep and other big animals of the local people and even here is no bread for them to eat. Agriculture there has been ruined due to failure of rains. Now if their land is taken away, their tools are snatched where will they go? When I pursued them to end their strike I had asked them to elect me to the Parliament so that I could raise this cause in the Parliament. People talk about the poor there. I would like to tell you that people there celebrated Id and Diwali away from their homes, it is most unfortunate for them. Lands of people in Banihal, Bhakhadi and other areas have been acquired. There are very few stations and railway crossings in our area. Lakhampur is the gateway of Jammu and Kashmir. Take a look at the crossing there. This crossing is accident prone where more than one hundred fifty people have lost their lives. People

crosses over from that place. There is a need to construct an over bridge at the Lakhampur crossing. Besides, railway crossing should be provided at Jagatpur, Janglot, Loget, Barwal, Budhi, Gati, Meerpur, Chhanrodya, Dayalachakh, Chhankhatran, Ghaghwal and Jatwal also. A number of people are affected and even crushed unclear the wheels of train due to absence of railway crossings at different places. This amounts to injustice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now you conclude, please.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: You please keep in mind that there are few speakers from Jammu and Kashmir but you do not let them speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is why you have not been asked to conclude so far but you must stick to the time limit while speaking.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Whenever a railway track is laid, provision of crossings should be made before hand, otherwise the people have to stage sit-ins (dharnas), strikes later in order to have the crossings.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are repeating the same point again and again.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Shatabdi express has not been started from our place till now. Please regularize the Holiday express and increase its frequency to run daily. Regularize the Rajdhani Express also. I have raised the point for providing stoppage of this train at district headquarters of Kathua earlier also. These trains should be provided stoppage at the district headquarters.

Sir, off and on I travel by Puja Express also. The Members of Parliament alongwith their spouse travel by this train. There is nothing except a picture depicting Kishangarh in Rajasthan. For the rest you can see that they charge fare for first A.C. which, in the case of MPs, is paid out of the Lok Sabha accounts, but this train has the worst type of coaches in which the Members of Parliament travel. The term "honourable" is used for the one who is honourable and not for anybody else. Such honourable persons have to travel in those coaches confining themselves to a corner of the coach. This thing should be taken care of. The local employees are demanding a station for the State. There should be a stoppage at Gagwal.

When I was an MLA and a Minister in the earlier State Government, a promise was made to establish a rail coach factory which would facilitate employment to

the people. This promise has not been fulfilled so far. I would like to request the attention may kindly be paid to the fulfillment of this promise.

I am going to conclude. I want to point out that there is an industry—the Chintpoomi Industry in our area. It manufactures some implements like those which enable the trains to change their track. 500 people from Jammu are employed in the said industry. This is not allowed to compete with other industries. Appeals are made to establish industries in Jammu and Kashmir. My request is that these industries should be allowed to compete.

In the end, I would like to say that whatever issue I have put before you, should be taken care of and completed. They will enjoy the benefits of having train service when the Udhampur station becomes operational. Some people from the opposite party are taking out processions, organizing gathering and staging demonstrations as they do not want the train service. I would say that their arguments should be convincingly countered/answered so that they may desist from their activities.

*SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA (Etawah): Sir, it is requested that the following suggestions may be incorporated in the Supplementary Demands for Grant (Railways).

Punctuality to be observed in the departure of Lucknow Gomati Express running four to eight hours late daily from its usual departure time.

There is hardly any response at telephone No. 131 of the Railways. Therefore, two people should be appointed, particularly in my parliamentary constituency Etawah to streamline the service at telephone No. 131.

The progress of work at Gwalior, Guna, Etawah railway route is very slow. This work should be completed soon.

There is no retiring room for the passengers at the Etawah railway station. A retiring room should be constructed on priority basis.

Unchahar Express Up and Down should be stopped at Jaswant Nagar railway station in the Etawah Parliamentary constituency.

Muri Express should be stopped at Jaswant Nagar Railway Station where no mail train stops.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Raghuraj Singh Shakya]

Beautification of Etawah and Jaswant Nagar railway stations to be done.

It is requested that the above demands may be incorporated on priority basis in public interest.

[English]

*SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN (Nagapattinam): Sir, in this august House, I extend my gratitude to Railway Minister on behalf of DMK Party for sanctioning adequate funds for completing Tamil Nadu Railway Projects.

Sir, in Tiruchi-Tanjore-Nagore Section, only the section between Tiruchi and Thanjavur has been completed. The next part Thanjavur-Nagour broad gauge part still remains to be completed. The work in this section is getting slow, I request the Minister to speed up the work.

Also, Sikkal Singaravelar Temple, Nagaur Dargah and Velankanni Church fall in this section which is a unique example for Secularism. Kindly expedite the work so that International Tourism will grow up due to this worship places.

The management of Velankanni Church already offered 2 crore of Rupees for extension rail route from Nagapattinam to Velankanni. They are also eager to offer more funds for this line. I am again requesting you for speedy work.

Earlier there was meter gauge main line connecting Villupuram-Chuddalore-Mayiladuthurai-Tiruvarur. Many trains were plying on that route to facilitate passengers. Now after the Gauge conversion, it has been stopped. Hence, I request you to take up this matter and make effort for Gauge Conversion.

There is long pending for renovation of Thiruthuraiipoondi station. I request you to speed up the renovation work.

I would like to draw your attention that GM for Southern Railway has not been posted for the past six months. You are requested to look into this matter.

SHRI P.S. GADHAVI (Kutch): Sir, I rise to express my Budgetary views on the Supplementary Demand for Grant (Railways) for 2004-05. First of all, I would like to submit that if the Railways is serious about the management of its assets and liabilities, then Railways need not have to depend on Budgetary support from the Government. It need not have to depend on Budgetary

support from the Government. It need not have to come and seek the Supplementary Demand for Grant. Why do I say this? It has been observed by the former Railway Board Chairman, Shri V.K. Agarwal, and I quote:

"The market share of Railways has gradually declined from 89 per cent to 40 per cent in freight traffic and from 68 per cent to 20 per cent in passenger traffic. This has not only affected the Railways adversely, but has also affected the national economy, the Railways being five to six times more fuel efficient. If the market share of the Railways for freight traffic was around 60 per cent instead of 40 per cent, diesel worth Rs. 7,500 crore per year would have been saved for the national economy."

Almost all the Members of Parliament have definitely given compliments to the hon. Railway Minister. It is because he did not propose any hike in the freights and fares. Therefore, he acclaimed all the praise. But what happened afterwards? There is a tremendous hike in prices of goods and particularly of coal, from the back door entry. What would be the effect of this? The effect would be that all the State Electricity Boards which are generating electricity through coal, electricity would become costly to people. I can give the example of Gujarat State Electricity Board. In my State, it has to bear an additional burden of Rs. 112 crore. On the one hand, Gujarat is facing acute shortage of electricity and, on the other, this will further aggravate the problems of the people. This will have an indirect burden on the people. This is the result of a back door entry. My humble request to the hon. Railway Minister is that it should be rolled back. This hike, particularly on coal, should be taken away or the Railways should give exemption to the State Electricity Boards which are generating the electricity through coal.

I would like to submit some more suggestions to the hon. Railway Minister. If the Railways manage its property well, then they can earn more money. They need not seek any support from the Government of India. In my constituency Bhuji, there was a big piece of land. As the new railway station was shifted to another place, this piece of old Railway Station land became an unmanned land. Nobody is there to keep a watch over it. This property is worth more than Rs. 200 crore. If they do not need this property, then they should give this back to the Government. They can even sell this piece of land. This is only one instance. There are so many such places. If they can manage their property well, then they can also earn money. If the Railways are serious to manage their assets and liabilities, they can earn more money. The

*Speech was laid on the Table.

question is that they should have a will to manage their properties well.

There are certain routes which give more revenue to the Railways. There are two daily trains, which go to Mumbai from my constituency. There is also a possibility of having one more train. If you can introduce one more train to Mumbai, it can yield more revenue to the Railways. So, I earnestly request the hon. Railway Minister, who is here, to have one additional Express Train because in a year, more than 200 to 300 extra trains are run between Mumbai and Bhuj. This has been a long-standing demand of our area.

In my constituency, there are thousands and thousands of people from North India and from Defence services who are staying there. There is a long-standing demand from them to have a direct rail link between Bhuj and Delhi. They have started one train—Ala Hazrat Express Train—which comes from Bareilly. It has been extended upto Bhuj. But it runs only for four days in a week. My humble submission to the hon. Minister of Railways is that the frequency of this train may kindly be increased from four days a week to daily. This is very necessary because it can join the whole of Northern India. So, for the development of the Northern India, *i.e.*, Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, UP and even some parts of Bihar, it is required to be done.

Kutch is very important for further development of North Indian States. Kutch is having two major ports. One is the Kandla port and the other fast developing port is the Mundra port. If we export goods from Kandla and Mundra ports, it will definitely curtail the distance by about 100 kilometres, because Mumbai is far away from North Indian States. So, for the development of the Northern India, especially these two ports are very important. So, it is my humble submission to the hon. Minister that the gauge conversion work, which is going on between Palanpur and Samkhyali, may be completed as per schedule. This is one of the four mega projects, which were sanctioned by our previous beloved Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. So, the gauge conversion work between Palampur and Samkhyali may kindly be expedited. After it is done, it would definitely yield more earning to the Railways.

Sir, I have submitted certain requests to the hon. Minister of Railways. One is about the increase of frequency of certain trains, which I can narrate just now. There is one train No. 2917 & 2918, Sampark Kranti Express between Delhi and Ahmedabad. It runs only three days a week. But it requires to be made daily.

Then, there is another train No. 6335 & 6336, Gandhidham-Nagarcoil Express, which joins the whole of Southern India including Kerala and Karnataka. This train runs only one day a week and it requires to be made three or four days a week. Similarly, there is one train No. 6505 & 6506, Gandhidham-Bangalore Express. It is my humble submission that the frequency of this train may also be increased from one day a week to four days a week.

Sir, similarly, train No. 1091 & 1092, Bhuj-Pune Express may also be allowed to be run from one day a week to four days a week.

Sir, there is a long standing demand of ... people, particularly from the southern part of our country, *i.e.*, Chennai and Hyderabad for a train from Bhuj to Hyderabad or Bhuj to Chennai. There are thousand and thousand of people from Hyderabad and Chennai staying in my constituency and thousand and thousand of people of my constituency staying in Hyderabad and Chennai. And, there is a long standing demand for a direct train from Bhuj to Hyderabad or Bhuj to Chennai. It is a genuine demand, and I request that this may kindly be considered by the hon. Minister of Railways.

Sir, the Bhuj railway station, which is really giving more and more income to the Railways, needs upgradation. I request that the same may please be done at the earliest.

Sir, in the western border, there is a very important Airforce station at Naliya. Similarly, at Khavda also, our Defence personnel are there. I am talking about the gauge conversion work there. It is my request that, at least, the survey for the gauge conversion of Bhuj to Khavda line and broad gauge conversion for Bhuj to Naliya line may be done.

Sir, as rightly observed by the hon. Minister of Railways, Shri Lalaji, that in regard to the transportation of the perishable goods particularly fruits and vegetables, it is the farmers of the remote areas would be benefitted because they do not get the adequate prices of their produce, for their perishable goods, just like we are transporting milk, it may also be done by way of insulating or air-condition trains. If this is done in regard to the perishable goods, it will really help the farmers of the

[Shri P.S. Gadhavi]

remote areas. Actually, it is only the farmers of the big towns who are getting their returns of their produce, and not the farmers of the remote areas. In my constituency, we are having one crop of the Kharek, which is perishable commodity. It can be sold only within 15 days, after that, it gets perished. So, it is my request that the perishable goods be transported through some insulated or air-condition trains. Then, we would really help the farmers of the remote areas.

Lastly, Sir, the hon. Railway Minister has sent a list of the ongoing Railway projects to the hon. Members, which are going on in their constituencies. I have also received such a list. In that list, there is a mention of Gandhidham-Palanpur gauge conversion. I would like to know as to what is latest position, and by what time it will be completed.

Similarly, there is a demand about the Bhildi-Samdri line which would join the Rajasthan areas, and also there is a demand about Bhildi-Vairamgam line. So, again, it is my humble submission that all these lines may kindly be constructed at the earliest.

Sir, I may also be allowed to lay the remaining part of my speech on the table of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, you may lay it on the Table of the House.

*SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Sir, as there is more than 25000 people from Chennai, Andhra Pradesh are settled in Kutch (i.e. my Constituency) since more than 50 years and most of them are doing labour work at Kandla Port and similarly thousands of people from my Constituency are settled in Andhra Pradesh and Chennai, therefore, there is very old long standing demand for having direct train from Bhuj to Chennai and Hyderabad. I, therefore, request your goodself to consider our this long outstanding demand and sanction direct trains between (a) Bhuj-Hyderabad, and (b) Bhuj-Chennai.

Upgrade the status of Bhuj Railway Station as income from this station is increasing day-by-day.

Kindly sanction the Gauge conversion work from Bhuj to Naliya as this section of Railway Track is very much useful to our Air Force Base at Naliya for defence purpose gauge conversion work assumes great importance.

Kindly sanction the survey work and lay down of new Railway Broad Gauge Track from Bhuj to Khavda

as this new railway line would be very much useful to our defence units and this new railway line would open the gates for industrial development of economically very such backward—border area.

There is abundant potentiality of development of salt based industries as huge quantity of unedible salt is available in Great Rann of Kutch near Khavda.

Dholavira a place of 500 year old Harraman Culture Site world famous site may requires to be connected with railway line and, therefore, railway track may please be surveyed and laid down between either from Adesar to Dholavira or from Chitrod to Dholavira via Raper.

Mandvi Port may please be connected by Railway from Bhuj and, therefore, this line may please be surveyed and be sanctioned.

As traffic between Mumbai and Bhuj is increasing day-by-day and two direct trains from Bhuj to Mumbai are always over-crowded, so one more Express Train between Bhuj to Mumbai may please be sanctioned.

*SHRI SHRINIWAS DADASAHEB PATIL (Karad): Sir, I would like to highlight following problems:

1. Doubling of Pune-Miraj section of Central Railway may kindly be taken up on priority.
2. Raising of platform at Karad Railway Station on Pune-Miraj section of Central Railway.
3. Starting New trains from Kolhapur to Lucknow and Kolhapur to Dwarka as the passengers from Western Maharashtra have to go to Mumbai to go to these destinations.
4. Railway crossing gates should be kept open during night hours at KHARADE, KONEGAON, VIRAWADE in Karad Tehsil of Pune Miraj Section.
5. New Railway crossing at Bhawaninagar in Walva Tehsil of Sangli District on Pune-Miraj section may be sanctioned.
6. Bangalore-New Delhi Rajdhani Express should run via Hubli once in a week.
7. City booking office at Karad Dist. Satara and Islampur Dist. Sangli may be started on priority.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI (*Rewa*): Sir, an additional sum of Rs. 2565,40,15900 has been sought from the Consolidated Fund of India through this Railway Appropriation Bill presented by hon. Minister of Railways, Shri Lalu Prasad. Despite such a heavy budget of the Railways my parliamentary constituency Rewa has been neglected. I briefly demand:

Early completion of Lalitpur-Singrauli railway line after maximum allocation of fund for the aforesaid work.

A fast intercity express should be plied on daily basis from Rewa to Jabalpur Up and Jabalpur to Rewa Down in view of the availability of better medical facilities at Madhya Pradesh High Court at Jabalpur.

A train should be started from Rewa to Mumbai. Till that happens, 4.5 compartments Kamayani be attached at Satana to Rewanchal Express from Rewa. A first class compartment may be attached to Rewanchal Express since MLAs of the four districts of Rewa Division travel by this train.

The arrival time of Vindhychal Express to Rewa and Delhi is pretty inconvenient. Entire day is wasted in travelling. The time of this train may kindly be re-scheduled in such a manner so as to save an entire day.

Arrangements may be made to stop Shipra and Mahanagri Express trains at Damaura railway station which is located at the remotest and commercial town of Rewa district.

Arrangements for computerized reservation may be made at Damaura Railway Station as early as possible.

18.00 hrs.

SHRI GANESH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak. Sir, today the hon. Members of the Opposition and the ruling party deliberated extensively upon the supplementary demands for grants of the Ministry of Railways, in regard to their states and parliamentary constituencies. I support the demand of Rs. 256540 lakh presented by the hon. Minister of Railways.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

I support these demands because hon. Lalu Prasad ji on behalf of the Government which was formed in the last six or seven months has taken such a historical decision and such a step which has gladdened so many poor people living all over the states of the country. Even the families of the draftsmen and craftsmen who are associated with Khadi or cottage industries are delighted.

18.01 hrs.

[SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN *in the Chair*]

Along with these people all over the country travelling by trains whether rich or poor feel assured that for the first time in the Railway Budget there is no proposal for increasing the fares which is a historic step.

Madam, through you, I would also like to submit about the railway safety. It is most surprising that the incidence of train accidents which used to occur owing to the bad condition of railway tracks or due to other reasons has considerably declined in comparison to the condition which existed six-seven months back. In addition to it, the strict discipline and action of the hon. Minister, Lalu Prasad ji has ensured compliance amongst the staff and officers of the railways. I can claim that there has been improvement in the operation of trains and punctuality is now being observed in their departure. Hon. Railway Minister has also worked to revive the railway engine warehouses.

Madam, these demands are for grants, what is the need of grants? Funds are required to lay the railway tracks to ply new trains, to increase the passenger facility. Almost all the Members have stated their requirements. Through you, I would like to tell the hon. Minister of State for Railways since hon. Railway Minister is not here, that at least there should be arrangements for toilets and drinking water at the platforms. People dream of an express mail from their area covering longer distance. I feel it is required and hon. Railway Minister and his department are working ahead in this direction. I would like to make certain submissions in regard to my constituency.

Madam, I belong to Jahanabad district of Bihar. It is an extremely backward area of Bihar, Jharkhand and the entire country. In addition to being backward it is also an area effected by extremism. There is a Patna-Gaya railway

[Shri Ganesh Prasad Singh]

line which crosses my constituency. During the last budget session I had demanded to link this area with a railway line since there are three to four districts in this area. The scheme of laying a new railway line to link this area from Bihta to Anugraha Narayana Road Aurangabad to be sanctioned. Through you, I reiterate the demand to ensure the sanctioning, implementation of the scheme.

There was another plan that there is a railway line linking Fatuha and Islampur and Gaya. There is enough population. The line shall link the three districts of Nalanda, Jahanabad, Gaya and Nawada. Therefore, through you I request the hon. Minister of railways to start the work of new railway line linking Islampur and Gaya.

I would like to make another demand that there is a road going upto Arwal from the Jahanabad Arwal mor. There is a railway crossing on this road. There is a hundred year old bridge which is very narrow. Whenever any bus or any vehicle passes through that bridge they scratch each other. Lots of accidents take place in that area. Madam, through you I would like to demand that an over bridge on the railway crossing on Jahanabad Arwal mor road which goes upto Arwal district be constructed.

Through you, I would like to demand one thing more from the hon. Minister of Railways. Patna is the capital of Bihar. Poor labourers, vegetables vendors, pulse-rice vendors and Curd and milk vendors have to commute within 150-200 kilometres from Patna. They do not have any means of transport. Consequently there is over crowding at the Patna Junction, be it due to the people coming from Mokama to Patna, or due to the people coming from Buxar to Patna or from Gaya to Patna or from Nalanda to Patna. There is always a heavy rush of commuters. I would like to suggest and demand from the hon. Minister that we should announce sub-urban Rail services in respect of Patna keeping in view the heavy rush of people which is constantly increasing, provide facilities to the passengers and lessen their burden. I also demand through you that better passenger facilities should be provided at Parsa, Punpun, Potti, Nadwa, Taregana and Jahanabad stations of Patna-Gaya rail section and a training Centre of RPF should be set up there to provide employment to the youth of the areas affected from terrorism.

Sir, with these words, I conclude my speech.

[English]

*SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN (Bhatinda):
Madam Chairman, first of all, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. Through you Madam, I want to place before the Railway Minister some of my demands concerning the railways.

On behalf of people of Punjab, I express their profound sadness that Punjab was totally neglected and ignored in the Railway Budget. No new rail lines were laid in Punjab. No new trains were started from Punjab. Neither any new booking centres were opened in Punjab, nor any new railway facilities were granted to Punjab.

There are a lot of unmanned railway crossings in Punjab. A lot of children and others lose their lives in various accidents due to these unmanned railway crossings. Farmers and agricultural labourers are run over by the speeding trains as they are unable to see these trains late in the night or early in the morning. So all unmanned railway crossings should be manned. Gates should be installed at these railway crossings.

The previous government had made an announcement regarding 'model stations'. But no work has been done in this matter. Nor has any announcement been made regarding the stations that are to be declared as 'model stations'. A lot of proposals had been accepted regarding the construction of over-bridges. But work has not yet started for their construction. Crores of rupees had been allocated in the Budget for this purpose. But as the concerned State Governments are not giving their share of money, these over-bridges have not yet seen the light of the day. In my area, Mansa District, a proposal for the construction of an over-bridge was accepted long time ago. In Morinda and Khurali also, the over-bridges have not been completed. These over-bridges are the need of the hour. They must be completed. In states where the State Governments do not give their share for these projects, the Central Government should pay the entire amount and get the work done. In Jalandhar District, in Lohia Nagar, there is a small bridge that was constructed in 1935-36. On this narrow bridge, traffic from one side has to be stopped so that traffic from other side can move smoothly. People have to wait for hours to cross this bridge. A lot of accidents have also taken place. As far as I know, this bridge is unsafe. This matter is pending before the Railways since long but it is being ignored by them. This old bridge is unsafe. It can collapse any day and it will lead to a catastrophe. So it should be given due consideration.

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

The proposal for a new railway line between Chandigarh and Ludhiana, via Mohali, is pending before the Railway authorities. It is not being completed. Similarly, work on the Tam Taran-Goindwal railway line has also not started. Maintenance and renovation of old over bridges is not being done. A lot of unsafe railway bridges are there in Punjab. But the Railway Department is not paying due attention to this aspect. Accidents can happen on these unsafe railway bridges. Some trains have temporary stoppages at some stations. These stoppages should be made permanent so that the passengers can get better facilities.

There should be transparency in railway recruitment. These recruitments should be made at the district level because the poor people do not have money to go to distant places for interviews and recruitment. Also, a Member of Parliament should also be associated with the recruitment process so that the entire process becomes transparent.

A lot of Honourable Members have raised the issue of cleanliness on the railway stations. Although, the Railway Minister has given a lot of directives for this purpose but the condition has not improved. Even the Delhi Railway Station is infested with big rats. Each rat must be weighing 1 kg. Such an environment can lead to a lot of diseases.

[Translation]

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Madam Chairman, there is not a single Cabinet Minister present here, is it right? The Minister of Railways has left and he has not turned up so far. ...*(Interruptions)* When these people used to sit on the opposition benches, they often would speak that no Minister was present on the treasury benches and that they were not being given any importance. ...*(Interruptions)* Now when we speak here, they do not let us speak. ...*(Interruptions)* not even a single Cabinet Minister is sitting here. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

Madam, this is an insult to the Parliament that the Minister is not present in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: We are noting each point. The Cabinet meeting is going on. Presence of the Minister in that meeting is very essential. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: This is not correct, Madam. This is an insult to our Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

If he has gone for 10-15 minutes, then it is O.K. but it is not proper that he has gone for an hour and has not turned up so far. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Cabinet meeting is going on. Should he not go for Cabinet meeting? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: You talk to the Prime Minister to appoint you as Cabinet Minister. ...*(Interruptions)* He always stands up and does not allow others to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I do not want to become a Cabinet Minister. ...*(Interruptions)* What I was saying is that he has gone for a Cabinet meeting and here we are noting down each and every point made by you. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: He has gone for a Cabinet meeting with due/advance intimation to and permission by us. As such there is no point in repeating the same point again and again. He will come here soon. The Minister of State is noting down each and every point.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT (Shajapur): Madam Chairman, this is not a reasonable ground. ...*(Interruptions)* A Minister who has no listed business in the Cabinet, should be present here. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: They are beating about the bush. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

there are two Ministers present here and they are Members of the Cabinet. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The Minister is noting down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Madam Chairperson, a Cabinet Minister should have been present here. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: When I was sitting on that side once I had pointed out this thing. At that time also not a single Minister was present here in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: You should shun the habit of indulging in contempt of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri Gehlot ji, please sit down. Shrimati Paramjit Kaurji, please conclude now.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: The hon. Minister is sitting here in the House, he is not replying to. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs will note this thing. Please note this.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI BIJOY HANDIQUE): Madam, the Cabinet meeting is going on. The Minister will come here as soon as he is free from the Cabinet meeting. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Shri Bansalji, you are not being appointed as a Minister, why are you giving reply. ...*(Interruptions)* Athawaleji, why are you speaking, you said that you should be made a Minister, but you were not made a Minister. ...*(Interruptions)* Nobody becomes a Minister by standing up to speak frequently. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Your point has been noted and you have been told that some Minister will be present here. Shri Athawale ji, you please sit down. Shri Bansalji, there is no need of replying each and everything. Shrimati Paramjit Kaurji, please conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Enough is enough, you asked for one second and have taken two minutes.

[English]

SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN: The number of computerised booking centres should be increased. Corruption should be checked. A lot of railway employees board the trains after using intoxicants or taking liquor. A few days ago, I was travelling in the night in Punjab Mail. A railway employee who was drunk boarded the train. He quarreled with my security guard when my gunman tried to stop that drunkard from boarding the train. The person who was in charge of the coach, did not ask him to disembark from the train. So, such incidents should be checked. Women travel on trains and such incidents create a lot of problems for women. Announcements that are made on the railway stations in Punjab should be made in Punjabi because a lot of illiterate people also travel by trains. In the trains, it is written in bold letters that "Smoking is prohibited". But this law is not being implemented and people are smoking with impunity. Due to the negligence of Railways, a lot of accidents take place. People who suffer due to this are either not given any compensation or there is inordinate delay in the granting of compensation. This should be looked into.

I have a lot of demands to make but we have dearth of time.

In the end, I want to make an important demand. All of us have heard about the town of Sirhind. It is a historical town. Here, two younger sons of Guru Gobind Singh were walled alive. One Sahibzada was 7 years old and the other was 9 years old. We are marking the centenary of this event from 17th to 26th December. An ancient Jain temple is also there in Sirhind. Sirhind is also considered a mini-Mecca in Muslim religion. So when we are remembering the Sahibzadas on the occasion of their centenary, a stoppage of Sachkhand Express should be provided at Sirhind. This train runs from Amritsar to Nanded Sahib. I request the Railway Minister to make an announcement in the House that stoppage of Sachkhand Express will be provided at Sirhind. This will be a symbolic gesture of paying tributes to the martyred sons of Guru Gobind Singhji.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chail): Madam Chairman, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on supplementary demands of grants of Railways for the year 2004-05.

I represent the Allahabad Chail Parliamentary constituency in Uttar Pradesh. My parliamentary constituency is spread over 120 kilometres. On one side of my constituency flows the river Ganga and on the other side the river Yamuna flows and the area between these two rivers is known as Doaba. The Mughalsarai-Ghaziabad-Delhi main rail route also passes through this region. Secondly, the main G.T. road also falls in my Parliamentary constituency. There are some problems related to railways in my constituency which I would like to raise during the course of discussion on supplementary demands of grants of Railways.

The Planning Commission has sanctioned a flyover in my constituency under the Rashtriya Samvikas Yojana, which will cost Rs. 9 crore. This flyover is to be constructed on railway track in south of Rohi village. The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways as well as the concerned officers of the Railway Board are present here. As the fund under the Rashtriya Samvikas Yojana is sanctioned for development of district and Kausambi is a newly created district and rail route is a major hindrance in development of Kausambi district. Traffic remains jam at railway crossing there. Therefore, the people commuting to Kausambi from headquarters by rail route or road remain held up in traffic jam at the said railway crossing for hours. Therefore, through you I demand from the hon. Minister of Railways that Railways should also approve the said flyover at the above place and it should also bear the cost of the said flyover. Under the Rashtriya Samvikas Yojana Rs. 9 crore are being sanctioned and railways should make available the remaining amount of rupees one or two crore required for construction of the said flyover.

Secondly, a new office building of N.C.R. is coming up at Allahabad while this office is presently functioning in the old building which also falls in my constituency. A new office building is to be constructed. But from some reliable source I have come to know that the proposed new building is likely to be constructed somewhere else. Sir, through you I would like to tell the hon. Minister that the proposed building should be constructed in my constituency. My constituency is a reserved constituency

and development of that area depends on construction of building of NCR. I would like to say one thing more that Bharwari railway station is at a distance of ten kilometres from Kausambi headquarters, that line should be extended upto headquarters so that Bharwari could become junction station and newly created district Kausambi could tread on the path of development. Beside computerized reservation facility should also be provided at Bharwari junction station as it is near the district headquarters.

The second thing I would like to say is that only the limited important trains have their stoppage there. Since, we are talking about the development of the district, hence the stoppage of major trains should be provided at the Bharwari Junction. There is one more problem in our area, the site where the office or residences of the NCR are proposed to be constructed those in one Mundera village and the sewage of the said village would get discharged in the Punghat nullah of the NCR. When the office comes up there, its wall would obstruct the drainage system of the said village, consequently the entire village would submerge in water. I, therefore, demand that the drainage system of the village should be connected with the sewer hole of the Punghat nullah so that the village is saved. Khaga, Sirathu, Manori, Subedarganj are the major railway stations in my parliamentary constituency. The passenger traffic is very heavy at these stations. Therefore, it is my demand that there should be the facility of computerized reservation system. On the one side, there are industrial districts like Kanpur, Allahabad and Varanasi. Kaushambi is an important place for Buddhists and Jains from the tourism point of view. People from Indonesia, China and Japan as also from other countries visit there. Therefore, major trains should be provided stoppage there and the computerized reservation facility should also be provided there. We, often, talk of rail accidents and the main cause of accidents is rising population and increase in the number of passengers. Keeping this in view, the Railway Department should formulate an effective policy in order to facilitate passengers' facilities. Besides this, there is one more thing, today most of the properties of the Railways is under the control of mafias. Since, the hon. Railway Minister belongs to a backward area, he understands the difficulties faced by the poor. I, therefore, want that the People belonging to SCs/STs should also be given some role in order to increase the avenues of employment for them. One problem which our hon. colleague has put forward is that of Railway inquiry telephone No. 131. You just keep on dialing this number, nobody receives the call on the other end. There should be one or two more

[Shri Shailendra Kumar]

telephone numbers besides the 131 number so that one man receives the call and the other gives you the information in that regard. All the hon. Members are sitting here. They also know that at times nobody receives the phone call on this number.

One more thing is about the Gomati Express. Delhi and Lucknow both are the Capital cities. Delhi is the capital of India. At times, the Gomati Express is late by as many as eight hours. This is a VIP train. There is a need for its smooth running, since Uttar Pradesh is the biggest state of the country, therefore, there should be better arrangement in place for the smooth running of the said train. The Rajdhani Express 2424 which does not run daily, should be made a daily train so that we can travel between Allahabad and Delhi easily.

Madam Chairman, while concluding my speech, I would like to say that the Railway Recruitment Board should be activated. Recently the Railway Recruitment Board conducted an examination, the paper of the said examination got leaked. The complaint about leaking of the examination paper is often received, a mechanism should be in place to pre-empt such a complaint. When the educated unemployed youth come to appear in the Railway Recruitment Board's examination, they are told that the same has been postponed due to leakage of the examination paper, thus all their efforts and diligence for the preparation of the examination become infructuous and some of them become overage due to postponement of examination for no fault of theirs, thereby depriving them of employment. This aspect needs special attention.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

*SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN (Dindigul): The track between Madurai and Dindigul is over utilised to the extent of nearly 160 percent. There is very good scope and potential for introduction of more trains in this sector. Hence as a part of the popular demand for doubling of B.G. track between Kanyakumari and Chennai, the scheme for doubling of B.G. track between Madurai and Dindigul at a total estimated cost of around Rs. 96 crores has been taken up for implementation. But very meagre amount has been allotted so far. In the railway Budget for 2003-04 an allotment of Rs. 0.96 crores was allotted for doubling of the track between Ambaturai and Kodai

Road. In 2004-05 Railway Budget an allotment of just Rs. 3.22 crore was made for this important project. The entire remaining amount for the project should be allotted immediately and the Projects should be completed positively before March 2006.

Completion of the scheme would facilitate introduction of an additional 10 trains in the route. If the scheme is expedited and completed within the scheduled period, people in southern part of Tamilnadu would be immensely benefited. There will also be substantial increase in the revenue for the Railways. Even the bi-weekly Madurai-Delhi (Nijamuddin) Tamilnadu Sampark Kranti Express was made weekly due to the congestion in this sector.

Effective follow up steps should be taken for completion of this highly important railway scheme in southern Tamilnadu by March 2006 by allocating the remaining required fund in one lot as stated above. Gradually the entire BG Line between Kanyakumari-Madurai-Chennai should be converted as double Line.

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): Madam Chairman, the Indian Railway is indeed the lifeline of India. Lakhs of people travel by trains daily and it is only the railway which carries essential commodities to various parts of the country everyday. The Indian Railway has contributed a lot to the economy of the country during the last 50 years. The Railway has to play an important role in our developmental process. We are glad that Rajdhani Express and Shatabdi Express trains were introduced some 8 or 10 years ago to increase the train speed and to connect various State capitals to Delhi. But we should not indulge in make believe when we have more targets. We cannot remain stuck to the past, we need to move ahead. We are glad to know that in view of this fact, our Government have made good programmes. In view of time crunch, I would like to be brief but will point out certain things. There are three types of people in the world—first, there are those who move ahead on their own at the same time help others move—like the railway locomotive, next are those who cannot move ahead on their own but they can move with the help of somebody else—like the railway coaches and the last type of people are like the brakes of the train who neither move for themselves nor let others move. The UPA Government is like an engine which is taking the national economy ahead and wishes to take everybody along with it. We expect support from everybody in this regard and I am sure that like the support extended by the people of the country, we will be able to take the support of this House also while moving ahead to achieve our targets.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

I am pleased to note that the present Government have laid emphasis on modernisation. People may interpret it in their own way but I must say that a railway minister like the present one was the need of the hour. People may make fun of his move to introduce Kulhars but there lies a great theory behind that, moreover he has mooted the idea of having toilets in the trains like those in the aeroplanes because people use toilets even when the trains are at stations which causes a lot of filth and we cannot clean all that. All this is happening in India which may not be happening in many other countries.

Today, emphasis has been laid on railway safety in the Supplementary Demands for Grants. We are sorry that even today, all the railway crossings are not manned which often causes serious accidents. Therefore, in addition to other steps to be taken to enhance the safety level, it should be made mandatory to make all the level crossing gates manned. This should be accorded priority and I expect the Government will do so.

I have simply made mention of beautification and modernization. The project has been made for beautification of railway stations. In view of time crunch, I come to my point.

Chandigarh is a modern and planned city of the country. It will be appropriate to call it mini India. People from across the country have settled here but sufficient facilities have not been provided to them. Sometimes they have to go to their native place. A train from Chandigarh to Ranchi is needed but the same has not been started till now. A weekly train runs from Chandigarh to Chennai which is not sufficient. Trains to places like Thiruvananthapuram etc. should also be introduced from Chandigarh.

As I have just said that people from various places have come to settle in Chandigarh. If we really wish to maintain the composite character of the country, it is necessary to provide facilities to them so that they can travel to their respective places without any difficulty. The railway station is being upgraded but despite Chandigarh being a modern city it has not been given as much attention as it should have been. One honourable lady Member has rightly said that laying railway line from Chandigarh to Ludhiana has been delayed. It took very long time in completing survey etc. The decision has been taken now. Perhaps the pace of work is still very slow. Once we have decided for some thing, then why do we not do in a fixed time frame? Why do you not

think on this? There is a village Falda. People of that villages agreed to it. For this, their shops, temples and even Gurudwaras were demolished but they did not object to it. Even proper compensation was not given to them. Leave apart the compensation, even proper crossing to reach the road on the other side of the track has not been provided while the track has been elevated. Even those things have not been taken care of which should have been on humanitarian grounds.

Officers do visit the place occasionally accompanied by a posse of 20 persons. They think that construction of a small under bridge will serve the purpose of these people. Why do we not just by way of supposition and imagine ourselves to be in the same position as they are in and think for them and see as to what are their needs and what are the requirements of all those people who live on the other side and what should be done for them? Ram Darbar is the industrial area of phase II where rail line has been elevated. We had made a demand for it. But we did not care to see that the area will be done to water logging. No wonder that water entered their houses. Is it unknown that when it rains, water enters their homes and factories? Whom should they turn to for relief? I would like to urge upon him that when they conceive a project they should never lose sight of several related needs all of which should be fulfilled.

The rail line from Chandigarh to Shimla is a historic one and it is rightly called a heritage rail line. Chandigarh is a gateway for the entire area. You cannot earn any revenues from there but Chandigarh-Shimla rail line has a circuitous route through hills and mountains. Is it worthwhile to reduce the rail fare? The rail fares in the hilly routes are not just at par with other areas but rather on the higher side in comparison. If we want to promote tourism then why we not reduce the railway fares in hilly areas and see to that the tourists from all over India to go whole hog for journey by train to reach Shimla. I would therefore, request him to kindly reduce the rail fares in hilly areas.

Paschim Express train was introduced on Delhi-Chandigarh route on our request. But its connectivity is to Chandigarh where there is heavy rail traffic. Like in the case of Delhi where there is a surfeit of buses on roads but still they are always packed to capacity, the same will be the case with plying of trains to and from Chandigarh. I do not wish to press this point right now. What I would like to request him just now is that one more A.C. three-tier coach should be attached to this train, as the A.C. three-tier coach is always over crowded.

[Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal]

I am not referring to first and second AC. coaches. It will bring a great succour to those who travel upto Mumbai.
...(*Interruptions*)

With due deference to your orders, I would like to bring to your kind notice that a railway platform has been constructed on other side of Panchkula. People from Punjab and Haryana come there to board trains to Chandigarh to attend their duties. There is no covered parking there for them. Many people use scooters to reach there and board trains from there to proceed on their duties. Covered parking is required for them at Panchkula. Even parking place is not in good shape even at main Chandigarh station. Therefore, beautification drive should be undertaken for Chandigarh railway station. Everything is massed up there which needs to be rectified so as to enable them to come to that place comfortably and park their vehicles with ease. With this I conclude my speech with sincere thanks for giving me the opportunity to express my views.

SHRI RAKESH SINGH (Jabalpur): Mr. Chairman, sir, I would like to submit that I have placed my written speech on the Table.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: It is OK. Your speech is deemed as read.

*SHRI RAKESH SINGH (Jabalpur): Madam, please include proposals pertaining to my constituency Jabalpur and Madhya Pradesh in discussion on supplementary demands for grants for the year 2004-2005.

Madam, I am sorry to say that the pace of development of Railways has slowed down after the UPA Government came to power. All the developmental projects of the railways fail through in the very beginning. Not only this but the announcements pertaining to railways during the tenure of NDA Government under the leadership of hon. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee or the developmental work which were undertaken could not be translated into action or those works are still lying in the same position as they were at that time.

Hon. Madam, the attitude of present Minister of Railways of the UPA Government Shri Lalu Prasadji is nourishing biased attitude. This attitude of the hon. Minister of Railways Shri Lalu Prasadji is evident in respect of Madhya Pradesh where Bharatiya Janta Party

*Speech was laid on the Table.

is in power. The proof of his discrimination are the incomplete projects and announcements made about my constituency which are waiting for completion.

Madam, long standing ambitious and multipurpose work of gauge conversion from Jabalpur to Gondia was initiated by the former Prime Minister hon. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and 80 per cent of the said work between Gondia and Balaghat was completed during his tenure itself and remaining conversion work between Jabalpur and Balaghat was to be started but with deep regret I have to say that the UPA Government didn't show any interest in accomplishing gauge conversion work between Jabalpur and Balaghat. In the budget the almost completed work between Balaghat and Gondia was included whereas the remaining work between Balaghat and Jabalpur was expected to be included in the budget for taking up.

Madam, through you I would like to tell the hon. Minister and earlier also I had demanded that the work pertaining to gauge conversion which is being got done at present through South East Central Railway headquarters of which is located at Bilsapur (Chhattisgarh) should instead be done through Western Railway headquarters proposed to be set up at Jabalpur so that it could be completed early.

Madam, the Sampark Kranti Express between Jabalpur and Delhi was announced during the tenure of the former Prime Minister hon. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and after the formation of UPA Government Shri Lalu Prasadji also made an announcement in respect of introducing the said train but the Ministry of Railways has not yet fixed any time in regard starting of this train. Therefore, time should be fixed for early introduction of the said train.

Hon. Madam, introduction of fast trains from Jabalpur to Jammu or Pathankot, Jabalpur to Pune via Mumbai, Jabalpur to Bangalore (direct train), Jabalpur to Bhopal (Night service), Jabalpur to Hyderabad, Jabalpur to Thiruvananthapuram should also be considered.

Hon. Madam, through you I would like to tell the hon. Minister of Railways that an announcement has already been made in regard to setting up of West Central Railway Zone at Jabalpur but no time limit has been fixed for construction of building for it. Time limit should be fixed for its construction. The pace of expansion work of Madanmahal station be accelerated. Besides a decision should be taken at the earliest to construct a new station at Kachhpura. Katni is a major junction in the country under Jabalpur Lok Sabha Constituency but the facilities

available at this junction are not upto the mark. Therefore, Katni station should be renovated and the long pending demand of an overbridge at Katni should be fulfilled at the earliest because the people of Katni have to face lot of inconvenience as the railway crossing there remain closed for most of the time.

Hon. Madam, I hope that hon. Minister of Railways will shun his discriminatory attitude and include these proposals in the budget.

[English]

SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY (Bellary): Madam, I want to bring to the notice of hon. Railway Minister some pending Railway Projects in my Bellary Lok Sabha Constituency, which are neglected very much by the Railways.

The Kottur-Harihara Railway Line—the distance of this line is 65 kilometres—is a long-pending project, in which 50 kilometres earthwork is going on in a very slow manner. In this line, the land acquisition work is very much delayed by the Kamataka Government and there is delay in giving compensation to the farmers by the concerned officials. I urge upon the Railway Minister to speed-up the Kottur-Harihara Railway Line work by granting the balance amount for completing the work very urgently.

Hospet to Kottur Railway Line—which was earlier a metre-gauge line—was converted into broad-gauge line 8 years back. But no train has been running on this line because of poor quality of work. So, I demand an inquiry in this regard, and the guilty has to be punished. I would request the hon. Minister to improve the poor quality of work. I would also request the hon. Minister to run a train from Guntakal to Kottur via Bellary and Hospet cities, which is a long-standing dream of the people of Kottur.

In the beginning of this year, the then Railway Minister laid the foundation stone of a RUB (Rail Under Bridge) in Bellary city, which was previously estimated as a Rail Over Bridge (ROB). I would request the hon. Railway Minister, through you, to make it ROB only, which is very convenient and feasible. The work has to be taken up immediately. It is because the frequent closure of the gate causes much trouble to the people.

I would request the hon. Minister to introduce new trains, from Mumbai to Chennai, and from Chennai to Mumbai via Bellary, where a lot of business activities are

taking place. There are big garment factories in my constituency, and huge iron ore activity is going on in my constituency.

I would request the hon. Railway Minister to add new coaches to Hampi Express—one first-class coach and five second-class coaches—for the convenience of passengers in my Bellary district where there is a world heritage centre, namely, Hampi. A large number of foreign tourists and tourists from our country visit this great place, Hampi.

On 1st December, a lot of demonstrations and 'rail rako' agitations took place in Bellary, Hubli and in many parts of South-West Railway Zone, demanding that more job opportunities should be given to the people of South-West railway Zone, which was totally neglected by the Railway Ministry in its recent appointments for this zone.

I would request the Railway Minister to construct a Rail Under Bridge (RUB) at Kanavi Veerbhadra Swamy Temple where National Highway No. 13 crosses the Railway line. There is heavy traffic due to heavy iron ore transportation through goods trains. Due to frequent closure of the gate at this place, thousands of vehicles get jammed for hours together.

I would like to request the hon. Railway Minister to give sanction to the prestigious proposal for running a 'Palace on Wheels' train to Hampi, which is pending with Railways for a long time.

*SHRI MANJUNATH KUNNUR (Dharwad South): Madam Chairman, I would make a few points concerning my parliamentary constituency.

In the first place, Sir, I would like to request the hon. Railway Minister to take up the under-bridge near Haveri District Headquarters, Karnataka on priority basis. There is a request and a demand of the people of my constituency for a long time. During rainy season, water gets stagnated which creates a lot of problems for many vehicles coming from Haspet and Bellary with iron ore and other commodities with each vehicle carrying in whopping 35 tonnes of weight. There is no concrete road. In addition to this, an Agricultural Producers Marketing Committee Yard is situated on the other side. It is becoming increasingly very difficult for the farmers to carry their food grains and other commodities in rainy season, in particular and in other season in general. There is a

*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Manjunath Kunnur]

lot of demand from the public to repair the underbridge immediately or else go in for a new fly-over to ease the traffic in the vicinity of the Haveri Railway Station. People of Haveri and many important public representatives like MPs, MLAs and Zilla Parishad have raised this issue but their demand has not been considered positively till now. I hope the hon. Minister of Railways, Shri Lalu Prasad would fulfil the long-felt demand of Haveri district, Karnataka immediately.

In the second place, I would like to request the hon. Minister to issue directions to the concerned authorities to stop Train No. 2627 Inter-City Express at Yalavigi Railway Station in Savanur Taluk, Karnataka taking into consideration the fact that Yalavigi Railway Station is situated on the State Highway and it is very near to Gadag District Headquarters. It is exactly situated in between Haveri and Dharwad and Gadag districts. It is most useful for the public. Hence, a stoppage is most essential. I hope the hon. Minister would heed to my genuine request which would help the people of my constituency.

In the third place, I would like to request the hon. Minister to ensure a stoppage of Trains No. 2627—City Express & Train No. 2080 Jana Shatabdi at Byadagi, Karnataka. I hope and trust that the hon. Minister would issue directions to the concerned authorities to stop the above mentioned trains at Byadagi, Karnataka taking into consideration the fact that Byadagi is the Taluk Headquarters situated in Haveri District, Karnataka. Byadagi is known for its internationally renown chilly. Its chilly is a very fine variety. Its chilly is not only famous in Karnataka but also overseas. Many businessmen travel in these above trains. Hence, a stoppage is a must.

Under the circumstances, I request you to do the needful at the earliest taking into account the long pending demand of the people of Byadagi, Karnataka.

The Ministry of Railways has a daunting task of catering to needs of the whole country. I understand it. Karnataka has given a Railway Minister. In spite of that, we could not find a sizeable improvement in the railway network in our State. The Ministry of Railways has an important task which they are trying to fulfill.

The Railways is the most important lifelines of our country. It is an important vehicle for the poor and downtrodden. There is no denying of the fact that our Railway network is one of the largest in the universe.

As everyone is aware, there is a huge number of pending projects which have been started with much fanfare but never the seen the light of the day. Surveys have been conducted and a sizeable amounts have been spent on such projects. But mid-way the same have been abandoned. Everyone is in the knowledge of such projects like Hubli to Ankola which are spread all over the country. I would like to fervently appeal to the hon. Railway Minister to see that such projects which would really help the needy and which would really ease the problems of the people should be taken up, allocations to be made and a time frame be fixed for its successful implementation. I hope the hon. Minister would see that he successfully implement Hubli to Ankola such projects, without getting into the trap of his predecessors. Railway Recruitment Board should be established in South West Railway at Hubli.

I represent the State of Karnataka. The amount provided for Karnataka is insufficient in terms of volumes and area.

There are a number of backward areas in my State, Karnataka where the need for taking the Railway network is essential. If the hon. Minister is really interested in helping the poor and neglected sections of society, he should increase the network, not only in my State, in particular, but in other States as well, in general.

I hope that the hon. Minister of Railways would give topmost priority to the problems mentioned by me in my speech as they are long-pending issues concerning the genuine demands of the people of my constituency and implement it as early as possible.

18.44 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Fifth Report

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh):
Madam, I beg to present the Fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18.45 hrs.

**DEMAND FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT—
RAILWAYS, 2004-05—Contd.**

[English]

DR. M. JAGANNATH (Nagar Kurnool): Madam Chairman, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Supplementary Demand for Grant (Railways) for 2004-05.

I am happy to note that majority of the funds sought under the Supplementary Demand for Grant (Railways) are for safety and special railway safety measures apart from expenditure like assets, acquisition, construction, replacement, and capital expenditure.

In India, railway is the cheapest mode of transport for the common man. Crores of people are travelling daily by railways throughout the country. So, it is the primary duty of any Government to give them good amenities and also see that they travel safely and reach the destination. It should be taken as the first priority.

A number of accidents are taking place at the old bridges and also at the unmanned railway crossings. Some of the railway crossings are manned and some of them are unmanned. Accidents are also taking place at the foot over bridges, while crossing from one platform to the other platform.

It is a laudable thing that the Budget sought here is for construction of road over bridges, road under bridges, foot over bridges, and also for interlocking system. Construction of road over bridges, road under bridges, and good signalling system will always reduce the number of accidents and thereby the loss of human life, cattle and other things. So, I request the hon. Railway Minister to see that the gates which are now unmanned become manned on war-footing—a number of accidents are taking place at unmanned gates—so that the accidents could be averted.

Regarding the passenger amenities, a number of my colleagues have spoken about them. I do not want to go into all of them. But I would like to remind the Government that drinking water facilities, good toilets and weighting halls are the basic needs of the passengers who are travelling in the trains. Even, the Standing Committee on Railways had commented some time back about the

passenger amenities and also the safety measures, because it is the duty of the Railways to give them basic amenities as also the safety.

Madam Chairman, I should congratulate the hon. Railway Minister for taking a lot of interest in providing safety as also the passenger amenities. He is personally going to the railway stations, inspecting the work and instructing the officers. It is really a laudable thing. This will definitely reduce the number of accidents. Also he has helped the artisans in the villages who are languishing for want of jobs by introducing *kullad* system and also introducing khadi to be used in the Railways.

Coming to freight and other things, there is a very steep shortage of wagons. That should be taken care of because it is the cheapest mode of transport. Goods could be transported from one place to another quickly if the wagons are enough in number.

Coming to Andhra Pradesh projects, a lot of injustice had been done to Andhra Pradesh in regard to the budgetary allocations for new lines, doubling works, gauge conversion, traffic amenities, road safety, and they are very meagre. I request the hon. Railway Minister to see that more budgetary allocations are made, and they should be doubled.

Coming to my constituency, there is one line. Several times, survey had been done. It connects the coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh to Raichur in Karnataka. It goes through the backward districts of Telangana, that is Nalgonda and Mahabubnagar. These two districts are very much infested with naxalites.

It is nearly a 292-kilometre project. By repeatedly asking the Government in this House, this project was divided into three pieces. Previously, the then hon. Minister, while saying that the piece between Gadwal and Raichur had been given the sanction, had assured that the remaining parts between Macherla and Gadwal would be taken up in due course. This line goes from Macherla to Raichur. But to my surprise, a piece from Macherla to Nalgonda was given the sanction, and the budgetary allocation was also very meagre.

Whenever a question is put or whenever a letter is written to the Minister, the answer comes saying that the final allocations are made. When the project cost is nearly Rs. 100 crore, I do not know, with the meagre budget of Rs. 5 crore, when the project is going to be completed. Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal was telling about the Ludhiana

[Dr. M. Jagannath]

section that it is moving at a snail's pace. If such is the pace to complete the work, I do not think in our lifetime we will be in position to see that those projects are completed.

Coming to ROBs and RUBs, Jadcherla is a big business station in my parliamentary constituency. The turnovers are very good. There is one gate located very near to the railway station. It divides the old city and the new city. Whenever the trains are passing through or they stand there, it is causing obstruction. I have been requesting repeatedly for the construction of an RUB. It has not been taken up. I request the hon. Minister to see that an RUB is constructed at Jadcherla, an ROB at Yenugonda railway gate, which is also in the same section of Mahabubnagar-Jadcherla, and an ROB at Gadwal railway station which is also a very important station.

Then some of the local trains are terminating at Falaknauma. They are detained there for two to three hours. In the recent past, the traffic has increased a lot because there is a station called Shadnagar, which is 50 kilometres away from Hyderabad, where many industries have come up. It is almost connecting the Hyderabad city. So, my request to the hon. Minister is to see that the local trains, which are terminating at Falaknauma station, to be extended up to Shadnagar in Mahabubnagar district. In the recent past, the railway traffic has also increased. The number of trains is not sufficient. Though a number of trains are passing through that station, most of them are Express trains. They are not stopping at all these stations. Students, industrialists and traders are daily moving from Mahabubnagar-Jadcherla to Hyderabad, and thus, the traffic needs more number of trains.

The MMTS system had been extended up to Falaknauma railway station. I request the hon. Minister to extend it up to Shadnagar. There is a distance of 30 kilometres from Falaknauma to Shadnagar. I request the hon. Minister to extend the MMTS up to Shadnagar.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

DR. M. JAGANNATH: Finally, I am requesting the hon. Minister to order for the halting of Dharmavaram Express train which runs between Secunderabad and Puttaparthi. In Mahabubnagar and Jadcherla areas, there are a number of Sai devotees. Time and again, they have been requesting for the halting of Dharmavaram Express so that it will facilitate them to go to Puttaparthi and have *darshan* of Sai Baba.

With this, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE (Aurangabad, Maharashtra): Madam Chairman, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Supplementary Demands for Grants of the Railways. The Marathwada region where I came from, is a very backward area. The budgetary allocations made for the region during the last more than 50 years were/are being released by various governments like the NDA and the UPA etc. But not even a single kilometre of new rail line has been laid in our Marathwada region so far. Before the creation of Andhra Pradesh State, the Marathwada region was under the control of the Nizam. Our region became independent following thirteen month agitation after the Independence and was later included in Maharashtra. I am putting forward before the House the problems faced by our Marathwada region.

The Hon. Minister of State is sitting there. I want to bring to his notice, through you, that a new project was mooted for Marathwada under which 167 km. Mudkhed-Adilabad rail line was to be laid and Rs. 109 crore were required for completion of the said rail line. The Sikanderbad-Mudkhed-Janakampet-Bodhan rail line is 269 km. long. Our old rail line Mumbai-Manmad will have an extended Kanchigud-Express on its tracks. If this line is extended upto from Bholaram to Nizamabad, this route will become operational. For this, we need Rs. 46 crore so that our earlier route could be made operational.

Secondly, there is 210 km. long rail line connecting Akolapurna Marathwada and Vidharbha and for that we need Rs. 205 crore. If we get this amount, the entire Marathwada and Vidharbha would get connected but the funds are coming in piecemeal manner. Miraj-Latur is the Parliamentary Constituency of the hon. Home Minister. The area of Hon. Chief Minister and Hon. Athawaleji also falls under that. If we are provided Rs. 111 crore for that, the work on it could also be completed. Funds have been demanded and in today's supplementary budget for construction work and safety measures. I am submitting my demands so that all these could be included in the budget for the year 2005. I also appeal to the officers to kindly consider these demands. Marathwada's four projects are old ones. Ahmednagar-Beed-Parlibajinath is a new one.

Madam Chairman, our Beed district includes the areas of hon. Pramod Mahajan, Gopinath Munde Ji, Kshir Sagar Ji Kaku etc. but no rail line has been constructed there so far. Parli is a pilgrim place for which also funds

are made available in a piecemeal manner. Rs. 120 crore were provided recently. Before that Rs. 301 crore were given for all the projects in progress there. Till date we have received only Rs. 421 crore but we need a total sum of Rs. 795 crore in order to complete all the projects undertaken in Marathwada. We have been staging agitations for that. Hon. Govindbhai Shroff who was a freedom fighter and Shankar Rao ji also participated in them. Gross injustice is being meted out to Marathwada region. If we are given Rs. 795 crore, all the on going five projects in Marathwada could be completed.

Madam Chairman, my area falls under the South-Central Railway and Marathwada comes under the South-Central Railway, Nanded Division. We are not demanding for this, we want that Marathi speaking area which falls under the Central Railway should be connected. We have been demanding for it for many years. We had told about this to Hon. Mamtaji and hon. Nitish Kumar ji also. Hon. Nitish Kumar ji told us that we would bring in a proposal to this effect in the Cabinet. A dispute had cropped up in Bihar over the zone issue. Therefore, he told us not to raise this demand as it would aggravate the dispute. I want to request the Hon. Minister that the Marathi speaking areas should be taken out of the South-Central Railway and be included in the Central Railway as the Central Office of the Central Railway is in Mumbai and all contacts are with the Mumbai Office. We have, therefore, been demanding for many years that it should be transferred under the Central Railway.

The second thing is that after Nanded became a Division, an advertisement was published in all the papers for recruitment to 20 thousand vacancies with interview to be held in Secunderabad and that gave rise to dispute. The people of Marathwada are sons of the soil. They are Marathi-speaking people. Should they not get a chance of employment? I want to request the Hon. Minister, through you, that the Marathi-speaking people should be provided jobs in the Railways. The name of Shiv Sena has been dragged into this episode.

19.00 hrs.

Hon. Thakare had also denied that they attacked Biharis but that Marathis, who are the sons of the soil should be provided jobs in the Railways.

We have been demanding for introducing a new train in our area, and that is from Manmad to Tirupati. The DRM and the GM there gave us assurance that it would

be done in 2-3 months. The Minister of our area also had said that their this demand would be met but this has not happened so far. A new train was also proposed to be introduced from Nanded to Ahmedabad. A big conference of the Sikh Community is scheduled to be held at Nanded in 2008, the Sachkhande Express originates from there. There should be a train from Nanded for the Patna Sahib Gurudwara. Had Lajuji been present here, it would have been better. The sikhs from all over the world are expected to participate in the said Conference. A grand religious festival is going to be organised there. The Central Government has also provided one hundred crore rupees for the purpose. I, therefore, demand a new train from there. People have also been demanding for introducing a Shatabdi Express train from our area. Sambhaji Nagar and Aurangabad, which fall under my constituency, a Shatabdi Express should be introduced from there for Mumbai. The Sachkhande Express plies upto Delhi, we travel by this train. But this train plies only five days a week. Hon. Deputy Speaker Shri Atwal Ji had paid a visit to Nanded. He also visited Sambhaji and Aurangabad. All the people there had requested him that the Sachkhande Express which plies only five days in a week, should ply on all the days of the week. A train from Latur-Mumbai which is the area of Hon. Home Minister should also ply on all the days of the week. AC-III tier coaches are there in that train. AC-II tier coach should also be added to that train. How can we travel like this?

A new Mukundwadi Station has come up in our area. It was sanctioned by our Government but nothing is provided there in the same of amenities. I, therefore, request that all the amenities should be provided at the said station. Two new rail lines were proposed to be laid there. People have been staging agitation for that for many years. New rail lines are also proposed to be laid in Sholapur, Toljapur, Osmanabad, Beed, Paithan, Sambhaji Nagar, Silaud, Ajanta, Jalgaon. The demand for laying a rail line from Sholapur to Jalgaon is being made for the last 50 years. A survey should immediately be conducted for the purpose and work also should be commenced on that as soon as possible.

I also want to make a mention of Rotegaon, Puntanwa and Shirdi as this would facilitate direct route for the people going to Shirdi from Hyderabad. Besides, I also want to talk of Jalna and Khamgaon. This work should also be taken up. I also want to touch upon the issue of electrification of the rail line. Kindly include the demand of electrification from Manmad to Nanded. The route from Manmad to Nanded should also be made a

[Shri Chandrakant Khaire]

two way route. Recently a major accident took place there which disrupted rail traffic for two days. Fortunately all the passengers survived, but the Railways suffered a huge loss. Our demand was that it should be made a two-way route. Nitish Kumar ji had made budgetary provision for the purpose. I would like to urge upon Lalu ji and both the Ministers of State that Marathwada is a backward region, so kindly develop rail network in the area, and the people of the area would always remember you for your this act of kindness.

[English]

*SHRI ABDULLAKUTTY (Cannanore): Madam following item may be included in the discussion:

Placement of wagons for FCI godown.

Recently, Railway Board decided that placement of wagons only for full rake capacity for FCI godowns. After that so many FCI godown activities are stucked. Sir, in Kerala Full Rake facility is available only in 5 godowns out of 22.

Sir, it should reconsider immediately because FCI is very important System of our PDS. Sir, Railway Board decision has been derived from the profit motive.

Sir, FCI is the system of supplying our foodgrain to poor people. So, I request the Government to please stop this anti-people decision.

[Translation]

SHRI HEMMAL MURMU (Rajmahal): Madam Chairman, the discussion on demands for grants for Railways is going on and I am going to support it. Sir, railway traffic reflects the system of a country. In a vast country like India railways signifies unity in diversity. Railway is an asset to our country. The present budget does not propose to provide even a single rail line to Jharkhand. There is no proposal for gauge conversion, electrification and frequency increase in favour of Jharkhand. Certainly, the hon. Minister of Railways has a different style of working and I am sure that this ministry will not be termed as a ministry of mere announcements as happened in the time of previous government. Jharkhand State has been formed out of Bihar and I believe, we shall nurture a relationship of brotherhood.

As the hon. Minister of railways is incharge of the Railway Ministry, he is well aware of that State. I would like to remind that I had made ten demands for that State in the discussion on the last budget. I had submitted those demands for perusal of railway authorities and met them personally on the issues of public interests. But, it is very sad that when as public representative, we meet the higher officers, they do not give any written reply. Is this not harmful for parliamentary form of democracy? For this only, I had not made any big demand in the last budget. After formation of Jharkhand State, there is only one train i.e. Vananchal Express from northern Ganga region to Ranchi which is the capital of Jharkhand. Vananchal Express runs thrice a week. This is anybody's guess what may be the difficulties faced by the people of an area ranging up to 550 kilometers for travelling to Ranchi, the capital of Jharkhand. I had demanded that at least this train be run daily and be rescheduled to depart at 5 or 6 pm from Ranchi. This will benefit the people of that area a lot. But, even after lapse of a period of six months, it is not known whether any action has been taken on the said application. I am very sorry to say that when such is the situation in a ministry headed by such a bold minister then what will happen to the public representatives. I would like to say that Vananchal Express train provides link between the northern and southern borders. It provides link to four or five districts of Bihar to Jharkhand. If frequency of even such an important train is not increased to run it daily then we will be doing injustice to the people. I would like to say that the name of Vananchal Express should be changed to name it after the name of Siddoh Kanhu or his birth place Bhaganadeeh in whose leadership Santhal mutiny took place in 1855 in which at least ten thousand obosignals sacrificed their lives. The loopline at Bhagalpur in Bihar goes upto Guwahati and Kolkata.

Doubling of Bhagalpur-Badharva rail line laid in British period is needed. A large number of trains run on this section, so I have made this demand of doubling this section.

Madam Chairman, the hon. Member Shri Raghunath Jha of the Rashtriya Janata Dal was saying that a train from Bhagalpur to Delhi be introduced. My demand is that Vikramshila Express should be extended upto Sahebganj so that the people of the neglected area are benefited. Sahabganj has a historical background but today it is neglected. The heritage of Sahabganj and Rajmahal is crumbling. I would like to request the hon. Railway Minister to pay attention to this also.

Madam, the construction work of Bhagalpur-Rampur-Jasideeh-Dumka rail line under 'ongoing schemes' is very

slow. It needs to be accelerated. The hon. Minister is present here. I would urge upon him to think on this issue. As there is no rail line in Goddah district in Jharkhand. Therefore Pirpanti and Jsideeh be connected with a rail line.

Madam, I am thankful to you for giving me time to speak.

[English]

*SHRI S. MALLIKARJUNIAH (Tumkur): I would like that following Railway works be taken up in my Parliamentary Constituency, i.e. Tumkur, Kamataka:

1. There is an urgent need to a straight railway line between Tumkur to Davangere (i.e. Tumkur-Sira-Hiriyur-Chitradurga-Deavangere). The presently situated Railway line is very long journey for the travellers of my Parliamentary Constituency. Therefore, it is proposed for new construction of a Straight Railway line between Tumkur to Davangere. It saves nearly 50 kms. from present Railway line.
2. The proposed Double Railway line work is under process. That was sanctioned in the past 10 years (i.e. Jaffer Sharief, Railway Minister). It was not yet completed. It is proposed to Double Railway line from Bangalore to Tumkurin Straight line.
3. It is proposed to following Railway stations do not have even basic amenities like proper Accommodation at the waiting room. i.e., Drinking water, Toilets etc., in 1. Banavara 2. Doddabeli 3. Niduvandad 4. Malasandra 5. Gubbi 6. Nittur 7. Sampige 8. Banasandra 9. Tiptur 10. Kyatosandhra 11. Hirehalli. These stations are required to be modernised. There are hundreds of the people are coming to these stations everyday and the publics are facing great hardships they have to wait for hours together at these stations. It is proposed to ascertain the gravity of hardships and make necessary arrangements for modernisation of the above said Railway stations.
4. It is proposed to a construction of new Railway station between Nittur-Sampige at Rampur. From Nittur to Rampur is 6 kms. From Rampur to Sampige is 6 kms. Therefore, it is proposed for construction of New Rail station at Rampur.

People of this area are suffering from without any transport facility. There is no bus facility to this area. Therefore, it is proposed to construct a new Railway Station with all basic faculties for the use of peoples of this area.

5. It is proposed to Kyatasandra Railway station is very small and not comfortable to the people in Railways in day to day life. It is proposed to give five minutes stop in Kyatsandra Railway station. It is very helpful to the people of this Area. There is an Siddaganga Mutt, which is situated in this area. Therefore, it is proposed to give five minutes stoppage time in Kyatsandra Railway station.

SHRI ANWAR HUSSAIN (Dhubri): Thank you, Madam. I would like to thank Shri Lalu Prasadji for his performance in the last six months of his tenure as the hon. Railway Minister. He has left an impression that he would certainly translate the dream of our leader Shrimati Sonia Gandhi to bring Indian Railways at number one position in the world. I support the Supplementary Demand for Grant (Railways), and at this juncture I would like to raise some points, especially concerning the North East Region.

In this Supplementary Demand, in general, the safety and security of the passengers have been stressed. It could be recalled that only a few months ago some female athletes from Assam were misbehaved with, and molested by some ticketless travellers in Bihar. It raised a great hue and cry in Assam and everywhere demonstrations were held against this particular incident.

I would like to draw the attention of the Ministry to the fact that whenever passengers from the North East Region enter Bihar, these type of miscreants apply force on them. Even though they have reservations and proper tickets, still they are forced to leave the train or vacate their seats. This is repeatedly happening over there. As safety and security has been stressed the most, I would like to request the hon. Railway Minister to strictly ensure that henceforth on no passenger from the North East Region is harassed or driven out of the trains.

Madam, I have not talked about the main issues yet. The second point is about employment. In the North-Eastern Region, we see that our boys and girls are not even considered for the posts of *Jharudar*, sweeper, *khalasi*, peon or even a *chowkidar*. The people who are appointed to these posts are brought from other parts of India. There is a strong discontent over there on this.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Anwar Hussain]

The North-Eastern Region, comparatively, has the railway network, and the same is the case with Jammu and Kashmir also. They are underdeveloped and, therefore, militancy has grown up there. Historical neglect in respect of giving them service and also the neglect by the Railways, since pre-Independence days, have created some social problems, and it contributed to the great problem of insurgency in the North-Eastern Region, Jammu and Kashmir and in other places. I would request the Railway Ministry, through you, Madam, to see that the appointments to Grade 'C' and 'D' posts especially are made division-wise and not zone-wise.

We also demand that appointments to Grade 'C' and 'D' posts must be made from the North-Eastern Region, if the posts are there; in the North-Eastern Region, there should be hundred per cent reservation for the unemployed youths of that Region.

Another most important point is that it has always been repeated, since 1998, that ten per cent of the total Budget allocation would go to North-East. It has been remaining as consolation since 1998. However, till today, the Railways did not allot ten per cent of the total Budget for the North-Eastern Region, whereas our hon. President, in his Address to Members of both the Houses, had said this year that regional imbalances were being created by historical neglect. In 1998, the then NDA Government promised that ten per cent of the total Budget allocation would go to North-East. Though this is not the time for raising this point, since the Budget Session is fast approaching, I would urge upon the Railway Ministry to strictly follow this promise and ensure that ten per cent allocation is made for the North-Eastern Region.

Madam, Guwahati is the gateway to as many as eight sister States. It is the second headquarters to all these States. I demand that a new Zonal headquarters should be created at Guwahati, though the Railway Minister talked about some criteria for doing so. What are the criteria?

When need arises, it changes. I request the Ministry to modify the criteria and declare Guwahati as a Zonal Headquarters at the earliest.

The new Mainguri and Jogighopa line is under construction. On this line there is a bridge over Gangadhar river connecting Golakganj and Kanuri. This bridge was damaged a few years ago due to floods and it was abandoned. There is no connection now between these two places and rest of India. The Railway Department has decided to dismantle it and has put it on auction.

People went to court. The court had given its verdict on 29th April of this year to the effect that the bridge will not be dismantled, that it will not be removed, will not be given on auction, but the bridge would be re-constructed with both rail and road facilities.

I draw the attention of the Minister to that court verdict and urge upon him to have the bridge re-constructed with both road and rail facility to avoid contempt of court.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD (Yavatmal): Madam, the demands for Supplementary Grants Railways have come up for discussion. Sir, through you I would like to make certain submissions in the House and draw the attention of the Hon. Minister of Railways to the fact that today Railways have assumed the connotation of 'development'. The chances of development appear bleak in the absence of railways. My constituency which adjoins four states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh is still not linked by rail. If a new rail line is laid between Moortijapur and Nanded and likewise if Vardha is linked to Nanded via Yavatmal then the latter could become a junction in future which will link the four states. I would first of all express my gratitude to the hon. Minister of Railways Shri Lalu Prasad Yadavji who started work in my constituency through these Demands for Supplementary Grants. Provision for adequate funds have also been made for telecom Signal and telecom services for introducing panel interlocking and passenger amenities in Vani and Pimpalkuti. I am glad that this budgetary provision is being utilized for upgrading passenger amenities on the Manjari Adilabad Section.

Madam, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister of Railways to the fact that whenever the name of my railway station or a village is needed in any official document it is not transliterated, properly in Hindi. Today at page no. 4 of the Demands for supplementary Grants Mudkhed Adilabad has been shown as Mudkhed Adilabad. Unless the names of such locations are referred to in English, it becomes fairly difficult to understand the names of the villages or stations. It happens many a time. Several people face a difficulty to comprehend the name of a place if it is transliterated wrongly. I request that attention be paid to this problem and such errors be rectified throughout the country.

I heard one of the statements of the hon. Minister wherein he had expressed this intentions to make the

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Indian Railways as number one in the world. On the other hand one find that there are people for example in my constituency who have not even seen a train. There are many districts in the country where the rail has not reached yet. If one wishes to see the Indian railways on the top then I would urge upon you to provide rail services to those areas which are still not on the railway map. There is a narrow gauge train in my area dotingly called Shankuntala by the local people which has been there since the time of the Britishers but unfortunately it is totally unheeded. I would request the hon. Minister to connect this train to broad gauge.

The local trains of Mumbai are the life line of the city and lakhs of people travelling by train face enormous difficulties. I would request the hon. Minister to remove the difficulties of lakhs of Mumbai passengers by increasing the frequency of trains.

Madam, through you I would like to draw the attention of the Government that only 14 seats have been reserved for women in the first class compartments in local trains. In reality more than 200 women travel everyday over and above the 14 seats reserved in these compartments. Likewise, adequate number of seats are not available even in the second class compartments reserved for women. The Government should pay attention to it as well.

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA (Hoshiarpur): Madam Chairperson, I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak. I remember when I was speaking on the Railway Budget, I was given time to speak very late in the night. At that time also I had put two—three demands involving no expenditure of the Ministry of Railways but even after lapse of six months, none of my demands has been fulfilled.

Madam, since I am from Punjab, I felt very happy when Dr. Manmohan Singh ji became the Prime Minister and Lalaji became the Minister of Railways because a lot of people from Bihar come to Punjab to work as labour. But both these Ministers have not taken any care of Punjab. When Minister of Railways had stated that religious places would be linked, even then we were hopeful that holy places of Punjab Shri Amritsar and Shri Anandpur Sahib where people come to pay their obeisance would be linked but these places have not been linked so far. There is one Rail Coach factory in Kapurthala where rail coaches manufactured in Punjab go to all these states. But I am sorry to say that I had put one demand at that time that my village Jejon is a

backward area which falls in Hoshiarpur and which, once upon a time was known as mini Lahore but with the passage of time, that village has become a deserted place. Even today a number of people from my village are serving in the Army. This village is situated along the Himachal Pradesh and Punjab border. A DMU train is running there between Jejon and Jalandhar. If one compartment for Delhi is attached to this train, then people of both Himachal Pradesh and Punjab would be benefited. Between Jejon and Jalandhar, there are big stations like Nawanshahar, Banga, Phagwara from where many passengers would be there to board that compartment. The people of these places are very religious minded people and they often go to Hardwar. From Hoshiarpur, there are one DMU train for Jalandhar to which one coach meant for Delhi is attached. If one coach for Hardwar is also attached to this train, then it is not going to cost anything to the government but the people will get the facility and it can help generating more revenue to the railways.

I would like to request the hon. Minister of Railways that there is one Dasuwa railway station in my constituency and two trains Swaraj Express and Jammu-Tawi Express passes through this station.

Madam Chairman, Dasuwa railway station is a big station. The above trains do not stop there. There is also one army centre in Dasuwa. Many army personnel often use this station but usually the army personnel and the common people have to go to Jalandhar 35 kilometers away or Mukerian, 20 kilometers away from this place. If these trains are provided a short duration stoppage in Dasuwa, then people of that area would be benefited.

Madam Chairman, there is one railway crossing—c87, that is closed at 6.00 P.M. and is opened next morning as and when the gate keeper wants to open that crossing. People are facing a lot of difficulty due to it. I would like to request that the said railway crossing be kept open round the clock. If it is done, the people of Dasuwa will not have to face difficulty.

Madam Chairman, similarly there is one railway crossing at a place known as Khahtenta near Anandpur Sahib. This railway crossing is opened for V.I.Ps and B.B.M.P. people only. The crossing is opened for the V.I.Ps who have got red lights on their vehicles. It is not opened for common people. I had written a letter to the Minister of Railways to open this crossing for the common man. I have got a reply from the Minister but no action is being taken and that crossing is not being opened.

[Shri Avinash Rai Khanna]

Children of as many as 15 villages go to their schools after crossing the above railway crossing. The farmers of as many as 15 villages have to take a very long turn to go to the market with their crops. They have to cover as many as 15 kilometers distance for going to the market. If this crossing is opened for the common people also the people will get a lot of relief.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA): Where this railway crossing is located?

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: This crossing is located in district Ropar near Anandpur Sahib.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Khannaji, you please conclude now. You have already expressed your points.

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Madam Chairman, I am only submitting my points. Similarly I would like to request that there is one Swaran Shatabadi and another is Shatabadi Train between Delhi and Amritsar. Four-five members of Parliament travel by these trains. But these trains do not stop at Phagwara station. We have to go to Jalandhar to catch these trains. Phagwara is an important station of our constituency but these trains do not stop there.

Madam Chairman, I am not saying that Railways should incur any expenditure. If the railway make little changes in timing of the running of its trains, many people will be benefited from it. If both the above trains are provided stoppage at Phagwara, then it can help the people a lot.

Madam, I will conclude after making one last submission. I would like to say something about the food being supplied in trains. Good quality food is not supplied in Shatabdi trains. Madam through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister towards the incident which occurred with me in train. Perhaps on 10.11.2004 I was travelling in Shatabdi Express. The train departed at 7.20 in the morning and breakfast was served to the passengers. I found a foreign object, a stone in the breakfast served to me. On that day many foreign tourists were also travelling in the train so I did not think it proper to say anything at that time because it would have demeaned the railway itself, but I showed it to the T.T.E. and asked him as to what that was, and he told me that it was a stone. I request that this matter should be examined. I want that such incidents should not recur and the railways should not earn a bad name like this.

Journey by these trains is quite expensive. The passengers have to pay hefty amounts of money for tickets to travel in these trains and if they face such incidents or good quality food is not served to them, it will earn a bad name for the railways.

Madam, I would like to make my last demand. The district from which I hail have four Members of Parliament—three are in Rajya Sabha and I am in the Lok Sabha but not even a single train goes there from Delhi. Rail track is already there. The Railways will not have to lay new tracks. If a train for there is introduced on the track between Hoshiarpur and Jalandhar, it will benefit the railways very much and it will be very convenient for the local people. There are a number of industries in that area, therefore, this train will sure attract huge crowds. I request that if a train to Delhi from there is started it will be a great favour to the people of that area, who will get a very big facility of train service.

Madam, I thank you very much for giving me time to speak.

[English]

SHRI A. RAVICHANDRAN (Sivakasi): Madam Chairperson, at the outset let me thank the electorate of Sivakasi constituency who have elected me to be their representative in this august House and unfailingly our leader Vaiko who made it possible for me and I am putting forth my points on supplementary Demands for Grants brought before this House by the Ministry of Railways. I support this supplementary demands for grants.

I would like to record in this House our appreciation for the remarkably significant work being carried out by both the hon. Railway Minister Lalu and Velu. Let me give just two examples of their commendable achievements and then let me place before you the demands pertaining to my constituency.

The meter gauge railway line section and the electric train service from Chennai to Tambaram which is there for the past 73 years as laid by the Britishers has been converted to a broad gauge system within 120 days without causing much of hardship to the public. They have kept their promise and accomplished the task well within the time frame they had evolved and publicly announced. Railways is a gigantic public sector undertaking in the country and they have enhanced their operational ability much to the level of private sector

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

where achieving the target on time is always a driving force. Our hon. Ministers have given impetus to improve the efficiency of the Railways in the country today with their dedication.

Both have committedly felt the pulse of the people even at the grass root level and hence they have announced 'village on wheels'—a special inland tourist train in the pattern of 'palace on wheels' run for the well-off and foreign tourists. Now common people can also avail themselves of this facility to go through the length and breadth of this country visiting places of tourist importance, historical importance, archeological importance with monuments reflecting the rich art and cultural traditions of this country and cherished civilisation of this country. Now they can see these places at an affordable cost of Rs. 4500 for a circular tour for 9 days. It is needless to say that our hon. Ministers are reasonable and responsible who can understand the needs of the masses. So, as one among the 40 MPs provided to this Government by the voters of Tamil Nadu. I would like to place forth the felt needs of our people.

I hail from this Sivakasi constituency which was ably and efficiently nurtured and represented by our dynamic leader Vaiko and it is natural that the people of our constituency expect things are done the same way by me also for which I need your cooperation. So I now ask for certain things Railways can provide us with. 'Ask and ye shall be given' is a Biblical saying that comes to my mind. This is our Government. But still our pressing needs and projected demands have to be taken to the notice of the hon. Minister. It is our duty to draw your attention so that you may consider them positively as part of your duty you have been discharging.

In Virudhunagar-Manamadurai section, railway line work must be taken up and completed along with the other ongoing projects.

The pending railway line work between Shencottah and Tenkasi, a small stretch, much less than 10 kms. needs to be completed soon.

The Podhigai Express a weekly train now running between Chennai and Tenkasi may kindly be upgraded to be a daily express train.

The Allampatti level crossing near Virudhunagar is yet to be made a permanent one and I urge upon you to issue suitable orders to continue the same so that its use and utility value to the public shall continue.

Both the Railways and the rail passengers attach more importance to security and safety these days. From this point of view let us have a look at Madurai-Dindigul railway line which is a single line as of now. That section is being over utilised much more than its capacity or nearly 100 percent and hence there is a need to go for double track to enhance safety, security and operational efficiency. I urge upon the Government to take up on a war footing this double line project between Madurai and Dindigul.

In Tamil Nadu the southern districts remain a much-neglected one and most of the sections remain single line track even after a long time. I would like to impress upon the Union Railway Ministry to go for double line considering the economic viability in those sections in southern Tamil Nadu. At a time when Surface Transport Ministry is going for laying of 4 lane highways, Railways must wake up. Kanyakumari-Chingleput section must have double line to augment further its services. Similarly electrification is a rarity in the southern parts of Tamil Nadu. That may kindly be attended to. Railways can electrify the section between Vilupuram and Kanyakumari.

Agro-commercial centres like Madurai and Kovilpatti must be connected by push-pull trains. These day-time diesel rail cars could be useful to the public on this route and this service can be commercially viable too.

We have computerised reservation counters at selected railway stations. But the very purpose of quick disposal is defeated as people are to wait in lengthy queues for a long time. For instance, computerised reservation centres at Kovilpatti and Sivakasi stations in my constituency which are contributing to the railways' revenue earnings significantly need to have more staff at the reservation counters. This is necessary to ease crowd and long waiting. So increased number of staff may be posted there. I request the hon. Railway Minister to look into it.

With this, I conclude my speech thanking the Chair for giving me this opportunity to participate in this discussion on Railways' Supplementary Demands for Grants.

*SHRI M. SHIVANNA (Chamarajanagar): Madam, since independence, five persons from Kamataka became Union Railway Ministers. Even then, there is no substantial improvement in the railway service in Kamataka State.

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada.

[Shri M. Shivanna]

The railway line between Mysore and Chamarajanagar was laid 75 years ago by the then Maharaja of Mysore. Even now the same railway line is being used. There is a persisting demand for converting this old railway line into broad gauge line. It is Shri V. Sreenivas Prasad, former Union Minister and my predecessor who made sincere efforts in this matter. In fact, in the past an amount of about 12 crore of rupees was released for this purpose. Now, during the current Railway Budget (2004-05) an amount of Rs. 44 crore has been allocated. But, somehow till today the money has not been released for this purpose. I request hon. Shri Lalu Prasad Yadavji to release this amount very soon.

Similarly, the railway line between Chamarajanagar and Mettupalayam is pending for the past several decades. If this is completed all the 3 States, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala will be benefited. I hope the Centre would make this dream of the people of Chamarajanagar a reality.

Madam, Mysore is one of the most beautiful cities in India. Krishna Raja Sagar, Chamundi Temple, Mysore Zoo are worth seeing and visitors are pouring here every day. Bangalore is the garden city of India and it is also the silicon city of India. Many times people compare this city with Singapore. Thousands of people would be travelling between these two cities every day. Foreign tourists also visit these two cities regularly and in a large number. Hence it is very essential to provide double line between these two cities. In addition, electrification also must be completed to enable the passengers to visit both cities.

Finally Madam, Bangalore Metro Railway on the lines of Delhi Metro should be taken up without further loss of time. In this connection Karnataka State is urging the Centre repeatedly. But unfortunately nothing has been done by the Centre in this regard. Bangalore is the fast developing city in Asia. Here software export is also increasing steadily. The roads are very narrow and there are hundreds of complaints about this. Accidents are occurring almost every day. Therefore, I request the hon. Ministers Shri Laluji, Shri Veluji and Shri Rathwaji to take up this matter seriously to commence the metro railway work in Bangalore immediately.

19.35 hrs.

(SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL *in the Chair*)

Sir, I thank you for giving me a chance to speak on the Supplementary Demands for Grants for Railways and with these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI A.V. BELLARMIN (Nagercoil): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for the chance given to me.

As a newcomer to this august House—this is the first opportunity—I congratulate the hon. Minister Shri Laluji for his people-friendly Budget presented to the House during the last Session and also for his announcement that Railways will be a public sector over. It is also workers' friendly Budget. So, I expect that the hon. Minister will pass orders for confirmation of Act Apprentices waiting for their confirmation.

I remember those moments when the hon. Minister of State, Shri Velu visited and saw directly how the Railway system functioned in our district and I am thankful for that.

Coming to the Demand for Supplementary Grant, I request the hon. Minister to include the following urgent requirements. Let me make it point by point.

The Road over bridge of Putheri in Nagarcoil-Kanyakumari line is very urgent and I request that it be included. The road link bridges at Kandavilai, Palliyadi and Viyakkari in Nagarcoil-Trivandrum line are urgently need. The foot over bridge at Marthandam Station in Nagarcoil-Trivandrum is an essential need of the hour because a number of accidents are recorded there. The station at Nagarcoil in Kanyakumari district has only one booking counter and one ticket counter. It is a usual thing that when people are standing in the queue to get tickets, trains depart. So, additional booking and ticket counters are an urgent need in that station.

Likewise, a computerised ticket reservation counter at Marthandam, which was provisionally sanctioned but not implemented, may be included. You may also include a computerised reservation counter at Eraniel Station. A station at Parvathipuram, for which a formal survey was also carried out, is our long cry. It is an urgent need for the people of that area. A new train starting from Nagarcoil and reaching Coimbatore in the morning is an essential requirement. The train running between Kottiyam-Nagarcoil was stopped, as a result all the passengers especially the construction workers and *coolies*, who were solely relying on Kottiyam-Nagarcoil train for going to their work, were put to a great hardship. So, I request that this train from Kottiyam to Nagarcoil should be restarted and run as before.

Almost all the trains now stop at Trivandrum and Madurai. I request that they may be extended up to

Kanyakumari, as it is not only the terminal for the railway but also the Indian landscape. So, our request is that the last destination for all the trains should be at Kanyakumari. The reservation quotas as well as Emergency Quotas (E.Q.) should also be increased. Nagarcoil station should be given power to confirm the Emergency Quota. The entire Chennai-Kanya Kumari-Trivandrum line is thickly concentrated. I request that the work for doubling of this line should immediately start from both the sides.

I request and hope that the hon. Minister will consider the above-mentioned urgent requirements of my area in the Supplementary Demand for Railways. Hence, I support the Supplementary Demand for Grant.

[Translation]

*SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA (Jalaun): Sir, in my constituency a shuttle train runs between Etah and Konch which fall under Jhansi division of Allahabad Zone of the North Central Railways. The timing of this shuttle train has been changed due to which neither of the commuters are getting the facility of this shuttle train nor the railways are getting any revenue therefrom because the people who took this shuttle to catch the train to Mumbai from Konch have to wait for five hours at Etah junction as a result of the change in the running schedule of this shuttle. Chhapra Mail passes through Etah junction ten minutes before the arrival of this shuttle train at Etah junction from Konch.

Hon'ble Sir, through you I request the hon'ble Minister of Railways to kindly change the timing of the shuttle train running between Etah junction and Konch according to the arrival timings of other trains at Etah junction. So, the local people could avail themselves of the shuttle train service and the railway department also could make good earnings therefrom. Hon'ble Minister Sir, earlier I had suggested that this shuttle should also be provided stoppage at Anda, Anandnagar and Satoh besides extending it up to Urai and Maujhi so that the local people could get the maximum benefit this facility. A proposal in this regard was also prepared but the concerned file has been misplaced somewhere in the office of the D.R.M. Jhansi. The D.R.M. Jhansi division should be directed to stop this shuttle at Anand Nagar and Satoh besides extending it up to Urai and Jhansi. Hon'ble Minister. Sir, Konch is a hundred year old station. Sometimes the railway try to discontinue this shuttle by showing it as a loss making shuttle. I request you that if Konch Station

is put on the Jhansi Kanpur mail line the so called loss which is raised every now and then will be set to rest for ever. Besides, the railways will not have to spent too much on putting Konch on the main line and the issue of discontinuing the said loss making shuttle will also be resolved.

Sir, in my Lok Sabha Constituency a new Intercity train was introduced from Jhansi to Kanpur. I suggest that if stoppage of the said train is provided at Month and Etah Stations, it will certainly benefit the railways.

Sir, my third demand is for doubling and electrification of Jhansi Kanpur line in view of the fact that most of the trains divert towards South India including Mumbai, Chennai, Bangalore, Indore and other stations from Kanpur and takes 5 to 7 hours to travel this stretch of 200 kms.

Sir, there is no train for the people of my Parliamentary Constituency to go to Allahabad and Delhi. Recently, a train from Delhi to Rewa has been introduced which is routed via Kanpur and Banda. My demand is that this train should be routed from Delhi to Rewa via Kanpur, Jhansi and Banda in order to serve as a direct train to Delhi for the people along the 200 kms. stretch on return leg of the train from Rewa to Delhi. Similarly, Jhansi comes under Allahabad Zone and the Uttar Pradesh High Court is also at Allahabad. Therefore, my request to the hon. Minister is that he should introduce a train between Jhansi and Kanpur which may be beneficial for the people of this area.

Sir, there is a station named Orai on the Kanpur-Jhansi line near which there is a railway crossing at Rath Road. An over bridge should be constructed there as hundreds of vehicles cause jam at the railway crossing for hours there. Sir, a foot over bridge is there at Oral Station connecting platform nos. 1, 2 and 3. There are residential colonies on both sides of the station. When people have to go to the colony on other side, they have to go from platform no. 1. Therefore, my request is that this over bridge should be shifted outside from the station so that the people may have access to the residential colonies in either side of the station without entering the platforms.

SHRI FURKAN ANSARI (Godda): Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I am to support the supplementary budget presented by the Minister of Railways Shri Lalu Prasad. There have been a number of Railway Ministers like Babu Jagjivan Ram, Shri Kamala

*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Furkan Ansari]

Pati Tripathi, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, Shri L.N. Mishra and Shri Madhav Rao Scindia who were great personalities about whom the people felt that they were the Railway Ministers for the entire country. They developed the Railways without any regional or state considerations. This made people feel that they were the Railway Ministers for the entire country. Unfortunately, for the last 8 years all the Railway Ministers have come from Bihar. When Shri Ramvilas Paswan became the Minister of Railways. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI LALU PRASAD): You should feel fortunate for this. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI FURKAN ANSARI: During his period, the people felt that he had confined himself to Bihar especially Hazipur. He could not go beyond Hazipur. Shri Nitish Kumar succeeded him. He did not go beyond Mokamah, Barh, Fatuha, Rajgir and Bakhtiyarpur. ...*(Interruptions)* He went to Harnot. The people of the country felt that these Ministers took care of their own regions only, as if they were not the Railway Minister of India. Similarly, Shri Divgijay Singhji became Minister of State for Railways for sometime. He too belongs to Bihar. He too did not do any developmental work in any other part of the country except at the stations in his area.

It is quiet fortunate that the U.P.A. Government was formed here and Laluji was inducted into the Cabinet as Minister of Railways and people started feeling how the earlier Ministers from Bihar damaged the image of the State. The previous Railway Ministers from Bihar only tried to tarnish the image of Bihar, they never tried to become a Railway Minister of the whole India. Laluji will emerge as a Minister of India and he will also improve the image of Bihar by undertaking some work which he has already taken up too. Work is in progress and we have seen some work during the last six months. ...*(Interruptions)* This is my belief. I do not want to go deep into backgrounds. I have said what I have to say.

Now, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister of Railways towards my constituency. There are a number of projections for Jharkhand but work on them has been lying stalled for the last 4 or 5 months. So through you, would like to urge upon the hon. Minister to get these projects completed at the earliest because Jharkhand is a State which earns the highest revenue for the railways. Coal is there, iron is there, mica is there and all other things are there in plenty. Railways earns maximum revenue from us and if the same does

not work for the development of our area it would be unfortunate and will be an injustice. Therefore, I would request the hon. Railway Minister to expedite the work on the projects sanctioned for my constituency so that the work gets finished in time.

While a survey was conducted in my electoral constituency Godda and the budget was presented, it was said that Godda would be linked with the district headquarters. But when the construction began, the then Minister Shri Divgijay Singhji, got his area connected with the railway line and Godda was ignored. That is why I had requested Laluji during the Advisory Committee meeting and he also gave me a letter assuring that he would get a survey conducted. We have received a letter in this regard. But through you, I would request that the survey should be started at the earliest.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Winter has come that is why some delay is being caused.

SHRI FURKAN ANSARI: Winters is the most conducive season when more work can be done. How can such a work be conducted during summers? That is why through you, I would like to request Laluji that your assurance may not prove empty and the letter may not go in vain. That is why it is requested that the work may be initiated at the earliest and a survey be conducted. The Jasidih station connecting Baidyanath-Deogahar of my constituency is the biggest railway station of the Eastern railway zone but so far it has not been modernised. We earn revenue for the Railways. And if our area would not be developed then the criterion for carrying out developmental works should be clarified. That is why I would submit that the above said station may be modernised. A train should be started from Jasidih to Ranchi which is our headquarter. Approval to start Janashatabdi Express may be given since it is a very important area. Jasidih to Dhanbad is a local mines area. Approval to start EMU train for connecting this area may be given. A large number of workers work in colliery in this area. The train will facilitate those workers to commute.

There are two Rajdhani trains from Howrah to Delhi viz. Sealdah-Delhi and Howrah-Delhi. Similarly, there are two Rajdhani Express trains running via Dhanbad, a station on the main line, which falls in my constituency. There is one Rajdhani plying via Jasidih in Madhupur in my area. Howrah to Delhi train used to ply two days a week but erstwhile Minister Nitish Kumarji made one day off and now this train plies only once a week from Howrah

to Madhupur-Jasidih-Patna. Therefore, through you, I would request Laluji that this train should be plied two days a week. And if it is not possible then Poorva Express should be plied daily via Patna to facilitate the passengers of that area. With these words, I conclude and thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Two telephone booths have been opened at Bhuwaneshwar Railway station.
...(Interruptions)*

(English)

MR. CHAIRMAN: This will not go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: All this will not go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not direct the debate.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Shri Thawar Chand Gehlot.

...(Interruptions)*

**SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN (Palani): Sir, Throughout the World Indian Railways is having longest routes connecting North and South, East and West. Even though we have to do so many things for the improvement of Indian Railway System.

The UPA Government under the Chairmanship of hon'ble Soniaji Our Railway Minister hon'ble Laluji taken number of steps to improve the system.

I am representing Palani Constituency in Tamil Nadu. It is a holy place and abode of Lord Karthikeeya. Tirupathi Balaji Temple in Andhra Pradesh, Lord Sabarimalai Iyyappan Temple in Kerala and Palani Karthikeya Temple are the very famous temples in South India. Large number of devotees are visiting these temples regularly. After visiting Balaji Temple devotees are reaching Erode by train and proceeding to Palani and Sabarimalai by car or by bus or by van. Every year a number of devotees are

facing road accident and loosing their lives. Erode and Palani must be connected by railway route via Chennimalai, Kangayam and Dharampuram. Dharampuram is a historic city. In Mahabharatha Pandavas lived in one year Agana Vasam at Viradapuram. Now, Viradapuram is called an Dharampuram. Ancient Fort and temples of Virdahaja are available in Dharapuram. Kangayam is famous for Butter, Ghee and Textiles. Sennimalai is famous for Handloom and Power Loom. Large number of clothes are transported from here. Butter and Ghee are exported from Kangayam. These cities are giving very good income to the State and the Centre. Hence Erode and Palani have to be connected by train route. It will fetch very good income to Railway Department. B.G. Line between Dindigul-Palani-Udumalpet, Pollachi, Palaghat, Coimbatore must be expedited as early as possible. Already this proposal was cleared and announced in the Budget but sufficient fund is not allocated. Railway Ministry has to allocate sufficient fund to this Scheme.

Another long pending scheme is Samras Nagar to Palani. This is an important scheme. Survey was conducted by Britishers but till date the scheme is not taken up. Hence I request the UPA Government to allocate fund to implement the scheme.

I am sorry to mention about the Railway Authorities sitting in Madurai. Palani town is having oldest Railway Station. Diesel Workshop and Crew Booking also were there. Recently, Railway Department decided to shift the Crew Booking from Palani to Pollachi. It was not informed to me. Some of the Railway Union people represented the facts to me. Immediately I contacted the DRM-Madurai through telephone and sent letter also. Immediately he sent a letter also. But before that he sent a letter to all railway staff not to approach any MP or MLA and got written assurance from all the staff. He got signatures from all the employees. If any staff approached any politician or MLA or MP against any disciplinary proceedings it is illegal but approaching MLA or MP for any common cause, what is wrong in it? I feel it is a great insult to the Members of Parliament. In this regard already I sent letter to hon'ble Laluji, hon'ble Veluji and all other authorities concerned but no response till date. I request the hon'ble Laluji to take immediate action against DRM Madurai and cancel the signatures obtained by him from the Railway Staff. Then I also request to issue order to restore Crew booking to Palani.

All of a sudden the Railway Authorities changed the timings of Island Express (Kanyakumari to Bangalore) Egmore Express (Erode to Egmore Chennai). These

*Not recorded.

**Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri S.K. Kharventhan]

changes created unnecessary hardships to Railway Passengers. The above trains have to be restored.

In Kangayam Taluk there is a Railway Station "Engiyur". ROB was sanctioned, amount allocated, tender also over. The contractor started the work and ran away without completing the work. It happened in a few months back. I suspect the connivance of Railway Authorities with the Contractor. I request the Railway Minister to initiate an enquiry against the erred officials and work must be started and completed. The people proceeding to Erode are suffering very lot.

Perundurair SIPCOT is situated South West of Chennimalai block. There is a Railway line near to SIPCOT. Large number of people are working in SIPCOT. All are coming from nearby villages. Hence, there is an urgent need of a level crossing between Engiyoor-Vijayamangalam (Rly. Km. 415/4 & 415/10).

Tirupur Kumaran born in Chennimalai and died in Tirupur. He was a freedom fighter. Already, I have given a request to name Tirupur Railway Station as "Tirupur Kumaran Railway Station". Fortunately this year is the 100th year. We released commemorative stamp on 4.10.2004 at Sennimala.

The first freedom fighter in Tamil Nadu was "Thiyagi Dheeran Chinnamalai". He was born in Melappalayam and fought against Britishers and arrested at Karumalai hills in Palani region and hanged to death at Sankagiri. There is a Railway Station in Sankagiri Fort. Sankagiri Fort must be named after Thiyagi Dheeran Chinnamalai.

The train between Erode to Egmore must be named after Dheeran Chinnamalai as "Tyagi Dheeran Chinnamalai Express". These will be a befitting tribute to great warrior and first freedom fighter.

In my constituency Oddanchatram is famous for vegetables, butter and ghee. Throughout the country the vegetables are exporting from here only. The trains crossing Oddanchatram must be given stoppage it will be very convenient to public and passengers. It will give very good income to Railway. For all trains proceeding to Madras and other places from Dindigul and via Dindigul, tickets quota must be given to Oddanchatram. It will help the passengers from Oddanchatram.

Hence I am supporting the Demands for Supplementary Grants.

[Translation]

*SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA (Samastipur): Sir, through you, I would like to commend the multidimensional reforms in the last six months in the Railway owing to the initiatives and efforts of the hon. Minister Shri Lalu Prasad and hope that the historic decisions taken in the Annual Budget for Railways for the year 2004-2005 for which the supplementary demands for grant have been made shall be successfully implemented. Therefore, I support the Supplementary Demand for Grants.

In addition to this, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the Samastipur Railway Workshop in my Lok Sabha electoral constituency which was constructed in the 19th Century and in the last several years is practically fully functional as a warehouse for manufacturing ordinary wagons alongwith the wagons transporting tanks. Mere 3500 workers including the permanent and the temporary staff are working. Despite this, this workshop has not been given the status of a warehouse. This functional warehouse is not being given adequate Railway order. Therefore, I demand that:

1. It should be given the status of a warehouse;
2. The Railways has enough land therefore, it should be expanded;
3. It should be modernised and adequate order from railways should be placed to it.

SHRI THAWARCHAND GEHLOT (Shajapur): Sir, there used to be a railway line from Ujjain, a pilgrimage, to Agra under Ratlam Western Railway division which was uprooted during emergency. Previous Government conducted a survey in this regard and that survey is also gathering dust since 2004. The decision on it is still awaited. A fresh survey has been ordered by the hon. Minister on my request which is in progress. I urge upon the Government to sanction new rail line immediately after the survey is completed.

In the same manner, the pace of work on Indore-Dahod railway line which was sanctioned long back is very slow. I shall be grateful to you if the pace there of is increased and budgetary allocation for that is enhanced. Again the single rail line on Ujjain, Devas, Indore and Maxiguna route is yet to be electrified, while all railway lines nearby it are doubled and electrified. Engine has to be changed every time on this line due to non-electrification which also halt crossing trains causing loss

*Speech was laid on the Table.

to railways and inconvenience to public. It will be better if you please get this line doubled and electrified. In the same manner, PRS facility was sanctioned at Shujalpur railway station one year ago. Officers concerned have already visited the site but the work has not commenced yet. It will be better if this work is expedited. There is the need for construction of a bridge (cut path) and an overbridge at Berchha and Kalapeepal railway station to go from one platform to another. These bridges had already been sanctioned a year back but the work on that is yet to be started. Kindly get it started. Also a passenger train running between Indore and Makshi which remain held up for four five hours in Makshi should be extended up to Guna or Beena. I have already sent letters regarding the demands raised by me here and I hope that they are under process. Kindly take action in this regard. Then, there is need to increase the number of trips of Indore-Gwalior Inter-city. On the same lines, Dehradun-Express which originates from Indore and Ujjain and terminates on Dehradun is required to be run seven days a week. There is a need to run EMU or DMU from Ratlam to Bhopal and Ratlam to Kota. In addition to that, there is no passenger train from Ratlam toward Kota after 7.30 O'Clock. Passenger also face problem due to non-availability of a single train in the morning till 12 a.m. or 1 p.m. till the arrival of Dehradun Express. All platforms along the railway stations under my Parliamentary constituency are short while passing train usually have 22-24 coaches thus 3-4 coaches always remain outside of the platform. Thus, there is a need to increase the length of the platforms. There is a colony in Shujalpur adjoining railway boundary. There is need to construct a road for transportation and for removing debris. Though you have accorded approval in this regard which should be materialised.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the pace of the gauge conversion between Neemuch and Ratlam is very slow. If it is accelerated and gauge conversion between Ratlam and Khandwa is also undertaken, then we will be able to get this small part of metre gauge lying in between converted into broad gauge. It will make the transportation facility more smooth there. The stoppage of only two minutes duration has been provided at 'A' grade stations, for example Awantika-Express from Indore to Mumbai has been allowed to stop for two minutes at A-Grade Nagda station, through it should be stopped here for five minutes. Likewise, there are many other trains which stop for only two minutes at A-grade stations. This duration should be enhanced to five minutes. Further, there are some level crossings where the signalman on duty opens the crossings at 8-9 O'Clock in the morning and leaves at

5 O'clock after closing it down in the evening. But the traffic rush there is quite heavy. The crossing number 52 between Jhonkar and Mikshi is one such crossing.

20.00 hrs.

The railway crossings No. 52, 61, 68 and 70 between Jhonkar and Makshi are among them. There is one place in Devas which is frequented by people but no railway crossing exist there which leads to accidents. It's number is 29. If you please accord approval for construction of an under or overbridge there, it will be of great help. I have already sent my written request in regard to the demands raised by me here to the hon. Minister. I would like to reiterate my appeal to the hon. Minister of Railways to sanction them. I sympathetically do hope that in the interest of railways and the public, you will implement all these schemes.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Naveen Jindal. It is his maiden speech.

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL (Kurukshetra): Mr. Chairman, thank you.

Indian Railways has played a very important role in the development of our country. Indian rail network is one of the largest rail networks in the world. We are all very proud of that. After the UPA Government has taken over, the efficiency of the Indian Railways has improved. So is the performance of the Indian Railways. Under the dynamic leadership of Shri Lalul Prasad Yadav the rate of accidents has drastically come down. Once again the passengers have started feeling secure and safe while travelling in the rail. I would like to compliment the hon. Minister for that. That has happened because of his hands on approach. He has been visiting sites and taking action against the guilty. That is why it has happened. I think he has also got the blessings of Lord Vishwakarma. After the idol of Lord Vishwakarma has been installed in the Rail Bhawan, in his office, I think, we all have the blessings of Lord Vishwakarma. That is also true that it has also improve the performance of Indian Railways a lot.

Development of railways is of paramount importance for the growth of our country. The world over the cheapest means of transport is waterways. Unfortunately, rivers in our country are not tamed and the only option that remains for us is the railways. We have to really

[Shri Naveen Jindal]

concentrate on the development of railways. It is because you will be happy to note that it consumes only one-fifth of the energy that is consumed in road travel. It is the most environment-friendly transport. It is the best way to transport bulk goods. It runs on Indian fuel. We can always generate power, either hydro electricity or power from coal. But if we transport by road, it is mostly by imported fuel.

I would like to urge the hon. Minister that as a country we have to lay emphasis on the growth of railways. In America the railways has never really developed. It is because in America, the automobile lobby is very-very strong. They always laid a lot of emphasis on the road network. But India is a poor country. We have very less oil reserve. We are most importing oil. So, in our context, it is very very important to develop railways. Our waterways are not developed. So, in our context, it is very important that we lay a lot of emphasis on the development of railways.

I am very happy that after many years of neglect, after the UPA Government has taken over, all the attention is going towards the development of railways. To achieve high GDP growth and high industrial growth, development of railways is very important. Today, the railway network is getting stretched to its limits. We need to expand and modernise the Indian Railways, if we want to achieve high GDP growth rate. When we hear the forward looking thinking of the Railway Ministry under the dynamic leadership of Shri Lalu Prasad Yadav, like introducing high speed trains in the country, I think, it is a very welcome step. I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for his initiative.

Hon. Prime Minister and hon. Railway Minister have announced a modernisation plan for Rs. 24,000 crore. Sir, through you, I would like to know what is the road map of this modernisation plan. What are its main features? I would like to urge the hon. Minister that it be done expeditiously so that the whole country can benefit from this.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would also like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister, through you, to the fact that there is an urgent need for laying a railway line from Yamunanagar to Patiala via Radaur, Ladwa, Kurukshetra, Kaithal, Gulha Cheeka. Construction of this line will not only meet the aspirations of the people of my constituency, which is the historic place Kurukshetra, but also result in the development of the area in many respects.

This belt is famous for production of rice, wheat, sugar, etc. and the construction of this line will also prove beneficial to the Government in the fast movement of foodgrains from this area to the rest of the country. It will also result in saving of petroleum products.

It will not be out of place to mention that in the Railway Budget 2004-05, a sum of Rs. 9.25 crore has been kept for surveys in progress and another Rs. 2.90 crore for new surveys in Northern Railway. But, unfortunately, no money has been allocated for Haryana for doing any survey.

Sir, in the circumstances, through you, I urge upon the Railway Minister to make provision for preliminary engineering-cum-traffic survey for this line in the Supplementary Budget itself.

Lastly, through you, Sir, I would also like to mention about the longstanding demand of the people of my constituency for the stoppage of Hemkund Express in Yamunanagar-Jagadri Railway Station.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI PARAS NATH YADAV (Jaunpur): Hon. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on Supplementary Demands for Grants of Railways. Earlier it seemed to me that I would not get a chance but I am happy to see that the hon. Minister of Railways is present in the House after doing his other works and thus, I got a chance to speak.

The Railways are the most convenient mode of transport for the people. At the time of independence, our population was approximately 35 crore while it is around 105 crore at present. The railways are in service of the people from the times before independence. We cannot say that the railways have not performed to the expectations of the people but their faith in the railways has certainly got a jolt. Today, we are not in a position to provide a cheap and comfortable rail service. This is right that over a period of 57 years after independence, the railways have progressed a lot but this has not been uniform in various parts of the country. There might be several reasons for this which I do not want to go into. I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Railways to certain problems. Several National Highways in the country are crossed over by railway lines at various places. No over bridges have been constructed at those

places even after 57 years of independence which causes inconvenience to the passengers in addition to causing financial loss. The vehicles which have to stop there cause wastage of fuel which is also a financial loss to us. I would like to cite the example of the National Highway between Lucknow and Varanasi. There are 9 crossings between Lucknow and Varanasi. Sometimes we have to wait for hours at these crossings. I would like to say that if it is not possible to construct over bridges at every place, then it should be constructed at least in my parliamentary constituency Jaunpur where two railway lines cross. It will reduce the number of accidents, be convenient and reduce the financial loss as well. I have made this demand several times.

Eastern region (Poorvanchal) of Uttar Pradesh is the most backward area and its 80 per cent population migrates to Mumbai, Kolkata or other metropolis to earn their livelihood. This route is connected to Delhi and Lucknow also as these are two capital cities. This demand has been made several times earlier also and I too have written to the hon. Minister requesting him to introduce a direct superfast train from Mumbai via Jaunpur. I had made this demand when I was a Member of the 12th Lok Sabha also. The then Minister of Railways had assured but the Allahabad-Jaunpur section of Jaunpur-Allahabad-Mumbai route was fit for passenger train only. The track between Allahabad and Jaunpur was laid for passenger trains only. In its response, the hon. Minister of Railways and railway officers had written to me that the track from Jafarabad to Jaghai on the Jaunpur-Allahabad section would not be strengthened and without strengthening a track laid for passenger trains, fast trains could not be run. Unfortunately, that Government fell in 13 months only. The Government was formed again but they did not pay attention towards this. Now, we and the poor people of the country have great expectations from the hon. Minister of Railways. We had great expectations from him while making our demand at the time of presentation of the rail budget and wrote letters also. They said that only strengthening of the track has not been done. At the time of the last Lok Sabha elections, a train Godan Express from Gorakhpur to Mumbai via Jaunpur was introduced for certain reasons. This train was run on the same track regarding which they said that without strengthening the track, they would not run fast trains on it. Now, Godan Express is running thrice weekly on the same track while the condition of the track is such that it does not seem fit even for passenger trains. There is a persistent threat of accident which may occur anytime. The track should be strengthened.

My demand is that in view of the fact that 80 per cent people of Jaunpur are settled in Mumbai, a direct train from Jaunpur to Mumbai should be introduced. There are two stations here—one is Jaunpur city and the other is Jaunpur. All the fast trains from Jaunpur city to Delhi via Lucknow do not stop at Jaunpur. This is like electricity poles installed in a village which give the impression to the village that their village had been electrified. It hardly mattered whether there was power supply to lit a bulb. The trains would originate from stations in Bihar, Kolkata, Patna and Mughalsarai and our people would go to Varanasi or Allahabad to catch these trains. So my request is that stoppage of some trains should be provided. I would like to request the hon. Minister that stoppage of at least three or four trains out of those about which I have written, may be provided, I will be very grateful to him. Stoppage of 9314 UP Indore-Patna which runs on Friday, may be provided at Jaunpur City station. My demand is for providing stoppage of 9313 DN Patna-Indore which runs on Thursday and 3013 UP Howrah-Dehradun which runs on Wednesday. Pending introduction of the new train, Godan Express which is a tri-weekly train for Mumbai, may be run daily. It should run daily in the same manner as at present with one modification of providing stoppage for two minutes at Barsati station as the people have to go to Jaunpur for catching this train which is 45 kms. away from Barsati. I would like to make a special request to you for providing a two minute stoppage at Barsati. Jarauna and Barasati stations are 10 kms. apart and there is Katwar in between, if a halt station is provided at Katwar, it will be a great favour to the public, this is my special request to you.

The line doubling work is in progress from Lucknow to Varanasi. Trains are running on the said double line. Some people are encroaching the railway land at Jaunpur city side. I would like to request that it should be looked into in the public interest. The said land is to serve as a thorough fare for the public and the Government should see to it that the public have no problem there.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the end, I would like to request the hon. Minister that it will be a great favour if he introduces a new train from Jaunpur to Mumbai.

(English)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Bir Singh Mahto. He is not present.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR (Vadodara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Railways and the hon. Minister of State for Railways towards my parliamentary constituency. In Vadodara near my village there is a very busy railway crossing from where about 78 to 80 trains pass everyday. Units of the Gujarat Refinery and the Gujarat State Fertilizers Limited etc. are located in the vicinity of this railway crossing. This railway crossing remains closed for 25 minutes at a stretch because rail containers pass through this crossing and this causes great inconvenience to the people. Today we are going to discuss and pass the demands for railway safety, but at this crossing it is common sight that two wheeler riders manage to cross the said railway crossing somehow or the other. In this way number of people have lost their lives. There is no scope of constructing an overbridge at the said crossing but I would like to request the hon. Minister of Railways to kindly consider construction of an underpass there. It would be better if construction of said underpass is started during the current year itself. It is an important item of work, kindly cooperate in its implementation.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, an express train named after Sivajirao has been introduced in Siyaji Nagari which is a very convenient for the employees to commute on the Vadodara-Surat-Valsad section. The introduction of Gandhidham Express started causing inconvenience because this train is so over crowded at Gandhidham itself that the commuters from Vadodara cannot board this train. The existing facilities available to the employees of Vadodara has been curtailed. I request that this should be reconsidered. The rush of passengers coming from Ahmedabad may be reduced in whatever manner you want and four more bogies may be attached to the said train at Vadodara so that the facility which was available to the passengers boarding the said train could be restored.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, our hon. Minister of Railways Shri Lalu Prasadji has taken a revolutionary step by making an announcement to promote Khadi. Khadi is associated with Gandhiji. But these days Khadi was marginalised and people working in the Khadi industry were on the verge of starvation. It should not remain only an idea rather this revolutionary step should be translated into action with all out efforts put into it. We all are with you in it and the people getting work under it will be an additional incentive.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, on this occasion I deem it fit to demand introduction of two new trains. A large number of Biharis are living in my parliamentary constituency Vadodara who are doing various jobs. They also present marvelous cultural programmes under the banner of Bihar Cultural Society. A large forum named after Jayprakash Narayan is also there and about 30 to 35 thousand Bihari brethren are associated with the said forum. Luluji, I would like to draw your attention towards one demand of theirs. A train from Vadodara to Patna via Ahmedabad is their longstanding demand and I hope you will definitely fulfil this demand.

Secondly, Ashrams and Temples of every sect and community are located on the banks of the river Ganga at Haridwar. A large number of people visit Haridwar for yajna, meditation, charity, tapa and yoga sadhana. Therefore, I demand that a direct train from Vadodara to Haridwar should be started so that the common man could afford to visit Haridwar. I request you again to kindly start a direct train between Vadodara and Haridwar. With these words I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ramdas Athawale—Not present.

Shri K. Francis George—Not present.

Shri Avtar Singh Bhadana—Not present.

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ (Saidpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak on the Supplementary Demands for Grants of the Railways.

Sir, before submitting my problems, I would like to thank the Minister of Railways for providing employment to the poorest of the poor of our society by introducing Poorva Express. For this we are thankful to you. I represent Saidpur constituency of Uttar Pradesh. I am submitting the same problem before you which I had submitted before the 13th Lok Sabha on a number of times. Gauge conversion of Oriyar-Jonepur meter gauge line is still pending. I have raised this point in the House on a number of times. Thereafter I have filed a petition. The Committee on Petitions has also suggested for conversion of the said meter gauge line into broad gauge one and stated that it is most essential in the public interest. Oriyar-Mau meter gauge line has already been converted into broad gauge line and Oriyar-Batiya meter gauge line has also been converted into broad gauge line but Oriyar-Jonepur section is still deprived of this conversion. Honourable Nitish Kumar ji, the then Minister

of Railways had laid the foundation stone of this work exactly ten days before the elections. We were hoping that under the Action Plan for the year 2004-2005, the above gauge conversion work would be included. But when I saw the Action Plan, the above gauge conversion working was not included therein. Honourable Minister, Sir, it is a most backward region. It is a route comprising 65 kilometers. There is no facility of roadways transportation on this route. Roadways buses do not ply on this route. People have to take the help of two three small jeeps for going to Oriyar from Jonepur. They have to change the vehicles again and again. They have to face a lot of difficulties particularly during the wedding season when vehicles are booked for marriages. No vehicle can be seen on this route. Under the circumstances common man has to face a lot of hardship to reach his destination. I would like to say to the hon. Minister that this problem is the problem of that particular area. It is the problem of the people of that area. You have visited that place i.e. the Dargah of Bhitri Baba Makdoom. When you had taken over the charge of the Minister of Railways, people started wedding the aspirations that if the intervening section of meter gauge is converted into broad gauge one people would get a direct route upto Allahabad via Oriyar-Jonepur. If people of Gajipur-Baliya have to go to the High Court, they could reach there by taking a long route via Banaras. If this meter gauge line is converted into broad gauge line, then people of Baliya and Mau would be able to go to Allahabad High Court through a direct route.

The Second main problem is that of unmanned railway crossing between Trilochan Mahadev and Jonepur section on Varanasi-Lucknow rail route. This problem is so old that since I started understanding the things, I have been noticing this crossing and this crossing has not been manned till date. This crossing lies near the railway station and it is a very busy route. More than forty years have passed since this crossing was constructed but it has not been manned till today. Accidents take place here every day. As such I would request the hon. Minister that the said crossing be manned.

My third point is that when honourable Kalp Nath ji was the Minister of Railways and he had to board the train from Mau, then what was being done is that a first class air condition compartment was attached to the Lichhvi Express. That is not being done now. It is the demand of the public as well as Member of Parliament from Mau that the facility of attaching first class air condition compartment to Lichhvi Express should be restored.

With these words, I would like to thank you and request the hon. Minister of Railways to address the problem of gauge conversion and Bhitri which is pending for a long time and which I have raised in the House on a number of times. I hope that it would be accommodated in the ensuing Action Plan.

*SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Sir, the Supplementary Demands for Grants of Railways have been put forward to meet the likely expenditure of the Railway Department. I want to make some suggestions here.

The Indian Railways stands for the good of the general public. It also stands for secularism. There is a need to further tone up this department.

Railways earn more than Rs. 700 crore on the freight Count and Rs. 660 crore through the passenger fares. This money should be spent on augmenting the amenities for the passengers.

The sky bus should be introduced from Konkan to New Delhi via Rajasam. The introduction of the Bullet train from Mumbai-Ahmedabad and Mumbai-Delhi would be very useful.

Double line should be constructed from Mohol to Bhigwaj. The work on broad gauge from Latur-Kurdwadi-Pandharpur-Miraj should be completed immediately.

There is a narrow gauge workshop at Kuduwadi, that should be converted to broad gauge workshop. The RPF training centre is located at Chikutil and that should not be transferred to Nasik.

The K.K. Express should be provided stoppage at Kuduwadi. The Chandra-Bhaga Express which runs from Pandharpur to Mumbai twice a week should ply on all the days of a week.

A new train should be introduced from Pandharpur to Nagpur and from Pandharpur to Varanasi. Laying of a new rail line from Lenid to Pandharpur is very necessary.

The number of Safai-workers should be increased. Cleaning at railway stations and cleaning of trains is very necessary as also there should be a clean administration. This needs to be paid due attention to.

The double-decker train scheme would prove effective. The Mumbai Centrally railway station should be named after Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Railway Minister. Before that I have to make one announcement.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): We have decided that we will not listen to the speech of tainted Ministers, therefore we are staging walk out.

2027 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Kharabela Swain and some other hon. Members left the House.)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to make one announcement. There will be dinner for the hon. Members and the Officers in Room No. 70.

Now, the hon. Railway Minister.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Mr. Chairman, Sir, about 34 hon. Members including those from the NDA and BJP have addressed the House on the Supplementary Budget and draw the attention of the Government towards the problems related to the Railways in their respective areas.

Most of the hon. Members were all praise for the records set by the Railways during the six months that the UPA Government has been in office. In the last budget speech, I had informed the House the condition of Railways was in very bad shape during the term of the previous BJP-led NDA Government. Accidents were taking place in a chain and the operation of trains was also not on time. Several trains used to run as late as 12 to 18 hours.

The people of the country have given a mandate to form a coalition government and secular Government. We are not there just for nothing. The common minimum programme which we have formulated and the assurances given to the people therein are being fulfilled by us one by one in a short span of only six months. This Government headed by hon. Prime Minister and supported by various parties, despite their different ideologies is continuously working for the upliftment of villages, farmers, workers, youths, poor, dalits, and backward classes and we are working as per the agenda set out in the Common Minimum Programme. The members of the BJP are not

present in the House. They are the people who consider the people of the country as fool. You just go through the record, even their Ministers had also appreciated me. Now, they do not have any issue. I am surprised that they talk about corruption and the tainted ministers. The people of the country who saw with their own eyes Shri Bangaru Laxman taking money include the children and women of this country. Even Smt. Sonia Gandhi, Shri Manmohan Singh, Shri Sharad Pawar, Shri Pranab Babu, not only the people of CPM and CPI but media also saw how these people are involved in corruption. People know what is their true colour. Sir, people say that now I have become a Minister, therefore, I should remain silent. But there is also a limit to keeping silence. Ch. Charan Singh used to say that if the personal character of a leader is not good, how his or her public character could be good. In the 'Tehelka. com' episode, the media exposed how the middlemen in fishy defence deals were exchanging money at the official residence of the Defence Minister of the NDA Government.

In case my statement is false, in case the tape containing conversation is also false, Sir, I am saying so because yesterday, I saw George Fernandes losing his temper while giving his interview on TV Channel Aaj Tak in Bangalore. Why did he faint? When CBI has started investigating the matter, with the term of reference covering so and so. How has he used derogatory language against Smt. Sonia Gandhi? There is no logic in what he is saying. Let it be discussed before everyone that people have seen Bangaru Laxman, President of the BJP, counting currency notices on television. I have seen Smt. Jaya Jaitley on television talking with the Commission agents of defence equipments. Smt. Jaya Jaitley was shown on television speaking the words.

[English]

"No, my party is a democratic party. There is a conference of Samta Party at Bangalore and money is needed for the conference."

[Translation]

Sir, she told that there was a Conference of the party and money was needed for that purpose. When all these things came to light, the business of the House was not allowed to run. This House did not transact its business, the upper House was not allowed to transact the business. The matter was raised countrywide. Phookan Commission was constituted. Whether inquiry has been made or not, I will not like to comment on that. When CBI is investigating the matter based on documentary evidence, the Truth would come out. That man Shri

George Fernandes has abused Shrimati Sonia Gandhi. The whole world has seen what he has said and what derogatory words he has used.

Sir, the allegation levelled against us is sub-judice. Everyone is bound to accept the decision of the judiciary. What kinds of people they are protecting what types of jobs they are doing wearing the clothes of the Hindu Dharma. It is now open to the public. ...(*Interruptions*)

Now, I come to the Railways. All the matters I have got, are related to the Railways.

Sir, take the example of Shankaracharya of Kanchipuram mutt. That mutt is very important to the Hindus. Did Sonia Gandhi sue Shankaracharya, did Shri Man Mohan Singh sue Shankaracharya, did the Central Government sue Shankaracharya? Jayalalitha was also with the BJP. She was a partner in the NDA Government. Anyway, I think what Jayalalitha has done is right. She has done a right job. She has done an act of bravery. The person who is the head of the mutt and distributes 'Bhabhuti' all over the country is involved in the crime. That is very she has allowed the police to do its job. Chandra Swami and he, both would distribute 'Babhuti'. These persons were not approachable to the ordinary Members of Parliament, only the VVIP's visit there and he distributes them 'Bhabhuti' with the assurance to make them all Prime Ministers. But in my opinion, what the lady has done is a right thing. People are crying that she has brought disrepute to the Hindu religion. These irreligious persons travel through planes rather than trains.

Sir, they hatched a conspiracy against me and they also indulged in tantra-mantra against me. Pranab Babuji may kindly listen to me carefully. They want to kill me by hook or crook. But they do not know that one who wants to kill me, he himself gets eliminated from this world. They are the Facists and they do not have faith in the Judiciary. Now they have started shouting slogans that injustice has been done to the great saint. He should be released immediately. They are shouting the slogan of 'Jai Shri Ram'. The case of Shankaracharya is sub-judice the High Court has again rejected the bail plea of Shankaracharyaji today. Though, they stick to their demand of getting him released. Where is Advaniji and Vajpayee ji? They are sitting on a dhama. Why are they sitting on a dhama? They are taking the recourse of agitation. The entire country is taking note of their this act. I was of the opinion that Ashram Babuji is a good saint. Ashram Babu is a ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Lalu Prasadji, I want to tell you one thing that those who are not the Members of the House, their names cannot be referred here.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Alright. Leave it. now, I am not going to mention their names. They are helping a wrong person while at the same time they profess to be honest persons.

Sir, now I come to the Railway Budget. 34 hon. Member have participated in the discussion.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Sir, I am the only Member, who has not participated in the discussion on the Railway Budget.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Alright, if you are left alone, please sit and have your meal.

The Hon. Members who spoke on the Railway Budget are not present in the House now. They have left the House after putting forward their problems. Nevertheless, I want to tell the House that Rs. 46 thousand crores have been sanctioned for the major projects including the ongoing projects in this year's budget. Hon. Members are of the view that Bihar is given more funds for the railway projects. I am the Railway Minister of the entire country not of Bihar alone. At the same time, I would like to say that there has been discrimination against Bihar.

Sir, I would like to read it out in the interest of the people of the country and for the information of the Hon'ble Members as to how much funds have been allocated out of Rs. 46 thousand crores for various projects separately which were taken up earlier. About the expenditure so incurred and funds so allocated, I would like to tell you that it is governed by a formula. Rupees 330 crore were sanctioned for the construction of the new railway line between koti-palli and Narsapur in Andhra Pradesh. A new railway line has been sanctioned for Munirabad in Mahboobnagar of Andhra Pradesh on which work is under progress.

Funds are required for construction of new railway lines. In Assam Rs. 1767 crore have been sanctioned for Bogibat-Brahmaputra line and work is going on it. For construction of new railway lines between Jirbaim-Imphal and Kumarghat-Agartala respectively Rs. 727 and Rs. 880 crore have been sanctioned. The seven-sisters have always been discriminated. Bihar, Bengal, Orissa and eastern U.P. in the matter of infrastructure and no one paid any heed to it. For gauge-conversion of Lumding-Silcher railway line 1496 crore rupees have been sanctioned. Deoghar which used to be part of the undivided Bihar, is now part of Jharkhand. For new railway

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line from Deoghar to Sultanganj and from Hazipur to Sugoli a sum of rupees 312 and 325 crore have been sanctioned. For doubling of Chattisgarh-Valaspur-Harkunda rupees 227 crores have been sanctioned. For construction of a new railway line between Dalirajhara and Jagdalpur rupees 370 crore have been sanctioned. For gauge conversion of Bhildi-Samdari and Gandhidham-Palanpur railway lines in Gujarat Rs. 245 and Rs. 345 crore respectively have been sanctioned, Rs. 628 crores have been sanctioned for gauge conversion of Fulera-Marwad-Ahmedabad line and in Haryana Rs. 268 crore have been sanctioned for Rewari-Sadulpur railway lines. For doubling of Jalandhar-Pathankot and new line between Nangal Dam and Talwara a sum of rupees 409 crore and 210 crore have been sanctioned respectively. For Jammu-Udhampur and Srinagar-Baramulla new railway lines Rs. 5500 crore have been sanctioned. In Jharkhand rupees 1033 and 371 crore have been sanctioned respectively for construction of Kodarma-Ranchi, and Giridih-Kodarma new railway lines. In Karnataka, for new railway lines between Hubli-Ankola and for new rail lines in Bangalore Rs. 998 crore and Rs. 740 crore have been sanctioned respectively while for doubling of railway line between Calicut and Mangalore and construction of new railway line from Angmali to Sabrimal in Kerala Rs. 583 crore and 550 crore have been sanctioned respectively. For construction of new railway line from Ahmed Nagar to Beed, from Amrawati to Narkhed in Maharashtra. Guna-Itawah and Ramganj-Mandi-Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh Rs. 353, 284, 423 and 727 crores have been sanctioned respectively. Khurda road-Bolangir rupees 590 and 700 crore have been sanctioned respectively to Orissa. In Punjab for laying new rail lines between Chandigarh-Ludhiana, and doubling of Jalandhar Pathankot rail line 378 and 408 crores of rupees have been sanctioned respectively. For gauge conversion of Ajmer-Udaipur and Luni-Barmer railway lines rupees 455 and 284 crore have been sanctioned. In Tamil Nadu for gauge conversion of Kadelur-Salem and Quilon-Tirunelveli rupees 261 and 462 crore have been sanctioned respectively. For construction of a new railway line between Kinchcha-Khatima and for gauge conversion of Bareilly-Lal Kuan rail line rupees 186 and 698 crore have been sanctioned respectively. In Uttar Pradesh new railway line between Agra-Itawah and Itawah-Mainpuri and gauge conversion of New-Maynagudi-Jogidhopa and new Jaipaguri-New Bongaigaon rupees 215, 130, 733 and 400 crore have been sanctioned respectively. Sir, these are the on-going projects and rupees 46,000 crore have already been sanctioned for them.

During the last speech I was assured about the uncovered areas. Our MPs are elected from every corner of the country. The cost of this work is to the tune of rupees 46,000 crore the estimate of which was prepared earlier and the cost of work is escalating gradually. However, the Government have not discriminated.

We have accepted it and agreed to complete the on-going projects. Paucity of funds is a hurdle in it. I would like to thank the Hon'ble Prime Minister for inviting me, officers of the railways and Chairman of the Railway Board personally and asked them that what else would be the other thing best suited for infrastructure development other than the railways in the country. He also said that Indian Railways ranks third in the world and he intended to make it the front runner. For achieving this goal, he assured that there would not be any paucity of funds for this purpose. Funds are being arranged. Talks are on with the Planning Commission and we immediately drafted the model and presented the same to the Planning Commission which also included these on-going projects. The Government have taken revolutionary steps for making the railways number one in the world in the field of safety and modernization. It could not be expected from the NDA Government for they had nothing to do with the railways. They were involved in flaring up the sentiments of the people by merely shouting the slogan of 'Jai Shree Ram.' Out of fear no body wanted to travel by train during their regime. Sumitra Mahajan is not present here at the moment.

Under the special—safety-Fund 16,538 km. Of railway track has to be replaced by 2007 but by 1.4.2004. 8938 km. of track has been replaced which is more than the targeted length. It is likely to be completed before 31.3.2007. Work on Makshi-Devas line has been completed. Devas-Indore-Dahod Scheme is being evaluated. Number of train accidents have been brought down as compared to the last years. Any accident comes under the meaning of an accident. It does not matter whosoever is the victim. During the last six months of our regime three railway accidents occurred. One can be attributed to nature. The second accident occurred recently near Bhopal in which people were run-over by an express train. There is no provision of payment of compensation to the kith and kin of people runover by any train but my deputy went on the spot. We have come to know it was negligence of the people who have been runover, they were crossing rail line, they were sitting on rail tracks. An express train approached towards them and it was impossible to stop the express train all of a sudden. Signal was down, and driver of the express train below

whistle repeatedly but nobody paid heed to it and came under the wheels of the said train. Though there is no provision of compensation in such cases but we took a decision to make payment of compensation amounting to Rs. 100,000 each to the victims by the Ministry of Railways. I also asked the Minister of State in my Ministry to go on the spot to assess the situation.

During the regime of the previous Government 235 rail accidents occurred from 2003, April to 2003 November but only 156 rail accidents took place between April 2004 and November 2004. There are about twenty thousand unmanned railway crossings and gumtis all over the country, people are cautioned time and again and despite knowing the fact that crossing rail tracks carelessly could be fatal, people do resort to it. Accidents have taken place at unmanned crossings. Rail accidents were frequent during BJP regime. At that time nobody was willing to travel by trains but after formation of this Government people are fearlessly traveling in trains, there is heavy rush in trains.

In Delhi, we arranged 130 special trains on occasion of Chhath, Id and Deepawali which pulled large crowds and due to overcrowding there was a stampede in which an old lady died. I visited the place where this incident took place and after inquiry it has been revealed that five people died due to stampede, not due to Railways. This incident took place not due to negligence on part of railways. Despite the above fact we have paid compensation to next kith and kin of deceased persons and made arrangements for them. Keeping this incident in view I have issued instructions to railway authorities to take better care in future. The rail accidents that took place this year are negligible as compared to that of ~~took place~~ previous year. So far as railway safety is concerned, we are taking extra precaution. Some hon'ble members have said that their demands have not been met. In this regard I would like to say that their demands would be taken into account. The work on Madurai to manmadurai broad gauge line is going on satisfactorily and it will be completed by March, 2005. The Manmadurai to Mandapam rail line will also be completed by December, 2005. The work relating preparation of Pamban bridge to connect Rameshwaram is in progress. The work on Amrawati-Narkhed rail line is in full swing and work on this line upto Chandur Bazar will be completed by March 2005. Besides work on this line up to Narkhed is also going on. During this year Rs. 16 crore will be spent thereon in regard to which Cabinet has taken a decision today itself. After defence Railway is at second place. Railways has huge assets which were not being

exploited commercially. Therefore, the Government have decided to set up an authority to suggest ways and means for better commercial use of railway land.

Just now Yogi Aditya Nath representing Gorakhpur constituency said that railway coolies are agitating. I do not know as to which coolies he has incited to agitate. Nobody ever bother to take of coolies. The UPA Government is trying to fulfill the assurance given to the coolies brothem. Rs. 5 crore have been allocated for providing shades, sitting arrangement, drinking water and toilets etc. to them. Suppose a coolie who is working in Kolkata and his wife is living in Uttar Pradesh or Bihar and cannot visit her husband for want to money, our Government realize the miseries of these poor coolies and decided to issue free rail passes to their wives. I don't want to repeat what I have already said.

Potters make earthenware in villages. These earthenware are used to offer offerings to the god and goddesses. I have introduced earthenpots (Kulhadas) in place of plastic utensils being used in railways survey will be conducted to see as to where earthen pots are not being brought in use and accordingly action will be taken. Mahatma Gandhi had said and I have also said in the House that Khadi is the uniform of freedom movement. Revival of Charkha is a revolutionary move of our Government. The Government will purchase khadi clothes. Our handloom units were lying closed and this decision of the Government has infused a fresh lease of life in villagers.

Crores of people are engaged in Khadi and handloom sector, they were a depressed lot as nobody bothered about them. We have promised the unemployed youths of the country who have to travel frequently long distances in connection with taking interviews for Central Government jobs in various parts of the country, that train journey to them will be made free on producing the interview letter at the railways station from which they board the train. We have fulfilled this promise. Our Government is committed to the people of the country. We believe in action. But people in opposition every time try to divert attention of the people from main issues and draw their attention towards Ayodhya issue to take mileage out of it. Hon'ble Member Yogi Aditya Nath representing Gorakhpur is not present in the House at present. He has said that Lalujji should be made Prime Minister of the country. His utterances do not make sense as there is no vacancy. A vacancy has arisen in Kanchipuram, he

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should go there. That is an ideal place for him. ...*(Interruptions)* These people know everything and do not have the courage to face the truth that is why he is not present here. Just now I have referred about earthenware, unemployed youths, handicap persons, Destitute, Mathaocola, lassicola etc. Several hon. Members were very apprehensive. Shri Raghunath Jha asked as to what we did with regard to evasion of revenue in goods carriage. We found out the evasion and enhanced the revenue receipts. ...*(Interruptions)* We fired the Vigilance Officer. We fired hundreds of other employees. The hon. Members was right in saying that they showed only 10 tonnes while it might be 15 tonnes in fact. We are installing weighing machines. We have not increased the freight tariff anywhere. I would like to inform you as to what we have done during the last four months. Internet Booking has been started. Trial of light wagons has started. SRS, Special Safety Fund work is in progress.

The BJP people often say that crime rate on railway in Bihar is very high. They do not talk of any other place. I had said in this very House that I was ready to take on the railway mafia and criminals in the entire country who purchased our railway scrap auctioned at throw away prices and who also resorted to blood shed for that. For this only I had said that I would not let the railway scrap be auctioned at throw away prices. We will manufacture iron from the iron scrap of the railways. We will manufacture iron as it is getting costlier in the world market. There is a different story about iron. We purchase iron at high rates whereas our scrap is old at throw away prices. They say that crime rate is very high in Bihar. I have got the data compiled by the Government. We furnished this data in the Rajya Sabha which shows as to which State tops the list. Shri Sharad Pawarji is present here. Maharashtra is number one in terms of crime on rails, Orissa is second and Bihar is third. But these people put the third one at the top. Let me lay it on the Table of the House so that they may come to know the fact. They should not keep on making a fuss of any such unfortunate incident which takes place in Bihar as they do the whole day.

21.00 hrs.

I thank everybody. I had to come right now. The regular budget will surely come up in the House. We have a lot of suggestions from you which we shall try to consider in the regular budget. The recent budget. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Narkatiaganj-Pune broad gauge is under construction. I had made my submission

about this rail line in addition to the Muzaffarpur-Sitamarhi and Gopalganj-Chhapara rail lines. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: All what you have demanded is being done. I assure you that all this will be done. The work of Godda will also be done. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHWAHA (Mirzapur): Please also be generous to do what I have requested for. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: We will complete each and every work in Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Punjab in a time bound manner and there will not be any financial crunch. Some hon. Members raised the issue of new rail lines, some of railway halts and providing stoppage while some hon. Members raised the issue of catering. Therefore, I want to read out to you what we have done. About the new catering policy the hon. Members. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Time for today's sitting was fixed upto 9.00 PM. Therefore, with the permission of the House the time is extended upto completion of the reply of the hon. Minister.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Many people have confusion about the new catering policy. Hon. Sonia Gandhiji too had written to me asking the details of the new catering policy, and a number of hon. Members also have expressed their concerns in this regard. The hon. Members have given their valuable suggestions. We have excluded catering units at approximately 7100 stations of 'D', 'E' and 'F' categories from open bidding system. The reservation quota for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, Martyrs, Widows of Railway Employees and Minorities has been enhanced from 25 percent to 49.5 percent. The small vendors who are already there at these 7100 stations, will not be removed at any cost. For those who fall in this category, though we have not finalized the policy, we have taken all these things into account. The policy will be reviewed. The suggestions given by the hon. Members will be given serious consideration and adequate provision of reservation for these categories in allotment of small catering units at approximately 935 stations of 'A', 'B' and 'C' categories will be made. The policy is being reviewed to relax the prescribed eligibility conditions and financial norms in order to keep certain weaker sections of the society like martyrs, widows of railway employees, freedom fighters, physically and mentally challenged persons out of the open bidding system for allotment of

small catering units at stations of 'A', 'B' and 'C' categories. We have decided to take every care of this aspect. This is our ideology, this is our politics and this is our social commitment. Therefore, I want to assure the House that we will not allow any other policy by ignoring the interests of these sections. The budget will be presented later on, supplementary demands for grants for the year 2004-2005 and the Appropriation Bill has been presented before the House. The additional budgetary support of Rs. 1537 crore provided by the Government after the budget is included in the supplementary demands for grants. We have got Rs. 400 crore from the Planning Commission for the new Udampur-Shrinagar-Barmula rail line project. I would like to give full details of the rest of the amount of Rs. 1137 crore as to on which items we are going to spend this and we are seeking your concurrence for this. Rupees 428 crore for rail renewal, rupees 349 crore for rolling stock, rupees 150 crore for signal and telecom, rupees 72 crore for bridge works, rupees 45 crore for doubling are proposed to be spent during this financial year. Rupees 25 crore on traffic and rupees 68 crore on others *i.e.* a total of rupees 1137 crore are to be spent which we have got from the Planning Commission in the supplementary budget and for seeking concurrence for this we are here.

In addition to this, two new works are included in the supplementary demands for which concurrence of the Parliament is required. These works are—ROB at Sultanganj, Bariyapur, Vijaywada, additional passenger amenities at Chhapra and rail renewal at Gudur-Vijaywada etc.

Sir, I had promised to apprise the House of our achievements during the current year. We are determined and working in the direction of bringing the railways on its right track. I want to present our achievements before you.

The achievement has been satisfactory during the first phase of the current financial year of the Indian Railways. The Railways have transported 335.20 million tonnes of goods upto the end of October during the current fiscal which exceeds the target by 7.5 million tones. And this is 23.91 million tonnes more as compared to that during the same period of the previous fiscal. As a result, freight earnings have exceeded that target by about Rs. 700 crores which amounts to 104 percent of the target fixed and is about ten percent more than the previous year's earnings. Raghunath Jha ji was asking as to what work was done, so I would like to tell him

that we improved the railway wagons and checked all kinds of extravagance. At present we are also laying stress on checking in trains. A number of persons in our trains, particularly in AC class coaches are convincingly involved in pilferage of our revenue earning prospects. We have prepared a programme even for this. Proper action shall be taken against those who will be found guilty, let them be railway staff or any officer it is confidential. We are working on it. Misappropriation of any kind is being checked.

Indian Railways is a golden sparrow. It is meant for everyone. It is the biggest means of link. We have not only achieved the target of goods but we have also not raised the fares. People used to wonder where I would get the money from? A five percent increase in the number of passengers has been recorded, which is as per the target fixed. It gives me pleasure to tell the hon. Members that there has been an increase of Rs. 660 crore in the total income of the Railways till October, which is equivalent to 103 per cent of the fixed target. There has been eight percent increase in the income as compared to the corresponding period of the last year. I firmly believe that we shall not only fulfill the fixed target of freight, loading and total income but shall succeed in exceeding the target.

Sir, from the beginning I have issued orders to firmly check the expenditure of the railways. The increase in the budgetary expenditure on movement of Railways has been restricted and the restriction is being strictly adhered to. But there have been certain factors after the Budget over which the Railways has no control, for example, the frequent increase in the prices of petroleum products. A major portion of the operational expenditure of the railways is spent on fuels like diesel, kerosene etc. The consumption of diesel is 205 crore litre per annum in the Railways. The prices of diesel have increased three times so far, owing to which the Railways would have to bear the burden to the tune of Rs. 904 crore. In the current year this burden is estimated to be Rs. 500 crore. The hon. Prime Minister has taken a decision to make the Railways the foremost in the world. In compliance with this order we have proposed a project for the railways costing Rs. 24 thousand crore and have slightly increased diesel. We have increased the iron-ore to meet the loss. Poor man belonging to any caste, creed or religion wishes to go for pilgrimage. We want to start trains like "village on wheel" and 'Bharat-Darshan'. The first train of this kind would take the passengers on a nine day tour from Patliputra Patna via Benaras-Vaishno Devi-Haridwar-Jammu and Amritsar in merely Rs. Four thousand and a

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half as fare charges. People are traveling with their families. We have advertised it. This package includes meals *i.e.* one lunch and one dinner, two breakfasts, two teas, traveling by bus and car and a shuttle service for going upto railway station and medicines. Thereafter, an arrangement is being made for "Bharat-Darshan" by train from Kolkata, Bhuwaneswar, Rameshwar via Tirupathi within next six months. These people who take vows in the name of religion, in the name of Rama are actually the vandalisers of religion, they have nothing to do with religion. We have snatched away this department of theirs and now there would be bankruptcy of issues for them. They are hiding their faces everywhere, but it is not going to work.

I would like to assure the hon. Members that the Railways is their property. I assure every hon. Member of this House belonging to any party who represent the poor, the workers and the farmers of this country, to provide better railway facilities in their respective parliamentary constituencies. We are trying to overcome every difficulty be it the setting up of ROB, we are about to take decision in this regard as well. Today, half of the contribution is given by the State Government and the remaining by the Railways. If the State Government would not contribute how the Railways would manage? Therefore, a decision is being taken that all the overbridges required to be constructed in every State shall be constructed by the Railways only and we are making arrangements for the funds. But there shall be a condition that every State Government would submit in writing that the funds collected in the form of GRP from the railways and given to the states would now be adjusted in that fund. If this thing is settled everything would be done.

Balu bhai is there to look after the work of NH. Where there are Lalu and Balu, there is no question of worry. They would manage their expenses on their own. Only clearance is required. We shall start constructing railway over bridge on war-footing. We have been in power only for the last six months. Now we are in power. The UPA Government is in power under the leadership of hon. Shri Manmohan Singh ji. Do not be under any illusion that we are fighting amongst each other. We do not need any one to sort out our problem. You should bother about your affairs and leave our problems for us to manage. We are in power and we are not quitting. The BJP and NDA party may listen to it that we shall

complete our five years term and in these five years anything can be anticipated? Who will remain, who will not. As it is, you people are running in all directions, somebody is becoming Sadhu, some one is renouncing the world. Today I saw that a Sadhvi was saying that she would renounce the world. She may do what she likes, why she is harping on it all over?

I would like to assure the great people of this country that we shall manage to provide better services for railway safety, fast train, sanitation and better and hygienic pantry service and food. We have started Sampark Kranti Express throughout the country. For this purpose everywhere, work is being carried out. Kolkata is no exception to it. People used to lament there is Kolkata about Bihar being in a privileged position. Kolkata is our neighbourhood state so in Uttar Pradesh. Wherever there has been discrimination, the railway link is missing. I assure you that I will provide this facility. All the hon. Members have made a submission regarding the starting of a new train. We are conducting an overall survey and thereafter we shall send it to Planning Commission and after the processing we shall definitely start the work. This will increase our income. Population is increasing. What better travel fares can be given that is why he shall finish this work.

I hope that you will pass it. Next time we will meet with a new zeal and incorporating all your sentiments. With these words I conclude.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Demand for Supplementary Grant (Railways) for 2004-2005 to vote.

The question is:

"That the Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India out of the Consolidated Fund to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2005, in respect of the head of Demand entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 16."

The motion was adopted.

21.18 hrs.

**APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS)
NO. 4 BILL, 2004***

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister may move for leave to introduce the Bill.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI LALU PRASAD): Sir, I beg to move:

That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorize payment and appropriation to certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2004-2005 for the purposes of Railways.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorize payment and appropriation to certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2004-2005 for the purposes of Railways."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister may now introduce the Bill.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Sir, I introduce the Bill.**

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister may now move for consideration of the Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2004-05 for the purposes of Railways be taken into consideration."

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation

of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2004-05 for the purposes of Railways be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow, the 9th December, 2004 at 11 a.m.

21.21 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, December 9, 2004/ Agrahayana 18, 1926 (Saka).

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 8.12.2004.

**Introduced with the Recommendation of the President.

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Corrigenda

Lok Sabha Debates(English Version)

Wednesday, December 8, 2004/Agrahayana 17, 1926 (Saka)

- | Pg./col. | line | for | read as under: |
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| 605 | 27 | (Placed in Library See No. LT. 971-980/04) | |
| | (1) | (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indo-Danish Tool Room, Jamshedpur, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts. | |
| | | (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indo-Danish Tool Room, Jamshedpur, for the year 2003-2004. | |
| | (2) | (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Tool Room and Training Centre, Kolkata, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts. | <i>Placed in Library. See No. LT 971/04</i> |
| | | (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Tool Room and Training Centre, Kolkata, for the year 2003-2004. | <i>Placed in Library. See No. LT 972/04</i> |
| | (3) | (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Tool Room and Training Centre, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts. | <i>Placed in Library. See No. LT 973/04</i> |
| | | (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Tool Room and Training Centre, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2003-2004. | <i>Placed in Library. See No. LT 974/04</i> |
| | (4) | (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indo-German Tool Room, Indore, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts. | |
| | | (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indo-German Tool Room, Indore, for the year 2003-2004. | |
| | (5) | (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Tool Room, Ludhiana, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts. | <i>Placed in Library. See No. LT 974/04</i> |
| | | (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Tool Room, Ludhiana, for the year 2003-2004. | <i>Placed in Library. See No. LT 975/04</i> |
| | (6) | (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indo-German Tool Room, Aurangabad, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts. | |
| | | (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indo-German Tool Room, Aurangabad, for the year 2003-2004. | <i>Placed in Library. See No. LT 976/04</i> |
| | (7) | (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indo-German Tool Room, Ahmedabad, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts. | <i>Placed in Library. See No. LT 977/04</i> |
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| | (8) | (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Tool Design, Hyderabad, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts. | |
| | | (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Institute of Tool Design, Hyderabad, for the year 2003-2004. | |
| | (9) | (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for the Development of Glass Industry, Firozabad, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts. | <i>Placed in Library. See No. LT 979/04</i> |
| | | (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for the Development of Glass Industry, Firozabad, for the year 2003-2004. | |
| | (10) | (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Electronics Service and Training Centre, Nainital, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts. | <i>Placed in Library. See No. LT 980/04</i> |
| | | (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Electronics Service and Training Centre, Nainital, for the year 2003-2004. | <i>Placed in Library. See No. LT 980/04</i> |

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