

structure of IBP, MRL, CRL, BRPL and NRL to face the challenges and succeed to grow in the changing conditions and emerging scenario of the Petroleum Sector. The Committee was asked to submit their report to the Government by 30.12.1998. The report of the Committee is awaited.

#### **Vacant Posts**

1893. SHRI K.C. KONDAIAH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to create a Postal Service Commission in Karnataka to make recruitments in the Postal Department;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of vacant posts of Postal/Sorting Assistants in the State; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to fill up these posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA):  
(a) No Sir. There is not such proposal.

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

(c) The number of vacant posts of Postal/Sorting Assistants in the Karnataka Postal Circle is 266.

(d) The recruitment process to fill up the vacancies is in progress.

#### **Telephone Exchanges with STD Facility**

1894. SHRI ABHAYSINH S. BHONSLE:  
SHRI DATTA MEGHE:  
SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:  
SHRI VITHAL TUPE:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Talukas Headquarters in Maharashtra and Karnataka having Telephone Exchanges with STD facility, separately;

(b) the number of Talukas not having this facility, separately; and

(c) the time by which the said facility is likely to be provided in the remaining Talukas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA):

(a) The number of Talukas headquarters in Maharashtra and Karnataka having telephone exchanges with STD facility are as below:—

Maharashtra	Karnataka
309	175

(b) All Talukas in Karnataka are having STD facility. 13 Talukas in Maharashtra are having no STD facility.

(c) The STD facility to the remaining 13 Taluka headquarters in Maharashtra is planned to be provided during 1999-2000.

#### **Incidence of Leprosy**

1895. SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH:  
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:  
SHRI VAIKO:  
SHRI A. GANESHMURTHI:  
SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:  
SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:  
SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:  
SHRI RANJIB BISWAL:

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

(a) whether the National Leprosy Elimination campaign has been intensified with the launch of an Intensive Survey in Several States and Union Territories;

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

(c) the prevalence of leprosy in India *vis-a-vis* other countries;

(d) the number of leprosy cases, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(e) the number of leprosy homes functioning in different States, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(f) the financial assistance provided by the Union Government for the treatment and rehabilitation of Lepers during the last three years till date, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(g) the extent to which the National Leprosy Eradication Programme has been successful in combating the disease; and

(h) the future course of action proposed to be taken to tackle this disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Modified Leprosy Elimination Campaign. (MLEC) has already been implemented in the 26 States/UTs as indicated in the enclosed statement-I. The proposals of Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Manipur, Lakhadweep & Delhi have already been approved for implementation.

(c) The prevalence of Leprosy in India *vis-a-vis* in other countries is given in enclosed statement-II.

(d) The number of Leprosy cases State/UT-wise as on 31st March, 1998 is given in enclosed statement-III.

(e) Since Leprosy treatment being followed is entirely domiciliary based as recommended by WHO the leprosy homes & isolation are not encouraged in the programme. Therefore, the statistic of leprosy homes in different States/UTs is not maintained at national headquarters.

(f) the State/UT-wise financial assistance provided by Union Govt. for the treatment and medical rehabilitation of Leprosy during last 3 years is given in enclosed statement-IV.

(g) The National Leprosy Eradication Programme has been successful in the country combating the diseases to a great extent in view of following:—

- The largest number of leprosy patients are contributed by India. A total of 9.05 mn. patients were cared with MDT in India alone out of total 10.34 mn. cases cured globally.
- The PR has reduced from 57/10,000 in 1981 to 6.12 by December, 1998.

— All districts in the country have been covered by MDT scheme for free treatment of Leprosy patients.

— 4.5 lakhs additional number of patients were detected by Modified Leprosy Elimination Campaign, under which intensive public awareness was created and a large number of general health care staff were provided orientation training on leprosy in all the districts.

— Disability & ulcer care services including RCS have been strengthened.

— Deformity have been prevented in large number of patients by providing early detection and treatment facilities. The deformity rate among new patients have been reduced from 15% in 1981 to 3.7% by 1998.

(h) The action proposed to be taken in future is as under:

— The MDT in Blister calender packs have proved highly effective patients compliance has been very good. Adequate provision will be proposed to maintain regular supply of medicine.

— The training of general health care staff & faculties of all the Health & Family Welfare Training centres is proposed to be done.

— The public awareness activities about facts of leprosy proposed to be continued.

— The stress on Disability & Ulcer care services proposed to be continued.

— It is proposed that leprosy services be integrated with general health care in a phased manner.

— A small nucleus of leprosy staff is proposed to be maintained in each district after integration.

**Statement I**

*Name of the States/UTs where Modified Leprosy Elimination Campaign (MLEC) has been implemented*

- |                      |                          |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Andhra Pradesh    | 13. Meghalaya            |
| 2. Arunachal Pradesh | 14. Mizoram              |
| 3. Assam             | 15. Nagaland             |
| 4. Bihar             | 16. Orissa               |
| 5. Goa               | 17. Punjab               |
| 6. Gujarat           | 18. Sikkim               |
| 7. Haryana           | 19. Tamil Nadu           |
| 8. Jammu & Kashmir   | 20. Tripura              |
| 9. Karnataka         | 21. Uttar Pradesh        |
| 10. Kerala           | 22. West Bengal          |
| 11. Madhya Pradesh   | 23. Chandigarh           |
| 12. Maharashtra      | 24. Dadra & Nagar Haveli |
|                      | 25. Daman & Diu          |
|                      | 26. Pondicherry          |

**Statement II**

*Prevalence of Leprosy in India vis-a-vis other endemic countries*

Sl.No.	Name of the Country	Registered cases by beginning of 1998	Prevalence per 10,000 population
1	2	3	4
1.	India	5,21,523	5.3
2.	Brazil	1,05,744	6.2
3.	Indonesia	29,225	1.4
4.	Bangladesh	13,248	1.0

1	2	3	4
5.	Nigeria	12,878	1.1
6.	Myanmar	13,581	2.7
7.	Mozambique	11,072	6.2
8.	Congo	4,863	1.0
9.	Nepal	12,540	5.3
10.	Ethiopia	8,104	1.4
11.	Madagascar	11,005	6.8
12.	Sudan	4,065	1.3
13.	Phillipines	8,749	1.2
14.	Guinea	4,805	6.6
15.	Niger	2,738	2.7
16.	Cambodia	1,921	1.7

**Statement III***Cases on Record as on March, 1998*

SI.No.	State/UT	Cases on record at the end of March 98	1	2	3
1	2	3	3.	Assam	6531
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43581	4.	Bihar	102272
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	501	5.	Goa	417
			6.	Gujarat	13348
			7.	Haryana	541

1	2	3	1	2	3
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1260	21.	Sikkim	98
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1519	22.	Tamil Nadu	36151
10.	Karnataka	13780	23.	Tripura	402
11.	Kerala	4576	24.	Uttar Pradesh	69277
12.	Madhya Pradesh	32994	25.	West Bengal	37452
13.	Maharashtra	44690	26.	A&N Islands	121
14.	Manipur	519	27.	Chandigarh	414
15.	Meghalaya	779	28.	D & N Haveli	181
16.	Mizoram	114	29.	Daman & Diu	141
17.	Nagaland	117	30.	Delhi	12173
18.	Orissa	85270	31.	Lakshadweep	26
19.	Punjab	1441	32.	Pondicherry	233
20.	Rajasthan	10604		<b>Total</b>	<b>521523</b>

**Statement IV(a)***Financial Assistance Provided to the States during last three years under NLEP*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.	States	1995-96			1996-97			1997-98		
		Cash	Kind	Total	Cash	Kind	Total	Cash	Kind	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	195.00	227.75	423.25	200.00	236.29	436.29	207.83	101.00	308.83
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	18.50	22.53	41.03	16.00	1.74	17.74	20.00	0.42	20.42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3.	Assam	20.00	42.45	62.45	20.00	16.56	36.56	21.00	42.00	63.00
4.	Bihar	111.50	314.84	426.34	112.00	262.90	374.90	119.93	353.95	473.88
5.	Goa	0.44	18.71	19.15	0.45	3.94	4.39	1.45	0.48	1.93
6.	Gujarat	16.00	124.18	140.18	16.00	45.11	61.11	19.00	242.16	261.16
7.	Haryana	7.00	51.07	58.07	6.80	1.85	8.65	8.00	0.08	8.08
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7.00	46.60	53.60	6.80	—	6.80	8.00	6.76	14.76
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	4.45	53.84	58.29	4.45	2.21	6.66	84.83	12.89	97.12
10.	Karnataka	103.00	147.98	250.98	100.00	20.70	120.70	96.00	33.15	129.15
11.	Kerala	76.00	89.35	165.35	76.00	35.55	111.55	77.50	10.00	87.50
12.	Madhya Pradesh	129.75	242.95	372.70	135.00	157.54	292.54	138.00	318.33	456.33
13.	Maharashtra	16.00	147.74	163.74	14.00	255.31	269.31	39.99	74.43	114.42
14.	Manipur	5.50	28.52	34.02	3.50	2.47	5.97	5.22	3.05	8.27
15.	Meghalaya	7.93	22.61	30.54	8.00	2.65	10.65	9.00	2.59	11.59
16.	Mizoram	18.00	1.60	19.60	16.00	0.24	16.24	19.00	0.34	19.34
17.	Nagaland	7.00	16.44	23.44	7.00	3.49	10.49	8.00	0.20	9.20
18.	Orissa	158.75	196.99	355.74	150.00	26.40	176.40	168.00	250.94	418.94

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
19.	Punjab	21.00	32.14	53.14	21.00	3.49	24.49	30.00	3.96	33.96
20.	Rajasthan	29.00	66.78	95.78	29.00	50.98	79.98	30.00	22.00	52.00
21.	Sikkim	20.00	2.30	22.30	20.00	0.24	20.24	21.00	1.00	22.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	114.00	268.88	382.88	114.00	404.98	518.98	117.00	36.56	253.56
23.	Tripura	19.00	14.52	33.52	19.00	3.99	22.99	20.00	1.50	21.50
24.	Uttar Pradesh	182.62	293.56	476.18	187.00	292.43	480.43	143.25	50.86	394.11
25.	West Bengal	95.00	185.44	280.44	95.00	196.15	291.15	98.00	42.85	340.85
26.	A & N Islands	7.00	0.37	7.37	6.50	0.33	6.83	6.50	1.00	7.50
27.	Chandigarh	0.50	27.33	27.83	0.50	0.63	1.13	0.50	1.00	1.50
28.	D & N Haveli	1.00	2.89	3.89	0.50	0.96	1.46	0.50	0.00	2.50
29.	Daman & Diu	3.00	1.60	4.60	4.50	1.79	6.29	4.50	0.00	5.50
30.	Delhi	0.50	38.76	39.26	0.50	5.00	5.50	0.50	0.00	1.50
31.	Lakshadweep	2.00	1.02	3.02	2.00	0.14	2.14	2.00	0.00	3.00
32.	Pondicherry	2.50	9.42	11.92	2.50	1.00	3.50	3.50	1050	14.00
Sub Total		1399.44	2741.16	4140.60	1394.00	2038.06	3432.06	1528.00	213000	3658.00

**Statement IV***Allocation to District Leprosy Societies during last 3 years*

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	State	Allocation to Districts Leprosy Societies during last three years		
		1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	178.04	120.94	331.24
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	52.00	144.46	27.00
3.	Assam	66.00	117.04	271.65
4.	Bihar	20.00	58.62	335.28
5.	Goa			7.35
6.	Gujarat	51.00	19.24	177.27
7.	Haryana	42.00	14.56	14.57
8.	Himachal Pradesh	42.00	33.49	10.00
9.	J & K	42.00	10.50	5.00
10.	Karnataka	68.00	64.32	283.01
11.	Kerala	26.00	96.20	121.74
12.	Madhya Pradesh	168.00	233.94	511.77



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1	2	3	4	5
13.	Maharashtra	112.50	191.26	351.16
14.	Manipur	46.00	99.82	30.00
15.	Meghalaya	41.00	17.50	10.00
16.	Mizoram	17.00	30.62	42.00
17.	Nagaland	18.00	39.24	120.49
18.	Orissa	282.00	236.36	276.65
19.	Punjab	101.00	17.68	7.00
20.	Rajasthan	114.00	35.00	5.00
21.	Sikkim	26.00	14.00	27.40
22.	Tamil Nadu	131.00	130.74	0.00
23.	Tripura	9.00	13.62	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	213.35	478.68	636.70
25.	West Bengal	48.00	243.70	299.81
26.	A & N Islands	8.00	10.00	0.00
27.	U.T. of Chandigarh	3.00		

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1	2	3	4	5
28.	D & N Haveli	3.00		5.96
29.	Daman & Diu	8.00	3.50	0.00
30.	Delhi	5.00		
31.	Pondicherry	9.00	16.16	12.95
32.	U.T. of Lakshadweep	9.00		
Total		1958.89	2500.19	3921

### Adulteration in Petrol

1896. SHRI AMAN KUMAR NAGRA:  
SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of adulteration in petrol by certain companies as reported in *Punjab Kesari* of November 14, 1998;

(b) if so, the names of companies involved in the adulteration;

(c) the action being taken by the Government on them;

(d) whether the Government propose to set up a special cell to check adulteration in petroleum products; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (e) As of now, no such specific violation of procedures

has been established as reported. Government, however, maintains a vigil on alleged instances of misuse with a view to take appropriate action. Regular inspection/surprise checks of retail outlets are carried out by the officers of the oil marketing companies to check adulteration and other malpractices. Also special drives are launched by the Industry from time to time for checking malpractices including adulteration.

### Wind Power Projects

1897. SHRI AJIT JQGI: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to identify more sites for setting up Wind Power Projects in the country, and

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

THE MINISTER OF POWER, MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b) Under the Wind Resource Assessment Programme, 160 locations have so far been identified in 13 States which can be considered suitable for Wind Power Projects. State-wise break-up of the locations is given in the *Statement*