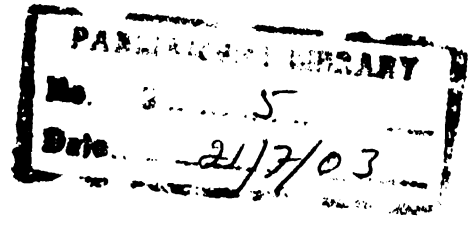
teenth Series, Vol. XXVIII, No. 7 FOR REFERENCE ONLY. Wednesday, November 27, 2002
Agrahayana 6, 1924 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Eleventh Session

(Thirteenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XXVIII contains Nos. 1 to 10)

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, November 27, 2002/Agrahayana 6, 1924 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER : Q.No. 122, Shri Ramsheth Thakur.

[Translation]

Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organisations

+

*122. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR :
SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL :

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

(a) whether the Government have provided any kind of assistance to the Voluntary Organisations to set up new hospitals/dispensaries in rural areas and to improve the existing hospital facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of voluntary organisations, State-wise who had received assistance for the purpose during the last two years;

(d) whether all the voluntary organisations have submitted utilisation certificates; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA) : (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Statement

(a) and (b) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has provided financial assistance to voluntary organizations for setting up new hospitals/dispensaries in rural areas and to improve medical services under the following two schemes :-

(i) *Special Health Scheme for Rural Areas* : Under this Scheme, a maximum of Rs. 8.00 lakh was provided to voluntary organizations for setting up new hospitals/dispensaries in rural areas for construction of hospital building and Rs. 4.00 lakhs for purchase of equipments. Financial Assistance provided under the Scheme was of non-recurring nature. The Scheme has, however, been discontinued from the financial year 2001-2002.

(ii) *Scheme for Improvement of Medical Services* : Under this Scheme, financial assistance upto a maximum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs was provided to the Voluntary Organisations for expansion of hospital building/purchase of hospital equipments. The Scheme has been discontinued from the financial year 2002-2003.

The financial assistance is also provided to Voluntary Organisation/Non Government Organizations to set up/ upgrade the eye care units in rural, tribal and under served areas.

(c) Details are given in the enclosed Annexure I and II.

(d) and (e) The status of Utilization Certificates from the voluntary organization under the Schemes for Improvement of Medical Services and Special Health Scheme for Rural Areas is given in the enclosed Annexure-III.

Utilization Certificate in respect of grant provided for eye care unit have been received from the voluntary organizations wherever due.

Annexure-I

I. Special Health Scheme for Rural Areas

Sl.No.	Name of the Organisation	Year	Amount
A.	**Maharashtra**		
1.	Indian Cancer Society, Solapur	2000-2001	Rs. 2,67,500/-
B.	**Kerala**		
1.	Society for Mental Health, Thalakalathur, Kerala	2000-2001	Rs. 2,88,907/-

II. Scheme for Improvement of Medical Services

Sl.No.	Name of the Organisation	Year	Amount
A.	**Gujarat**		
1.	Desai M.C., General Hospital, Sabarkantha	2000-2001	Rs. 2,00,000/-
2.	Deepak Medical Foundation, Baroda	2000-2001	Rs. 4,00,000/-
3.	Medical Care Centre Trust, Children Hospital, Vadodara	2001-2002	Rs. 3,40,000/-
B.	**Manipur**		
1.	Muolvaiphei Rural Health and Research Centre	2001-2002	Rs. 4,00,000/-

Annexure-II

National Programme for Control of Blindness

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Sl.No.	Name of NGO	Amount
2000-01	1.	Karuna Trust, B.R. Hills District Chamrajnagar, Karnataka 2nd Installment	8.875
2001-02	1.	Shrimati Rajeshwari Ramakrishna Eye Hospital, Nidadavole, Andhra Pradesh	11.000
	2.	Urmil Jyoti Sansthan, District Bikaner, Rajasthan	10.000
	3.	Kasturba Health Society, Wardha, Maharashtra	17.750
	4.	Muolvaiphei Rural Health Research Centre, Churachandpur, (Manipur)	12.500
		Total	51.250

Annexure-III

2000-2001

Scheme for Improvement of Medical Services

1.	Desai M.C. General Hospital, Sabarkantha, Gujarat W. 11015/2/95-Grants	2,00,000.00	Equipments	Reminder has been issued on 31.7.2002
2.	Deepak Medical Foundation, Baroda, Gujarat W. 11015/1/97-Grants	4,00,000.00	Equipments	Utilisation Certificate issued on 17.10.2002

Special Health Scheme for Rural Areas

3.	Indian Cancer Society, Solapur, Maharashtra W. 11032/3/97-Grants	2,67,500.00	Construction work	Reminder has been issued on 25.11.2002
4.	Society for Mental Health, Thalakalthur, Kerala W. 11032/9/90-Grants	2,88,907.00	Construction work	Reminder has been issued on 4.9.2002

Scheme for Improvement of Medical Services

5.	Medical Care Centre Trust Children Hospital, Vadodara, Gujarat W. 11015/1/98-Grants	3,40,000.00	Equipments	Not yet due.
6.	Muolvai Phei Rural Health and Research Centre, Churachandpur, Manipur W. 11038/1/99-Grants	4,00,000.00	Equipments	Not yet due.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as Hon'ble Minister has stated in reply to my question, that two schemes were launched to promote health services in rural areas for which financial assistance was provided to voluntary organisations. Under the first scheme Rs. 8 lakh were provided for construction of hospital building and four lakh rupees for the purchase of equipments under special health scheme for rural areas. Under the second scheme four lakh rupees were being provided to voluntary organisations for extension of hospital buildings to improve medical services. Now both the schemes have been discontinued, I am also aware that in 1989 under the voluntary blood donation promotion programme, 15 thousand rupees were being given in the first year and rupees ten thousand afterwards.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the Minister that since these two schemes have been discontinued, whether the third scheme is still running or it has also been discontinued. Has Government made any alternative arrangements for providing facilities to the rural population or to those living in slums in big cities under any scheme ?

SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Hon'ble Member wants to know about special health scheme for rural areas and scheme for improvement of medical services for which there was a provision of Rs. 8 lakh and 4 lakh respectively. These two schemes have been discontinued on the basis of recommendation of planning commission. In these schemes centre's share was 40%, State Government's share was 40% and 20% contribution came from voluntary organisations. These proposals were being sent by State Governments to Central Government. Due to short and incomplete proposal and also due to non availability of matching grants of 40% from many State Governments these two schemes have been discontinued.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as schemes for medical services are concerned. Rs. 4 lakh were being provided under that scheme. Now a suggestion has come from planning commission that as many measures are being taken under National disease programme, therefore it was felt that there is no need of such scheme for the rural areas in the States separately. As far as possible in many places we are making efforts to prevent blindness, T.B. and Cancer. Somewhere it has happened that we have provided to the tune of Rs. 17.5 lakh as one time grant to the N.G.Os keeping in view their matching grant. For these reasons, these schemes have been discontinued.

Thirdly he has raised a point about blood bank and as far as I know, it is not our programme.

SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister through you that after the closure of this scheme, to what extent poor and rural population of the country; is likely to be affected. I think they will be affected most. Has the Government prepared any other scheme ? Hon. Minister has not given reply to my question. I would like to know that on the pretext of non availability of funds from State Governments, why have you discontinued the release of our fund ? It is earnestly needed for the rural and poor population of the country. Besides this, there are Municipal and district council hospitals, where thousands patients queue up for treatment daily, they need some help. Government has sanctioned hospitals in the name of rural hospitals, but there are so many places where there is staff but no building at all.

The Minister has mentioned about T.B. There was an ESI hospital of six hundred beds for T.B. patients in New Mumbai, Maharashtra. But owing to insufficient number of T.B. patients, hospital building is not being made available there. If we run a general hospital there, then it can be

of great use. It is learnt that Government is thinking about providing some buildings to some NGOs and so many establishments. It should not happen. Rural population needs hospital building and there is a need to run a hospital there.

Sir, there is Panwel in Raigarh Taluka of Maharashtra. Four or Five years ago a rural hospital was announced there. There are doctors and nurses but there is no building. I would like to ask the Minister that in cities like Panwel and Taluka places whether he is thinking to launch any such scheme to provide some help for running hospitals there for the rural population ?

SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, most of the queries raised by the hon'ble Member pertains to the State Government and hence his issue becomes a State subject. Even after that in many cases as I have just mentioned about Cancer, for example if there are 17 regional Cancer Centres, six out of them are running under N.G.O. or Society Trust, we are providing them same facilities, as are being provided to other regional Cancer Centres. Likewise in the matter of blindness we are providing I.O.L. to many States and to many institutions of States, equipments for operation and land for hospitals at many places or to construct buildings for hospitals or to take those building on hire or on lease basis, we are providing help from Government side. In the case sub-centres, Central Government is providing help to Rs. 1 lakh 37 thousand to them. Especially there is a sub centre on a population of five thousand and in many places there is a sub centre at every three thousand of population in tribal areas etc. The total Government's expenditure involved on A.N.M. casual labours and rent comes to about Rs. 1800 crores. If there are such more proposals. . . .*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR : Please tell about rural hospital Panwel.

SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA : I am to mention right from rural hospital Panwel to Bakhtiyarpur. I know you are worried about Panwel and Maharashtra and Maharashtra has been my 'Karmbhoomi' also. 'Janmbhoomi' (Birth place) and Karmbhoomi have equal importance. If there is any proposal for Panwel from there. . . .*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : You please provide some more amount for Maharashtra.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, You please pay attention towards me also as I also hail from Maharashtra, you know it.

SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, excuse me please. The case of Panwel as told by him is basically a case of State Government and even after being the case of State Government if State Government recommends it to us, for certain matters or in a particular case, I shall consider it seriously.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Ashok N. Mohol. He is also from Maharashtra.

AN HON'BLE MEMBER : All Maharashtrians have gathered.

MR. SPEAKER : No, No, it is not like that.

SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as Hon. Minister has just said that Maharashtra is his 'Karmbhoomi', then I fully believe that he will pay more attention towards Maharashtra and he will pay more attention to Poona because he has been to that place also.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, whatever medical facilities and help were being provided from Central Government, have been withdrawn by Central Government whereas more and more poor population in rural areas and slum dwellers have not been getting medical facilities presently easily. My question is that in the Sasoon hospital and Chest hospital of Poona, where more poor fellows and slum dwellers approach for treatment, these hospitals lack modern facilities and equipment. If the Government of Maharashtra is making a demand for modern equipments for these hospitals, are you ready to help them ? If not, the reasons therefor.

SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, firstly, I express my gratitude to the hon. Member for saying good things about me. It is true that Maharashtra is my 'Karmabhoomi' and I have great attachment with Pune because I did my graduation from Pune Film Institute.

So far as the question of Sasun Hospital is concerned, I think it would be better if such individual things are not raised here. Under general policy the issue of modernization of some such hospitals especially main hospitals including Sasun hospital is under consideration. There are more such hospitals in Assam, Bihar, Rajasthan and Maharashtra, the list of which we are preparing and we intend to

contribute in their modernization. But before this, I would like to say that this issue is related to State and the State Government, therefore, till the recommendations are not received from the State Government, we can only wait and wish that we get recommendations and only after that we can initiate action.

[English]

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL : Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. My main worry is about rural India. . . . *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN : I think you are not from Maharashtra!

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL : No. I am from Gujarat, the most important State nowadays! You should all support us in Gujarat by not putting up candidates.

Sir, my main worry is about rural India. According to the latest census of 2001, even now 75 per cent of the population lives in rural India and only 25 per cent of the population is in urban India.

The hon. Minister has admitted in part (a) and (b) of his answer that the Special Health Scheme for Rural Areas has been discontinued from 2001-02 and that the Scheme for Improvement of Medical Services has also been discontinued from 2002-03. We know fully well that health like education is a State subject, but there are vast areas where there are no corporations, municipalities or panchayats in small villages. I believe and you will also kindly agree that it is the responsibility of the Central Government to take care of such population. Like border areas, in my own constituency Patan. We have Radhanpur, Santalpur and Samee, where there is no hospital up to an area of 50-100 kms. There is no public hospital. Who will take care of such population ? So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether his Ministry or he himself is trying to prepare a plan to take special care of the poor people residing in remote areas like border areas, Samee, Radhanpur, Santalpur, Palanpur etc. in Gujarat Rajasthan or for that matter in any other State. I am not taking of only my State but any other place where there are no panchayats, municipalities or civil hospitals.

SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA : Sir, I appreciate hon. Member's concern. Through you I would like to tell the hon. Member that even our prime concern is for poor people and people living in rural areas. I agree with him that more than 74-75 per cent people are still living in rural areas or in small cities. As I have just mentioned, all over the country some centres are operating in most of the backward and rural areas. Under our Family Welfare Scheme the Budget provision for such centres comes to almost about Rs. 1800 crore. Under the Prime Minister Grameen Yojana there is a provision to give grants for the health care programme. We are keeping an eye on it and we are definitely working on it. The Prime Minister has announced it also. I would like to add one more point that it has to come through the State Government, recommended by the State Government. In case the State Government is not coming forward then some institution or some NGO must come forward. Let us know about it and we will definitely not only consider the matter but give priority also.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA : Sir, the Minister must be well aware, as we all know, that it is not possible for the Government to arrange for health care delivery system for the entire sick population, particularly in rural areas. Therefore, NGOs, voluntary organisations which come forward to assist the Government in helping people must be encouraged. Some NGOs do not need any financial help while some do need financial help. Those who do not need financial help have to go through various formalities. They are required to take permission or get registration or bring various types of recommendations. For that reasons, would the Minister, instead of going *ad hcc*, go for a National policy calling important NGOs and having nation-wide discussion with them ? He should frame guidelines on paper as to how these NGOs will come forward and assist the health care delivery system.

For that reason my specific question is, is there a policy in this regard and if not, whether the Minister is going to have that policy as that will be of great help to the NGOs who have got time and money to come and assist the health care delivery system in India.

SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA : Sir, I hold Shri Panja in very high esteem. He is one of the most senior leaders that we have. I agree with him when he says that it is not possible for the Government to take care of all the sick people in the country. In fact, looking at the condition, I go to the extent of saying that it is perhaps not possible fro any Government to deal with all the problems that we have. If India is second largest in terms of population in the world, India is also second largest, after South Africa, in terms of AIDS. If India is the largest democracy in the

world, India is also the largest till date in terms of TB, in terms of blindness, in terms of diabetes, and in terms of tobacco related diseases. Every one minute, a man is dying because of TB. Every 40 seconds, a man is dying because of tobacco related diseases. Perhaps almost 3.5 per cent people have got diabetes. Today, I would say that at any given time, 2.5 million people have got cancer, and 0.8 million people are being added every year. So, there are lots of problems and certainly it is not possible to deal with all the problems at the same time. We are trying our best. We have got limited sources and also resources. We have got other alike problems also.

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : What about Rs. 500 crore which has been given by Mr. Bill Gates.

SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA : We certainly welcome those people who have come forward and those who have been philanthropic enough, and those who have supported us in the fight against AIDS. But the fact remains that AIDS is not the only problem that we have, though it is the fastest growing disease in this country as also all over the world. More than 20 million people have died because of this. According to some reports, there are around 45 countries which are most affected and if it is not checked, almost 60 million people will die.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR : Now, let us come back to the question.

SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA : Sir, Shri Pawar is asking me to come back to the question. I think, he is in a hurry to ask me some further supplementaries. I was only to the point that for any Government, it is not possible to deal with all the problems at the same time. We are trying to go ahead priority-wise. We are fighting it and we need all your support and guidance.

As regards the pin-pointed question of Shri Panja whether we have any such policy or not, I do not think we have any policy at the moment. But he has suggested a very good thing and something which could be very positive. I would need the cooperation and guidance of the hon. Members. We will definitely have a meeting on this.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want to deviate from the question. This question relates to the voluntary organisations. We are releasing huge sums of money to these voluntary organisations for the betterment of the poor and for providing medical facilities to the people living in the villages, slums, and urban areas. But we have no information as to how much amount is going to such voluntary organisations, in which area it is going, and for what purpose it is going. Even the Members of Parliament have no information about it. Crores of rupees are going not only from the Ministry of Health but also from different Ministries to the voluntary organisations for the betterment of the people particularly for health, education, etc. But there is no mechanism in the Ministry of Health and other Ministries to know about these programmes.

That is why, I would request the hon. Minister to have a mechanism so that we could know about the programmes and also as to how much money is being released by the District Administration, the Members of Legislative Assemblies, and the Members of Parliament. If this mechanism is not there, it is better to evolve it. This information can be passed on to the hon. Members so that they can have a watch in their respective areas and see whether the programmes are being properly implemented or not.

SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA : Sir, I value his suggestion. I will definitely keep it in mind. I will get back to him as soon as possible.

Sale of Kidneys to Foreign Patients

+

*123. SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS :
SHRI SUNIL KHAN :

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

(a) whether the scandal over the sale of Kidneys by Indian donors to foreign patients has come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have constituted any inquiry in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken against the culprits ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA) : (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Statement

Sale and purchase of human organs including kidneys is banned under the provisions of the Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994. The Act has provisions for punishing any one who commits such acts. Under Section 13(2) of the Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994, the Central Government and State Government are empowered to appoint Appropriate Authorities for the purpose of the Act who, in turn, 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. This Act has since been adopted by all States (excluding Andhra Pradesh which has its own Act) except Bihar. Government have come across media reports relating to the alleged scandal but no specific complaint/details have been received. Therefore, the question of instituting an inquiry at this stage does not arise.

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS : Sir, the kidney sale racketeering is a very serious social issue today in our country. Every day such incidents are reported from several parts of our country. In the reply of the hon. Minister it has been mentioned that there is no such specific complaint or details that have been received by the Ministry. But I can say that there is a very serious petition before the hon. High Court of Kerala regarding kidney sale and purchase, which has been banned in our country. The hon. High Court of Kerala has asked the Government of Kerala to submit their affidavit in this regard. This is only an example that I am giving. Actually, in several parts of our country such incidents are coming up. In spite of it, unfortunately it has been mentioned in the reply of the hon. Minister that no such specific complaint has so far been received by them. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the action proposed to be taken to check the sale and purchase of these precious human organs.

[Translation]

SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as the issue raised by the hon'ble Member is concerned under T.H.O.F. 1994 purchase, sale and trade of human organs is totally banned. If covers most of the States. Andhra Pradesh has its own Act. Bihar has not adopted this Act as yet but it is likely to be covered very soon. The issue raised by hon. Member is basically related to State subject. But we are concerned. We are not aware of any such report so far as hon. Member said that he had heard about it.

[English]

He comes to know about it; he has read about it and has heard of it. Even I have read about it and heard of it. But so far I have not received any specific complaint from any hospital of any State. If it comes, we will definitely take action after inquiry. In the mean time,

[Translation]

for example we have just started Organs Bank in AIIMS. There is an Appropriate Authority for storage and transplantation of organs.

[English]

each State to deal with the human organ transplantation issue. Appropriate Authority to deal with Human Organs,

[Translation]

for example, relatives of emotionally attached persons can donate their organs, who will be emotionally attached? There are three eminent persons of the society, Head of the Department and Doctor of the society to judge the emotionally attached persons. Six persons decide whether a person is emotionally attached or not, can donate kidney or not. . . .*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN : I want to ask a clarification.

MR. SPEAKER : No. You cannot ask questions like this, unless and until I call your name.

[Translation]

SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA : Therefore, the Appropriate Authority can decide whether a persons kidney can be taken or not and the person, whose brain is dead. There is an Organ Bank is AIIMS on which 10 crores rupees have been spent. If any brain dead patient comes through it, and if before death the patient or the next of his kin authorises and after complete examination it is found that his brain is deal then his kidney can be transplanted. Now, this will be done by the AIIMS also.

[English]

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS : The hon. Minister has again mentioned that there is no specific complaint that has been received by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare of the Government of India so far. But, as everybody knows, this kind of racketeering of the sale and purchase of human organs is going on all over the country and outside the country also. It has come out that certain private nursing homes and certain doctors are behind this unethical and inhuman practice. The poorer sections of our society, especially adivasis and poor labourers, fall victims in these cases. Sometimes, when the patient comes back home after getting some other treatment from the hospital, he comes to know that his kidney has been removed. Such cases are reported from several parts of our country. So, this is a very serious thing. The hon. Minister has been mentioning time and again in his oral reply also that it is a State subject. But I would like to say that it would not be considered as a State subject. May I know from the hon. Minister as to what action is going to be taken by the Government of India to check such an inhuman practice ?

SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA : Sir, through you, I would like to inform the House in general and the hon. Member in particular that we can take action only after we receive specific complaints. Since I am saying that we have not received any specific complaints, the question of taking action at the moment does not arise. If he is hinting or talking about any case which has appeared in newspapers in Delhi about somebody's kidney being removed, our inquiry reveals that the kidney was not removed and it was the stone which was removed. But the Police is still conducting the inquiry.

MR. SPEAKER : If the stone is removed, then what is the complaint about ? The patient will be happy!

SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA : I do not want to comment on that now because the inquiry is on by the Police and we are waiting for the completion of the Police inquiry. Only after that we can take action. Our inquiry says this has not happened.

SHRI SUNIL KHAN : . . . .*

MR. SPEAKER : No.

SHRI SUNIL KHAN : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Section 13(2) of the Transplantation of Human Organ Act, 1994 is implemented or not.

MR. SPEAKER : I will remove that comment from the record. That personal comment should be removed from the record.

SHRI SUNIL KHAN : According to the report in News India Times, a British Sikh died during kidney transplant in India. Adding to the scandal over the sale of kidneys by Indian donors, a British Sikh patient died during kidney transplant in Jalandhar.

Secondly, the report also speaks of such sale of kidneys in India which are widely used in the country. It is done by poor people as a means of repaying their debts.

Thirdly, Dr. Bhagat Singh Makkar aged 62 years has been dismissed from the medical register following a three-day hearing by the GMC where he was found to have violated the Council's guidelines issued in 1992 and the Human Organ Transplantation Act of 1989.

SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA : With due respect, I would like to say that I do not even know the name of the hon. Member. I am glad that at least he knows me. I do not know his name personally. But I have to answer his question. I wish he had not mentioned my profession.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : His name is there in the main Question.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, I have already removed it from the record.

SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA : Thank you, Sir, since you have removed that. . . .*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SURESH KURUP : Sir, the Minister should not say like that. He says that he does not know him. How dare he says all these things on the floor of the House ? It is not proper for the Minister to say like that.

SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA : Sir, it is not proper for him to use the word "dare".

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA) : We all come from different walks of life into this House.

We come from different professions and different walks of life and no profession should be denigrated. No reference should be made denigrating any profession from which a certain Member might come. That is the basic point. . . .*(Interruptions)*

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*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : The Minister should also not denigrate the Member. He is not supposed to do that. . . . *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : When the Minister says that, he means that he does not know his name.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SURESH KURUP : That is in bad taste. . . . *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister is coming to the reply.

SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA : The cases referred to by the hon. Member, all belong to the State. He mentioned about Jalandhar incident. That is a State subject. The Member says that he has been getting so many complaints. He might have got so many complaints. On behalf of the Government I can say that we have not received any specific complaint. If the Member or anybody else has got any specific complaint, I would like to appeal to them to bring it to my notice. And then, of course, we will take action on that.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as regards the kidney racket for which, the Question has been put up, is it not a fact that the cost of kidney transplantation in this country is so huge, forget the poor even the middle class cannot afford it ? I have statistics, according to which whether it is AIIMS or any Central Government hospital or State Government Hospital or Apollo or Vellor Medical College, the minimum average cost of one kidney transplantation, right from the beginning to post-recovery stage is not less than Rs. 1,90,000. In some cases it goes up to Rs. 2 lakh. As a result of which this racket is now being encouraged by various quarters. Will the Government, therefore ensure that in every State a comprehensive kidney bank is preserved, at least to cater to the needs of those who cannot afford to pay more than Rs. 25,000 or Rs. 30,000 ? It is because the Prime Minister's Relief Fund grants only Rs. 30,000, the maximum being Rs. 40,000, and not beyond that. Even if I get kidney from my relations, the cost for tissue match, operation and post-recovery comes to more than Rs. 2 lakh. It is almost impossible to manage this cost. Is the Government considering to have a comprehensive kidney bank in the State Government hospitals, at least to provide support to the poorest who cannot afford to buy kidney or to carry the cost ?

SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA : Thank you very much Sir. Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi is a very respected leader. He has given a very valid suggestion. In fact, before we do that we will certainly examine the matter. We are not only supporting the States, we have already started it with the AIIMS. The AIIMS will be doing the liaisoning work with various other hospitals through computer and network for donation of organs. We are doing that. But what he has suggested is very important. I would like to assure him that after examining the matter, we will like to go further on this.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : Sir, the hon. Minister has added glamour to this House. I have respect and regard for him. Our only complaint is that he avoids this House. We would like to see him always here.

The most agonising thing about this kidney racketeering is that the professional body of the doctors, that is IMA, has come out that the Kerala Chapter of IMA is aiding and abetting the culprits. They instituted an inquiry into the whole affair. Now it has come out that they have tampered with this Report, the Report submitted to the IMA by the concerned doctors. They tampered with the Report to help the culprits. The professional body for doctors the world over, that is, the World Medical Association and British Medical Association have prescribed certain ethical standards for the trading of human organs.

Will the Minister take an initiative so that IMA prescribes some ethical standards for the trading of human organs, like kidney etc. ?

SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA : Thank you very much, Sir. The hon. Member has been very good enough to say a few nice words about me. I would also like to tell him, through you, Sir, that I hold this House in high esteem. It has never been my intention to leave the House or to absent from the House. Whenever I was absent, it was for specific reasons on the line of fire or on the line of a job.

MR. SPEAKER : And with the permission of the Chair.

SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA : Yes, with the permission of the Chair. Even for a day's absence, I have informed you. I always do it. I have been a good professional in my life. I would like to assure you that I will not avoid the House. Today, I am dealing with five questions at a stretch with the hope that even if I falter, I have got all of you to help me and support me. Even if I have to learn something,

it is a great honour and pleasure to learn from you all here. So, I do not avoid it.

As far as his pointed question whether the Minister would like to take the initiative in this matter is concerned, I would like to say that, yes, I will take the initiative. Thank you. . . .*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR : Mr. Minister, your approach is good. Your reply is good. . . .*(Interruptions)*

SHRI A.C. JOS : Sir, now only we understand the secret of Shri Shatrughan Sinha's acting. He acts very well. Everybody appreciates this, I wish him all success.

He mentioned about the donation of human organs and other things. That has been developed everywhere in the world. Human organs are donated or taken. It is developed like anything. But, unfortunately, in our country we do not have a comprehensive law. You mentioned about the brain-death people coming to the hospital. Many accidents are taking place. People die on the wayside or in the hospital itself. Many people are ready to donate their organs. Now liver can be transplanted; kidney can be transplanted. Even pancreas has gone to the extent of being transplanted. Taking all these things into consideration, it is high time for us to have a comprehensive law by which human organs can be taken or transplanted or donated like that, I do not know whatever be the nuances in this regard.

Will the hon. Minister consider bringing forward a comprehensive law ? Otherwise this racketeering and all these things would take place. So, taking all these things into consideration, will the Government come forward with a comprehensive law regarding donation of human organs and taking the human organs from the donors in this country.

SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA : The senior hon. Member has called me a good actor. I appreciate that. But most of the acting, I learn from people like you only! . . .*(Interruptions)* So, I thank you very much for this.

Coming to the point, the law is already there. The matter that he has raised is all covered by the existing law. But if the law is not enough or if it still goes on, if we get some more complaints and the law is not enough, then, certainly we will strengthen the law. If need be, we will bring forward a new law.

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY : Andhra Pradesh first accounts for more number of kidney sales in the country. I mentioned about this in the House also. At the instance of our leader, a team of our party had gone to various parts of Andhra Pradesh. In my constituency alone, 200 cases were found. Surprisingly, after knowing the names and other things, it was taken up with the concerned. I was a Member of the Standing Committee on Home Affairs. The Police Commissioner of Delhi was called before the Committee. He mentioned before the Committee that in the Nizamuddin Railway Station, in the year 2001 five people were quarrelling over the settlement of the kidney matter. They were all taken into police custody. The police are inquiring into the matter. It was said that they had identified a doctor concerned in Delhi who is doing this business in consultation with the Mumbai people. So, he said all these things. The Deputy Commissioner was sent to me in this regard.

I brought this matter to the notice of your predecessor, Dr. C.P. Thakur and I also wrote a letter to him. But surprisingly the Minister is telling that he has not received the letter. Shri Shatrughan Sinha may not have received it, but the Ministry must have received it. So, I will write to him again.

Sir, I was told that the doctor who is in Delhi is a highly influential man and he is trying to hush up the case. So far it has not seen the light of the day and the then Police Commissioner Shri Ajay Raj Sharma promised that he would settle the matter. Moreover, even the full payment also has not been made to those people who sold kidneys. This is a pathetic case. So, unless the Government comes out with a Central law, this problem will continue. The States have got their own laws. In Andhra Pradesh we have got our own law. But this has nothing to do. It has happened in Delhi, right in front of Parliament. So, may I know from the Minister his response to this case and will he mention to the House as to what future action he is going to take in this case ?

SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA : Sir, the hon. Member has just mentioned about an incident. I was also talking about it a couple of minutes ago. This incident which the hon. Member has just mentioned had appeared in newspapers. The police is investigating into the matter. The hon. Member can also ask Shri Ajay Raj Sharma whose name he has mentioned, because he was the Police Commissioner then. The police is inquiring into the matter and we are awaiting the report of the police.

As far as the hon. Member writing a letter or somebody trying to hush up the matter is concerned, if any specific complaint is there, I would like to assure the hon. Member, through you, that, if the case is brought to me and if any fault is found after inquiry, it would not be hushed up, no matter how high and mighty the person concerned may be. I will definitely take action.

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY : Sir, the hon. Minister has not answered my question fully.

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister has already promised something. So, you can take up the matter with him.

Human Clinical Trials

*124. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the practice of private pharmaceutical companies conducting human clinical trials in Government hospitals in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such research has been projected as a cheap option for the drugs developed abroad;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of the remuneration paid to people undergoing human clinical trials;

(f) whether there has been any evaluation of the social benefits, if any, from such clinical trials; and

(g) if so, the legislations under which such trials are being regulated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) to (g) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The clinical trials are conducted in Government as well as private Hospitals by Pharmaceutical and Research institutions. Under the provision of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, (Schedule Y), the Human clinical trials are required to be carried out in the country before a new drug is approved for marketing for the first time and depends upon the status of the drug in other countries. Usually, limited phase-III clinical trials are required to be conducted in the country for those drugs which are already approved or marketed internationally and for which applications for market authorization in the country are submitted. These trials are usually conducted in Hospitals, (both public and private sectors) where adequate facilities, availability of patients and infrastructure are available. Fro indigenously developed new molecules phase-I, II and III, clinical trials are required to be conducted.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. For the drugs developed abroad, clinical studies are conducted in respective countries. However, it has been recognised that India has the necessary potential to undertake cost effective clinical research conforming to global standards.

(e) As per Ethical Guidelines for Biomedical Research on Human Subject published by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) in 2000, research subjects may be paid for inconvenience, time spent and expenses incurred in connection with their participation in the research study. Research subjects are entitled to financial or other assistance to compensate them for temporary or permanent impairment or disability.

(f) Clinical research is imperative for discovery of safe and effective drug. Introduction of new drugs over the years has helped the society to address its health care needs by providing better treatment for many diseases and disorders.

(g) Human clinical trails are covered under World Medical Association declaration of Helsinki of 1964 which has been revised from time to time. Apart from this, each country has its own regulatory requirements for conducting human clinical trials. In India clinical trials are regulated under Rule 122 DA and Sch. Y of the Drugs and Cosmetic Rules. Ethical guidelines for biomedical research on human subject have been published by ICMR in year 2000 and the guidelines for Good Clinical Practices (GCPs) have been recommended by the Ministry in December 2001. The Ethical norms to be followed in human trials include requirement of an Institutional Ethics Committee (IEC) and obtaining consent from research subjects.

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has not answered the question that I asked. I asked as to which hospitals, Government and private, are carrying on human trials. How much money and other

compensation is paid to each human subject? What monitoring, according to WHO standards, is being done? Each subject who has been part of a human trial has to be monitored for 10 years. Are they monitored for 10 years after that, no matter which the trial is? Is there any Central Government authority that monitors these trials or authorises them? This is the question that I asked. I have received a very general answer. This becomes pertinent because in a number of hospitals, like in Kerala recently, it was found that people were being operated on without the knowledge of the centre or without even their own knowledge. So, can I have some specific answer please?

SHRI A. RAJA : Sir, as far as the names of centres are concerned, I can give the detailed list of both private and Government hospitals. We have recognised around 16 centres. Since this matter is covered under Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, we have approved the centres in accordance with the law. As such, there is no 10 years or five years periodical monitoring. Whenever some cases are brought to our notice stating that the law is being misused, then we given protection or provide remedy to the affected persons.

The second part of the question is whether any compensation is being paid to the volunteers or the patients. Whenever any company is sponsoring or taking a person fro a clinical trial, it is the look-out of the company and the patient. The centres approved by the Ministry or the Drug Controller of India are only facilitating such a trial. But we can bear travelling allowance and other expenses. If anything happened to the patient or the volunteer, the matter of compensation should be looked into by the concerned company.

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI : Sir, I still have not got an answer. How much are they being paid? The hon. Minister said that it was a private decision between the company and the person being tested on. This is not correct because some companies may choose the poorest of the poor and choose to pay them as much as Rs 100 or Rs. 200 for a very severe trial. There is a WHO recommendation for 10-year monitoring. It is not for the period of the experiment but for 10 years after the experiment is finished on the patient. I still have not got an answer.

Secondly, I really would like to know which hospitals are testing on human beings. That is not a supplementary. I still have not got an answer to that. I would appreciate an answer.

SHRI A. RAJA : As I have already submitted, we recognised 16 institutions. Later on, I will give the centres recognised by the hospitals.

So far as the amount being paid to the volunteers is concerned, as such, the Government is having no commitment at all to pay the compensation. With due respect to the hon. Member, suppose a pharmaceutical company wants to have a clinical trials upon such a person periodically or for ten years, no doubt, there is a commitment in the WHO. It should be revised for efficacy and safety to the drug and not for other things. That is being monitored by the Ministry and the WHO.

My submission before the House is that the compensation and other things do not at all fall within the purview of the Government. What we are giving is travelling allowance and other things. A person has to come to the clinical centre. For that, we are giving travelling allowance and other things.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : Sir, there have been Press Reports that the Government has agreed or come to some understanding about the testing of HIV AIDS drugs in India on human beings. It is very disturbing. I have read it in the Press. I would like the Government to clarify it.

The reports say that they are 'volunteers'. Who will volunteer? They will be tried on them. They will test these drugs. HIV AIDS is not something that you can just experiment without a person's real understanding of what is means, even if they are being tested in the name of volunteers. I would like to know, first of all, whether the report is true.

Secondly, if so, where and on what basis has this agreement been reached?

Thirdly, what is the security for people who are being tested on this in case the vaccine fails and they get infected? What is the Government going to do to ensure their protection and treatment in case they become positive because the drug has failed?

I would like the Government to give us a specific answer because this is a very dangerous experiment in a country where people do not even know what they are being tested for. It has been said that they will do it for

a little money from somewhere. You are going to have a real calamity on your hands.

SHRI A. RAJA : Sir, I would like to submit this before the House. Unless a very meticulous trial is over in a three-phased manner, the question of treatment will definitely not arise.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : What I am asking specifically is this. Have you given such permission ? Firstly, tell me about that.

SHRI A. RAJA : Not at all. I will come to that. Before a drug is introduced, we are having our own clinical trials, namely, phase I, phase II and phase III. The first one is a clinical trial. The second one is an exploratory trial. The third one is confirmatory trial.

As a matter of fact, suppose a drug is being invented in a foreign country and that foreign country says that the medicine is safe so far as their biological context is concerned. If we are not satisfied to that extent, even if it has been approved in a foreign country whenever they are supplying it to India, we have our own clinical trial because some medicines which may suit that country may not suit this country. To that extent, the Government is very meticulous. If it has been approved in some other countries, when we get those medicines, we are also having out own clinical trials.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : The question was very specific. Has the Government given permission ? . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : He said, "not at all."

SHRI A. RAJA : Sir, I am coming to that. . . . *(Interruptions)*

With due respect to the hon. Member, what I am submitting is that when we are introducing a medicine we are taking meticulous care so that no chances are taken at all. Without experiment the due drug is never introduced. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Have you given any permission to anyone ?

SHRI A. RAJA : We have not given permission and we will not give permission. The question of giving permission does not arise.

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA : Sir, we are clear in the country today that the social sector needs urgent attention. The health situation in the country is grave just as the educational system and the sanitation system. Today, as usual, we are witnessing a see-saw where the Central Government is abdicating its responsibility to the State Government on every issue. Is it not the Government's responsibility to develop a cohesive and cogent plan and develop a consensus on that plan or does that have to be on State-wise basis ?

The Minister has very carefully outlined the problems with the health sector today. But the Health Ministry needs to have a proactive policy and not a reactive policy towards each and every problem. So, my question is, what is the Government's plan for the following :

(a) increasing the Budgetary support to the health care sector all over India;

(b) crafting a blueprint for dealing with the predicaments as outlined by the hon. Minister; and

(c) co-opting other stakeholders in this process because clearly we cannot do it alone, such as private health care participation, NGOs and international funding for health ?

SHRI A. RAJA : Sir, the question relates to clinical trial on human bodies.

MR. SPEAKER : I understand. You reply to the extent possible.

SHRI A. RAJA : However, I can submitted to the hon. Member that as the House is aware that altogether, both in the private sector and Government sector, we are spending only 5.2 per cent of the GDP towards health sector, wherein the Government's share is only one per cent.

The hon. Finance Minister is here. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Where is the Finance Minister here ?

SHRI A. RAJA : The former Finance Minister and now the External Affairs Minister is here. He is well aware of this. We are pressing the Finance Ministry to give more money to the health sector. I think, the Finance Ministry is considering all these things.

Assistance for Family Welfare Programmes

*125. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Governments have submitted any proposals, recently to Union Government for providing more financial assistance for their Family Welfare Programmes;

(b) if so, names of the States and the details of the requests made by them;

(c) the decision taken by the Government thereon; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) to (d) Proposals have been received from the States of Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal on improving the delivery of family welfare services. A statement detailing the proposals is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Project cost	Status
1.	Denmark (DANIDA) assisted Tamilnadu H and FW project, Phase-IV	Rs. 565.46 Crores	Proposal referred to Minitry of Finance for taking it up with DANIDA.
2.	Development of comprehensive Health strategy in Orissa.	Pounds 100 million	Proposal referred to Ministry of Finance for taking it up with DHD (UK).
3.	Health Services Development initiatives in West Bengal	Pounds 201.6 million	Concept Note has bene accepted. Development work proceeding.
4.	Primary Health Care and improving community involvement in West Bengal	Rs. 1027.42 crores	Concept Note under scrutiny in the Ministry.
5.	Swasthya Jeevan Seva Guarantee Yojana in Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 117.92 crores	Revised proposal awaited from the State Government
6.	Extension of ongoing German assisted project on improving health services at the primary and secondary level in the State of Himachal Pradesh	DM 7 million	Under examination in the Ministry.
7.	Extension of ongoing German assisted Basic Health Programme in Maharashtra		Modified proposal awaited from the States.

SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN : Sir, the Reproductive and Child Health. Programme Project was started very late in all States, I think, because of various reasons. When the project comes to an end by March 2003, whether any Government, specially the Government of Kerala, has requested for extension of time for the implementation of this project ? If so, the details thereof please.

SHRI A. RAJA : Sir, apart from the normal allotment to the States, we have not received any specific project from Kerala.

SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN : Sir, whether the Government has any scheme under the World Bank Project for the improvement of infrastructure facilities in the primary health centres in the country ? If so, the details thereof please.

SHRI A. RAJA : Sir, the World Bank assistance is always there for various programmes. For the RCH Programme, in the first phase, it is being availed now for five years, we have received a sum of Rs. 1,200 crore. The programme is being implemented now. For the second

phase, we sought a sum of Rs. 4,000 crore. It is being processed between the World Bank and the Finance Ministry, that is, the Economic Affairs Department.

[Translation]

Local Purchase of Medicines in CGHS

*128. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are procuring medicines from local chemists instead of procuring in bulk for the beneficiaries of the CGHS dispensaries and hospitals;

(b) if so, since when these medicines are being procured alongwith the amount spent per month thereon;

(c) the reasons for procuring these medicines from the local chemists;

(d) whether large scale irregularities have come to the notice of the Government in the local purchase of medicines; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to check these irregularities ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA) : (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Statement

(a) to (c) Procurement of medicines from authorised local chemists under CGHS has been in practice since 1991. However, it was restricted to medicines prescribed by specialists not available in the Government formulary. For want of an approved formulary in the recent past, there has been an increase in the procurement of medicines from the authorised local chemists under CGHS.

Details of monthly expenditure on local purchase of medicines under CGHS is given in the enclosed annexure.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) In view of (d) above, the question does not arise.

Annexure

Details of Monthly Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs) on Local Purchase of Medicines in various CGHS Cities

Allahabad

Month	2001	2002
January	13.80	10.30
February	13.76	Nil
March	17.45	27.83
April	14.63	26.07
May	16.41	18.93
June	13.58	18.22
July	15.06	17.34
August	18.89	27.61
September	17.77	16.44
October	12.96	15.92
November	20.02	
December	21.48	

Ahmedabad

Month	2001	2002
January	11.60	1.41
February	8.68	Nil
March	7.10	38.64
April	8.19	5.45
May	9.19	12.02
June	5.91	7.99
July	15.12	21.73
August	8.29	5.40
September	11.84	23.81
October	11.11	15.15
November	4.05	
December	5.21	

Bangalore

Month	2001	2002
January	24.45	13.36
February	33.52	Nil
March	11.60	88.39
April	17.12	6.70
May	13.53	33.73
June	45.61	30.67
July	34.78	43.40
August	40.61	69.83
September	31.57	53.29
October	31.45	57.70
November	29.32	
December	11.58	

Bhopal

Month	2001	2002
March		0.18
April		0.55
May		1.01
June		1.16
July		1.61
August		2.00
September		2.12
October		2.42

Mumbai

Month	2001	2002
1	2	3
January	0.61	51.48
February	Nil	32.99
March	98	72.32
April	19	36.62
May	43.8	27.44
June	23.9	24.41
July	3.9	18.09
August	12.31	Nil
September	47.78	Nil
October	40.12	29.50
November	36.81	
December	36.88	

Meerut

Month	2001	2002
January	20.17	11.52
February	23.03	23.07
March	19.67	33.44
April	23.78	16.75
May	23.61	30.66
June	23.22	26.28
July	21.41	24.80
August	23.52	24.61
September	25.26	26.38
October	22.83	26.31
November	25.09	
December	25.53	

Chandigarh

Month	2001	2002
April		5.98
May		8.67
June		10.42
July		14.09
August		17.57

Shillong

Month	2001	2002
September		0.34
October		0.38

Kanpur

Month	2001	2002
January	21.99	23.00
February	26.54	56.63
March	70.30	10.11
April	Nil	52.09
May	15.50	27.10
June	26.04	37.03
July	23.98	38.83
August	53.57	54.75
September	15.10	35.83
October	70.16	49.34
November	17.35	
December	36.23	

Jabalpur

Month	2001	2002
1	2	3
January	11.15	10.46
February	12.22	10.96
March	13.21	11.50
April	11.33	12.34
May	12.55	12.45
June	14.03	12.94
July	14.72	14.61
August	15.89	13.53
September	14.08	14.00
October	14.38	14.00
November	12.61	
December	11.91	

Nagpur

Month	2001	2002
January	20.23	36.66
February	18.51	Nil
March	57.03	123.23
April	33.30	44.02
May	32.39	Nil
June	19.00	33.80
July	41.07	82.01
August	Nil	Nil
September	12.96	Nil
October	40.02	84.85
November	20.52	
December	Nil	

Lucknow

Month	2001	2002
January	9.70	10.52
February	14.16	17.72
March	16.95	28.53
April	4.74	1.47
May	12.29	19.53
June	11.03	14.33
July	7.85	17.88
August	14.80	18.70
September	13.95	16.61
October	13.95	17.86
November	13.68	
December	14.73	

Pune

Month	2001	2002
January	33.72	32.14
February	35.61	17.42
March	23.20	31.50
April	18.17	34.74
May	26.47	26.50
June	28.53	25.63
July	31.99	
August	31.04	
September	32.90	
October	27.58	
November	15.56	
December	37.91	

Guwahati

Month	2001	2002
January	0.19	4.14
February	13.23	6.72
March	25.15	32.10
April	2.00	Nil
May	5.87	11.95
June	10.25	3.69
July	6.19	12.45
August	12.12	15.43
September	5.84	66.45
October	3.46	3.10
November	11.82	
December	17.12	

Delhi

Month	2001	2002
1	2	3
January	414.00	357.00
February	478.00	674.00
March	570.00	1111.00
April	610.00	464.00
May	885.00	995.00
June	642.00	830.00
July	748.00	701.00
August	549.00	720.00
September	499.00	787.00
October	416.00	462.00
November	483.00	368.00
December	449.00	

Trivandrum

Month	2001	2002
January	0.89	19.00
February	14.56	4.36
March	16.55	33.18
April	2.87	10.16
May	10.11	4.18
June	2.98	6.45
July	11.78	4.81
August	11.97	12.35
September	3.14	18.91
October	4.91	18.63
November	4.36	
December	5.75	

Hyderabad

Month	2001	2002
1	2	3
January	Nil	109.83
February	91.61	Nil
March	206.65	22.45
April	114.45	240.38
May	175.07	150.04

1	2	3
June	111.30	211.42
July	154.52	211.71
August	137.00	0.21
September	126.00	172.35
October	170.13	323.22
November	126.11	
December	126.90	

Patna

Month	2001	2002
January	11.15	8.95
February	13.64	18.44
March	20.56	27.35
April	2.74	5.61
May	5.87	9.03
June	17.66	9.05
July	10.64	20.47
August	18.27	15.51
September	15.81	14.12
October	8.63	18.34
November	15.95	
December	12.83	

Jaipur

Month	2001	2002
1	2	3
January	15.37	27.58
February	22.78	15.94
March	12.68	32.70
April	14.66	15.86
May	12.48	23.46
June	13.41	20.10
July	17.91	26.60
August	17.97	23.13
September	12.32	24.15
October	18.04	23.07
November	24.93	
December	23.54	

Chennai

Month	2001	2002
January	9.46	Nil
February	41.79	63.87
March	51.52	114.68
April	30.77	27.18
May	46.36	26.28
June	41.48	48.32
July	46.45	39.38
August	41.48	30.29
September	25.89	123.75
October	46.42	47.16
November	1.67	
December	Nil	

Kolkata

Month	2001	2002
January	40.95	51.79
February	48.41	41.87
March	61.66	82.53
April	27.71	23.10
May	36.24	35.75
June	34.67	60.07
July	48.72	59.30
August	41.51	53.64
September	43.82	69.72
October	48.81	57.98
November	42.25	
December	54.22	

[Translation]

12.00 hrs.

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister about the steps being taken by the Government to check the loss arising out of purchase of medicines from the local pharmacists instead of wholesale market by the Government for C.G.H.S. ? . . .*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the question raised by the hon'ble Member, relates to C.G.H.S. . . .*(Interruptions)*

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the fact, that the hon'ble Members are not getting medicines on time, should be taken into account. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not disturb the hon'ble Minister.

SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am aware of this fact and I think there will be no complaint about this in the coming days. If the hon'ble Members have to purchase any medicine, we will reimburse it. But after 6-7 days no one will have such complaint.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Now, we shall take up the Short Notice Question. Shrimati Shyama Singh.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. You know the procedure of the House. There is a Short Notice Question. I would like to take that first. Shrimati Shyama Singh.

12.01 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

[English]

ISI and Al-Qaeda Activities in Bangladesh

\+

1. SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH :
   SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have recently received reports of ISI and Al-Qaeda activities in Bangladesh as reported in the 'Hindu' dated November 8, 2002;

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

(c) whether the Government have asked the international community to treat the ISI on a par with terrorist outfits like the Taliban;

(d) if so, the reaction of the international community thereto; and

(e) the steps initiated by the Government to take up this issue with Bangladesh ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA) : (a) to (e) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Government have received periodic reports about various activities inimical to India's interest by agencies such as ISI in Bangladesh. The Government have also received reports about alleged presence of Al-Qaeda activists in Bangladesh.

2. Pakistan has established an elaborate infrastructure for the recruitment; indoctrination and training of terrorists on its territories and territories under its control, to support its policy of sponsoring cross border terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir and other parts of India. Pakistan is also known to often misuse the territory of other countries for activities inimical to India's interests.

3. Despite the commitment from President Musharraf to end cross border infiltration on a permanent basis, not to allow the territory of Pakistan to be used for terrorism anywhere in the world or any organisation in Pakistan to indulge in terrorism in the name of Kashmir, there is no evidence of any firm attempts being made to dismantle the infrastructure that supports and feeds cross border terrorism including launching stations, communication centres and training camps.

4. Information regarding terrorist infrastructure, in Pakistan and Pakistan controlled territories, for support to terrorism is appropriately shared with other countries as a part of the global effort against international terrorism.

5. Pakistan's continued involvement with and support for cross border terrorism is widely recognised and most

countries have called upon Pakistan to fulfil its commitment to end cross border infiltration and terrorism.

6. The Government have shared its concern with Government of Bangladesh over the activities of ISI in Bangladesh. It has also expressed its strong concern over the presence of Indian insurgents in Bangladesh territory. This has been regularly taken up with Bangladesh authorities at various levels including during the visits of the Foreign Minister of Bangladesh in June 2002 and External Affairs Minister to Dhaka in August 2002. When the High Commissioner of India to Bangladesh was recently called to the Bangladesh Foreign Office, he again conveyed India's strong concern over shelter being obtained on Bangladesh territory by people acting inimical to India's interests.

7. The Government of Bangladesh has assured us that it would not allow its territory to be used for activities inimical to India's interest. The Bangladesh Foreign Minister intimated that instructions have been issued not to allow presence of Indian insurgents or their free movement across the border.

SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, from the year 1975 to 1976, the Awami League was out of power. The ISI established its network in Bangladesh during Kaleda Zia's regime from 1991-96. The Pakistan High Commission in Dhaka was the nerve centre for all these ISI activities. The ISI has not only provided support to the Indian insurgent group in the North-East but has also played a leading role in keeping and consolidating the Islam Pashtuns and Anti-Awami League forces. . . . *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please observe discipline in the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has any knowledge that a ship *S.S. Mecca* had berthed in Chittagong in the summer of this year and that it had brought a large number of Al Qaeda and other terrorists fleeing from Afghanistan and also Pakistan to Bangladesh where they have been given working space? . . . *(Interruptions)* Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a lot of sound in the House. I cannot understand what I am talking. . . . *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You please speak loudly.

SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH : Part (b) of my question is, whether the Pakistani ISI chief had visited Bangladesh and had consultations with his Bangladeshi counterpart in last summer soon after the new Government came to power in Dhaka.

Part (c) of my question is, whether there has been a rush of *madrasas* in the last two years along the Indo-Bangla border and that these so-called religious schools are increasingly becoming recruiting grounds for *fidayeen*, suicide bombers.

Part (d) of my question is, whether anti-Indian demonstrations and statements have become more strident and more frequent in Bangladesh after this Government coming to power in Dhaka.

Part (e) of my question is, whether the Government has any information that the Indo-Bangla border is also being used for smuggling of drug into India and the money being used to finance terrorist activities in India.

What steps have been taken to caution the Bangladesh Government on this matter and what was the result so far? . . . *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot ask so many questions at one time.

SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH : Sir, I have asked him four questions.

MR. SPEAKER : How can you ask so many questions at one time?

SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH : They are (a), (b), (c) and (d).

MR. SPEAKER : Then also, you can ask only (a) and (b) and not (c) and (d).

SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH : I would like to ask the hon. Minister my final question. What happened in Akshardham; what is the stage of inquiry; and whether the people caught inside Akshardham were actually declared as people from Pakistan or they were Al-Qaeda terrorists? What is the level, and the inquiry is at what stage? Would the hon. Minister give us the reply?

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA : Sir, with respect to ISI and other activities inimical to the interest of India, I would like to inform the hon. Member, through you, that in July this

year we, the Ministry of External Affairs, had brought out a publication about Pakistan's involvement in India. In this booklet, from pages 149 to 152, we have listed out, on the basis of information which we have, the activities of ISI in Bangladesh.

SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH : My first question that I asked the hon. Minister was about ship, *S.S. Mecca*, which is supposed to have made a landing in Chittagong, Bangladesh, and the activities of that particular ship. I would like to know whether the Minister is aware of it. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please keep silence.

[Translation]

I request you to maintain order in the House.

[English]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA : This is exactly what I am trying to do. I am trying to reply to the flurry of Supplementary questions which the hon. Member has put. I am saying that the Government of India is aware of the activities of ISI, as indeed it is aware of other activities inimical to India, which are going on in Bangladesh. I was saying in that context that the publication that the Ministry of External Affairs had brought out in the month of July, 2002 lists how the diplomatic mission of Pakistan in Dhaka has become the centre of ISI activities. This is something which is already in public domain through a publication which the Ministry of External Affairs had brought out.

We have also seen report which was published in the *Time* magazine late October about the ship travelling to Bangladesh, about which the hon. Member has spoken. There are many other references they have specifically given which took place or which are alleged to have taken place, which will show that Al-Qaeda and ISI have become active in Bangladesh. But we are not depending on the *Time* magazine report. We have our own sources of information and on the strength of that information, which has been made available to us, we have said, as in this booklet, that ISI activities are taking place. We have reasons to believe that some Al-Qaeda elements have taken shelter in Bangladesh, as indeed many of the Indian insurgent groups largely operated in the North-East have also taken shelter in Bangladesh.

As far as all these matters are concerned, they have been brought to the notice of the Government of Bangladesh from time to time. As far as the *Madarsas* are concerned, the hon. Chief Minister of West Bengal had made a statement to that effect some time ago that a number of *Madarsas* had come up along the border of West Bengal with Bangladesh. That is the most authoritative statement that we have on the rise of *Madarsas*. So, the Government of India is fully aware and cognisant of this development, and, from time to time, we have taken up this matter with the Government of Bangladesh with a view to putting an end to it.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know how hon. Members are talking amongst themselves. Let there please be no talk between any two hon. Members. The business of the House must be heard by everybody. The hon. Minister of External Affairs is replying to an important question. Those who do not want to really listen to that question can very well go out but this is not the way in which hon. Members should go on talking among themselves. It is my earnest request that every hon. Member must listen to the answer given by the hon. Minister.

SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH : Sir, has the hon. Minister brought this to the notice of the Government of Bangladesh? What has been the reaction of the Government of Bangladesh on these issues?

I have asked him about the ISI activities having taken place in 1991. What has been done to curtail the movement? What action has been taken? What are the findings of the inquiry that has been instituted into the terrorist attack on the Akshardham temple? I think, the hon. Minister owes us a reply.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA : Sir, as far as the Akshardham temple issue is concerned, in all humility, I would like to say that I would need a separate notice for that and you would decide whether it is to be addressed to me, the Minister of External Affairs, or to the Deputy Prime Minister.

As far as the issue of the ISI activities in Bangladesh is concerned, as I have already mentioned in my earlier reply, we have been taking up these matters with the Government of Bangladesh from time to time. The latest instance is when the hon. Deputy Prime Minister had made a statement to the fact that the ISI, the Al Qaeda and Indian insurgent groups were active in Bangladesh,

the Bangladesh Foreign Office had summoned our High Commissioner in Dhaka to the Foreign Office. After that meeting, our High Commissioner in Dhaka had issued a Press statement in which again he listed the various specific instances that we had from time to time brought to the notice of the Government of Bangladesh.

Now, we have an assurance from the highest quarters in Bangladesh that they would not allow their territory to be used for activities that are inimical to India's interests. We are going by that assurance. We have reminded them of this assurance. As and when the need arises, we would keep on taking up this matter with the Government of Bangladesh.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Dalpat Singh Parste is not present here. I allow Shri Ramesh Chennithala to ask a Supplementary.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has admitted in his statement that despite the commitment made by President Pervez Musharraf, cross-border terrorism is being encouraged by Pakistan.

The United States has launched a war against terrorism and India and Pakistan are participating in the global war on terrorism. I would like to know whether the Prime Minister, the Minister of External Affairs and the Ministry of External Affairs have brought it to the notice of the US Government that Pakistan has violated the commitment which was given to the international Community by the Pakistan President Pervez Musharraf. I would like to know what is the response of the US Administration in this regard. Is it a fact that the US Government has not paid any serious attention to this matter ? If so, does it not signify the failure of Indian diplomacy in response to cross-border terrorism ?

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA : I would most humbly plead that we should not rush to a judgement about our failure or success so easily.

We have brought the issue, to which the hon. Member referred, to the notice of not only the United States of America but also to the notice whichever interlocutor has discussed Pakistan with us.

The assurance given by the President of Pakistan was an assurance given in the international community and we have reasons to believe that the international community, including the United States of America, is putting pressure on Pakistan from time to time. We have succeeded in our diplomacy insofar as the world is now convinced and there have been various statements of individual countries and groups of countries to this effect that Pakistan has been responsible for promoting cross-border terrorism in India and that Pakistan has to desist from it. But, as we have said repeatedly, I would like to reiterate once again that it is not necessarily the international community which will fight this war against terrorism in India, it is our own responsibility to fight this war and this is exactly what the Government is doing.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, Al-Qaeda is very familiar and known to the world. But the ISI is not like that, though the ISI activities are increasing day by day, especially in Bengal i.e. on the border of West Bengal. Bengal is the gateway of the North-Eastern region and also the gateway of Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh. The ISI is operating from Pakistan through Bangladesh and West Bengal. And all these areas are totally opened for the ISI. I would like to know form the hon. Minister whether he is aware that there is a parallel economy in the North Bengal, which is going on and foreign currency is in circulation. Does he know that totally the foreign currency is being utilised for this purpose of trade, business and day to day purchasing and the Indian currency is not utilised there ? I have seen it and I also reported to this House about it so many times. Instead of Indian currency, they use foreign currency in whole of North Bengal.

May I ask the hon. Minister one thing ? Will the hon. Minister send a team from the Reserve Bank of India and even from the Ministry of External Affairs also to investigate the matter and if it found is true, then will he please take serious action against this ? I tell you that drugs and money are there. The world drug centre is running from Murshidabad border district. In North Bengal districts, drugs and money are pouring like anything. Even in the North-Eastern region, the insurgency activities are there with a network which is running by the ISI from the neighbouring countries.

Sir, the Government must take care of Bengal and the North-Eastern region. Otherwise this part is likely to be isolated. That is why my question is – whether the Government will take up a serious and comprehensive plan of action so that this type of activities are reduced ? Only depending on the State Government may not do:

sometimes it suits them and sometimes it does not suit them. But we need that our country should be protected and that is why I would like to know as to what action the Government is going to take in this regard.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA : Sir, the Government is fully aware of the situation. As I have already said, we know that Pakistan's diplomatic mission in Dhaka, unfortunately, has become the nerve centre of many of these activities. The question that the hon. Member has very correctly raised is on drugs and counterfeit currency – these are the favourite instruments of terrorism. In fact, world-wide and even in our country terrorism is flourishing on the basis of these illegal activities of counterfeiting currency and indulging in drug trade.

The Government is fully aware of it. In my former capacity, I have replied to the question which the hon. Member had asked earlier. The Reserve Bank of India is aware of it and we are trying to come down as heavily as we can, on incidents of counterfeiting. The information which has been brought to the notice of the Government, through you, which has been given by the hon. Member is an information that we have taken note of and further action will be taken.

But there is no doubt that this is a very alive area because we know that the ISI is active in all the areas of our North-East, Bhutan, Nepal and Bangladesh and we know that ISI is active in all these areas. We have taken up, for instance, with the Government of Nepal the issue of ISI activities there.

Sir, through you, I would like to take the House into confidence by saying that we have been assured by all the Governments in this area, including the Government of Bangladesh, that they will not allow these activities to take place. Sometimes, these are implemented in letter and spirit and sometimes, they are not implemented as well as they should be. And it is our responsibility to continue to take it up with our friendly Governments around the neighbourhood of India.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

AIDS Test of Foreigners

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

(a) whether the foreigners visting India are subjected to AIDS tests;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of assistance sought by the Government from other countries to check the spread of AIDS epidemic ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA) : (a) to (c) The foreigners visiting India are not subjected to HIV/AIDS test. The National AIDS Prevention and Control Policy approved by Government in April 2002 explicitly States that there is no public health rationale on mandatory testing for HIV/AIDS. On the other hand such an approach could be counter productive as it may scare away large number of suspected cases from getting detected and treated. HIV testing carried out on voluntary basis with appropriate pre-testing and post-test counselling is considered to be better strategy and is in line with WHO guidelines on HIV testing.

2. The original recommendations regarding mandatory HIV test of foreign students was made at a time when HIV infection was not common in this country. These recommendation were to protect India from the import of infection from abroad. National HIV sentinel surveillance data in India has clearly demonstrated that HIV infection is prevalent in all sections of the society across the country. As such mandatory testing of few foreigners/foreign students will not have any impact on HIV transmission in India.

3. World Health Organisation guidelines on International Travel and Health, 1999, has specifically mentioned that any requirement for HIV antibody test certificate ("AIDS Free Certificate") is contrary to the International Health Regulations.

4. In view of the above, the issue of mandatory HIV/AIDS testing of foreigners was extensively debated with the experts. The experts were of the opinion that mandatory HIV testing of foreigners/foreign students is contrary to the recommendations of the World Health Organisation.

5. The Government has since approved the revised policy/guidelines and it has been decided to dispense with the requirement of mandatory HIV testing of foreigners, including foreign students with effect from 23.9.2002.

6. *Outlay for National AIDS Control Programme Phase-II.*

World Bank	Rs. 959 Crores
United State Agency for International Development assisted AVERT Project in Maharashtra	Rs. 166 Crores
Department for International Development, UK assisted Partnership for Sexual Health Project.	Rs. 104 Crores
Canadian International Development Agency assisted HIV/AIDS Project	Rs. 37.81 Crores
United Nation Development Programme assisted HIV/AIDS Project	Rs. 6.47 Crores

[Translation]

Rural Sports Programme

*127. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL :
SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL :

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

(a) the welfare schemes being implemented by his Ministry under the 'Rural Sports Programme' for the welfare of youths and women in the country, State-wise;

(b) the formula adopted for sanctioning loan, grant and other kinds of financial assistance by the Government under these Schemes;

(c) the component of financial assistance of the State Governments under these schemes; and

(d) the schemes being implemented directly by his Ministry or other voluntary organizations under the 'Rural Sports Programme' during the last three years till date and the details of the funds provided by the Union Government as loan, grant and financial assistance, year-wise, scheme-wise and agency-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIKRAM VERMA) : (a) to (c) The scheme of Rural Sports Programme was launched by the Government in 1970-71 with a view to broad-basing games and sports and tapping hidden talent in rural areas. Meant for the rural Youth, the scheme has the following two components :

(i) **Rural Sports Tournaments**

Under this component, Rural Sports Tournaments are organized in selected Disciplines viz. Athletics, Tug of war, Archery, Hockety, Kho-Kho, Kabaddi, Weightlifting, Volleyball, Wrestling, Football (Boys only), at Block, District, State and National levels. The scheme is being implemented through the Sport Authority of India (SAI).

(ii) **Sports Festival for the North-Eastern Region**

In order to broad-base games and sports in the otherwise neglected areas of the North-Eastern States and to tap the hidden talent, which is in abundance there, Government of India approved this component of the Scheme in 1986-87 for the conduct of the North-East Sports Festival. Under the Scheme, North-East Sports Festival is organized by the Sports Authority of India in the North Eastern States, turn by turn, in close cooperation with the State Governments of this region, involving sportspersons from those States every year.

Under the Scheme, National level tournament separately for men and women is conducted by the Sports Authority of India (SAI). Financial assistance of Rs 2 lakhs per Discipline is made available to SAI for organizing the National level tournament in States in rotation. State-wise allocation of funds is not made under the scheme. Financial assistance is sanctioned to States/UTs on receipt of viable proposal from them.

The State/UT level touraments are organized by the State/UT Governments. Assistance for holding the State level tournaments is provided @ Rs. 30,000/- per Discipline. In case of Union Territories, this assistance is given at the rate of Rs. 15,000/- per Discipline. Under the scheme, there is no provision for sanctioning loans to States or individual sportspersons. The rural sports tournaments at the Block and District levels, are organized by the State/UT Governments from out of their own resources.

(d) The Scheme is being implemented by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports through the Sports Authority of India. Funds were provided to SAI for implementing the Scheme during the last three years, as per the following :-

Year	Grant Released to SAI (Rs. in lakhs) Rural Sports Programme (Including North East Sports Festival)
1999-2000	Rs. 57.04
2000-2001	Rs. 85.09
2001-2002	Rs. 116.00

[English]

Trauma Centre at AIIMS

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

(a) whether the proposal to set up Trauma Centre at AIIMS was approved in 1995 but till date the Trauma Centre has not come up;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor including reasons for delay in setting up the centre; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to set up the centre expeditiously ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA) : (a) to (c) The Plan to set up Trauma Centre at AIIMS was approved by Delhi Urban Arts Commission, Delhi Fire Services and New Delhi Municipal Council in February, 1995. The proposal was under detailed examination of the Government from 1995 onwards, with particular reference to mobilization of resources for setting up such centres. The recommendations received from Experts Group were also considered. Finally Budget Projection for setting up of the Centre was made in the Ninth Five Year Plan. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs finally approved the proposal at an Estimated Cost of Rs. 54.14 crore on 21.09.2001. In order to ensure early completion of the project, the time of construction has been compressed to thirteen months. The Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation (HSCC), a Government of India undertaking, the project consulant, thereafter took up the preparation of detailed estimate, revalidation of plans and call of tenders. After the award of the contract, work started in January, 2002. The building of the proposed Centre is complete and the finishing works are under way. The work to the tune of Rs. 23.00 crore has been executed. The construction work is expected to be completed by March, 2003.

[Translation]

Closure of SSIs

*130. SHRI BIR SIINGH MAHATO :
SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA :

Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the measures taken by the Government to promote the interests of small and rural industries have failed in the tight competition thrown by liberatisation as a result of which many small and rural indsutries have bene closed down during the last two years and many other are on the verge of closure;

(b) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) the changes made/to be made in the policies by the Government in order to achieve the targets; and

(d) whether the Government have not been successful in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) and (b) The process of liberalisation, no doubt, has brought the Small and Rural Industries Sector face to face with increased competition. However, the measures taken by the Government from time to time for the promotion and development of Small and Rural Industries and to enhance their competitiveness, have helped them to grow in terms of number of units, production and employment as given below :

Year	No. of SSI units (Lakh Nos.)	Production (Rs. Crores)	Employment (Lakh Nos.)
2000-01	33.12	6,39,024	185.64
2001-02	34.42	6,90,316	192.23

These measures also helped to reduce the incidence of sickness in the sector. According to the Reserve Bank of India which compiles data on sickness, the number of sick SSI units declined from 3,04,235 units as at the end

of March, 2000 to 2,49,630 units as at the end of March, 2001 (latest available).

(c) and (d) Government have announced on 30th August, 2000 a Comprehensive Policy package for Small Scale Industries and Tiny Industries Sector to further strengthen the sector and enhance its competitiveness both domestically and globally through enhanced fiscal and credit support, better infrastructure and marketing facilities and incentive for technology upgradation. The Government has already implemented most of the items in the Package owing to which the SSI sector has emerged stronger to face the emerging challenges of globalisation and liberalisation. It is a constant endeavor of the Government to promote development of Small and Rural Industries sector.

Infant Mortality Rate

*131. SHRI RAMDAS RUPALA GAVIT :
SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR :

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

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the birth rate and infant mortality rate in the country;

(b) if so, the birth rate and infant mortality rate at present, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government have taken any concrete measures to bring down the infant mortality rate;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the target set by the Government in this regard, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA) : (a) to (e) As per the Sample Registration System (SRS) 2000, the Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 25.8 per thousand population and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is 68 per thousand live births in the country. State-wise CBR and IMR is enclosed as statement.

The Government of India, Department of Family Welfare has already initiated various steps to bring down the Infant Mortality. The most recent initiative is Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Programme launched in 1997 in all States/UTs. Under this Programme, immunization against six vaccine preventable diseases, facilities for appropriate management of acute respiratory infections, Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) for management of diarrhoeal diseases and essential newborn care services are provided. Promotion of exclusive breastfeeding and appropriate complementary feeding practices, and prophylaxis against Vitamin-A and Iron deficiencies are also provided to improve the nutritional status of children. It includes all the components of child survival and safe motherhood.

The target for IMR by the end of Tenth Plan (2007) is 45 per thousand live births.

Statement

Crude Birth Rate (CBR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) as per Sample Registration System 2000

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	CBR	IMR
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21.3	65
2.	Assam	26.9	75
3.	Bihar	31.9	62
4.	Gujarat	25.2	62
5.	Haryana	26.9	67
6.	Karnataka	22.0	57
7.	Kerala	17.9	14
8.	Madhya Pradesh	31.4	87
9.	Maharashtra	21.0	48
10.	Orissa	24.3	95
11.	Punjab	21.6	52
12.	Rajasthan	31.4	79
13.	Tamil Nadu	19.3	51
14.	Uttar Pradesh	32.8	83
15.	West Bengal	20.7	51
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	22.3	44
17.	Chhattisgarh	26.7	79

1	2	3	4
18.	Delhi	20.3	32
19.	Goa	14.3	23
20.	Himachal Pradesh	22.1	60
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	19.7	50
22.	Jharkhand	26.5	70
23.	Manipur	18.3	23
24.	Meghalaya	28.5	58
25.	Mizoram	16.0	21
26.	Sikkim	21.8	49
27.	Tripura	16.5	41
28.	Uttaranchal	20.2	50
29.	A and N Islands	19.1	23
30.	Chandigarh	17.5	28
31.	D and N Haveli	34.9	58
32.	Daman and Diu	23.7	48
33.	Lakshadweep	26.1	27
34.	Pondicherry	17.8	23
	All India	25.8	68

[English]

Promotion of Biotechnology in Small Scale Sector

*132. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE : Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the task force for development and promotion of biotechnology based products/processes has been created in his Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the activities carried out by it;

(c) whether the Government have formulated national programme for different sectors in small scale industries;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) and (b) A Task Force for the development and promotion of biotechnology based small enterprises has been created under the Chairmanship of the Development Commissioner in the Ministry of Small Scale Industries (SSI). The Task Force presently comprises of members from the Department of Biotechnology and officers in the Ministry of SSI. The Task Force is charged with the task of assisting the development Commissioner (SSI) in the initiatives for the promotion of biotechnology industry in the SSI sector.

(c) to (e) Govenment have formulated National Programme for the Development of the Indian Toy Industry, Lock Industry, Machine Tool Industry and Stone Industry in association with United Nations Industrial Development Organisation, (UNIDO), Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), National Small Industries Corproation (NSIC), State Governments, concerned industry associations etc. The objective of these national programmes is to enhance competitiveness of the SSIs in these sectors through activities that include technology upgradation, market development, capacity building, promoting linkages, creation of specialized facilities, design assistance etc.

Theft of Blank Passports

*133. SHRI V. VETRISELVAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some cases of theft of blank passports from the regional passport offices have been brought to the notice of the Government during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have conducted any enquiry into it;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof;

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

(f) the measures taken/proposed to be taken to prevent the recurrence of such incidents ?

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

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

(f) The Government is vigilant to ensure the safe and secure custody of blank passport booklets. Strong rooms have been provided in all the passport offices. The stock of blank booklets is regularly checked and kept under the charge of a responsible officer.

[Translation]

Agreement with Romania in the Field of I.T.

*134. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Romania have agreed to boost further mutual cooperation in the field of information technology;

(b) if so, the detaile thereof;

(c) the time span fro which this agreement has been signed; and

(d) the likely impact of this agreement on information technology sectors ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Memorandum of Understanding for bilateral cooperation in the field of Information Technology was signed on 16th October, 2002 at New Delhi by the Minister of Communication and Information Technologyn of Romania and the Minister of Communication and Information Technology of India.

(c) The agreement would be valid for five years with the possibility of an automatic extension if mutually agreed by the parties.

(d) The agreement is aimed at increased cooperation in the areas of Human resources development for IT education and IT based education, Software development, Exploring third party markets, E-Commerce and E-Governance, Internet applications, Manufacture, design and trade of IT and Electronics hardware which will enable Indian industry to penetrate the European markets.

[English]

Anti-AIDS Drug

*135. SHRI B.K. PARTHASARATHI :
SHRI GUNIPATI RAMAIAH :

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

(a) whether the World Health Organisation has approved anti-AIDs drug manufactured by a leading Indian Pharmaceutical Company for supply to the U.N. Agency;

(b) if so, whether this drug is easily available in the country; and

(c) the other details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA) : (a) to (c) The World Health Organisation has approved three anti-AIDS drugs manfactured by two leading Indian pharmaceutical companies – Cipla and Ranbaxy, for supply to the U.N. agency. These drugs are (i) Lamivudine, (ii) Zidovudine and (iii) Nevirapine. These drugs are manufactured in India: at Vikhroli and Dewas. All these drugs are easily avilable in the country.

The details of the drugs approved are provided in the Statement.

The approximate cost of these drugs are :

S.No.	Name of the drug	Qty.	Price (Rs.)
1.	Lamivudine 150 mg	Strip of 10	111.00
2.	Zidovudine 300 mg	100 tab	100.00
3.	Nevirapine 200 mg	Strip of 10	185.00
4.	Nevirapine 50mg/5ml.	100 ml bottle	143.00

Statement

Ref. No.	International Non-proprietary Name (INN)	Strength	Dosage form	Supplier	Manufacturing site		Packing material and pack	
1.	Lamivudine	150 mg	Tablet	Ranbaxy	Dewas	India	Blister	60/100
2.	Lamivudine	50 mg/5 ml	Solution	Cipla Ltd.	Vikhroli	India	PET (Bottle)	100 ml
3.	Lamivudine+ Zidovudine	150/300 mg	Tablet	Ranbaxy	Dewas	India	Blister	60/100
4.	Nevirapin	200 mg	Tablet	Ranbaxy	Dewas	India	Blister	60/100
5.	Nevirapin	200 mg	Tablet	Ranbaxy	Dewas	India	Blister	60/100
6.	Zidovudine	300 mg	Tablet	Ranbaxy	Dewas	India	Blister	60/100
7.	Zidovudine	300 mg	Tablet	Cipla	Vikhroli	India	Blister	10
8.	Zidovudine	100 mg	Caps	Cipla	Vikhroli	India	HDPE (Bottle)	100
9.	Zidovudine	50 mg/5 ml	Solution	Cipla Ltd.	Vikhroli	India	PET (Bottle)	100 ml

HDPE : High Density Poly Ethylene
PET : Polyethylene Terphthalate

[Translation]

Ban on Sex Determination Test

*136. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE :
SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI :

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

(a) whether despite ban on sex determination test a large number of cases of female foeticide are on the increase in the country;

(b) whether this practice is prevelent in educated society who make the maximum use of sex determination technology;

(c) whether Government propose to enforce the existing law more stringently or propose to introduce fresh laws for imposing harsher punishment on those who indulge in sex determination tests; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA) : (a) to (d) No specific data is available on female foeticide because parties resort to this practice secretly in connivance with each other. However, the child sex ratio in the age group of 0-6 years has fallen from 945 girls per 1000 boys in 1991 to 927 girls per 1000 boys in 2001. Elimination of female foetus could be one of the reasons for the decline in child sex ratio in the age group of 0-6 years.

Census 2001 has revealed that child sex ratio is more adverse to the girl child in the affluent regions of the country like Punjab (793), Haryana (820), Chandigarh (845), Delhi (865), Gujarat (878), Himachal Pradesh (897) despite the higher female literacy rates in these States as compared to All India where Punjab has a female literacy rate of 63.55%, in Haryana it is 56.31%, in Chandigarh 76.65%, in Delhi 75%, in Gujarat 58.6% and in Himachal Pradesh 68.08%.

In order to check the practice of female foeticide, the Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act. 1994 was brought into operation from 1st January, 1996. This Act prohibits determination and disicosure of the sex of the foetus so that the practice of female foeticide could be contained. A Bill to amend the said Act has already been introduced in the Rajya

Sabha on 25.7.02 which initer-alia provides for more stringent punishments against violations of the provisions of the Act such as increase in fine from rupees fifty thousand to rupees one lakh and suspension/cancellation of registration of Medical Practitioner as provided in the amendments proposed to sub-section (2) and (3) of section 22 vide clause 19 of the Pre-Natal Diagnostice Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Amendment Bill, 2002 to serve as a deterrent for minimizing violations of the Act.

WLL Technology

*137. SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA :
PROF. DUKHA BHAGAT :

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

(a) whether the work of providing telephone facility by WLL is not being done as per the target fixed in such State;

(b) the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(c) the target fixed during last year and the current financial year and the extent to which these targets have been achieved; and

(d) the system for providing telephone facility in areas not electirfied ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN) : (a) No, Sir. The work of providing telephone facility by WLL system is as per target.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The target for WLL Connections was not fixed in the year 2001-2002 by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL). However, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited provided 58464 VPTs, 1.33 lakh DELs in Rural area and 64101 DELs in Urban area on WLL system during the financial year 2001-02.

The targets for WLL Connections for all Telecom cricles for the year 2002-03 by BSNL had been fixed at 11.94 lakh DELs, including VPTs, out of which 1.75 lakh DELs in rural area and 23209 DELs in Urban area and 34971 Nos. of new VPTs have been commissioned till 31.10.2002.

Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) achieved the target in the year 2001-02 of 50000 lines capacity-commissioned each at Delhi and Mumbai in 2000-01, out of which 37553 lines in MTNL Delhi and 41503 lines in Mumbai are working.

For the year 2002-2003, 1,00,000 (one lakh) lines expansion each in Delhi and Mumbai has been planned to be commissioned by MTNL.

(d) As per policy of BSNL, Solar panels are provided with Village Public Telephones.

However, DELs in Rural areas over WLL are not provided with Solar panel as a policy. In case the subscriber has his own source of power and is willing to take the WLL connection the same is provided.

[English]

Telephone Tariff

*138. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) purposes to review the basic telephone tariff;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether TRAI intends to provide a framework for regarding basic service tariff and inter connect usage charges; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has brought out a Consultation Paper on 23.09.2002 relating to basic service tariff and inter connection usage charges. The consultation paper examines the nature, content and direction of tariff regulation with respect to basic services and explores the framework for basic service tariff regulation in the context of competitive trends. Public consultations on this paper are being held by TRAI to arrive at the areas wherein tariff should be fixed by them, after hearing the views of various stakeholders.

[Translation]

VPT by BSNL

*139. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI :
SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA :

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

(a) whether the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (BSNL) had fixed some target in regard to providing telephone facility in rural areas of the country during the current financial year;

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

(c) the total funds required for achieving the target;

(d) whether BSNL has obtained the funds for this purpose; and

(e) if so, the facts of the matter and percentage of the target achieved till date ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN) : (a) to (e) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has fixed a target of providing 13.34 lakh rural telephone connections in the country during the current financial year. Out of this, 8 lakh connections have been planned on wire line and 5.34 lakh on Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) systems. This would include 47439 Village Public Telephones (VPTs) which have been planned in those villages which do not have any telecom facility so far. While 8000 VPTs have been planned on satellite media, most of the remaining villages are to be covered by WLL systems. The total funds required for achieving the above target are approximately Rs. 2709 crores. Besides seeking refund of licence fee, spectrum charges and other relief on dividend/interest payments etc., BSNL has sought funds from the Government for provision of satellite VPTs. Approximately 23% of the DEL target and 73.7% of the VPT target have been achieved so far.

Setting up of a National Internet Exchange

*140. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI :
SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI :

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

(a) whether the pace of expansion of Internet is slow in the country;

(b) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India has suggested the setting up of a National Internet Exchange for the expansion of Internet;

(c) if so, the other suggestions given by the TRAI to accelerate the pace of expansion of Internet in the country;

(d) whether the Government have taken any steps in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) had constituted a Task Force to prepare an action plan to accelerate the growth of Internet and to recommend inter-alia a methodology to set up Internet Exchange Points (IXPs) for peering of Internet Service Poviders (ISPs) so as to save cost of International Bandwidth. TRAI is of the view that IXPs should be set up as commercial entities and be run by industry itself, e.g. through Internet Service Providers Association of India (ISPAI). The IXPs may initially be set up in the four metro cities and in due course, similar peering points may be established at State capitals, so that bandwidth on the national backbone as well can be saved.

(c) The other salient suggestions of TRAI for the Government are :

(i) De-licensing of the 2.4 GHz Industrial Scientific and Medical (ISM) band.

(ii) Facilitation of direct access by ISPs to the bottleneck facilities for access to Interntaional Submarine Cable Systems.

(iii) ISPs to be conferred the status of infrastructure Industry.

(iv) Economic incentives to be considered to reduce the cost of Internet access devices.

(d) and (e) Government has issued notification exempting from licensing the use of Wireless Local Area Network (W-LAN) and Bluetooth and IEEE 802.11 b

Technology Equipment in 2.4 GHz band upto 100 milliwatt power and for indoor use, including single contiguous campus of an individual, duly recognised organisation or institution. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) have recently decreased the tariff rates for Internet access calls by half during non-peak hours in the night (from 22.30 hrs.to 06.30 hrs.)

[English]

Depo Provera (Contraceptive)

*141. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether controversial injectable contraceptive for women Depo Provera which is officially not included in the National Family Welfare Programme is being made available to women free by the multinational companies; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA) : (a) and (b) Depo-Provera, a brand of Medroxy progesterone acetate 150 mg injectable contraceptive for women is being marketed in India. In view the apprehended side effects that the drug entails, it was not recommended for inclusion in the National Family Welfare Programme. However, since it is widely marketed in more than 100 countries, the Drug Technical Advisory Board in its meeting held on 16.2.1995 agreed for it to be marketed by the private sector. Further, an evaluation of the post marketing surveillance study of the injectable contraceptive was conducted in October, 1999 covering 1079 subjects which concluded that Depo-Provera 150 mg was a safe and effective contraceptive and that with sufficient pre-treatment counseling on the expected hormonal effects, it could be a acceptable method of contraception. As per information available, there is no instance where this injectable contraceptive is being made available to women free of cost by a Multi National Company.

Higher Prices of Stationery Items in Kendriya Bhandar

1341.SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether statinoery items, computers, furniture, photocopiers, refrigerators, fax machines etc. are being sold at much higher prices than the manufacturers and open market by Kendriya Bhandar;

(b) the rates at which Kendriya Bhandar sell the above items and the manufacturers' rates and the rates prevailing in the open market;

(c) whether despite a decision of the Department of Expenditure to follow provisions of GFRs in the purchases, DOP and T is not reviewing its OMs; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) While registering suppliers, Kendriya Bhandar has been obtaining an undertaking from the suppliers that the rates quoted to Kendriya Bhandar are the lowest and that they will not quote rates lower than the ratews offered to Kendriya Bhandar to any other Department/Organization.

(b) Kendriya Bhandar has been selling the items at the rates which comprise of cost price plus sales tax chargeable and a nominal margin of Kendriya Bhandar to meet its overhead expenses.

(c) and (d) The provisions of OM dated 14.7.1981 are under review. Review involves inter ministerial consultations.

Joint Working Groups on Terrorism

1342.SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Joint Working Group has been constituted by the Government with other foreign countries to check terrorism;

(b) if so, the details thereof including their composition; and

(c) the details of the activities carried out by them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) Yes. At present, Joint Working Groups on Terrorism have been

set up between India and Bangladesh, Canada, EU, France, Germany, Israel, Kazakhstan, Myanmar, UK and USA.

(b) The Joint Working Groups comprise inter-ministerial team of officers from the Ministries of External Affairs, Home, Defence, and law enforcement agencies, etc.

(c) The Joint Working Group provide a forum to share assessment of the international situation and to dsicuss ways to further advancing bilateral cooperation and strengthening multilateral efforts in combating terrorism, including through expanding and upgrading anti-terrorism training and capacity building programmes in a number of areas, strengthening intelligence sharing, coordinating action and deepending investigative cooperation, promoting cooperation in counter-terrorism related technology and equipment, and working together for the full and effective implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1373, which provide a comprehensive and mandatory framework for sustained global action against terrorism.

Indo-China Joint Venture in SSI Sector

1343.SHRIMATI PRABHA RAU : Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and China have signed any agreement for Joint Ventures in Small Industries Sectors; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Opening of Stillwell Road

1344.SHRI M.K. SUBBA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposed opening of the old Still-Well Road with Myanmar for cross border trade has been delayed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be thrown open to traffic ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) and (b) At present there is no proposal regarding revival of Stillwell/Ledo road with Government of India.

Currently Government of India is involved in other transportation projects with Myanmar. We have entered into collaboration for upgradaing and maintenance of Tamu-Kalemyo-Kalewa road near the border trading point Tamu-Moreh that is currently being maintained by the Government of India. In addition, Government of India has committed to participate in the trilateral highway project linking the three countries India-Myanmar-Thailand that is expected to be completed in two years.

Other collaborative projects include preparation of a detailed project report for developing multi-modal transport links on the river Kaladan and upgradation of facilities at the deep-sea port at Sittwe.

(c) Does not apply.

[Translation]

Assistance to NGOs

1345.SHRI RAJO SINGH : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether financial assistance provided to non-Governmental organisations in order to develop infrastructure for the development of sports in Bihar during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof Non-Governmental organisations-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN) : (a) No, Sir. No viable proposal was received from any NGO of Bihar during the last three years under the scheme of Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Transfer of Light Houses

1346.SHRI T. GOVINDAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to handover management of the 139 Light Houses to Non-Government enterpreneurs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI SU. THIRUNAVUKKARASAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Nehru Yuva Kendras In Andhra Pradesh and Uttaranchal

1347.SHRI A. NARENDRA : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Nehru Yuva Kendras are functioning properly in Andhra Pradesh and Uttaranchal;

(b) if not, whether any complaints have been received regarding irregularties committed by these kendras during the current year;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of districts in which the functioning of kendras is being looked after by the coordinator of other districts kendra ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

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

(d) Four districts in Uttaranchal and one district in Andhra Pradesh are being looked after by the Co-ordinators of other district Kendras. One Nehru Yuva Kendra (NYK) in Andhra Pradesh is being looked after by Regional Coordinator and 8 NYKs in Andhra Pradesh are being looked after by Accounts Clerk-cum-Typists.

[Translation]

Spurious Medicines In CGHS Dispensaries

1348.SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that spurious medicines are supplied in CGHS dispensaries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the names of dispensaries where surprise check has been conducted during the last one year; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) and (b) CGHS procures its bulk supply of medicines through Medical Stores Organisation (MSO) under the Dte. GHS.

The MSO tests all the medicines batch-wise. Further, the MSO accepts the medicines and supplies it further to its indenters only after getting satisfactory tests reports from two different Government approved laboratories.

On receipt of complaints from the CGHS beneficiaries, the particular medicine is sent to the Government Drug Testing Labtortary/Private Laboratories and if on testing, the drug is found to be of substandard quality, then its supply to the beneficiaries is immediately stopped and the medicine is returned to the Government Medical Store Depot for onward transmission to the concerned company. Some such drugs were sent by CGHS Mumbai, the details of which are given in Statement-I enclosed.

(c) and (d) The details of the surprise checks condcuted dispensary-wise in CGHS Delhi is given in Statement-II enclosed. During the inspections, thorough checks are done on all aspects of the working of the dispensaries including medical store, dispensary counter, local purchase counter and dispensing store. No instance of spurious drugs has been reported in CGHS Delhi.

In respect of CGHS dispensaries outside Delhi, surpise inspections are carried out every month and no instance of substandard drugs has been reported except in the case of CGHS Mumbai as already stated above.

Statement-I

CGHS Mumbai Testing Report

1.	No. of Drug samples sent for testing	41
2.	No. of samples found substandard	10
3.	No. of samples found of standard quality	10
4.	Result of samples awaited	21

Statement-II

Surprise checks conducted in CGHS Delhi are as under :

S. No.	Name of the dispensary	Date on which the last inspection was made	Designation of the Insepcting Authority
1	2	3	4
1.	South Avenue	9-1-2002	Additional Director, CGHS (Central Zone)
2.	Pragati Vihar	7-2-2002	-do-
3.	President Estate	9-2-2002	-do-
4.	Lodhi Road	11-2-2002	-do-
5.	Central Sectt.	12-2-2002	-do-
6.	Telegraph Lane	13-2-2002	-do-
7.	Constitution House	15-2-2002	-do-
8.	Chanakyapuri	2-4-2002	-do-
9.	Gurgaon	4-4-2002	-do-
10.	Chitragupta Road	9-4-2002	-do-
11.	Minto Road	11-4-2002	-do-
12.	Pahar Ganj	16-4-2002	-do-
13.	Noida	23-4-2002	-do-
14.	Dr. Z.H. Road	26-4-2002	-do-
15.	Faridabad	3-5-2002	-do-
16.	Ghaziabad	8-5-2002	-do-
17.	Gole Market	15-5-2002	-do-
18.	Kalibari	17-5-2002	-do-
19.	Kalibari (H)	11-6-2002	-do-
20.	South Avenue	11-6-2002	-do-
21.	Pandara Road	14-6-2002	-do-
22.	Noida	17-6-2002	-do-
23.	Constitution House	20-6-2002	-do-
24.	Central Sectt.	10-7-2002	-do-
25.	Pahar Ganj	16-7-2002	-do-
26.	Chitra Gupta Road	16-7-2002	-do-
27.	Mat. and Gyane Hospital	19-9-2002	-do-
28.	Rajouri Garden	17-1-2002	Additional Director, CGHS (North Zone)
29.	East Patel Nagar	18-1-2002	-do-
30.	Naraina Vihar	5-2-2002	-do-
31.	Delhi Cantt	6-2-2002	-do-
32.	Janakpuri II	8-2-2002	-do-
33.	Tilak Nagar	8-2-2002	-do-
34.	Janakpuri II	12-2-2002	-do-
35.	Paschim Vihar	18-2-2002	-do-
36.	Sunder Vihar	18-2-2002	-do-
37.	Pitampura	22-2-2002	-do-
38.	Ashok Vihar	25-2-2002	-do-
39.	Shakurbasti	27-2-2002	-do-
40.	Inderpuri	28-2-2002	-do-
41.	Karol Bagh	14-2-2002	-do-
42.	New Rajinder Nagar	4-3-2002	-do-
43.	Janakpur I	5-3-2002	
44.	Janakpuri (Ayur)	5-3-2002	-do-
45.	Hari Nagar	8-3-2002	-do-
46.	West Patel Nagar	13-3-2002	-do-
47.	Dev Nagar	15-3-2002	-do-
48.	Palam Colony	18-3-2002	-do-
49.	Dev Nagar (Homeo)	19-3-2002	-do-
50.	Rohini	20-3-2002	-do-
51.	Rajouri Garden	21-3-2002	-do-
52.	Tilak Nagar	18-4-2002	-do-
53.	East Patel Nagar	19-4-2002	-do-
54.	Palam Colony	23-4-2002	-do-
55.	New Rajinder Nagar	30-4-2002	-do-
56.	Pusa Road	2-5-2002	-do-
57.	Naraina Vihar	6-5-2002	-do-
58.	Paschim Vihar	7-5-2002	-do-
59.	Delhi Cantt.	10-5-2002	-do-

1	2	3	4
60.	Nangal Raya	10-5-2002	Additional Director, CGHS (North Zone)
61.	Rajouri Garden	11-5-2002	-do-
62.	Tri Nagar	21-5-2002	-do-
63.	Ashok Vihar	21-5-2002	-do-
64.	Sunder Vihar	30-5-2002	-do-
65.	Pascim Vihar	30-5-2002	-do-
66.	Janakpuri II	10-6-2002	-do-
67.	Tilak Nagar	10-6-2002	-do-
68.	Pitampura	12-6-2002	-do-
69.	Shakurbasti	12-6-2002	-do-
70.	New Rajinder Nagar	14-6-2002	-do-
71.	Dev Nagar	20-6-2002	-do-
72.	Dev Nagar (Homeo)	20-6-2002	-do-
73.	Janakpuri I	28-6-2002	-do-
74.	Janakpuri (Ayur)	28-6-2002	-do-
75.	Tilak Nagar	2-7-2002	-do-
76.	West Patel Nagar	2-7-2002	-do-
77.	Janakpuri II	4-7-2002	-do-
78.	Inderpuri	4-7-2002	-do-
79.	Hari Nagar	16-7-2002	-do-
80.	Pusa Road	18-7-2002	-do-
81.	Janakpuri (Ay)	19-7-2002	-do-
82.	Janakpuri I	19-7-2002	-do-
83.	Rojuri Garden	6-8-2002	-do-
84.	East Patel Nagar	8-8-2002	-do-
85.	Sunder Vihar	9-8-2002	-do-
86.	Rohini	26-8-2002	-do-
87.	Shakurbasti	26-8-2002	-do-
88.	Delhi Cantt.	29-8-2002	-do-
89.	Palam Colony	3-9-2002	-do-
90.	Tilak Nagar	3-9-2002	-do-
91.	Naraina Vihar	17-9-2002	-do-
92.	East Patel Nagar	20-9-2002	Additional Director, CGHS (North Zone)
93.	Inderpuri	24-9-2002	-do-
94.	Nangal Raya	16-10-2002	-do-
95.	Delhi Cantt.	16-10-2002	-do-
96.	Ashok Vihar	17-10-2002	-do-
97.	Pusa Road	23-10-2002	-do-
98.	Srinivapsuri	12-11-2001	Additional Director, CGHS (South Zone)
99.	Lajpat Nagar	7-2-2002	-do-
100.	M.B. Road	12-2-2002	-do-
101.	Sarojini Nagar Market	15-2-2002	-do-
102.	R.K. Puram Sector VI	22-2-2002	-do-
103.	R.K. Puram Sector I	24-2-2002	-do-
104.	Hauz Khas	27-2-2002	-do-
105.	Netaji Nagar	6-3-2002	-do-
106.	R.K. Puram Sector XII	13-3-2002	-do-
107.	R.K. Puram Sector VI	10-4-2002	-do-
108.	Nanakpura	10-4-2002	-do-
109.	Malviya Nagar	11-4-2002	-do-
110.	Laxmibai Nagar	23-4-2002 May, 2002 to November, 2002	-do- Nil
111.	Dilshad Garden	7-3-2002	Additional Director (East Zone)
112.	Dilshad Garden	21-10-2002	-do-
113.	Vivek Vihar	21-10-2002	-do-
114.	Darya Ganj	11-2-2002	-do-
115.	Chandni Chowk	22-2-2002	-do-
116.	Subzi Mandi	8-3-2002	-do-

1	2	3	4
117.	Chandni Chowk	8-4-2002	Additional Director (East Zone)
118.	Mayur Vihar	30-4-2002	-do-
119.	Kalkaji. I	March, 2002	I.A.U. Team
120.	Pragati Vihar	Jan., 2002	-do-
121.	Kingsway Camp	Jan., 2002	-do-
122.	Timarpur	Jan., 2002	-do-
123.	Lajpat Nagar	August, 2002	-do-
124.	Janakpuri II	August, 2002	-do-
125.	South Avenue	October, 2002	-do-
126.	Srinivaspuri	October, 2002	-do-

Amount Spent by SSI in U.P.

1349.DR. BALIRAM : Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

the total amount spent by the Government to establish small scale industries in the rural areas of Uttar Pradesh during Ninth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : The setting up of small scale industries (SSI) is an activity of the individual entrepreneur. Government, however, facilitate the development and promotion of SSI by providing grant for infrastructure development, imparting training for entrepreneurial and techno-managerial human resource development, providing common facilities, quality testing facilities and extension services, fiscal support, credit facilities, incentives for technology upgradation, marketing and export related information, consultancy to create conducive situation and to motivate entrepreneurs to set up SSI units. While the development of small scale industries is primarily the concern of respective State Government/Union Territories, the Central Government support and supplement the efforts of the State Governments/Union Territories through various programmes and schemes which are implemented throughout the country in a unified manner for which the allocation of funds is made scheme/programme-wise and not State-wise. During the 9th Five Year Plan an approximate amount of Rs. 3662.68 crore has been spent by the Central Government for implementation of various Plan schemes and programmes for development of small scale indsutries in the country including Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

Yoga and Naturopathy Courses

1350.SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that certain institutes in the country are providing education and practice in Yoga and Naturopathy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Goverment intend to regulate these courses being run by these institutions by enacting suitable Law;

(d) if so, by when such a law is likely to be enacted; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) and (b) Seven institutions are running 5 years or 5½ years Degree course and are affiliated to the Universities. A number of other institutions are conducting courses of smaller duration. The Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, New Delhi is assisting 17 institutions for conducting one year Diploma course.

(c) to (e) Keeping in view number colleges imparting education and number of practitioners, it may not be possible to enact a Central Act for regulating education and practice. As interim measure, steps have been initiated to authorise the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy to work out modalities for regulation of Yoga and Naturopathy education and practice.

Gopalpur Port

1351.SHRI ANANTA NAYAK : Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to make Gopalpur Port in Orissa an all weather port;

(b) if so, by when the above proposal is likely to be implemented; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI SU. THIRUNAVUKKARASAR) : (a) to (c) Gopalpur is a minor port in Orissa and as per the provisions of Indian Ports Act, 1908, the responsibility for upgradation/development of minor ports lies with the State Government concerned, which also have administrative control on such ports.

[Translation]

National Highway between Srinagar and Jammu

1352.SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any alternatives for National Highway between Srinagar and Jammu have been found;

(b) whether this national highway has outlived its life; and

(c) if so, the measures taken or proposed to be taken by finding out alternatives of this national highway ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. This National Highway is being maintained in traffic-worthy condition by Border Roads Organisation. Also four laning of this section is envisaged under North South corridor of National Highway Development Project, which is targeted to be completed by 2007.

(c) Does not arise.

Reservation for Handicapped Persons

1353.SHRI SUBHODH ROY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether provisions for reservation for physically handicapped persons have been overlooked by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited while filling up four thousand vacant posts last year and injustice have been done to them; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) and (b) BSNL was formed on 1.10.2000. BSNL had issued an advertisement for recruitment of 4000 Graduate Engineer Junior Telecom Officers in December 2000 (for the year 2001) in which provision for Physically. Handicapped was inadvertently omitted. However, advertisement for recruitment of 3000 JTO's have been issued in March, 2002 wherein 120 backlog vacancies for Physically Handicapped for the Year 2001 have also been included apart from reservation of 3% for Physically Handicapped against the year 2002 vacancies.

Postal Services in Maharashtra and Bihar

1354.SHRI SHIVAJI MANE :
DR. M.P. JAISWAL :

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

(a) the number of complaints regarding poor postal services in Maharashtra and Bihar during the last two years;

(b) the nature of these complaints;

(c) whether any negligence on the part of officers and employees have been noticed while examining such complaints; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government against the negligent employees and officers and the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SANJAY PASWAN) : (a) Number of complaints about poor postal services received in Bihar and Maharashtra during the past two years are as under :-

Year	No. of complaints received Bihar	No. of complaints received Maharashtra
2000-2001	9275	115226
2001-2002	4549	121977

(b) The complaints were mainly about delay in delivery of mails and payment of money orders, loss of articles, shortage of Indian Postal Orders, delay in revival of Pass Books and misbehaviour of the staff.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d)	Bihar	Maharashtra
	In 111 complaint cases action against the erring officials was taken as per CCS (CCA) Rules 1965 and CCS (Conduct) Rules 1964 depending on the gravity of offence with various kinds of punishments like issue of warning, censure, with-holding of increment, suspension of officials, reduction in time scale of pay and removal from service	42 officials were punished as a result of the above complaints with the punishment of censure, withholding of increment, recovery of pay and reduction of pay.

[English]

CGHS Dispensaries in Chandigarh

1355.SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the staff and services provided at Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) dispensaries at Chandigarh are grossly inadequate to meet the needs of the entitled beneficiaries in the city;

(b) if so, the action taken to make the dispensaries self-sufficient;

(c) whether the serving employees have demanded reversion to earlier system of medical expenses – reimbursement till the time the CGHS dispensary is able to meet their needs; and

(d) if so, the response of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) and (b) At present, one full-fledged CGHS dispensary is functioning in Chandigarh with the full complement of staff. Orders have also been issued for the posting of two additional doctors at CGHS, Chandigarh so as to provide relief to the beneficiaries attached to the dispensary.

(c) and (d) Prior to the introduction of CGHS facilities in Chandigarh in the year 2002, the Central Government employees in Chandigarh were getting their medical cover under the Central Services (Medical Attendence) Rules, 1944.

When the lone CGHS dispensary in Chandigarh was opened in 2002, the dispensary had a covered area of 5 kms radius. This resulted in exclussive load on the dispensary and some of the employees Associations in Chandigarh filed cases in CAT, Chandigarh requesting to get their medical coverage under CS(MA) Rules, 1944 even though their place of residence was covered by the lone CGHS dispensary. However, the Government have since reduced the covered area of the above dispensary from 5 kms to 3 kms radius so that the number of beneficiaries attached to the dispensary is reduced and this would help in providing better facilities to the beneficiaries.

The Hon'ble CAT, Chandigarh has not as yet given its final order on the court cases filed by the employees Associations.

[Translation]

Computerisation of Post Offices in Bihar

1356. DR. M.P. JAISWAL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the post offices in Bihar where computers have been installed and registration work is being done through computers for the last three years; and

(b) the post offices which are likely to be computerised during the current financial years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SANJAY PASWAN) : (a) Registration work is being done through computers for the last three years in twenty post offices in Bihar. Subsequently thirteen more offices were computerized. (The list is enclosed at Statement).

(b) Further computerization will depend on completion of necessary formalities and availability of funds.

Statement

Post Offices in Bihar doing Registration Work in Computers

Sl. No.	Name of the post offices	Period during which registration work is done in computers
1	2	3
1.	Patna GPO	3 years
2.	Bankipore HO	3 years
3.	Patna Secretariat PO	3 years
4.	Lohia Nagar PO	3 years
5.	Muzaffarpur HO	3 years
6.	MIT SO	3 years
7.	Ramna SO	3 years
8.	Bihar University SO	3 years
9.	Munger HO	3 years
10.	Lakhisarai SO	3 years
11.	Sitamarhi Bazar SO	3 years
12.	Sheohar SO	3 years
13.	Katihar HO	3 years
14.	Kishanganj SO	3 years
15.	Araraia SO	3 years
16.	Samastipur HO	3 years
17.	RMS (Muzaffarpur)	3 years
18.	Siwan HO	3 years
19.	Purnea HO	3 years
20.	Laheria Sarai HO	3 years
21.	Begusarai HO	2 years
22.	Darbhanga HO	2 years
23.	Sitamarhi HO	2 years
24.	Ara HO	2 years
25.	Madhubani HO	2 years
26.	Bhagalpur HO	2 years
27.	Banka HO	2 years
28.	Chapra HO	1 year
29.	Hajipur HO	1 year
30.	Motihari HO	1 year
31.	Gopalganj HO	Less than 1 year
32.	Sasaram HO	Less than 1 year
33.	Patliputra SO	Less than 1 year

[English]

Lobbying Firms in USA

1357.SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether our Mission in the USA employs lobbying firms to project India's interests and concerns;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the names of such firms;

(c) the role played by them during the last five years; and

(d) the role played by our U.S. Mission in enhancing Indian exports to America ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes. The Indian Mission in the United States employs the services of one lobbying firm, M/s Verner Liipfert.

(c) M/s Verner Liipfert's services were hired in July 1998, at a time when India – U.S. relations became strained due to India's nuclear tests in May 1998. Since then, the firm has worked effectively with the Mission in the United States to normalise and strengthen India-U.S. relations, project India's concerns and interests in the United States, broaden the support for India in the U.S. Congress and counter anti-India propaganda and initiatives from well-known quarters.

(d) The Indian Mission advises Indian exporters, supports export promotion activities and deals with

regulatory aspects of trade in the United States. The Mission's efforts have contributed to the sustained growth in exports of Indian goods and services to the United States. Merchandise exports grew from US $ 5.0 billion in 1995 to U.S. $ 9.7 billion in 2001. In the period January-July 2002, India recorded the second highest rate of growth in merchandise exports among the top 25 exporting countries to the United States.

Telephone Exchanges connected with OFC

1358.SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of telephone exchanges linked with Optical Fibre Cable during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the number of telephone exchanges proposed to be linked with Optical Fibre Cable during 2002-2003, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) and (b) The number of telephone exchanges linked with Optical Fibre Cable during each of the last three years and proposed to be linked with Optical Fibre Cable during 2002-2003, State-wise is given in Statement enclosed.

Statement

Telephone exchanges linked with Optical Fibre Cable

S. No.	Name of the States	Telephone Exchanges Linked with Optical Fibre Cable during last three years			Telephone Exchanges Proposed to be linked with Optical Fibre Cable during 2002-2003
		1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	637	969	514	306
2.	Assam	77	97	97	101
3.	Bihar	120	197	396	255
4.	Jharkhand	61	85	98	48
5.	Gujarat	285	703	744	190
6.	Haryana	198	381	166	141
7.	Himachal Pradesh	36	117	153	152
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	24	29	34	56
9.	Karnataka	508	565	569	74
10.	Kerala	237	328	145	40
11.	Madhya Pradesh	378	463	650	475
12.	Chhattisgarh	62	104	131	98
13.	Maharashtra	538	1,106	512	665
14.	Goa	14	32	43	0
15.	Meghalaya	12	7	18	12
16.	Tripura	4	1	8	17

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Mizoram	1	0	4	14
18.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	5	8	16
19.	Manipur	7	4	8	15
20.	Nagaland	4	2	4	10
21.	Orissa	306	279	187	110
22.	Punjab	206	265	370	400
23.	Rajasthan	367	328	609	615
24.	Tamil Nadu	343	336	434	185
25.	Uttar Pradesh	386	395	812	901
26.	Uttranchal	25	64	53	65
27.	West Bengal	155	294	455	413
28.	Sikkim	6	18	10	8
29.	Delhi	15	8	33	30

[Translation]

Promotion to IT in UP and Uttaranchal

1359.SHRI JAI PRAKASH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to promote information technology in Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal alongwith the funds proposed to be sanctioned for this purpose during the year 2002-2003;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Governments have sent any proposals to Central Government in this regard;

(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 COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SANJAY PASWAN) : (a) and (b) (i) Department of Information Technology, through National Informatic Centre (NIC), has been providing network backbone and e-governance support to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal. So for NICNET facility has been provided in 70 districts of Uttar Pradesh and 13 districts of Uttaranchal.

(ii) Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) has operational STP facilities at Nodia, Lucknow and Kanpur. STPI has set up a Centre at Dehradun which is also operational.

(iii) Department of Information Technology has taken up in Lucknow and Allahabad a pilot project of 'Vidya Vahini' programme which is being executed to upgrade IT infrastructure, integrate intranet and internet into the learning environment at 20 Government/Government aided schools in each of the two districts.

(c) to (e) Following proposal from Government of Uttar Pradesh, have been received which are under consideration :

(i) WAN/LAN Connectivity in State Secretariat Building at Lucknow.

(ii) Nine computer labs in Secretariat for computer training to Government Servants.

(iii) E-Governance in U.P. Computerisation of State Secretariat.

(iv) Smart City Projects for KAVAL (Kanpur – Allahabad – Varanasi – Lucknow) Cities – E-governance.

(v) Sarkar Kisan Ke Dwar-Freedom from Distance.

(vi) Software Technology Park at Varanasi.

Heart Diseases among Children

1360.SHRI BHUPENDRASINH SOLANKI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the heart diseases among children increasing constantly in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the concrete preventive measures taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. According to AIIMS instance of babies born with heart diseases are estimated at 0.5-0.8/100 live births. The freguency is higher in Pre-term infants. Better survival of terms infants may result in more congenital heart diseases in the Pediatric age group. Life style diseases like hypertension among children in the community have been detected during school surveys. Greater awareness and good diagnostic and treatment facilities are ways to combat it.

SSI Units in Maharashtra

1361.SHRI NAMDEO HARBAJI DIWATHE : Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTIRES be pleased to state :

(a) the area-wise number of small scale industries operating in Mahraashtra at present;

(b) whether the Government have taken some new steps to promote small scale industries in various cities, backward and tribal areas of Maharashtra especially in Vidarbha; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) As reported by the Government of Maharashtra, the number of registered small scale industries in the State by August, 2002 is 1,69,462, the region-wise distribution is as under :-

1.	Gr. Mumbai	17629	5.	Nashik	20264
2.	Konkan	16510	6.	Aurangabad	12502
3.	Pune	79772	7.	Nagpur	16346
4.	Amravati	6439			

(b) and (c) While the development of small scale Industries in the States is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Governments, the Central Government has been helping the States including Maharashtra in their endeavour of developing these industries by implementing various schemes such as Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana, Integrated Infrastructure Development, Consultancy facilities and Service facilities for technological upgradation, entrepreneurship development etc. The schemes of the Central Government for the development of small scale industries are project/unit specific but not area specific. The Government of Maharashtra has announced many schemes of incentives for the development of small scale industries in the State. The incentives include capital subsidy on fixed investment, interest subsidy, electricity duty exemption and stamp duty exemption. Depending on the nature of backwardness of various Talukas, these incentives are also available for Vidarbh region of Maharashtra.

[English]

High Speed Internet Node at Kolhapur

1362.SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK :
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE :

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

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a high speed internet node at Kolhapur in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) and (b) A high speed (2x2 Mbps) internet node catering to dial up, ISDN, and 64 Kbps leased line customers is already operational at Kolhapur in Maharashtra.

(c) Does not arise in view of above.

State Information Infrastructure in Kerala

1363.SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have received any project proposal from the State of Kerala for setting up of State information Infrastructure;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

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

(b) Project proposal titled DIAMOND (Domestic Information Infrastructure Administration through Multi Objective Network Depository) at a total cost of Rs. 14.8 crores has been received from the State Government.

(c) Discussions were held with the State-implementing agency (ER and DCI, Thiruvanthapuram) and some suggestions have been made on the technical, financial/commercial and operational aspects of the proposed project. Revised proposal from the State Government is awaited.

[Translation]

Plantation of Medical Plants

1364.SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VERMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry allocate grant-in-aid to the NGOs for the plantation of medicinal plants;

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

(c) the allocation of funds to NGO's in Gujarat and other States by the Government during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The National Medicinal Plants Board, Department of ISM and H has sanctioned 12 projects during 2001-2002 to NGOs including 01 project to Gujarat Statement.

Department of Family Welfare, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has sanctioned 17 projects between the year 1999-2000 to 2001-2002 with allocations as detailed below :

1999-2000	=	Rs. 2693,000/-
2000-2001	=	Rs. 5389,750/-
2001-2002	=	Rs. 8647,244/-

No. Such scheme has been sanctioned to any NGO in the State of Gujarat by the Department of Family Welfare.

Statement

Projects sanctioned to NGOs by the National Medicinal Plants Board, Department of ISM and H during 2001-2002

Total No of Project : 12

Project No.	Title	Name and Address of Project Investigator	Project Period in years	Amount requested (Rs. in lacs)	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lacs)	Amount to be released 1st year (Rs. in lacs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1/2002 Extn.	State level training, Workshop/ Seminar of Medicinal Plants under Promotional Schemes	Jainendra Kumar, Secretary, Gram Swaraj Abhiyan, Sansthan Vill : Karihon, P.O.-Bishanpur Bejha, Distt. Vaishali, Bihar Tel. 0612-357230	3	2.43	2	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2/2002 Extn.	A Project for the Promotional Action in Augmentation of Plant Based Medicinal Raw Material in the 3 Northern Distts. of Gujarat	Ashok Kumar, I.F.S., Retd. Volunteers of Charity, 374/A, Sector-23, Gandhi Nagar, Gujarat-382023 Tel. (079)-3234616 voiceindia@email.com/yahoo.com	1	8.05	5	2
3/2002 Extn.	Proposal for a Pilot project for promotion of homestead garden of medicinal plants to meet the primary health care needs of rural households and their live stock in Karnataka	Mr. G. Hariramamurthi Foundation for revitalization of local health tradition (FRLHT) No. 50, MSH layout, Anandnagar, Bangalore-560024, Tel. (080)-3336909/3434465 Fax-(080)-3334167 E-mail:root@frlht.ernet.in	3	29.97	18	9
4/2002 Ex-Cons.	Central scheme for development and cultivation of medicinal plants.	B.A. Sharma, President, Research and development organization PAICOS soceity, Brahmapur Khongman Mangjin, Imphal-795001, Manipur, Tel (0385)-220029)	3	11.30	8	5
6/2002 Cons.	Conservation and cultivation of medicinal plants	Dr. Gurpal Singh Jarial, Faculty member CEDMAP, 60 Jail Road, Jahangirabad, Bhopal-462008, M.P. Tel. (0755)-766437 Fax-763401 cedmap@sanchar.net.in	2	10	5	2
7/2002 Extn.	Training program on herbal medicines	Sh. Valsala B.S, R.N.R.M., M.D. (A.M.) Bethani Health Centre, S. Sihphir, P.O., Aizawl-796031 Tel. (0389)-364408	2	1	1	0.5
10/2002 R and D	Field Plantation and Nursery Development for Quality Planting of Bhoomi amlki, Aonla, Beal	Dr. A.K. Johri, Head, Agro-Biotechnology Division, Dabur Research foundation, 22-site-IV, Sahibabad-201010, Gaziabad, U.P.	Continuous Process	21.51	10	5
11/2002 R and D	Quality Planting Material and Seed Production of Andrograhis paniculata, Gglycyrrhiza glbra	Dr. A.K. Johri, Head, Agro-Biotechnology Division, Dabur Research foundation, 22-site-IV, Sahibabad-201010, Gaziabad, U.P.	Continuous Process	9.28	8	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13/2002 Ex-situ.	Project on Development of Harbal Gardens where farmers could learn about *ex-situ* cultivation techniques and first hand information on other aspects of medicinal plants	Dr. Kaushal Kumar, Utthaan Centre for Sustainable Development and Poverty Avlliviation, 18-A, Auckland Road, Civil Lines, Allahabad, Tel. (0532)-420454, 615847 Fax : 420984/425105-M tiwari@yojana.nic.in	3	50	20	10
14/2002 R and D	Submission of Project on Supply of Quality Planting Material	Dr. Kaushal Kumar, Utthaan Centre for Sustainable Development and Poverty Avlliviation, 18-A, Auckland Road, Civil Lines, Allahabad, Tel. (0532)-420454/Fax : 420984	3	50	20	10
15/2002 Extn.	Submission of a Project on Information, Education and Communication, Training/ Workshops/Seminars	Dr. Kaushal Kumar, Utthaan Centre for Sustainable Development and Poverty Avlliviation, 18-A, Auckland Road, Civil Lines, Allahabad, Tel. (0532)-420454 Fax : 420984	3	1 Crore	20	10
16/2002 Ex-situ.	Ex-situ cultivation of some paramount Taxa of high altitudinal medicinal plants within Tons valley.	A.K. Badoni, Secretary General, 17, Sewala Khurd P.O. Mohbbewala, Dehradun, Uttaranchal, Tel. 0135-641283 E-mail:-sher@sancharnet.in	3	20.31	15	6
	Total			310.85	130	64.5

Mik-054 NGOs

[English]

Post Offices in Punjab

1365. SHRI BHAN SINGH BHAURA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of new Post Offices, sub-Post Offices and Branch Post Offices during the current fiscal year in Punjab, district-wise;

(b) the number of new post offices so far have been opened, district-wise;

(c) whether the Government have any plan to cover the remaining areas during this fiscal year;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the amount allocated and utilised so far for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SANJAY PASWAN) : (a) and (b) No new post office has been opened in Punjab during the current fiscal year.

(c) and (d) Opening of new post offices during this fiscal year is subject to the fulfillment of norms based justification and availability of requisite resources. However, a target of opening of 6(six) new post offices during this fiscal year has been fixed for Punjab.

(e) An amount of Rs. 5,35,727/- has been allocated for this purpose and it has not been utilized so far.

Shortage of Officials in CBI

1366. SHRI AMBAREESHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a shortage of officers in CBI;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to make up the shortage of officers in the CBI ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) to (c) Against a sanctioned strength of 1805 officers in legal and investigative categories, from Sub-Inspectors and Assistant Public Prosecutors upwards, there are 1430 officers in position as on 1.11.02. Under the Prevention of Corruption Act 1988, on police officer below the rank of Inspector in the Delhi Special Police Establishment is authorized to investigate. Similarly, under the Code of Criminal Procedure, officers below the rank of Sub-Inspector are not authorized to conduct investigation. Considering levels up to and above these as crucial, a recruitment drive has been undertaken during the current year. 226 vacancies have been filled until 1.11.2002. Recruitment in the CBI is an ongoing process. However, the Government has taken appropriate steps to maintain the disposition of staff at reasonably adequate levels.

India-Sino Security Dialogue

1367. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 3rd round of Bilateral Security Dialogue between India and China was held in Beijing recently; and

(b) if so, the agreements or understandings reached between the two countries for improving bilateral ties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes. The Third Round of the Bilateral Security Dialogue between India and China took place in Beijing on 29 September 2002. The dialogue consisted of an overview of current international security situation, including the campaign against terrorism, introduction of each other's national defence policies and various issues related to regional security and cooperation. The two sides also exchanged views on the regional situation.

[Translation]

Mini Tool Room Schemes

1368. SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA : Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of proposals of Mini Tool Room Scheme received by the Government from different States during Ninth Five Year Plan, year-wise;

(b) the number of proposals still pending with the Union Government, State-wise;

(c) by when these are likely to be approved;

(d) whether escalation cost due to delay in approval of the scheme is likely to be taken into consideration while according approval; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) and (b) After the notification of the Mini Tool Room Scheme on 1st March, 2001, in all nine proposals were received from the State Governments during IXth Five Year Plan. Out of these proposals, which were all received during the year 2001-02, three were approved, five were not in conformity with the guidelines and hence not considered and one considered but turned down. A request has been received for reconsideration of the proposal which was earlier turned down.

(c) All the proposals are considered and disposed of as expeditiously as possible.

(d) and (e) All requests from the State Governments regarding escalation and revision in the cost are considered on merits in accordance with the existing guidelines.

[English]

Ill Effects of Radiation

1369.DR. V. SAROJA : Will the PRIME MNISTER be pleased to state :

the steps being taken to check the cases of cancer and deformity due to rediation among people residing near Uranium Mines in Jharkhand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : There is no hazardous impact on account of operation of uranium mines in Jharkhand by Uranium Corporation of India Limited (UCIL) on the local people or the environment. The radiation levels in and around Jaduguda is almost same as in other parts of the district. The radiation levels in UCIL mines and mill are well within the limits prescribed in this behalf by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) which are in turn based on the recommendations of the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP). The radiation levels in and around the mines and plants have been continuously monitored by the Health Physics Unit of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), which consists of qualified specialists in the relevant field. As per their report there is no radiation hazard caused due to the operations of UCIL. This has been confirmed by a team of medical experts, from BARC, Civil Surgeon, Singhbhum (East) district, and nuclear medicine specialists from Tata Main Hospial, Jamshedpur, Doctors from UCIL Hospital and also from a recent demographic and health survey conducted by Prof. V.K. Singh, Reader, Deptt. of Botany, Co-operative College, Jamshedpur and Dr. G.K. Iyer, ex-Medical Officer of BARC. Appropriate mechanism are already in place to ensure the safety of the people living in and around Jaduguda.

Honour to Prize Winners in Busan

1370.SHRI T. GOVINDAN : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have any plan to honour the prize winners who participated for Asian Games in Busan by giving awards etc.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the 'Scheme Relating to Awards', winners in Busan Asian Games, 2002 will be given Special Awards of Rs. 20 lakhs for gold medal, Rs. 15 lakhs for silver medal and Rs. 10 lakhs for bronze medal.

Vallerpadam Transhipment Hub

1371.SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry has sought security clearance from the Defence Ministry for the Vallerpadam transhipment hub at Cochin in view of a naval establishment in the vicinity of the site; and

(b) if so, the details and the response of the Defence Ministry thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI SU. THIRUNAVUKKARASAR) : (a) and (b) The information sought by the Hon'ble Member cannot be divulged in public interest.

[Translation]

Training to Officers in Foreign Countries

1372.SHRI MANSINH PATEL :
SHRI SHIVAJI MANE :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that Govenrment officers belonging to SC/ST category are being discriminated against while sending them on training abroad;

(b) if so, the number of officers sent abroad for training during the last two years and the number out of them belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes, category-wise; and

(c) the number of complaints received and the remedial action taken by the Government in this regard, during the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) and (b) No Sir, there is no discrimination made against officers belonging to SC/ST category in the matter of training abroad. While making nominations of officers, falling under the zone of consideration of the Department of Personnel and Training, for training programmes abroad, it is endeavoured to give representation to officers belonging to SC/ST category in each panel of training programmes, subject to availability of applications and fulfillment of prescribed eligibility criteria by such applicants.

During 2000-2001, 61 officers were deputed on various training programmes abroad, out of which 7 belonged to SC and 5 to ST category. During 2001-2002, 57 officers were deputed on training programmes abroad, out of which 5 belonged to SC and 5 to ST category.

(c) No complaint has been received in this regard.

WLL Connection In Bulandshahar District, UP

1373. SHRI CHHATTRAPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFROMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons provided WLL telephone connection in Bulandshahar district of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether most of these telephone connections are lying out of order;

(c) the action being taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether there is any proposal to convert WLL connections to cable;

(e) if so, by when these connection are likely to be converted into cable;

(f) whether it is also a fact that it takes seven days in executing the WLL number; and

(g) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) Sir, 2074 Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) telephone connections have been provied in Bulandshahar district of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Sir, 113 Fixed Wireless Telephone sets (FWTs) are reported faulty because of voltage fluctuations and erratic power supply in villages and mishandling by the subscribers.

(c) Action has been taken to get faulty Fixed Wireless Telephone sets (FWTs) repaired from M/s L.G., the supplier of the Telephone sets.

(d) No, Sir.

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

(f) No, Sir.

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

Review of 20-Point Programme

1374. SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE :
SHRI NARESH PUGLIA :
SHRI P.R. KHUNTE :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to review and revise the 20-Point Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the schemes under the 20-Point Programme that have since out lived their utility;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which this exercise is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL) : (a) to (e) The matter is under consideration.

[English]

Wireless in Local Loop

1375. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI :
SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK :
SHRI AKHILESH YADAV :
SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL :
SHRI C.N. SINGH :
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA :

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

(a) whether the Government propose to provide Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) technology based telephones in all the districts during the tenth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the BSNL has sought special package for the purpose;

(d) if so, the funds earmarked for the purpose during the current financial year;

(e) whether the private companies operating in the rural areas of the country have opposed the use of Wireless in Local Loop technology;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor and the companies which have opposed the scheme; and

(g) the action taken by the Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) and (b) Government proposes to provide WLL (Wireless in Local Loop) Technology based telephones in all the district Head Quarters during the Tenth Five Year Plan. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) have proposed to add 62.93 lakh and 6.09 lakh DELs (Direct Exchange Lines) on WLL respectively during Tenth Five Year Plan subject to SACFA clearance.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. BSNL has not sought any special package for this purpose. BSNL has earmarked funds of Rs. 1320 crores for the purpose during the current financial year.

(e) No Private company operating in the rural areas of the country has opposed the use of Wireless in Local Loop Technology.

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

Premature Retirement of IAS Officers

1376. SHRI VINAY KUMAR SORAKE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra had sought UPSC's concurrence for premature retirement of some of its cadre IAS officers;

(b) if so, the reasons warranting such premature retirement alongwith the decision taken by the UPSC in this regard;

(c) whether the Centre had intervened in this matter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) No, Sir. The Government of Maharashtra has stated that they did not seek concurrence of the UPSC for premature retirement of any of its IAS officers. There is no provision for consultation with the UPSC under the rules.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Diagnostic Tests/Operations in Government Hospitals

1377. SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a long waiting period for costly diagnostic tests like CT Scan or MRI scan, etc. at most of the Government hospitals in Delhi, forcing the patients including CGHS beneficiaries to undertake these tests at CGHS approved private diagnostic Centres;

(b) if so, whether the entire amount of claim preferred by a CGHS beneficiary for diagnostic tests done at CGHS approved private diagnostic centres is not reimbursed in full to the beneficiary;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the average waiting period for heart bypass or other operations/tests at the Government Hospitals in Delhi; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to reduce this waiting period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Amendments to Prevention of Food Adulteration Act

1378. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ :
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI :
SHRI Y.V. RAO :
SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE :
DR. M.V.V.S. MURTHI :
SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA :

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

(a) whether the Government propose to enforce stricter control over the imported processed foods under the prevention of Food Adulteration Act, by introducing suitable amendments;

(b) if so, whether the proposed amendment will re-define water sold in packages and genetically modified food articles;

(c) whether the State Governments have been consulted in this regard;

(d) if so, the reaction of the State Governments;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the time likely to be taken to implement the new law ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) to (e) A draft Bill proposing certain amendments to the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 was recently circulated to the State Governments, concerned Departments/Ministries of the Central Government and other stakeholders for their comments. Amongst the amendments proposed is an enabling provision for more rigorous control over imported food and including "Water sold in sealed packages" and "Genetically Modified Food" in the definition of food.

The State Governments are being consulted. Many of them have given their comments which are generally positive. The process of consultation is continuing.

(f) Amendment of Act is a long term process. This process has been initiated. No timeframe can be laid for the new law.

[Translation]

Diabetic Medicines/Equipments

1379. SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH RAJUKHEDI :
DR. ASHOK PATEL :
SHRI RAMPAL SINGH :

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

(a) whether the Government contemplate to include diabetic medicines and equipments in the list of life saving drugs/equipments in new National Health Policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) and (b) The National Health Policy 2002 emphasizes the need for basing treatment regimes in both the public and private domain, on a limited number of essential drugs of a generic nature. It has also been emphasized that the list of essential drugs would have to be reviewed periodically.

Loans to SSI by Banks

1380. SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loan provided by the banks to the small scale industries during the last three years alongwith State-wise details thereof;

(b) whether the Government are contemplating to reduce interest on loans to be provided to the small scale industries; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) As per the latest available data from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the loans outstanding in the books of Scheduled Commercial Banks against Small Scale Industries State-wise for the years ended March, 1999, 2000 and 2001 is given in Statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) After deregulation of the interest rates regime, the interest rates have come down. As per extant guidelines of RBI, the banks have freedom to fix prime lending rates (PLRs) and the maximum band over the PLR. The interest rates on loans upto Rs. 2 lakhs should not exceed the PLR. The banks have been advised to accord Small Scale Industries (SSI) units with good track record the benefit of lower spreads over the PLR.

Statement

Scheduled Commercial Banks' Advances to Small Scale Industries

(Rs. in thousands)

State	Amount outstanding (as at March, 1999)	Amount outstanding (as at March, 2000)	Amount outstanding (as at March, 2001
1	2	3	4
Haryana	17997638	18004148	19891739
Himachal Pradesh	1877407	2198109	2226086
Jammu and Kashmir	3524250	4460263	3846089
Punjab	30412692	32384847	36080363
Rajasthan	18017539	18277694	20224357
Chandigarh	2945603	3209675	3297061
Delhi	45048797	44374649	45094477
Assam	2775882	2884761	2644111
Manipur	456120	369842	300058
Meghalaya	171572	207798	205605
Nagaland	216366	228661	196711
Tripura	217895	211104	223576
Arunachal Pradesh	45148	55340	61326
Mizoram	79963	84287	79345
Sikkim	81740	57976	63617
Bihar	10836091	10869961	7973787
Jharkhand	–	–	3177292
Orissa	5977004	6688364	7497544
West Bengal	28164229	30042064	32658368
Andaman and Nicobar	42783	42708	53315
Madhya Pradesh	16908743	18947712	17979789
Chhattisgarh	–	–	1191231
Uttar Pradesh	37099745	39817996	39534749
Uttaranchal	–	–	671716
Gujarat	35036420	37628025	38508002
Maharashtra	11013033	132648603	143730107
Daman and Diu	151580	346591	104833
Goa	2321700	1978228	1845312
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	265231	160891	142186
Andhra Pradesh	29685244	34691767	39024816

1	2	3	4
Karnataka	30881999	32246588	33232653
Kerala	17852673	20668404	20971416
Tamil Nadu	66846675	76017912	77863196
Pondicherry	704074	512549	534584
Lakshadweep	19997	28363	284685
Total	516792835	570345880	601414102

[English]

IAS Officers in Delhi

1381.SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "IAS officers flock to Delhi, city pays throught its nose" appearing in the "Indian Express" dated October 20, 2002;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Reduction in Licence Fee

1382.SHRI K.E. KRISHNAMURTHY :
SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK :
SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE :
DR. M V.V.S. MURTHI :
SHRI Y V. RAO :
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH :

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

(a) whether private cellular operators recently demanded reduction in the licence fee and permission to install adequate spectrum for superior services at lower costs;

(b) if so, whether the Indian cellular operators were offering the lowest tariffs in the world despite prohibitive regulatory costs;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Cellular Operators Association of India (COAI) on behalf of Cellular Operators have made the claim of offering the lowest tariffs for the Service. The licence fee being charged from Cellular Operators has been fixed after obtaining recommendations from Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI). At present, the Cellular Mobile Telephone Service Providers are required to pay licence fees as 12%, 10% and 8% of Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) for category 'A', 'B' and 'C' Sevice Areas respectively, apart from charges for use of wireless frequuency spectrum.

(c) and (d) TRAI is responsible for fixation for tariffs for Telecom Services in India including Cellular Mobile Telephone Service (CMTS). As per the information provided by TRAI, at present, Cellular Operators in India have more than 300 tariff packages in the market. It is extremely difficult to compare cellular tariffs in India with those in other countries because of the large number of tariff packages and these vary significantly between developing and developed countries. Comparison is also rendered difficult because of varying exchange rates and differences in purchasing power across countries. However, the cellular mobile tariffs in India are among the low tariffs world-wide.

[Translation]

Telephone Connections

1383.SHRI LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA :
SHRIMATI HEMA GAMANG :
SHRI RAMDAS RUPALA GAVIT :

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

(a) the total number of telephone connections provided so far in Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, district-wise;

(b) the number of applications lying pending for telephone connections; and

(c) the time by which these applications are likely to be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) and (b) The total number of telephone connections provided so far in Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra are 694983, 1212253 and 3560680 respectively. The waiting list pending for telephone connections in these States are 17708, 19757 and 211853. The district-wise details are given in Statement I, II and III enclosed.

(c) The waiting list is likely to be cleared by March, 2003 in Orissa and Madhya Pradesh and September, 2003 in Maharashtra subject to the availability of resources.

Statement-I

The total number of telephone connections provided so far and the waiting list pending for telephone connections in Orissa Telecom Circle

Sl. No.	Name of District	DELs Provided	Waiting List
1	2	3	4
1.	Balasore	50390	4299
2.	Baripada	23957	884
3.	Berhampur	60796	1600
4.	Bhawanipatna	21637	259
5.	Bolangir	25031	378
6.	Bhubaneswar	152885	3978
7.	Cuttack	127915	2484
8.	Dhenkanal	47028	975
9.	Keonjhar	17278	1297
10.	Koraput	41277	0
11.	Phulbani	11208	117
12.	Rourkela	52087	385
13.	Sambalpur	63494	1052
	Total	694983	17708

Statement-II

The total number of telephone connections provided so far and the waiting list pending for telephone connections in M.P. Telecom Circle

Sl. No.	Name of District	DELs Provided	Waiting List
1	2	3	4
1.	Balaghat	15648	0
2.	Barwani	11932	57
3.	Betul	23453	674
4.	Bhind	14370	195
5.	Bhopal	125363	684
6.	Chhtarpur	19100	104
7.	Chhindwara	32053	148
8.	Damoh	12514	0
9.	Datia	9348	51
10.	Dewas	26680	862
11.	Dhar	29616	46
12.	Dindori	2028	20
13.	Guna	23032	136
14.	Gwalior	76613	589
15.	Harda	10543	839
16.	Hoshangabad	28100	1245
17.	Indore	163131	624
18.	Jabalpur	80012	2187
19.	Jhabua	13563	0

1	2	3	4
20.	Katni	13317	872
21.	Khandwa	31931	671
22.	Khargone	21026	38
23.	Mandla	7939	273
24.	Mandsaur	25536	1696
25.	Morena	19798	165
26.	Narsinghpur	18179	510
27.	Neemuch	24877	602
28.	Panna	6565	33
29.	Raisen	9551	0
30.	Rajgarh	15176	712
31.	Ratlam	38113	811
32.	Rewa	20394	47
33.	Sagar	28667	594
34.	Satna	24563	109
35.	Sehore	15602	314
36.	Seoni	13490	99
37.	Shahdol	19110	234
38.	Shajapur	17911	1062
39.	Sheopurkalan	5817	17
40.	Shivpuri	16803	418
41.	Sidhi	12730	1268
42.	Tikamgarh	10129	60
43.	Ujjain	54407	249
44.	Umaria	4530	0
45.	Vidisha	18993	442
	Total	1212253	19757

Statement-III

The total number of telephone connections provided so far and the waiting list pending for telephone connections in Maharashtra Telecom Circle

Sl. No.	Name of District	DELs Provided	Waiting List
1	2	3	4
1.	Ahmednagar	169847	27810
2.	Akola	55299	2311
3.	Washim	17941	1934
4.	Amravati	79677	4202
5.	Aurangabad	123926	10852
6.	Beed	48637	6256
7.	Bhandara	24142	1624
8.	Gondia	20328	1343
9.	Buldana	51099	1984
10.	Chandrapur	56972	2910
11.	Dhule	56651	1897
12.	Nandurbar	23302	1179
13.	Gadchiroli	11444	579
14.	Jalgaon	134867	8187
15.	Jalna	33699	5268
16.	Kalyan	419624	8400
17.	Kolhapur	206707	6602
18.	Latur	70699	4165
19.	Nagpur	203682	6949
20.	Nanded	75054	3472
21.	Nasik	224216	9504
22.	Osmanabad	38733	4599
23.	Parbhani	36611	1644
24.	Hingoli	14405	1349

1	2	3	4
25.	Pune	643873	34636
26.	Raigad	98068	3218
27.	Ratnagiri	66577	7487
28.	Sangli	173863	5791
29.	Satara	120030	10971
30.	Sindhudurg	32983	7303
31.	Solapur	138568	13376
32.	Wardha	40349	2250
33.	Yeotmal	48807	1799
	Total	3560680	211853

[English]

Medicines/Vaccines for HIV/AIDS

1384. SHRI CHADA SURESH REDDY :
SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU :
SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE :
SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA :

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

(a) whether any anti-drugs/vaccine has been formulated from Herbs recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some States have made it mandatory to conduct pre-marriage HIV/AIDS test;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the efforts, action plan, finance for Research in HIV/AIDS medicines/vaccines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) A number of drugs have been formulated from herbs but none of them were found to have anti-HIV activity in tests done at National AIDS Research Institute, Pune.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Government encourages Research Institutions for carrying out research in HIV/AIDS particularly related to drugs and vaccines. A Research Core Committee (RCC) under the chairmanship of D.G., ICMR is in place to review research proposals related to HIV/AIDS. National AIDS Research Institute, Pune has been identified as a Technical Resource Group (TRG) to priortise research activities related to HIV/AIDS. Adequate funds have been made available for funding research proposals. A Memorandum of Understanding has also been signed between Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI), USA to work towards the development of HIV Vaccine(s). This is being done with the involvement of ICMR institutes like National AIDFS Research Institute (NARI), Pune, National Institute of Cholera and Enteric Diseases (NICD), Kolkata and Tuberculosis Research Centre, Chennai.

Shortage of Doctors and Nurses in AIIMS

1385. SHRI P.C. THOMAS :
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA :

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

(a) whether the orders of High Court for mitigating shortage of Doctors and Nurses in AIIMS pronounced 7 years ago and recommendations of Committee of Lok Sabha to this effect have been complied with;

(b) whether CAG in its Report No. 3 has also pointed out shortage of Doctors and Nurses in AIIMS;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether staff nurses are being recruited in AIIMS on permanent and ad-hoc basis;

(e) if so, the criteria for recruitment and details of permanent and ad-hoc recruitment of nurses;

(f) whether any appointments have been made without advertisements; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and action taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) No

orders have been received from the Hon'ble High Court for mitigating shortage of Doctor/Nursing staff at the Institute.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (g) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Anomalies arising out of 5th Pay Commission

1386. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA :
SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether staff side of National Council (JCM) had submitted any memorandum regarding anomalies arising out of the 5th Central Pay Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The staff side National Council (JCM) had submitted 62 anomalies arising out of the recommendation of the 5th Central Pay Commission. List of 62 anomalies is given in Statement enclosed.

(c) All the 62 anomalies submitted by the staff side National Council (JCM) have been discussed with the staff side in the National Anomaly Committee constituted in the Department of Personnel and Training.

Satement

List of Anomalies Submitted by Staff side National Council (JCM)

Item No. 1 : Revision of Pay Scales of Stenographers (Gr. II) in the offices outside Secretariat at par with the Stenographers Gr.C. (PA) in CSSS w.e.f. 01.01.96.

Item No. 2 : Further upgradation in the pay scales of Forest Staff at part with CPOs.

Item No. 3 : Anomaly in the pay scale of Planners in Telecom Factories.

Item No. 4 : Anomaly in the pay scale of Technicians.

Item No. 5 : Upgradation of pay scale of Physiotherapist and Occuptional Therapist in Indian Railway with the pay scales of Physiotherapist and Occuptional Therapist in other Central Government Hospitals.

Item No. 6 : Anomaly in the pay structure of Pharmacists.

Item No. 7 : Anomaly in the category of Nursing in Railways.

Item No. 8 : Anomaly in pay scale of Agricultural Assistant.

Item No. 9 : Pay scales of Junior Engineers of DG Light Houses.

Item No. 10 : Anomaly in pay scale of Agricultural Assistant of Central Cattle Breeding Farm.

Item No. 11 : Upgradation of pay scales of (a) Junior Chemists in the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection and (b) Research Assistant in the Department of Indian System of Medicine.

Item No. 12 : Anomaly due to non-implementation of Fifth Central Pay Commission in the pay scale of Senior Laboratory Assistant of Medical Stores.

Item No. 13 : Non-implementation of higher pay scales for Draftsman in certain Ministers;

Item No. 14 : Anomaly in the pay scale of Chemical Assistant Gr. II of Central Revenue Control Laboratories.

Item No. 15 : Removal of anomaly in the grade structure of Artists.

Item No. 16 : Revised pay scale of Accounts and Audit Staff in various Ministries.

Item No. 17 : Principle of Graduation and allotment of grade of Rs. 4500-700 to UDCs and Allied categories of staff.

Item No. 18 : Anomaly in the pay scale of Stenographers in CSSS and allied stenographer services at par with the pay scale of PSs/PAs and Stenographers in Supreme Court/Delhi High Court and Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha Secretariat.

Item No. 19 : Revised pay scale of Storekeeper in CWPRS, Pune, Ministry of Water Resources.

Item No. 20 : Grant of higher pay scale to Safaiwalas.

Item No. 21 : Anomaly in the scale of pay of Primary School Teachers.

Item No. 22 : Depressed Maxima in various pay scales.

Item No. 23 : Anomaly in the fixation of pay in S-2 and S-3.

Item No. 24 : Anomaly in the post carrying the pre-revised scale of pay of Rs. 1640-2900.

Item No. 25 : Lower value of incremental rate in S-10 and S-13.

Item No. 26 : Anomaly in the pay scale of Rs. 2500-4000.

Item No. 27 : Anomaly in the nature of lower revised pay to an employee drawing higher pay in the highest pay scale in comparison to an employee drawing lower pay scale as a result of his fixation in the revised pay scale.

Item No. 28 : Denial of full benfit in the fixation formula.

Item No. 29 : Anomally in the revised rates of City compensatory Allowance.

Item No. 30 : Anomally in the entitlement of LTC.

Item No. 31 : Transport Allowance.

Item No. 32 : Disparity in the lowest pay scale.

Item No. 33 : Anomaly in the pay scale of Investigators/ Jr. Investigators.

Item No. 34 : Anomaly in the pay scale of Sr. Investigators and Investigators.

Item No. 35 : Anomaly in the pay scale of Statistical Assistant under RGI.

Item No. 36 : Anomaly in the pay of scale of Geographers under RGI.

Item No. 37 : Anomaly in the pay scale of Investigator Gr. I, Social Study Stream under RGI.

Item No. 38 : Disparity in pay scales of Printing Press Staff under Ministry of Finance.

Item No. 39 : Removal of anomalies arising out of implementation of recommendation of Fifth Central Pay Commission regarding the case of Investivators.

Item No. 40 : Anomaly in the pay scale of Official Language Staff.

Item No. 41 : Anomaly in the pay scale of Horticulture Staff.

Item No. 42 : Anomaly in the pay scale of Sr. Proof Reader and Printing Assistant Tecnical).

Item No. 43 : Anomaly in the pay scale of Workmen Group D.

Item No. 44 : Anomaly in the entry grade of Store Keeping Staff of Army Ordnance

Item No. 45 : Anomaly in the pay scale of Sr. Proof Readers in Department of Posts.

Item No. 46 : Anomaly in the pay scale of Store Keepers.

Item No. 47 : Anomaly in the pay scale of Sr. Translators (Russian/English) in Ministry of Defence.

Item No. 48 : Anomaly in the pay scale of Inspectors of Salt.

Item No. 49 : Anomaly in the pay scale of Sr. Section Engineers (Railways).

Item No. 50 : Pay scales for Photographers recommended for Departments having large cadre of Photographer should not be denied to, Photographers in Departments having small cadre.

Item No. 51 : Anomaly in the incremental stage in the scale of Rs. 2375-3500.

Item No. 52 : Harsh fixation formula for those in receipt of maximum/stagnation increments.

Item No. 53 : Correction in linkage of revised scale with cost of living index for the purpose of revised D.A.

Item No. 54 : Anomaly in pension to retirees during the period 1.1.96 to 30.9.96.

Item No. 55 : Anomaly in the grant of special compensatory (hills areas) allowance.

Item No. 56 : Increase in the age of retirement/recruitment.

Item No. 57 : Exemption of HRA from levy of Income Tax.

Item No. 58 : Grant of arrears of difference of HRA and CCA.

Item No. 59 : Vertical/Horizontal relativities disturbed in the recommendations for Data Processing Staff.

Item No. 60 : Vertical/Horizontal relativities have been disturbed leading to dissatisfaction of Stenographers in Railways.

Item No. 61 : Vertical/Horizontal relativities have been disturbed in case of Radiographers.

Item No. 62 : Rajbhasha Sahayak Hindi Staff – Recommendation of V C.P.C. in contravention of its own principle.

T.B. Hospitals

1387. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE :
SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF :

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

(a) the number of T.B. Hospitals functioning in the country, State-wise, alongwith their locations;

(b) the number of Union Governmen aided T.B. Hospitals, State-wise, alongwith their locations;

(c) whether Government have received complaints regarding the badly equipped T.B. Hospitals;

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

(e) the action proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) District TB Centres exists at all 447 old District Head Quarters. All Government general hospitals provide TB treatment. A list of special TB hospitals and sanatoria is given in Statement enclosed.

(b) There are 2 Union Government aided TB Hospitals as under :

1. LRS Institute of TB and Allied Diseases, Mehrauli, New Delhi.

2. New Delhi TB Centre.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Statement

List of Special TB Hospitals and Sanatoria in the Country, State-wise along with their locations

Sl. No.	State	Location
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	S.V.R. Hospitals, Tirupati, Rajkumari Amrukur TB Hospital, Madanapalli, Hospitals for Diseases of Chest and TB Mangalagiri, Irrumunma, Hydrabad, Vishakapatnam, TB Hospital, Sultanabad, Hnumakonda, TB Sanatorium, Ananthagiri.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	TB Hospital, Balong, Tuting Health Unit, Tuting, Mechuka and Roing Health Unit, Central TB Hospital, Magherita.
3.	Assam	Chest Hospital, Dhubri, Burrows Memorial and Christian Hospital, Silchar, TB Ward attached to Satribari Christian Hospital, Guwahati, Labac Central Hospital, Baptist Mission Hospital, Tezpur, Kamala Nehru Memorial TB Hospital, Nagaon, Baptist Mission Hospital, Tokti, Central Hospital, Barham Hospital (Jorhat), Silchar Medical Hospital, Cachar, Assam Oil Co. Hospital, and Assam Medical Hospital College, Dibrugarh.

1	2	3
4.	Bihar	TB Hospital, Kailwar, Mathodist Hospital, Partap Sagar, Jagjiwan TB Snitorium, Dehri, Irdishir Dalal Memorial Hospital, Jamshedpur, TB Sanatorium Itki, TB Clinic, Saraikela, R.K. Mission TB Sanatorium Ranchi, Maha Devi Birla TB Sanatorium, Namkun, Ranchi.
5.	Goa	TB and Chest disease Hospital, St. Inez (Under Goa Med. College), TB Sabatorium, Margao, Salcete-Goa.
6.	Gujarat	TB Sanatorium, Sirs Tal, Dahgam, Sheth Motilal Haridas Jagabhaiwala Chest Clinic, Ahmedabad, TB Demonstration and Training Centre, Ahmedabad, TB Hospital, E.S.I.S., Naroda, Ahmedabad, Salvation Army TB Hospital, Anand, Basudiwala TB Sanatorium, Palmau, C.J. Fijiwala TB Hospital, Dharmal, Darbardshi Gopaldas Desai Anti-TB Clinic and Hospital, Anand, TB Clinic, S.S. Hospital, Petlad, Parinbanu Anti-TB Hospital, Surat, Ashkat Ashram, Surat, S.P. Sanatorium, TB Sanatorium Varwala, C.U. Shah TB Hospital, Surendranagar, Smt. Chhamu Manakchand Gandhi TB Hospital, Una, B.S. Nathwani TB Hospital, Keshod, S.V.K.N. T.B. Hospital, Keshod, Maska TB Hospital, Mandvi, Nagrik Mandal TB Hospital, Vadnagar, Swami Ramanand Hospital and TB Clinic, Vijapur.
7.	Haryana	TB Clinic, Loharu, Tohana, ESI Hospital, Faridabad, Panipat.
8.	Karnataka	SDS Sanatorium, Bangalore, TB Hospital, Bijapur, HMM Gurulingalah Hospital, Devanagare, MGM TB Hospital, Gadag, K.N.T.B. Hospital, Kolar, TB Hospital, Mudushedde Maternity Rotary TB Hospital, Father Muller Hospital, Ressel Mission Hospital, L.F. Dispensary, Sirve, P.K. TB Hospital, Mysore, M.G.M. TB Hospital, B. Hosur, Mandya.
9.	Kerala	State TB Centre, Trivandrum, TB Sanatorium, Koovapally, TB Clinic, Ponnani, E.S.I. TB Hospital, Mulakunnathukavu, Sanatorium for Chest Diseases, Parouaram.
10.	Madhya Pradesh	TB Hospital, Idgah Hills, Bhopal, Mission Hospital, Padhar, Betul, Jan Sewa Rungnalaya, Itarsi, TB Hospital, Near Agra Road, Ujjain M.G. Hospital, (Civil Hospital), Ratlam, Christian Mission Hospital, Ratlam, Mission Hospital, Hat Piplia, M.R. TB Hospital, Indore, TB Sanatoirum Rao, TB Sanatorium Police-Ward, Rao, E.S.I.T.B. Hospital, Indore, Mission Hospital, Jhabua, Pushpa Hospital, Rohani, TB Hospital, Gwalior, TB Hospital, Nowgaon, Chhatarpur, TB Sanatorium, Chhindwara, Mission Hospital, Katora, Mission Hospital, Chiristian Fellowship Hospital, Rajnandagaon.
11.	Maharashtra	Group of TB Hospital, Sewree, Bombay, Maharashtra TB Sanatorium, Masruli, Nasik, Angulgaon Mission Hospital, Yeela, Nasik, Karuna TB Hospital, Nandgaon, Nasik Railway TB Hospital, Manmad, Nasik, Railway TB Hospital, Igatpuri, Nasik, Krupaprasad Hospital, Nasik, Ganeshwadi Hospital, Nasik, Dhanaji Nana TB Sanatorium Jalgaon TB Sanatorium, Arangaon, Ahmednagar, St. Luka's Hospital, Shrirampur, A. Nagar, Shashikala TB Sanatorium, Jaisingpur, K. Pur, Bel Air Sanatorium, Pachgani, Distt. Satara Wanless Chest Hospital, Wanlesswadi, Sangli, TB Sanatorium, Buldhana.
12.	Himachal Pradesh	RBJM TB Sanatorium, Tanda, Kangra, Ripon Hospital, Shimla, TB Sanatorium Dharmapur, Solan.
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	Chest Diseases Hospital Srinagar, Jammu, TB Hospital, Kargil.

1	2	3
14.	Manipur	TB Hospital Chingmeirong, Imphal, TB Isolation Ward, Churchandpur, Ukrul, Tamenglong.
15.	Meghalaya	Raid Chest Hospital, East Khasi Hills, TB Sanatorium, Tura, W.Gare Hills.
16.	Mezoram	TB Hospital, Aizwal.
17.	Nagaland	TB Hospital, Khuzama, Mukokchun.
18.	Orissa	Anti-TB Demonstration and Training Centre, Cuttack, Dandakaryanya Project Chest Hospital, Cathili, Korapur, TB Hospital, Uditanaryanpur, I.D. Hospital, Puri Basanta Manjari Swasthya Nibes, Chandpur, Moorshead Memorial Christian Hospital, G. Udayagiri, Rajgangpur Hospital, Sundargarh, Ispat General Hospital Rourkela.
19.	Punjab	Located in different Distt. TB Centres, TB Clinics and other Hospitals.
20.	Rajasthan	TB Demonstration and Training Centre, Ajmer, Madar Santorium, Ajmer, G.S. TB Hospital, Bharatpur, TB and Chest Hospital, Jaipur, G.G. TB Hospital, Bikaner, Arogya Sadan Bari, Udaipur, K.N. Chest Hospital, Jodhpur.
21.	Tamil Nadu	Government Thiruvotteeswarar Hospital of Thoracic Medicine, Otteri, Madras, Southern Chest Hospital, Egmore, Madras, Government TB Sanstorium, Tambaram, Madras, Mahatma Gandhi Memorial TB Sanatorium, Sengipatii, Thanjavur, Government TB Hospital, Trichy, Christian Fellowship TB Hospital, Ahilihai, Palani Taluk, Ramalingam TB Sanatorium, Perundurai.
22.	Uttar Pradesh	S.M.S. Hospital/Sanatorium, Firozabad, TB D.T. Centre and Chest Institute, Agra, Police TB Hospital, Deoria, ID Hospital, Faizabad, Murari Lal Chest Hospital, Kanpur, Central TB Clinic, Kanpur, ESI Chest Hospital, Kanpur, TB Isolation Hospital, Marzapur, TB Isolation Hospital, Brindawan, Mathura, Brij Seva Samiti TB Sanatorium, Mathura, Saraswati TB Hospital, Brindawan, Mathura, TB Sanatorium, Bhawali, Nainital, TB Sanatorium, Gathia, Nainital, TB Patient Welfare Society, Bhuwali, Nainitial
23.	West Bengal	Niramoy TB Sanatorium, Birbhum, K.S. Roy TB Hospital, Calcutta, Patipukar TB Hospital, Calcutta, TB Relief Association Hosptial, Calcutta, S.B. Dey Sanatorium, Darjeeling TBN Hospital, Darjeeling, Serampre TB Hospital, Hooghly, Gourhati TB Hospital, Hooghly, Raja Sarat Chandra Memorial Red Cross TB Hospital, Malda, M.R. Bangur TB Sanatorium, Midnapore, Dr. B.C. Roy Chest Sanatorium, Nadia, K.C. Guha Memorial TB Hospital, Ranaghat, Borai TB Hospital and TB Research Centre, Jadavpore, Behala, Ramkrishan Mission TB Sanatorium.
25.	Andaman Nicobar Island	GB Pant Hospital, Port Blair.
25.	Delhi	RBTB Hospital Kingsway Camp, LRS TB Hospital, Mehrauli Road, New Delhi TB Centre, J.L. Nehru Marg, Chest Clinic, Nehru Nagar, Chest Clinic, Narela, Delhi
26.	Pondicherry	TB Sanatorium, Pondicherry, Isolation Ward, Karaikal, Mahe.

Indians Languishing in Pak Jail

1388. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item regarding "Indian languishing in Pak jails" appearing in 'Dainik Jagaran' dated October 24, 2002;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to bring them back ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) Government is aware of ill treatment meted out to Indian prisoners detained in Pakistani jails. Prisoners are released in accordance with establihsed procedure, involving consular identification and nationality vertification, after their jail sentence is over. Government have consistently taken up the matter of their early release and repatriation with the Government of Pakistan.

Visit of President of Ukraine

1389.SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the President of Ukraine visited New Delhi in October 2002;

(b) if so, the details of discussions held with him; and

(c) the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) The President of Ukraine, H.E. Mr. Leonid Kuchma, visited India from 2-5 October 2002 at the invitation of the Hon'ble President of India. During the visit, President Kuchma met and held discussions with the Indian leaders including the President, the Vice President, the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, the Minister of Human Resource Development and Science and Technology, the Minister for External Affairs, and the Minister of State for Steel.

During these talks, which were held in a friendly and businesslike atmosphere, the two sides exchaged views on the issues of bilateral cooperation and on regional and international issues, During the visit, the two sides signed the following agreements :

1. Extradition Treaty between the Republic of India and Ukraine.
2. Treaty between the Republic of India and Ukraine on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters.
3. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of Ukraine on Merchant Shipping.

The two sides noted with satisfaction the resumption of the activities of the Indo-Ukrainian Inter-Governmental Commission on trade, economic, sclentific, technical, industrial and cultural cooperation and holding of the meeting of the Indo-Ukrainian Joint Business Council and stressed the importance of holding these meeting on a regular basis. The two sides emphasized the importance they attach to bilateral relations in the sphere of science and technology and to the increase in the number of joint projects.

Taking into consideration the plans to increase the energy output, modernization and revamping of the metallurgical plants, the Indian Side welcomed the participation of Ukrainian manufacturers in the global tenders in the power sector of India, erection of power transmission lines, and in the tenders in the metallurgical sectors. The Ukrainian Side stated its readiness to supply equipment for the Indian oil pipelines, participate in gas pipeline modernization, and in building roads and road infrastructure etc.

The two sides stressed upon the need to cooperate closely in the fight against terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. They acknowledged that there can be no justification for terrorism or terrorist acts on any grounds – political, ideological or religious. They also stressed upon the need to work together in combating drug trafficking, illicit arms trade, and other forms of international criminal activities.

Ukraine reaffirmed its support for the normalizing of Indo-Pakistani relations through bilateral dialogue, on the basis of Simla Agreement of 1972 and Lahore Declaration of 1999.

[Translation]

Complaints of WLL Consumers

1390.SHRIMATI HEMA GAMANG :
KUMARI BHAVANA PUNDLIKRAO GAWALI :

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

(a) whether the Government have received any complaints that the instruments given on getting telephone connection under WLL scheme are not being provided immdiately;

(b) if so, the number of such complaints;

(c) whether the Government are taking any steps for the redressal of such complaints;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table on the House.

[English]

Indian Assistance to Iran for Safeguarding Oil Tankers

1391.SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Iran has sought India's help for safeguarding its oil tankers in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) No.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Upgradation of Roads to National Highways

1392.SHRI G.J. JAVIYA : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has proposed upgradation of the Mandvi-Nalia Narayan Sarovar stretches of the coastal highway connecting the ports of Jeksu-Vadinar-Okha-Porbandar-Dholera, Nalia-Jamnagar-Okha-Porbandar-Veraval road and Bhavnagar-Vataman-Borsad-Padra-Karjan Coastal roads into National Highways on priority; and

(b) if so, by when this proposal is going to be accepted by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI) : (a) and (b) All the proposals for conversion of State roads into National Highways received from the State of Gujarat including the instant proposals have been returned to them in June, 2002 for review based on the revised criteria for declaration of new National Highways. Presently, there is a ban on declaration of new National Highways due to fund constraints. The Government may however, consider conversion of very limited length of a few State Highways as National Highways during the course of the 10th Five Year Plan, keeping in view the traffic needs, inter-se priority and availability of funds, after the ban is lifted.

Global Fund for Disease Control

1393.SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has received 1.9 million dollars in the first round of a total disbursement of 360 million dollars by the Global Fund for combating AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether many NGOs have not applied for funds in the second round of propoal due to lack of transparency;

(d) if so, the facts thereof;

(e) the mechanism/criteria fixed by the Government to distribute Global Funds to NGOs; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to disburse these funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) and (b) For the first round of funding by Global Fund, India has been sanctioned a total sum of US $ 8.783 million for TB Control Programme and not US $ 1.9 million. Out of the total amount sanctioned, US $ 8.59 million have been sanctioned in respect of Government of India proposal and remaining US $ 0.193 million for an NGO viz. REACH, Chennai.

(c) and (d) For the second round of funding through Global Fund, a large number of mother NGOs were individually addressed to furnish their proposals. In response 48 proposals from NGOs from different part of the Country were received. A Task Force and Core Group

of Experts constituted by the Country Coordination Machansim (CCM) considered 15 proposals out of which 4 proposals were included in India's proposals for Global Fund, other were intimated of the deficiencies/modification required. 17 proposals received from NGOs were returned for proper and complete submission in the prescribed fromat and 16 were received too late for consideration in the second round of funding and would be taken for consideration in the subsequent round of funding. The proposals sent by India to the Global Fund Secretariat include proposals from four different NGOs viz. Population Services International (PSI), TB Association of India, Emmanuel Hospital Association and ARCON, Mumbai. In the CCM, the following five NGOs arew represented :-

1. Vivekananda Education Society, Kolkata.
2. Y.R.G. Care, Chennai
3. Sevadhan Trust, Pune.
4. Indian Network for People Living with HIV/AIDS, Chennai.
5. Voluntary Health Association of India, New Delhi.

(e) and (f) The funds are to be received/distributed by Government of India through the arrangement of a Local Funds Agent (LFA). A meeting of CCM to finalize this issue is being held on 27/11/2002.

Indo-Sino Fight against Terrorism

1394.SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and China have constituted a Ministerial group of combating terrorism;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the composition thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIIJAY SINGH) : (a) India and China have established a bilateral Dialogue Mechansim on Counter Terrorism at the level of Joint Secretary/Director General.

(b) The first meeting of the India-China Dialogue Mechanism on Counter Terrorism was held in New Delhi on 23rd April, 2002. Both sides shared their national experiences on dealing with the phenomenon of terrorism, and exchanged views on the international counter terrorism situation including developments in the region, cooperation at the United Nations and possibilities of bilateral cooperation. Both sides agreed that the first meeting of the dialogue mechanism was useful in enhancing mutual understanding. Both sides agreed on the terms of reference for the dialogue. The next round of the dialogue will be held in Beijing early next year.

(c) The Indian delegation to the first meeting of the India-China Dialogue Mechnaism on Counter Terrorism included representatives from Ministry of External Affairs and Ministry of Home Affairs.

Mobile Phones to SC Judges

1395.DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH :
SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH :
SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY :
SHRI SHRINIWAS PATIL :
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE :
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA :

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

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Hellow Your Lordship" as reported in the 'Indian Express' dated September 1, 2002;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the details of persons to whom this gift facility has been extended so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) MTNL has provided 29 Cellular Mobile (Dolphin) connections to the Supreme Court through Registrar. the Dolphin services have been provided under the 'Corporate Plan' under which no security deposit is taken where minimum connections applied is ten or more. This plan was duly approved by TRAI.

It is further stated that MTNL Mobile Service Unit has taken roof top space for setting up a Base Transreceiver Station (BTS) Antenna in the Supreme Court premises.

Monthly rental for this accommodation amounting to Rs. 58,000/- per month shall be adjustable @ Rs. 2,000/- per connection per month in all the 29 bills containing rental and call charges. The balance bill amount against all the 29 connections shall be payable by the Supreme Court to MTNL. Also the 29 Mobile handsets provided are against three months advance rental and security deposits, for the premises.

National Highway No. 40E

1396.SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Highway No. 40E from Jowai-Dawki has completely deteriorated over the years due to heavy traffic and non-maintenance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have any proposal for the repair and improvement of the National Highway No. 40E;

(d) the amount sanctioned for the sadid work; and

(e) by when the repair/improvement works would commence and completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI) : (a) to (e) Jowai-Dawki Section having total length of 54.4 Km. was declared as National Highway on 06.01.1999, as extension of the National Highway No. 40 and was entrusted for its development and maintenance to Meghalaya PWD on 28.05.1999. The road at the time of its handing over by the State Government itself was in a deplorable condition due to inadequate crust the poor maintenance. Since taking over of this road as National Highway, nine works of improvement/maintenance amounting to Rs. 1810.64 lakh in an aggregate length of 37.6 Km. have been sanctioned. Six works of improvement and maintenance amounting to Rs. 243.87 lakh have already been completed. The remaining works are targeted to be completed by March, 2004. Improvement of balance length of 16.8 Km. proposd to be taken up during 2003-2004.

Refusal of Proposals of State Governments

1397.SHRI NARESH PUGLIA : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have returned certain proposals received from the State Governments for declaring State Highways into National Highways;

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

(c) the reasons for which these proposals of the State Governments have not been accepted by the Union Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI) : (a) to (c) All the proposals of declaration of State roads as National Highways have been returned to the respective State Governments in June, 2002 for review based on the revised criteria for declaraiton of new National Highways. The State wise details of the proposals returned are given in Statement enclosed. Presently, there is a ban on declaration of new National Highways due to fund constraints. The Government may however, consider conversion of very limited lengths of a few State Highways as National Highways during the course of the 10th Five Year Plan, keeping in view the traffic needs, inter-se priority and availability of funds, after the ban is lifted.

Statement

Refusal of Proposals of State Governments

S.No.	State	No. of Proposals returned
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12
2.	Andaman and Nicobar	1
3.	Assam	5
4.	Bihar	58
5.	Chandigarh	1
6.	Goa	1
7.	Gujarat	26
8.	Haryana	22
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4
11.	Jharkhand	6

1	2	3
12.	Karnataka	11
13.	Kerala	4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	22
15.	Maharashtra	8
16.	Nagaland	1
17.	Orissa	16
18.	Punjab	5
19.	Rajasthan	25
20.	Tamil Nadu	28
21.	Tripura	2
22.	Uttar Pradesh	37
23.	Uttaranchal	3
24.	West Bengal	13
	Total	316

[Transation]

Selection of Players

1398.SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to partiality upcoming players are not considered during the selection of players;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Sports Authority for ensuring impartiality in selection; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government for encouragement of sports women and to prevent doping in games ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. Selection of sportspersons/teams is made by duly constituted selection committees of the concerned National Sports Federations. The Proceedings of the meetings of the Selection Committees are observed by Government Observers appointed for various sports Disciplines.

(c) For encourage meant of sports amongst women, Government is implementing the following schemes :

(1) National Sports Festival for Women: Under the scheme, sports competitions are organized by the Sports Authority of India (SAI) exclusively for women sportspersons from various States/ UTs.

(2) Sports Scholarship Scheme: Under the scheme, sportspersons studying in school/colleges/ Universities are sanctioned scholarship for achieving excelllence in sports at State, National and University/Colleges levels. In this schemes, there is also provision for special scholarship for senior women champions, women doing Diploma in Sports-Coaching at SAI Centre and women doing M. Phil/Ph. D. in Physcial Education.

(3) Scheme Relating to Awards : Under this scheme, sportspersons both men and women winning medals in international sports events are given cash awards.

Besides the above, the following schemes are also meant for the welfare of the sports persons (Men and Women) :

(i) National Welfare Fund for Sportspersons.

(ii) Sports Fund for Meritorius Sports Persons

(iii) Assisting Promising sportspersons and supporting sports peronnel.

To prevent doping following steps are being taken by the Government.

(i) Efforts to get accreditation of the SAI Dope Control Laboratory at an advance stage.

(ii) During the coaching camps, strict instructions have been given to the coaches, attached with the campers, to prevent use of the banned drugs.

(iii) Lectures are being conducted by the Sports medicine doctors at NSNIS, Patiala and other regional centres, where camps are being held, to educate the players against use of any banned drugs.

(iv) Players have been provided with documents, brochures regarding banned substances.

(v) The list of banned drugs and placards for education of players are put up in the rooms of the campers.

(vi) Rooms and belongings of the players are also searched and checked at regular periodicity to see that no banned drugs are used.

(vii) Random dope tests during coaching camps are being done.

(viii) In-competition tests in National Games have been started with the National Games held in Punjab in 2002.

(ix) Athletes are being tested for dope before their participation in major International tournaments.

[English]

Research Centres of C-DOT

1399.PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of research centres operating under C-DOT;

(b) whether C-DOT is contributing in new products for the teleocm sector;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government have any plan to merge C-DOT into other organizations doing research in the telecom sector; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) C-DOT is a single R and D organization with R and D cenres at Delhi and Bangalore.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. C-DOT is working on many new projects. A list of projects on which C-DOT is working during 2002-2003 is given in Statement enclosed.

(d) No, Sir. There is no such plan.

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

Statement

Activities for the Financial Year 2002-2003

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Projects/Activities for 2002-2003
1	2	3
1.	Advanced Intelligent NW Services	• Intelligent Networks (IN) • IN Enhancements and IN Based Services
2.	High Bit Rate Network Backbone On Fibre and Satellite	• (CDWDM 32) – C-DoT Dense wavelength Division Multiplexer • (IDR VSAT) – Intermediate Data Rate Very Small Apeture Terminal • BBAVS (Ka Band) – Broad Band Access via Satellite
3.	4K Based and Single and Multi Base Modules (SBMs) and MBMs)	• (SBM 4K) – (SBM) Single Base Module Exchange catering upto 4K subscribers. • (HECS) High Erlang Capacity MAX-XL
4.	Cell and Packet Technologies For Voice and Date Convergence	• (ATM) – Asynchronous Transfer Mode • (ADSL) Asynchronous Digital Subscriber Line Connectivity for CPEs (Customer Premises Equipments)

1	2	3
5.	Network Management Systems For Telecom Networks Including Rural Networks	• V5.X on 256PRAX (Rural Automatic Exchange). • (C-DOT TMN) Systems – Telecom Management Network Systems.
6.	Fibre based access in the PSTN	• (RLC-AN) – Remote Line Concentrator – Access Network. • (FAS) – Fibre Access System.
7.	Innovative Services for Business and Industry	• (ITGS) – Internet telephony gateway switch.
8.	Second and Third Generation Personal Communication Systems	• Development of PCS – Personal Communication System. • WCDMA (wideband code division multiple access) (IMT 2000) radio access network (RAN) based on wideband code division multiple access (WCDMN) for IMT 2000.
9.	Specific New and Study Projects	• (VMS) and UMS) – Voice Messaging System and Unified Messaging System. • Compact STM-1 – (Synchronous Transfer Mode-1) – Add Drop Multiplexer. • Development of unified OSTN-IP Switch (Public) Switched Telephone Network Internot Protocol). • IP (Interent Protocol) over DWDM (Dense Wave Division Multiplexing).
10.	Project Support Project	• Product upgradations.
11.	Field Support Activities	• Field and Manufacturing Support.

[Translation]

Development of Traditional Sports

1400.DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the traditional sports popular in the rural and tribals areas of the country and the steps being taken to provide them exposure at the national level;

(b) whether any State-wise survey has been conducted to identify and develop traditional sports in the country and the details thereof State-wise; and

(c) if not, by when the surey in this regard would be conducted and the scheme that would be formulated for their development in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN) : (a) The names of few tradition at games popular in the country are Dhopkhel, Mukna, Khong Kangjei, Sagol Kangjei, Kang, Yubee Lakpee, Hiyan, Tannaba, Lamjei, Cheibi Gad-Ga, Thang-Ta, Sarit-Sarak, Insuknawr, Inhuan, Mizo Inchai, Hole Taso Dukaranam, Hinam, tumam, Parok-Pamin, Sinam, Cock-fighting, Atya-Patya, Kalari Payattu, Snake – Boat Race, Silambam, Asop Aap, Asol Tale, Kirip, Hara, Saldu, K-Nang Haun. Thoda Malakhamb, Kho-Kho, Kabaddi etc. As "Sports" is a State subject it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to develop sports in their concerned States. Government of India is, however, implementing the following schemes to popularize traditional sports in the country :

(i) Assistance to the National Sports Federations : Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided for promotion of traditional sports such as Kho-Kho, Kababddi and Ataya Patya.

(ii) Rural Sports Programme : This scheme contains following two sub-components under which tournaments of traditional sports disciplines are organized besides the selected disciplines :

(A) Rural Sports Tournament : Under this component, besides organization of tournaments of selected disciplines, such as Athletics, tug-of-war, Archery, Hockey, Kho-Khom Kabaddi, Weightlifting, Volleyball, Wrestling and Football, State Governments organize tournaments in indigenous sports, popular in the area at block, district and State levels.

(B) Sports Festival for North East Region : Under this component, North East Sports Festival is organized involving sports persons from the North-Eastern States every year. Besides the Selected disciplines, viz. Athletics, Badminton, boxing, Football, Hockey, Judo, Table Tennis and Weightlifting, sports disciplines that are popular in these States, are also included.

(iii) Special Area Games : Special Area Games scheme is being implemented by SAI to scout and nurture talent from tribal, rural, coastal and hilly areas and also from regions where genetically gifted individual are located with a view to grooming them to achieve excellence in particular sports disciplines.

The traditional sports have already been given exposure at the national level under the said schemes.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Sports Authority of India during 1986-87 conducted the State-wise survey and a booklet on Indigenous Games and Martial arts was published in August, 1987.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Resentment against Toll Tax

1401.SHRI J.S. BRAR : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is resentment against heavy and excessive toll tax on roads and bridges;

(b) the method on which the toll taxes determined for different roads and bridges; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken to reform toll tax system ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI) : (a) Generally payment of toll tax (user fee) on National Highways is acceptable to users. However, there could be few cases of resentment.

(b) The toll tax (user fee), rates per kilometer, for 4-laned National Highway sections is determined as per notificaiton issued in September, 1997, which is based on savings accrued in vehicle operating costs and other perceived benefits. The amount of toll tax in respect of permanent bridges is determined as per the notification issued in 1997 and amended in December, 2001, wherein the limit of exemption from levy of toll tax has been increased from 'bridges costing Rs. 1 crore' to 'bridges costing Rs. crores'. For projects on Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) scheme, the rates of toll are based on Concession Agreement.

(c) Does not arise.

New Technique for Diabetics

1402.DR. MANDA JAGANNATH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards the news-item captioned "New technique has bene introduced for diabetics who have severe heart problem" published in *Indian Express* dated October 24, 2002;

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

(c) the concrete steps taken by the Government to popularize the technique ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. According to the news item, the doctors at a private hospital in Delhi, carried out Endopscopic Vein Harvesting (EVH), a new technique on a diabetic patient

while performing the procedure of coronary bypass surgery on him. In the procedure, an endoscope is connected to a video camera and inserted through one to three small incisions in the leg allowing the surgeon to remove a vein with minimal stress to the leg.

The technique used is still new and it takes time to get wide-spread acceptance, However, the procedure has its own advantages and disadvantages. As every surgical patient is unique, it is for the surgical team to recommend the best procedure for a patient.

[Translation]

Unspent Funds of MPLADS

1403.KUMARI BHAVANA PUNDLIKRAO GAWALI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the funds allotted under MPLAD scheme are surrendered as unutilised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL) : (a) and (b) The annual entitlement of Rs. 2 crore per M.P. under the MPLAD Scheme is not subject to annuality of the budget. However, in a particular year, the unutilized budgetary allocations are liable to be surrendered, if the aggregate demand of funds from the districts as per the Scheme guidelines falls short of the budgeted amount. In that event, the budgetary allocations of subsequent years can correspondingly be increased.

The position of budgetary allocations and releases made during the last three years is as under :–

Year	Budgetary Allocation (Rs. crore)	Release (Rs. crore)
1999-2000	1580.00	1390.50
2000-2001	2080.00	2080.00
2001-2002	1800.00	1800.00

Rebuilding Buddha Statues in Afghanistan

1404.SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY :
SHRIMATI RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any efforts are being made by the Government for rebuilding the statues of Buddha destroyed by Taliban rulers in Afghanistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) to (c) Government has provided extensive humanitarian, financial and project assistance to Afghan reconstruction in diverse fields, while keeping in mind Afghan felft and priority needs. During the visit of H.E. Hamid Karzai to India on 26-27 February 2002, several areas of bilateral cooperation were identified, including in the field of preservation of heritage structures and museums.

[English]

Implementation of CSS in MP

1405.SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the tardy implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the scheme-wise utilization of fund in that State against allotment during last three years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) to (d) The scheme-wise utilization of funds in the State of MP against the provision during the last three years are given in Statement enclosed.

Statement

Centrally Sponsored

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Pattern of funding		Annual Plan 1999-2000			
		Central Share	State Share	Provision		Actual Expend.	
				CS	SS	CS	SS
1	2	3		4		5	
1.	Integrated Cereal Dev Programme (Rice) (CSS)	75.0%	25.0%	345.70	115.25	280.80	93.60
2.	Integrated Cereal Dev. Programme Coarse Cereal (CSS)	75.0%	25.0%	617.67	205.89	633.18	211.07
3.	Accelerated Maize Deveopment Programme	75.0%	25.0%	67.05	22.35	25.42	8.47
4.	Endemic Area Scheme	50.0%	50.0%	1.00	1.00		
5.	Intensive Cotton Development Programme (CSS)	75.0%	25.0%	302.50	99.50	40.92	13.64
6.	Sustainable Development of Sugarcane (CSS)	75.0%	25.0%	93.95	29.00	36.18	12.06
7.	National Pulse Development Project (CSS)	75.0%	25.0%	732.20	244.05	598.27	199.41
8.	Oilseed Production Programme (CSS)	75.0%	25.0%	1671.00	557.00	1426.62	475.54
9.	Reclamation of Alkali Soil (CSS)	50.0%	50.0%	5.80	5.80	0.30	0.29
10.	State Veterinary Council	50.0%	50.0%	2.50	2.50	5.15	5.15
11.	Foot and Mouth Diseases Vaccination Programme	50.0%	50.0%	6.00	6.00	5.79	5.79
12.	PMD Epidemiological unit–Animal Disease Surveillance	50.0%	50.0%	1.50	1.50	2.36	2.36
13.	Systematic control of Animal Diseases of National Importance	50.0%	50.0%	11.00	11.00	12.92	12.92
14.	Estimation of cost of Availability of milk, eggs and wool	50.0%	50.0%	18.50	18.50	23.57	23.57
15.	National Welfare Fund of Fishermen	50.0%	50.0%	10.00	10.00		
16.	Long Term Loan to CCS for Non Overdue Cover	50.0%	50.0%	12.50	12.50		
17.	Assistance to PACS/LAMPS for removing of Imbalances	25.0%	75.0%				

Schemes

(Rs. Lakhs)

Annual Plan 2000-2001				Annual Plan 2001-2002			
Provision		Actual Expend.		Provision		Actual Expend.	
CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS
6		7		8		9	
406.57	135.53	48.95	16.32				
634.80	211.60	86.39	28.80				
75.00	25.00	26.43	8.81	56.24	18.75	56.24	18.75
1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
316.10	105.40	203.34	67.80	302.25	100.75	302.25	100.75
94.23	37.77	9.82	3.28				
874.00	291.33	436.12	145.37	598.93	199.63	598.89	199.63
2246.92	748.98	1091.17	363.73	1497.83	499.27	1497.81	499.27
5.80	5.80			6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15
5.00	5.00	7.10	7.10	6.43	6.43	6.43	6.43
6.00	6.00	4.64	4.64	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
2.00	2.00	1.35	1.35	3.69	3.69		2.50
15.00	15.00	14.62	14.62	13.92	13.92	13.92	13.92
20.00	20.00	23.44	23.44	25.04	25.04	25.04	25.04
5.00	5.00	6.80	6.80	18.45	18.45	18.45	18.45
50.00	50.00			225.00	25.00	112.50	12.60

1	2	3		4		5	
18.	Assistance to Primary LDS for removing of Imbalances	25.0%	75.0%				
19.	Assistance to Women Consumer Cooperatives	100.0%	0.0%				
20.	Agriculture Credit Stabilization Fund at the level of Apax Bank	60.0%	40.0%	75.00	180.06		
21.	Development of Design and Approch for Area Bound Block Level IXB project	0.0%	100.0%		233.00		138.73
22.	Direction and Administration	27.0%	73.0%		3574.00		3580.00
23.	Indira Awas Yojana	27.0%	73.0%		3067.29		3019.82
24.	Employment Assurance Scheme	80.0%	20.0%		6000.00		9830.29
25.	Million Well Scheme	80.0%	20.0%				
26.	Livestock Census	50.0%	50.0%	35.00	35.00	22.34	22.34
27.	Agriculture Census	50.0%	50.0%				
28.	Updating of Revenue Administration	50.0%	50.0%	87.00	87.00	69.45	69.45
29.	Supply of Khasra Kistbandi Maps to Land Holders	50.0%	50.0%				
30.	Survey of Urban areas, Preparation of Land record and Admn. Arrangement for Urban Manage.	50.0%	50.0%				
31.	Land Development Scheme	50.0%	50.0%	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
32.	Aerial Survey	50.0%	50.0%	50.00	55.00	50.00	52.49
33.	Construction of Record rooms	50.0%	50.0%				
34.	Imrovement and Development of Training Institutes	50.0%	50.0%				
35.	Major Irrigation Commercial	100.0%	0.0%		13493.00		9260.00
36.	Indira Sagar Project	50.0%	50.0%		6166.00		6006.71
37.	Medium Irrigation Commercial	10.0%	90.0%		3901.00		3719.00
38.	CAD Establishment	50.0%	50.0%	172.40	172.40	142.50	142.50
39.	State Level Ayacut cell	50.0%	50.0%	19.25	19.25	15.17	15.17

6		7		8		9	
	50.00			45.00	5.00	45.00	5.00
75.00	181.00			675.00	75.00	675.00	75.00
163.00	233.00		127.92	75.00	199.00	75.00	199.00
			2412.90		2379.22		2379.23
	9914.22		5768.90		6508.78		7008.78
	3282.29						
110.00	110.00	144.12	144.12	107.36	107.36	346.82	346.82
3.00	3.00			1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
67.00	67.00	203.61	206.87	50.00	55.00	50.00	55.00
	13468.00		9441.00		13057.00		13057.00
	16750.00		5834.15		8347.00		8422.19
	3518.00		2225.00		2249.00		2249.00
188.13	188.13	117.87	117.86	141.48	141.48	77.97	281.97
18.62	18.62	14.25	14.25	28.69	28.69	28.69	57.39

1	2	3		4		5	
40.	Const. of F/C and W/C	50.0%	50.0%	203.00	203.00	118.01	118.00
41.	Grant in Aid for Sprinklar	50.0%	50.0%				
42.	Adoptive Trial of Sprinklar	50.0%	-50.0%	1.50	1.50	1.08	1.08
43.	On Farm Water Management Stud.	50.0%	50.0%				
44.	Management Subsidy for Farmers Organisation	50.0%	50.0%				
45.	P.I.M.	50.0%	50.0%	16.00	16.00	1.13	1.12
46.	Visit and Training of Farmers	50.0%	50.0%	4.50	4.50	1.77	1.76
47.	Challange Crop Demonstration	50.0%	50.0%	0.10	0.10		
48.	Integrated Pilot Project as Model	50.0%	50.0%				
49.	Plantation of Canal Bank	50.0%	50.0%				
50.	Warabandi	50.0%	50.0%	7.50	7.50	1.04	1.04
51.	Estt. of Walmi	50.0%	50.0%				
52.	Indira Sagar Project	50.0%	50.0%		9210.00		9806.63
53.	Bio-Gas	0.0%	100.0%	50.00		36.98	5.11
54.	Solar Photovoltic	0.0%	100.0%		13.50	15.14	6.51
55.	Wind Energy	0.0%	100.0%			1.41	0.40
56.	Improved Chulha	0.0%	100.0%	175.00	25.00	31.82	11.35
57.	Handloom Staff Scheme	50.0%	50.0%	230.00	499.40	164.62	428.25
58.	Training to Artisans	0.0%	100.0%		13.00		7.85
59.	Assistance to individuals for P.O.S.	0.0%	100.0%		119.50		107.55
60.	Equiping the existing deptt. Centres Urodre the Transfer of Technology	0.0%	100.0%				
61.	Research and Development	0.0%	100.0%				
62.	Development of Village Industries Complex	0.0%	100.0%				
63.	Asistance Mgo's	0.0%	100.0%				
64.	Development of Marketing Infrastructure	0.0%	100.0%		2.00		0.90

6		7		8		9	
262.50	262.50	132.75	132.75	230.50	230.50	237.50	475.00
6.00	6.00	0.75	0.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	3.50
60.00	60.00			251.56	251.56	251.80	503.60
9.50	9.50	2.01	2.01	3.70	3.70	3.70	7.40
0.25	0.25			4.00	4.00	4.00	8.00
	1052200		11662.64		5344.00		5344.15
		23.77	2.40				
32.50	58.50	55.86	8.40				
		2.27	1.01		2.00		2.00
70.00	45.00	0.49	1.66	50.00	2.00	50.00	2.00
251.30	503.90		249.10	257.65	399.25	187.65	386.23
	12.50		10.00		8.00		16.00
	162.50		162.50		124.50		108.00
	1.00		0.50		1.40		9.90

1	2	3		4		5	
65.	Powerloom	0.0%	100.0%	2.00	75.20	0.37	51.41
66.	Construction of Major/Medium Highway (RAP)	0.0%	100.0%				
67.	Construction of State Highway (RAP)	0.0%	100.0%		200.00		199.83
68.	Districts and Other Roads (RAP)	0.0%	100.0%				
69.	Construction of Railway Over/Under Bridges (RAP)	0.0%	100.0%				
70.	Bhojwet Land	100.0%	0.0%		5000.00		1810.00
71.	Conservation and Management of Sagar Lake	50.0%	50.0%				
72.	National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)	50.0%	50.0%	350.00		1286.00	
73.	Grant to R.G.P.S.M.	85.0%	15.0%		2341.50		3107.35
74.	Direction and Administration	0.0%	100.0%		2.20		13.57
75	Grant to Abhiyan	50.0%	50.0%	3.00	5.00		4.50
76.	Grant to Yuva Sandhi	50.0%	50.0%	10.00	12.00	10.00	10.80
77.	Grant for Development of Infrastructure	50.0%	50.0%	80.00	242.40	24.47	200.66
78.	Grant ot S.P.D.A. Centres	50.0%	50.0%	5.00	14.00		12.60
79.	Grant to Sports Hostels	50.0%	50.0%	8.00	12.00		10.80
80.	Rural Water Supply Programme	30.0%	70.0%	7932.00	8632.40	12338.77	11223.92
81.	Rural Sanitation Programme	50.0%	50.0%	600.00	600.00	403.03	403.03
82.	Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme	70.0%	30.0%	800.00	407.00	685.87	698.83
83.	Estt. of Laboratories	0.0%	100.0%	65.00	20.00	26.20	
84.	Fluorosis Control Programme	0.0%	100.0%	524.00	198.00	187.90	65.10
85.	Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns IDSMT – Grant	100.0%	0.0%	450.00	300.00	65.60	43.73
86.	Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication programme (PMI UPEP)	100.0%	0.0%				
87.	Urban Slums Development Programme	100.0%	0.0%	2100.00	2100.00	2100.00	2100.00

6		7		8		9
	75.20	34.59	1.50	115.58	1.50	115.58
				2292.07		1850.00
	860.00	208.04		500.00		500.00
						16880.00
	5000.00	3230.00		5000.00		14300.00
2000.00		644.00		116.20		
	2191.50	2209.66		2302.67		2302.67
	2.20	12.62		2:20		2.20
3.00	5.00	4.12	2.62	3.50	2.62	3.50
10.00	12.00	5.40	7.00	8.40	7.00	8.40
80.00	227.40	222.40	56.00	254.33	56.00	89.26
5.00	14.00	14.00	5.00	14.00	5.00	14.00
8.00	12.00	12.00	8.00	12.00	8.00	12.00
9438.00	9438.00	10233.50	10752.56	12680.73	13726.53	11730.45	11315.63
450.00	150.00	74.45	74.45	332.50	232.50	332.50	232.50
400.00	400.00	377.46	240.52	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00
65.00	20.00	26.10		50.00	15.00	50.00	15.00
428.00	142.00	150.00	50.00	150.00	55.00	150.00	55.00
352.00	235.00	95.20	91.50		213.20	210.00	94.30
2100.00	2100.00		1853.75		1485.85		1470.30

1	2	3		4		5	
88.	Nehru Rojgar Yojana	60.0%	40.0%				
89.	Urban Basic Services Programme	60.0%	40.0%				
90.	Pre-Examination Training Centres	0.0%	100.0%	47.60	47.60	28.57	38.79
91.	Purchase of Books for PET/PMT	0.0%	100.0%	4.56	4.56		
92.	Civil Rights Protection Act (Establishment of Cell)	0.0%	100.0%	15.61	33.98	5.42	18.46
93.	Special Mobile Courts	50.0%	50.0%	7.50	11.58	0.82	0.81
94.	Estt. Grant To M.P. ACDC	50.0%	50.0%	50.00	50.00		90.00
95.	Buildings-Training Centres	50.0%	50.0%	28.00	28.00	10.50	10.50
96.	Schemes for Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavangers (Loan and Margin Money)	50.0%	50.0%	153.00	153.00		
97.	Assistance under SC/ST P.A. Act.	50.0%	50.0%	100.00	100.00	280.81	280.81
98.	Rahat Yojana	50.0%	50.0%				
99.	Construction of New Hostels/Ashrams Under CSP.	50.0%	50.0%				
100.	Primitive Tribes	50.0%	50.0%		800.00		800.00
101.	Continuation of State Project Implementation Unit at Directorate, Jabalpur	50.0%	50.0%		14.00		8.01
102.	Provision of Audio Visual Aids in 21 ITI's	50.0%	50.0%				
103.	Establishment of R.I. Centres at ITI Dewas and Satna	50.0%	50.0%		1.00		
104.	Construction of AVTS at ITI Indore	50.0%	50.0%		8.00		6.65
105.	Cont. of 10 Women ITI's	50.0%	50.0%		125.00		133.89
106.	Estt. of Equipment Workshop/Cell in 10 ITI's	50.0%	50.0%		25.00		14.79
107.	Introduction of New Modern Trades in 11 ITI's	50.0%	50.0%		50.00		41.04
108.	Introduction of New Modern Trades in existing 5 women ITI's	50.0%	50.0%		15.00		15.01
109.	Modernisation of Machines, Tools and Equipments in 21 ITI's	50.0%	50.0%				

1	2	3		4		5	
66.41	91.02	33.54	44.87	52.42	74.39	52.42	74.39
4.56	4.56			4.18	4.18	4.18	4.18
16.36	36.23	8.97	18.68	20.14	37.32	17.18	37.32
3.75	5.95	0.20	0.32	0.50	2.65	0.50	2.65
100.00	100.00		50.00	100.00	100.00		100.00
28.00	28.00	7.43	7.42	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
147.00	153.00						
420.00	420.00	295.14	295.14	244.00	244.00	244.00	244.00
	800.00						
	8.00		6.35		6.50		6.50
	0.50		0.04		0.50		0.50
	10.00		3.40		7.00		7.00
	140.00		115.69		90.00		90.00
	20.00		9.38		15.00		15.00
	44.00		35.03		30.00		30.00
	20.00		13.67		10.00		10.00

1	2	3		4		5	
110.	Correctional Services	50.0%	50.0%	33.44	61.41		22.21
111.	Infrastructral Facilities to the Juduciary (Const. of Court Buildings and Residential Qts.)	50.0%	50.0%	240.00	340.00	457.85	457.85
	Grand Total			18636.83	70474.67	21679.12	68315.87

Road Link between India and Bangladesh

1406.DR. (SHRIMATI) C. SUGUNA KUMARI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Bangladesh propose to open a second road link connecting Agartala in Tripura with Dhaka in Bangladesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to become operational ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) The Governments of India and Bangladesh have signed an Agreement and a Protocol to operate a passenger bus service between Agartala and Dhaka on July 10, 2001 in Dhaka. Discussions are underway with Government of Bangladesh to make the bus service operational.

Diabetes Disease

1407.SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that consumption of soft drinks causes of diabetes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) The steps taken/proposed to be taken to tackle the problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) and (b) According to Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) the health risks of soft drinks are due to their refined sugar and additives content and because they are used as replacement of other beverages and foods which provide vitamins, minerals and other nutrients. Excessive consumption of soft drinks may lead to obesity because of the high calorie intake and obesity tends to increase the risk of development of diabetes later.

(c) Diabetes treatment is done at all levels in the rural health care delivery system and urban health care institutions. A pilot Project on "Strengthening of Bio-Chemical Laboratories and Quality Assurance," was initiated in 1999-2000 in the States of Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Punjab. The National Diabetes Control Programme has now been merged with the Indian Council of Medical Research which has constituted as Expert Group to formulate a revised comprehensive Plan of action to control diabetes. Central Health Education Bureau (CHEB) has also strategies programme including use of powerful electronic media to spread health messages to increase Public Health awareness about diabetes.

[Translation]

Agreement between India, Italy and Mauritius

1408.DR. ASHOK PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement regarding tele-communications and postal services have been signed between India, Mauritius and Italy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when this agreement is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

6		7		8		9	
32.47	52.30	9.00	38.23	34.72	71.65	34.72	71.65
220.00	220.00	247.06	494.12		474.04		474.04
22451.77	84130.18	14859.97	59566.70	18692.93	68296.43	17916.63	92671.78

(b) (i) A Memorandum of Understanding between India and Mauritius has been signed in September, 2002 for furthering cooperation in the fields of telecommunication and postal services between two countries.

(i) A separate Memorandum of Understanding between India and Italy has been signed in October, 2002 for furthering cooperation in the field of telecommunications between two countries.

(c) Implementation of both Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) shall be progessively done through Joint Working Groups.

[English]

Lokpal Bill

1409.COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Appoint Lokpal to probe scams. SC tells Centre" appearing in the *Times of India* dated August 20, 202, Delhi edition;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the time by which the Bill in this regard is likely to be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) to (d) During the course of argument, on 19.8.2002, in W.P.(C) No. 26 of 1995-Common Cause, a Registered Society-vs- Union of India and others and upon a query from the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the then Solicitor General informed the status of the Lokpal Bill and the Hon'ble Court was pleased to observe the need to appoint the Lokpal at the earliest. In this submission the then Solicitor General informed the Hon'ble Supreme Court that the Lokpal Bill, 2001 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 14th August, 2001, whereafter it was referred to the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs for examination and report and the Standing Committee has since presented its Report on the Lokpal Bill, 2001 to the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha and Chairman, Rajya Sabha on 31.12.2001. the observations/recommendations made by the Standing committee on this Bill are under examination in consultation with the Department of Legal Affairs.

The news-item mentioned in part (a) of the question is in this context only. It is merely an observation of the Hon'ble Court and not the order passed by the Court.

[Translation]

Funds to Nehru Yuva Kendra In Bihar

1410.SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) the year-wise amount of funds allocated to Nehru Yuva Kendra cultural programmes in Bihar, especially in Saharasa, Madhepura and Supaul district during last three years;

(b) the district-wise and place-wise details of programmes held with the help of this fund ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN) : (a) The year-wise details of the funds allocated under the cultural programme in Bihar during the last three years is as under :-

Year	Amount
1999-00	Rs. 2,00,000/-
2000-01	Rs. 2,00,000/-
2001-02	Rs. 6,00,000/-

Allocation of funds under the cultural programme in three districts during the last three years is as under :-

Year	Sahrasa Rs.	Madhepura Rs.	Supaul Rs.
1999-00	4000/-	4000/-	4000/-
2000-01	4000/-	6000/-	6000/-
2001-02	12000/-	12000/-	12000/-

(b) A list showing district-wise and place-wise details is given in Statement enclosed.

Statement

Funds to Nehru Yuva Kendra in Bihar

1. YNK, Saharsa

Year 1999-2000

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Name of the Place	Fund Alloted	Fund Utilised	Date	Number of Beneficturies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Saharsa	Diwari Asthan	2,000/-	2,000/-	07.09.99	75
2.	Saharsa	Diwari Asthan	2,000/-	2,000/-	08.09.99	40
			Year 2000-2001			
1.	Nauhatta	Nauhatta	2,000/-	2,000/-	23.10.00	372
2.	Patarghat	Kapsia	2,000/-	2,000/-	31.10.00	226
			Year 2001-2002			
1.	Nauthatta	Brahman Toli	4,000/-	4,000/-	15.08.01	398
2.	Patarghat	Kapsia	4,000/-	4,000/-	19.11.01	475
3.	Mahishi	Maina Gram	4,000/-	4,000/-	08.12.01	400

1. NYK, Madhepura

Year 1999-2000

1.	Alamnagar	Mahmuda	2,000/-	2,000/-	28.02.00	29
2.	Singheshwar	Singheshwar	2,000/-	2,000/-	22.02.00	6
			Year 2000-2001			
1.	Puraina	Karazana	2,000/-	2,000/-	09.09.00	29
2.	Ghailadh	Ghailadh	2,000/-	2,000/-	09.12.00	42
3.	Singheshwar	Singheshwar	2,000/-	2,000/-	08.03.01	35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Year 2001-2002			
1.	Madhepura	Madhepura	4,000/-	4,000/-	18.08.01	35
2.	Ghailadh	Ghailadh	4,000/-	4,000/-	18.02.02	25
3.	Gwalpars	Gwalpars	4,000/-	4,000/-	20.02.02	25
1.	**NYK, Supaul**					
			Year 1999-2000			
1.	Supaul	Supaul	2,000/-	2,000/-	6.12.00	243
2.	Kishanpur	Kishanpur	2,000/-	2,000/-	17.03.00	245
			Year 2000-2001			
1.	Supaul	Piprahari	2,000/-	1,880/-	06.03.00	57
2.	Marauna	Bhingwa	2,000/-	2,000/-	08.12.00	43
3.	Supaul	Sukhpur	2,000/-	2,000/-	22.12.00	65
			Year 2001-2002			
1.	Supaul	Karaiya	4,000/-	4,000/-	02.11.01	327
2.	Supaul	Sukhpur	4,000/-	4,000/-	18.11.01	321
3.	Triveniganj	Triveniganj	4,000/-	4,000/-	20.02.02	68

[English]

Infectious Diseases

1411.SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE : 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 "infectious diseases" appearing in *The Hindu* dated November 7, 2002;

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

(c) the details of the steps taken by the Government to control the diseases like pneumonia, tuberculosis, diarrhoea, malaria, measles and more recently HIV/AIDS during the each of the last three years;

(d) the details of the funds given to each State to cure these diseases during the above period;

(e) the number of the deaths occurred due to these diseases in each State during the above period, State-wise; and

(f) the concrete steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to control these diseases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) to (f) The Infromation is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Promotion of Hindi

1412.SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY :
SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons taught Hindi in Indian missions abroad during each of the last three years;

(b) the efforts being made to promote Hindi in the foreign countries; and

(c) the amount spent thereon during the said period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) In the last three years, the total number of persons taught Hindi in Indian Missions and Posts abroad was 637 in 1999, 947 in 2000 and 707 in 2001.

(b) In order to promote Hindi in foreign countries, Ministry supplies teaching material including dictionaries, audio/video cassettes, computer software, CD-ROMs etc., and books on various subjects for use in libraries and also for donating to various institutions including voluntary organizations engaged in promotion and propagation of Hindi. India's Missions and Posts abroad maintain close contract with local organizations and the resident Indian community in the concerned country for promotion and propagation of the Hindi language. Necessary assistance including financial assistance is provided to local organizations involved in promotion and propagation of Hindi. Hundred (100) slots have been allocated for students coming from abroad for the purpose of studying Hindi at Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, Agra. Indian Missions and Posts abroad also organize Regional Hindi Conferences, literary events, Hindi eassay competitions etc. to promote Hindi in the countries of their accreditation. The VI World Hindi Conference was held in London from 14-18 September 1999 and the VII World Hindi Conference is scheduled to be held in Suriname in 2003.

(c) The amount spent on propagation of Hindi abroad in the last three years averages approximately Rs. 70 lakh per year.

Funds for the Health and Family Welfare Programmes

1413.YOGI ADITYA NATH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the funds allocated for Health and Family Welfare Programmes during the Ninth Five Year Plan;

(b) the provision made for this purpose in the Tenth Five Year Plan;

(c) whether the amount allocated for Health and Family Welfare Programmes in the Tenth Five Year Plan is not sufficient; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) and (b) The allocation for Ninth and Tenth Five Year Plans for Health and Family Welfare Programmes are as under :-

(Rs. in crores)

	Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002)	Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007)
Health	5118.00	9253.00
Family Welfare	15120.00	27125.00

(c) and (d) No, Sir. the Central Government has been making every effort to augment the resources for the health sector by mobilizing external assistance from various bilateral and multilateral agencies for supporting various national health programmes for the control of major diseases. The allocation for Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) is Rs. 9253 crores as compared to Rs. 5118.00 crores during Ninth Five Year Plan in respect of the health sector. The Tenth Plan (2002-07) allocation for National Family Welfare Programme is Rs. 27125 crores as against Rs. 15120.00 crores during Ninth Five Year Plan.

Technology Mission for Population Control

1414.SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Institute for the Study of Population has given some suggestions to the Government for the proper implementation of the population policy of the country and to establish a technological mission in this regard;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by the Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) to (c) As per available information, no such communication has been received in the Department of Family Welfare. However, as envisaged in National Population Policy, 2000, an Empowered Action Group (EAG) has been constituted in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare on 20th March 2001 to facilitate formulation of area-specific strategies and programmes for the 8 demographically lagging States i.e. Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa, Jharkhand, Uttaranchal and Chhattisgarh. Union Minister for Health and Family Welfare is the Chairman of the 28 member EAG while Secretaries of Departments of Family Welfare, Health, Finance, Indian Systems of Medicine and Homeopathy, Elementary Education and Literacy, Women and Child Development and Rural Development; Health Secretaries of the 8 States; and the Director General of Health Services, Advisor (Health), Planning Commission etc., are members.

[English]

Central Economic Reforms Commission

1415.SHRI Y.V. RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Planning Commission has proposed to set up Central Economic Reforms Commission;

(b) if so, whether the proposal has been finalised;

(c) the details of the status, structure and functioning of the Commission; and

(d) by when it is likely to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Expenditure Incurred on MBBS/ MD Students

1416.SHRI P.S. GADHAVI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total expenditure incurred by the Government on an M.B.B.S. student and an M.D. student in Government medical colleges during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the part of this expenditure recovered from the students;

(c) the number of doctors out of them who have gone abroad during the above period;

(d) whether the Government propose to lay down conditions for the doctors who graduate from the Government Medical Colleges to work in rural and backward areas for a certain period; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) and (b) No such survey has been conducted during last three years. However, as per earlier report there is no uniformity in expenditure incurred by Government on medical education per student at under-graduate and postgraduate levels as the figure varies from State to State. As per a study commissioned by the Medical Council of India in 1998, the average cost of medical education per student in Government medical college is about Rs. 3.15 lakh per annum at under graduate level during the period 1994-95 to 1996-97. As per an earlier report of 1994, the cost of medical education per postgraduate student ranges from Rs. 71,000/- to Rs. 1.46 lakhs per annum in Government medical colleges. The fee being charged for these courses from the students is very nominal.

(c) Such data are not maintained by the Government as the Emigration Act provide that among others, doctors are not required to obtain any clearance from the office of the Protector of Emigrants before seeking employment aboard.

(d) and (e) The National Health Policy 2002 announced recently states that State Governments could rigorously enforce a mandatory two-year rural posting before the awarding of the graduate degree. Some State Governments have already made rural service compulsory before admission to P.G. Courses or at the time of initial appointment.

[Translation]

Spread of Osteoporises

1417.SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether over 6 crore people in the country are effected by osteoporises;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether WHO with the collaboration of Indian Society for Bone and Mineral Research Institute has launched any compaign to protect people and to create awareness among them against it;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the effective remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) to (e) There is no definite estimate on the number of people affected by osteoporosis in the country. The WHO does not have any collaborative programme with the Indian Society of Bone and Mineral Research Institute.

Risyug for Vasectomy

1418.KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have developed a new injection called 'Risyug' for vasectomy, to work as the main device of family planning;

(b) by when this injection is likely to be available in the market;

(c) whether the Government are contemplating to make it available free of cost to the people of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The durg "RISUG" is presently undergoing limited Phase-III clinical trial. The question of marketability and introduction in the National Family Welfare Programme will depend upon the outcomes of the clinical trial being successful.

[English]

American Patent for Diabetic Medicine

1419.SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether ICMR has obtained American Patent for the manufacture of medicine for diabetics from (Jamun);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether trials of this medicine are going on animals and such trials have been found successful;

(d) whether the Government would provide financial assistance to the research field; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) and (b) According to Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) active hypoglycemic compound from the pulp of black plum fruit Jamun (E jambolam) in a research project funded by Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi has been isolated. When tested in animals it has been found to reduce sugar, and the effect lasting for few more days after cessation of its administration. A process has been developed for obtaining the above mentioned product which may be active in both severe and mild diabetes. This process has been patented in America.

(c) At the moment a proposal is being worked out for carrying out further studies on the medicines.

(d) and (e) The Council may consider funding toxicological studies and clinical trials as and when the proposals are received.

Damage to National Highway in Gujarat

1420.SHRI SAVSHIBHAI MAKWANA : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether many of the National Highways in Gujarat were damaged due to the earthquake on January 26, 2001;

(b) if so, the estimated loss on this account; and

(c) the details of the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to lay new roads of international standard/repair the damaged roads of Gujarat ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI) : (a) Some stretches of the National Highways like NH 4, 15, 8A, 8B and 8D were damaged due to earthquake on the 26th January, 2001.

(b) and (c) The estimated cost of repairs is Rs. 13.00 crores. All repair works have been completed, which include resetting of bearings and repair of cracks of some bridges and sealing of cracks and resurfacing of roads in affected reaches.

Gifting of Aircraft to Afghanistan

1421.SHRI B. VENKATESHWARLU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of Air bus aircraft gifted by India to Afghanistan recently ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : An agreement was signed on 2nd September 2002 between the Government of India, Air India, Transitional Islamic Government of Afghanistan and Ariana Afghan Airlines for gifting three aircraft from Air India to Ariana Afghan Airlines.

[Translation]

Adventure Camps

1422.SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of voluntary organisations in the country which have been given approval for organising the "Adventure Camp" and "National Integration Camp" in the 2001-2002, State-wise;

(b) the details of funds given to each of them; and

(c) the number of adventure camps and National Integration Camps to be given approval for allocation of funds by the Government in the year 2002-2003 in view of the importance of 'national integration' in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN) : (a) and (b) A statement is given in Statement enclosed.

(c) So far, during the year 2002-2003; 196 National Integration Camps/Programmes and 115 Adventure Camps/ Programmes have been approved for financial assistance.

Statement

The following Voluntary Organisations have been given approval during 2001-2002 under the Scheme of Promotion of National Integration :

Sl.No.	Name of the Voluntary Organisations	Amount approved
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh		
1.	Secretary, Peoples Educational Society, Karimnagar, A.P.	Rs. 1,39,062/-
	Bihar	
2.	Secretary, Nalanda Samaj Seva Ashram, Dist – Nalanda, Bihar.	Rs. 1,61,250/-
3.	Secretary, Kosi Pidit Mahila Vikas Mandal, Dist – Supaul, Bihar.	Rs. 1,20,938/-
4.	Secretary, Keshav Manav Sewa Kendra, Dist – Deoghar, Bihar	Rs. 1,96,250/-
5.	Secretary, Gramin Samagra Vikas Parishad, Dist – Madhubani, Bihar	Rs. 2,22,500/-
6.	Secretary, Surangama Kala Kendra, Dist – Muzaffarpur, Bihar	Rs. 1,66,875/-

1	2	3
	Delhi	
7.	Rajyoga Education and Research Foundation, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.	Rs. 6,00,000/-
8.	Servants of the People Society, New Delhi	Rs. 2,22,500/-
9.	Jan Jagriti Educational Society, Delhi	Rs. 1,27,500/-
10.	IIRCC, New Delhi	Rs. 2,22,500/-
11.	Sri Aurobindo Education Society, New Delhi	Rs. 1,54,250/-
12.	R.K. Mission, New Delhi	Rs. 35,000/-
13.	Balkan-ji-Bari International, Delhi	Rs. 1,30,000/-
14.	Servants of the People Society, New Delhi	Rs. 1,00,000/-
15.	National Youth Project, New Delhi	Rs. 9,60,000/-
16.	Delhi State Girl and Boy Scouts Association, New Delhi	Rs. 3,00,000/-
17.	IIRCC, Delhi	Rs. 6,55,200/-
18.	SPIC-MACAY, Delhi	Rs. 15,00,000/-
19.	Sri Aurobindo Education Society, New Delhi	Rs. 4,12,500/-
20.	Sri Aurobindo Education Society, New Delhi	Rs. 13,72,500/-
	Haryana	
21.	Secretary, Rural Educational and Development Samity, Dist – Jhajjar, Harayana	Rs. 1,20,938/-
22.	Modern Educational Society, Dist–Sonepat, Haryana	Rs. 2,22,500/-
23.	Haryana Yuva Shakti, Rohtak, Haryana	Rs. 2,22,500/-
24.	Secretary, Akhil Bhartiya Dehat Vikas Society, Jhajjar, Haryana	Rs. 1,11,250/-
25.	Secretary, All India Youth Welfare Society, Dist – Jind, Haryana	Rs. 1,11,250/-
26.	Secretary, Karam-Bhoomi Sangthan, Kurukshetra, Haryana	Rs. 1,53,750/-
27.	President, Gramin Yuva Vikas Mandal, Dist – Kaithal, Haryana	Rs. 2,22,500/-
28.	President, Rastriya Vikas Yuvti Mandal, Dist – Karnal, Haryana	Rs. 2,22,500/-
29.	Secretary, Lok Kalyan Foundation, Dist – Panipat, Haryana	Rs. 1,66,875/-
30.	Ghoomer Academy, Haryana	Rs. 1,57,500/-
31.	Surya Foundation, Sonepat, Haryana	Rs. 6,80,625/-
	Jammu and Kashmir	
32.	Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, Jammu and Kashmir	Rs. 99,938/-
	Jharkhand	
33.	Secretary, Bhartiya Gramothan Evam Janhit Seva Sansthan, Bokaro, Jharkhand	Rs. 1,20,938/-

1	2	3
34.	Secretary, Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama, Ranchi, Jharkhand	Rs. 2,00,000/-
35.	R.K. Mission Ranchi, Jharkhand	Rs. 1,82,500/-
36.	Secretary, Santhal Adivasi Kalyan Parishad, Bokaro, Jharkhand	Rs. 1,77,500/-
37.	Secretary, Mahila Kalyan Samiti, Dist – Bokaro, Jharkhand	Rs. 1,75,900/-
38.	President, Nirsa Vikas Organisation, Dhanbad, Jharkhand.	Rs. 1,66,875/-
	Karnataka	
39.	Shree Renukadevi Women's and Children Welfare, Chitradurga, Karnataka	Rs. 1,66,875/-
40.	Secretary, Raja Rajeswari Mahila Mandali, Bangalore, Karnataka.	Rs. 1,27,500/-
	Kerala	
41.	Secretary, Karayil Yuvajana Kala Samithi, Kannur, Kerala	Rs. 66,641/-
	Madhya Pradesh	
42.	Nehru Yuva Mandal, Damoh Distt., M.P.	Rs. 2,22,500/-
43.	Sarojini Educational Society, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 1,11,250/-
44.	President, Mahila Bal Vikas Shiksha Samiti, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 1,87,500/-
45.	Secretary, Mahila Jagriti Kala Manch, Dsit – Sagar, Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 1,11,250/-
46.	Shubham Mahila Bal Vikas Shiksha Samiti, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 1,87,500/-
47.	Nehru Yuva Narsingh Club, Dist-Damoh, Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 1,66,875/-
48.	Secretary, Mukesh Shrivastava Memorial Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Dist – Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 1,29,375/-
	Maharashtra	
49.	Secretary, Community and Environmental Development Trust, Jalna, Maharashtra	Rs. 1,61,250/-
50.	Chairman, Chandan Yuvak Shikshan Vyayam Vikas Krida Mandal, Aurangabad, Maharashtra	Rs. 1,20,938/-
51.	Secretary, Pariwartan Pratishthan, Beed, Maharashtra	Rs. 1,65,000/-
52.	Sanskrutayan Shikshan Prasar Mandal, Dist – Chandanpur, Maharashtra	Rs. 1,70,000/-
53.	Secretary, Chanakya Mandal, Dist-Pune, Maharashtra	Rs. 2,75,000/-
	Orissa	
54.	General Secretary, Manab Seva Sadan, Dist – Dhenkanal, Orissa	Rs. 2,15,750/-
55.	Society for Universal Rural Technology Implementation, Cuttack, Orissa	Rs. 87,975/-
	Punjab	
56.	President, Karan Das Youth Club, Bhatinda, Punjab	Rs. 42,500/-

1	2	3
	Tamil Nadu	
57.	Executive Director, Gandhi Darshan Kendra, Chennai	Rs. 1,85,112/-
58.	Director, Human Mirror Trust, Namakkal, Tamil Nadu	Rs. 80,625/-
	Uttar Pradesh	
59.	Keshav Gramodyog Sewa Sansthan, Barabanki, Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 1,20,938/-
60.	Samarpirt Uthan Samiti, Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 1,20,938/-
61.	Sri Nath Sewa Sansthan, Mathura, Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 2,22,500/-
62.	Dau Dayal Shiksha Avam Gramin Vikas Sansthan, Agra, Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 1,11,250/-
63.	Secretary, Adarsh Yuva Samiti, Dist–Mathura, Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 1,66,875/-
64.	R.K. Mission, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 1,47,500/-
65.	Shyama Prasad Mukherji Evam Pravidhik Prakshishan Sangathan, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 2,22,000/-
66.	All India Shantipath Education and Handicapped Rehabiltation, Hathrus, Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 2,22,500/-
67.	Secretary, Rashtriya Jan Sahyog Avam Lok Kalyan Sangathan, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 1,50,187/-
	West Bengal	
68.	Mirzapur Nababhaat Mission, Mushirabad, West Bengal	Rs. 80,625/-
69.	Sri Aurobindo Anusilan Society, Birbhum, West Bengal	Rs. 1,66,875/-
70.	Nandikar, Calcutta.	Rs. 4,65,000/-

The following Voluntary Organisations have been given approval during 2001-2002 under the Scheme of Promotion of Adventure :

Sl.No.	Name of the Voluntary Organisations	Amount approved
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh		
1.	Adventure Club of A.P., Secunderabad, Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 1,42,500/-
Chandigarh		
2.	Youth Adventure and Mountaineering Association, Chandigarh	Rs. 2,27,224/-
3.	National Adventure Club, Chandigarh	Rs. 5,24,400/-
	Delhi	
4.	Secretary, Indian Adventure and Mountaineering Association, New Delhi	Rs. 5,00,000/-
5.	Ramjas Sports and Mountaineering Institute, New Delhi	Rs. 2,92,500/-

1	2	3
6.	Ramjas Sports and Mountaineering Institute, New Delhi	Rs. 56,780/-
7.	National Adventure Foundation, New Delhi	Rs. 8,625/-
8.	Ramjas Sports and Mountaineering Institute, New Delhi	Rs. 1,82,888/-
9.	Ballooning India Association, New Delhi	Rs. 72,000/-
10.	Director, Indian Mountaineering Foundation, New Delhi	Rs. 3,50,000/-
11.	Sri Aurobindo Education Society, New Delhi	Rs. 45,000/-
12.	Indian Mountainieering Foundation, New Delhi	Rs. 15,00,000/-
13.	Indian Mountaineering Foundation, New Delhi	Rs. 20,00,000/-
14.	National Adventure Foundation, Delhi	Rs. 22,31,250/-
	Gujarat	
15.	Arvalli Adventure Association, Sabarkantha, Gujarat	Rs. 40,500/-
	Jammu and Kashmir	
16.	Sri Syed Memorial Muslim Iinstitute of Education, Jammu and Kashmir.	Rs. 1,42,500/-
	Jharkhand	
17.	Society for Environment and Social Awareness, Jharkhand.	Rs. 1,600/-
	Karnataka	
18.	St. Philimena Education Trust, Karnataka.	Rs. 52,500/-
19.	Shri Basaveshwar Rural Development Trust, Gulbarga, Karnataka.	Rs. 13,500/-
20.	Association of Women for Awareness and Knowledge Earning, Karnataka.	Rs. 37,500/-
	Orissa	
21.	Voluntary organisation for Rural Improvement, Orissa.	Rs. 12,000/-
22.	Suprativa, Cuttack, Orissa.	Rs. 13,500/-
	Uttar Pradesh	
23.	National Mountaineering Club, Nainital, Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 42,000/-
24.	Maharishi Shiksha Sansthan, Noida, Gautam Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 5,28,491/-
	West Bengal	
25.	Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling, West Bengal	Rs. 2,75,000/-
26.	Sea Explorers' Institute, Calcutta, West Bengal	Rs. 4,87,500/-
27.	Himalayan's Beckon, Kolkata	Rs. 10,630/-
28.	Giridoot, Hooghly, West Bengal	Rs. 2,12,450/-
	Assam	
29.	Teresa Samaj Kalyan Mahila Samity, Assam	Rs. 2,450/-

1	2	3
	Haryana	
30.	Youth Adventure and Mountaineering Association, Chandigarh	Rs. 25,000/-
31.	Hans Khadi Gram Udyog Samiti, Haryana	Rs. 72,188/-
32.	Gargi Foundation for Development and Research, Ambala, Haryana	Rs. 73,125/-
33.	Gramin Vikas Vigyan Kendra, Yamunanagar, Haryana	Rs. 69,375/-
34.	Jan Jagriti Sangathan, Kurukshetra, Haryana	Rs. 20,000/-
	Madhya Pradesh	
35.	Bhopal City Youth Association, Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 12,000/-
	Rajasthan	
36.	Adventure Academy of Rajasthan	Rs. 1,12,500/-

Implementation of Health and Family Welfare Programmes

1423.SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of programmes and schemes pertaining to Health and Family Welfare being implemented in the country;

(b) the details of financial assistance and grant-in-aid, provided to various States under these schemes during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) the amount allocated for these Programmes to each State along with WHO and other foreign aid, during the period, year-wise; and

(d) the details of amount provided as a special assistance to check the communicable and other diseases during the period, State-wise and year-wise ?

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

[English]

Study of Workload in Government Hospitals in Delhi

1424.SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any study to know the growing workload in Government hospitals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of babies born in Government hospitals in Delhi during a year;

(d) whether there had been any increase in the sanctioned strength of doctors and other staff commensurate with the growth of patients in these hospitals; and

(e) if so, state the sanctioned and actual strength of staff in these hospitals during the last five years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[Translation]

Telecom Finance Corporation

1425.SHRI MANIBHAI RAMJIBHAI CHAUDHRI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to set up Telecom Finance Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) Since the operating functions of Department of Telecom have already been corporatised with the formation of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd., requirements of finance for development etc. if any are to be raised by BSNL, a Public Sector Unit. Also with the liberalisation in the Telecom Sector and privatisation of services, there is no need for Govenment to set up a Corporation for financing activities.

[English]

Family Welfare Programme in Orissa

1426.SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the targets fixed by his Ministry during the last three years for effective implementation of Family Welfare Programmes in Orissa;

(b) whether the State Government has been successful in achieving the targets;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the total amount allocated as loan and as subsidy by his Ministry under family welfare programmes during each of the last three years and amount allocated for each such programme in Orissa;

(e) the details of the amount spent and the unutilized amount in respect of above;

(f) whether the Ministry has reviewed the reasons of the failure of Family Welfare Programmes in Orissa; and

(g) if so, the reaction of the State Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) No targets are fixed by the Ministry since April, 1996. The Expected Level of Achievement (ELA) as per Ninth Five Year Plan by March, 2002 in respect of Orissa are given below :-

Indicators	ELA by March, 2002
Crude Birth Rate	21 to 25
Infant Mortality Rate	70 to 90
Total Fertility Rate	2.4 to 2.7

(b) and (c) The level of achievement as per the latest result of Sample Registration System (SRS) are as follows :-

Crude Birth Rate	24.3 (SRS 2000)
Infant Mortality Rate	95 (SRS 2000)
Total Fertility Rate	2.7 (SRS 1999)

(d) and (e) The amount released on infrastructure and other schemes as well as expenditure thereon is given in Statement enclosed.

(f) and (g) The State has a high Infant Mortality, which inter-alia depends on socio economic condition including malnutrition. An Empowerment Action Group (EAG) has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Union Health and Family Welfare Minister for focus attention on improving the coverage and outreach services in demographically weaker eight States, Orissa being one among them.

Statement

Releases and Expenditure on infrastructure and other programmes for the year 1999-2000 to 2001-2002

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Release		Expenditure
	Infrastructure	Other Schemes	Other Schemes
1999-2000	7819.21	2023.84	947.51
2000-2001	7636.23	1869.88	892.42
2001-2002	8935.83	3250.79	922.60

Note : The entire amount of infrastructure have been utilized.

Launch of PSLV-C4 Satellite

1427.SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Meteorological Satellite PSLV-C4 had been successfully launched and placed in geosynchronous transfer orbit;

(b) if so, the main features of the satellite; and

(c) the extent of which success has been achieved in the mission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Meteorological Satellite (METSAT), has been successfully launched by the launch vehicle PSLV-C4 into geo-synchronous transfer orbit on September 12, 2002.

(b) The METSAT is a dedicated satellite for meteorology. The satellite carries a Very High Resolution Radiometer (VHRR), which is designed to obtain images of earth cloud cover in the visible, thermal, infrared and water vapour channels, enabling continuous round-the-clock monitoring of weather system. The Data Relay Transponder (DRT) in the satellite enables collection of meteorological data from remote and inaccessible areas over land.

(c) The achivements of the mission are as follows :

(i) The geosynchronous launch capability of PSLV has been successfully demonstrated.

(ii) For the first time, a dedicated meteorology satellite which provides more clear satellite images and data and also meteorological data from remote and inaccessible areas, round-the-clock, enabling better weather predictions, has been orbitted.

MTNL 8 Digit Code

1428.SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether MTNL is planning to implement 8 digit telephone Nos. in Delhi and Mumbai;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which it is likely to be implemented;

(d) whether the private telephone operators are also planning 8 digit codes in Mumbai, Delhi;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the extent to which it is likely to improve the efficiency ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) **Mumbai** : MTNL Mumbai has already implemented 8 digit telephone numbering scheme by prefixing '2' in fixed line telephone and by changing first two digit '25' of 'GARUDA' by '205' on 10.11.2002 at 00.00 Hours.

Delhi : MTNL Delhi is planning to implement 8 digit telephone numbering scheme in two phases. In the first phase, Trans Yamuna Area numbers starting with '2' digit will be converted to 8 digit by prefixing '2' in fixed line telephoe on 25.11.2002 at 00.00 Hours. In the second phase, all other area numbers starting with 3/4/5/6/7 digits, will be converted to 8 digit by prefixing '2' in fixed line telephones on 5.12.2002 at 00.00 Hours.

In case of 'GARUDA', first digit 4/6 will be changed to '20' keeping last six digit same. This will be carried out on 5.12.2002 at 00.00 Hours in entire MTNL Delhi.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Private Basic Operators' have also implemented 8 digit telephone numbering scheme with effect from 10.11.2002 in Mumbai. In Delhi, existing private operators are planning 8 digit numbers in December, 2002.

(f) Change over from 7 to 8 digit will facilitate better planning and additional capacity in the network.

Indo-US Talks

1429.SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of round of Indo-US talks held during this year;

(b) the salient features of the bilateral talks held between both the countries; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) to (c) India and the United States have intensified their dialogue at political and official levels. Besides a meeting between the Prime Minister and the U.S. President in New York on 12 September 2002, the two sides have held several Ministerial level meetings and officials level dialogues, including through the wide-ranging bilateral institutional dialogue architecture. The dialogue has strengthened mutual understanding on regional and international issues, including Pakistan's sponsorship of cross-border terrorism in India, and has enabled the two sides to discuss ways to expand cooperation in defence, counter-terrorism, science and technology, health, trade and investment, space, diverse forms of energy, high-technology commerce and multilateral issues.

P and T Services in Gram Panchayat

1430. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA :
SHRIMATI REENA CHOUDHARY :

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

(a) the number of Gram Panchayats in Uttar Pradesh where post and telegraph facilities are not available, district-wise;

(b) the number of Panchayats where the said facility is available, during the last three years, district-wise; and

(c) the details of the plans for the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SANJAY PASWAN) : (a) All the villages in Uttar Pradesh are provided with basic postal facilities of sale of postage stamps and stationery and collection and delivery of mails. The number of Gram Panchayats in Uttar Pradesh where Telegraph facilities are not available, are given in Statement-I enclosed.

(b) As far as postal facilities are concerned, in view of (a) above, no reply is called for. The communications service set up in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years are given in Statement-II and III enclosed. No Telegraph Office has been set up in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years.

(c) Target for opening of 250 Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices (EDBOs), 25 Departmental Sub Offices (DSOs) and 1500 Panchayat Sanchar Sewa Kendras (PSSKs) has been fixed for the year 2002-2003 for the entire country. Out of this 18 EDBOs, 1 DSO and 200 PSSKs are to be opened in Uttar Pradesh during the year 2002-2003. The opening of post offices is subject to norm based justification and availability of resources. There is no plan to provide Telegraph office in Uttar Pradesh during the current year.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Gram Panchayats	No. of Gram Panchayats where Telegraph facility available	No. of Panchayats where Telegraph facility not available
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Allahabad	1738	19	1719
2.	Kaushambhi	628	42	586
3.	Azamgarh	2400	70	2330
4.	Ballia	1077	148	929
5.	Basti	1354	35	1319
6.	Sant Kabirnagar	866	12	854
7.	Banda	490	18	472
8.	Chitrakoot	317	11	306
9.	Bahraich	1183	72	1111
10.	Shrawasti	448	11	437
11.	Barabanki	1556	68	1488
12.	Deoria	1326	108	1218
13.	Kushinagar	1276	26	1250
14.	Etawah	549	118	431
15.	Auraiya	580	69	511

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Faizabad	795	59	736
17.	Ambedkarnagar	1045	25	1020
18.	Farrukhabad	661	12	649
19.	Kannauj	516	44	472
20.	Fatehpur	1035	58	977
21.	Gorakhpur	1460	76	1384
22.	Gonda	1346	78	1268
23.	Balrampur	867	20	847
24.	Ghazipur	1287	57	1230
25.	Hardoi	1483	144	1339
26.	Hamirpur	427	42	385
27.	Mahoba	264	10	254
28.	Jaunpur	2052	57	1995
29.	Jhansi	602	45	557
30.	Jalaun	669	65	604
31.	Kanpur City	192	–	192
32.	Kanpur Dehat	1317	26	1291
33.	Lucknow	646	113	533
34.	Lakhimpur	1213	250	963
35.	Lalitpur	448	31	417
36.	Mainpuri	647	118	897
	Ferozabad 2 THQ	368		
37.	Mirzapur	973	13	960
38.	Sonbhadra	586	–	586
39.	Mau	703	54	649
40.	Mahrajganj	1200	57	1143
41.	Pratapgarh	1530	50	1480
42.	Raebareili	1334	217	1117
43.	Sultanpur	1738	67	1671
44.	Sitapur	1556	147	1409
45.	Shahjahanpur	1409	35	1374
46.	Siddharthnagar	1491	26	1465
47.	Unnao	1420	37	1383
48.	Varanasi	798	7	791
49.	Bhadohi	585	23	562
50.	Chandauli	811	26	785
	Total	51262	2916	48346

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Panchayat Communication service setup during the year (VPT Provided)		
		1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Allahabad	180	100	400
2.	Kaushambhi	40	70	145
3.	Azamgarh	400	250	28
4.	Ballia	160	130	07
5.	Basti	180	80	550
6.	Sant Kabir Nagar	60	30	400
7.	Banda	50	25	
8.	Chitrakoot	10	5	
9.	Bahraich	100	100	
10.	Shrawasti	40	55	
11.	Barabanki	80	180	135
12.	Deoria	60	140	52
13.	Kushinagar	50	160	100
14.	Etawah	51	60	140
15.	Auraiya	50	40	66
16.	Faizabad	50	40	187
17.	Ambedkarnagar	60	90	200
18.	Farrukhabad	80	55	03

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Kannauj	55	55	
20.	Fatehpur	51	150	20
21.	Gorakhpur	185	110	996
22.	Gonda	80	100	06
23.	Balrampur	20	70	
24.	Ghazipur	185	250	300
25.	Hardoi	116	180	138
26.	Hamirpur	20	30	08
27.	Mahoba	15	20	
28.	Jaunpur	220	135	573
29.	Jhansi	30	20	
30.	Jalaun	50		
31.	Kanpur City	30	10	14
32.	Kanpur Dehat	125	120	100
33.	Lucknow		30	
34.	Lakhimpur	50	10	
35.	Lalitpur	20	5	
36.	Mainpuri	42	50	15
	Ferozabad 2 THQ		30	5
37.	Mirzapur	100	300	
38.	Mau	70	100	280
39.	Mahrajganj	155	100	496
40.	Pratapgarh	135	122	30
41.	Raebareili	105	220	105
42.	Sultanpur	155	160	260
43.	Sitapur	105	180	40
44.	Shahjahanpur	90	170	12
45.	Sidharth Nagar	80	60	500
46.	Sonebhadra	80	100	
47.	Unnao	100	95	4
48.	Varanasi	80	150	300
49.	Bhadohi	35	125	390
50.	Chandauli	35	125	392
	Total	4320	4887	6811

Statement-III

Communication and Telegraph facilities provided during last three years in UP(W) T.C.

Sl. No.	Telecom Districts	Communications Facilities			Telegraph Facilities Provided		
		1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Agra	110	0	0	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Firozabad				Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Aligarh	102	0	11	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Hathras				Nil	Nil	Nil
5.	Bareilly	228	0	130	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Badaun	114	17	481	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	Bijnore	203	18	0	Nil	Nil	Nil
8.	Ghaziabad	41	330	0	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Bulandshahar	0		89	Nil	Nil	Nil
10.	Etah	3	188	17	Nil	Nil	Nil
11.	Meerut	0	0	0	Nil	Nil	Nil
12.	Bagpat				Nil	Nil	Nil
13.	Mathura	36	0	54	Nil	Nil	Nil
14.	Moradabad	221	82	0	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	J.P. Nagar				Nil	Nil	Nil
16.	Muzaffarnagar	0	0	0	Nil	Nil	Nil
17.	G.B. Nagar (Noida)	0	0	0	Nil	Nil	Nil
18.	Pilibhit	0	10	128	Nil	Nil	Nil
19.	Rampur	192	13	0	Nil	Nil	Nil
20.	Saharanpur	5	189	0	Nil	Nil	Nil
21.	Almora	255	9				
22.	Dehradun	10	0				
23.	Nainital	44	58				
24.	New Tehri	113	114				
25.	S. Garhwal	87	0				
26.	Haridwar		3				
	Total	1774	1000	870			

[Translation]

Kidney Disease

1431. SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL :
SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH :

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 "Kidney disease on the rise in Delhi" appearing in the *Statesman* of October 20, 2002;

(b) the number of patients suffering from Kidney disease is increasing in the various hospitals in the capital and in the country are not providing special care to them;

(c) the number of doctors available for the treatment of persons suffering from kidney disease;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. It is observed in an assessment by All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) that the number of patients suffering from kidney disease is increasing in various hospitals in the capital as well as in the country. Neraly 750 doctors having Nephrology degree/experience

are managing patients of kidney disease in the country. In addition, there are many physicians in the country who are managing diseases like diabetes, hypertension and renal stones etc., which are common causes of chronic kidney disease. There are facilities for free diagnosis and treatment at AIIMS, Dr. R.M.L. Hospital, Safdarjung Hospital, Lady Harding Medical College and Assoicate Hospitals and other Government Hospitals in the country. Moreover, financial assistance is provided under National Illness Assistance Fund to poor patients for treatment, inter-alia, of kidney disease.

[English]

National Highway-47

1432.SHRI V.S. SIVAKUMAR : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are in receipt of any revised proposal from Kerala Government regarding construction of over-bridge on NH-47 by-pass at Chackai in Kazhakoottam-Kovalam section; and

(b) if so, when the construction work will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Revised estimate for the work has been received recently and is under examination.

(b) The work is likely to be completed during the year 2003-2004.

Sale of Fake Branded Items In Kendriya Bhandar

1433.SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether fake branded items are being sold in the Kendriya Bhandar like "century" brand duplicating paper and despite representations to the authorities no action has been taken in the matter; and

(b) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) and (b) Kendriya Bhandar is selling 'mill packed' papers and hence the question of selling 'fake branded' paper by Kendriya Bhandar does not arise.

Leakage of Contaminated Water from Reactors

1434.SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board has made any request to the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. to plug leakage of water contaminated with tritium from the reactors; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) The leakage of heavy water contaminated with tritium is kept at extremely low levels, and the exposure of occupational workers to tritium in the nuclear power plants in the country has been well within the limits specified by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) the regulatory agency for nuclear and radiation safety in India. However, consistent with the philosophy of 'As Low As Reasonably Achievable' (ALARA)', the AERB has recommended to the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited that it further reduce the radiation exposure to workers.

(b) The steps taken to reduce the leakage of tritiated heavy water from heavy water systems of reactors of Nuclear Power Plants include reducing the number of equipment like pumps and valves, improving the design of pump seals, use of bellow sealed valves and use of grapholi packing in valves. In addition, steps like the provision of well-ventilated and light weight protective clothing, and enforcement of use of protective clothing by the radiation workers are being reinforced.

Digital Trunk Automatic Exchange

1435.SHRI A. NARENDRA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to set up more digital trunk automatic exchanges in Andhra Pradesh and Uttaranchal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of such exchanges functioning in the above States location-wise; and

(d) the extent to which the subscribers are likely to be benefited in the States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) The number of such exchanges functioning in Andhra Pradesh and Uttaranchal are 24 and 7 respectively. Details of locations are given in Statement enclosed.

(d) At many of the locations in these States, new technology digital trunk automatic exchanges are already working. At the remaining locations there is a plan to progressively replace the existing digital trunk automatic exchanges with new technology digital trunk automatic exchanges so that the subscribers of these areas can also avail of the services supported by the new technology exchanges.

Statement

Location-wise details of Digital Trunk Automatic Exchanges working in the State of Andhra Pradesh

Sl.No.	Location
1	2
1.	Adilabad
2.	Ananthapur
3.	Cuddapah
4.	Eluru
5.	Guntur
6.	Hyderabad (Saifabad-I)
7.	Hyderabad (Secunderabad)
8.	Hyderabad (Saifabad-II)
9.	Karim Nagar
10.	Khammam
11.	Kurnool
12.	Mehboobnagar
13.	Nalgonda
14.	Nellore
15.	Nizamabad
16.	Ongole
17.	Rajamundhry
18.	Sangareddy
19.	Srikakulam
20.	Tirupathi
21.	Vijaywada
22.	Vishakhapatnam
23.	Vizianagram
24.	Warangal

Location-wise details of Digital Trunk Automatic Exchanges working in the State of Uttaranchal

Sl.No.	Location
1.	Almora
2.	Dehradun
3.	Haldwani
4.	Haridwar
5.	Kotdwar
6.	Srinagar
7.	Uttarkashi

Recovery of Dues by NPC

1436. SHRI B.K. PARTHASARATHI :
SHRI GUNIPATI RAMAIAH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the State Electricity Boards are reluctant to purchase electricity from the Nuclear Power Corporation (NPC) as it is expensive in comparison to Thermal/Hydel Power;

(b) if so, the outstanding amount to be recovered by NPC from the State Electricity Boards; and

(c) the steps taken to bring nuclear power rates at par with Thermal/Hydel Power ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) During the financial year 2001-02, nuclear power stations generated about 19,200 Million Units of electricity at a capacity factor of about 85%. The total power was absorbed by the concerned State Electricity Boards (SEBs) as per their allocations except for a few, who for their own reasons did not agree to take their share. In such cases the power has been diverted to other interested SEBs. In regard to generation tariff, it varies from stations to station depending on the capital cost or the level at which tariffs have been negotiated. The average tariff from all nuclear power stations, for the year 2001-02 was 239 Paise/kWh which is quite comparable with the tariffs at which power is being offered by the thermal power stations.

(b) The total outstanding amount to be received by NPCIL from different SEBs, as on 30.9.2002 is Rs. 4044 crore inclusive of Delayed Payment Charges of Rs. 1707 crore.

(c) NPCIL is taking appropriate steps to reduce the gestation period of the projects by standardisation of designs, adopting modern construction methods and better project management techniques. In addition, the unit sizes of the reactors are also progressively increased to get economy of scale in operation.

[Trasnslation]

Strikes in CGHS Dispensaries/ Government Hospitals

1437. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the staff of CGHS Dispensaries and hospitals frequently go on strike as a result of which patients suffer;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of times strikes took place during last three years;

(c) if so, whether the Government have taken concrete steps to curb strike; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) to (d) The All India CGHS employees Association which represents the Group 'C' and 'D' employees in the CGHS have from time to time organised various programmes of agitation, demonstration and protest in support of their demands. The details of such programmes for the last three years is given in Statement enclosed.

However, during last 3 years, there has been only a one day strike observed by the employees in various CGHS units. The programmes of agitation including the strike resorted to by the CGHS employees are dealt with as per Government orders.

The staff of Central Government hospitals belonging to Group 'C' and 'D' (excluding nursing personnel) staged demonstration for three hours for three days each on 7th to 9th August, 2002 from 9.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon and for six hours for each on 20th and 21st August, 2002 from 6.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon. On a strike notice from the Joint Council of Health Employees for resorting to 24 hours strike from 6.00 a.m. on 5.9.2002 onwards and for 48 hours strike from 6.00 a.m. on 12.9.2002, the Hon'ble Delhi High Court has passed an ex-parte ad-interim injunction from holding any strike, dharna, go slow and/or raising slogans within 100 meters of the outer wall of the hospital and/ or from creating any hindrance in the ingress and egress

of staff or patients or their companions or the vehicles of the patients and/or ambulances and/or emergency vans from and into the gates of the hospital.

It has been decided by the Government to deduct the salary of the hospital employees staging strikes on the principle of "No Work No Pay".

Statement

Details of Programmes of Agitation Organised by the All India CGHS Employees Association during 2000-2002

S.No.	Date	Time	Programme of Agitation
1.	26.11.99	11.00 AM to 2.00 PM	In front of Administrative Offices in throughout India.
2.	29.12.99		Lunch Hour Demonstration of Lady employees from all over India at Nirman Bhawan and Administrative Offices.
3.	16.6.2000		Day long Dharna in front of Nirman Bhawan, from all CGHS employees.
4.	21.8.2000 to 22.8.2000	1.30 PM to 1.30 PM	Dharna in all CGHS organizations and at Nirman Bhawan and to submit Memorandum to HFM.
5.	8.11.2000 to 10.11.2000	11.00 AM to 1.00 PM (50 Hours)	Hunger strike in front of Nirman Bhawan
6.	10.11.2000	1.00 PM	Demonstration in front of Nirman Bhawan and all Administrative Offices.
7.	8.8.2001		Lunch Hour demonstration in front of Nirman Bhawan and all Admn. Offices.
8.	28.8.2001		Day Long Dharna.
9.	28.9.2001		Pay Bycott.
10.	11.10.2001	9.00 AM to 11.00 AM 11.00 AM to 1.00 PM	Demonstration in all CGHS Dispensaries. Demonstration in all Admn. Offices.
11.	19.11.2001 to 19.12.2001		One day strike by rotation iin various CGHS cities
12.	10.2.2002		Demonstration at residence of HFM at Patna
13.	21.2.2002		Demonstration at residence of HFM at Delhi.
14.	19.6.2002		Lunch Hour Demonstration in front of all Admn. Offices.
15.	8.7.2002 to 12.7.2002		One Hour Protest from 11 AM to 12 PM.
16.	26.6.2002 to 27.7.2002		Two-hour demonstration from 10 AM to 12 PM
17.	5.8.2002 to 9.8.2002		Three-hour demonstration in front of dispensaries from 9 AM to 12 PM and in front of Admn. Offices from 10 AM to 1 PM.

[English]

Lodging of Protest with Pakistan

1438.SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has lodged any protest with Pakistan regarding the recent attack carried out in a temple in Gujarat by Pakistani nationals;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Pakistan thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) and (b) Pakistan's role in terrorism and terrorist attacks against India has been suitably made known to the international community. Government on several occasions has called upon Pakistan to stop cross border terrorism against India. It has also been made clear that even as we are committed to bilateral dialogue in keeping with the Simla Agreement and Lahore delcaration, there can be no resumption of dialogue unless Pakistan stops sponsorship of cross border terrorism. Government are also determined to take necessary measures to safeguard India's security.

(c) Pakistan has always denied any involvement of its Government or of its nationals in any terrorist activity against India.

Establishment of Educational Grid

1439.SHRI V. VETRISELVAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have received project proposals from various State Governments to establish Educaitonal Grid across the institutions in their States as a part of the Vidya Vahini and Gyan Vahini Networks;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action by the Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SANJAY PASWAN) : (a) to (c) There is no proposal for Establishment of Educational Grid under "Vidya Vahini" or "Gyan Vahini" Networks. Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management, Kerala are planning an educational grid network in Kerala funded by the State Government. They have requested Department of Information Technology to associate Education and Research Networking (ERNET) with the Education Grid Project of Kerala and ERNET is associated with the Project.

Blood Banks in Delhi

1440.SHRIMATI PRABHA RAU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that the demand and supply of blood is widening in Delhi because of the low collection of blood;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the concrete steps have been taken or proposed to be taken to involve more voluntary organizations for collection of blood for Government Hospitals through the blood banks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The availability of blood in Delhi's blood banks has improved from 2.69 lakh units in 2000-01, to 2.81 lakh units in 2001-02. The anticipated demand at that time was 2.8 lakh units. Presently, the level of blood supplies available in Delhi match the yearly demand. However, there are sporadic instances of shortage in a few blood banks.

(c) Blood Banks collect voluntary Blood Donations through voluntary organisations in the Blood Banks and also in camps. All efforts are being made to increase the proportion of voluntary blood donation through interpersonal efforts, use of mass media like TV, AIR and newspapers. In all these activities voiuntary organisations are involved.

Telephone Connections in Coochbehar District of West Bengal

1441.SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether complaints have been received by Government regarding inordinate delay in installation of

Telephone connections in Coochbehar district of West Bengal during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken to improve the situation in the said District and other backward areas of West Bengal;

(d) the number of complaints received by the Government from Associations/MPs during the last 3 years to this effect; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORAMTION TECHNOLOYG (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) No, Sir. No such complaint has been received.

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

CGHS Facilities in Orissa

1442. SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether except for CAG employees C.G.H.S. facilities are not available in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware of the fact that the freedom fighters, ex-MPs, other Central Government employees and pensioners are frequently running for minor treatments to Delhi and are facing lots of difficulties;

(d) whether Government have any proposals to provide quickly adequate CGHS facilities in Bhubaneswar the State Capital of Orissa; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) and (b) At present, the lone CGHS dispensary in Bhubaneshwar is available only to the employees of the Accountant General's office and all the expenditure of this dispensary is being borne by that office.

(c) to (e) Keeping in view the difficulties faced by the freedom fighters, ex-MPs, other Central Government employees and pensioners, there is a proposal under consideration of the Government for opening of additional CGHS dispensaries in Bhubaneshwar.

Change in Foreign Policy

1443. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to make defence procurement a part of foreign policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) and (b) Defence procurement is based on well established principles, including inter alia, ensuring the security of supplies. We see no requirement at this stage to alter these principles.

WHO Guidelines

1444. SHRI JAI PRAKASH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Health Organisation (WHO) has warned that poorly managed tuberculosis programmes are leading to the spread of multi-drug-resistant strains of tuberculosis bacillus all over the World which entrails the threat of the disease becoming incurable;

(b) if so, whether the WHO has issued guidelines in this direction;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of TB awareness programmes being mooted in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Directly Observed Treatment-Short Course (DOTS) strategy has been recommended by WHO for control of TB and prevention of multi-drug-resistance. The objective of the strategy is to achieve a cure rate of 85% of new sputum positive cases and to detect at least 70% of such cases. This strategy has following components :

- Political commitment.
- Diagnosis by sputum microscopy.

- Uninterrupted supply of anti-TB drugs.
- Directly observed treatment and
- Accountability through a monitoring and reporting system.

This strategy has been incorporated in the Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) which has already covered about 500 million population of the country.

(d) To create awareness about TB Programme, the following steps are being taken :

- Facts about TB and DO's and DON'T,s are published in the leading National Newspapers from time to time. Similarly, State/District TB Societies also publish the same in the regional and local newspapers.
- Provisions for contractual appointment of full time IEC Consultant at Central level and IEC Officers at State level has been made.
- Funds are provided to State/District TB Societies for undertaking IEC activities for mass awareness.
- Districts have been advised to ensure wall paintings in Microsocopy and DOT Centres and at prominent places specially in areas with large population, Inauguration of start of services delivery in a big manner at every MC and in the district by inviting public representatives and opinion leaders; holding of inter-personal meetings specially in slum areas and utilizing services of cured patients etc.
- Services of a mass media agency are being hired at the Central level to plan and execute IEC activities especially through media.

Malfunctioning of B. Deoghar Telephone Exchange

1445.SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of both man made and nature made reasons for which the phones in B. Deoghar Telephone Exchange, Jharkhand, remained inoperative for long time;

(b) whether all the faulty phones have been attended to;

(c) if so, when;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the details of consumer grievance redressal mechanism put in place at the above exchange to prevent the recurrence of such incidents; and

(f) the policy of the Government with regard to the payment of bills for the period during whcih the phones remain dead ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) Sir, few telephones were faulty is B. Deoghar telephone exchange due to cable fault from 04.10.2002, which occurred due to road widening in different streets and also heavy rain which caused water ingress in the cable at many points.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Above telephones were made functional by 13.10.2002.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c).

(e) Coordination meetings were held with local bodies to prevent damage to cable because of digging.

(f) Rent rebate is given to those subscribers whose telephones remain faulty for more than seven days.

[Translation]

Laws for SSIs

1446.SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL : Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the existing laws relating to the small scale industries sector differ from State to State;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to make them uniform throughout the country;

(d) whether the Government propose to enact comprehensive laws for the uniform development of small scale industries sector;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which it is likely to be enacted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) and (b) The Small Scale Industries (SSI) sector is governed by both Central and State laws. The laws falling under the Central domain are applicable uniformly all over the country whereas the laws falling under the State domain my differ from State to State, as per requirements of each State.

(c) to (f) Government had entrusted a study for the simplification of laws, rules, procedures affecting small scale industries sector and the task of suggesting a single comprehensive law for SSIs to the Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), Hyderabad. The draft of a Small Enterprise Development Bill received from ASCI seeks to address concerns of SSIs related to regulatory laws, credit, marketing, trade protection, labour related inspections etc. Comments on the draft bill as attempted by ASCI have since been received from stakeholders and have been sent to ASCI for examination and suggesting changes, if any, for further consideration.

[English]

Maintenance of National Highway 52

1447.SHRI M.K. SUBBA : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the poor maintenance and precarious traffic conditions on the National Highway 52 between Togpur to Jonia;

(b) if so, whether the condition is worsening since the National Highway was taken over by the Border Roads Organisation; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken to repair and upgrade the National Highway ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI) : (a) to (c) Tejpur to Jonai Section of NH 52, was being maintained by State PWD of Assam till rencently and the section has been transferred to Border Roads Organisation (BRO) from the State Government of Assam a few months back only, when the monsoons had already set in. The question of condition worsening after handing it over to BRO does not arise. BRO is already in the process of restoration of damages on this National Highway. BRO is in the process of drawing up a comprehensive plan for permanent rehabiliation measures and upgradation of this National Highway.

Financial Assistance for AIDS by Bill Gates

1448.SHRI AMBAREESHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Mr. Bills Gates announced financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 500 crores to fight AIDS during his recent visit to India; and

(b) if so, the manner in which this aid is proposed to be used ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The US (Microsoft) Tycoon, Shri Bill Gates has announced financial assistance to the tune of about Rs. 500 crores to fight AIDS in India during his recent visit. However, institutional arrangements and modalities of co-operation, mutual obligations and responsibilities have not been spelt out precisely in his announcement.

Visit of International Experts/Diplomats to Jammu and Kashmir

1449.SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA :
SHRI KALAVA SRINIVASULU :
SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY :
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether international experts and Delhi based diplomats of various countries visited Jammu and Kashmir during elections as observers, officially or unofficially;

(b) if so, the details of countries whose diplomats were so permitted to witness the polling the counting process;

(c) whether they have given their reports/impressions on elections in the State;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) About thirty Delhi-based diplomats, as a part of their normal diplomatic functioning, visited Jammu and Kashmir during the assembly elections in the State. There was also no restriction on any other visitor, who was otherwise present in India, from going to Jammu and Kashmir during this period.

(b) Delhi-based diplomats inter alia from Australia, Britain, Canada, Denmark, European, Commission, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America were issued special passes by the Election Commission of India, following precedent, to see the elections in Jammu and Kashmir.

(c) and (d) Any reports/impressions given by the diplomats would have been to their respective goverments, whcih is again a part of the normal diplomatic functioning.

(e) Jammu and Kashmir elections have been positively assessed in comments by members of the international community.

Post Offices Buildings

1450.SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of post offices for which buildings have been constructed during the last three years in each State Particularly in Maharashtra;

(b) the amount spent on their construction;

(c) the number of post offices which do not have their own buildings yet, in each State; and

(d) the number of post offices whose buildings are proposed to be constructed building the Tenth Plan and current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SANJAY PASWAN) : (a) to (d) The information is given in Statement enclosed.

Statement

Name of Postal Cricle/State	No. of Post Offices for which buildings have been constructed during the last three years	Amount spent on their construction (In Lakhs)	No. of Post Offices which do not have their own buildings yet (As on 31.3.2001)	No. of Post Offices whose buildings are proposed to be constructed during Tenth Plan and current Year*
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	7	219.64	2182	6
Assam	10	246.94	466	5
Bihar	6	180.69	793	5
Delhi	6	163.3	299	4
Gujarat	4	143.55	1293	5
Haryana	5	56.64	402	4
Himachal Pradesh Circle	3	97.5	407	2
Jammu and Kashmir	1	55.03	225	1

1	2	3	4	5
Karnataka	11	319.03	1492	5
Kerala	4	179.39	1275	2
Madhya Pradesh Cricle	3	110.14	616	4
Maharashtra including Goa	5	323.64	1808	4
N.E. including Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura	6	370.13	197	4
Orissa	12	207.08	968	2
Punjab	3	61.79	702	3
Rajasthan	1	13.34	1084	2
Tamil Nadu	4	166.23	2566	5
Uttar Pradesh	10	179.2	2175	3
West Bengal including Sikkim	8	205.52	1528	4
Jharkhand	0	8.58	329	0
Chhattisgarh	1	5.82	480	1
Uttaranchal	0	0	306	2

*These figures are tentative and will be finalized after Expenditure Finance Committee's approval of Tenth Plan proposals.

R and D for New Drugs

1451.SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of investment in research and development for the discovery of new drugs;

(b) the details of fundings; and

(c) the list of new drugs discovered with names of the laboratories of the Government during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) and (b) Council of Scientific and Insutrial Research has allocated Rs. 10534.97 lakh for conducting research on discovery of new drugs during the last three years. The break up of which is as follows :

Year	Amount (In lakh)
1999-2000	3949.323
2000-2001	3217.496
2001-2002	3368.158

(c) During the last three years the following drugs are under development by Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and its constituent laboratories :

Institutes of Microbial Technology, Chandigarh.

Streptokinase – a blood clot dissolver.

Indian Institute of Chemical Biology, Kolkata

Asmon – a poly harbal formulation for relief of asthma.

The following are under development :

Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow

(i) Consap (sperimicidal-contraceptive cream) – clinical trial completed. Marketing permission awaited from DCG(I).

(ii) Plant CT-1 (anti-hyperglycemic) – Efficacy-cum-safety clinical trial in progress.

(iii) CDR-134 (Anti-hyperglycemic) – Efficacy-cum-safety clinical trial to be initiated.

[Translation]

Legislation to Control Population

1452. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL :
SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR :

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

(a) whether the Population Control Policy has been implemented in the country, without any specific target since 1996;

(b) if so, whether the National Population Commission propose to change the policy in order to check the rapid growth of population in the country;

(c) if so, the details of the future course of action;

(d) whether the Government are contemplating to bring say legislation to check the population of the country by encouraging the people for adopting two child norms; and

(e) if so, the time by which the Bill is likely to be introduced in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) From Ist April, 1996 the Family Welfare Programme is being implemented all over India on the basis of Target Free Approach. Keeping in view the shortcomings of the target oriented approach earlier followed, the Department of Family Welfare intorduced the decentralised participatory planning approach which inter alia implied abolition of centrally determined targets and laying down of performance targets based on the needs of the people.

(b) and (c) The National Commission on Population (NCP) is of the view that there cannot be a uniform policy relating to population control in view of the socio-economic and demographic diversity in the country. The state Population Policies are being formulated by the State Governments keeping in view their demographic concerns and to meet their specific needs in relation to population stabilization.

(d) and (e) No, Sir.

Artificial Reproductive Technology Clinics

1453. SHRI RAMDAS RUPALA GAVIT :
SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN :
SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI :
SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI :

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

(a) whether the Government propose to recognize the A.R.T. Clinics;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for recognising these clinics ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) to (c) Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART) in our country is being proivded by the private sector only. Many of these technologies require enormous technical expertise and infrastructure. The success rate of the procedure is below 30% under the best of circumstances and is expensive and tax the couple's endurance physically, emotionally and monetarily.

The Government has received reports of the mushrooming of ART Clinics where the services provided seem to be highly questionable. Many of these clinics do not have adequate trained manpower and infrastructure to deliver these highly sophisticated technologies. Further, some techniques, which are not universally accepted, are also being introduced such as for example the Round Spermatid Nuclear Injection (ROSNI), Pre-implantation Genetic Diagnosis (PGD) for gender selection of the embryo.

With a view to regulate and supervise these clinics and ensure patient safety, ICMR has recently released National Guidelines for Accreditation, Supervision and Regulation of ART Clinics in India. After receiving the

views of all stakeholders, the guidelines will be finalized for implementation.

[English]

MOU with Standard Chartered Group

1454.SHRI SUBODH MOHITE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Posts has signed a number of memoranda of understanding with Standard Chartered Group and other private Companies for expanding revenue generation and business expansion during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the expected revenue generation from it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SANJAY PASWAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Memoranda of understanding have been signed with Standard Chartered Group, HCL Infosys, American Express. UTI Bank and IDBI Bank as per details given below :

(1) MOU with Standard Chartered Group :

* Usage of Speed Post by Standard Chartered Group at the all India level.
* Marketing of Standard Chartered Bank's Cards and other products through Data Posts and post office network.
* Collection of cheques relating to credit cards through e-bill post.

(2) MOU with HCL Infosys :

* Usage of Speed Post by HCL at All India level.
* Booking of orders for HCL products through post office network.

(3) MOU with American Express :

* Usage of speed post by American Express Travel Related Services Co. at the All India level.
* Sale, acceptance and refund of American Express Travellers Travellers Cheques in the post office network.
* Collection of payments relating to American Express Products through e-bill post.

(4) MOU with UTI Bank and IDBI Bank :

* Provision of Automated Teller Machines in Post Office premises.
* Remittance/collection of funds through post office channels.
* Remittance/collection of drafts through the speed post service of the Department of Posts.
* Loans against recurring Deposit Scheme, Time Deposit Scheme, National Savings Certificates etc. in the Post Office Savings Bank and against Postal Life Insurance policies.
* Retailing of each others' financial products and services.
* Usage of speed post, express parcel post and other premium services of the Department of Posts.
* Provision of universal banking counters through leveraging of each others' strengths.
* Any other financial services mutually agreed upon by both parties.

(c) The revenue generation will depend on operationalisation of Memoranda of understanding and future traffic.

[Translation]

Population Control Schemes Sponsored by US

1455.SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether United States sponsored population control and family welfare schemes are being run in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount spent on execution of those schemes, so far; and

(d) the percentage of success achieved in controlling the population in Maharashtra and Rajasthan as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) and (b) The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) provides assistance to the following two projects on bilateral basis addressing the population and reproductive health issues :-

(i) The Innovations in Family Planning Services (IFPS) Project assists the States of Uttar Pradesh (UP), Uttaranchal and Jharkhand to reduce their high rates of population growth. The project aims at improvement in quality and management of and expanding access to, family planning and reproductive health services.

(ii) The Programme for the Advancement of Commercial Technology/Child and Reproductive Health (PACT/CRH) Project complements IFPS and stimulates private sector participation and commercial partnerships for the development, promotion, and availability of child and reproductive health technologies.

(c) The amount spent on execution of these schemes as on 30.9.2002 is as under :-

(i)	IFPS	US$ 103.989 million
(ii)	PACT/CRH	US$ 13.945 million

(d) Under the PACT/CRH funded IEC Campaign to promote the use of low dose Oral Contraceptive Pill, Rajasthan was also covered. Further, in 1998-99, USAID also provided technical assistance to the Government of Rajasthan for assisting them to develop the State's Population Policy.

Code of Conduct

1456.SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the notification relating to the code of conduct has been issued by the Government for the cancellation of registration of Doctors;

(b) if so, whether the above notification has become effective in all the States; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) to (c) As per the provisions of section 20A of the Act read with section 33 (power to make regulations), the Council with the approval of the Central Government have notified in the Official Gazette on 6th April, 2002 the Indian Medical Council (Professional conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002. Copies of these Regulations have also been sent to all the State Governments and the State Medical Councils for ensuring compliance. These Regulations, inter-alia, indicates the acts of commission or omission on the part of a doctor which shall constitute professional misconduct or unethical acts rendering him/her liable for disciplinary actions. As per the provisions of the Regulations, the Medical Council of India or the State Medical Councils are empowered to award such punishment as deemed necessary or even removal of the name of any registered practitioner from the Register altogether or for a specified period in respect of any act of violation of the provisions of the Regulations which may be brought before it, after conducting an equiry.

Telephone Connections in Uttar Pradesh

1457.SHRI CHHATTRAPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applicants on the waiting list for telephone connections in Bulandshahar districts of Uttar Pradesh, exchanges-wise;

(b) by when telephone connections are likely to be provided to them;

(c) the number of new telephone exchanges proposed to be opened in the above district and the time frame set therefor;

(d) whether a proposal to augment the capacity of telephone exchanges in the above said district is also under consideration of the Government and the time by which the capacity is likely to be augmented;

(e) whether the proposal regarding installation of Tax exchange system and BSE system in the above said district is under consideration of the Government; and

(f) if so, the time by which the said systems are likely to be installed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) There are 6763 number of applicants on the waiting list for telephone connections in Bulandshahar district of Uttar Pradesh. The exchange wise waiting list is given in Statement enclosed.

(b) The telephone connections are likely to be provided by 30.06.2003, subject to availability of resources.

(c) Four new telephone exchanges are proposed to be opened in Bulandshahar during the year 2002-03 subject to availability of resources.

(d) Yes, Sir. The Switching Capacity is planned to be augmented by 11948 lines during the year 2002-03 subject to availability of resources.

(e) There is no proposal for independent Trunk Automatic Exchange (TAX) and BSC system in Bulandshahar. BSC of Bulandshahar already exists at Ghaziabad.

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

Statement

Exchange-wise Waiting List in Bulandshahar

S. No.	Name of Exchange	Total Waiting List
1	2	3
1.	Agouta	121
2.	Arnia	136
3.	Ahmadgarh	76
4.	Anoopshahar	92
5.	Aurangabad	358
6.	Baral	121
7.	B.B. Nagar	163
8.	Belon	15
9.	Biroli	78
10.	Bibyana	58
11.	Bugrasi	108
12.	BSR ASR Rd.	3
13.	BSR Bhoor	305
14.	BSR Moti Bagh	122
15.	Chitsaun	262
16.	Chhatari	82
17.	Chola Chawki	148
18.	Danpur	60
19.	DAV BSR	154
20.	Debai	112
21.	Gangthals	101
22.	Gulaothi	469
23.	Jahangirabad	246
24.	Jargvan	35
25.	Khurja	689
26.	Khurja City	0
27.	Karora	45
28.	Karanwas	24
29.	Khanpur	136
30.	Kharagwari	47
31.	Makhaina	28
32.	Madhupura	107
33.	Narora	47
34.	Pahasu	185
35.	Partapur	122
36.	Pota Badhahapur	167
37.	Siyana	691

1	2	3
38.	Shikarpur	228
39.	Sankari Nagar	107
40.	Senga Jagatpur	216
41.	Sikandrabad	87
42.	Sikandrabad City	272
43.	SKD Satt.	131
44.	Unchagaon	3
45.	BSR BTS	0
46.	KRJ BTS	6
47.	PBI BTS	0
48.	SYN BTS	0
49.	SKD BTS	0
	Total	6763

Revenue Share in Private Telephone Operations

1458. SHRI NAWAL KISHOR RAI :
SHRI AMBAREESHA :
DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA :

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

(a) whether the Government had given permission to the telephone operators in the private sector on the basis of licence fee initially;

(b) if so, whether is has now been introduced, by making changes in the above system to share the revenue;

(c) if so, the percentage of Government's share fixed in the revenue share;

(d) whether it is proposed to be increased from 1.5% to 3%; and

(e) if so, the facts in this regard and the time by which it is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) (a) to (c) Sir, upto 31.07.1999 the licence fee for the main Telecom Services, viz., Cellular Mobile Telephone Service and Basic Telephone Service was based on the amounts quoted by them in the open bidding process for grant of licence. Thereafter, with effect from 1.8.1999 the Operators were migrated to revenue sharing regime. At present, the licence fee for Cellular and Basic Telephone Operators for Category 'A', 'B' and 'C' Service Areas is 12%, 10% and 8% of Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) respectively, apart from seperate charges for use of wireless frequency spectrum.

(d) At present, there is no proposal for increasing the licence fee.

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

Negligence in AIIMS

1459. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI :
SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI :
SHRI RAJO SINGH :
SHRI AKHILESH YADAV :

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

(a) the number of cases of negligence which came to light in the AIIMS during the last one year;

(b) the persons found responsible for it;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to avoid recurrence of such tragic incident in future;

(d) whether any other irregularities in AIIMS have come to the notice of the Government;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) and (b) During the last one year, six complaints of alleged negligence of doctors were registered in the Institute. The complaints are being enquired into by the established procedures. So far, no evidence of negligence by the doctors or the nurses of the Institute has come up. The Institute follows the laid down procedures to attend all the cases and initiate measures from time to time for

maintenance of patient care services in the best possible way so that the patients do not face any difficulty.

(c) There are 24 complaint boxes fixed in different areas of hospital (OPD and inpatient areas) to enable the public to register any complaint of doctors and hospital administration. In order to have an objective assessment/ inquiry of the complaints of negligence on the part of doctors and staff during the management of the patients at AIIMS all the original medical records of the relevant complaints of negligence on the part of the doctors are preserved/kept in safe custody for scrutiny and verification of the inquiry committee, wherever necessary. AIIMS hospital has got a Casualty Death Review Committee under the Chairmanship of a Senior Faculty member. The Committee reviews all the death cases which occur in the casulty and inquire into the circumstances for such deaths which could be attributed to AIIMS hospital.

(d) No irregularities have been noticed.

(e) and (f) Does not arise.

[English]

Reduction of Internet Charges

1460.DR. V. SAROJA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to reduce internet charges by Government service providers in order to promote internet/computer awareness;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal by the two Government Service Providers, viz. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL).

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

(c) To promote internet/computer awareness, in November 2002, BSNL and MTNL have already reduced the local call charges for internet access by 50% during night time, starting from 22:30 hrs. to 06:30 hrs.

[Translation]

Investment in Telecom Sector

1461.SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE :
SHRI P.R. KHUNTE :

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

(a) whether the Government have formulated plan to invest Rs. 1000 crore in the current financial year for setting up an additional basis infrastructure in the field of Communications and Information Technology;

(b) if so, the basic features of this proposed plant;

(c) whether private companies will also be included in it;

(d) if so, the proposed share of various companies, company-wise; and

(e) by when its benefits are likely to reach to general consumers, especially in rural areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) No Sir, Government has not formulated any plan to invest Rs. 1000 crore only in the current financial year for setting up an additional basic infrastructure in the field of Communications and Information Technology.

(b) to (e) Not applicable in view of (a) above.

[English]

Extradition/Deportation of Mafia Don

1462.SHRI VINAY KUMAR SORAKE :
SHRI A. NARENDRA :
SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH :
SHRI G. GANGA REDDY :
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE :
DR. M.V.V.S. MURTHI :
SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE :
SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI :
SHRI C. KUPPUSAMI :
SHRI NARESH PUGLIA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have been considering to seek Abu Salem's the most wanted mafia don in the country, extradition rather than deportation;

(b) if so, whether the discussions with the Portuguese Government have been held in this regard;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) the details of other steps the Government have taken to ensure Abu Salem's extradition/deportation to India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) At present the Government of India has been considering seeking the extradition of Abu Salem to India rather than his deportation since he is currently also facing charges for offences committed in the territory of Portugal.

(b) Our Embassy in Portugal is in regular touch with the concerned authorities in the Portuguese Government. A team led by a senior officer from the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) also visited Lisbon to have discussions with the Portuguese authorities.

(c) The Portuguese Government has extended all required assistance and as a result of the interaction between the two sides, has indicated its willingness to consider a request from the Government of India for the extradition of Abu Salem.

(d) All necessary steps are being taken by the concerned authorities in the Government of India to expedite matters in regard to the request for extradition of Abu Salem.

Languages in UPSC Examinations

1463. PROF. DUKHA BHAGAT :
SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the languages included in the eighth schedule of the constitution of India through a resolution passed by the Parliament have been made applicable only in respect of civil services examinations;

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

(c) the reasons for whcih the said resolution has not been implemented so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) to (c) The Official Language Resolution, 1968 passed by both the Houses of Parliament, inter-alia resolved that all the languages included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution and English shall be permitted as alternative medium for the All India and higher Central Services Examinations, after ascertaining the views of the UPSC on the future scheme of the examinations, the procedural aspects and the timing. In pursurance of the Resolution, the option to write answers in any of the languages included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India has been extended only in the Civil Services (Main) Examination conducted by UPSC. The question of extension of this facility to other examinations conducted by UPSC is under consideration of the Government on the basis of the recommendations made by Dr. Satish Candhra Committee.

In view of the importance and sensitivity of the matter and divergent views on the subject, Government's endeavour is to seek to consensus and evolve a nationally acceptable policy after holding wider consultation with the State Governments and others concerned, efforts for which are on.

[English]

Indo-Iran Gas Pipe Line

1464. SHRI CHADA SURESH REDDY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposed Indo-Iran Gas Pipe Line Project has been held up due to the tensions on the line of control; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to safeguard the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Joint Committee constituted by India and Iran in May 2000 to study all aspect of supply of Iranian gas to

India, including different modes of transportation, route options and related political, security, economic and technical issues, has been continuing with its mandated work. So far the Committee has held five meetings, the last being held at Tehran in August 2002. Work related to feasibility studies is in progress.

India and Iran are firmly committed to establish a long-term, cost effective and secure mode of transfer of gas from Iran to India.

ILD Services by MTNL and BSNL

1465. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA :
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :

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

(a) whether Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) have sought permission to operate ILD services instead routing all their outgoing ISD calls through VSNL;

(b) if so, whether some private operators are allowed to carry incoming ILD calls and terminating them at BSNL and MTNL networks;

(c) if so, whether Government have examined the requests made by BSNL and MTNL and with what decision;

(d) whether the VSNL has started giving cheaper rates for using international long distance calls to BSNL and MTNL;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reaction taken by the Union Government to shift their ILD call business to other companies offering cheaper rates of BSNL and MTNL ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. Matter is under consideration.

(d) to (f) Interconnection and sharing of revenue is a matter of mutual agreement between two operators within the frame work of regulations of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India. The salient feature of agreements of VSNL with BSNL and MTNL is given in Statement-I and Statement-II enclosed.

Statement-I

Salient Features of Revenue Sharing Agreement between Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited and Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited

1. **Payment for carriage and termination of outgoing International Subscriber Dailing calls.**

(i) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited shall pay to International Long Distance Operator for carriage and termination of International Subscriber Dialing calls originated in India and terminated outside India using International Long Distance Operator's International Long distance network at following rates.

International Subscriber Dialing calls terminated in	Per minute rate
USA/Canada/Europe/UK	Rs. 6.00
Africa/Middle East	Rs. 14.00
Rest of World	Rs. 9.00

(ii) At a later date, if tariffs are revised downward by International Long Distance Operator unilaterally, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited shall retain minimum per minute charges as below :

International Subscriber Dialing calls terminated in	Minimum per minute retention by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.
USA/Canada/Europe/UK	Rs. 17.00
Africa/Middle East	Rs. 9.00
Rest of World	Rs. 14.00

In case International Long Distance Operator offers lower rates for carriage and termination of International Subscriber Dialing calls originated in India and terminated ouside India to any other Basic Service Operator/Cellular Mobile Service Provider, National Long Distance Operator or International Long Distance Operator, the same shall apply to Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited retrospectively

from the date of applicability of such lower rates to any other service provider mentioned above under the same terms and conditions as may have been offered to other such service providers.

International Long Distance Operator shall pick up the traffic from the Points of Interconnection at Gateway Tandem Automatic Exchanges designated by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited which shall be the nearest Level-1 Trunk Automatic Exchange located in the same circle to the International Long Distance Operator gateway.

2. Payment for Carriage and Termination of Incoming International Subscriber Dialing calls

For incoming International calls, International Long Distance Operator shall pay to Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited a per minute charge for carriage and termination as per the details given below :-

Distance (in Kms) from Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited's designated Level-1 Trunk Automatic Exchange	Total charges Rs. Per minue (0000 hrs – 2400 hrs)
0-50	4.40
>50-200	6.40
>200-500	8.80
>500	13.00

Note-1 :

(a) For calls in the Short Distance Charging Area in which gateway of International Long Distance Operator is located, the charges payable by International Long Distance Operator to Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited shall be Rs. 4.40 per minute.

(b) For calls terminating at any place outside the Short Distance Charging Area in which gateway of International Long Distance Operator is located, the charges as per above table shall apply.

(c) There shall not be any peak or off peak rates. The above rates shall apply for all 24 hours of the day for all days of the year.

(d) The charges are independent of originating point for calls.

(e) The applicable unit (pulse rate) for measurement of said minutes shall be 1 second.

Note-2 : For existing traffic, the chargeable distance shall be with reference to the international gateway switch of International Long Distance Operator from where Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited is picking up the traffic for further carriage and delivery into domestic network.

3. Volume Discount :

Incoming Traffic : The volume discount at the rate of 30% on incoming traffic meant for Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited will be allowed where such traffic is more than 90 million minutes in a month. The volume discount for the relevant month will not be applicable in case such incoming traffic does not exceed 90 million minutes in any month. The total volume discount of 30% shall be applied on billed amount for the incoming traffic in any month when traffic exceeds 90 million paid minute after excluding the transit traffic meant for other networks.

Statement-II

Salient Features of Revenue Sharing Agreement between Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited and Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited

I. Payment for carriage and termination of outgoing ISD calls

(i) Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited shall pay to International Long Distance Operator for carriage and termination of International Subscriber Dialing calls originated in India and terminated outside India using International Long Distance Operator's International Long distance network at following rates.

International Subscriber Dialing calls terminated in	Per minute rate
USA/Canada/Europe/UK	Rs. 6.00
Africa/Middle East	Rs. 14.00
Rest of World	Rs. 9.00

(ii) At a later date, if tariffs are revised downward by International Long Distance Operator unilaterally, Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited shall retain minimum per minute charges as below :

International Subscriber Dialing calls terminated in	Minimum per minute retention by Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.
USA/Canada/Europe/UK	Rs. 17.00
Africa/Middle East	Rs. 9.00
Rest of World	Rs. 14.00

In case International Long Distance Operator offers lower rates for carriage and termination of International Subscriber Dialing calls originated in India and terminated ouside India to any other Basic Service Operator/ Cellular Mobile Service Provider, National Long Distance Operator or International Long Distance Operator, the same shall apply to Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited retrospectively from the date of applicability of such lower rates to any other service provider mentioned above under the same terms and conditions as may have been offered to other such service providers.

International Long Distance Operator shall pick up the traffic from the Points of Interconnection of Gateway Trunk Automatic Exchanges designated by Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited.

II. Payment for Carriage and Termination of Incoming International Subscriber Dialing calls

For incoming International calls, International Long Distance Operator shall pay to Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited a per minute charge for carriage and termination as per the details given below :-

	Total charges Rs. Per minute (0000 hrs - 2400 hrs)
Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited Delhi and Mumbai	4.40

Note-1 :

(a) There shall not be any peak of off peak rates. The above rates shall apply for all 24 hours of the day for all days of the year.

(b) The charges are independent of originating point for calls.

(c) The applicable unit (pulse rate) for measurement of said minutes shall be 1 second.

III. Minimum monthly guaranteed Incoming Calls : International Long distance Operator shall guarantee Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited 20 million minutes per month incoming terminating international traffic on send or pay basis.

3. Volume Discount :

Incoming Traffic : The above carriage and termination rates are fixed for incoming traffic into for Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited network of 30 million minutes per month. In case of incoming traffic higher than 30 million minutes in any month, the following discount shall apply and be given to International Long Distance Operator :-

Total incoming traffic in million minutes per month	Volume discount (%) on net additional traffic
Upto 30 million	Nil
>30-40 million	5%
>40-50 million	10%
>50-60 million	15%
>60 million	20%

Note : The volume discount shall not exceed in any case 10% of the gross revenue receipt of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited from Interational Long Distance Operator for incoming traffic.

Leprosy Eradication

1466. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE :
SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF :

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

(a) whether any new guidelines have been issued by WHO for leprosy eradication;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Non-Government Organisations are extending their cooperation in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details and names of oganizations, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir. NGOs/VOs are extending their cooperation to the Government of India in its efforts under the National Leprosy Eradication Programme in the country.

(d) Under National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP) there is a scheme for giving financial grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations for Survey, Education and Treatment activities. The criteria for providing such assistance include that the grantee institutions should be a Society, registered under the "Societies Registration Act, 1860". The voluntary organisations should have worked for 2 years in that area allotted by State Government before applying for grant. The application for release of grant in required to be forwarded by the concerned State Government with their recommendation including the area allotment, with population, to be covered by NGO.

A total of 290 voluntary organisations are presently engaged in providing leprosy services. Their State-wise break up is given in Statement.

Statement

State-wise list of Voluntary Organisations Engaged in Leprosy Work

Andhra Pradesh

1. Victoria Hospital
   Dichpalli
   Nizamabad District
   Pin : 503 175

2. St. Mary's Leprosy Centre
   Bhimavaram
   West Godavari District
   Pin : 534 203

3. Leprosy Control Unit
   Kurupam
   Srikakulam District
   Pin : 532 524

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4. Leprosy Mission Control Unit
   Bethesda (Leprosy) Hospital
   Narsapur
   West Godavari District
   Pin : 534 275

5. The Leprosy Mission Hospital
   Leprosy Control Unit
   Buravancha Road
   Nuzvid
   Pin : 521 202

6. The Leprosy Mission
   Comprehensive
   Health Care Unit
   Parvatipuram – Vizianagaram
   Dist. Krishna
   Pin : 532 501

7. The Leprosy Mission Hospital
   Ramachandrapuram
   East Godavari District
   Pin : 533 255

8. Philadelphia Leprosy Hospital
   Salur
   Vizianagaram
   Pin : 532 501

9. The Leprosy Mission Hospital
   Chellura
   P.S.P. Quarters S.O.
   Vizianagaram
   Pin : 531 230

10. Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh
    Huzurabad Branch
    Jammikunta – Karimnagar
    Pin : 505 122

11. Rural Health Centre
    Asha Niketan
    Vengal Rao Nagar – Evali
    Nellore District
    Pin : 524 2002

12. Rural Health Centre
    Gudibanda Village
    Nalgonda District
    Pin : 508 206

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13. Damien Leprosy Centre
Gopannapalem PO – Eluru
West Godavari District
Pin : 534 450

14. Araku Leprosy Project
21.2.12, AVM College Road
Visakhapatnam
Pin : 531 001

15. St. Ann's Hospital
Madugula
Visakhanatnam
Pin : 531 027

16. Leprosy Health Centre
Nalgonda
Duppalapalli Road
Nalgonda
Pin : 508 001

17. Sr. Ann's Maternity Hospital
Jaggayyapet
Krishna District

18. Greater Visakha Leprosy
Treatment and Health Education
Scheme (GREVALTES)
21-1-2, A.V.M. College Road
P.B. 180 – Visakhapatnam
Pin : 530 001

19. Prema Samajam
Visakhapatnam
Pin : 530 004

20. Emmaus Swiss Leprosy
Project
Via V. Kota
Chittoor District
Pin 517 424

21. Catholic Mission Leprosy Centre
Kothuru
Srikakulam District
Pin 532 455

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22. Emmaus Swiss Palamaner
Leprosy Project
L.S. Farm PO – Palamaner
Chittoor District
Pin : 517 408

23. Sivananda Rehabilitation Home
Kukatpalli
Begumpet 7-1-22/12
Hyderabad
Pin : 500 016

24. Bethany Colony Leprosy
Association
Bapatla
Guntur District
Pin : 531 101

25. Greater Tenali Lep. Treatment and
Health Education Scheme
(GRATNALTES)
Morampudi (Via) Duggirala
Tenali – Guntur District
Pin 522 320

26. Vimukti Leprosy Relief Association
Near RTC Bus Stand
Perrajupeta – Kakkinada
Pin : 533 003

27. St. Paul's Trust
4-6-37 Boneshvaru Street
Samalkota
East Godavari District
Pin : 533 440

28. Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh
Andhra Pradesh State Branch
3-4-760 Barkatpura
Hyderabad
Pin : 500 027

29. Leprosy Relief Centre
Rajahmundry
East Godavari District
Pin : 533 101

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30. Sri Sreenivasa Leprosy Vimukthi
Organisation
130 T.K. Stret
Tirupati
Pin : 517 501

31. Lepra India
Plot No. 37 Asbestos Colony
Vikarampuri
Secunderabad
Pin : 500 003

32. A.M.G. International
H.O. Chilakaluripet
Guntur District
Pin : 522 616

33. GRETNALTES Community
Health Clinic
18-12-3 Andhra Ratna Road
Mullemsettipalem
Tenali
Pin : 522 201

34. GRETNALTES
Guntur Extension
Lanchester Road
Sangadigunta – Guntur
Pin : 522 003

35. Assissi Sisters of Assisi Nagar
Konkepudi
(Via) Pedana
Krishna District

36. St. Joseph Leprosy
Rehabilitation Centre
P.O. Timmarajupalen
Warangal District

37. Gramvasi Nirman Samiti
Flat No. 3 – Block No. 5 H/G II
Bhaglinggampally
Hyderabad
Pin : 500 044

38. Shri Shirdi Saibaba Leprosy
Eradication Organisation
Vedayapalem – Nellore
Pin : 524 004

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39. Guntur Nursing Home
Lalapet - Guntur
Pin : 522 001

40. A.P. Vikalangula Co-operative
Production-cum-Training Centre
Anantapur
Pin : 515 004

Assam

1. Santipara Leprosy Home and Hospital
P.O. Bongaigaon
Golapara District
Pin : 783 380

2. Sreemanta Sankar Mission
Nawgaon
Assam

3. Assam Seva Samiti
Gopinath Nagar
Guwahati
Pin : 781 001

Andaman and Nicobar Leprosy

1. Andaman and Nicobar Leprosy
Eradication Society
Guvndwara Lane – PB 43
Port Blair
Pin : 744 101

Bihar

1. Leprosy Mission Hospital
Muzaffarpur
Pin : 842 002

2. The Leprosy Mission Saldoha
Leprosy Home and Hospital
P.O. Saldoha – Santal Parganas
Dumka District
Pin : 814 101

3. Santhal Paharia Sewa Mandal
Baidyanath Deoghar
Santhal Parganas District
Pin : 814 112

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4. Rajendra Sevashram
Anughra Nagar
Mairwa
Pin : 841 239

5. Damien Social Welfare Centre
Gandhi Bhawan
Polytechnic Road – Post Box 47
Dhanbad
Pin : 826 001

6. Rural Health Centre
(Damien Foundation)
Village Rudra Pura
Majuhar PO – Dehri-on-stone
Rohtas District
Pin : 822 305

7. Wazirjung Leprosy Control
Programme
Bam India
Wazirjung – P.O. 41
Gaya District
Pin : 823 001

8. Claver Social Welfare Centre
C/o. St. Xavier's High School
P.O. Box 30
Chaibasa
Pin : 833 201

9. Gandhi Kusht Nivaran
Prathisthan
Gandhigram – P.O. Akhlaspur
Rohtas District
Pin : 821 101

10. Navjagrat Manav Samaj
Opp. K-5/26 Vikas Kutir
Kharkhai Road – Nildih Golmuri
Jamshedpur 3

11. Banvasi Seva Kendra
Kusht Seva Samithi
Adhaura
Pin : 821 116

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12. Mahatma Gandhi Kusht
Sevashram
J.P. Gram – Raniganj
Gaya District
Pin : 823 001

13. Singbhum Navajeevan Niketan
P.O. Ghatsila
Singhbhum District
Pin : 832 303

14. Bharat Sevashram Sangha
Sonari
Jamshedpur
Pin : 831 001

15. Leprosy Rehab. Promotion
Unit Hospital
Madhupur
Deoghar District
Pin : 815 353

16. Maritin Leprosy Prevention
Treatment-Rehabilitation Centre
P.O. Bodh Ganda
Labu District
Pin : 824 231

17. Kusht Seva Sangh
Lohanipur
Kadam Kuan – Patna
Pin : 800 003

Delhi

1. Hind Kusht Nivaran Santh
National Head Quarters
1 Red Cross Road
New Delhi
Pin : 110 001

2. Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh
Delhi Branch
33-34 R.K., Ashram Marg
North End Complex
Pin : 110 001

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3. The Leprosy Mission
C.N.I. Bhavan
26 Pandit Pant Marg
New Delhi
Pin : 110 001

4. The Leprosy Mission Hospital
Nandnagri (Shahdara)
Delhi
Pin : 110 093

5. Co-ordinated Agency for Leprosy
Welfare
Delhi

6. Skin Institute and School of Dermatology
Greater Kailash I
New Delhi

Gujarat

1. Rural Health Centre
Post Box 27
Dharampur
Valsad District
Pin : 396 050

2. Premi Mata Davakhana
Bilpudi PO
Dharampur
Bulsar District
Pin : 396 050

3. Shram Mandir Trust
Sindhrot
TA Baroda
Pin : 391 330

4. Baroach District Leprosy Relief
Association
C/o. Civil Hospital
Baroach
Pin : 392 005

5. Gandhi Leprosy Seva Sangh
Near Vastral Canal
Amriwadi Road – Vastral
Ahmedabad
Pin : 380 026

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6. Gujarat Deepak Medical
Foundation
9/10 Kunj Alkapur
Baroda

7. Baroda District Anti-Leprosy
Association
Baroda

8. Sahyog Kushthayagna Trust
Rajendranagar
Distt. Sabarkantha
Pin : 383 276

Haryana

1. Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh
Haryana Branch
Kothi No. 315 – Sector 9D
Chandigarh
Pin : 160 009

Himachal Pradesh

1. Subathu Leprosy Home and Hospital
Sabuthu
Simla Hills
Pin : 173 206

Karnataka

1. Belgaum Leprosy Hospital
Vengurala Road
Hindalga – Belgaum District
Pin : 591 108

2. Holdsworth Memorial Hospital
P.O. Box 38
Mysore
Pin : 570 001

3. Rural Health Centre
Kondaji – Harihar Taluk
Chitradurga District
Pin : 577 589

4. St. Joseph's Leprosy Hospital
P.O. Box 501
Kakkanady
Mangalore – DK
Pin : 575 002

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5. Hindi Kusht Nivaran Sangh
D.K. District Branch
Arcadia, Falnir
Mangalore
Pin : 575 001

6. Bijapore Leprosy Community
Welfare Centre
Near Badi Kaman
Jumma Masjid Road
Bijapur
Pin : 586 101

7. Indian Leprosy Foundation
C/o. CSI Hospital
2 Colonnel Hill Road
Bangalore
Pin : 560 052

8. Leprosy Control Unit
Church of South India Hospital
2 Colonnel Hill Road
Bangalore
Pin : 560 052

9. Hubli Hospital for the Handicapped
P.B. 54, Anand Nagar Road
Hubli
Pin : 580 020

10. Katherina Kasper Leprosy
Control Scheme
No. 16 Hutchins Road
Bangalore
Pin : 560 005

11. Velemegna Good News Society
Hospitals
Gollekhana
M. Bidar
Bidar
Pin : 585 401

12. Sumanahalli Leprosy Project
99 Old St. Mary's Seminary
Residency Road
Bangalore
Pin : 560 001

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13. Navajeevana Nilays
Doddanakundi Post
Bangalore
Pin : 560 037

14. Baptist Mission Hospital
Bellary Road
Bangalore
Pin : 560 024

15. Cheshire Home (India)
Bangalore Unit
Tower's Lane – Mangalore
Pin : 575 002

16. Oluvinahally Project
Iluya Post – Somesiwar
Uchile – D.K. District
Pin : 574 156

17. Leprosy Mission Hospital
Gadag
Dharwar District

18. ETCM Hospital
P.B. 4 – Kolar
Pin : 563 101

19. C.S.I. Hospital
Chikkaballapur
Kolar District
Pin : 562 101

20. Mysore City Hansen's Patients
Welfare Association
Sarvodaya Kushta Kalyan Kitira
Nilgiris Road – Mysore
Pin : 571 124

21. Assisi Seva Nilaya
Venkatrahna Chatra
Chamarajanagar Taluk
Mysore

22. Karuna Trust
B.R. Hills
Yelandur
Mysore
Pin : 571 441

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Kerala

1. St. John's Hospital
   Pirappancode PO
   Trivandrum District
   Pin : 695 607

2. Mar. Thimoteus Health and Leprosy Centre
   P.O. Thattamangalam
   Dist. Palghat
   Pin : 678 102

3. Poor Leprosy Hospital
   Green Gardens
   Shertally
   Pin : 688 524

4. Damien Institute
   Ayyappankavu P.O.
   Trichur District
   Pin : 680 751

5. Cochin Urban Leprosy Treatment and
   Educaiton Scheme
   (CULTES)
   Perumpadappu – Thoppumpadi
   Cochin
   Pin : 682 006

6. Snehaniketan Social Centre
   Pattuvam – Kannur District
   Pin : 670 141

7. St. Martin De Porres Hospital
   Cherukunnu
   Kannur District
   Pin : 670 301

8. Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh
   Ernakulam District Branch
   Office of the District Medical
   Officer
   Ernakulam
   Pin : 682 011

9. Indian Leprosy Foundation
   C/o. CULTES
   Perumpadappu – Thoppumpadi
   Kochi
   Pin : 682 006

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10. International Medical Assocn.
    Ernakulam Shenory Road
    Cochin
    Pin : 682 001

11. St. Francis Leprosy Centre
    Thankey Junction
    Kalavamkodam – Shertally
    Alleppy District
    Pin : 688 524

12. Paul Chhittilaphilly Memorial
    Leprosy Eradication Project
    Kalladakode
    Palghat District

13. Leprosy Eradication Community
    Health Centre
    Jepamala Bhavan
    Amayannoor
    Kottayam
    Pin : 686 025

Madhya Pradesh

1. Chandkhuri Leprosy Home and Hospital
   P.O. Baitalpur – (Via) Hirri Mines
   Bilaspur District
   Pin : 495 222

2. Bethesda Leprosy Home and Hospital
   P.O. Champa
   Bilaspur District
   Pin : 495 671

3. Rajnandgaon Leprosy Hospital and Clinics
   Dist. and Post Rajanadgaon
   Pin : 591 441

4. Shantipur Leprosy Hospital
   Chantipur P.O.
   (Via) Balod – PO 64
   Dhamtari – Raipur District
   Pin : 493 773

5. Ratlam Christian Hospital
   R.O. Ratlam
   Pin : 457 001

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6. St. Luke's Hospital
Takhatpur – Bilaspur District
Pin : 495 330

7. Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh
Madhya Pradesh State Branch
C/o. Directorate of Hlth Sevices
6th Flr Satpuda Bhavan – Bhopal
Pin : 462 001

8. Pavithra Atma Ashram Leprosy Centre
P.O. Aulia
(Via) Pandhana
East Nirman Khandwa
Pin : 450 661

9. Catholic Mission Hospital
Dhami P.O.
(Via) Dhamnod
Dhani District
Pin : 454 552

10. Kusht Rogi Seva Sansthan
Behind ESI Hospital
Nandanagar
Near Qr. F9 – Machla Village
Indore
Pin : 452 003

11. Pushpa Hospital
Dalli Rajhara
Durg District
Pin : 491 228

12. Vindhya Maharogi Sewa Samiti
Nayagaon – Chitrakot
Satna District

13. Kushta Sewa Sansthan
Kamukhedia
Ujjain
Pin : 456 001

14. Kushta Nivasan Samiti
Lakhenagar
Raipur
Pin : 492 001

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15. The Leprosy Mission Voluntary
SET Programme,
Leprosy Hospital and Home
Baitalapur
Bilaspur District

Maharashtra

1. Acworth Leprosy Hospital
Wadala
Bombay
Pin : 400 031

2. Eduljee Premjee Albles Leprosy
Home
Trombay
Bombay
Pin : 400 086

3. Bombay Leprosy Project
Vidnyan Bhavan
11 V.N. Purav Marg, Sion
Bombay
Pin : 400 022

4. Vimala Dermatological Centre
Yari Road
Versova
Bombay
Pin : 400 061

5. Indian Leprosy Foundation
P.B. 7477, 11 Hardevi Society
Caves Road, Jogeshwari East
Bombay
Pin : 400 060

6. ALERT India
3 B Mukhyadhyapak Bhavan
3rd Floor Sion (W)
Bombay
Pin : 400 022

7. Kushtarog Nivaran Samiti
Panvel Mahatma Gandhi Seva
Mandir
252 S.V. Road – Bandra
Bombay
Pin : 400 050

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8. Saravali Leprosy Welfare Bachat
Centre
Saravali P.O.
Dahanu Road
Thane District
Pin : 421 311

9. The Leprosy Mission Home and Hospital
Poladpur
Raigad District
Pin : 402 3003

10. Rural Integrated Health Scheme
Abhinav Jnyan Mandir
Karjat
Raigad District
Pin : 410 201

11. Comprehensive Health Services
Project Jnana Probodhini
510 Sadashiv Peth – Pune
Pin : 411 030

12. Dr. Bandorwalla Leprosy Hospital
Khondwa
Pune
Pin : 411 022

13. Kushtarog Nivaran Dawakhana
Wadoli
PO Talassari (Via) Dahanu
Thane District
Pin : 401 606

14. Leprosy Hospital
Solapur
597 South Sadar Bazar
Solapur District
Pin : 413 001

15. The Leprosy Mission SET
Leprosy Unit
Madha Post – Solapur District
Pin : 413 209

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16. Solapur Comprehensive Leprosy Project
I.D. Hospital Compound
Opp. Civil Hospital
Solapur District
Pin : 413 003

17. The Leprosy Mission Hospital
Kothara Post – Maratwada
Amravati District
Pin : 444 805

18. Vidarbha Maharogi Seva Mandal
Tapovan
Amravati District

19. Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation
Hindi Nagar – Wardha
Pin : 442 103

20. Maharogi Seva Samiti
Dattapur Leprosy Hospital and Cty
P.O. Dattapur
Wardha
Pin : 442 001

21. Maharogi Seva Samiti
Anandwan
Wardha
Chandrapur
Pin : 442 914

22. St. Andrews Leprosy Clinic
Haythonthwaite Memorial
Leprosy Services
Mary Wanless Hospital
Kolhapur
Pin : 416 003

23. Sir D.M.P. Leprosy Hospital
Ratnagiri
Pin : 415 612

24. Comprehensive Rural Health Project
Jamkhed
Ahmednagar District
Pin : 413 201

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25. Wadala Leprosy Control Unit
Wadala Mission (Leprosy Mission)
Dist. Ahmednagar
Wadala

26. Ahmednagar District Leprosy
Relief Association
Gatnewada – Ghumre Galli
Ahmednagar
Pin : 414 001

27. Shakti Bramhashram
C/o. J.E.S. College
Jalna
Pin : 431 203

28. Prahad Mahadba Ruikar Trust
Nahza
Yavatmal
Pin : 445 001

29. Richardson Leprosy Hospital
Miraj
Sangli
Pin : 416 410

30. Marathwada Lok Mandal
Worli
Nanded District

31. Poona District Leprosy Committee
'Manish' 2nd Floor
Flat 35, 2-A Moledina Road
Pune 411 001

32. Kushtarog Wasahat
AT and PO Duddugaon
Taluka Haveli
Pune
Pin : 416 315

33. Shanda Park Leprosy Colony
Kolhapur
Pin : 416 001

34. Leprosy Colony
Osmanabad
Pin : 413 501

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35. Lok Seva Sangam
D/1 Everard Nagar
Sion-Chembur Highway
Bombay
Pin : 400 022

36. The Society for Eradication of Leprosy
Bombay House
24 Homi Mody Street
Bombay
Pin : 400 023

37. The Leprosy Mission Vocational
Training Centre
Nasik Leprosy Hospital – PO
Panchvati
Nasik
Pin : 422 003

38. National Leprosy Organisation
India
Hind Nagar – Wardha
Pin : 442 103

39. Maharashtra Lokahita Seva Mandal
16 A St. Francis Avenue
Santacruz (West)
Bombay
Pin : 400 054

40. Seva Sadan Hospital
Nagapalli
Allapalli
Chandrapur District
Pin : 442 703

41. Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh
Maharashtra State Branch
C/o. Acworth Leprosy Hospital,
Wadala
Bombay
Pin : 400 031

42. Udyogdham
"Badrikashram"
Talegaon
Pune
Pin : 410 507

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43. Shri Gurudev Kusht Seva Mandir
Amla
Amaravati District

44. Marathavada Lok Seva Mandal
Station Road
Nanded
Pin : 431 601

45. Kushtrog Nivaran Sangh
Shantivan – Panvel
Raigad District
Pin : 410 206

46. Norwegian Free Evangelical
Mission, India
P.O. Box 10 – Chopda
Jalgaon
Pin : 425 107

47. National Society for Equal Opportunities
For the Handicapped (NASEOH)
Postal Colony, Chambur
Bombay
Pin : 400 071

48. The Foundation for Medical Research
84 ARG Thadani Marg – Worli
Bombay
Pin : 400 025

49. Smramik Vidya Peeth
New Transit Group
Behind Dharavi Police Station,
Dharavi – Bombay
Pin. 400 017

Manipur

1. Leprosy Mission Welfare Society
Mantri Pukilari
Imphal
Pin : 795 001

Orissa

1. Mayurbhanj Leprosy Home
C/o. Mission House
P.O. Baripada – Dist. Mayurbhanj
Pin : 757 001

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2. Scrango Christian Hospital
P.O. Serango (Via) Gumnia
Ganjam District
Pin : 761 216

3. Rural Health Centre
Chatrapur
Ganjam District
Pin : 761 020

4. Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh
Orissa State Branch
Red Cross Bhavan
Bhubaneshwar
Pin : 751 007

5. Leprosy Centre
Jharsuguda
Sambalpur District
Pin : 768 201

6. Puri Urban Leprosy Project
Sadar Than Thane
Dittadatta – Puri
Pin : 752 001

7. Leprosy Relief Committee
Parlekhemundi
Ganjam District
Pin : 761 200

8. Divya Jeevan Arogya Kendra
Jalni
Puri District
Pin : 752 050

9. Hoina Leprosy Research Trust
Post Bag No. 1
Muniguda
Koraput District
Pin : 765 020

10. Divya Jivan Arogya Kendra
Khurda Road
Puri District
Pin : 752 055

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11. Chhatribadaynee Mahila Samiti
Basalia
Dist. Dhenkanal

12. Leprosy Home and Hospital
Nayabazar
Cuttak
Pin : 753 004

13. Maharaja Diamond Jubliee
Leprosy Clinic
Parlakhemundi
Ganjam District
Pin : 761 200

14. Leprosy Home and Hospital
Lokanath Road
Puri
Pin : 752 001

Pondicherry

1. Raoul Fallerau Foundation, India
No. 2 Surcouf Street
Pondicherry
Pin : 605 001

Punjab

1. Leprosy Home and Hospital
Tarn Taran
Amritsar District
Pin : 143 401

2. Shri Ram Kusht Ashram
Near Truck Union
Anandpur Road
Nangal Dam
Pin : 140 124

3. Bharatiya Laachan Sevak Dak
Gali No. 5 – H.No. 8
Basti Tarkan Wali
Ferozepure Cantt

Rajasthan

1. Rural Health Centre
Deeg
Bharatpur District
Pin 321 203

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2. Sarthak Manav Kushtashram
372/1 Raja Park
Jaipur
Pin : 302 004

3. Indian Leprosy Foundation
% Sarthak Manav Kushtashram
372/1 Raja Park
Jaipur
Pin : 302 004

Tamil Nadu

1. Dayapuram Leprosy Centre
Manamadurai
Ramanathapuram District
Pin 623 606

2. Schieffelin Leprosy Research and Training Centre – Karigiri
S.L.R. Sanatorium PO
(Via) Kalpadi
Pin : 632 106

3. Christian Hospital and Leprosy Centre
Madarpakkam
(Via) Gummidipoondi
Chengalpattu District
Pin : 601 202

4. Jothy Nilayam Rural Centre
Muttathur PO
Villupuram Taluk
Pin : 605 202

5. Indian Leprosy Foundation
22 East Club Road
Shenoy Nagar
Madras
Pin : 600 030

6. Christian Fellowship Hospital
Community Health Centre,
Leprosy Wing
Ambilikkai (Via) Oddanchatram
Madurai District
Pin : 624 612

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7. St. Luke's Leprosarium and Rehabilitation
PO Asirvadhapuram
Tirunelveli District
Pin : 628 613

8. Scudder Memorial Hospital
Ranipet
Walaja Taluk
Pin : 632 401

9. The Leprosy Mission Hospital
Vadathorasalur
Tiyagabhug
Pin : 606 206

10. Christian Medical College and Hospital
Department of Orthopaedic
Survey Unit I
Vellore
Pin : 632 004

11. C.S.I. Medical and Leprosy Centre
Wandiwash
Pin : 604 408

12. Domien Foundation
AL 189, Ist Street
12th Main Road – Anna Nagar
Madras
Pin : 600 040

13. St. Mary's Leprosy Centre
Arisipalayam
Salem
Pin : 636 009

14. NLEP Leprosy Control Project
P.O. Box 3
Dharmapuri
Pin : 636 701

15. Poorna Sukha Leprosy Project
St. Joseph's Hospital
Dindigul
Madurai District
Pin : 624 007

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16. Holy Family Hansenorium
Fatimanagar PO
Tiruchirapalli
Pin : 621 316

17. Hemerijickx Rural Centre
Rawttakuppam
Aurovilie PO
Pin : 605 512

18. Arogya Agam Leprosy Clinic
Aundipatti
Periakulam Taluk
Madurai Dist
Pin : 626 512

19. Leprosy Relief Rural Centre
P.O. Box 5 – Chettipatty
(Via) Omalur
Salem
Pin : 636 455

20. Kasturba Kusht Nivaran Nilayam
Malavanthangal PO
(Via) Kandachipuram
Pin : 605 701

21. Coimbatore Urban Leprosy
Eradication Scheme (CULES)
24 and 25 Rajalakshmi Colony
TVS Nagar – Edayarpalayam PO
Comibatore
Pin : 641 025

22. Nilgiris Leprosy Eradication
Scheme (NILES)
99-A 1 Gray's Hill
Coonoor
Nilgiris
Pin : 643 101

23. Indian Leprosy Foundation
C/o. CULES
24 and 25 Rajalakshmi Colony
TVS Nagar – Edayarpalayam PO
Comibatore
Pin : 641 025

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24. Worth Trust
48 New Thiruvalem Road
Katpati
Pin : 632 007

25. Salvation Army Catherine Booth Hospital
Nagercoil
Kanyakumari District
Pin : 629 001

26. Sagayamatha Hospital
Pullambadi
Trichy District
Pin : 621 711

27. Sacred Heart Leprosy Centre
Sakkottai
Kumbakonam
Thanjavur District
Pin : 612 401

28. St. Thomas Hospital and Leprosy Centre
Chettipatty
North Arcot Dist.
Pin : 606 801

29. Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh
Tamil Nadu State Branch
Office of the Director Medical and
Rural Services Complex
285-261 Anna Salai
Madras
Pin : 600 006

30. Deena Bandu Medical Mission
R.K. Pet
Ramakrishelarajupeta
Chengaplattu District
Pin : 631 303

31. Kumbakonam Hindu Mission Hospital
Leprosy Control Programme
13 Mutt Street – Kumbakonam
Thanjavur District
Pin : 621 001

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32. Assisi Hospital and Leprosy Centre
Thalvadi PO
(Via) Satyamangalam
Coimbatore District
Pin : 638 461

33. St. Joseph Leprosy Hospital
Arokkiapuram PO
Pin : 628 002

34. GREMALTES Referral Hospital
5 Gajapthy Street
Shenoy Nagar
Madras
Pin : 600 030

35. Damien Leprosy Control Centre
Diravianagar
Nilkottai
Pin : 624 208

36. Bethesda Hospital
Ambur
North Arcot District
Pin : 635 802

37. St. Paul's Health Centre
Thondaman Thurai
(Via) Arumbavur
Trichy District
Pin : 621 203

38. Rehabilitation Centre
St. Joseph's Village
Kallupati – Ganruvarpalti PO
Madurai District
Pin : 624 203

39. German Leprosy Relief Assocn.
4 Gajapathy Street
Shenoy Nagar
Madras
Pin : 600 030

40. I.E.L.C. Leprosy Control Project
Mission Compound
Ambur
Ambur Dist.
Pin 635 802

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41. Hindi Mission Hospital
46 G.S.T. Road
Tambaram
Madras

42. The Voluntary Health Services
Adyar
Madras

43. CHAD Hospital Leprosy Control Programme
Chirstian Medical College and Hospital
Vellore
Pin : 632 004

44. Dohnavur Fellowship Hospital
Dohnavur
Tirunelveli District
Pin : 627 102

45. Charles Pease Memorial Leprosy Centre
Colachel
Kanyakumari District
Pin : 629 251

46. Gandhi Ashram Leprosy Centre
Tiruchengodu
Salem District
Pin : 636 807

47. C.S.I. Hospital
Neyyor
Kanyakumari District
Pin : 629 802

48. Student Christian Movement
Leprosy Clinic
Pammal
C/o. Madras Christian College
Tambaram – Madras

49. Hemerijckx Government Leprosy Centre
Plambakkam Post
Maduranthakam Taluk
Chengalpattu Dist.

50. Chistu-Kula Ashram and Hospital
Tirupattur
Norht Arcot District
Pin : 635 601

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51. Jothy Nilayam rural Centre
Multathur
(Via) Ananthapuram
South Arcot District

52. Tamil Nadu Voluntary Health Assosication
Plot No. 13 – 2nd Floor
23 Siruvallur Main Road
Perambur – Madras
Pin : 600 011

53. Little Brothers of Shanti and Arul,
Little Brothers of Jesus
Alampoondi PO – Gingee Taluk
South Arcot District
Pin : 604 151

54. Pope John's Garden Leprosy
Rehabilitation Centre
Madhavaram – Madras
Pin : 600 051

55. V.H.S. Hospital
Sakthinagar
Bhavani Taluk – Erode
Periyar District
Pin : 638 315

56. Gandhigram Institute of Rural Health and
Family Welfare Trust
PO Ambathurai R.S.
Anna District

Tripura

1. Kusht Seva Samiti
Kumarghat – N. Tripura
Dhamanagar R.S.
Pin : 799 264

Uttar Pradesh

1. Leprosy Hospital and Home
(Methodist Church)
Almora
Pin : 263 601

2. The Leprosy Mission Hospital
Barabanki District
Pin : 225 001

A Guide On Laprosy

3. Chandag Leprosy Hospital and Home
P.O. Chandag
Dist. Pithoragarh
Pin : 262 501

4. The Leprosy Mission Hospital
Faizabad
Motinagar PO – Faizabad District
Pin : 224 201

5. Naini Leprosy Hospital and Home
Naini
Allahabad District
Pin : 211 008

6. Prem Sewa Hospital
Utranla Post – Dist Gonda
Pin : 271 604

7. S.B.D. Hospital
100 Gandhi Gram
G.T. Road
Kanpur
Pin : 208 007

8. Canossa Social and Health Centre
Faizabad Cantt.
Pin : 224 001

9. Kusht Seva Ashram Hospital
Gorakhpur PO
Pin : 273 001

10. Kashi Kusht Seva Sangh
P.O. Sarvath
Ashapur
Varanasi

11. Kripaonki Mata
1 Nalapani Road
C/o. 16 Convent Road
Dehradun
Pin : 248 002

12. St. Joseph's Dispensary
371 Civil Lines
Roorkee
Pin : 247 667

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13. Kusht Seva Ashram
Seorahi
Deoria
Pin : 275 001

14. Kanpur Kusht Nivaran Sansthan
1/233 Nawabganj
Kanpur
Pin : 208 002

15. Purvanchal Seva Sansthan
Deoria
Pin : 274 001

16. Kushtha Seva Kendra
(Leprosy Hospital)
Gonda
Pin : 271 001

17. Shri Ram Kusht Ashram
(Leprosy Colony)
Hapur Road – Modinagar
Ghaziabad District
Pin : 201 204

18. Baikunth Dham Kusht Ashram
Old Meerut Road – Hapur
Ghaziabad District
Pin : 245 101

West Bengal

1. Bankura Leprosy Control
Programme
P.O. Box 27
Bankura
Pin : 722 101

2. Premanda Memorial Leprosy Hospital
Acharya Prafulla Chandra Road
259 A - Calcutta
Pin : 700 006

3. The Leprosy Field Research Unit
The Leprosy Mission
P.O. Jhalda
Purulia District
Pin : 723 202

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4. Purulia Leprosy Home and Hospital
P.O. Box, 9
Purulia
Pin 723 101

5. St. Bernadettes Dispensary
Bhimbhar PO – Sahabad
Darjeeling District
Pin : 734 431

6. Shantinagar Leprosy Rehab. Centre
P.O. Hindustan Cables
Bardhaman District
Pin : 723 335

7. Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh
Paschim Bangiya Sakha
94 Chittaranjan Avenue
Calcutta
Pin : 700 102

8. Adra Leprosy Project
(and Jhargram)
35/1/A Old Ballygunj) – 1st Lane
Calcutta
Pin : 700 019

9. Jasu Ashram
Matigara
Darjeeling District
Pin : 734 428

10. Vincent De Paul Leprosy Centre
Hatighisa
Darjeeling District

11. Mahakuma Kushta Nibaran Samiti
64/69-B Balgachia Road
Calcutta
Pin : 700 037

12. Calcutta Urban Service
16 Sudder Street
Calcutta
Pin 700 016

13. Grameen Sarbatmak Kalyan Kendra
B-15, Subodh Park – Rai Nagar
PO Bansdrani – Calcutta
Pin : 700 070

14. BAM India
J 483 Paharpur Road
Garden Reach
Calcutta
Pin 700 024

15. Missioneries of Charity
54-A Lower Circular Road
Calcutta
Pin : 700 016

16. Greater Calcutta Leprosy
Research and Training Centre
(GRECALTES)
35/1/A Bollygunge – 1st Lane
Calcutta
Pin : 700 019

17. Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation
(Calcutta Urban Leprosy Project)
P-144 Sector A-6th Lane
Chingrighata – Calcutta
Pin : 700 039

18. Premananda Leprosy Hospital
Leprosy Mission – Manik Tala
Calcutta

Visit of Foreign Dignitaries to India

1467. SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA :
SHRI C.N. SINGH :
SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the foreign dignitaries who visited India since August, 2002 till date;

(b) the issues on which deliberations were held with each of the dignitaries;

(c) wehther any bilateral agreements were signed with them; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) to (d) The information is as follows :–

S. No.	Foreign Dignitaries who visited India since August, 2002 till date	The issues on which deliberations were held with each of the dignitaries	Whether any bilateral agreements were signed with them	Details of the bilateral agreements signed
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
1.	**U.S.A.** Deputy Secretary of State Richard Armitage (August 23-24).	Bilateral relations, continuing cross-border terrorism from Pakistan, Afghanistan, and regional and international developments, including Iraq.	No	Not applicable
2.	Director for Policy Planning in the State Department Dr. Richard Haass (October 28-29).	Long-tem India-U.S. relations and exchange, continuing cross-border terrorism from Pakistan, developments in Pakistan and other international issues of mutual interest.	No	Not applicable
3.	Presidential Envoy for Afghanistan, Dr. Zalmay Khalilzad (October 30).	India-U.S. cooperation on Afghanistan.	No	Not applicable
4.	Under Secretary for Global Affairs Paula Dobriansky (October 30-31).	First meeting of the India-U.S. Global Issues Forum, which focuses on India-U.S. bilateral and multilateral cooperaiton on issues such as democracy, sustainable development, health, environment, science and technology, etc.	No	Not applicable
5.	Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs Alan Larson (November 7)	Bilateral economic relations and the related Economic Dialogue Architecture.	No	Not applicable
6.	Under Secretary of Commerce Kenneth I. Juster (Nov. 12-13).	To discuss ways of stimulate high technology commerce, including trade in 'dual use' goods and technologies, between India and the United States.	No	Not applicable
7.	**U.K.** Mr. Mike O' Brien, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (16-18 October)	He called on EAM and NSA and Principal Secretary to PM and met MoS for Home Affairs and Foreign Secretary. The discussions focussed on bilateral issues of mutual concern.	No	Not applicable

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
8. **France** Foreign Minister Mr. Dominique Villepin (2-3 August.	During his visit, he met Deputy Prime Minister and EAM. Disucssions covered a wide range of issues including an in-depth review of our bilateral political, economic, scientific and cultural cooperation. Regional matters and international issues of mutual concern were also discussed. There was a covergence of views on cross border terrorism. During his press conference, he reiterated the strong French support for the legitimate expectations of India to be a permanent Member of the UN Security Council in its own right.	No	Not applicable
9. **Japan** Mr. Yashiro Mori, former Prime Minister as Special Envoy of Prime Minister Koizumi (20-22 October).	The visit was to inaugurate the 'Japan Week' organized by the Japanese Embassy in New Delhi as part of the 50th Anniversary celebrations of establishment of diplomatic relations between India and Japan. He called on the Deputy Prime Minister and the External Affairs Minister. The issues discussed included India-Japan Global Partnership for the 21st Century, improvement of bilateral relations, 50th anniversary celebrations and fight against international terrorism.	No	Not applicable
10. **Canada** Mr. Herb Dhaliwal, Minister for National Resources, (November 10-19).	'Business development' deliberations with the Indian side took place.	No	Not applicable
11. **Norway** Foreign Minister Mr. Jan Petersen (8-10 November)	He had meetings with Deputy Prime Minister, External Affairs Minister and National Security Advisor (NSA) and Principal Secretary to Prime Minister. The main focus of discussions was in depth review of bilateral relations the Peace Process in Sri Lanka, regional and international issues of mutual concern	No	Not applicable

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
12. **Republic of Korea** Dr. Lee Ki-ho, Special Advisor for Economy, Labour and Welfare to President Kim Dae-jung as his Special Envoy (26-30 August).	He called on Ministers of Commmerce and Industry and Petroleum and Natural Gas, Minister of State for Road Transport and Highways, Principal Secretary to Prime Minister and Secretary in the Department of Information Technology. the issues disucssed included India-ROK bilateral trade and investment relations and promotion of cooperation in the field of Information Technology.	No	Not applicable
13. **Belarus** Foreign Minister Mr. Mikhail Khvostov (1-2 August)	Issues of interest in bilateral, regional and multilateral sphere were discussed. A Joint Statement was issued at the end of the visit in which Belarus reiterated support for India's candidature for Permanent Membership of the UN Security Council.	No	Not applicable
14. **Czech Republic** Three member Czech delegation led by Minister of Industry and Trade Jiri Rusnok (27-31 August)	Issues of bilateral interest, including defence cooperation.	No	Not applicable
15. **Armenia** Minister of Education and Science (29 September – 4 October)	Bilateral cooperation in the field of Education and Science.	Yes	EEP (Educational Ex-change Programme, an umbrella agreement. It covers areas such as exchange of research materials, publications, organization of conferences, exhibitions, joint research programmes, training programmes, exchange of academic and other administrative staff, scholars, twinning arrangements between institutions of higher learning, setting up of chairs on contemporary studies etc.
16. **Ukraine** President Mr. Leonid Kuchma (2-5 October)	Issues discussed included cooperation in the bilateral, regional and multilateral fields. Specific areas of bilateral co-	Yes	(i) Extradition Treaty to make more effective the cooperation of the two countries in the superssion of crime in general and organised

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
	operation covered, inter alia, political, trade, economic, defence, space, scientific, cultural, technological and humanitarian spheres; participation of Ukrainian manufacturers in power sector of India, erection of power sector of India, erection of power transmission lines, coke and metallurgical sectors, pipeline modernization, building roads and road infrastructure etc. Also discussed were bilateral co-operation in multilateral fora including in the fight against terrorism, drug trafficking, illicit arms trade, illegal migration and other forms of interntional criminal activities; Ukraine's accession to WTO; etc.		crime in particular by making provision for the reciprocal extradition of offenders. (ii) Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters of improve the effectiveness of measures of both countries in the investigation, prosecution and supression of crime, including crime related to terrorism. (iii) Agreement on Merchant Shipping to support and develop effective working relationship between the two countries in the maritime affairs
17. **Romania** Minister of Communication and Information Technology Mr. Dan Nica (16-17 October)	Cooperation in the field of Information technology.	No	Not applicable
18. **Slovak Republic** Minister of Environment Mr. Laszlo Miklos (29 October)	The Minister participated in the 8th Conference of the Parties to the United nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	No	Not applicable
19. **Croatia** State visit by the President Mr. Stjepan Mesic, (12-16 November)	Bilateria cooperation in such field as trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation culture, education and training. Cooperation in multilateral issues including in respect of restructuing of the United Nations Secuirty Council; and, fight against international and cross-border terrorism, illegal drug trafficking and in resolving other pressing problems of the modern world.	Yes	Agreement on Agricultural Cooperation to strengthen bilateral cooperation in the fields of agricultural research and technology, agricultural production and food processing through joint projects, seminars and exchange of experts. Some of the focus areas indentified in the agreement are : agricultural machinery consultancy services; vegetable and fruit production, horticulture; frozen semen technology; germplasm of crops;; fisheris; animal public health; meat and poultry processing, dairy production, viticulture, beer manufacturing; etc.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
20. **Yemen** Mr. Abdulrahman Mohammed Tarmoum, Vice-Minister of Planning and Development, (Oct. 30-31)	To attend 4th session of Indo-Yemen Joint Commitee Meeting. Means to further strengthen bilateral cooperation in the fields of trade, petroleum and natural gas, health, education, culture, information and broadcasting and tourism were discussed.	Yes	(i) Agreement on Co-operation in the field of Health and Medicine (ii) Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement (BIPPA)
21. **Ghana** Mr. John Agyekum Kufuor, President (4-8 August)	Issues of mutual concern.	Yes	1. Cultural and Scientific Ex-change programme 2. Protocol for Con-sultation between Ghana and MEA 3. Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement (BIPPA) 4. Cooperation in in-formation Technology and Services
22. **Senegal** Mr. Youssouf Sakho Minister of Transport and Equipment (14 August.	Issues of mutual concern.	No	Not applicable
23. Mr. Modou Fada Diagne Minister for Youth, Environment and Public Hygiene (23 October to 1st November).	To attend Conference of Parties (COP-8) to the U.N. Framework Convention on climate change	No	Not applicable
24. **Nigeria** Prof. Jerry Gana Minister of Information and National Orientation, (1-10 October)	To participate in the 33rd International Film Festival of India	No	Not applicable
25. Prof. Tumer T. Isoun Minister of Science and Technology (18-23 October)	To attend 8th General Conference of Third World Academy of Science	No	Not applicable
26. Mr. Alhaji M.K. South Africa' ID, Minister of Environment (29th October to 2nd November)	To attend the 8th Conference of Parties (COP-8)	No	Not applicable
27. **Tanzania** Mr. Shamsi Vuai Nadodha, Chief	Issues of mutual concern	No	Not applicable

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Minister of Zanzibar (6-13th Novermber)			
28. **Paraguay** Mr. Jose Antonio Moreno Ruffinelli, Minister of External Relations (26-27 August)	Issues of mutual concern including promotion of business and institutional linkages between India and MERCOSUR.	No	Nof applicable
29. **Sri Lanka** Mr. Milinda Moragoda, Minister of Economic Reforms and Science and Technology (26-28 August)	Peace process in Sri Lanka and No measures to increase bilateral economic cooperation	No	Not applicable
30. **Syria** Dr. Farouk al-Shara', Dy PM and Foreign Minister (12-14 August)	Bilateral relations, situation in the Middle East, the US threats against Iraq etc.,	No	Not applicable
31. **Libya** Mr. Sa'ad Mustafa Mujber, MOS for International Cooperation (9-11 October)	He led the Eighth Session of Indo-Libyan Joint Commission. The two sides made a comprehensive review of bilateral relations with major focus on the exploitation of commercial and economic complementarities. Both the countries agreed to enhance bilateral trade in the sectors of hydrocarbons, petrochemicals, power sector, heavy industry sector and Railways.	No	Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement.
32. **Kyrgyzstan** Mr. Askar Akaev, President (7 August)	Brief working visit. Disucssed bilateral relations, including economic and industrial cooperation, terrorism, political issues and India's bilateral assistance programme. An in-depth exchange of views on emerging interntional and regional security environment also took place.	No	Not applicable
33. **Afghanistan** Dr. Abdullah Abdullah, Foreign Minister (31 October to 3 November)	Official bilateral visit. Issues of bilateral cooperation, situation in the region and security situation in Afghanistan were disucssed.	No	Not applicable
34. **Malaysia** Tan Seri Musa Mohamad, Minister of Education (July 28-4 August)	Discussed bilateral cooperation in the field of education.	No	Not applicable

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
35. Dato Serio Diraja Mohamad Tajor Rosli b. Ghazali Cheif Minister of Perak State (27 Setpember to 4 October)	Bilateral promotion of Tourism and Investment	No	Not applicable
36. Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamad accompanied by Foreign Minister Syed Hamid Albar and Works Minister Samy Vellu (October 16-18).	Bilateral cooperation in various fields such as trade and investment, infra-structure projects, defence, Information Technology, petrochemicals etc. Also views were exchanged on regional and international issues.	No	Not applicable
37. Dato Wira Ali Rastam, Chief Minister of the State of Malacca (20-27 October)	To visit Information Technology companies and educational institutions in the States of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.	No	Not applicable
38. Dato Mohamed Khaled Nordin, Deputy Minister of Works (10-12 November)	To attend the Maharashtra Infrastructure Summit 2002	No	Not applicable
39. **Cambodia** Mr. Veng Sereyvuth Tourism Minister (27-28th September),	Discussions centred on increasing the tourism potential between the two coutnries.	No	Not applicable
40. Mr. Cham Prasidh, Commerce Minister (15-18 October)	To attend the India-ASEAN Business Summit held at New Delhi.	No	Not applicable
41. Mr. Im Chhun Lim, Minister of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (currently on visit.)	To attend the Asian Network of Major Cities 21 (ANMC 21).	No	Not applicable
42. **Thailand** Deputy Prime Minister Mr. Proammin Lertsuridej (17th October).	To attend the India-ASEAN Business Summit held at New Delhi. He was the keynote speaker at the Summit.	No	Not applicable
43. **Lao PDR** Mr. Soulivong Dalavong, Minister of Industry and Handicrafts (16-18 October)	To attend the India-ASEAN Business Summit held at New Delhi.	No	Not applicable
44. **Singapore** Mr. Tharman Shanmugaratnam, Senior Minister of State for Trade	To attend the India-ASEAN Business Summit held at New Delhi.	No	Not applicable

a	b	c	d
and Industry and Education (15-19 October)			
45. **Tonga** HRH Prince 'Ulukalala Lavaka Ata, Prime Minister to attend the 9th Session of the General Assembly of the Asia (21-26 October)	Discussions covered bilateral relations, Pacific Islands Forum, situation in the region, International terrorism and other issues of mutual concern. He attended the 9th Session of the General Assembly of the Asia Pacific Telecommunity and the 26th Session of its Management Community held in Delhi.	No	Not applicable

Utilisation of Central Loan by Special Category States

1468.SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the States which were granted special category status have not shown any significant progress;

(b) the population and per capita income of such States;

(c) whether any assessment has bene made by the Union Government regarding the progress made and the central loan utilized by these States during the Ninth Five Year Plan;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the central assistance is proposed to be increased during the 10th Five Year Plan; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) and (c) The Central Assistance allocated to all States (including Special Category States) as Grants and Loans are utilized for various plan schemes and projects in the economic and social sectors. The releases based on actual utilisation indicate that there is significant progress in implementation of plan projects and schemes financed through Central Assistance in these States. Moreover, there is a continuous assessment by the Union Government on the progress in implementation of plan schemes/programmes based on utilisation certificates, and through visits and disucssions with the States.

(b) and (d) A statement is enclosed..

(e) and (f) The Tenth Plan Document, as approved by the Cabinet, is awaiting approval of the National Development Council (NDC).

Statement

Statement on Population, Per Capita Income and total Central Assistance (CA) to Special Category States

Sl. No.	States	Population* (In Lakhs)	Per Capita NSDP (In Rs.) 1999-2000	Total CA during Ninth Plan (In Rs. Crore) @
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.91	13659	2753.33
2.	Assam	266.38	10094	7390.76
3.	Himachal Pradesh	60.77	19797	4460.79
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	100.69	16362	11370.17
5.	Manipur	23.88	13035	2474.50
6.	Meghalaya	23.06	12941	1788.48

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Mizoram	8.91	16996	1830.84
8.	Nagaland	19.88	16316	1950.80
9.	Sikkim	5.40	16144	1383.32
10.	Tripura	31.91	14827	2874.64
	Total (10 SCS)	551.79		38277.63

*As per Census 2001.

@For Special Category States, Central Assistance is provided in the Grant-Loan ratio of 90:10.

[Translation]

Restructuring of AIIMS

1469. DR. M.P. JAISWAL :
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA :

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

(a) whether the Government are aware that the All India Institute of Medical Sciences has deviated from its basic objectives of Rajkumari Amrita Kaur's mission related to research in Medical Sciences and training;

(b) whether policies are not complied with seriously in AIIMS which is badly affecting its work culture;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to restructure AIIMS; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. the Institute imparts short-term/long term training to the Indian Nationals/Foreign nationals as well as WHO foreign and WHO is country fellows. During the year 1999-2000, the publications in Journals and chapter, books and monographs were 792 and 260 respectively. Now P.G. courses in the specialized Cardiac Anesthesia, Neuro-Anesthesia, Neuro-Radiology, Haematopothology and clinical Haemaology have been started in the institute besides other teaching and other research activities of the Institute. A large number of patients from all over the country including the neighboring countries come to the AIIMS Hospital for treatment. The Institute is making all efforts to increase the facilities to cater to the needs of the public.

(c) and (d) The AIIMS is planning to upgrade their facilities and a detailed Master Plan has already been submitted to Delhi Urban Art Commission. The Master Plan includes expansion of housing facilities, expanded hostel facilities, new institutional buildings like Pay Wards, extended OPD, Digestion Centre, Renal Centre, Dental College, Captive Power Plant etc. extensive parking arrangements boring of new tube wells, covering of nallah etc. The project is expected to cost Rs. 1300 crore and is planned to be implemented phasewise as a part of vision 2025. The project has not been considered by the Government yet. It's implementation will depend on due clearances and a availability of funds.

[English]

Two Tier Fee System in New Medical Colleges

1470. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA :
SHRI C.N. SINGH :

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

(a) whether as a step towards privatisation of Medical Colleges, the Union Government have adopted two tier fee system in the new Medical Colleges;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) to (c) The admission process is all private medical colleges is being regulated as per Regulations of Medical Council of India according to which, at least 50% of the seats in private medical colleges are to be given on merit basis. The remaining 50% seats are filled in payment category. 15% of seats of total intake capacity of the college are carved out from the payment category to be filled up by the Management under NRI/Management quota. The upper ceiling of fee structure for merit and payment seats are fixed by the Central Government. The actual fee fixation in the college is done by the respective State Governments. Admissions against 85% seats, which include free and payment category, are required to be filled by the competent authority of the State Government through Common Entrance Examination or otherwise. In both the categories the admission is to be on merit basis. However, the eleven Judge bench of Supreme Court of India had recently given a judgement on admission and fee in aided and unaided medical institutions.

Linking Coastlines with National Highway

1471.SHRI G.J. JAVIYA : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the State coastlines are connected with National Highways;

(b) the extent of connectivity of the coastal line of Gujarat with National Highways; and

(c) the Government's plan to provide National Highways all along the coast of Gujarat ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Most of the State coastlines are connected with National Highways.

(b) In Gujarat, National Highway Nos. 6, 8, 8A, 8B, 8D and 8E connect the coastlines.

(c) At present there is no such proposal.

Visit of Foreign Minister of France

1472.SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Foreign Minister of France visited India in July-August, 2002 and held discussion on Indo-French co-operation in the political, economic, military, scientific and cultural fields and reviewed the strategic dialogue initiated between the two countries in 1998;

(b) if so, whether any agreements between the two countries on that occasion had been signed;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the extent to which these agreements are likely to boost Indo-French ties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) French Foreign Minister Dominique de Villepin visited India on 2nd-3rd August 2002. During his meeting with EAM a wide range of issues were discussed including an in depth review of bilateral political, economic, scientific and cultural cooperation as well as regional and international issues of mutual concern. The on-going strategic dialogue between the two countries was also reviewed.

(b) to (d) No agreement was signed during the visit.

National Highway Number 215

1473.SHRI ANANT NAYAK : Will the Minister of ROAD TRNASPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the target date set for the completion of widening and improvement of National Highway Number 215;

(b) the reasons for the slow progress; and

(c) the steps taken for timely completion of the works ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI) : (a) to (c) The length of NH No. 215 is 269 Kms. At present, Ministry's priority is for improvement of riding quality of all National Highways. Accordingly, estimates for improvement of riding quality and periodical renewal have been sanctioned for an aggregate length of 222 Kms on this National Highway. Improvement of riding quality of balance length of 47 Kms is targeted for completion within the next two years. Widening to two lanes of this National Highway will be taken up in a phased manner after completion of improvement of riding quality programme, based on traffic needs, inter-se priority and availability of funds.

Harmful Effects of Fluoride Toothpaste

1474.SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH : 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 "Fluoride toothpaste harmful for children" appearing in the *Times of India*, New Delhi dated September 2, 2002;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The newspaper reports states that fluoride ingested by children less four years old can be harmful.

There are no studies indicating that fluoride toothpaste might be a primary cause of fluorosis. Fluorosis occurs only when high amounts of fluoride are ingested through other sources for a longer period. As per the International Dental Federaion, extensive research has consistently demonstrated the safety and efficacy of fluoride in preventing dental decay.

Government have also specified permissible limits for fluoride content in toothpaste under rule 149-A of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act.

Award of GQP to Foreign Firms

1475.SHRI NARESH PUGLIA : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the contracts awarded to some foreign firms for construction of Golden Quadrilateral Project on certain routes have been terminated;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which the work on the project of Golden Quadrilateral has been affected; and

(d) the alternative arrangements made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Concession Agreement dated 17.2.1998 signed with the Concessionaire, M/s United Infrastructure Resources Pvt. Ltd. (promoted by a consortium of M/s Gayatri Project Pvt. Ltd., India, M/s Pembinaan Redzal Sendirian Berhad, Malaysia and M/s HSS Integrated Sendirian Berhad, Malaysia) for the construction of Nellore Bypass Project in Andhra Pradesh on Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis has been terminated on 16.9.2001 as the Concessionaire failed to achieve the financial closure for the Project besides failure to subscribe and hold minimum equity share capital and failure to commence the work.

(c) The length of Nellore bypass is 17 Kms., which is affected by this termination.

(d) After termination of the above Concession Agreement, bids were invited for construction of Nellore bypass as a BOT (Annuity) Project and the agreement has been signed on 27.3.2002 with the Concessionaire M/s NYSE Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd. (promoted by a consortium of M/s Soma Enterprises, India and M/s Navayuga Engineering Co. Ltd., India). The Concessionaire has commenced the work and is making all efforts to complete the Project by 31.12.2003.

[Translation]

Treatment for HIV Patient in AIIMS

1476.SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that HIV patients are not admitted in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the names of the hospitals where arrangements for the treatment of HIV patients have been made by the Government; and

(d) the details of assistance provided by the Government to contain/treatment of AIDS ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) to (d) No, Sir. Every year a large number of patients with HIV infection and opportunistic infection are admitted in various disciplines in AIIMS. All facilities for the management of HIV infections and its complications are available at all Government. Hospitals including AIIMS. The patients with HIV infection are provided treatment of opportunistic infection. They are also advised prophylaxis for opportunistic infection. Anti retroviral therapy is recommended for prevention of mother to child transmission of the disease. It is also offered for post exposure prophylaxis as per the NACO guidelines. There are facilities for the management of seriously ill patients with HIV infection at the AIIMS.

[English]

National Tuberculosis Programme

1477.SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of deaths due to TB in the country during the last three years;

(b) the number of DOTS centres in the country State-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that the performance of States in implementing the National Tuberculosis Control Programme is much below the stipulated targets envisaged in previous five year plans;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the grants released to the District Tuberculosis Control Societies and assistance provided to NGOs during the last three years of Ninth Plan were fully utilized;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor;

(g) whether the World Bank aid received during the said period for the purpose was fully utilized;

(h) if so, the details thereof; and

(i) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) Deaths are not reported under the National TB Control Programme (NTCP). It is estimated that about 5 lac patients die of TB every year in the country. Under Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP), the deaths due to TB are monitored. The number of deaths due to TB reported under RNTCP during the last three years are as under :

Year	Number of TB deaths under RNTCP	Percentage of number of patients put on treatment under RNTCP
1999	5858	4.3%
2000	10337	4.3%
2001(January to September)	9619	4.5%

(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 under RNTCP).

(b) It is not possible to keep record of DOTS centers since anybody accessible and acceptable to the patients and accountable to health system can function as a DOT provider.

(c) and (d) To control problem of tuberculosis, National TB Control Programme (NTCP) has been in operation since 1962. Since the programme did not make any significant epidemiological impact in its almost three decades of implementation, it was reviewed by an Expert Committee in 1992 and some of the reasons found for low success of the programme are as under :

- Inadequate budget and insufficient managerial capacity
- Shortage of drugs
- Emphasis on x-ray diagnosis resulting in inaccurate diagnosis
- Poor quality sputum microsocopy
- Multiplicity of treatment regimens

On the recommendations of the above Commitee, Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) was launched in 1997 with an objective of achieving cure rate of 85% of new sputum positive cases and to detect aleast 70% of such cases. The RNTCP is being implementing in phased manner and thus NTCP is being phased out. The present coverage under RNTCP is about 502 million population and it is envisaged to cover 800 million by 2004 and the entire country by 2005. Under the Programme all diagnostic and treatment facilities including supply of anti TB drugs for full course of treatment are provided free of cost to the TB patients. The project districts have reported treatment success rate of more than 80%, which means that 8 out of every 10 TB patients diagnosed and put on treatment under revised strategy are successfully treated as against less than 4 in the previous programme. Statewise performance under RNTCP as per quarterly performance report ending June 2002 is given in Statement enclosed.

(e) and (f) Funds to the State District TB Societies were released for undertaking various activities for implementation of RNTCP. As RNTCP was a new strategy of TB Control and large number of preparatory activities were required to adopt this strategy, in the initial period, there had been low utiization of funds. However, utilization has gradually increased. Funds are released on a non lapsable basis and attempts are being made to ensure that minimum balances are at Districts subject to there being enough funds available for all activities. As regards NGOs, it is stated that involvement of NGOs under RNTCP and release of funds to them has been decentralized to the district level. About 510 NGOs are now participating in RNCTP and funds utilization has increased. Wherever necessary, funds have been reallocated for other requirements.

(g) to (i) The World Bank Project for implementation of RNTCP was launched in 1997 to cover a population of 271 million in 102 districts and to strengthen 203 districts having population of 447 million to prepare them to adopt RNTCP at a later stage at a cost of Rs. 604 crores for a period of 5 years. Till date about 502 million population in 248 district have been covered under the revised strategy. However, due to low cost of anti TB drugs and binocular microscopes than envisaged in the Project and in-built provision for contingencies to the extent of 25% of the cost of Project which was not required to be utilized, till date total expenditure has been Rs. 220 crores. In view of the encouraging results of the Project and to utilize the savings, it has been decided to extend the Project till March 2004 to cover a population of 700 million.

Statement

Performance of RNTCP Case Detection (2002, Second Quarter), Smear Conversion (2002, First Quarter), and Treatment Outcomes (2001, Second Quarter)

State	Population (in lakh)	Total no. of districts	No. of districts Implementing RNTCP	Percentage out-patients examined	Percentage s+ve patients living in the district placed on DOTS	Total patients treated	Annualized total case detection rate	New smear +ve patients treated	Annualized smear +ve case detection rate	Percentage of estimated new smear +ve cases detected*	Ratio of smear -ve to smear +ve patients	3 month conversion rate of new smear +ve patients	Cure rate of new smear +ve paitent†	Success rate of new smear +ve patients†
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Andhra Pradesh	255	23	8	2.4%	95%	8762	137	3878	61	72%	0.8	85%	72%	76%
Assam	12	23	1	3.0%	95%	514	175	237	81	95%	0.5	88%	82%	86%
Bihar	112	37	3	6.3%	98%	2598	93	1085	39	46%	0.8	93%	91%	92%
Chandigarh	9	1	1	3.2%	83%	427	190	144	64	75%	0.8	73%		
Delhi	138	20	20	2.1%	91%	9545	277	3258	94	111%	0.6	86%	84%	85%
Gujarat	480	31	24	2.0%	89%	15093	126	6514	54	64%	0.5	89%	80%	81%
Haryana	51	19	3	4.1%	96%	2253	176	892	70	82%	0.7	86%	82%	83%
Himachal Pradesh	61	12	12	2.4%	93%	3664	241	1389	91	79%	0-6	93%	89%	90%
Jharkhand	49	18	2	3.9%	99%	1562	128	700	57	68%	0.8	94%	90%	90%
Karnataka	218	28	11	2.7%	97%	6900	127	2950	54	64%	0.8	89%	82%	83%
Kerala	318	14	14	1.4%	97%	5998	75	2682	34	67%	0.5	90%	87%	88%
Madhya Pradesh	65	45	5	2.0%	87%	1748	132	628	47	56%	1-0	83%	86%	87%
Maharashtra	731	48	32	2.4%	93%	21630	121	7903	44	51%	0.9	88%	81%	82%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Manipur	24	8	8	4.4%	100%	1655	277	459	77	77%	1.5	88%	85%	85%
Orissa	139	30	14	1.7%	83%	4640	141	2457	72	86%	0.5	88%	84%	86%
Punjab	18	17	1	2.2%	95%	366	80	186	40	48%	0.3	91%	78%	81%
Rajasthan	565	32	32	2.7%	91%	25175	178	10261	73	86%	0.7	91%	85%	86%
Sikkim	5	4	4	2.1%	75%	263	195	155	115	135%	0.6	85%		
Tamil Nadu	621	29	29	1.5%	94%	20509	132	8087	52	61%	0.9	89%	81%	83%
Uttar Pradesh	206	70	9	4.2%	95%	8620	167	3722	72	85%	0.7	91%	90%	90%
West Begnal	722	18	15	1.9%	93%	17711	118	7624	51	59%	0.7	87%	81%	83%
Grand Total	4799	527	248	2.1%	92%	159633	137	65211	56	66%	0.7	89%	83%	84%

* Case detection rate totals based on districts implementing for more than one quarter. Estimated total new smear-positive cases adjusted for available data on Annual Risk of Infection (ARI) for Kerala (estimated new smear positive cases=50/lakh), Himachal Pradesh (estimated new smear positive cases=115/lakh) and Manipur (estimated new smear +ve cases 100 per lakh). For all other States, estimated total new smear-positive cases=85/lakh.

† Cure rate and success rate are not expected for States that began implementing RNTCP after second quarter of 2001.

New Maritime Policy

1478.DR. MANDA JAGANNATH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry has proposed a new maritime policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the share of India's shipping fleet in the global shipping industry;

(d) whether it is fact that proportion of India's sea-borne trade carried by the domestic ships has been steadily decreasing; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI SU. THIRUNAVUKKARASAR) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, to promote and help the domestic industry to compete globally, the recommendation of Rakesh Mohan Committee's report for introduction of Tonnage Tax Scheme for shipping sector has been pursued.

(c) The share of Indian shipping fleet in the global shippiing industry is around 1.2%.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. It was 31.4% in 1997-98, 30.5% in 1998-99 and 31.5% in 1999-2000. However, to check this decline further, the Government has taken various measures such as :

- Import of all types of ships have been included in the OGL;
- Ships (including second hand ships) can be imported freely now without license as per guidelines issued by the Ministry of Shipping on 15th June, 2001 and 5th March, 2002;
- 100 percent FDI is allowed in Shipping sector;
- The proposed Custom duty of 5% on import of Ships in the Finance bill for 2001-2002, has been done away with.
- Enhancement of Depreciation rate from 20% to 25% for Ships.
- Section 33AC of IT Act has been made more attractive for Indian Shipping companies. The limit upto which reserves could be built up by the shipping companies for new acquisition will now include general reserves and share premium reserves also. Earlier it was limited to twice the paid up capital of the shipping companies

Relay Hunger Dharna by CSS

1479.SHRI SUBODH ROY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the members of Central Secretariat Service are on relay hunger dharna for the redressal of their grievances pertaining to removal of stagnation in all grades and pay anomaly;

(b) if so, whether report of the departmental committee of officers constituted for the purpose has not been implemented as yet even though it was submitted in February, 2002;

(c) the details of the recommendations of the committee;

(d) whether the Ministry has outlined the parameters within which the recommendations are to be accepted;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) by when the recommendations are likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Secretariat Service officers are agitating for better service prospects.

(b) to (f) The Committee set up by the Government for restructuring of the Central Secretariat Service in its report, submitted on 28.02.2002, has made several recommendations to address the grievances of CSS officers. These recommendations are presently under consideration of the Government. No time frame, however, can be specified for the implementation of the recommendations.

Indian Post Office Act, 1898

1480.SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Expenditure Reforms Commission (ERC) has recommended the review of Indian Post Office Act, 1898;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon ?

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

(b) and (c) The recommendations of the Committee and view of the Government are as under :

Recommendations	View of the Government
1. Provide Legal basis to private couriers.	1 and 2 In the Indian Post Office (Amendment) Bill, 2002 introduced in the Lok Sabha on 17.05.2002, registration of private couriers has bene proposed while retaining exclusive privilege of the Government for conveyance of letters.
2. Withdraw Legal protection of monopoly over letter services.	
3. Transferring tariff fixing power from legislative control.	3. The proposal amounts of excessive delegation of powers since it is the privilege of the Parliament to levy taxes. Hence not accepted.
4. Corporatize the Post Office.	4. The proposition is not feasible since postal services to a large extent are subsidized by the Government.
5. Postal Services Board to have statutory status with enhanced administrative and financial powers.	5. Suitable amendments have been proposed to this effect in the Indian Post Office (Amendment) Bill, 2002.

E-Governance In Villages

1481.SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to connect all villages under e-governance through internet;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when each State is likely to be covered under the e-governance ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Problems of Cellular Companies

1482.COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government have been drawn to the news-item captioned "Cellular Companies urge TRAI to lower costs" appearing in the *Times of India* dated August 20, 2002;

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

(c) whether Government are considering to bring down industry costs so that Mobile phone users can enjoy even cheaper services;

(d) if so, by when Government propose to bring down industry costs; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) The news-item has brought out issues about high costs of revenue share, interconnect regime, spectrum charges and taxation as perceived by the Cellular Service Industry. The fact of the matter is that the Government has

given a number of incentives from time to time to bring down the operational and infrastructure costs for Cellular Mobile Telephone Service. Some of the incentives granted are as follows :

(i) The Cellular Operators were migrated from a fixed licence fee regime, which was committed by them while bidding in the tender process for obtaining the licences, to a regime of licence fee as revenue share effective from 1.8.1999. The licence fee has been fixed after obtaining recommendations to Telecom Regulatory Authority of India as 12%, 10% and 8% for category 'A', 'B' and 'C' Service Areas respectively, apart from the charges for use of frequency spectrum. This has brought down the burden of licence fee substantially on the cellular operators for the present.

(ii) Import of mobile phones has been allowed at basic custom duty of 10% with Nil CVD (Counter-vailing Duty). The effective custom duty on cellular mobile phones has been reduced this year from 26.6% to 14.4%.

(iii) Import of infrastructure equipment has been allowed at concessional rate of custom duty of 5%.

(iv) Various incentives are available under Income Tax Act which includes tax holiday under Section 80-1A.

Retired Sports Persons

1483.SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government about the bad condition of several retired sport persons who had represented at the national/ international level;

(b) if so, whether the Government have any scheme to help them after retirement who represented the country at national/international level;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not the reasons therefor and the steps being taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN) : (a) From time to time proposals are received from the outstanding sportspersons of yesteryears living in indigent conditions for financial assistance.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Under the scheme of National Welfare Fund for Sportspersons, lumpsum financial assistance upto Rs. 40,000/- for medical treatment and pensions upto Rs. 2500/- per month are sanctioned to the retired sportspersons living in indigent circumstances, i.e. whose monthly income is less than Rs. 3,000/-.

(d) Does not arise.

National Population Commission

1484.SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the date on which the National Population Commission was set up;

(b) the aims and main objectives of setting up of the National Population Commission; and

(c) the achievement made by the Commission in controlling the explosive population of the country so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) The National Commission on Population was set up on 11th May, 2000.

(b) The aims and objectives of setting up of the National Commission on Population are to :

(i) review, monitor and give directions for the implementation of the National Population Policy with a view to meeting the goals set out in the policy.

(ii) promote synergy between demographic, educational, environmental and development programme so as to hasten population stabilization.

(iii) promote inter-sectoral coordination in planning and implementation across Government agencies of the Central and State Governments, to involve the civil society and the private sector and to explore the possibilities of international cooperation in support of the goals set out in the Policy.

(iv) facilitate the development of a vigorous people's movement in support of this national effort.

(c) The main achievements made by the Commission are given below :

(i) On the basis of the decisions taken at the first Conference of the Commission and the Strategic Support Group of Secretaries of the concerned Departments, eight Working/Advisory Groups were constituted by the NCP. The report/ recommendations of these Groups have been forwarded to the concerned Departments and taken into consideration, to the extent possible, in the sectoral programmes for the Tenth Five Year Plan.

(ii) A thorough review of the implementation of the national Family Welfare programme in the high fertility States and at the national level.

(iii) Identification of 133 districts having TFR>3.5 for focused action for population stabilization followed by a conference of DMs of these districts to discuss and decide about various matters relating to population stabilization.

(iv) Selection of social, economic and demographic indicators for monitoring purpose.

(v) Conference of Demographic Research Organisations for integrating the results of research with policy formulation.

(vi) Field visits for evolving grass-root level models for addressing various issues relating to population stabilization. On this basis, area specific field level initiatives will be undertaken with the involvement of PRIs, NGOs, Women Self-Help Groups and Youth Organisations.

(vii) Two Ministerial Conferences were organized for convergence of social sector programmes.

(viii) A Conference of State Population Commissions was organized where a detailed review of the implementation of the State Population Policies were undertaken. This has given an opportunity for sharing the experiences of better performing States viz. a viz. States which are witnessing high population growth now.

Cancer Cure Centres

1485. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of patients affected by cancer in the country during the last three years, till date;

(b) the number of people who died of cancer during the above period;

(c) the details of cancer detection and cure centers available in the country, State-wise;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to provide grants to charitable institutions for cancer cure; and

(e) the total grants earmarked for cancer crue during the last three years and the manner in which it is distributed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) and (b) The information on incidence rate of cancer is available through the National Cancer Registry Programme of Indian Council of Medical Research. Based on the data from Population Based Cancer Registries under National Cancer Registry Programme of ICMR for the entire country the expected number of new cases were 8.06 lakh for the year 2001. Based on the cancer mortality observed in the Mumbai Population Based Cancer registry, the projected number of deaths caused by cancer in the country is about 4.3 lakhs, per year.

(c) This Ministry has recognized 19 Regional Cancer Centres in different States/UTs to render treatment along with research activities. The outcome to the research facilitaties diagnosis and better treatment. A list of these RCCs is given in Statement-I enclosed. Remaining States/ UTs are also proposed to be covered @ one each as and when the proposals are received.

(d) Under the National Cancer Control Programme this Ministry is implementing various schemes aimed at creating awareness among the people and for facilitating

treatment and research activities. The details of these schemes are given in Statement-II enclosed.

(e) Grants earmarked for cancer cure during the last three years and its distribution is follows :–

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Scheme	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
1	2	3	4
Regional Cancer Centres	1606.00	2700.00	2882.50
Cobat Units	737.00	1162.00	1114.00
Oncology Wing	959.24	870.00	1770.00
District Cancer Control Programme	180.00	30.00	45.00
NGO Scheme	17.00	38.00	188.50
Total	3499.27	4800.00	6000.00

Statement-I

List of RCC

Kamla Nehru Memorial Hospital, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh

Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata, West Bengal

Kidwai Memorail Instt. of Oncology, Bangalore, Karnataka

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

Acharya Harihar Regional Cancer, Centre for Cancer Research and Treatment, Cuttack, Orissa.

Regional Cancer Control Society, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh.

Cancer Hospital and Research Centre, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh.

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

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

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

Regional Cancer Centre, Tiruvananthapuram.

Gujarat Cancer Research Institute, Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

MNJ Institute of Oncology, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.

Pondicherry Resgional 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 and Research Institute (RCC), Bikaner, Rajasthan.

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

Statement-II

National Cancer Control Programme

Development of Oncology Wing

This scheme is available only for Government Medical Colleges to fill up the geographical gaps in the detection and treatment of cancer in the country. Financial assistance up to Rs. 2.00 crores can be provided to an Institute under the scheme for purchase of listed equipments. This is a one-time grant.

Setting up of Cobalt Therapy Unit

Financial assistance up to Rs. 1.50 crore is provided to State Government for setting up of Cobalt Therapy Unit in Government institutions. This is a one-time grant.

An amount of Rs. 1.00 crore is also provided for Cobalt Therapy Unit to the Non-Governmental Organisations on the specific recommendations of the State Government. This a one-time grant.

Assistance for Mammography Unit

The Mammography equipment has also been included under the scheme for setting up of Cobalt Therapy Unit. A Central assistance up to Rs. 30.00 lakhs can be provided to those Institutions/Organisations who have the facilities for treatment of cancer patients and has well-equipped Radiotherapy Department. This is also a one-time grant.

District Cancer Control Programme

A scheme for district project (duration-five years) for health educaiton, detection and pain relief measures under National Cancer Control Programme was initiated during the year 1990-91. In this scheme, financial assistance of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is provided to the State Government/UT administration for each district selected under the scheme with a provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs per annum for each district for the remaining four years of the project period. After five years, the project is to be taken over by the State Government.

Voluntary Organisation Scheme

The scheme upto Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided to the Voluntary Organisations for undertaking health education and early detection activities in cancer on the specific recommendations of the State Government.

Regional Cancer Centres

This Ministry has recognised 19 Regional Cancer Centres in different States/UTs. and an amount of 75.00 lakhs annually is provided for procurement of equipment for development of the Institution. These RCCs extend treatment facilities and conduct research in the field of Cancer.

Hospitals/Medical Colleges at Bhuj

1486.SHRI SAVSHIBHAI MAKWANA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister on his visit to Bhuj in Gujarat after devastating earthquake in Gujarat had announced Rs. 100 crores grant for reconstruction of the district hospital and medical college at Bhuj to be completed by January 26, 2003; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this respect, to date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) and (b) The Prime Minister had announced the reconstruction of the district hospital at Bhuj, which was completely devastated in the Earthquake. This was in response to the request of the State Government. The construction is in progress.

Assistance for Indo-American Cancer Research Centre

1487.SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for financial assistance for Indo-American Cancer and Research Centre;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Indo-American Cancer Institute and Research Centre promoted by Smt. N.B.T. Rama Rao Memorial Cancer Foundation and American Telugu Women's Organisation has requested for financial assistance for purchase of various equipments and for support of proposed cancer screeing wring programme.

Under the scheme of setting up of Cobalt Therapy Unit of the National Cancer Control Programme an amount of Rs. 1.00 crore was released to the Smt. NBT Rama Rao Memorial Cancer Hospital, Hyderabad in 1999. Since this is a one time grant, the request of the organisation for additional assistance was not acceded to.

[Translation]

Fake Pre-Paid Cards

1488.SHRI BHUPENDRASINH SOLANKI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether fake pre-paid card business is flourishing in the country as a large scale;

(b) if so, whether the Government have taken any steps so far to check it;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) to (d) The Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Promotion of SSI in Orissa

1489.SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB : Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps taken by the Government during the last three years to promote small scale industries in Orissa, year-wise;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the future plan of the Government to promote small scale industries in Orissa.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) to (c) The development of small scale industries is primarily the concern of respective State Governments/Union Territories. The Central Government supports and supplements the efforts of the State Governments/Union Territories through implementation of its various schemes and programmes. The details of the steps taken by the Central Government during the last three years to promote small scale industries in Orissa are given as under :-

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
A.	**Courses Conducted by SISIs**			
1.	Entrepreneurial Development Programme	4 (151 persons trained)	4 (78 persons trained)	8 (236 persons trained)
2.	Motivational Campaign	1 (125 persons participated	4 (484 persons participated	4 (448 persons participated)
3.	Management Development Programme	8 (236 persons trained)	8 (204 persons trained)	6 (146 persons trained)
B.	**Courses Conducted by Central Tool Room and Training Centre, Bhubaneswar**	31 (340 persons trained)	49 (503 persons trained)	54 (571 persons trained)

For rehabilitation of SSI units in Orissa affected by super cyclone, Government has announced a rehabilitation package comprising of assistance from Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) amounting to Rs. 185.00 crore and from other agencies viz. Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) and Coir Board. A Kewra Project has also been sanctioned in December, 2000 for setting up at Behrampur, District Ganjam in Orissa under UPTECH Programme. In addition, the Goverment has also been providing assistance to SSI units in the country including those located in Orissa by providing collateral free loans upto Rs. 25.00 lakh under Credit Guarantee Scheme, reimbursement of expenses incurred for obtaining ISO-9000. Further, the Government continues its endeavour of providing policy and promotional support to SSI sector for strengthening its competitiveness globally and domestically through various initiatives including those announced under the Comprehensive Policy package on 30.08.2000.

Approval of BOT

1490.PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Build Operate Transfer Projects approved by the Central Inland Waterways Authority during the last two years, location-wise;

(b) the number of these projects which are actually under implementation; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to improve the functioning of IWAI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI SU. THIRUNAVUKKARASAR) : (a) and (b) So far, no Build Operate and Transfer project has been approved by the Inland Waterways Authority of India.

(c) The Government has approved an Inland Water Transport Policy under which Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) has been authorised to raise bonds to mobilize funds from market, to enter into commercial/joint ventures and, equity participation in BOT projects. The total number of Members on the Authority of IWAI has been increased from 5 to 6. IWAI Act 1985 has been amended accordingly. In addition, financial powers for IWAI to sanction projects have been ehanced from Rs. 2 Crores to Rs. 15 Crores.

Derecognisation of Medical Colleges

1491.SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Medical Council of India (MCI) has derecognised some Medical Colleges in the country;

(b) if so, the details of those Medical Colleges derecognised during last three years and the current year, till date, State-wise; and

(c) the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) to (c) As per the provisions of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 the Medical Council of India can only recommend to the Central Government for withdrawal of recognition granted to the medical degree awarded by any University or Medical institution in respect of the students being trained in a particular medical institution. The Central Government has not derecognised any medical college in the country during the last three years and in the current year.

Promotion of Sports

1492.SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK :
SHRI AKHILESH YADAV :
SHRI C.N. SINGH :
SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE :
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI :

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

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate several new projects to promote sports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount allocated for promotion of sports during the Ninth Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(d) whether the States fully utilised the amount during the said period; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the amount proposed to be allocated during Tenth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN) : (a) and (b) Government is formulating following two new scheme during the 10th Five Year Plan to promote sports in the country :

1. State Sports Academy
2. Scheme for Dope Test

(c) Funds are not allocated state-wise. Financial assistance is sanctioned to States/UTs on receipt of viable proposals from them.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Meeting of National Road Safety Council

1493.SHRI GUNIPATI RAMAIAH : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of the National Road Safety Council under his chairmanship was held in June, 2001; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The meeting of Sixth National Road Safety Council was held on 21st June 2001. Some of the main recommendations related to :

(i) Provision of refresher training to the drivers particularly those of heavy vehicles;

(ii) Establishment of branch of CIRT, Pune at Jammu;

(iii) Minimum educational qualifications for drivers;

(iv) Setting up of specialized driver training school;

(v) Road Safety Education to be a subject at school level;

(vi) Proper maintenance and fitness of vehicles;

(vii) Improvement in truck and bus body design;

(viii) Poor readability of number plates on vehicles;

(ix) Stricter punishment for violation of motor Vehicles Rules;

(x) Use of fog lights to be mandated in bad weather;

(xi) Fixing a minimum experience of at least 3 to 4 years of driving a motor vehicle as well as an upper age-limit may be prescribed for issue of driving licenses for heavy vehicles;

(xii) Strict punishment for drunken driving;

(xiii) Problem of overloading;'

(xiv) Use of interceptors to check traffic violations;

(xv) Computerization of driving licenses/RC/books/ maintenance of proper and updated data base;

(xvi) Fitting of speed governors;

(xvii) Extension of central scheme for giving ambulances;

(xviii) Increase in budget for road safety; etc.

[Translation]

Bacteria and Water Borne Diseases

1494. SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI :
SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI :

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

(a) whether a meeting was held in September 2002 to check bacteria and water borne diseases;

(b) if so, the details of the departments which participated in the meeting and the decisions taken therein;

(c) whether there is an Information, Education and Communication (IEC) department;

(d) if so, the details of its functions and its annual budget;

(e) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the State Government to make funds available for DDT to protect against mosquitoes; and

(f) if so, the reasons for not taking action thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) and (b) Yes, A meeting was held on 6.9.2002 under the Chairmanship of Union Health Secretary to review the State of preparedness and control of Dengue, Haemographic fever (DHF) and other vector borne diseases as well as water borne diseases in Delhi and its neighbouring States. Representatives belonging to Health Departments from the States/U.Ts of Delhi, Chandigarh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab, Red Cross, Delhi Cantonment, C.P.W.D., I.C.M.R. and major hospitals based in Delhi and Media units of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting participated in this meetings. The following decisions were taken in the said meeting :-

(i) All the concerned authorities may intensify the activities for prevention and control not only of Dengue/DHF but also Malaria during the period of monsoon. The steps could include resorting to house to house visits to make people aware of the diseases and need for its control and also gearing up of IEC activities for the propose.

(ii) Due notice be taken of statistical data on unsatisfactory water samples and status of water borne diseases in J.J. colonies etc. and training be provided to Medical Officers and other health personnels to combat the problem.

(iii) A small team be formed in all hospitals for monitoring and report of the action taken by the concerned authorities for prevention and control of diseases.

(iv) Immediate demand of Chloroquine tablets of the States be met, where necessary, and action be taken for provision of adequate supply of DDT.

(c) and (d) There is an IEC division under this Ministry relating to Family Welfare and Reproductive Child Health issues. Activities are undertaken in the Headquarters and through Media Units of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Funds are also released to the States for

undertaking IEC activities. The total budget for the year 2002-2003 is Rs. 84.7 crores. As regard IEC activities relating to checking Bacteria and Water Borne Diseases, Health Departments of the respective States/U.Ts., primarily take action to spread awareness among the people. The Central Government also suppport the State Governments, through various control programmes. The Central Government also performs the task through the Media Units of Ministry of Infromation and Broadcasting.

(e) and (f) Presently, DDT is procured centrally and is provided to the States by the Central Government. No proposal from any State Government has been received for provision of funds for DDT procurement.

[English]

Disposal of Nuclear Waste

1495.SHRI Y.V. RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the present system of disposing of nuclear waste;

(b) whether the method followed by India is as per international standard and comparable to that followed by developed countries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) Redioactive wastes in different physical forms viz., solid, liquid and gaseous, are generated during operation and maintenance of nuclear reactors. The gaseous and liquid effluents are decontaminated by suitable treatment processes to ensure that the radioactive contents of the treated effluent are well within the permissible specified limits for discharge into the environment and the radioactivity is concentrated in small volumes. The concentrate from the liquid and solid wastes are immobilised in solid material like cement, bitumen, polymers etc. so that the radioactivity will not leach out and re-enter the bio-sphere. This 'conditioned' waste is packaged in suitable containers and placed in reinforced concrete trenches, tile holes and vaults, located in access controlled areas, which are under constant surveillance.

(b) to (d) The method followed by India for disposal of nuclear waste is as per international standards and as followed by developed countries. The disposal operations are carried out under the surveillance of regulatory authorities.

Derogatory Depiction of Indian Gods and Goddesses

1496.SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether indecent and derogatory depiction of Indian gods and goddesses in different advertisements of consumer goods in some countries has come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any official protest/displeasure has been conveyed against the same; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) Instances of indecent and/or derogatory depiction of images of Indian gods and goddesses in advertisements are extremely rare. Two examples which have come to the notice of the Government recently are :

(i) images of Hindu gods and goddesses displayed at a shoe exhibition at Dusseldorf (Germany), relating to shoes manufacturing in Italy, and

(ii) depiction in an advertisement of a woman with four hands in dancing pose taking a shower by a US manufacturer of bath fixture.

(c) Yes. A strong protest was lodged with the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other relevant Government institutions and the manufacturing company with positive results. In USA, Indian Embassy gets such instances removed from the market through protest compaigns by the Indian community using letters, telephone calls, e-mails etc.

(d) Does not arise.

Indian Stand on NPT and CTBT

1497.SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Canadian Minister visited India recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Canada has urged India to sign Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT);

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Canadian Minister for Natural Resources, Mr. Herb Dhaliwal, visited India recently from 10-19 November 2002. During the visit to New Delhi, he met with a number of Cabinet Ministers and signed an MOU on bilateral cooperation in science and technology. He also travelled to Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Maharashtra where he met members of Government and business and industry leaders.

(c) and (d) In a statement in New Delhi on 11 November 2002, Mr. Dhaliwal reportedly urged India to sign the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NTP) and the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). He added that Canada could help India in safety aspects of civilian nuclear technology, provided India signed the NPT and CTBT.

(e) Government's stand on the NPT as a discriminatory treaty is well known. As regards the CTBT, India will not stand in the way of entry into force of this Treaty.

World Bank Assistance for Medical Colleges in Kerala

1498.SHRI V.S. SIVAKUMAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any proposals for Rs. 121.97 crores for the improvement of infrastructure facilities in 7 Government Medical Colleges and attached hospitals in Kerala by the State Government under World Bank assistance; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The State Government of Kerala has submitted a project proposal for strengthening the quality of medical education and improving the physical infrastructure of the Government Medical Colleges and attached hospitals in the States with an estimated outlay of Rs. 121.97 Crores for World Bank assistance. This project is under examination.

E-Post Scheme

1499.SHRI A. NARENDRA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided to launch the e-post scheme in the country;

(b) if so, State-wise names of the districts is proposed to be covered; and

(c) by when all the districts are likely to be provided with this e-post scheme ?

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

(b) and (c) e-Post has been taken up as pilot project in eighty-seven Districts across 5 States. Further extension will depend on availability of Internet access, computerization of post offices and development of necessary infrastructure.

Messaging Service of BSNL

1500.SHRIMATI PRABHA RAU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) have signed a contract worth of 17 million dollars with "Comverse", U.S. based company, for providing unified messaging service;

(b) if so, whether the contract envisages the development and offering voice mail and pre-paid solutions in many languages;

(c) if so, the main features of the proposed system to be introduced; and

(d) the benefit to be derived therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Unified Messaging Service (UMS) is only one of the components of a Turnkey project of commissioning Cellular Mobile Service on a zonal basis.

(c) and (d) The UMS includes the provisioning and delivery of Fax mail, e-mail and Voice mail services through any access which may be a computer, an ordinary telephone or a mobile telephone thus providing considerable flexibility for access to the customers.

Modernisation of Government Hospitals

1501.SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have formulated any proposal to modernize and upgrade the facilities in the Central Government Hospitals;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon during the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) and (b) The upgradation/modernization of Central Government Hospitals is a continuous process keeping in view the advancement in medical sciences.

(c) The likely plan expenditure to be incurred during the current financial year on the Central Government Hospitals in Delhi are as under :-

Safdarjung Hospital	Rs. 37.00 crores
Dr. RML Hospital	Rs. 17.20 crores
LHMC and Associated Hospitals	Rs. 13.90 crores
AIIMS	Rs. 105.00 crores

[Translation]

International Yoga Competition

1502.SHRI JAI PRAKASH : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is not being represented in the International Yoga Competition to be held in Riod-de-Janeiro, Brazil;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government for encourage yoga ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Unani Medicines

1503.SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to reply given to Starred Question 244 dated July 31, 2002 and state :

(a) whether the Committee set up has since submitted its reports;

(b) whether the Committee have recorded evidences of only medical staff on CGHS Unani Dispensaries/Units of Delhi/New Delhi, if so, the reasons for not inviting para-medical staff;

(c) whether none of the evidences was recorded in the presence of Director-General of Health Services, if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government have any proposal to invite those para-medical officials for evidence; and

(e) if so, by when and if not, the reasons in details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The Committee had recorded evidence of the following Medical/para-medical staff :-

(i) Dr. M. Shamoon

(ii) Dr. Abdul Qayyum

(iii) Dr. S.A. Pasha

(iv) Dr. Kausar Paveen

(v) Dr. Ali Murtza

(vi) Smt. Kausar Noor Pharmacist

(c) The Committee was headed by Director General of Health Services and had the Drugs Controller General (India) and Joint Secretary (Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy) as its members. The Committee had designated DCG (I) as its Member Secretary. Detailed questionnaries were drafted for recording of evidence of the medical/para-medical staff mentioned above which were approved by the DG (Health Services). Thereafter, it was decided to authorise DCG (I), the Member Secretary of the Committee to record evidence on the basis of the approved questionnaires on behalf of the Committee.

(d) and (e) Since the Committee has already recorded the evidences of medical/para-medical staff and has submitted its report, the question of further recording of any evidence does not arise.

Opening of Airspace by Pak

1504.SHRI AMBAREESHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan has not yet permitted Indian aeroplanes to use its airspace; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise. Pakistani aeroplanes have not been able to overfly Indian territory as a result.

DLC Network

1505.SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any plan to upgrade its local distribution network by installing start-of-art Digital Loop Carrier (DLC) network in the country, particularly in Maharashtra and Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated cost of the projects; and

(d) the time by which the said network is likely to be upgraded all over the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been planned to deploy 700 DLC systems in its access network through out the country including Maharashtra and Karnataka. The Circle-wise plan to deploy these DLC systems during 2002-2003 has been given in Statement enclosed.

(c) The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 402 crores.

(d) Upgradation of network is a continuous process. the installation of DLCs is one of its components.

Statement

Details of DLC Systems Planned for the Year 2002-2003

Sl. No.	Name of the Circle/Distt.	DLC systems planned
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	–
2.	Andhra Pradesh	45
3.	Assam	2
4.	Bihar	15
5.	Jharkhand	–
6.	Gujarat	10
7.	Haryana	12
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	5
10.	Karnataka	65
11.	Kerala	58

1	2	3
12.	Madhya Pradesh	18
13.	Chhattisgarh	4
14.	Maharashtra (excluding MTNL Mumbai)	35
15.	North East-I and II	4
16.	Orissa	1
17.	Punjab	9
18.	Rajasthan	12
19.	Tamil Nadu	49
20.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	25
21.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	15
22.	Uttranchal	5
23.	West Bengal	3
24.	Calcutta Telecom Distt.	4
25.	Chennai Telecom Distt.	101
26.	MTNL Delhi and Mumbai	200
	Total	700

Bharati Televentures Network Service

1506.SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have directed Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) to set up 18 points to interconnect with Bharati Televentures network;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the target fixed by Bharati Televentures for providing network during the year 2002-2003; and

(d) the names of States likely to get Bharati Televentures services in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) There is no Company as Bharati Televentures Network which has been given licence for Telecom.

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

Revival of SSI in Tamil Nadu

1507.SHRI V. VETRISELVAN : Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received requests from various SSI Unions/Federations of Tamil Nadu for the enhanced support and relaxation in norms for the revival of Small Scale Industrial Sector in Tamil Nadu

(b) if so, the details of such requests received during the last three years;

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon;

(d) whether the Government have any plans to initiate new subsidy schemes to encourage SSI sector in Tamil Nadu; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) to (c) Government have been receiving representations from time to time from various Small Scale Industrial (SSI) Assocations including from the State of Tamil Nadu for providing enhanced support and relaxation in norms for the revival of SSI Sector. The Government announced a Comprehensive Policy Package on 30th August, 2000 to strengthen the small scale sector and enhance its competitiveness domestically and globally. The Package inter alia provides for enhanced fiscal and credit support, better infrastructural and marketing facilities and incentives for technology upgradation. The Reserve Bank of Inida (RBI) set up a Working Group under the Chairmanship of Shri S.S. Kohli to draw up revised guidelines for rehabilitation of sick SSI units. The Working Group in its report, inter alia, recommended revised definition of sickness of SSI units. Based on the recommendations of the Working Group, RBI has circulated the revised guidelines to the bank for implementation in January, 2002.

(d) and (e) Government has launched Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme for Technology Upgradation of the SSIs to provide 12% capital subsidy on loans for technology upgradation. There also exists a Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) for Textile and Jute Industries which provides for interest reimbursement of 5%. The Government of Tamil Nadu has also launched "New Anna Marumalarchi Thittam" in 385 Blocks in the State, under which subsidy/ incentives are provided to Agro based industries set up under the scheme.

United States Funded Health Projects

1508.SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the Health and Family Welfare Projects which have been funded by the United States;

(b) the total fund provided by the United States for these projects, project-wise;

(c) whether all these funds are being routed through the World Health Organisation;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Central Government monitor the research carried out under these projects to check diversion of the research for other biological purposes; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) and (b) As per Statement enclosed.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Funding from such donor agencies is not required to be routed through World Health Organisation.

(e) and (f) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Amount in US $ million

Name of the Project	Funding Agency	Date of signing/ Date of closing	State	Amount committed
1. AVERT-AID/HIV Programme	USAID	30.9.1999/ 30.9.2006	Maharashtra	41.500
2. Innovation in Family Planning Services	USAID	30.9.1992/ 30.9.2004	UP, Jharkhand and Uttaranchal	325.000 (225.00 to the State Government and 100.000 as Technical assistance)
3. AIDS Prevention and Control (APAC)	USAID	30.9.1992/ 31.3.2007	Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry	25.250

Assistance to NSF

1509.SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of assistance granted to the National Sports Federations for sending the various teams aborad for training and participation in international tournaments in India during the last three years and current year till date;

(b) whether the Government have received complaints regarding misutilisation of funds; and

(c) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN) : (a) The details of financial assistance released to National Sports Federations for sending the various teams abroad for training and for organising international tournaments in India, during the last three years and current year till date, is indicated below :

Year	Assistance released for sending teams abroad	Assistance released for organising international tournament in India
99-2000	Rs. 8,06,93,805/-	Rs. 59,16,088/-
2000-01	Rs. 9,19,83,114/-	Rs. 68,54,386/-
2001-02	Rs. 13,38,11,175/-	Rs. 97,42,336/-
2002-03 (till date)	Rs. 10,91,34,937/-	Rs. 66,48,312/-

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Community Information Centres

1510.SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to set up Community Information Centres; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SANJAY PASWAN) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. the Department of Information Technology has implemented a project for setting up Community Information Centre (CICs) at 487 block headquarters in the seven North-East States and Sikkim for promoting application of Information Technology for accelerating socio-economic development of the region.

The project does not envisage provision of these facilities in other areas of the country.

Reconstruction of Baitarani Bridge

1511.SHRI ANANTA NAYAK : Will the Minister of RAOD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received any proposal from the State Governments of Orissa and Jharkhand for the renovation/reconstruction of Baitarani Bridge near Champua and Jayantigarh in the border of these two States respectively; and

(b) if so,the details of steps taken by the Government for sanctioning funds to renovate/reconstruction of the bridge ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Conjunctivities and Viral Infections

1512.SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether cases of conjunctivities and viral infection are increasing in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported till date, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check the spread of these diseases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

Failure of Governance

1513.SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Scams and Stagnation" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated September 14, 2002;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the remedial measures taken/propose to be taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The details of growth in real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and aggregate investment rate measured in terms of Gross Domestic Capital Formation (GDCF) as a proportion of GDP at current market prices, from 1998-1999 to 2000-2001 are as per Statement below.

Statement

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
1. Growth of real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost at constant (1993-94) prices	6.5	6.1	4.0
2. Aggregate Investment Rate measured as Gross Domestic Capital Formation (GDCF) as per cent of GDP at current market prices	22.7	24.3	24.0
3. Gross Domestic Capital Formation as per cent of GDP at current market prices :			
(a) Public Sector	6.6	7.1	7.1
(b) Private Sector	14.8	16.1	15.8
4. Combined Gross fiscal deficit (Centre Plus States) as per cent of GDP	9.0	9.6	9.4

(d) The Government is conscious of the need for higher economic growth. The Union Budget for 2002-03 adopted a six-pronged strategy, inter alia, emphasizing continuation of agricultural and food economy reforms, ehancement of public and private investment in infrastructure, strengthening the financial sector and capital markets, and regenerating industrial growth. The various reform measures are expected to have a positive effect on the growth of the economy.

Application for Patents

1514. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications filed in the country for patents in the field of electronics during 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002; and

(b) the number and names of I.T. companies who have filed these applications with details of items for patents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SANJAY PASWAN) : (a) The number of patent applications filed in the country in the field of Electronics during 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 were 999, 891 and 670 respectively. As per "Ekaswa-A Database on Patent Applications field in India, coverage : Gazette of India published up to March 31st, 2002".

(b) The information is voluminous and may be accessed through the Website : www.indianpatents.org.in/db/db.htm.

Radiation Exposure to Workers

1515. COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY :
SHRI Y.V. RAO :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a need for reducing radiation exposure to workers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE

(SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) and (b) In the matter of radiation exposure to the workers, the directives of the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) [which are in turn based on the recommendations of the International Commission on Radiological Protection] are adhered to. In this connection, the principle of ALARA (As Low As Reasonably Achievable) is followed and the radiation exposure to the workers is kept well below the annual limit stipulated by AERB. Further, the limits, which have strong scientific basis, are quite conservative and are applied world-wide for the purpose of radiation protection of workers.

Agra-Mumbai National Highway

1516.SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 4159 dated August 12, 2002 state :

(a) whether the Report of the expert team has submitted its reports to the Government;

(b) if so, the finding thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Attitude of Doctors/Staff in Government Hospitals

1517.SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "In Delhi's Government hospitals: have a baby, get abuses for free" appearing in the "The Hindustan Times", New Delhi dated November 3, 2002;

(b) if so, whether Government have conducted any probe against nurses and Ayahs about the allegations of misbehaviour and violence; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A team has been constituted to make incognito visit to the obstetrics/Gynae Emergency and labour rooms of Safdarjung Hospital and Sucheta Kriplani Hospital to ascertain the fact and submit the report. The Medical Superintendent and the concerned Head of the Department of Obstetrics/Gynae Department have been advised so sensitise the resident doctors, staff nurses and ayahs on their behavioural pattern and to be rotated at regular interval, the staff working in stressful areas.

Permission to Retired Government Officials

1518.SHRI P.S. GADHAVI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the officers of the rank of Deputy Secretary and above who have been given permission to join other commercial establishment after their superannuation/VRS during the last three years till date;

(b) the number of those officers who have joined such establishment without taking permission of the Government; and

(c) the action taken against such officers during the periods ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) to (c) The requests made, by retired officers for commercial employment are processed by the concerned administrative departments. In the case of officers up to Deputy Secretary/Director level the decision is taken by the administrative department and in the case of officers of the rank of Joint Secretary and above are referred to a Group of Ministers. The information relating to permission given for commercial employment is maintained by each Ministry/Department. Individual Ministry-wise information is not maintained centrally.

Establishment of NCPB and R

1519.SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for establishing a National Centre for Primate Breeding and Research at Hyderabad;

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

(c) by when a decision is likely to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) and (b) The proposal was received from Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh to establish a National Centre for Primate Breeding and Research under aegis of Indian Council for Medical Research (ICMR). Government of Andhra Pradesh has proposed to allot suitable land for the Centre and also offered all possible help in this regard.

(c) The ICMR through the National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad is preparing a comprehensive proposal for this Primate Breeding and Research Centre for approval of the Government of Andhra Pradesh and the Government of India.

Dividend Declared by Kendriya Bhandar

1520.SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether as per Bye-Laws of the Kendriya Bhandar it is mandatory to declare dividend in time;

(b) whether the Government have given instructions of all profit making PSUs and co-operative societies where the Government has a majority share holding to declare maximum possible dividend;

(c) if so, whether the Kendriya Bhandar has not declared any dividend for the financial year of 2001-02 so far;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) to (e) As per Bye-laws of the Kendriya Bhandar dividend on share may be paid not exceeding 10% p.a. The General Body of the Kendriya Bhandar has decided not to pay any dividend for the year 2001-2002

New Mobile Numbering Scheme

1521.SHRI SUBODH MOHITE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited has decided to shelve its new mobile numbering scheme with a "94" access level;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the private cellular operators are against the scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) to (e) Cellular Operators Association of India (COAI) had represented against the allotment of '94' Access Level to Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL). COAI had mainly contended that this was against a level playing field and will provide unfair advantage to BSNL. In a meeting with COAI, it was clarified that the allotment is on non-exclusive basis and based on the needs of other operators, they can also be permited to start their service with access level '94'. Thus there was no unfair advantage to BSNL or disturbance of any level playing field.

[Translation]

HC Ban on Strikes

1522.SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI :
SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI :

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

(a) whether the Hon'ble Delhi High Court had imposed a ban on the proposed strike of September 6, 2002 by the employees of Government hospitals, CGHS dispensaries and medical institutions;

(b) if so, whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that orders of the Hon'ble High Court were violated by those employees on 6th September, 2002;

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard so far; and

(d) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) The Delhi High Court has passed on ex-parte ad-interim injunction from holding any strike, dharna, go slow and/ or raising slogans within 100 meters of outer wall of the hospital and/or from creating of any hindrance in the ingress and egress of staff or patients or their companions or the vehicles of the patients and/or ambulances and/or emergency vans from and into the gates of the hospital.

(b) to (d) No employees, Unions or Association at the Central Government Hospital, viz. Dr. RML Hospital, Safdarjung Hospital and LHMC and Associated Hospitals including the AIIMS has violated the orders of the Hon'ble High Court.

[English]

Roads Under Golden Quadrilateral in U.P.

1523.PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether NHAI has given a part of the National Highway in Uttar Pradesh under the Golden Quadrilateral Programme to some Russian firms;

(b) whether it is a fact that no work has been done so far thereon;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether NHAI will review delays in work all over the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (MAJOR GENERAL (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. However, the progress of works is slow due to slow mobilization of contractor, delay in cutting of trees and shifting of utilities.

(d) National Highways Authority of India is constantly reviewing the progress of all the works entrusted to it and taking necessary corrective measures wherever required.

Missing Radioactive Device in Assam

1524.SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a radioactive device used for industrial purposes has been missing while being transported in Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board has issued any warning in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the present position in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A gamma radiography camera owned by a Kolkatta based industrial radiography company was lost in transit on July 17, 2002 while being transported from Lakhimpur to Digboi in Assam. A report has been lodged by the company with the police.

The camera is a shielded container made to depleted uranium and weighs around 24 kg. It is a very sturdy equipment which cannot be easily tampered with and would not cause any significant hazard to persons so long as the source is inside the container. A "Danger" warning sign along with radiation symbol is displayed on the device.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) has issued a warning letter to the user to the device in this regard.

The authorization issued to the Industrial Radiography Institution has been suspended until the investigation is completed and the company has been directed to return all its industrial radiography cameras pertaining to the site to safe and secured storage.

(e) The matter is under investigation by the police.

Telephone Exchanges

1525. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of telephone exchanges set up in Maharashtra during the last three years, rural and urban areas, separately;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up new telephone exchanges is the State during 2002-03;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) by when these exchanges are likely to be set up;

(e) whether many lines in rural telephone exchanges often remain faulty;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the corrective steps taken by the Government to repair these lines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) The number of Telephone Exchanges set up in Maharashtra during the last three years is as under :

Year	Total	Rural	Urban
1999-2000	434	364	70
2000-2001	945	910	35
2001-2002	339	268	71

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to set up 170 numbers of new Telephone Exchanges in Maharashtra State during 2002-2003.

(d) 37 number of Telephone Exchanges have already been installed and the remaining will be installed and the remaining will be installed by 31.3.2003.

(e) to (g) No, Sir. However in the event of cable fault, the duration of fault is longer. The following corrective steps are being taken to repair faulty liner :

(i) Long distance overhead wire is being replaced by under ground cable.

(ii) 10 pair cable distribution points are introduced.

(iii) Faulty instruments are being repaired/replaced immediately.

(iv) major cable faults are localized and attended immediately by working round the clock.

(v) Reliable media is being extended to all Telephone Exchanges.

Funds Allocated under NPP

1526. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY :
SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the funds allocated under the National Population Policy (NPP) during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the details of States not adopting the norms of the NPP; and

(c) the concret plans formulated to implement the NPP in an affective manner ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) Details of State-wise funds released/allocated during last three years by the Department of Family Welfare and the National Commission on Population for the Family Welfare programmes including the National Population Policy – 2000 are given in Statement I and II enclosed.

(b) Generally, the State Population Policies have been in line with the norms of the NPP. However, the State Population Policies of Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan propose certain disincentives to promote the small family concept, which are at variance with the NPP norms.

(c) The initiatives taken for implementing the NPP are given below :

Department of Family Welfare

(i) RCH Outreach Scheme : An RCH Outreach Scheme is being implemented to strengthen the delivery of immunization and other maternal and child health services in remote and comparatively weaker districts and urban slums in 8 large States. Selected districts will be provided additional support for mobility of staff improvement in quality of services and generation of demand for services. In the current year the Scheme has been operationalized in 50 districts. The Scheme has been expanded to cover 100 additional districts in 2001-2002

(ii) Operationalization of District Newborn Care : Sixty districts have been provided equipment to upgrade neonatal care facilities, In each of these districts equipment has been supplied to the district hospitals, 4 sub-district first referral facilities and 20 primary health centres. In the selected districts the National Neonatology Forum has imparted training to the medical staff of the facilities where equipment has been supplied. Till date the scheme has been operationalized in 60 districts. 2096 medical officers, 218 pediatricians and 114 obstetricians have been trained. The Department of Family Welfare proposed to expand the Scheme to additional districts in the current year.

(iii) Home Based Neonatal Care : The Department of Family Welfare has conveyed its "in principle" approval to two proposals for introducing home based neonatal care. The first is based on the Gadchiroli model and entails development of training materials, pilot testing and launching of the initiative in selected blocks mainly through NGOs. The utltimate objective is to evolve a National Programme for provision of neonatal care at the grassroots level. The second is a proposal from ICMR, which is in the nature of an operations research project to implement home based neonatal care through various models viz. private practitioners, ANMs, NGOs etc. These projects are expected to the finalized and approval within the next couple of months.

(iv) Border District Cluster Strategy (BDCS) : Under this initiative 49 districts spread over 17 States have been selected for providing focused interventions for reducing the infant mortality and maternal mortality rates by at least 50% over the next two to three years. States and districts have been allowed sufficient flexibility to introduce innovations to achieve the objectives. Districts are being supported for development and training of Health and Nutrition Teams, physical upgradation of sub-centres and primary health centres, additional supply of equipment and drugs, organization of outreach sessions, support for mobility of staff, development of local IEC for social mobilization. In addition, training of medical officers, upgradation of Frist Referral Units and filling of vacant posts through contractual appointments has been allowed depending on the needs of the districts.

(v) Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) : The Core Group on IMCI has been activated. It has been decided to adapt the generic IMCI materials and launch IMCI in selected BDCS districts.

(vi) Dai Training : A new scheme for training of Dais has been initiated during the year 2001. The scheme is being implemented in 142 disricts in 15 States of the country. The districts have been selected on the basis of the safe delivery rates being less than 30%

(vii) RCH Camps : In order to provide the RCH services to people living in remote areas where the existing services at PHC level are under utilized, a scheme for holding camps has been initiated during this year. The Scheme will be implemented in the 10 weak States and also in 7 North Eastern States. Initially 102 districts have been selected in these States and more districts would be added next year. It is proposed to

expand the scheme to all category C districts in the country.

(viii) Vitamin A : A National Consultation on Benefits and Safety of Administration of Vitamin A to Pre-school Children and Pregnant and Lactating Women was organized on 29th-30th September, 2000. The recommendations of the National Consultation have been widely disseminated. The same were also published by the Indian Academy of Pediatrics in their journal.

(xi) Convergence of services through Health Melas : Convergence of health and family welfare services has been atempted through health melas in underserved areas/districts where these services were deficient. Health Melas were organized for integrated services and counseling to all needy, free of cost with proper survey and publicity. The Melas held so far have been very successful. These Melas have provided a comprehensive service on health and family welfare issues ranging from blindness, tuberculosis, family planning methods, maternal and child health to heart ailments and HIV/AIDS. People can voluntarily avail themselves of contraceptive services like sterilization and IUD insertions during the Melas. The opportunities provided by the Mela were successfully utilized also for the purpose of counseling and dissemination of information relating to healthcare to the local people. A substantial quantum of medicines was also distirbuted. Cases of TB, cataract and other ailments were also detected during the Mela. During the year 2001-2002, Government of India supported organization of Health Melas at 33 places, which were mostly in rural and semi urban areas.

(x) Empowered Action Group : The States of U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Uttaranchal and Jharkhand, which currently constitute nearly 45% of the total population of India, are projected to comprise 48% of the total population in 2016. In other words, these States alone will contribute an anticipated 55% increase during the period 1996-2016. Demographic outcomes in these States will determine the timing and size of population at which India achieves population stabilization. As announced by the Hon'ble Prime Minister in the first meeting of the National Commission on Population, an Empowered Action Group has been constituted in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare under the chairmanship of the Union Minister for Health and Family Welfare to facilitate the preparation of area specific programmes with special emphasis on the above States that have been lagging behind in containing population growth within manageable limits.

(xi) National Population Stabilization Fund : As announced by the hon'ble Prime Minister at the first meeting of the National Commission on Population, a National Population Stabilization Fund will be set up to provide a window for canalizing resources from national voluntary organisations corporate sector, industry, trade, organizations and individuals etc. to aid projects to population stabilization. It has been decided to relocate the Fund in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the steps for reconstituting the same are being taken by the Department of Family Welfare.

National Commission on Population

(i) On the basis of the decisions taken at the first Conference of the Commission and the Strategic Support Group of Secretaries of the concerned Departments, eight Working/Advisory Groups were constituted by the NCP. The report/ recommendations of these Groups have been forwarded to the concerned Departments and taken into consideration, to the extent possible, in the sectoral programmes for the Tenth Five Year Plan.

(ii) A thorough review of the implementation of the national Family Welfare programme in the high fertility States and at the national level.

(iii) Identification of 133 districts having TER>3.5 for focused action for population stabilization followed by a conference of DMs of these districts to discuss and decide about various matters relating to population stabilization.

(iv) Selection of social, economic and demographic indicators for monitoring purpose.

(v) Conference of Demographic Research Organisations for integrating the results of research with policy formulation.

(vi) Field visits of evolving grass-root level models for addressing various issues relating to population stabilization. On this basis, area specific field level initiatives will be undertaken with the involvement of PRIs, NGOs, Women Self-Help Groups and Youth Organisation.

(vii) Two Ministerial Conferences were organized for convergence of social sector programmes.

(viii) A Conference of State Population Commissions was organized where a detailed review of the implementation of the State Population Policies were undertaken. This has given an opportunity for sharing the experiences of better performing States viz. a viz. States which are witnessing high population growth now.

Statement-I

State-wise releases on Infrastructure and other Programmes (RCH, Area Projects, IEC and NMBS) for the period 1999-2000 to 2001-2002

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	1999-2000			2000-2001			2001-2002		
		Infra-structure	Other Schemes	Total	Infra-structure	Other Schemes	Total	Infra-structure	Other Schemes	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13045.53	2402.51	15448.04	12869.32	5747.89	18617.21	14080.39	5388.93	19469.32
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	334.55	169.62	504.17	386.90	192.40	579.30	578.67	177.87	756.54
3.	Assam	7692.25	3271.35	10963.60	7693.03	2835.39	10528.42	11177.97	3157.98	14335.95
4.	Bihar	16733.28	1468.37	18201.65	18064.43	2798.06	20862.49	13876.73	2042.09	15918.82
5.	Goa	325.94	53.16	379.10	395.29	24.45	419.74	341.32	40.71	382.03
6.	Gujarat	9805.99	1304.61	11110.60	10536.40	1374.81	11911.21	11466.35	7895.46	19361.81
7.	Haryana	3633.04	953.54	4586.58	4166.08	1727.14	5893.22	4221.42	1316.67	5538.09
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2294.93	443.04	2737.97	2432.97	459.28	2892.25	2658.33	315.45	2973.78
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2261.85	367.73	2629.58	2453.41	579.59	3033.00	2661.76	398.06	3059.82
10.	Karnataka	10781.23	1468.44	12249.67	15642.51	5662.01	21304.52	17034.32	6658.59	23692.91
11.	Kerala	6864.11	1072.51	7936.62	7054.02	1282.78	8336.80	7176.35	1326.13	8502.48
12.	Madhya Pradesh	16361.97	2639.81	19001.80	16297.93	3791.78	20089.71	12376.53	3005.87	15382 40
13.	Maharashtra	15593.55	1493.41	17086.96	16540.33	1361.35	17901.68	19625.56	3352.45	22978.01
14.	Manipur	1055.35	512.65	1568.00	1097.81	438.39	1536.20	1636.48	721.13	2357.61
15.	Meghalaya	750.71	124.25	874.96	781.72	86.98	868.70	1185.78	187.20	1372.98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16.	Mizoram	444.27	582.73	1027.00	526.45	750.86	1277.31	873.80	771.55	1645.35
17.	Nagaland	500.51	165.63	666.14	547.85	168.81	716.66	796.34	178.45	974.79
18.	Orissa	7819.21	2023.84	9843.05	7636.23	1869.88	9506.11	8935.83	3250.79	12186.62
19.	Punjab	4188.09	495.92	4684.01	4407.39	759.91	5167.30	4611.20	739.78	5350.98
20.	Rajasthan	11750.60	1851.72	13602.32	13592.17	4918.98	18511.15	13514.32	5557.01	19071.33
21.	Sikkim	418.68	63.42	482.10	450.24	56.83	507.07	739.22	83.48	822.70
22.	Tamil Nadu	13489.79	3621.13	17110.92	15455.84	4238.56	19694.40	14089.40	2826.50	16915.90
23.	Tripura	1000.48	277.29	1277.77	1110.27	194.02	1304.29	1677.99	540.59	2218.58
24.	Uttar Pradesh	29412.15	4184.74	33596.89	31289.19	5757.07	37046.26	30424.64	9192.77	39617.41
25.	West Bengal	11335.89	1529.01	12864.90	13953.89	3951.70	17905.59	14969.07	4033.46	19002.53
26.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	314.10	314.10	5093.50	963.43	6056.93
27.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	37.00	37.00	6970.85	620.43	7591.28
28.	Uttarnachal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	208.59	208.59	3778.19	490.38	4268.57
	Total (States)	187893.95	32540.45	220434.40	205381.67	51028.92	256410.59	226572.31	65233.21	291805.52
	UTs with Legislature									
1.	Pondicherry	186.32	59.78	246.10	473.59	34.29	507.88	487.57	35.35	522.92
2.	Delhi	2791.07	1352.55	4143.62	1834.05	2332.46	4166.51	2090.42	1269.59	3360.01
	UTs without Legislature									
1.	A and N Island	186.79	43.69	230.48	230.61	43.16	273.77	305.53	48.96	354.49
2.	D and N Havli	77.98	36.86	114.84	76.85	14.31	91.16	68.89	26.43	95.32
3.	Chandigarh	235.74	48.30	284.04	251.71	124.43	376.14	246.67	32.70	279.37
4.	Lakshadweep	37.97	34.03	72.00	46.70	29.14	75.84	55.45	21.60	77.05
5.	Daman and Diu	82.07	37.33	119.40	95.54	11.15	106.69	93.71	20.74	114.45
	Total (UTs)	3597.94	1612.54	5210.48	3009.05	2588.94	5597.99	3348.24	1455.37	4803.61
	Grand Total	191491.89	34152.99	225644.88	208390.7	53617.86	262008.58	229920.55	66688.58	296609.13

Statement-II

Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Allocated by NCP in 2000-2001 and 2001-2002

	Name of the State	ACA in 2000-2001 (in Rs. Crore)	ACA in 2001-2002 (in Rs. Crore)
1.	Uttar Pradesh	5.00	11.00
2.	Bihar	5.00	3.00
3.	Assam	1.00	0.50
4.	Madhya Pradesh	2.00	0.50
5.	Rajasthan	2.00	2.00
6.	Manipur	1.00	–
7.	Nagaland	1.00	–
8.	Jharkhand	–	1.50
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	–	0.50
10.	Haryana	–	0.50
11.	Uttaranchal	–	0.50
12.	Meghalaya	–	1.00
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	–	1.50
	Total	17.00	22.50

Deficient Internal Control and Monitoring System

1527.SHRI V. VETRISELVAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether C and AG in Paras 8.2 and 8.3 of its report No. 2 of 2000 had pointed out that deficient internal control and monitoring system in the Ministry in realisation of visa and consular service fees by the missions/ posts abroad had resulted in a loss of revenue of Rs. 9.25 crore;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry had issued instructions in this regard to all missions and posts;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is still a loss of revenue of at least Rs. 8.90 crore;

(e) if so, whether there is any proposal to enquire into the matter and fix accountability and responsibility in this regard;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the measures taken to recover the loss ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) to (g) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Per Capita Income

1528.SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the per capita income in each State;

(b) whether per capita income has increased in every State during the Ninth Five Year Plan;

(c) if so, the extent to which it has increased;

(d) whether this increase was upto the target; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) to (c) As per the latest information available from this Central Statistical Organisation, the per capita income of States for the year 2000-01 (measured in terms of per capita Net State Domestic Product at constant (1993-94) prices) and the State wise rate of growth of per capita income during the first four years of the Ninth Five Year Plan is given in Statement enclosed.

(d) and (e) The target growth rate of per capita income was not fixed State-wise during the Ninth Five Year Plan.

Statement

Per Capita NSDP at constant (1993-94) prices

(In Rupees)

	2000-01	Growth rate during 1997 to 2001 (per cent per annum)
	1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	9982	4.0
2. Arunachal Pradesh	9013	1.1
3. Assam	6157	1.5
4. Bihar	3345	0.1
5. Jharkhand*	6651	4.6
6. Goa	NA	NA
7. Gujarat	12975	-0.4
8. Haryana	14331	3.1
9. Himachal Pradesh	10942	4.6
10. Jammu and Kashmir	7435	2.1
11. Karnataka	11910	7.3
12. Kerala	10712	4.5
13. Madhya Pradesh	7003	-0.3
14. Chhattisgarh*	6692	0.2
15. Maharashtra	15172	2.7
16. Manipur	8745	8.4
17. Meghalaya	8460	4.0
18. Mizoram	NA	NA
19. Nagaland*	8726	-4.1
20. Orissa	5187	2.8
21. Punjab	15390	2.9
22. Rajasthan	7937	0.2
23. Sikkim*	9816	6.0
24. Tamil Nadu	12779	5.1
25. Tripura	6813	4.5
26. Uttar Pradesh	5770	0.4
27. Uttaranchal	NA	NA
28. West Bengal	9778	5.5
29. A and N Island	NA	NA
30. Chandigarh	29208	4.1
31. Delhi	24450	4.2
32. Pondicherry	18500	8.2
All India Per capita NNP	10254	3.3

Source : For Sl.No. 1 to 32 – Directorate of Economics and Statistics of respective State Governments and for all India-Central Statistical Organisation.

*Per Capita NSDP relates to the year 1999-2000 and growth rate for first three years of the Ninth Five Year Plan

NA : Not Avilable

National Policy on Adolescents

1529.SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a National Policy on Adolescents is being proposed keeping in view around 260 million adolescents-individuals between the age group of 10 and 19 years;

(b) if so, whether the Planning Commission had also suggested for framing a national policy on adolescents in India;

(c) whether this scheme will be finalised in the Tenth Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, by when it is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN) : (a) to (d) The Planning Commission

constituted a Working Group to examine the entire gamut of issue covering the Adolescents. The Working Group brought out a Report which can broadly be rergarded as a National Policy document on Adolesents. The Report of the Working Group has been accepted by the Planning Commission. the Working Group inter-alia, recommended that the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports be designated as Nodal Ministry for Adolescents and should formulate a Scheme for the development and empowermment of this segment of the population. In pursuance thereof, this Ministry has formulated a "Scheme of Financial Assistance for the Development and Empowermment of Adolescents" to be implemented during the Tenth Five Year Plan. The Scheme is being placed before the Expenditure Finance Committee for approval.

World Bank Aided Health Programmes

1530.SHRI ANANTA NAYAK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the World Bank aided health programme launched in the country during the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the amount of aid obtained from World Bank for launching these programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are given in Statement enclosed.

Statement

World Bank Aided Health Programmes

S. No.	Name of the Project/ Loan Credit No.	Date of agreement	Date of closing	Sector	Loan credit amount in US $
1.	UPHSD Project 3338-IN	19.5.00	31.12.05	U.P. and Uttaranchal	110.00 million
2.	Immunisation Strengthening Project-3340-IN	19.5.00	30.6.04	Central-Nation-Wide	142.60 million
3.	II National Leprosy Elimination Project-3482-IN	19.7.01	31.12.04	Central-Nation-Wide	30.00 million

Post Offices

1531.SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH :
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB :
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA :
SHRI MANSINH PATEL :

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

(a) the number of villages in Meghalaya, Orissa and Gujarat where there is no post offices at present;

(b) whether the Government propose to open post offices in these States during the current year;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) by when all the villages would be provided post offices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SANJAY PASWAN) : (a) The number of villages in Meghalaya Orissa and Gujarat where there is no post offices at present is given as under :

(i) Meghalaya – 5032

(ii) Orissa – 39431

(iii) Gujarat – 9909

(b) and (c) The opening of post offices is subject to fulfillment of prescribed norms and availability of requisite resources.

(d) All the villages in the country are provided with the postal facilities as far as daily delivery and collection of mails and sale of postal stamps and stationery is concerned.

[Translation]

Opening of Hospital/CGHS Dispensaries in Evening

1532. SHRI A. NARENDRA :
SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 2489 dated July 31, 2002 regarding opening of Hospitals/CGHS Dispensaries in evening in Delhi and state :

(a) whether the Government have finalized the decision on the proposal to start evening OPD for CGHS (senior citizens) in Government Hospitals of Delhi;

(b) if so the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(d) the arrangements the Government have made so that the patients do not face any problem in the event of disrupted power supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) to (c) The proposal to start evening OPD for CGHS (Senior Citizens) in Government hospitals of Delhi has not been finalized.

(d) In so far as Central Government Hospitals in Delhi i.e. Dr. R.M.L. Hospital, Safdarjung Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and Associated Hospitals are concerned, back-up power supply through generator is always available for critical areas of the hospitals.

[English]

Corruption in Kendriya Bhandar

1533. SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the officials of the Kendriya Bhandar are involved in corrupt activities by approving suppliers at higher than the market rates like the Modi Xerox photocopier papers, computers etc.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against such officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE. (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) to (c) While registering authorized suppliers, an undertaking is taken from them that the prices quoted to Kendriya Bhandar are the lowest and that they will not quote lower rates than the rates offered to Kendriya Bhandar to any other Department/Organisation without passing the benefit to Kendriya Bhandar. Whenever violation is observed, appropriate action is taken against the suppliers.

Hospitals in Public Sector

1534. SHRIMATI PRABHA RAU :
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :

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

(a) whether the draft health policy of the Government *inter alia* identifies the public sector as a major provider of preventive and curative health care to the people and the private sector to play a supportive role;

(b) if so, whether most of the hospitals in the public sector all over the country lack the basic infrastructure and are poorly managed and unable to provide the basic minimum health services to the people; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) Government has already announced the National Health Policy-2002 (NHP-2002). Currently it is estimated that about 17% of the aggregate expenditure on health is incurred by public health institutions and the remaining is out-of pocket expenditure. The NHP-2002 welcomes the participation of the private sector in all areas of health activities with suitable regulatory mechanism.

(b) and (c) Improved health care indices such as increase in life expectancy, decrease in infant mortality, birth and death rates and epidemiological shifts interms of reduction in malaria and leprosy cases, eradication of small pox and guineaworm, and near eradication of polio

suggests that the health care infrastructure created by the Government have served the people well, although there is always scope for improvement. Government is making every effort to achieve better health care for its people by adopting a variety of measures including the implementation of several National Disease Control Programmes for control of major communicable and non-communicable diseases. Outlays for these programmes are augmented by mobilsing resources from external agencies. To provide quality health services to the people, especially to the poor and the underserved, State Health Systems Project are presently being implemented with World Bank assistance in seven States (Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, West Bengal, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh). Additional central assistance for health is also provided to the States under Prime Minister Gramodaya Yojana. Government is also implementing a scheme for providing assistance to States for establishment of Trauma Centres in hospitals located on highways and also for strengthening diagnostic facilities in Government medical colleges.

Also, in order to achieve an acceptable standard of good health amongst the general population of the country - the main objective of NHP-2002 - the approach would be to increase access to the decentralised public health system by establishing new infrastructure in deficient areas and by upgrading the infrastructure in the existing institutions. The policy also emphasizes on increasing the aggregate public health investment from the existing level of 0.9% of GDP to 2% of GDP by 2010.

Visit of US Assistant Secretary of State

1535. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :-

(a) whether the US Assistant Secretary of State visited India recently;

(b) if so, the issues discussed; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Christina Rocca visited Delhi on 24-25 September 2002 for the first India - U.S Regional Dialogue. The Dialogue serves as an institutional forum for regular consultations between India and the United States on developments in India's extended neighbourhood and represents another step in fulfilling the commitment of the Prime-Minister and the U.S. President to strengthen the strategic framework of India-U.S. relations. The dialogue enhanced mutual understanding between the two countries on political, economic and security issues in the region.

Amendment to MCI Act

1536. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards the news item captioned "MCI sick so babus get to play doctor"" appearing in the *Indian Express* dated September 9, 2002;

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

(c) whether the Government propose to enact amendment to MCI Act of 1956;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the officials of MCI have been contacted in this regard; and

(f) the reaction of MCI thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (f) There is no proposal with the Central Government, as reported in the news item, for amendment of Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 so as to replace the medical professionals in the Medical Council of India with bureaucrats to supervise its functions.

Norms for MNC in the field of IT Education

1537. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any norms have been laid down by the Government in respect of national and multinational private companies imparting education in the field of Information Technology in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SANJAY PASWAN) : (a) and (b) All India Council For Technical Education has laid down norms and standards for setting up technical institutions to conduct programmes in various technical areas including Information Technology. For according approval to establish new technical institutions, the major parameters includes land availability, built up area, computer facility, laboratory, library and qualified faculty. These are meant for formal sector of education only leading to degrees such as B.Tech and MCA. So far foreign universities have not been permitted to run their courses for formal sector in the country.

Department of Information Technology (DIT) is implementing a voluntary scheme viz. DOEACC Scheme under which norms have been laid down pertaining to building and space, hardware and software, library, classroom, faculty etc. for approving the national and multinational companies for conducting the DOEACC accredited courses viz. 'O' level (Foundation), 'A' level (Advanced Diploma), 'B' level (Equivalent to MCA), 'C' level (Equivalent to M.Tech.) in the non-formal sector of IT education.

Inclusion of Mumbai-Nagpur-Raipur-Kolkata Highway

1538. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a demand for including Mumbai-Nagpur-Raipur-Kolkata highway with Golden Quadrilateral and North-South and East-West Corridors schemes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI) : (a) and (b) The routes of Golden Quadrilateral and North-South & East-West Corridors under National Highway Development Project have been frozen. It is, therefore, not possible to include Mumbai-Nagpur-Raipur-Kolkata Highway in these Schemes.

Coaching for Boxing

1539. SHRI V. VETRISELVAN :
SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA :

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

(a) whether India has spent a lot of money on long-time coaching and international trips to develop Indian boxing;

(b) if so, whether despite this huge expenditure, Indian boxing fared badly in the Asian Games in Busan;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken to improve the Indian boxing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN) : (a) During the last 2 Financial years 2001 & 2002 (till October, 2002) an amount of Rs. 19 lakhs (approximately) has been spent on National Coaching Camps and Rs. 1,45,00,000/- (approximately) on participation of Indian teams in International Boxing Tournaments.

(b) Preparation for Busan Asian Games, 2002 & Manchester Commonwealth Games, 2002 had started, simultaneously, in January, 2001 and the Indian boxers performed very well in 2002 Commonwealth Games by winning 3 medals (1 Gold +1Silver +1 Bronze). In the Busan Asian Games 9 Indian boxers had participated, five out of whom, reached the Quarter-finals, though none of them could advance further.

(c) Performance of the Indian Boxers at the Busan Asian Games is being analysed by experts.

(d) In order to improve the standard of Indian Boxing, Indian Amateur Boxing Federation has to prepare a Long Term Development Plan in consultation with former international boxers, coaches and sports scientists.

Telephone Connections Under Discretionary Quota

1540. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK :
SHRIMATI REENA CHOUDHARY :

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

(a) the number of applications received by the Union Government from different States particularly in Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh during 2001-2002 and 2002-2003 till date for providing telephone connections under the discretionary quota, State-wise;

(b) the number of telephone connections provided so far and the number of applications pending at present;

(c) the reasons for delay in providing telephone connections; and

(d) by when the remaining applications are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Incentive to SSI

1541. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI : Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government provides any incentives to small scale sector units in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) to what extent these incentives will help to improve the functioning of small scale units in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE. (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) to (c) The Government has been providing various incentives to SSI sector in the form of credit under priority sector, excise exemption to SSI units, financial assistance for acquiring ISO -9000 certificate, providing infrastructure development support, etc. These incentives have been further strengthened through the Comprehensive Policy Package for the Small Scale Industries and Tiny Sector announced on 30th August, 2000 which aims to ensure enhanced fiscal and credit support, better infrastructural and marketing facilities and incentives for technology upgradation . The incentives under the Policy Package would help in strengthening the small scale units in the country and enhance their competitiveness both domestically and globally.

Match Fixing

1542. SHRIMATI PRABHA RAU :
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :

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

(a) whether attention of the Government have been drawn to the news item captioned "match fixing charges on Pakistan again"" appearing in the Times of India dated September 16, 2002;

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

(c) whether any enquiry has been held about the involvement of Indian players in the alleged incidents of match fixing; and

(d) if so, the results of the enquiry held in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN) : (a) to (d) The news item captioned "match fixing charges on Pakistan again", appearing in the Times of India dated September 16, 2002, concerns match-fixing and ball tampering charges against Pakistan cricketers. The news item does not indicate involvement of any Indian cricketer. As such no enquiry is required in this regard. However, on the issue of match-fixing and related malpractices, CBI has conducted an inquiry and submitted its report which has been laid in the House.

USE of Cow Urine

1543. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether U.S. Patent has been granted on the use of cow urine as a bio-enhancer in a pharmaceutical compound; and

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to popularise use of 'Panch Gawya' medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) and (b) The Council is aware of the news regarding grant of US patent to Indian scientists for use of cow's urine as a bio-enhancer when used with antibiotics and anticancer drugs. The Council is looking into further details in this matter.

(c) Panch Gawya (Cow milk, curd, ghee urine and cow dung) have been found to have various usage in food and medicine. Various Ayurvedic medicines are also using these products. As far as popularising use of Panch Gawya is concerned, there has been no separate strategy and is being popularised as a part of popularisation of ISM and H medicines.

Post Offices

1544. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the places in Tamil Nadu where post offices have not been opened till today;

(b) whether the Government have fixed any time bound target to expand postal network in the far-flung areas of the country which are not covered under the postal network; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SANJAY PASWAN) : (a) Post Offices do not exist at 6968 villages in Tamil Nadu till today.

(b) and (c) All the areas including far-flung areas in the country are covered under the postal network as far as daily delivery and collection of mails and sale of postal stamps and stationery is concerned. Opening of new post offices is, however, subject to the fulfillment of norms based justification and availability of requisite resources.

Inspection of Ongoing Projects

1545. SHRI AMBAREESHA :
SHRI C. SREENIVASAN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether he recently inspected the ongoing projects in several States and if so, when the States inspected;

(b) the details of ongoing projects in the country, State-wise and project-wise;

(c) the details of the funds allocated for these projects during each of last three years;

(d) the achievements made so far in respect of above;

(e) whether some of the projects are running behind the schedule;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the steps taken to offset the delays for early completion of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL) : (a) to (e) Prime Minister has not inspected any project. However, during the last three months, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation inspected 8 of the Central projects on the monitor of the Ministry.

(f) The requisite details in respect of these are given in Statement enclosed. Information on the status of the 541 projects on the monitor of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is available in the Quarterly Project Implementation Status Report for the period ending June, 2002 which has been placed in the Libraries of both the Houses of the Parliament.

(g) The following steps have been taken to minimise delay in the implementation of projects:-

(i) review of projects on monthly as well as quarterly basis by the Government;

(ii) indepth critical review of the progress by the project authorities and the Administrative Ministries and follow up with the State Governments (for acquisition of land, resolution of rehabilitation related issues, expediting forest clearances and provision of infrastructure facilities like water and power, ensuring law & order at project sites, etc.), consultants and other agencies concerned to minimise delays;

(iii) setting up of an Empowered Committee in the administrative Ministries for resolution of problems;

(iv) inter-Ministerial coordination for resolving problems of inter-Ministerial nature;

(v) making available matching funds annually based on updated costs to expedite completion of the projects in the advanced stages of implementation; and

(vi) reviews by the Cabinet Secretariat.

Statement

Statement of projects reviewed/inspected at site by the Minister of state recently

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Anticipated Cost (Rs. Crore)	Date of Commissioning			Allocation of funds and utilisation (Rs. in crores)						% Physical Progress	Reasons for Delay
			Original	Anticipated	Delay in months	2000-2001		2001-2002		2002-2003			
						Allocation	Utilisation	Allocation	Utilisation	Allocation	Utilisation		
1.	Ahmedabad-Vadodara Express (NHAI), Gujarat	530.00	1991/12	2003/06	138	3.53	14.14	3.53	3.59	212.0	13.72	50	Failure of contract, delay in land acquisition etc.
2.	Refinery Expansion (BPCL), Mumbai, Maharashtra	1831.00	2003/09	2004/09	12	32.0	27.44	107.0	73.94	350.0	73.94	25.0	Delay in award. The project is on revised schedule.
3.	Integrated Cargo Terminal of AAI, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	42.84	2000/03	2003/01	34	7.53	5.41	5.26	2.53	12.5	0.34	95	Delay in land acquisition and shifting of yellow fever hospital and other residential quarters.
4.	New Terminal at Chennai Airport, AAI, Tamil Nadu	79.66	2002/03	2003/03	12	–	–	13.61	10.49	35.32	5.53	42	Delay in environmental clearance.
5.	Thirumalai-Vellachari, MRTS, Tamil Nadu	684.32	2002/03	2002/12	9	86.54	115.0	40.0	67.63	–	20.25	60.35	Delay due to local opposition and delay in conversing, level crossing in to Rail over Bridges.
6.	Chennai-Chengalpattu, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	464.99	2004/04	2005/03	11	20.0	59.85	32.0	49.39	30.0	1.6	37	Fund Constraints
7.	Expansion of Refinery of CPCL, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	2360.38	2003/07	2003/07	0	–	–	450.0	170.03	985.0	35.62	43.4	No delay.
8.	Branch Pipeline between Lucknow and Kanpur of IOCL, Lucknow, U.P.	49.00	2001/09	2002/11	14	37.00	6.71	36.79	34.18	–	41.1	99	Substantial saving over the Original cost of Rs. 74.61 crore. The project has been commissioned.

Number of Sport Centres

1546. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHAL : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sports centres in the country particularly in Maharashtra for training of school children;

(b) the amount of grant given by the Union Government to these centres during each of the last three years;

(c) the result oriented improvement observed on account of allocation of grants by the Union Government to these centres;

(d) whether some new sports training centres are proposed to be opened in the State of Maharashtra during the coming years; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN) : (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Conference of Community of Democracies

1547. SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE :
DR. M.V.V.S. MURTHI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the second Ministerial Conference of the Community of Democracies was held at Seoul recently;

(b) if so, the details of Indian participation therein including the issues raised by it;

(c) the details of other issues discussed; and

(d) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) to (d) The second Ministerial Conference of Community of Democracies was held at Seoul from November 10-12, 2002. External Affairs Minister led the Indian delegation. India is a member of the Convening Group of countries, which coordinates the activities of the Community of Democracies. External Affairs Minister also co-chaired a Round Table on the theme of 'Media and Democracy' and presented the views of the Round Table at the concluding Plenary.

The Conference involving over one hundred democracies saw deliberations on the essential elements of representative Democracy. Among the elements reiterated were: exercise of power in accordance with the rule of law, holding of free and fair elections, separation of powers and constitutional subordination of all State institutions, including the military, to the legally constituted civilian authority. Other issues discussed related to measures to promote democratic ideals, responding to threats to democracy, education for democracy, role of media and promoting democracies through good governance. The special vulnerabilities of democracies to terrorist threats were also discussed.

The Conference adopted a Seoul Plan of Action and a Statement on Terrorism. These documents also outline a tough set of measures against countries where there is a disruption of constitutional rule or which support terrorism. These include exclusion from the Community of Democracies and also, inter alia, suspension of bilateral relations and trade, in particular for countries which support terrorism. The Statement on Terrorism also expresses clearly that terrorism is a threat to international peace and security, crime against humanity and that particularly cross-border, State-sponsored terrorism constitutes a trans-national challenge to democracy.

On all theses issues India played an active and influential role.

Long Distance Charging Area Linked Numbering Scheme

1548. SHRI PADAM SEN CHOUDHRY :
SHRI RAMPAL SINGH :

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

(a) the present number of STD Codes in India;

(b) whether the Government propose to introduce a Long Distance Charging Area (LDCA) linked numbering scheme in order to reduce STD Codes;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) At present the total number of STD Codes in India is 2645.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Production of Exchanges by C-DOT

1549. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of exchanges of C-DOT produced thus far;

(b) whether C-DOT also proposes to produce bigger capacity exchanges for BSNL;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is a demand for such exchanges from C-DOT; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) The number of exchanges of C-DOT technology produced so far by C-DOT manufacturers are over 44,800.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. C-DOT manufacturers have already produced bigger capacity exchanges i.e. upto 40,000 lines.

(d) and (e) The demand for such exchanges from C-DOT has been varying in the light of various technological developments, such as introduction of WLL and Mobile Network systems.

[Translation]

CBI Raids

1550. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH KAUSHAL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether CBI has conducted raids on the officials of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken against such officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are given in the statement enclosed. Sanction for prosecution of officials at S.No. 1 and 18 have been given. For officials from S. No. 2 to 17 the raids were conducted by the CBI on the basis of source information of their own. They are taking suitable action at their end.

Statement

Sl.No.	Date of Raid	Name of the Official	CBI RC.No.	Action taken
1	2	3	4	5
1.	15/04/2002	Sh.Mansingh Yadav Lineman. Chaumu,Jaipur	RC-B(A)/2002	Prosecution sanction issued to CBI
2.	17/05/2002	Sh.Gunjan Saxena DGM Nagaur	RC-10(A)/2002	Case under investigation by CBI

1	2	3	4	5
3.	17/05/2002	Sh. G.C. Jain, D.E. Nagaur	RC-10(A)/2002	Case under investigation by CBI
4.	30/07/2002	Sh. B.S. Aswal J.E. (Civil) Jaipur	RC-15(A)/2002	-do-
5.	30/07/2002	Sh. C.M. Sharma A.E. (Civil), Jaipur	RC-15(A)/2002	-do-
6.	30/07/2002	Shri Vivek Sharma E.E. (Civil) Jaipur	RC-15(A)/2002	-do-
7.	30/07/2002	Sh.P.K.Srivastava E.E. (Civil) Jaipur	RC-15(A)/2002	-do-
8.	30/07/2002	Sh. V.K. Meena A.E. (Civil), Jaipur	R.C-16(A)/2002	-do-
9.	30/07/2002	Sh. Sanjeev Singh J.E. (Civil), Jaipur	RC-16(A)/2002	-do-
10.	09/08/2002	Sh. B.M. Patidar S.C.(Civil), Udaipur	RC-17(A)/2002	-do-
11.	09/08/2002	Sh. S.K. jain E.E.(Civil), Kota	RC-17(A)/2002	-do-
12.	09/08/2002	Sh. R.S. Gupta A.E. (Civil), Kota	RC-17(A)/2002	-do-
13.	09/08/2002	Sh. K.C. Was A.E. (Civil), Kota	RC-17(A)/2002	-do-
14.	09/08/2002	Sh. K.P. Singh A.E. (Civil), Kota	RC-17(A)/2002	-do-
15.	07/11/2002	Sh. V.K. Jain S.E. (Civil), Jaipur	RC-22(A)/2002	-do-
16.	09/08/2002	Sh. B.M. Patidar S.E.(Civil), Udaipur	RC JDH/2002 A 0018	-do-
17.	07-08/11/2002 Night	Sh. Balkishan Sharma, DGM Jodhpur	RC JDH 2002 A 2002	-do-
18.	14-15/04/2002	Sh. Jagat Narayan Lineman Sriganganagar	RC JDH 2002 A 2002	Prosecution sanction issued to CBI

Note: (1) The information is compiled on the basis of data collected from CBI, Jaipur/Jodhpur.

(2) Sr. No. 10 and 16 are registered separately by SP CBI Jaipur and Jodhpur against the same officer.

Asian Games

1551. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the sports persons who participated in Asian Games at Busan alongwith the names of the sports in which they participated;

(b) the manner in which each of the players was selected for the above said game; and

(c) the number of gold medals, silver medals and bronze medals bagged by each of the participant separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN) : (a) Details of such sports persons are given in Statement-I enclosed.

(b) The players are selected by a Selection Committee constituted by the concerned National Sports Federation.

(c) Details are given in Statement-II enclosed.

Statement-I

List of Sports Persons cleared at Government Cost by Government for participation in XIV Asian Games held at Busan, South Korea from 29th September to 14th October, 2002

Archery

Men			**S/Shri**
1	1	Player	Satya Dev Prasad
2	2	Player	Limba Ram
3	3	Player	Kailash
4	4	Player	Ved Kumar
Women			
5	1	Player	Dola Banerjee
6	2	Player	Chekrovolu Swuro

Athletics

Men

7	1	Players - 200m & 4 x 100m Relay	Anand Menezes
8	2	Player - 4 x 400m Relay	Manoj Lal
9	3	Player - 4 x 400m Relay	Jata Shankar
10	4	Player - 4 x 400m Relay	Satbir Singh
11	5	Player - 400m & 4 x 400m Relay	Paramjit Singh
12	6	Player - 400m & 4 x 400m Relay	P. Ramachandran
13	7	Player - 400m & 4 x 400m Relay	Bhupender Singh
14	8	Player - 800m	K.M.Binu
15	9	Player - 5000m & 10000m	Gulab Chand
16	10	Player - Shot Put	Shakti Singh
17	11	Player - Shot Put	Bahadur Singh
18	12	Player - Discus Throw	Anil Kumar
19	13	Athletics - Hammer Thrower	Shri Pramod Kumar
20	14	Athletics - 1550 M	Shri Kuldeep Kumar
21	15	Athletics - 4 X 100M- Player	Shri Anil Kumar
22	16	Athletics - 4 X 100M- Player	Shri Anand Menezes
23	17	Athletics - 4 X 100 M - Player	Shri Sanjay Ghosh

24	18	Athletics - 4 X 100 M - Player	Shri Piyush Kumar
25	19	Athletics - 4 X 100 M - Player	Shri Clifford Joshun

Women

26	1	Player - 100m, 200m & 4x100m Relay	Sarswati Saha
27	2	Player - 100m, 200m & 4x100m Relay	Rachita Mistry
28	3	Player - 200m & 4x 100m Relay	Vinita Tripathi
29	4	Player - 4x400m Relay	Ms. Manjeet Kaur
30	5	Player - 4x400m Relay	Ms. Geetha
31	6	Player - 400m, 800m, 4x400m Relay	K.M.Beenamol
32	7	Player - 4x400m Relay	Manjuma Kuriakose
33	8	Player - 4 x 400m Relay	Jincy Philips
34	9	Player - 4 x 100 Relay	Ms. Poonam Tomar
35	10	Player - 4 x 400m Relay, 400m4x100m Relay	V. Jayalaxmi
36	11	Player - 800m, 1500m	Madhuri A. Singh
37	12	Player - 1500m & 5000m, 15000m	Sunita Rani
38	13	Player - 100m H,4x 100m Relay	Anuradha Biswal
39	14	Player - Long Jump & Triple Jump	Anju Bobby George
40	15	Player - High Jump	Bobby Alloysius
41	16	Player - Discus Throw	Neelam J. Singh
42	17	Player - Discus Throw & Shot Put	Harwant Kaur
43	18	Player - Javelin Throw	Gurmeet Kaur
44	19	Player - Hammer Throw	Hardeep Kaur
45	20	Player - Heptathlon	Soma Biswas
46	21	Player - Heptathlon	J.J.Shobha

BADMINTON

47	1	Badminton - Player	Abhinav Shyam Gupta
48	2	Badminton - Player	Shri P. Gopichand

BILLIARDS & SNOOKER

49	1	Player	Geet Siriram Sethi
50	2	Player	Alok Kumar
51	3	Player	Devender Shreekant Joshi
52	4	Player	Pankaj Arun Advani
53	5	Player	Manan Chandra
54	6	Player	Yasin Reza Amirali Merchant
55	7	Player	Mukesh Thakurdad Rihani
56	8	Player	Dharmender Singh Lily
57	9	Player	Rafith Habib
58	10	Player	Amit Shyam Khansaheb
59	11	Player	Mohamed Asin
60	12	Player	Siddhartha Anand

BOXING

61	1	Player	Harpal Singh

62	2	Player	Md Ali Qamar
63	3	Player	Som Bahadur Pun
64	4	Player	Jitender Kumar
65	5	Player	Dinko Singh
66	6	Boxing (Heavyweight)	Shri Vergheese Johnson
67	7	Boxing (Welterweight)	Shri Sanjay Kumar
68	8	Boxing (Lightweight)	Shri Ramanand

BODY BUILDING

69	1	Player	Pauly Varunny
70	2	Player	Byju Gopinathan
71	3	Player	Sanayaima Nongmaithem Singh
72	4	Player	Dinesh Singh

EQUESTRIAN

73	1	Player - Eventing	Wg. Cdr.I.S.Lamba, VSM
74	2		Maj.Deep Ahlawat
75	3		Capt.Rajesh Pattu
76	4		Dfr Bhagirath
77	5	Player - Show Jumping	Ltd. Cl. S.S. Ahlawat
78	6	Player - Show Jumping	Capt N.S. Sandhu
79	7	Player - Show Jumping	Nb/Ris J.P. Masih
80	8	Player - Show Jumping	Dfr. Sajjan Kumar
81	9	Player - Show Jumping & Dressage	Maj Sandeep Dewan
82	10	Player - Dressage	Shri M.S. Rathore
83	11	Player - Dressage	*Shri Vishal Bishnoi*
84	12	Player - Dressage	Ltd. Cl. S. Shivdas

GOLF

85	1	Player	Shri Kapur
86	2	Player	Keshav Mishra
87	3	Player	Manav Das
88	4	Player	Harendra Prasad Gupta

HOCKEY

Men

89	1	Player	Devesh Singh Chauhan
90	2	Player	Bharat Kumar
91	3	Player	Dilip Kumar Tirky
92	4	Player	Jugraj Singh
93	5	Player	Dinesh Nayak Vatheir
94	6	Player	Shri Viren Rasquinha
95	7	Player	Vikram Vishnu Pillay
96	8	Player	Ignace Tirkey
97	9	Player	Bimal Lakra
98	10	Player	Gagan Ajit Singh
99	11	Player	Prabhjot Singh
100	12	Player	Daljit Singh Dhillon
101	13	Player	Tajbir Singh
102	14	Player	Kanwalpreet Singh
103	15	Player	Dhanraj Pillay
104	16	Player	Deepak Thakur

Hockey (Women)			
105	1	Player	Tingongleima Chanu
106	2	Player	Innocent Hellen Mary
107	3	Player	Kanti Baa
108	4	Player	Suman Bala
109	5	Player	Sita Gussain
110	6	Player	Sumrai Tete
111	7	Player	Masira Surin
112	8	Player	Mamon Chanu Sanggai Imbmhal
113	9	Player	Jyoti Sunita Kullu
114	10	Player	Surja lata Devi
115	11	Player	Pritam Siwach
116	12	Player	Mamta Kharab
117	13	Player	Adline Kerketta
118	14	Player	Manjinder Kaur
119	15	Player	Saba Anjum
120	16	Player	Nishi Chouhan (As per IOA Amandeep Kaur went in place of Nishi Chouhan)
JUDO			
Men			
121	1	Player	Akram Shah
122	2	Player	Bhupinder Singh
Women			
123	1	Player	Lourembanm Brojeshori Devi
KABADDI			
124	1	Player	B.C. Ramesh
125	2	Player	Samsher Singh
126	3	Player	Neer gulia
127	4	Player	Ramesh Kumar
128	5	Player	B.C. Suresh
129	6	Player	Sanjeev Kumar
130	7	Player	Denesh Kumar
131	8	Player	Jagdish
132	9	Player	Manpreet Singh
133	10	Player	Sunder Singh
134	11	Player	Jagadeesha K.K.
135	12	Player	Ram Mehar Singh
KARATE DO			
136	1	Player	Salauddin Mohammed Ansari
137	2	Player	Damang Syngkon
ROWING			
138	1	Player	Kasam Khan
139	2	Player	Inderpal Singh
140	3	Player	Roshan Lal
141	4	Player	Sunil Eknath Kakde
142	5	Player	Mujeeb Rehman
143	6	Player	Kudrat Ali
144	7	Player	Jenil Krishanan
145	8	Player	Poulose Pandari
146	9	Player	Saji Thomas
147	10	Pplayer	Ratheesh Kumar Devi Bala
148	11	Player	Udaybir Singh
149	12	Player	R. K. Pallai

150	13	Player	Sajit K.V.
151	14	Player	Jincymol Verghese
152	15	Player	Monalisa Mohanty
153	16	Player	Sobhini Rajan
154	17	Player	Manjula Rai
155	18	Player	Julee Varghese
156	19	Player	Gurpreet Kaur

SHOOTING

Men

157	1	Player	Abhinav Bindra
158	2	Player	Sameer Ambekar
159	3	Player	Bharat Singh
160	4	Player	A. P. Subbiah
161	5	Player	Satguru Das
162	6	Player	T.C. Palangappa
163	7	Player	Charan Singh
164	8	Player	Jaspal Rana
165	9	Player	Samaresh Jung
166	10	Player	Ved Prakesh
167	11	Player	T. K. Sikdar
168	12	Player	Munju Nath
169	13	Player	Gangadhar Sharma
170	14	Player	Anwer Sultan
171	15	Player	Manavjit Singh Sandhu
172	16	Player	Masher Singh
173	17	Player	Maj. R.V.S. Rathore
174	18	Player	Moraad Ali Khan
175	19	Player	Ronjon Sodhi
176	20	Shooting - Skeet	Shri Rahul Rai
177	21	Shooting - Skeet	Shri Naveen Jindal
178	22	Shooting - Skeet	Shri H.S. Bedi

Women

179	1	Player	Anjali M. Bhagwat
180	2	Player	Suma Shirur
181	3	Player	Deepali Deshpande
182	4	Player	Kuheli Gangulee
183	5	Player	Raj Kumari
184	6	Player	Shweta Chaudhury
185	7	Player	Shilpi Singh
186	8	Player	Sheila Kanungo
187	9	Player	Arti Singh Rao

SQUASH

Men

188	1	Player	Ritwick Bhattacharya
189	2	Player	Sorauv Ghosal

Women

190	1	Player	Joshna Chinappa
191	2	Player	Vaidehi Reddy

TABLE TENNIS

192	1	Player	Soumyadeep Roy
193	2	Player	Subhajit Saha

TENNIS

Men

194	1	Player	Leander Paeas
195	2	Player	Mahesh Bhupati
196	3	Player	Vishal Uppal
197	4	Player	Rohan Manchanda Bopanna
198	5	Player	Sunil Kumar Sipaeya
199	6	Player	Mustafa Zaki Mohammed Ghouse

Women

200	1	Player	Nirupama Vaidyanathan
201	2	Player	Manisha Malhotra
202	3	Player	Sania Mirze
203	4	Player	Isha Lakhani
204	5	Player	Ankita Bhambri
205	6	Player	Rushmi Chakravarthi

Ten-Pin Bowling

206	1	Player	Sh. Sheikh Abdul Hameed

WEIGHTLIFTING

Men

207	1	Weightlifting - Player	Shri Muttu

Women

208	1	Player	Neelam Sethi Laxmi (not gone)
209	2	Player	Namerakapam Kunjarani Devi
210	3	Player	Pujari Salilaja
211	4	Player	Thingbaijan Sanmacha Chanu
212	5	Player	Pratima Kumari

WRESTLING

Men

213	1	Player - Freestyle	Kripa Shankar Patel
214	2	Player	Shokinder Tomer
215	3	Player	Anuj Kumar
216	4	Player	Palwinder Cheema
217	5	Player Greco Roman	Mukesh Khatri
218	6	Player	Ravinder Singh
219	7	Player	Ranbir Singh
220	8	Player	Surinder Singh
221	9	Player	Virender Singh
222	10	Wrestling	Shri Sujit Man
223	11	Wrestling	Shri Gurbinder Singh
224	12	Wrestling	Shri Anil Mann
225	13	Wresting - FS - 60 kg	Shri Pawan Kumar

Women

226	1	Player	Kamini Yadav
227	2	Player	Alka Tomar
228	3	Player	Geetika Jakhar
229	4	Player	Gursharan Preet Kaur

YACHTING

Men

230	1	Player	Aashim Mongia
231	2	Player	Mahesh Ramachandran

232	3	Player	Nitin Mongia
233	4	Player	Rajesh Chaudhary
234	5	Player	Farokh Tarapore
235	6	Player	Vikar Kapila
236	7	Player	Salil Sabir
237	8	Player	Sandeep Srikant

Women

238	1	Player	Shilpa Oberoi
239	2	Player	Ridhi Jani
240	3	Player	Aditi Jani

List of Sports Persons cleared at no Government cost by Government for particiapation in XIV Asian Games held at Pusan, South Korea from 29th September to 14th October, 2002

Volleyball

1	1	Player	V. Ravikant Raddy
2	2	Player	K.J.Kapil Dev
3	3	Player	Jobi Joseph
4	4	Player	Amir Singh
5	5	Player	Raghuvir Singh
6	6	Player	Abhijit Bhattacharyya
7	7	Player	M.S. Rajesh
8	8	Player	Y. Subba Rao
9	9	Player	P.V. Sunil Kumar
10	10	Player	Tom Joseph
11	11	Player	Avinish Kumar Yadav
12	12	Player	Arjun Jakhmola

Football

13	1	Player	S. Mukherjee
14	2	Player	R. Ghosh Dastidar
15	3	Player	Nasim Akhtar
16	4	Player	Mahesh Gawli
17	5	Player	Deepak Mandal
18	6	Player	Satish Bharti
19	7	Player	Samir Naik
20	8	Player	Debjit Ghosh
21	9	Player	M. Tombi Singh
22	10	Player	Renedy Singh
23	11	Player	Tomba Singh
24	12	Player	K. Ajayan
25	13	Player	S.Venkatesh
26	14	Player	Alex Ambrose
27	15	Player	Bijen Singh
28	16	Player	A. Yadav
29	17	Player	Jo Paul Anchery
30	18	Player	Praveen Kumar
31	19	Player	Bhaichung Bhutia

List of Sports Persons not cleared by Government but participated under the Banner of IOA XIV Asian Games held at Busan, South Korea from 29th September to 14th October, 2002

SWIMMING (Women)

1	1	Player	Richa Mishra
2	2	Player	Shikha Tandon
3	3	Player	Rehan Poncha
4	4	Player	Akbar Ali Mir

TAEKWONDO			10	6 Player	Vishwadeepak Valani
Men			**Women**		
5	1 Player	Mohd. Khan	11	1 Player	Seema Deswal
6	2 Player	Surendra Bhanari	12	2 Player	Nanao Devi
7	3 Player	Imran Mohammed	13	3 Player	Ph. Rani Bala Devi
8	4 Player	Sanjeev Kumar	**Athletics**		
9	5 Player	Prabhan Saikia	14	1 Player	Harminder Singh

Statement-II

XIVth ASIAN GAMES, 2002

TOTAL - 35 MEDALS

GOLD - 10 SILVER - 12 and BRONZE - 13

GOLD

Sl.No.	NAME	DISCIPLINE	EVENT
1	2	3	4
1.	BAHADUR SINGH SAGOO	ATHLETICS	SHOTPUT (M)
2.	SARASWATISAHA	ATHLETICS	200 M (W)
3.	K.M.BEENAMOL	ATHLETICS	800 M (W)
4.	ANJU BOBBY GEORGE	ATHLETICS	LONG JUMP (W)
5.	NEELAM JASWANT SINGH	ATHLETICS	DISCUS THROW (W)
6.	JINCY PHILIPS SOMA BISWAS K.M.BEENAMOL MANJEET KAUR MANJUMA KURIKOSE S. GEETA	ATHLETICS	4 x 400 M RELAY (W)
7.	YASIN MERCHANT & RAFATHABIB	BILLIARDS	SNOOKER DOUBLES

1	2	3	4
8.	SHIV KAPUR	GOLF	INDIVIDUAL
9.	B.C. RAMESH, SAMSHER SINGH, NEER GULIA, RAMESH KUMAR, B.C. SURESH, SANJEEV KUMAR, DENESH KUMAR, JAGDISH, MANPREET SINGH, SUNDER SINGH, JAGADEESHA K.K. & RAM MEHAR SINGH	KABADDI	MEN
10.	LEANDER PAES & MAHESH BHUPATHI	TENNIS	DOUBLES
Total - 10 Gold			
SILVER			
11.	K.M. BINU	ATHLETICS	800 M (M)
12.	K.M. BEENAMOL	ATHLETICS	400 M (W)
13.	MADHURI A. SINGH	ATHLETICS	800 M (W)
14.	BOBBY ALOYSIUS	ATHLETICS	HIGH JUMP (W)
15.	SOMA BISWAS	ATHLETICS	HEPTATHLON (W)
16.	P. RAMACHANDRAN, MANOJ LAL, SATBIR SINGH, BHUPENDER SINGH, JATA SHANKAR & PARAMJIT SINGH	ATHLETICS	4 X 400 M RELAY (M)
17.	GEET SETHI & ALOK KUMAR	BILLIARDS	DOUBLES
18.	DILIP TIREKY, DEVESH SINGH CHAUHAN,	HOCKEY	MEN

1	2	3	4
	BHARAT KUMAR, JUGRAJ SINGH, DINESH NAYAK VATHEIR, VIRAN RASQUINHA, VIKRAM VISHNU PILLAY, IGNACE TIRKEY, BIMAL LAKRA, GAGAN AJIT SINGH, PRABHJOT SINGH, DALJIT SINGH DHILLON, TAJBIR SINGH, KANWALPREET SINGH, DHANRAJ PILLAY & DEEPAK THAKUR	HOCKEY	MEN
19.	NITIN MONGIA	YACHTING	OK DINGHY OPEN (M)
20.	MANAVJIT SINGH, MANSHER SINGH & ANWER SULTAN	SHOOTING	TRAP TEAM (M)
21.	SUMA SHIRUR ANJALI BHAGWAT & DEEPALI DESHPANDE	SHOOTING	10 M AIR RIFLE TEAM (W)
22.	MAHESH BHUPATHI & MANISHA MALHOTRA	TENNIS	MIXED DOUBLES
TOTAL- 12 SILVER			
BRONZE			
23.	SHAKTI SINGH	ATHLETICS	SHOT PUT (M)
24.	ANIL KUMAR	ATHLETICS	DISCUS THROW (M)
25.	J.J. SHOBHA	ATHLETICS	HEPTATHLON (W)
26.	MADHURI A. SINGH	ATHLETICS	1500 M (W)
27.	GEET SETHI	BILLIARDS	MEN SINGLE

1	2	3	4
28.	INDERJEET LAMBA BHAGIRATH SINGH RAJESH PATTU & DEEP AHLAWAT	EQUESTRIAN	TEAM EVENTING (M)
29.	JENIL KRISHNAN INDER PAL SINGH, ROSHAN LAL & P.T. PAULOSE	ROWING	FOUR-OARS WITHOUT COXSWAIN (M)
30.	ASHIM MONGIA & R. MAHESH	YACHTING	ENTERPRISE OPEN (M)
31.	RAJESH CHAUDHARY	YACHTING	LASER RADIAL OPEN (M)
32.	SURENDER BHANDARI	TAEKWONDO	MEN'S FLY WEIGHT - 58 KG.
33.	LEANDER PAES & SANIA MIRZE	TENNIS	MIXED DOUBLES
34.	VISHAL UPPAL & MUSTAFA GHOUSE	TENNIS	MEN DOUBLES
35.	PALWINDER SINGH CHEEMA	WRESTLING	FREE STYLE 120 KG (M)
TOTAL - 13 BRONZE			

[English]

New Number Scheme

1552. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether BSNL has implemented the introduction of a new number scheme according to which the digit 2 is added before every number;

(b) if so, the purpose thereof;

(c) whether this scheme has been uniformly implemented all over the country; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The scheme is being implemented in BSNL in accordance with the policy decision of Department of Telecommunications to increase subscriber base and to accommodate private operators to roll out their services.

(c) Yes, Sir. The scheme is being implemented in phases, uniformly, all over the country.

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

Tariff Structure

1553. SHRI K.E. KRISHNAMURTHY :
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV :

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

(a) whether Telecom. Regulatory Authority of India has recently fixed pulse rate for day and night after preparing tariff on the basis of distance for telecom services of the entire country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the pulse rate of 30 seconds is available after 60 seconds for the subscribers of Bharat Sanchar Nigam for making a call between 8 p.m. to 9 a.m. upto a distance of 50 Kms to 200 Kms.;

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the details of present tariff structure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) No, Sir. The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has not fixed pulse rate for day and night time separately for different distance slabs. The TRAI had fixed the ceiling pulse rate for the peak hours not exceeding 11 hours a day. The tariff for off peak hours is left to Service Providers to decide.

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

(c) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited has fixed pulse rate of 30 seconds for the peak (0900-2000 hours) on week days for Inter Circle calls for the distance slab of 50 Kms. to 200 Kms.

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

(e) The details of present tariff structure of BSNL for inter-Circle STD calls are given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

STD PULSE RATE (In seconds) and TIMINGS

FOR INTER CIRCLE CALLS

Distance Slabs (in kms)	Full Rate Week days 0900 - 2000 hrs	Concessional Rate	
		Weeks days 2000 - 0900 hrs.	National Holidays and Sundays All 24 hours
1	2	3	4
0-50	180	180	180
>50-200	30	60	60
>200-500	15	30	30
>500	8	16	16

Costly Equipment

1554. SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH :
SHRI NARESH PUGLIA :

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "costly equipment faces brunt of SAI apathy" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated September 17, 2002;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The facts to the matter are as follows :-

The electronic target machines in question were purchased from M/s SIUS ASCOR AG from Switzerland in December, 2001 to help prepare Indian shooters for forthcoming International competitions. Under the purchase agreement, the manufacturing company has given a warranty of one year for the equipment from the date of its installation. Therefore, there was no question of finalizing an annual maintenance contract (AMC) till the expiry of the warranty period. That would have involved an unnecessary financial expenditure of approximately 8.00 lakhs. Further, in case any agency, other than supplier/agent, handled the maintenance of the equipment during the warranty period, the manufacturer would have raised objections in case of any fault/malfunction arising in the equipment. This is the reason why the manufacturer's agent, M/s Gem International has been entrusted with the

upkeep of the equipment during the warranty period. The equipment, in question, is kept in storage and is taken out for use when the national camps are in progress. The agency looking after the upkeep of the equipment is paid only for the days when the equipment is being operated. The process for award of AMC is almost finalised. Besides above, for maintenance of the electronic score board, the AMC for the same has been awarded to the then CMC Ltd. Qualified and competent electronic engineers from CMC visit the ranges regularly, to monitor the functioning of the electronic display boards.

(c) Government is satisfied with the action taken by Sports Authority of India.

(d) Question does not arise.

[Translation]

Telephone Services in Madhya Pradedh

1555. SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the condition of telephone system in Madhya Pradesh is very bad;

(b) whether there is resentment among the subscribers because of the inconvenience caused to them in the absence of adequate telephone facilities; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to improve the condition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) Sir, the condition of telephone system in Madhya Pradesh is satisfactory.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Improvement to telephone system is a continuous process. The following steps are taken to improve the condition :-

(i) Replacement of non-life expired paper core cable by PIJF cable.

(ii) Replacement of life expired telephone instruments.

(iii) Introduction of 5 pair cable alongwith 5 pair internal DPs.

(iv) Up-gradation of outdoor plant.

(v) Computerization of Fault Repair Service in more and exchanges.

(vi) Introduction of Wireless in Local Loop and Optical Fibre Cable along with DLC (Digital Line Concentrator) in the network.

Telephone Connections in Bihar

1556. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH :
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ :
SHRI RAJO SINGH :

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

(a) the names of telephone exchanges working in Bihar at present alongwith capacity of each of the telephone exchange, district-wise;

(b) the number of telephone exchanges proposed to be opened in Muzaffarpur, Vaishali, Sitamarhi and Dharbanga districts?

(c) the number of subscribers in the waiting list in the above districts till 31st October;

(d) the rate of allotting telephone connections to the subscribers in the waiting list during the last three years, Year-wise;

(e) the action taken by the Government for speedy allotment of connection to the wait-listed subscribers of the said districts; and

(f) by when all the subscribers are likely to get the telephone connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) The details of

telephone exchanges alongwith capacity of each exchange district wise in Bihar are given in Statement enclosed.

(b) The number of telephone exchanges proposed to be opened are as follows:

Muzaffarpur	–	1
Vaishaili	–	Nil
Sitamarhi	–	Nil
Darbhanga	–	2

(c) The waiting list as on 31st October, 2002 in the above district are as follows:

Muzaffarpur	–	4073
Vaishaili	–	5517
Sitamarhi	–	4362
Darbhanga	–	4105

(d) The rate of allotting telephone connections to the subscriber in the waiting list during the last three years are given below:

S. No.	Year	Waiting list (as on 31st March)	Telephone connections provided during the year
1.	1999-2000	106196	125179 (including Jharkhand)
2.	2000-2001	83757	264396 (including Jharkhand)
3.	2001-2002	72996	168775

(e) The following actions are being taken for clearance of the existing waiting list:

(i) Expansion of the capacity of exchange by 157000 during the current financial year.

(ii) Providing rural telephone on WLL from the existing spare capacity and addition of 71400 new lines.

(iii) Opening 50 numbers of new exchanges in rural areas.

(f) All efforts are being taken to clear the waiting list by 31-12-2003 subject to availability of resources.

Statement

Sl. No.	District	Exchange	Equipped Cap
1	2	3	4
1.	Bhojpur	Akha Gaon	336
2.	Bhojpur	Ara	2880
3.	Bhojpur	Ara	10000
4.	Bhojpur	Azimabad	184
5.	Bhojpur	Babura	152
6.	Bhojpur	Baligaon	152
7.	Bhojpur	Barhara	304
8.	Bhojpur	Belwania	152
9.	Bhojpur	Bihia	1000
10.	Bhojpur	Charpokhari	304
11.	Bhojpur	Dhobha Bazar	152
12.	Bhojpur	Gaj Rajgani	900
13.	Bhojpur	Garhani	760
14.	Bhojpur	Gidha	1000
15.	Bhojpur	Hasan Bagar	304
16.	Bhojpur	Jagdishpur	1000
17.	Bhojpur	Jamalpur	336

1	2	3	4
18.	Bhojpur	Khutha Bazra	368
19.	Bhojpur	Koilwar	760
20.	Bhojpur	Narainpur	320
21.	Bhojpur	Narhi Chandi	336
22.	Bhojpur	Pawna	336
23.	Bhojpur	Piro	1000
24.	Bhojpur	Sahar	336
25.	Bhojpur	Sahpur	336
26.	Bhojpur	Sandesh	336
27.	Bhojpur	Saraiya	152
28.	Bhojpur	Tarari	336
29.	Bhojpur	Udwant Nagar	304
30.	Buxer	Brahmpur	736
31.	Buxer	Buxer	6000
32.	Buxer	Chausa	1000
33.	Buxer	Dhan Soi	320
34.	Buxer	Dumraon	1400
35.	Buxer	Dumai	304
36.	Buxer	Gangauli	304
37.	Buxer	Harpur	152
38.	Buxer	Itarhi	336
39.	Buxer	Koran Sarai	336
40.	Buxer	Krisna Brahm	304
41.	Buxer	Majharia	336
42.	Buxer	Nawanagar	304
43.	Buxer	Pratap Sagar	1000
44.	Buxer	Rajpur	336
45.	Buxer	Sikathi	152
46.	Buxer	Simri	304
47.	Buxer	Unwas	152
48.	W. Champaran	Alam Ganj Bazar	1000
49.	W. Champaran	Bagha	2000
50.	W. Champaran	Bairiya	168
51.	W. Champaran	Bettiah	9000
52.	W. Champaran	Bhairo Ganj	520
53.	W. Champaran	Chamua	336
54.	W. Champaran	Chan Patia	744
55.	W. Champaran	Chautarwa	184
56.	W. Champaran	Chhotkipatti	336
57.	W. Champaran	Chuhari	760
58.	W. Champaran	Englishia	336
59.	W. Champaran	Gaunaha	152
60.	W. Champaran	Harnatand	152
61.	W. Champaran	Hirapakar	336
62.	W. Champaran	Joga Patti	1000
63.	W. Champaran	Kehunia	744
64.	W. Champaran	Lal Saraiya	336
65.	W. Champaran	Lauria	744

1	2	3	4
66.	W. Champaran	Lohiaria	152
67.	W. Champaran	Mainatand	184
68.	W. Champaran	Majhaulia	1000
69.	W. Champaran	Mathura	152
70.	W. Champaran	Mishrauli	336
71.	W. Champaran	Narkatiya Ganj	1552
72.	W. Champaran	Nautan	336
73.	W. Champaran	Ram Nagar	1400
74.	W. Champaran	Sabeya	376
75.	W. Champaran	Sariswa Bzar	336
76.	W. Champaran	Sathi	336
77.	W. Champaran	Sikta	360
78.	W. Champaran	Valmiki Nagar	152
79.	Banka	Amarpur	1400
80.	Banka	Banka	2400
81.	Banka	Barahat	1000
82.	Banka	Baunsi	1000
83.	Banka	Bharko	336
84.	Banka	Chandan	336
85.	Banka	Dhoriya	152
86.	Banka	Fullidumar	152
87.	Banka	Harchandi	168
88.	Banka	Jaipur	152
89.	Banka	Kalajore	152
90.	Banka	Katoriya	1000
91.	Banka	Khesar	376
92.	Banka	Kulhariya	152
93.	Banka	Kumarpur	152
94.	Banka	Logain	152
95.	Banka	Makduma	152
96.	Banka	Panjwara	336
97.	Banka	Rajoun	544
98.	Banka	Sadpur	184
99.	Banka	Sahebganj	152
100.	Banka	Sambhuganj	1000
101.	Banka	Suiya	152
102.	Banka	Vijay Hat	336
103.	Bhagalpur	Akabarnagar	1000
104.	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	18000
105.	Bhagalpur	Borohiya	336
106.	Bhagalpur	Dariyapur	152
107.	Bhagalpur	Dighi	152
108.	Bhagalpur	Fatehpur	152
109.	Bhagalpur	Gauripur	152
110.	Bhagalpur	Gauripur	160
111.	Bhagalpur	Ghogha	480
112.	Bhagalpur	Ishipur	696
113.	Bhagalpur	Jamsi	168

1	2	3	4
114.	Bhagalpur	Jhandapur	1000
115.	Bhagalpur	Kahalgaon	4800
116.	Bhagalpur	Kajraili	184
117.	Bhagalpur	Kharik Bazar	344
118.	Bhagalpur	Khiribandh	336
119.	Bhagalpur	Kodanda	152
120.	Bhagalpur	Madarganj	184
121.	Bhagalpur	Mathurapur	336
122.	Bhagalpur	Mirjanhat	2000
123.	Bhagalpur	Narayanpur	336
124.	Bhagalpur	Nath Nagar	3000
125.	Bhagalpur	Naugachhia	3000
126.	Bhagalpur	Pirpainti	1000
127.	Bhagalpur	Pithna	168
128.	Bhagalpur	Puraini	1000
129.	Bhagalpur	Raghuchak	336
130.	Bhagalpur	Rangra	304
131.	Bhagalpur	Sabour	1000
132.	Bhagalpur	Sahjadpur	1000
133.	Bhagalpur	Saidpur	1000
134.	Bhagalpur	Sajour	152
135.	Bhagalpur	Sanhaula	336
136.	Bhagalpur	Sanokhar	336
137.	Bhagalpur	Sarai	2000
138.	Bhagalpur	Shahkund	152
139.	Bhagalpur	Sultanganj	2000
140.	Bhagalpur	Tilkamanjhi	2000
141.	Gopalganj	Baraipatti	336
142.	Gopalganj	Barauli	336
143.	Gopalganj	Barkagaon	336
144.	Gopalganj	Bathua Bazar	152
145.	Gopalganj	Bhore	360
146.	Gopalganj	Dighwa Dubauli	152
147.	Gopalganj	Gopalganj	3000
148.	Gopalganj	Hasua	152
149.	Gopalganj	Hathwa	1400
150.	Gopalganj	Kateya	152
151.	Gopalganj	Kuchaikot	336
152.	Gopalganj	Manjhagarh	336
153.	Gopalganj	Mishir Batraha	152
154.	Gopalganj	Mohamadpur	152
155.	Gopalganj	Musehari	152
156.	Gopalganj	Nechua Jalalpur	152
157.	Gopalganj	Panchdeori	152
158.	Gopalganj	Sasamusa	1000
159.	Gopalganj	Sidhwalia	152
160.	Gopalganj	Thawe	1400
161.	Gopalganj	Vijaypur	152

1	2	3	4
162.	Saran	Amnaur	336
163.	Saran	Baniapur	1000
164.	Saran	Basant	152
165.	Saran	Bheldi	1400
166.	Saran	Chapra	11000
167.	Saran	Dariapur	152
168.	Saran	Daudpur	1000
169.	Saran	Derni	336
170.	Saran	Dighwara	528
171.	Saran	Doriganj	1400
172.	Saran	Ekma	1000
173.	Saran	Garkha	1000
174.	Saran	Jalalpur	1000
175.	Saran	Janta Bazar	336
176.	Saran	Khairah	152
177.	Saran	Kopa	1000
178.	Saran	Maker	336
179.	Saran	Manjhi	336
180.	Saran	Marhowrah	1400
181.	Saran	Mashrakh	1000
182.	Saran	Nagra	1400
183.	Saran	Nayagaon	304
184.	Saran	Panapur	152
185.	Saran	Parsa	336
186.	Saran	Rajapatti	152
187.	Saran	Rasulpur	336
188.	Saran	Revilganj	336
189.	Saran	Sonepur	1400
190.	Saran	Tajpur	152
191.	Saran	Taraiya	336
192.	Siwan	Afrad More	304
193.	Siwan	Andar	152
194.	Siwan	Barharia	1000
195.	Siwan	Basantpur	1000
196.	Siwan	Bhagwanpur Hat	336
197.	Siwan	Chainpur	152
198.	Siwan	Darauli	152
199.	Siwan	Daruanda	1000
200.	Siwan	Gopalpur	360
201.	Siwan	Goreakothi	200
202.	Siwan	Guthani	184
203.	Siwan	Hassanpur	1000
204.	Siwan	Hussenganj	168
205.	Siwan	Issuapur	368
206.	Siwan	Jeeradei	1000
207.	Siwan	Lakari Dargah	160
208.	Siwan	Madarpur	312
209.	Siwan	Maharajganj	1400

1	2	3	4
210.	Siwan	Mairwa	1400
211.	Siwan	Nautan	336
212.	Siwan	Pachrukhi	184
213.	Siwan	Peyaur	152
214.	Siwan	Raghunathpur	152
215.	Siwan	Siswan	152
216.	Siwan	Siwan	9000
217.	Siwan	Tarwara	352
218.	Darbhanga	Ali Nagar	336
219.	Darbhanga	Andama	184
220.	Darbhanga	Baghant	336
221.	Darbhanga	Baheri	1000
222.	Darbhanga	Bela	3000
223.	Darbhanga	Benipur	1400
224.	Darbhanga	Bhalpatty	784
225.	Darbhanga	Bharwara	1400
226.	Darbhanga	Bhuskaul	176
227.	Darbhanga	Biraul	1400
228.	Darbhanga	Bithauli	336
229.	Darbhanga	Darbhanga	17000
230.	Darbhanga	Ghanshyampur	1000
231.	Darbhanga	Hanuman Nagar	336
232.	Darbhanga	Hathauri	184
233.	Darbhanga	Hayaghat	336
234.	Darbhanga	Jaideopatti	336
235.	Darbhanga	Jalley	1400
236.	Darbhanga	K. Asthan	336
237.	Darbhanga	K. Rasiyari	168
238.	Darbhanga	Kachhua Chakuti	784
239.	Darbhanga	Kamtaul	1000
240.	Darbhanga	Kansi	336
241.	Darbhanga	Karjapatty	344
242.	Darbhanga	Keoti	336
243.	Darbhanga	Khutwara	336
244.	Darbhanga	Kunauni Ch.	152
245.	Darbhanga	Kusothar	152
246.	Darbhanga	Ladari	176
247.	Darbhanga	Laheriasarai	5000
248.	Darbhanga	Lahta	304
249.	Darbhanga	Majhaulia	1000
250.	Darbhanga	Makrampur	336
251.	Darbhanga	Manigachi	304
252.	Darbhanga	Mazra	182
253.	Darbhanga	Nehra	336
254.	Darbhanga	Paghari	184
255.	Darbhanga	Panchov	336
256.	Darbhanga	Parri	304
257.	Darbhanga	Pindaruch	320

1	2	3	4
258.	Darbhanga	Pokhram	152
259.	Darbhanga	Purkhopatty	336
260.	Darbhanga	Raiyam	304
261.	Darbhanga	Sakatpur	152
262.	Darbhanga	Saraiya	336
263.	Darbhanga	Shivnagar Ghat	336
264.	Darbhanga	Simri	2000
265.	Darbhanga	Sonki	152
266.	Darbhanga	Surha	1000
267.	Darbhanga	T. Sarai	1000
268.	Darbhanga	Tektar	176
269.	Darbhanga	Ughara	336
270.	Darbhanga	Ujjan	152
271.	Madhubani	Arer	336
272.	Madhubani	Aundhratharhi	304
273.	Madhubani	Baboobarhi	384
274.	Madhubani	Basaitha	336
275.	Madhubani	Basopatty	784
276.	Madhubani	Belahi	336
277.	Madhubani	Benipatty	1416
278.	Madhubani	Bhat Simri	208
279.	Madhubani	Bisfi	376
280.	Madhubani	Ekhatha	304
281.	Madhubani	Gandhwara	368
282.	Madhubani	Ghanghaur	360
283.	Madhubani	Ghoghardiha	352
284.	Madhubani	Hanuman Nagar	152
285.	Madhubani	Harari	152
286.	Madhubani	Jainagar	3000
287.	Madhubani	Jhanjharpur	1900
288.	Madhubani	Kaluahi	1000
289.	Madhubani	Khajauli	384
290.	Madhubani	Khirhar	328
291.	Madhubani	Khutauna	360
292.	Madhubani	Koilakh	500
293.	Madhubani	Kothia	304
294.	Madhubani	Ladaniya	336
295.	Madhubani	Laukaha	336
296.	Madhubani	Laukahi	184
297.	Madhubani	Madhepur	1000
298.	Madhubani	Madhubani	6000
299.	Madhubani	Madhwapur	328
300.	Madhubani	Muralichak	152
301.	Madhubani	Narar	344
302.	Madhubani	Phulparas	1000
303.	Madhubani	Rahika	1000
304.	Madhubani	Rajnagar	1000
305.	Madhubani	Rampatty	336

1	2	3	4
306.	Madhubani	Saharghat	336
307.	Madhubani	Sakari	2000
308.	Madhubani	Sarisopahi	368
309.	Madhubani	Sibipatti	336
310.	Madhubani	Simara	304
311.	Madhubani	Tamauria	152
312.	Madhubani	Tulapatganj	1000
313.	Arwal	Arwal	1000
314.	Arwal	Kaler	184
315.	Arwal	Karpi	184
316.	Arwal	Kinjar	184
317.	Arwal	Kurtha	768
318.	Arwal	Mehandia	304
319.	Arwal	Nehalpur	152
320.	Arwal	Ratni	152
321.	Arwal	Shankarpur-Imamganj	184
322.	Arwal	Sonebhadra-Banshi	152
323.	Aurangabad	Amba	304
324.	Aurangabad	Arand	152
325.	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	5000
326.	Aurangabad	Barun	304
327.	Aurangabad	Bharthauli	152
328.	Aurangabad	Daudnagar	1400
329.	Aurangabad	Deo	304
330.	Aurangabad	Dihara	304
331.	Aurangabad	Goh	768
332.	Aurangabad	Haspura	304
333.	Aurangabad	Jamhore	304
334.	Aurangabad	Kasma	152
335.	Aurangabad	Madanpur	384
336.	Aurangabad	Nabinagar	1000
337.	Aurangabad	Obra	304
338.	Aurangabad	Pachrukhia	304
339.	Aurangabad	Pawai	152
340.	Aurangabad	Phesar	152
341.	Aurangabad	Poiwan	152
342.	Aurangabad	Rafiganj	1000
343.	Aurangabad	Rajoi	152
344.	Aurangabad	Roh	152
345.	Aurangabad	Shamsher Nagar	304
346.	Aurangabad	Sheoganj	152
347.	Aurangabad	Simra Bazar	152
348.	Aurangabad	Siris	152
349.	Gaya	Amas	152
350.	Gaya	Anmch	1000
351.	Gaya	Atari	152
352.	Gaya	Bankey-Bazar	304

1	2	3	4
353.	Gaya	Barachatti	152
354.	Gaya	Bathani	152
355.	Gaya	Belaganj	1000
356.	Gaya	Bhadeya	304
357.	Gaya	Bodh Gaya	2000
358.	Gaya	Chakand	1000
359.	Gaya	Chandisthan	152
360.	Gaya	Cherki	152
361.	Gaya	Cherki-Sherghati	152
362.	Gaya	Delha	2000
363.	Gaya	Dobhi	304
364.	Gaya	Dumaria	304
365.	Gaya	Fatehpur	368
366.	Gaya	Gaya	14000
367.	Gaya	Gaya	6000
368.	Gaya	Guraru	304
369.	Gaya	Gurua	304
370.	Gaya	Gurupa	152
371.	Gaya	Jamuawan	152
372.	Gaya	Jamune	152
373	Gaya	Karmauni	152
374.	Gaya	Khizersarai	304
375.	Gaya	Konch	304
376.	Gaya	Maigra	152
377.	Gaya	Manpur	3000
378.	Gaya	Mau	152
379.	Gaya	Mohanpur	152
380.	Gaya	Mohara	152
381.	Gaya	Paibigha	152
382.	Gaya	Paraiya	304
383.	Gaya	Raniganj	304
384.	Gaya	Sahdeokhap	152
385.	Gaya	Seotar	152
286.	Gaya	Sherghati	1000
387.	Gaya	Tankuppa	152
388.	Gaya	Tarma	152
389.	Gaya	Tekari	1000
390.	Gaya	Telebigha	152
391.	Gaya	Wazirganj	1000
392.	Jehanabad	Bandhuganj	304
393.	Jehanabad	Baoknarikala	152
394.	Jehanabad	Ghosi	304
395.	Jehanabad	Hulasganj	304
396.	Jehanabad	Jehanabad	5000
397.	Jehanabad	Kako	768
398.	Jehanabad	Makhdampur	304
399.	Jehanabad	Maniawan	152
400.	Jehanabad	Okari	184

1	2	3	4
401.	Jehanabad	Sakurabad	152
402.	Jehanabad	Sonwa	184
403.	Jehanabad	Tehta	368
404.	Jehanabad	Umta	384
405.	Nawada	Akbarpur	368
406.	Nawada	Apasar	152
407.	Nawada	Bagi-Bagdiha	152
408.	Nawada	Barraji	152
409.	Nawada	Gobindpur	304
410.	Nawada	Hisua	768
411.	Nawada	Kashichak	152
412.	Nawada	Kawakole	152
413.	Nawada	Manjhway	152
414.	Nawada	Meskaur	152
415.	Nawada	Nardiganj	304
416.	Nawada	Narhat	152
417.	Nawada	Nawada	6000
418.	Nawada	Nemdarganj	152
419.	Nawada	Orhanpur	304
420.	Nawada	Pakribarawan	1000
421.	Nawada	Rajauli	1000
422.	Nawada	Sirdalla	184
423.	Nawada	Thali	304
424.	Nawada	Warsaliganj	1000
425.	Vaishali	Agarail	152
426.	Vaishali	Bakhridua	336
427.	Vaishali	Basudeopur Chandel	336
428.	Vaishali	Belsar	336
429.	Vaishali	Bhagwanpur	2000
430.	Vaishali	Bharatipur	336
431.	Vaishali	Bidupur	2000
432.	Vaishali	Birnalakhansen	744
433.	Vaishali	Chaksikander	1000
434.	Vaishali	Chehrakala	1000
435.	Vaishali	Desari	1000
436.	Vaishali	Fulhara	336
437.	Vaishali	Ghataro	368
438.	Vaishali	Goraul	744
439.	Vaishali	Guru Chouk	184
440.	Vaishali	Hajipur BZRS	2000
441.	Vaishali	Hajipur Main	7000
442.	Vaishali	Hajipur SBI	1000
443.	Vaishali	Harpur Belwa	1000
444.	Vaishali	Jandaha	1000
445.	Vaishali	Judawanpur Haat	336
446.	Vaishali	Kanchanpur	1000
447.	Vaishali	Kanhauli	336

1	2	3	4
447.A	Vaishali	Kartaha	32
448.	Vaishali	Kasturi Sarai	184
449.	Vaishali	Kr. Vajitpur	336
450.	Vaishali	Lalganj	2000
451.	Vaishali	Laxmanpur	500
452.	Vaishali	Madama	152
453.	Vaishali	Mahnar	2000
454.	Vaishali	Mahua	2000
455.	Vaishali	Malang	152
456.	Vaishali	Murtazapur	184
457.	Vaishali	Musapur	152
458.	Vaishali	Patepur	1000
459.	Vaishali	Premraj	336
460.	Vaishali	Raghopur	152
461.	Vaishali	Raja Pakar	336
462.	Vaishali	Sahdei	1000
463.	Vaishali	Sarai	2000
464.	Vaishali	Shahpur	152
465.	Vaishali	Simarwara	500
466.	Vaishali	Tisiauta	336
467.	Vaishali	Vaishali	1000
468.	Araria	Araria	3500
469.	Araria	Baluakaliaganj	152
470.	Araria	Bhargama	304
471.	Araria	Forbesganj	2832
472.	Araria	Fulkaha Bazar	184
473.	Araria	Jogbani	1000
474.	Araria	Jokihat	320
475.	Araria	Kursakatta	328
476.	Araria	Madanpur	152
477.	Araria	Mirdaul	304
478.	Araria	Narpatganj	312
479.	Araria	Parwaha	168
480.	Araria	Raniganj	368
481.	Araria	Renugaon Simraha	184
482.	Katihar	Amdabad	152
483.	Katihar	Azamnagar	336
484.	Katihar	Balrampur	152
485.	Katihar	Barsoi	1000
486.	Katihar	Dandakhora	152
487.	Katihar	Dighri	336
488.	Katihar	Dilli-Diwanganj	152
489.	Katihar	Dumar	304
490.	Katihar	Falka	312
491.	Katihar	Gurubazar	1000
492.	Katihar	Hasanganj	152
493.	Katihar	Katihar	12000
494.	Katihar	Korha	1000

1	2	3	4
495.	Katihar	Kursela	336
496.	Katihar	Kurumhat	152
497.	Katihar	Lava	336
498.	Katihar	Manihari	760
499.	Katihar	Rautara	152
500.	Katihar	Salmari	760
501.	Katihar	Sameli	760
502.	Katihar	Semapur	344
503.	Katihar	Sonaili	1000
504.	Purnea	Baisi	304
505.	Purnea	Banmankhi	1000
506.	Purnea	Barharakthi	360
507.	Purnea	Barsoni	152
508.	Purnea	Bhawanipur	1000
509.	Purnea	Birauli Bazar	304
510.	Purnea	Champanagar	152
511.	Purnea	Dhamdaha	1400
512.	Purnea	Gulabbagh	3000
513.	Purnea	Harda	320
514.	Purnea	Jalalgarh	336
515.	Purnea	Jankinagar	320
516.	Purnea	K. Nagar	304
517.	Purnea	Kajha	152
518.	Purnea	Kasba	1000
519.	Purnea	Manjheli	152
520.	Purnea	Meerganj	312
521.	Purnea	Purnea	10000
522.	Purnea	Ranipatra	344
523.	Purnea	Rauta	336
524.	Purnea	Sarsi	328
525.	Begusarai	Babhangama	336
526.	Begusarai	Bachawara	376
527.	Begusarai	Bagdov	152
528.	Begusarai	Bakhri Bazar	1400
529.	Begusarai	Banwaripur	152
530.	Begusarai	Barauni	1784
531.	Begusarai	Begusarai	12000
532.	Begusarai	Bhagwanpur	384
533.	Begusarai	Bihat	1500
534.	Begusarai	Birpur	312
535.	Begusarai	Bisanpur	336
536.	Begusarai	BTPS	1000
537.	Begusarai	C. Bariyarpur	336
538.	Begusarai	Chandpura	336
539.	Begusarai	Chaurahi	368
540.	Begusarai	Dandari	336
541.	Begusarai	Gara	336
542.	Begusarai	Garhpura	1000

1	2	3	4
543.	Begusarai	Khodaband Pur	1000
544.	Begusarai	Lakhaminia	1400
545.	Begusarai	Lakho	528
546.	Begusarai	Manjhaul	1000
547.	Begusarai	Mansoorchak	336
548.	Begusarai	Matihani	336
549.	Begusarai	Navkothi	368
550.	Begusarai	Rajaura	376
551.	Begusarai	Ramderi	336
552.	Begusarai	Rani	336
553.	Begusarai	Sahebpur Kamal	1024
554.	Begusarai	Sambho	176
555.	Begusarai	Teghra	1000
556.	Begusarai	Tilrath	360
557.	Begusarai	Zero Mile	1500
558.	Khagaria	Alauli	1000
559.	Khagaria	Bandehra	384
560.	Khagaria	Belasimri	384
561.	Khagaria	Beldour	336
562.	Khagaria	Chautham	576
563.	Khagaria	Dumaria Khurd	336
564.	Khagaria	Gazi-Shumbha Ghat	352
565.	Khagaria	Gogri	1400
566.	Khagaria	Haripur	528
567.	Khagaria	Jalkaura	384
568.	Khagaria	Khagaria	6000
569.	Khagaria	Khajraitha	152
570.	Khagaria	Kulharia	152
571.	Khagaria	Maheshkhut	1400
572.	Khagaria	Mansi	1000
573.	Khagaria	Maraiya	184
574.	Khagaria	Marar	384
575.	Khagaria	Pansalwa	152
576.	Khagaria	Parbatta	384
577.	Khagaria	Pasraha	384
578.	Khagaria	Satish Nagar	168
579.	Khagaria	Sonbarsa Ghat	152
580.	Kishanganj	Bahadurganj	1000
581.	Kishanganj	Belwa	336
582.	Kishanganj	Bishanpur Hat	352
583.	Kishanganj	Chhargachh	152
584.	Kishanganj	Dighalbank	336
585.	Kishanganj	Galgala	312
586.	Kishanganj	Jantahat	304
587.	Kishanganj	Kishanganj	1500
588.	Kishanganj	Kishanganj	5000
589.	Kishanganj	Kochadhaman	336
590.	Kishanganj	Pawakhali	312

1	2	3	4
591.	Kishanganj	Pothia	168
592.	Kishanganj	Taiyabpur	312
593.	Kishanganj	Thakurganj	1000
594.	Kishanganj	Tulsia	336
595.	E. Champaran	Adapur	1500
596.	E. Champaran	Areraj	1400
597.	E. Champaran	Banjaria	166
598.	E. Champaran	Bankatwa	152
599.	E. Champaran	Barachakia	1400
600.	E. Champaran	Batraulia Bazar	184
601.	E. Champaran	Bhakhtaura	152
602.	E. Champaran	Bhelahi	360
603.	E. Champaran	Champapur	360
604.	E. Champaran	Chauradano	2000
605.	E. Champaran	Chiraiya	768
606.	E. Champaran	Damoder Pur	786
607.	E. Champaran	Dariya Pur	1000
608.	E. Champaran	Dhaka	1400
609.	E. Champaran	G. Madhuban	368
610.	E. Champaran	Gai Ghat	344
611.	E. Champaran	Ghora Sahan	1400
612.	E. Champaran	Harnatha	304
613.	E. Champaran	Harsidhi	768
614.	E. Champaran	Husseni	368
615.	E. Champaran	Kalyanpur	304
616.	E. Champaran	Kesaria	768
617.	E. Champaran	Kotwa	336
618.	E. Champaran	Kudwa Chainpur	152
619.	E. Champaran	Lakhaura	1000
620.	E. Champaran	Malahi	392
621.	E. Champaran	Mehsi	1000
622.	E. Champaran	Motihari	10000
623.	E. Champaran	Narhapanapur	304
624.	E. Champaran	Narkatia Bazar	344
625.	E. Champaran	Pakari Dayal	1000
626.	E. Champaran	Pakari Dixit	304
627.	E. Champaran	Patahi	336
628.	E. Champaran	Phenara	368
629.	E. Champaran	Pipra Kothi	1000
630.	E. Champaran	Puran Chapra	192
631.	E. Champaran	Ramgarhwa	2000
632.	E. Champaran	Raxaul	6000
633.	E. Champaran	Sangram Pur	392
634.	E. Champaran	Sataha	376
635.	E. Champaran	Sekhauna	312
636.	E. Champaran	Semara Bazar	152
637.	E. Champaran	Semra	368
638.	E. Champaran	Siswa Patna	344

1	2	3	4
639.	E. Champaran	Sripurbhatah	152
640.	E. Champaran	Sugauli	568
641.	E. Champaran	Tetariya	152
642.	E. Champaran	Turkoulia	1400
643.	Jamui	Adha	152
644.	Jamui	Adssar	152
645.	Jamui	Aliganj	152
646.	Jamui	Bamdah	152
647.	Jamui	Barhat	152
648.	Jamui	Chakai	304
649.	Jamui	Gidhour	304
650.	Jamui	Jamui	2400
651.	Jamui	Jhajha	1200
652.	Jamui	Kala Narayanpur	152
653.	Jamui	Khaira	304
654.	Jamui	Laxmipur	304
655.	Jamui	Madhopur	152
656.	Jamui	Mahadeo Simaria	168
657.	Jamui	Mallehpur	1000
658.	Jamui	Navinagar	168
659.	Jamui	Sikandra	488
660.	Jamui	Simultalla	152
661.	Jamui	Sono	336
662.	Lakhisarai	Abhaypur	152
663.	Lakhisarai	Barahiya	1000
664.	Lakhisarai	Ghosaith	456
665.	Lakhisarai	Halsi	320
666.	Lakhisarai	Kajra	304
667.	Lakhisarai	Lakhisarai	4000
668.	Lakhisarai	Manikpur	304
669.	Lakhisarai	Mednichowki	1000
670.	Lakhisarai	Nadiyama	152
671.	Lakhisarai	Noama	152
672.	Lakhisarai	Pipariya (Ramchandrapur)	456
673.	Lakhisarai	Ramgarh	152
674.	Lakhisarai	Rampur	1000
675.	Lakhisarai	Surajgarha	1000
676.	Lakhisarai	Tetarhat	304
677.	Munger	Asarganj	1000
678.	Munger	Bariyarpur	1000
679.	Munger	Dharhara	456
680.	Munger	Gangta More	152
681.	Munger	Ghorghat	456
682.	Munger	H. Kharagpur	1000
683.	Munger	Hemjapur	456
684.	Munger	Jamalpur	5000
685.	Munger	Manjhgain	168

1	2	3	4
686.	Munger	Munger	9000
687.	Munger	Nawagarhi	456
688.	Munger	Pattam	304
689.	Munger	Sangrampur	1000
690.	Munger	Tarapur	1000
691.	Munger	Tetiabamber	304
692.	Sheikhpura	Ariari	304
693.	Sheikhpura	Barbigha	1000
694.	Sheikhpura	Chewara	304
695.	Sheikhpura	Ghatkusumba	152
696.	Sheikhpura	Hathiyama	152
697.	Sheikhpura	Kaithwa	304
698.	Sheikhpura	Katari	304
699.	Sheikhpura	Lohan	152
700.	Sheikhpura	Malda	152
701.	Sheikhpura	Mehus	304
702.	Sheikhpura	Sheikhopur Sarai	152
703.	Sheikhpura	Sheikhpura	2000
704.	Sheikhpura	Teus	152
705.	Muzaffarpur	Aurai	336
706.	Muzaffarpur	Baghi	152
707.	Muzaffarpur	Barkagaon	336
708.	Muzaffarpur	Benibad	1000
709.	Muzaffarpur	Bhagwanpur MZ	4000
710.	Muzaffarpur	Bochahan	394
711.	Muzaffarpur	CDOT MAX XL MZ	8000
712.	Muzaffarpur	Chhap	152
713.	Muzaffarpur	Dardha	336
714.	Muzaffarpur	Deoria	336
715.	Muzaffarpur	Dholi	2000
716.	Muzaffarpur	Dubha	152
717.	Muzaffarpur	E-10B MZ	13000
718.	Muzaffarpur	Fulwariya	336
719.	Muzaffarpur	Gaighat	336
720.	Muzaffarpur	Gaushala	4000
721.	Muzaffarpur	Jaitpur	336
722.	Muzaffarpur	Jamalabad	336
723.	Muzaffarpur	Janaar	336
724.	Muzaffarpur	Kanti	1400
725.	Muzaffarpur	Karja	336
726.	Muzaffarpur	Karnaul	1000
727.	Muzaffarpur	Kathaiya	152
728.	Muzaffarpur	Katra	152
729.	Muzaffarpur	Kerma	336
730.	Muzaffarpur	Kurhani	1000
731.	Muzaffarpur	Minapur	304
732.	Muzaffarpur	MIT MZ	4000
733.	Muzaffarpur	Motipur	1400

1	2	3	4
734.	Muzaffarpur	Narma	336
735.	Muzaffarpur	Pachdahi	1000
736.	Muzaffarpur	Panapur Kariya	152
737.	Muzaffarpur	Panapur Nariyar	152
738.	Muzaffarpur	Paroo	152
739.	Muzaffarpur	Piar	336
740.	Muzaffarpur	Ramnagar	336
741.	Muzaffarpur	Ratwara	4000
742.	Muzaffarpur	Saraiya	336
743.	Muzaffarpur	Sarfuddinpur	336
744.	Muzaffarpur	Tengraha	152
745.	Muzaffarpur	Turki	1000
746.	Sheohar	Dumri Katsari	152
747.	Sheohar	Piprahi	184
748.	Sheohar	Purnahiya	152
749.	Sheohar	Sheohar	1000
750.	Sheohar	Tariyani	336
751.	Sitamarhi	Bairgania	1000
752.	Sitamarhi	Bajpatti	336
753.	Sitamarhi	Bari Behta	184
754.	Sitamarhi	Bathnaha	336
755.	Sitamarhi	Belashantikutir	152
756.	Sitamarhi	Belsand	336
757.	Sitamarhi	Bhutahi	336
758.	Sitamarhi	Birhima Bazar	152
759.	Sitamarhi	Bokhra	152
760.	Sitamarhi	Chorout	152
761.	Sitamarhi	Dheng	336
762.	Sitamarhi	Janakpur Road	1400
763.	Sitamarhi	Korlahia	336
764.	Sitamarhi	Majhaulia	184
765.	Sitamarhi	Majorganj	336
766.	Sitamarhi	Nanpur	336
767.	Sitamarhi	Parihaar	1000
768.	Sitamarhi	Parsauni	368
769.	Sitamarhi	Prem Nagar	336
770.	Sitamarhi	Raipur	336
771.	Sitamarhi	Rasulpur Bazar	152
772.	Sitamarhi	Riga	344
773.	Sitamarhi	Runisaidpur	1000
774.	Sitamarhi	Sitamarhi	10000
775.	Sitamarhi	Sonbarsa	336
776.	Sitamarhi	Sursand	1000
777.	Biharsarif	Asthawan	1000
778.	Biharsarif	Ben	152
779.	Biharsarif	Benamores	184
780.	Biharsarif	Biharsarif	9500
781.	Biharsarif	Bind	152

1	2	3	4
782.	Biharsarif	Deep Nagar	336
783.	Biharsarif	Devisarai	1000
784.	Biharsarif	Dhamauli	336
785.	Biharsarif	Dumarawan	152
786.	Biharsarif	Ghoshrawan	152
787.	Biharsarif	Giriyak	152
788.	Biharsarif	Gopalabad	152
789.	Biharsarif	Gunama	152
790.	Biharsarif	Harnaut	1000
791.	Biharsarif	Katarisarai	336
792.	Biharsarif	Maulanadih	336
793.	Biharsarif	Nalanda	336
794.	Biharsarif	Noorsarai	1000
795.	Biharsarif	Oyiawan	152
796.	Biharsarif	Pawapuri	336
797.	Biharsarif	Rahul	336
798.	Biharsarif	Rajgir	1000
799.	Biharsarif	Sarmera	152
800.	Nalanda	Chandi	1000
801.	Nalanda	Dhurgaon	152
802.	Nalanda	Ekanagarsarai	1400
803.	Nalanda	Ganjpur	336
804.	Nalanda	Hilsa	3000
805.	Nalanda	Islampur	2000
806.	Nalanda	Jogipur	152
807.	Nalanda	Kaliachak	336
808.	Nalanda	Karaipersurai	192
809.	Nalanda	Nagarnausa	344
810.	Nalanda	Panhar	152
811.	Nalanda	Parwalpur	336
812.	Nalanda	Salalpur	152
813.	Nalanda	Telhara	336
814.	Nalanda	Tharthari	336
815.	Patna	Anishabad	10000
816.	Patna	Asiana Nagar	5000
817.	Patna	Athmalgola	1000
818.	Patna	Bahadurpur HC	4000
819.	Patna	Bakhtiarpur	2000
820.	Patna	Barh	3000
821.	Patna	Beldarichak	344
822.	Patna	Bihta	1400
823.	Patna	Bikram	1000
824.	Patna	Danapur	6000
825.	Patna	Daniawan	184
826.	Patna	Dayalchak	344
827.	Patna	Dhanurwa	336
828.	Patna	Digha	2000
829.	Patna	Dulhinbazar	1000

1	2	3	4
830.	Patna	Faridpur	152
831.	Patna	Fatuha	1400
832.	Patna	Gandhi Setu	2000
833.	Patna	Gardanibagh	6500
834.	Patna	Ghoswari	152
835.	Patna	Govind Mitra Rd.	4000
836.	Patna	Gulzarbagh	2000
837.	Patna	Guwasashakpur	184
838.	Patna	Hathidah	1000
839.	Patna	Kankarbagh	22000
840.	Patna	Kanpa	152
841.	Patna	Khagaul	2000
842.	Patna	Khajpura	3000
843.	Patna	Khusrupur	1000
844.	Patna	Kidwaipuri	7500
845.	Patna	Lai	184
846.	Patna	Maner	1000
847.	Patna	Masaurhi	2000
848.	Patna	Mokama	1008
849.	Patna	More	336
850.	Patna	Nadaul	344
851.	Patna	Naubatpur	1000
852.	Patna	Neora	336
853.	Patna	Painal	336
854.	Patna	Paliganj	1000
855.	Patna	Pandarak	336
856.	Patna	Patel Nagar	11000
857.	Patna	Patliputra	15000
858.	Patna	Patna	31000
859.	Patna	Patna City	11000
860.	Patna	Patut	384
861.	Patna	Piplawan	184
862.	Patna	Punpun	336
863.	Patna	R.K. Nagar	2000
864.	Patna	Rajendra Nagar	29500
865.	Patna	Rampur Dumra	336
866.	Patna	Sabalpur	2000
867.	Patna	Salimpur	344
868.	Patna	Sampatchak	1000
869.	Patna	Silao	336
870.	Patna	Simra	184
871.	Patna	SK Puri	2000
872.	Patna	Sonmai	152
873.	Patna	Walmi	344
874.	Madhepura	Alam Nagar	760
875.	Madhepura	Behariganj	1000
876.	Madhepura	Bhatni	152
877.	Madhepura	Chousa	760

1	2	3	4
878.	Madhepura	Fulaut	304
879.	Madhepura	Gamharia	520
880.	Madhepura	Gangapur	152
881.	Madhepura	Ghailarh	304
882.	Madhepura	Gwalpara	320
883.	Madhepura	Jitapur	320
884.	Madhepura	Khara Budhma	152
885.	Madhepura	Kumarkhand	760
886.	Madhepura	Madhepura	2800
887.	Madhepura	Mathahi	304
888.	Madhepura	Murliganj	1000
889.	Madhepura	Puraini	760
890.	Madhepura	Rajni Babhangama	304
891.	Madhepura	Ramnagar	152
892.	Madhepura	S. Asthan	1000
893.	Madhepura	Sahjadpur	152
894.	Madhepura	Shankerpur	760
895.	Madhepura	Uda Kishunganj	1000
896.	Saharsa	Baijnath Pur	336
897.	Saharsa	Baluaha	168
898.	Saharsa	Balwa Hat	1000
899.	Saharsa	Bangaon	1400
900.	Saharsa	Bhaptia	336
901.	Saharsa	Biratpur	184
902.	Saharsa	Dhabouli	336
903.	Saharsa	Golma	176
904.	Saharsa	Haripur	374
905.	Saharsa	Kapasia	332
906.	Saharsa	Kashnagar	152
907.	Saharsa	Kunauli Bazar	152
908.	Saharsa	Mahishi	168
909.	Saharsa	Mahua Bazar	152
910.	Saharsa	Maina Rajhanpur	336
911.	Saharsa	Manguar	320
912.	Saharsa	Muarajpur	176
913.	Saharsa	Nauhatta	336
914.	Saharsa	Nirmali	1000
915.	Saharsa	Panchgachhia	1400
916.	Saharsa	Rahua Tulsiahi	304
917.	Saharsa	S. Bakhtiarpur	1400
918.	Saharsa	Saharsa	7000
919.	Saharsa	Salakhua	184
920.	Saharsa	Saur Bazar	336
921.	Saharsa	Sonbersa Raj	1000
922.	Saharsa	Telia hat	320
923.	Supaul	Balua Bazar	320
924.	Supaul	Bela Terha	184
925.	Supaul	Bina Babhangama	304

1	2	3	4
926.	Supaul	Birpur	1400
927.	Supaul	Chhatapur	352
928.	Supaul	Garh Baruari	352
929.	Supaul	Giridhar Patti	160
930.	Supaul	Hardi	152
931.	Supaul	Harihar Pur	184
932.	Supaul	Jadia	488
933.	Supaul	Jiaram Raghopur	1000
934.	Supaul	Karjain Bazar	760
935.	Supaul	Kishanpur	344
936.	Supaul	Lahernia	152
937.	Supaul	Pipra	1000
938.	Supaul	Pratapganj	320
939.	Supaul	Ratanpura	304
940.	Supaul	Saraigarh	184
941.	Supaul	Sukhpur	1000
942.	Supaul	Supaul	4000
943	Supaul	Tribeniganj	1400
944	Samastipur	Alampur	336
945.	Samastipur	Arout	336
946.	Samastipur	Barhaita	336
947.	Samastipur	Bhirha	336
948.	Samastipur	Bithan	750
949.	Samastipur	C. Mathurapur	1000
950.	Samastipur	Chak Bidulia	152
951.	Samastipur	Chakmaheshi	336
952.	Samastipur	Chakwakhar	336
953.	Samastipur	Chamarbadha	152
954.	Samastipur	Chhatauna	152
955.	Samastipur	Dalsinghsarai	2000
956.	Samastipur	Dasaut	336
957.	Samastipur	Ghatoo	152
958.	Samastipur	Hansa	336
959.	Samastipur	Hasanpur	1000
960.	Samastipur	Kalyanpur	750
961.	Samastipur	Kapan	1000
962.	Samastipur	Kariyan	336
963.	Samastipur	Karpoorigram	336
964.	Samastipur	Khalishpur	336
965.	Samastipur	Kothia	152
966.	Samastipur	Kubauliram	152
967.	Samastipur	Mangal Garh	336
968.	Samastipur	Mohiddin Nagar	520
969.	Samastipur	Mohraur	152
970.	Samastipur	Morwa	488
971.	Samastipur	Musrigharari	1000

1	2	3	4
972.	Samastipur	Patory	1000
973.	Samastipur	Patsa	336
974.	Samastipur	Pusa	2000
975.	Samastipur	Raghunathpur Bela	152
976.	Samastipur	Rasalpur	336
977.	Samastipur	RG Nagar	152
978.	Samastipur	Rosera	1792
979.	Samastipur	S. Kalyanpur	488
980.	Samastipur	Sadipursimraha	184
981.	Samastipur	Sajanpur	152
982.	Samastipur	Samastipur	8000
983.	Samastipur	Sarai Ranjan	192
984.	Samastipur	Singhia	336
985.	Samastipur	Singhia Ghat	336
986.	Samastipur	Siripur Gahar	336
987.	Samastipur	Sonsa	1400
988.	Samastipur	Tajpur	1400
989.	Samastipur	Ujiarpur	1000
990.	Samastipur	Vidyapatinagar	1000
991.	Samastipur	Waini	336
992.	Samastipur	Warisnagar	1000
993.	Bhabhua	Adhaura	152
994.	Bhabhua	Ahinaura	336
995.	Bhabhua	Bhabua	2000
996.	Bhabhua	Bhagwanpur	520
997.	Bhabhua	Chainpur	1000
998.	Bhabhua	Chand	336
999.	Bhabhua	Debhalia	336
1000.	Bhabhua	Durgawati	336
1001.	Bhabhua	Karamnasa	336
1002.	Bhabhua	Kuchila	152
1003.	Bhabhua	Kudra	1400
1004.	Bhabhua	Mohania	2000
1005.	Bhabhua	Nuaon	760
1006.	Bhabhua	Pusauli	336
1007.	Bhabhua	Ramgarh	1000
1008.	Bhabhua	Rampur	336
1009.	Bhabhua	Sonl an	152
1010.	Bhabhua	Sukulpipra	336
1011.	Rohtas	Akhorigola	520
1012.	Rohtas	Ayerkotha	336
1013.	Rohtas	Banjari	1400
1014.	Rohtas	Baraon	336
1015.	Rohtas	Bikramganj	2116
1016.	Rohtas	Chenari	1000
1017.	Rohtas	Dalmianagar	5000

1	2	3	4
1018.	Rohtas	Dawath	500
1019.	Rohtas	Dinara	1000
1020.	Rohtas	Gorari	360
1021.	Rohtas	Jamuhar	1000
1022.	Rohtas	Kachawa	152
1023.	Rohtas	Kalyanpur	152
1024.	Rohtas	Karakat	1000
1025.	Rohtas	Kargahar	336
1026.	Rohtas	Koath	336
1027.	Rohtas	Kochas	1000
1028.	Rohtas	Nahauna	336
1029.	Rohtas	Nasariganj	1000
1030.	Rohtas	Natwar	336
1031.	Rohtas	Nauhatta	152
1032.	Rohtas	Nokha	1000
1033.	Rohtas	Parsathua	336
1034.	Rohtas	Raipurchore	336
1035.	Rohtas	Rajpur	336
1036.	Rohtas	Saisarh	152
1037.	Rohtas	Sanjhauli	1000
1038.	Rohtas	Sasaram	7000
1039.	Rohtas	Sheosagar	1000
1040.	Rohtas	Surajpura	152
1041.	Rohtas	Tilauthu	1400
		Total Equipped Cap of the cirlce	1027294

Telephone Exchanges

1557. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the new telephone exchanges opened in Churu and Nagaur districts of Rajasthan during the last three years;

(b) the capacity of these cxchanges;

(c) whether the telephone connections applied through these cxchanges have been released;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the number of applications pending as on date; and

(f) the action being taken by the Government for the early disposal of all the application?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) and (b) Details of New Telephone Exchanges opened along-with capacities as on 31-10-2002 in Churu and Nagaur districts of Rajasthan during the last three years are given in statement I and II enclosed.

(c) Yes, Sir. Details of Telephone connections provided are given in statement I and II respectively.

(d) The pending connection are due to scattered demand and long distance.

(e) Details of number of application pending are given in statement I and II respectively.

(f) Pending long distance connections in scattered areas are planned to be provided by using WLL (Wireless in Local Loop) progressively during 2002-2003 and 2003-2004.

Statement-I

Details of New Exchanges opened/Capacity/ Connections/Application in Churu District

Year	Name of Exchange	Capacity as on 31-10-2002	Connection provided till 31-10-2002	Application pending
1	2	3	4	5
1999-2000	Abasar	336	200	26
	Ashalsar	328	147	9
	Badeja	152	108	84
	Bandhnau	176	162	7
	Benisar	152	142	13
	Bhadasar Utarada	152	47	2
	Bhamasi	304	159	16
	Bukansar Chhota	152	110	25
	Changoi	152	144	1
	Foga Bhratari	168	145	19
	Golsar	152	92	7
	Hameerwas	152	130	102
	Jasrasar	344	190	6
	Jogalla	152	78	3
	Kaman	152	97	94
	Khudera	168	158	51
	Lasedi	152	71	153
	Lilki	152	100	23
	Malsisar	152	147	0
	Meharasar Chacheran	360	263	55
	Neshal	456	368	185
	Ratanpura	176	174	62
	Sadubari	152	86	9
	Sanwatsar	152	70	34
2000-2001	Jharsar	152	140	3
	Pandreu Tibba	152	147	1
	Satyoo	184	176	70
2001-2002	Bana	152*	40	0
	Bhuwadi	152	92	43
	Gedap	152	62	0
	Jetpura	152*	30	0
	Jetsisar	152	40	0
	Kanoota	152	139	0
	Kattar	168	164	12
	Kharia Khairan	160	154	4
	Khinwasar	152	100	25
	Kohina	152	49	48
	Maharavasar	152*	10	0
	Melusar	152	70	0
	Norangpura	152*	50	0
	Inayara	152	98	6
	Pithisar	152	119	20
	Rajiyasar	152	77	0
	Sarodhia	152	37	4
	Udsar Bidawatan	152	83	34

Note: * Capacity as on 31.3.2002, these exchanges were closed and connections were given in the nearest exchanges.

Statement-II

Details of New Exchanges opened/Capacity/ Connections/Application in Nagaur District

Year	Name of Exchange	Capacity as on 31-10-2002	Connection provided till 31-10-2002	Application pending
1	2	3	4	5
1999-2000	Bagot	304	274	54
	Bamana	304	171	98
	Bhankrod	152	95	48
	Bhakri	304	222	25
	Butati	152	96	102
	Chhapra	336	233	31
	Dodiyana	152	118	85
	Kalrap	304	184	46
	Ledi	336	283	30
	Rotu	304	227	141
	Tankla	184	163	68
	Thanwala	520	315	73
2000-2001	Chimrani	168	163	35
	Lalas	376	239	184
	Mokala	304	175	43
2001-2002	Bajwas	328	250	130
	Bewal	152	136	120
	Khudikallan	152	99	35
	Ranigaon	152	92	145
	Ratau	152	103	60
	Rohisa	152	99	51
	Sankhwas	152	118	25
	Uchaida	304	144	74

[English]

Labs for Doping Tests

1558. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH :
SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATAL :

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

(a) whether the Sports Authority of India's doping lab is still not recognised by or accredited to International Olympic Committee;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) by when Government propose to get recognition-accredition to end the recurring doping incidents in the sports arena ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Dope Control Lab is yet to be accredited by Medical Commission of International Olympic Committee (IOC). For accreditation by the Medical Commission of IOC, ISO 9001 and ISO 17025 certifications have become mandatory requirement. For acquiring both these certifications, the process is on and it is expected that ISO 9001 certification will be received by the end of November, 2002. Simultaneously, the process for ISO 17025 certification has also been initiated. After completion of these mandatory requirements, the application for accreditation will be moved.

(c) Accreditation of Dope Control is likely to be done by the end of year 2003.

Family Planning Programme

1559. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK :
SHRI AKHILESH YADAV :
SHRI C.N. SINGH :
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI :

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

(a) the targets fixed under the Family Planning Programme in the country during the Ninth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the target was achieved during the plan period;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the targets set under the said programme for the Tenth Five Year Plan and the amount allocated or proposed to be allocated for the purpose for the Tenth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) The expected level of achievement as per Ninth Five Year Plan by March, 2002 are given below :

Crude Birth Rate	23 to 24
Infant Mortality Rate	50 to 56
Total Fertility Rate	2.6 to 2.9

(b) and (c) The levels of achievement as per the latest result of Sample Registration System (SRS) at All India level are as follows :

Crude Birth Rate	25.8 (2000)
Infant Mortality Rate	68 (2000)
Total Fertility Rate	3.2 (1999)

(d) The All India target for Infant Mortality Rate, set under Tenth Five Year Plan is 45. An amount of Rs. 27,125 crores is allocated for Tenth Five Year Plan under Family Welfare Programme.

National Highway have become Night Mare

1560. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "women raped, shot on highway" appearing in the Times of India dated September 26, 2002;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI) : (a) to (d) Maintenance of Law and Order in the State including that on National Highways is the responsibility of the State Government concerned. The necessary action in this regard has to be taken by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh. A copy of the news item has been sent to State Government for appropriate action.

Non-Functioning of Telephone Exchanges in Rajasthan

1561. COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY :
SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN :

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

(a) the number of telephone exchanges out of order in Rajasthan

(b) whether the Government have received various complaints for non-functional Telephones; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) There is no

telephone exchange out of order in Rajasthan except for two rural exchanges in Churu SSA which are faulty since 21.11.2002. One is faulty due to equipment burning and the other due to prolonged commercial power failure leading to excessive battery drainage.

(b) Yes, Sir. various complaints for non-functional telephones are being received on day-to-day basis.

(c) Faulty telephones are attended and made functional at the earliest.

Postal Services in Madhya Pradesh

1562. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken for the expansion of postal network specially in Madhya Pradesh in the country during Ninth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the details of various expansion proposals mooted for Madhya Pradesh in the postal sector in Tenth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SANJAY PASWAN) : (a) In order to expand postal network in the country during Ninth Five Year Plan, the target was fixed for opening of 2848 new post offices and 4701 new Panchayat Sanchar Sewa Kendras. 2408 post offices and 4677 Panchayat Sanchar Sewa Kendras were opened in the country during Ninth Five Year Plan against the said target. In Madhya Pradesh, 184 post offices and 380 Panchayat Sanchar Sewa Kendras were opened against the target of 180 post offices and 380 Panchayat Sanchar Sewa Kendras.

(b) Targets for expansion of postal network are fixed during the corresponding years of the Five Year Plan. Madhya Pradesh has been allotted the target of opening of 18 new post offices and 140 Panchayat Sanchar Sewa Kendras during the year 2002-2003 i.e. first year of Tenth Five Year Plan. Opening of new post offices and Panchayat Sanchar Sewa Kendras is subject to the fulfillment of norms based justification and availability of requisite resources.

[Translation]

Commission Paid to STD/PCO Booth Owners

1563. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of commission paid alongwith the details of other facilities provided to the public and private STD/PCO booth owners;

(b) whether any representation from the STD/PCO unions, associations, coordination committees federations and individuals to hike the commission and other facilities in view of rise in expenditure on STD and PCOs have been received by the Government;

(c) if so, the number of proposals, memoranda and other documents received from January 1, 2000 to till date alongwith the details thereof;

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon alongwith the results thereof;

(e) whether the Government propose to hike the commission to PCO owners during the year 2003; and

(f) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Foreign Exchange Earning by C-DOT

1564. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether C-DOT has earned foreign exchange during the last three years from exports of exchanges or technical knowledge and consultancies;

(b) if so, the details there of, year-wise; and

(c) whether C-DOT has any plans to increase its exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. C-DOT, being a R&D organization, does not export directly to earn foreign exchange. The technology is transferred to manufactures, who do the marketing both in India and for exports. C-DOT offers assistance to its manufacturers for country specific adaptations in its products as specified by the respective administrations.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Members are aware that it was discussed in the Business Advisory Committee in the last week that we would like to pass a small Constitution (Amendment) Bill today. The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs has made a request that this particular item of Constitution (Amendment) Bill, which is a very small item, should be taken at this stage, but I would like to know the sense of the House.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. SPEAKER : So, I would request Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi to move the Bill. Thereafter, we will go to our regular business.

12.21 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (NINETY-THIRD) AMENDMENT BILL*

Consideration of Rajya Sabha Amendments

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move the following motion**:-

"That the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill, further to amend the Constitution of India, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Enacting Formula

1. That at page 1, line 1,-
for the word "Fifty-Second"
the word "Fifty-Third" be **substituted.**

Clause 1

Short title and Commencement

2. that at page 1, line 3,-
for the figure "2001"
the figure "2002" be **substituted.**

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to move this amendment. I am very grateful to all the hon'ble Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha for already passing this Constitution (Amendment) Bill unanimously. But a problem has cropped up that this August House passed this Bill on 28th November, 2001 while the Rajya Sabha passed it on 14 May, 2002. Therefore there was some technical problem. In that connection this amendment is being moved before you today.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Does any Member want to speak on the Motion ? I think, nobody wants to speak.

Before I put the motion for consideration of the Bill to vote, I would like to say that this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be by a division.

Let the Lobbies be cleared–

Now, the Lobbies have been cleared.

The Secretary-General will read out of the instructions for the convenience of Members.

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Kind attention of the hon. Members is invited to the following points in the operation of the Automatic Vote Recording System :-

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*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dt. 27.11.2002.

**Moved with the Recommendation of the President.

1. Before a division starts, every hon. Member should occupy his or her own seat and operate the system from that seat only.

2. As may kindly be seen, the "red bulbs above display boards" on either side of hon. Speaker's Chair are already glowing. This means the voting system has been activated.

3. For voting please press the following two buttons simultaneously immediately after sounding of first gong, namely.

   One "red" button in front of the hon. Member on the head phone plate and

   Also

   Any one of the following buttons fixed on the top of desk of seats :

Ayes	Green colour
Noes	Red colour
Abstain	Yellow colour

4. It is essential to keep both the buttons pressed till the second gong sound is heard and the red bulbs are "off".

   The hon. Members may please note that the vote will not be registered if both buttons are not kept pressed simultaneously till the sounding of the second gong.

5 Please do not press the amber button (P) during division.

6. Hon. Members can actually "See" their vote on display boards and on their desk unit.

7. In case vote is not registered, they may call for voting through slips.

MR. SPEAKER : The Question is :

"That the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill, further to amend the Constitution of India, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Enacting Formula

That at page 1, line 1,-
for the word "Fifty-Second"
the word "Fifty-Third" be **substituted.** (1)

Clause 1

that at page 1, line 3,
for the figure "2001"
the figure "2002" be **substituted.** (2)

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division I 12.30 hrs.

AYES

A. Narendra, Shri

Abdullakutty, Shri A.P.

Acharia, Shri Basu Deb

Adhi Sankar, Shri

Aditya Nath, Yogi

Adsul, Shri Anandrao Vithoba

Advani, Shri L.K.

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Ajaya Kumar, Shri S.

Alvi, Shri Rashid

Ambedkar, Shri Prakash Yashwant

Ananth Kumar, Shri

Argal, Shri Ashok

Arya, Dr. (Shrimati) Anita

Athawale, Shri Ramdas

Atkinson, Shri Denzil B.

Baalu, Shri T.R.

'Bachda', Shri Bachi Singh Rawat

Badnore, Shri Vijayendra Pal Singh

Bais, Shri Ramesh

Baitha, Shri Mahendra

Banatwalla, Shri G.M.

Bandyopadhyay, Shri Sudip

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

Banerjee, Shrimati Jayashree

*Bangarappa, Shri S.

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Barman, Shri Ranen

Basavanagoud, Shri Kotur

Basavaraj, Shri G.S.

Bauri, Shrimati Sandhya

Baxla, Shri Joachim

Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh

Bhagat, Prof. Dukha

Bhagora, Shri Tarachand

Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lal

Bhaura, Shri Bhan Singh

Bhuria, Shri Kantilal

Bind, Shri Ram Rati

Bishnoi, Shri Jaswant Singh

Bose, Shrimati Krishna

Botcha, Shri Satyanarayana

*Voted through Slip

Brahmanaiah, Shri A.

Brar, Shri J.S.

C. Suguna Kumari, Dr. (Shrimati)

Chakraborty, Shri Ajoy

Chakraborty, Shri Swadesh

Chakravarty, Shrimati Bijoya

Chandel, Shri Suresh

Chatterjee, Shri Somnath

Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat

Chaubey, Shri Lal Muni

Chaudhary, Shri Haribhai

Chaudhary, Shri Ram Raghunath

Chaudhary, Shri Ram Tahal

Chauhan, Shri Bal Krishna

Chauhan, Shri Nandkumar Singh

Chauhan, Shri Shriram

Chennithala, Shri Ramesh

Chikhalia, Shrimati Bhavnaben Devrajbhai

Choudhary, Col. (Retd.) Sona Ram

Choudhury, Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan

Chouhan, Shri Shivraj Singh

Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh

*Chowdhury, Shri Bikash

Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka

D' Souza, Dr. (Shrimati) Beatrix

*Voted through Slip

Daggubati, Shri Ramanaidu

Dalit Ezhilmalai, Shri

Das, Shri Nepal Chandra

Dasmunsi, Shri Priya Ranjan

Dattatreya, Shri Bandaru

Deepak Kumar, Shri

Deo, Shri Bikram Keshari

Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan

Deve Gowda, Shri H.D.

*Dhikale, Shri Uttamrao

Dhinakaran, Shri T.T.V.

Diler, Shri Kishan Lal

Diwathe, Shri Namdeo Harbaji

Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra

Dudi, Shri Rameshwar

Dullo, Shri Shamsher Singh

Eden, Shri George

Elangovan, Shri P.D.

Farook, Shri M.O.H.

Gadde, Shri Ram Mohan

Godhavi, Shri P.S.

*Galib, Shri G.S.

Gamang, Shrimati Hema

Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal

Gandhi, Shrimati Maneka

*Voted through Slip

Gandhi, Shrimati Sonia

Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar

Gautam, Shrimati Sheela

Gavit, Shri Ramdas Rupala

Gawali, Kumari Bhavana Pundlikrao

Geete, Shri Anant Gangaram

Gehlot, Shri Thawar Chand

Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh

Giluwa, Shri Laxman

Goel, Shri Vijay

Govindan, Shri T.

Gowda, Shri G. Putta Swamy

Gudhe, Shri Anant

Gupta, Prof. Chaman Lal

Hamid, Shri Abdul

Handique, Shri Bijoy

*Haque, Mohammad Anwarul

Hassan, Shri Moinul

Hussain, Chowdhary Talib

Hussain, Shri Syed Shahnawaz

Indora, Dr. Sushil Kumar

Jadhav, Shri Suresh Ramrao

Jag Mohan, Shri

Jagannath, Dr. Manda

Jagathrakshakan, Dr. S.

*Voted through Slip

Jain, Shri Pusp

Jaiswal, Shri Shankar Prasad

Jaiswal, Shri Shriprakash

Jalappa, Shri R.L.

Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan

Jayaseelan, Dr. A.D.K.

Jha, Shri Raghunath

Jos, Shri A.C.

Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar

Kallappan, Shri K.K.

Kamble, Shri Shivaji Vithalrao

Karunakaran, Shri K.

Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh

Katara, Shri Babubhai K.

Kataria, Shri Rattan Lal

Kathiria, Dr. Vallabhbhai

Katiyar, Shri Vinay

Kaur, Shrimati Preneet

Kaushal, Shri Raghuvir Singh

Khaire, Shri Chandrakant

Khan, Shri Abul Hasnat

Khan, Shri Hassan

Khan, Shri Mansoor Ali

Khan, Shri Sunil

Khandelwal, Shri Vijay Kumar

Khandoker, Shri Akbor Ali

Khanduri, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) B.C.

Khunte, Shri P.R.

Kriplani, Shri Shrichand

Krishnamraju, Shri

Krishnan, Dr. C.

Krishnaswamy, Shri A.

Kulaste, Shri Faggan Singh

Kumar, Shri Arun

Kumar, Shri V. Dhananjaya

Kumarasamy, Shri P.

Kuppusami, Shri C.

Kyndiah, Shri P.R.

Lahiri, Shri Samik

Lepcha, Shri S.P.

M. Master Mathan, Shri

Mahajan, Shri Y.G.

Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra

Mahale, Shri Haribhau Shankar

Mahant Dr. Charan Das

Maharia, Shri Subhash

Mahato, Shri Bir Singh

Mahto, Shrimati Abha

Majhi, Shri Parsuram

Makwana, Shri Savshibhai

Malaisamy, Shri K.

Malhotra, Dr. Vijay Kumar

Mallik, Shri Jagannath

Mallikarjunappa, Shri G.

Malyala, Shri Rajaiah

Mandlik, Shri Sadashivrao Dadoba

Mane, Shrimati Nivedita

Manjay Lal, Shri

Manjhi, Shri Ramjee

Meena, Shrimati Jas Kaur

Meghwal, Shri Kailash

Mishra, Shri Shyam Bihari

Mohale, Shri Punnu Lal

Mohan, Shri P.

Mohol, Shri Subodh

Mohol, Shri Ashok N.

Mollah, Shri Hannan

Mookherjee, Shri Satya Brata

Moorthy, Shri A.K.

Munda, Shri Kariya

Muni Lall, Shri

Muraleedharan, Shri K.

Murmu, Shri Salkhan

Murugesan, Shri S.

Muttemwar, Shri Vilas

Naik, Shri Ali Mohd.

Naik, Shri Ram

Naik, Shri Shripad Yasso

Narah, Shrimati Ranee

Nayak, Shri Ananta

Nitish Kumar, Shri

Ola, Shri Sis Ram

Oram, Shri Jual

Osmani, Shri A.F. Golam

Pal, Shri Rupchand

Palanimanickam, Shri S.S.

Panda, Shri Prabodh

Pandey, Shri Ravindra Kumar

Pandian, Shri P.H.

Panja, Dr. Ranjit Kumar

Panja, Shri Ajit Kumar

Paranjpe, Shri Prakash

Parste, Shri Dalpat Singh

Parthasarathi, Shri B.K.

Passi, Shri Raj Narain

Paswan, Dr. Sanjay

Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas

Paswan, Shri Ramchandra

Paswan, Shri Sukdeo

Patel, Dr. Ashok

Patel, Shri Dahyabhai Vallabhbhai

Patel, Shri Deepak

Patel, Shri Dharm Raj Singh

Patel, Shri Dinsha

Patel, Shri Mansinh

Patel, Shri Prahlad Singh

Patel, Shri Tarachand Shivaji

Patil, Shri Annasaheb M.K.

Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe

Patil (Yatnal), Shri Basangouda R.

Patil, Shri Laxmanrao

Patil, Shri Prakash V.

Patil, Shri R.S.

Patil, Shri Shivraj V.

Patil, Shri Shriniwas

Patil, Shri Uttamrao

Pawar, Shri Sharad

*Pilot, Shrimati Rama

Ponnuswamy, Shri E.

Potai, Shri Sohan

Prabhu, Shri Suresh

Pradhan, Shri Ashok

Pramanik, Prof. R.R.

Prasad, Shiv V. Sreenivasa

Premajam, Prof. A.K.

Puglia, Shri Naresh

Radhakrishnan, Shri C.P.

Radhakrishnan, Shri Pon

*Voted through Slip

Radhakrishnan, Shri Varkala

Raja, Shri A.

Rajbangshi, Shri Madhab

Raje, Shrimati Vasundhara

Rajendran, Shri P.

Rajukhedi, Shri Gajendra Singh

Ram Sajivan, Shri

Ram, Shri Braj Mohan

*Ramaiah, Shri Gunipati

Ramachandran, Shri Gingee N.

Ramshakal, Shri

Ramulu, Shri H.G.

Rana, Shri Kashiram

Rana, Shri Raju

Rao, Shri Ch. Vidyasagar

Rao, Shri Ganta Sreenivasa

Rao, Shri. S.B.P.B.K. Satyanarayana

Rao, Shri Y.V.

Rashtrapal, Shri Pravin

Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh

Rau, Shrimati Prabha

Ravi, Shri Sheesh Ram Singh

Rawale, Shri Mohan

Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh

Rawat, Shri Ramsagar

*Voted through Slip

*Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada

Reddy, Shri A.P. Jithender

Reddy, Shri Chada Suresh

Reddy, Shri G. Ganga

Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukender

Reddy, Shri N. Janardhana

Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal

Reddy, Shri Y.S. Vivekananda

Renu Kumari, Shrimati

Riyan, Shri Baju Ban

Roy Pradhan, Shri Amar

Sahu, Shri Anadi

Sahu, Shri Tarachand

Sai, Shri Vishnudeo

Saiduzzama, Shri

Sanadi, Prof. I.G.

Sanghani, Shri Dileep

Sangwan, Shri Kishan Singh

Sankeshwar, Shri Vijay

Saradgi, Shri Iqbal Ahmed

Saroj, Shrimati Sushila

Saroja, Dr. V.

Sathi, Shri Harpal Singh

Sayeed, Shri P.M.

Scindia, Shri Jyotiraditya M.

*Voted through Slip

Selvaganpathi, Shri T.M.

Sen, Shrimati Minati

Sengupta, Dr. Nitish

Seth, Shri Lakshman

Sethi, Shri Arjun Charan

Shah, Shri Manabendra

*Shahabuddin, Mohd.

Shaheen, Shri Abdul Rashid

Shandil, Col. (Retd.) Dr. Dhani Ram

Shashi Kumar, Shri

Shervani, Shri Saleem I.

Shinde, Shri Sushil Kumar

Shukla, Shri Shyamacharan

Sikdar, Shri Tapan

Singh Deo, Shri K.P.

Singh Deo, Shrimati Sangeeta Kumari

Singh, Capt. (Retd.) Inder

Singh, Ch. Tejveer

Singh, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad

Singh, Dr. Ram Lakhan

Singh, Dr. Raman

Singh, Kunwar Akhilesh

Singh, Sardar Buta

Singh, Shri Ajit

Singh, Shri Balbir

*Voted through Slip

Singh, Shri Brij Bhushan Sharan

Singh, Shri Chandra Pratap

Singh, Shri Charanjit

Singh, Shri Digvijay

Singh, Shri Khel Sal

Singh, Shri Prabhunath

Singh, Shri Radha Mohan

Singh, Shri Rajo

Singh, Shri Ramanand

Singh, Shri Rampal

Singh, Shri Tilakdhari Prasad

Singh, Shri Vishvendra

Singh, Shrimati Kanti

Singh, Shrimati Rajkumari Ratna

Singh, Shrimati Shyama

Sinha, Shri Manoj

Sinha, Shri Yashwant

Sivakumar, Shri V.S.

Solanki, Shri Bhupendrasinh

Somaiya, Shri Kirit

Sorake, Shri Vinay Kumar

Srikantappa, Shri D.C.

Subba, Shri M.K.

Sudarsana Natchiappan, Shri E.M.

Sudheeran, Shri V.M.

Suman, Shri Ramji Lal

Sunil Dutt, Shri

Suresh, Shri Kodikunnil

Swain, Shri Kharabela

Swami, Shri Chinmayanand

Swami, Shri I.D.

Thakkar, Shrimati Jayaben B.

Thakur, Shri Chunni Lal Bhai

Thakur, Shri Ramsheth

Thirunavukkarasar, Shri Su

Thomas, Shri P.C.

Tiwari, Shri Lal Bihari

Tiwari, Shri Sunder Lal

Tomar, Dr. Ramesh Chand

Topdar, Shri Tarit Baran

Tripathee, Shri Ram Naresh

Tripathi, Shri Prakash Mani

Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore

Uma Bharati, Kumari

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari

Varma, Shri Ratilal Kalidas

Vasava, Shri Mansukhbhai D.

Venkataswamy, Dr. N.

Venkateshwarlu, Shri B.

Venugopal, Dr. S.

Venugopal, Shri D.

Verma, Prof. Rita

Vetriselvan, Shri V.

Vijaya Kumari, Shrimati D.M.

Vijayan, Shri A.K.S.

Virendra Kumar, Shri

Vukkala, Dr. Rajeswaramma

Wadiyar, Shri S.D.N.R.

Wanaga, Shri Chintaman

Wangcha, Shri Rajkumar

Yadav, Dr. (Shrimati) Sudha

Yadav, Dr. Jaswant Singh

Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad

Yadav, Shri Devendra Singh

Yadav, Shri Dinesh Chandra

Yadav, Shri Hukumdeo Narayan

Yadav, Shri Sharad

Yerrannaidu, Shri K.

NOES

NIL

MR. SPEAKER : Subject to correction*, the result of the division is :

Ayes	379
Noes	Nil

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-third of the Members present and voting.

The Motion was adopted.

*The following Members also recorded their votes through slip :
Ayes : 379 + Shri S. Bangarappa, Shri Bikash Chowdhury, Shri Uttamrao Dhikale, Shri G.S. Galib, Mohammad Anwarul Haque, Shrimati Rama Pilot, Shri Gunipati Ramaiah, Shri Bishnu Pada Ray, Mohd. Shahabuddin=388.

MR. SPEAKER : We shall now take up the amendments made by the Rajya Sabha in the Bill, as passed by Lok Sabha.

The Lobbies are already clear. If the House agrees, I shall put amendment Nos. 1 and 2 made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill, as passed by Lok Sabha, together to vote of the House in which case the result of the voting shall be taken as applicable to each amendment.

This question is :

Enacting Formula

That at page 1, line 1,-
for the word "Fifty-Second"
the word "Fifty-Third" be **substituted.** (1)

Clause 1

that at page 1, line 3,
for the figure "2001"
the figure "2002" be **substituted.** (2)

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 2 12.30 hrs.

AYES

A. Narendra, Shri

Abdullakutty, Shri A.P.

Acharia, Shri Basu Deb

Adhi Sankar, Shri

Aditya Nath, Yogi

Adsul, Shri Anandrao Vithoba

Advani, Shri L.K.

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Ajaya Kumar, Shri S.

Alvi, Shri Rashid

Ambedkar, Shri Prakash Yashwant

Ananth Kumar, Shri

Argal, Shri Ashok

Arya, Dr. (Shrimati) Anita

Athawale, Shri Ramdas

Atkinson, Shri Denzil B.

Baalu, Shri T.R.

'Bachda', Shri Bachi Singh Rawat

Badnore, Shri Vijayendra Pal Singh

Bais, Shri Ramesh

Baitha, Shri Mahendra

Banatwalla, Shri G.M.

Bandyopadhyay, Shri Sudip

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

Banerjee, Shrimati Jayashree

*Bangarappa, Shri S.

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Barman, Shri Ranen

Basavanagoud, Shri Kolur

Basavaraj, Shri G.S.

Bauri, Shrimati Sandhya

Baxla, Shri Joachim

Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh

Bhagat, Prof. Dukha

Bhagora, Shri Tarachand

*Voted through Slip

Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lal

Bhuria, Shri Kantilal

Bind, Shri Ram Rati

Bishnoi, Shri Jaswant Singh

Bose, Shrimati Krishna

Botcha, Shri Satyanarayana

Brahmanaiah, Shri A.

Brar, Shri J.S.

C. Suguna Kumari, Dr. (Shrimati)

Chakraborty, Shri Ajoy

Chakraborty, Shri Swadesh

Chakravarty, Shrimati Bijoya

Chandel, Shri Suresh

*Chatterjee, Shri Somnath

Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat

Chaubey, Shri Lal Muni

Chaudhary, Shri Haribhai

Chaudhary, Shri Ram Raghunath

Chaudhary, Shri Ram Tahal

Chauhan, Shri Bal Krishna

Chauhan, Shri Nandkumar Singh

Chauhan, Shri Shriram

Chennithala, Shri Ramesh

Chikhalia, Shrimati Bhavnaben Devrajbhai

*Voted through Slip

Choudhary, Col. (Retd.) Sona Ram

Chouhan, Shri Shivraj Singh

Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh

Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka

D' Souza, Dr. (Shrimati) Beatrix

Daggubati, Shri Ramanaidu

Dalit Ezhilmalai, Shri

Das, Shri Nepal Chandra

Dasmunsi, Shri Priya Ranjan

Dattatreya, Shri Bandaru

*Deepak Kumar, Shri

Deo, Shri Bikram Keshari

Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan

Deve Gowda, Shri H.D.

Dhikale, Shri Uttamrao

Dhinakaran, Shri T.T.V.

Diler, Shri Kishan Lal

Diwathe, Shri Namdeo Harbaji

Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra

Dudi, Shri Rameshwar

Dullo, Shri Shamsher Singh

Eden, Shri George

Elangovan, Shri P.D.

Farook, Shri M.O.H.

*Voted through Slip

Gadde, Shri Ram Mohan

*Gadhavi, Shri P.S.

Galib, Shri G.S.

Gamang, Shrimati Hema

Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal

Gandhi, Shrimati Maneka

Gandhi, Shrimati Sonia

Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar

Gautam, Shrimati Sheela

Gavit, Shri Ramdas Rupala

Gawali, Kumari Bhavana Pundlikrao

Geete, Shri Anant Gangaram

Gehlot, Shri Thawar Chand

Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh

Giluwa, Shri Laxman

Goel, Shri Vijay

Govindan, Shri T.

Gowda, Shri G. Putta Swamy

Gudhe, Shri Anant

Gupta, Prof. Chaman Lal

Hamid, Shri Abdul

Handique, Shri Bijoy

Haque, Mohammad Anwarul

Hassan, Shri Moinul

Hussain, Chowdhary Talib

*Voted through Slip

Hussain, Shri Syed Shahnawaz

Indora, Dr. Sushil Kumar

Jadhav, Shri Suresh Ramrao

Jag Mohan, Shri

Jagannath, Dr. Manda

Jagathrakshakan, Dr. S.

Jain, Shri Pusp

Jaiswal, Shri Shankar Prasad

Jaiswal, Shri Shriprakash

Jalappa, Shri R.L.

Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan

Jayaseelan, Dr. A.D.K.

Jha, Shri Raghunath

Jos, Shri A.C.

Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar

Kaliappan, Shri K.K.

Kamble, Shri Shivaji Vithalrao

Karunakaran, Shri K.

Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh

Katara, Shri Babubhai K.

Kataria, Shri Rattan Lal

Kathiria, Dr. Vallabhbhai

Katiyar, Shri Vinay

Kaur, Shrimati Preneet

Kaushal, Shri Raghuvir Singh

Khaire, Shri Chandrakant

Khan, Shri Abul Hasnat

Khan, Shri Hassan

Khan, Shri Mansoor Ali

Khan, Shri Sunil

Khandelwal, Shri Vijay Kumar

Khandoker, Shri Akbor Ali

Khanduri, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) B.C.

Khunte, Shri P.R.

Kriplani, Shri Shrichand

Krishnamraju, Shri

Krishnan, Dr. C.

Krishnaswamy, Shri A.

Kulaste, Shri Faggan Singh

Kumar, Shri Arun

Kumar, Shri V. Dhananjaya

Kumarasamy, Shri P.

Kuppusami, Shri C.

Kyndiah, Shri P.R.

Lahiri, Shri Samik

Lepcha, Shri S.P.

M. Master Mathan, Shri

Mahajan, Shri Y.G.

Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra

Mahale, Shri Haribhau Shankar

Mahant Dr. Charan Das

*Maharia, Shri Subhash

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*Voted through Slip

Mahto, Shrimati Abha

Majhi, Shri Parsuram

Makwana, Shri Savshibhai

Malaisamy, Shri K.

Malhotra, Dr. Vijay Kumar

Mallik, Shri Jagannath

Mallikarjunappa, Shri G.

Malyala, Shri Rajaiah

Mandlik, Shri Sadashivrao Dadoba

Mane, Shrimati Nivedita

Manjay Lal, Shri

Manjhi, Shri Ramjee

Meena, Shrimati Jas Kaur

*Meghwal, Shri Kailash

Mishra, Shri Shyam Bihari

Mohale, Shri Punnu Lal

Mohan, Shri P.

Mohite, Shri Subodh

Mohol, Shri Ashok N.

Mollah, Shri Hannan

Mookherjee, Shri Satya Brata

*Moorthy, Shri A.K.

Munda, Shri Kariya

Muni Lall, Shri

Muraleedharan, Shri K.

Murmu, Shri Salkhan

Murugesan, Shri S.

Muttemwar, Shri Vilas

Naik, Shri Ali Mohd.

Naik, Shri Ram

Naik, Shri Shripad Yasso

Narah, Shrimati Ranee

Nayak, Shri Ananta

Nitish Kumar, Shri

Ola, Shri Sis Ram

Oram, Shri Jual

Osmani, Shri A.F. Golam

Pal, Shri Rupchand

Palanimanickam, Shri S.S.

Panda, Shri Prabodh

Pandey, Shri Ravindra Kumar

Pandian, Shri P.H.

Panja, Dr. Ranjit Kumar

Panja, Shri Ajit Kumar

Paranjpe, Shri Prakash

Parste, Shri Dalpat Singh

Parthasarathi, Shri B.K.

Passi, Shri Raj Narain

Paswan, Dr. Sanjay

Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas

*Voted through Slip

Paswan, Shri Ramchandra

Paswan, Shri Sukdeo

Patel, Dr. Ashok

Patel, Shri Dahyabhai Vallabhbhai

Patel, Shri Deepak

Patel, Shri Dharm Raj Singh

Patel, Shri Dinsha

Patel, Shri Mansinh

Patel, Shri Prahlad Singh

Patel, Shri Tarachand Shivaji

Patil, Shri Annasaheb M.K.

Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe

Patil (Yatnal), Shri Basangouda R.

Patil, Shri Laxmanrao

Patil, Shri Prakash V.

*Patil, Shri R.S.

Patil, Shri Shivraj V.

Patil, Shri Shriniwas

Patil, Shri Uttamrao

Pawar, Shri Sharad

*Pilot, Shrimati Rama

Ponnuswamy, Shri E.

Potai, Shri Sohan

Prabhu, Shri Suresh

Pradhan, Shri Ashok

Pramanik, Prof. R.R.

Prasad, Shri V. Sreenivasa

Premajam, Prof. A.K.

Puglia, Shri Naresh

Radhakrishnan, Shri C.P.

Radhakrishnan, Shri Pon

Radhakrishnan, Shri Varkala

Raja, Shri A.

Rajbangshi, Shri Madhab

Raje, Shrimati Vasundhara

Rajendran, Shri P.

Rajukhedi, Shri Gajendra Singh

Ram Sajivan, Shri

Ram, Shri Braj Mohan

Ramaiah, Shri Gunipati

Ramachandran, Shri Gingee N.

Ramshakal, Shri

Ramulu, Shri H.G.

Rana, Shri Kashiram

Rana, Shri Raju

Rao, Shri Ch. Vidyasagar

Rao, Shri Ganta Sreenivasa

Rao, Shri. S.B.P.B.K. Satyanarayana

Rashtrapal, Shri Pravin

Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh

Rau, Shrimati Prabha

*Voted through Slip

Ravi, Shri Sheesh Ram Singh

Rawale, Shri Mohan

Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh

Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada

Reddy, Shri A.P. Jithender

Reddy, Shri Chada Suresh

Reddy, Shri G. Ganga

Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukender

Reddy, Shri N. Janardhana

Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal

Reddy, Shri Y.S. Vivekananda

Renu Kumari, Shrimati

Riyan, Shri Baju Ban

Roy Pradhan, Shri Amar

Sahu, Shri Anadi

Sahu, Shri Tarachand

Sai, Shri Vishnudeo

Saiduzzama, Shri

Sanadi, Prof. I.G.

Sanghani, Shri Dileep

Sangwan, Shri Kishan Singh

Sankeshwar, Shri Vijay

Saradgi, Shri Iqbal Ahmed

Saroj, Shrimati Sushila

Saroja, Dr. V.

Sathi, Shri Harpal Singh

Sayeed, Shri P.M.

Scindia, Shri Jyotiraditya M.

Selvaganpathi, Shri T.M.

Sen, Shrimati Minati

Seth, Shri Lakshman

Sethi, Shri Arjun Charan

Shah, Shri Manabendra

*Shaheen, Shri Abdul Rashid

Shakya, Shri Raghuraj Singh

Shandil, Col. (Retd.) Dr. Dhani Ram

Shashi Kumar, Shri

Shervani, Shri Saleem I.

Shinde, Shri Sushil Kumar

Shukla, Shri Shyamacharan

Sikdar, Shri Tapan

Singh Deo, Shri K.P.

Singh Deo, Shrimati Sangeeta Kumari

Singh, Capt. (Retd.) Inder

Singh, Ch. Tejveer

Singh, Dr. Ram Lakhan

Singh, Dr. Raman

Singh, Kunwar Akhilesh

Singh, Sardar Buta

Singh, Shri Ajit

Singh, Shri Balbir

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*Voted through Slip

Singh, Shri Brij Bhushan Sharan

Singh, Shri Chandra Pratap

Singh, Shri Charanjit

Singh, Shri Digvijay

Singh, Shri Khel Sai

*Singh, Shri Prabhunath

Singh, Shri Radha Mohan

Singh, Shri Rajo

Singh, Shri Ramanand

Singh, Shri Rampal

Singh, Shri Tilakdhari Prasad

Singh, Shri Vishvendra

Singh, Shrimati Kanti

Singh, Shrimati Rajkumari Ratna

*Singh, Shrimati Shyama

Sinha, Shri Manoj

Sinha, Shri Yashwant

Sivakumar, Shri V.S.

Solanki, Shri Bhupendrasinh

Somaiya, Shri Kirit

Sorake, Shri Vinay Kumar

Srikantappa, Shri D.C.

Subba, Shri M.K.

Sudarsana Natchiappan, Shri E.M.

Sudheeran, Shri V.M.

Suman, Shri Ramji Lal

Suresh, Shri Kodikunnil

Swain, Shri Kharabela

Swami, Shri Chinmayanand

Swami, Shri I.D.

Thakkar, Shrimati Jayaben B.

Thakur, Shri Chunni Lal Bhai

Thakur, Shri Ramsheth

Thirunavukkarasar, Shri Su

Thomas, Shri P.C.

Tiwari, Shri Lal Bihari

Tiwari, Shri Sunder Lal

Tomar, Dr. Ramesh Chand

Topdar, Shri Tarit Baran

Tripathee, Shri Ram Naresh

Tripathi, Shri Prakash Mani

Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore

Uma Bharati, Kumari

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari

Varma, Shri Ratilal Kalidas

Venkataswamy, Dr. N.

Venkateshwarlu, Shri B.

Venugopal, Dr. S.

Venugopal, Shri D.

Verma, Prof. Rita

Vetriselvan, Shri V.

*Voted through Slip

Vijaya Kumari, Shrimati D.M.

Vijayan, Shri A.K.S.

Virendra Kumar, Shri

Vukkala, Dr. Rajeswaramma

Wadiyar, Shri S.D.N.R.

Wanaga, Shri Chintaman

Wangcha, Shri Rajkumar

Yadav, Dr. (Shrimati) Sudha

Yadav, Dr. Jaswant Singh

Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad

Yadav, Shri Devendra Singh

Yadav, Shri Dinesh Chandra

Yadav, Shri Hukumdeo Narayan

Yadav, Shri Sharad

Yerrannaidu, Shri K.

NOES

Singh, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad

MR. SPEAKER : Subject to* correction the result** of the division is :

Ayes		366
Noes	:	001

*The following Members also recorded their votes through slip :

Ayes : 366 + Shri S. Bangarappa, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, Shri Deepak Kumar, Shri P.S. Gadhavi, Shri Subhash Maharia, Shri Kailash Meghwal, Shri A.K Moorthy, Shri R.S. Patil, Shrimati Rama Pilot, Shri Abdul Rashid Shaheen, Shri Prabhunath Singh, Shrimati Shyama Singh = 378

**The result of the division applies to Amendment Nos 1 & 2 in respect of Enacting formula and Clause 1 separately.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-third of the Members present and voting.

The Motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister may now move that the Bill, as amended by the amendments agreed to, be passed.

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill as amended by the amendments agreed to be passed."

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : The Lobbies are already cleared.

The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended by the amendments agreed to, be passed."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 3 12.34 hrs.

AYES

A. Narendra, Shri

Abdullakutty, Shri A.P.

Acharia, Shri Basu Deb

Adhi Sankar, Shri

Aditya Nath, Yogi

Adsul, Shri Anandrao Vithoba

Advani, Shri L.K.

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Ajaya Kumar, Shri S.

Alvi, Shri Rashid

Ambedkar, Shri Prakash Yashwant

Ananth Kumar, Shri

Argal, Shri Ashok

Arya, Dr. (Shrimati) Anita

Athawale, Shri Ramdas

Atkinson, Shri Denzil B.

Baalu, Shri T.R.

'Bachda', Shri Bachi Singh Rawat

Badnore, Shri Vijayendra Pal Singh

Bais, Shri Ramesh

Baitha, Shri Mahendra

Banatwalla, Shri G.M.

Bandyopadhyay, Shri Sudip

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

Banerjee, Shrimati Jayashree

Bangarappa, Shri S.

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Barman, Shri Ranen

Basavanagoud, Shri Kolur

Basavaraj, Shri G.S.

Bauri, Shrimati Sandhya

Baxla, Shri Joachim

Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh

Bhagat, Prof. Dukha

Bhagora, Shri Tarachand

Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lal

Bhaura, Shri Bhan Singh

Bhuria, Shri Kantilal

Bind, Shri Ram Rati

Bishnoi, Shri Jaswant Singh

Bose, Shrimati Krishna

Botcha, Shri Satyanarayana

Brahmanaiah, Shri A.

Brar, Shri J.S.

C. Suguna Kumari, Dr. (Shrimati)

Chakraborty, Shri Ajoy

Chakraborty, Shri Swadesh

Chakravarty, Shrimati Bijoya

Chandel, Shri Suresh

Chatterjee, Shri Somnath

Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat

Chaubey, Shri Lal Muni

Chaudhary, Shri Haribhai

Chaudhary, Shri Ram Raghunath

Chaudhary, Shri Ram Tahal

Chauhan, Shri Bal Krishna

Chauhan, Shri Nandkumar Singh

Chauhan, Shri Shriram

Chennithala, Shri Ramesh

Chikhalia, Shrimati Bhavnaben Devrajbhai

Choudhary, Col. (Retd.) Sona Ram

Chouhan, Shri Shivraj Singh

*Chowdhury, Shrimati Santosh

Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka

D' Souza, Dr. (Shrimati) Beatrix

Daggubati, Shri Ramanaidu

Dalit Ezhilmalai, Shri

Das, Shri Nepal Chandra

Dasmunsi, Shri Priya Ranjan

Dattatreya, Shri Bandaru

Deo, Shri Bikram Keshari

Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan

Dhikale, Shri Uttamrao

Dhinakaran, Shri T.T.V.

Diler, Shri Kishan Lal

Diwathe, Shri Namdeo Harbaji

Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra

Dudi, Shri Rameshwar

Eden, Shri George

Elangovan, Shri P.D.

Farook, Shri M.O.H.

Gadde, Shri Ram Mohan

Gadhavi, Shri P.S.

Galib, Shri G.S.

Gamang, Shrimati Hema

Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal

Gandhi, Shrimati Maneka

Gandhi, Shrimati Sonia

Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar

Gautam, Shrimati Sheela

Gavit, Shri Ramdas Rupala

Gawali, Kumari Bhavana Pundlikrao

Geete, Shri Anant Gangaram

Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh

Giluwa, Shri Laxman

Goel, Shri Vijay

Govindan, Shri T.

Gowda, Shri G. Putta Swamy

Gupta, Prof. Chaman Lal

Hamid, Shri Abdul

Handique, Shri Bijoy

Haque, Mohammad Anwarul

Hassan, Shri Moinul

Hussain, Chowdhary Talib

Hussain, Shri Syed Shahnawaz

Indora, Dr. Sushil Kumar

Jadhav, Shri Suresh Ramrao

Jag Mohan, Shri

Jagannath, Dr. Manda

Jain, Shri Pusp

Jaiswal, Shri Shankar Prasad

Jaiswal, Shri Shriprakash

*Voted through Slip

Jalappa, Shri R.L.

Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan

Jayaseelan, Dr. A.D.K.

Jha, Shri Raghunath

Jos, Shri A.C.

Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar

Kaliappan, Shri K.K.

Kamble, Shri Shivaji Vithalrao

Karunakaran, Shri K.

Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh

Katara, Shri Babubhai K.

Kataria, Shri Rattan Lal

Kathiria, Dr. Vallabhbhai

Katiyar, Shri Vinay

Kaur, Shrimati Preneet

Kaushal, Shri Raghuvir Singh

Khaire, Shri Chandrakant

Khan, Shri Abul Hasnat

Khan, Shri Hassan

Khan, Shri Mansoor Ali

Khan, Shri Sunil

Khandelwal, Shri Vijay Kumar

Khandoker, Shri Akbor Ali

Khanduri, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) B.C.

Khunte, Shri P.R.

Kriplani, Shri Shrichand

Krishnamraju, Shri

Krishnan, Dr. C.

Krishnaswamy, Shri A.

Kulaste, Shri Faggan Singh

Kumar, Shri Arun

Kumar, Shri V. Dhananjaya

Kumarasamy, Shri P.

Kuppusami, Shri C.

Kyndiah, Shri P.R.

Lahiri, Shri Samik

Lepcha, Shri S.P.

M. Master Mathan, Shri

Mahajan, Shri Y.G.

Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra

Mahale, Shri Haribhau Shankar

Mahant Dr. Charan Das

Maharia, Shri Subhash

Mahato, Shri Bir Singh

Mahto, Shrimati Abha

Majhi, Shri Parsuram

Makwana, Shri Savshibhai

Malaisamy, Shri K.

Malhotra, Dr. Vijay Kumar

Mallik, Shri Jagannath

Mallikarjunappa, Shri G.

Malyala, Shri Rajaiah

Mandlik, Shri Sadashivrao Dadoba

Mane, Shrimati Nivedita

Manjhi, Shri Ramjee

Meena, Shrimati Jas Kaur

Meghwal, Shri Kailash

Mishra, Shri Shyam Bihari

Mohale, Shri Punnu Lal

Mohan, Shri P.

Mohite, Shri Subodh

Mohol, Shri Ashok N.

Mollah, Shri Hannan

Mookherjee, Shri Satya Brata

Moorthy, Shri A.K.

Munda, Shri Kariya

Muni Lall, Shri

Muraleedharan, Shri K.

Murmu, Shri Salkhan

Murugesan, Shri S.

Muttemwar, Shri Vilas

Naik, Shri Ali Mohd.

Naik, Shri Ram

Naik, Shri Shripad Yasso

Narah, Shrimati Ranee

Nayak, Shri Ananta

Nitish Kumar, Shri

Ola, Shri Sis Ram

Oram, Shri Jual

Osmani, Shri A.F. Golam

Pal, Shri Rupchand

Palanimanickam, Shri S.S.

Panda, Shri Prabodh

Pandey, Shri Ravindra Kumar

Pandian, Shri P.H.

Panja, Dr. Ranjit Kumar

Panja, Shri Ajit Kumar

Paranjpe, Shri Prakash

Parste, Shri Dalpat Singh

Parthasarathi, Shri B.K.

Passi, Shri Raj Narain

Paswan, Dr. Sanjay

Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas

Paswan, Shri Ramchandra

Paswan, Shri Sukdeo

Patel, Dr. Ashok

Patel, Shri Dahyabhai Vallabhbhai

Patel, Shri Deepak

Patel, Shri Dharm Raj Singh

Patel, Shri Dinsha

Patel, Shri Mansinh

Patel, Shri Prahlad Singh

Patel, Shri Tarachand Shivaji

Patil, Shri Annasaheb M.K.

Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe

Patil (Yatnal), Shri Basangouda R.

Patil, Shri Laxmanrao

Patil, Shri Prakash V.

Patil, Shri R.S.

Patil, Shri Shivraj V.

Patil, Shri Shriniwas

Patil, Shri Uttamrao

Pawar, Shri Sharad

*Pilot, Shrimati Rama

Ponnuswamy, Shri E.

Potai, Shri Sohan

Prabhu, Shri Suresh

Pradhan, Shri Ashok

Pramanik, Prof. R.R.

Prasad, Shri V. Sreenivasa

Premajam, Prof. A.K.

*Puglia, Shri Naresh

Radhakrishnan, Shri C.P.

Radhakrishnan, Shri Pon

Radhakrishnan, Shri Varkala

Raja, Shri A.

Rajbangshi, Shri Madhab

Raje, Shrimati Vasundhara

Rajendran, Shri P.

Rajukhedi, Shri Gajendra Singh

Ram Sajivan, Shri

Ram, Shri Braj Mohan

Ramaiah, Shri Gunipati

Ramshakal, Shri

Ramulu, Shri H.G.

Rana, Shri Kashiram

Rana, Shri Raju

Rao, Shri Ch. Vidyasagar

Rao, Shri Ganta Sreenivasa

Rao, Shri Y.V.

Rashtrapal, Shri Pravin

Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh

Rau, Shrimati Prabha

Ravi, Shri Sheesh Ram Singh

Rawale, Shri Mohan

Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh

Rawat, Shri Ramsagar

Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada

Reddy, Shri A.P. Jithender

Reddy, Shri Chada Suresh

Reddy, Shri G. Ganga

Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukender

*Reddy, Shri N. Janardhana

Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal

*Voted through Slip

*Voted through Slip

Reddy, Shri Y.S. Vivekananda

Renu Kumari, Shrimati

Riyan, Shri Baju Ban

Roy Pradhan, Shri Amar

Sahu, Shri Anadi

Sahu, Shri Tarachand

Sai, Shri Vishnudeo

Saiduzzama, Shri

Sanadi, Prof. I.G.

Sanghani, Shri Dileep

Sangwan, Shri Kishan Singh

Sankeshwar, Shri Vijay

Saradgi, Shri Iqbal Ahmed

Saroj, Shrimati Sushila

Saroja, Dr. V.

Sathi, Shri Harpal Singh

Sayeed, Shri P.M.

Scindia, Shri Jyotiraditya M.

Selvaganpathi, Shri T.M.

Sen, Shrimati Minati

Sengupta, Dr. Nitish

Seth, Shri Lakshman

Sethi, Shri Arjun Charan

Shah, Shri Manabendra

Shaheen, Shri Abdul Rashid

Shakya, Shri Raghuraj Singh

Shandil, Col. (Retd.) Dr. Dhani Ram

Shashi Kumar, Shri

Shervani, Shri Saleem I.

Shinde, Shri Sushil Kumar

Shukla, Shri Shyamacharan

Sikdar, Shri Tapan

Singh Deo, Shri K.P.

Singh, Capt. (Retd.) Inder

Singh, Ch. Tejveer

Singh, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad

Singh, Dr. Ram Lakhan

Singh, Kunwar Akhilesh

Singh, Sardar Buta

Singh, Shri Ajit

Singh, Shri Balbir

Singh, Shri Brij Bhushan Sharan

Singh, Shri Chandra Pratap

Singh, Shri Charanjit

Singh, Shri Digvijay

Singh, Shri Khel Sai

Singh, Shri Prabhunath

Singh, Shri Ramanand

Singh, Shri Rampal

Singh, Shri Tilakdhari Prasad

Singh, Shri Vishvendra

Singh, Shrimati Kanti

Singh, Shrimati Rajkumari Ratna

Singh, Shrimati Shyama

Sinha, Shri Manoj

Sinha, Shri Yashwant

Sivakumar, Shri V.S.

Solanki, Shri Bhupendrasinh

Somaiya, Shri Kirit

Sorake, Shri Vinay Kumar

Srikantappa, Shri D.C.

Subba, Shri M.K.

Sudarsana Natchiappan, Shri E.M.

Sudheeran, Shri V.M.

Sunil Dutt, Shri

Suresh, Shri Kodikunnil

Swain, Shri Kharabela

Swami, Shri Chinmayanand

Swami, Shri I.D.

Thakkar, Shrimati Jayaben B.

Thakur, Shri Chunni Lal Bhai

Thakur, Shri Ramsheth

Thirunavukkarasar, Shri Su

Thomas, Shri P.C.

Tiwari, Shri Lal Bihari

Tiwari, Shri Sunder Lal

Tomar, Dr. Ramesh Chand

Topdar, Shri Tarit Baran

Tripathee, Shri Ram Naresh

Tripathi, Shri Prakash Mani

Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore

Uma Bharati, Kumari

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari

Varma, Shri Ratilal Kalidas

Vasava, Shri Mansukhbhai D.

Venkataswamy, Dr. N.

Venkateshwarlu, Shri B.

Venugopal, Dr. S.

Venugopal, Shri D.

Verma, Prof. Rita

Vetriselvan, Shri V.

Vijaya Kumari, Shrimati D.M.

Virendra Kumar, Shri

Vukkala, Dr. Rajeswaramma

Wadiyar, Shri S.D.N.R.

Wanaga, Shri Chintaman

Wangcha, Shri Rajkumar

Yadav, Dr. (Shrimati) Sudha

Yadav, Dr. Jaswant Singh

Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad

Yadav, Shri Devendra Singh

Yadav, Shri Dinesh Chandra

Yadav, Shri Hukumdeo Narayan

Yadav, Shri Sharad

Yerrannaidu, Shri K.

NOES

NIL

MR. SPEAKER : Subject to* correction, the result of the division is :

Ayes 367

Noes Nil

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-third of the Members present and voting.

The Bill, as amended by the amendments agreed to, is passed by the requisite majority in accordance with the provisions of article 368 of the Constitution.

The Motion was adopted.

12.35 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI) : I beg to lay on the Table–

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956:–

(i) S.O. 789(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th July, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for four-laning of National Highway No. 2 (Kanpur-Varanasi Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(ii) S.O. 790(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th July, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for four-laning of National Highway No. 2 (Kanpur to Varanasi Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(iii) S.O. 815(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st August, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for four-laning of National Highway No. 2 between Etawah to Sikandara in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(iv) S.O. 821(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd August, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for four-laning of National Highway No. 7A (Kishangarh-Nasirabad) in the State of Rajasthan.

(v) S.O. 822(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd August, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for four-laning of National Highway No. 79 (Nasirabad-Baral-II) in the State of Rajasthan.

(vi) S.O. 823(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd August, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for four-laning of National Highway No. 79 (Chittorgarh-Bhilwara Section) in the State of Rajasthan.

(vii) S.O. 832(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th August, 2002 authorising Deputy Collector and Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Court Compound, SDM Office, Porbandar as the competent authority to perform the functions of such authority in respect of the land stretch from (Porbandar)-(Rajkot District Border) of National Highway No. 8B.

(viii) S.O. 833(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th August, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1063 dated the 29th October, 2001.

(ix) S.O. 834(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th August, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for four-laning of

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*The following Members also recorded their votes through slip :

Ayes : 367 + Shrimati Santosh Chowdhary, Shrimati Rama Pilot, Shri Naresh Puglia, Shri N. Janardhana Reddy = 371

National Highway No. 7A (Kishangarh-Nasirabad) in the State of Rajasthan.

(x) S.O. 835(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th August, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for four-laning of National Highway No. 76 (Udaipur-Manglawar Section) in the State of Rajasthan.

(xi) S.O. 837(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th August, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for four-laning of National Highway No. 79 (Gulabpura to Station Nagar Section) in the State of Rajasthan.

(xii) S.O. 838(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th August, 2002 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 368(E) dated the 26th April, 2001.

(xiii) S.O. 839(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th August, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for widening (four-laning) of National Highway No. 7 (Bangalore-Salem-Madurai Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(xiv) S.O. 855(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th August, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for four-laning of National Highway No. 79 (Bhilwara-Chittorgarh-Manglawar-Udaipur Section) in the State of Rajasthan.

(xv) S.O. 470(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th April, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for widening of National Highway No. 5 (Visakhapatnam-Bhubaneswar Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(xvi) S.O. 486(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd May, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for widening of National Highway No. 5 (Madras-Vijayawada Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(xvii) S.O. 487(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd May, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for widening of National Highway No. 5 (Madras-Vijayawada Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(xviii) S.O. 541(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st May, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for four-laning of National Highway No. 5 (Vijayawada-Visakhapatnam Section) and (Visakhapatnam-Bhubaneswar Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(xix) S.O. 544(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st May, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for four-laning of National Highway No. 5 (Visakhapatnam-Bhubaneswar Section) in the Srikakulam district in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(xx) S.O. 545(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st May, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for widening of National Highway No. 5 (Vijayawada Visakhapatnam Section) and (Viskhapatnam-Bhubaneswar Section) in Visakhapatnam District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(xxi) S.O. 546(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st May, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for widening of National Highway No. 5 (Visakhapatnam-Bhubaneswar Section) in the District of Vizianagaram in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(xxii) S.O. 547(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st May, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for widening of National Highway No. 5 (Madras-Visakhapatnam Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(xxiii) S.O. 548(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st May, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for widening of

National Highway No. 5 (Madras-Visakhapatnam Section) in the District of Srikakulam in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(xxiv) S.O. 549(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st May, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for widening of National Highway No. 5 (Madras-Visakhapatnam Section) in the District of Srikakulam in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(xxv) S.O. 714(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th July, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for widening of National Highway No. 5 (Madras-Vijayawada Section) in the District of Thiruvallur in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(xxvi) S.O. 715(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th July, , 2002 regarding acquisition of land for widening of National Highway No. 5 (Madras-Vijayawada Section) in the District of Thiruvallur in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(xxvii) S.O. 716(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th July, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for widening of National Highway No. 5 (Madras-Vijayawada Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(xxviii) S.O. 717(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th July, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for widening of National Highway No. 5 (Madras-Vijayawada Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(xxix) S.O. 718(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th July, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for four laning of National Highway No. 5 (Madras-Vijayawada Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(xxx) S.O. 719(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th July, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for four laning of National Highway No. 5 (Madras-Vijayawada Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(xxxi) S.O. 747(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th July, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for realignment of National Highway No. 76 between Udaipur-Mangalwar Section in the state of Rajasthan.

(xxxii) S.O. 766(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th July, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 7 on Karur Bypass road in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(xxxiii) S.O. 781(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd July, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for four laning of National Highway No. 5 (Bhadrak to Kolkata) in the State of Orissa.

(xxxiv) S.O. 784(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th July, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for four laning of National Highway No. 5 (isakhapatnam-Bhubaneswar Section) in the district of Khurda and Nayagarh in the State of Orissa.

(xxxv) S.O. 785(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th July, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for four laning of National Highway No. 5 (Visakhapatnam-Bhubaneswar Section) in the District of Ganjam in the State of Orissa.

(xxxvi) S.O. 799(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th July, 2002 regarding authorisation of Special Land Acquisition Officer, Himmatnagar District Sabarkantha in the State of Gujarat.

(xxxvii) S.O. 704(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th July, 2002 regarding acquisition of land on widening of National Highway No. 4 between Harihar to Maharashtra Border in the District of Belgaum in the State of Karnataka.

(xxxviii) S.O. 793(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th July, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for widening of National Highway No. 5 (Vijayawada-Visakhapatnam Section) in the West Godavari District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(xxxix) S.O. 794(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th July, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for widening of National Highway No. 5 (Vijayawada-Visakhapatnam Section) in the West Godavari District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(xl) S.O. 795(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th July, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for widening of National Highway No. 5 (Vijayawada-Visakhapatnam Section) in the West Godavari District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(xli) S.O. 796(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th July, 2002 regarding acquisition of land for widening of National Highway No. 5 (Vijayawada-Visakhapatnam Section) in the West Godavari District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(xlii) S.O. 800(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th July, 2002 regarding rates of fee to be recovered from the mechanical vehicle users of (Ghaziabad-Hapur Section and Hapur Bypass) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(xliii) S.O. 1099(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th October, 2002 regarding rates of fee to be recovered from users of existing and the new bridges across the river Narmada at Zadeshwar.

(xliv) S.O. 1105(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd October, 2002 regarding levying of fee to be collected for the use of road from Kotputli-Jaipur and from proposed Jaipur Bypass and Jaipur to Kishangarh in the State of Rajasthan.

(2) Five statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6070/2002]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Omnibus Industrial Development Corporation of Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli Limited, Daman, for the year 2001-2002.

(ii) Annual Report of the Omnibus Industrial Development Corporation of Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli Limited, Daman, for the year 2001-2002, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6071/2002]

(2) (i) Copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Small Industries, Mumbai, for the year 2001-2002, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Small Industries, Mumbai, for the year 2001-2002.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6072/2002]

(3) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Service Act, 1951:—

(i) The Indian Administrative Service (Probation) Amendment Rules, 2002 published in Notifications No. G.S.R. 354 in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 2002.

(ii) The Indian Police Service (Probation) Amendment Rules, 2002 published in Notifications No. G.S.R. 355 in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 2002.

(iii) The Indian Forest Service (Probation) Amendment Rules, 2002 published in Notifications No. G.S.R. 356 in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 2002.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6073/2002]

(4) A copy of the Madhya Pradesh Administrative Tribunal (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of Service of Chairman, Vice Chairman and Members) Second Amendment Rules, 2002 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 610 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th August, 2002 under sub-section (1) of section 37 of the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6074/2002]

(5) (i) A Copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6075/2002]

[Translation]

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR) : Mr. speaker, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following statements (hindi and English versions) showing actions taken by the Government on the assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during various sessions of Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Lok Sabha:—

Eighth Lok Sabha

1. Statement No. XLV Tenth Session, 1998

Tenth Lok Sabha

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6076/2002]

2. Statement No. XLV Third Session, 1992

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6077/2002]

3. Statement No. XLIII Fourth Session, 1992

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6078/2002]

4. Statement No. XLIII Sixth Session, 1993

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6079/2002]

5. Statement No. XXXI Fourteenth Session, 1995

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6080/2002]

Eleventh Lok Sabha

6. Statement No. XXIX Second Session, 1996

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6081/2002]

7. Statement No. XXVII Third Session, 1996

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6082/2002]

8. Statement No. XXVII Fourth Session, 1997

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6083/2002]

9. Statement No. XXIV Fifth Session, 1997

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6084/2002]

10. Statement No. XXV Sixth Session, 1997

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6085/2002]

Twelfth Lok Sabha

11. Statement No. XXVI Seond Session, 1998

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6086/2002]

12. Statement No. XXI Third Session, 1998

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6087/2002]

13. Statement No. XXI Fourth Session, 1999

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6088/2002]

Thirteenth Lok Sabha

14. Statement No. XVIII Second Session, 2000

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6089/2002]

15. Statement No. XVIII Third Session, 2000

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6090/2002]

16. Statement No. XIV Fourth Session, 2000

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6091/2002]

17. Statement No. XII Fifth Session, 2000

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6092/2002]

18. Statement No. XI Sixth Session, 2001

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6093/2002]

19. Statement No. IX Seventh Session, 2001

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6094/2002]

20. Statement No. VI Eighth Session, 2001

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6095/2002]

21. Statement No. IV Ninth Session, 2002

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6096/2002]

22. Statement No. I Tenth Session, 2002

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6097/2002]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : Mr. speaker Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (Salary, Allowances and other conditions of Service of the officers and employees) Rules, 2002 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 726 (E) in the Gazette of India dated the 25th October, 2002 under section 37 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6098/2002]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A Copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 1999-2000, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 1999-2000.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6099/2002]

(3) (a) (i) A Copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, Sriperumbudur, for the year 1993-1994, along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6100/2002]

(ii) A Copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, Sriperumbudur, for the year 1994-1995, along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6101/2002]

(iii) A Copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, Sriperumbudur, for the year 1995-1996, along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6102/2002]

(iv) A Copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, Sriperumbudur, for the year 1996-1997, along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6103/2002]

(v) A Copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, Sriperumbudur, for the year 1997-1998, along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6104/2002]

(b) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, Sriperumbudur, for the years 1993-1994 to 1997-98.

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6105/2002]

(5) (a) (i) A Copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior, for the year 1996-1997, along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6106/2002]

(ii) A Copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior, for the year 1997-1998, along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6107/2002]

(iii) A Copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior, for the year 1998-1999, along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6108/2002]

(iv) A Copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior, for the year 1999-2000, along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6109/2002]

(b) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of

the working of the Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior, for the years 1996-1997 to 1999-2000.

(6) Four statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6110/2002]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940:—

(i) The Drugs and Cosmetics (5th Amendment) Rules, 2002 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 504 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th July, 2002.

(ii) The Drugs and Cosmetics (6th Amendment) Rules, 2002 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 600 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th August, 2002.

(iii) The Drugs and Cosmetics (7th Amendment) Rules, 2002 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 648 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th September, 2002.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6111/2002]

(2) A copy of the Notification No. 601 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th August, 2002 making certain amendments in the Notification No. G.S.R. 365 (E) dated the 17th March, 1989 issued under section 3 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6112/2002]

(3) A copy of the Prevention of Food Adulteration (7th Amendment) Rules, 2002 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 530 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th July, 2002 under sub-section (2) of section 23 of the Prevention of Food adulteration Act, 1954.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6113/2002]

(4) (i) A Copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore, for the year 2000-2001.

(5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6114/2002]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI SU THIRUNAVUKKARASAR) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Merchant Shipping (Continuous Discharge Certificate-cum-Seafarer's Identity Document) Amendment Rules, 2002 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 440 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th June, 2002 under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6115/2002]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:–

(i) G.S.R. No. 573 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th August, 2002

containing corrigendum to the Notification No. G.S.R. 596 (E) dated the 21st August, 2001.

(ii) G.S.R. No. 675 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 2002 containing corrigendum to the Notification No. G.S.R. 650 (E) dated the 4th August, 2000.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6116/2002]

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:—

(i) G.S.R. 582 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th August, 2002 approving the Kandla Port Employees (Grant of Advance for Building of Houses) Amendment Regulations, 2002.

(ii) G.S.R. 586 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th August, 2002 approving the Madras Port Trust Employees' (Reimbursement of Tuition Fees) (Amendment) Regulations, 2002.

(iii) G.S.R. 614 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd September, 2002 approving the Visakhapatnam Port Employees' (General Provident Fund) (Amendment) Regulations, 2002.

(iv) G.S.R. 617 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 2002 approving the Visakhapatnam Port Trust (Recruitment of Heads of Department) Amendment Regulations, 2002.

(v) G.S.R. 658(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th September, 2002 approving the Madras Port Trust Employees' (Grant of Conveyance Advance) (Amendment) Regulations, 2002.

(vi) G.S.R. 701 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th October, 2002 approving the Mormugao Port Employees' (Medical Attendance) (Amendment) Regulations, 2002.

(vii) G.S.R. 716 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th October, 2002 approving the Tuticorin Port Trust Employees Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) (Amendment) Regulations, 2002.

(viii) G.S.R. 723 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th October, 2002 approving the New Mangalore Port Trust Employees (Medical Attendance) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2002.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6117/2002]

(5) A copy of the Directorate General of Lighthouses and Lightships (Group 'A' Gazetted, Technical Posts) Recruitment Rules, 2002 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 688 in Gazette of India dated the 9th October, 2002 under article 309 of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6118/2002]

12.36 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 115 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 the 22nd November, 2002, agreed to the following amendments made by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 30th July, 2002, in the Consumer Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2002:-

Clause – 8 Substitution of new Section for Section 12

1. That at page *5, for* line 40, the following be *substituted,* namely:-

"(d) the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, either in its individual capacity or as a representative of interest of consumers in general."

Clause–9 Amendment of Section 13

2. That at page *6, after* line 37, the following proviso be *inserted,* , namely:-

"Provided also that in the event of a complaint being disposed of after the period so specified, the District Forum shall record in writing, the reasons for the same at the time of disposing of the said complaint."

Clause – 17 Insertion of new Section 19A

3. That at page 10, *after* line 30, the following proviso be *inserted,* namely:-

"Provided also that in the event of an appeal being disposed of after the period so specified, the State Commission or, the National Commission, as the case may be, shall record in writing the reasons for the same at the time of disposing of the said appeal."

New Clause – 23A

4. That at page *13, after* line 37, the following new clouse be *inserted,* , namely:-

'23A. After section 27 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:-

Appeal against order passed under section 27.

"27A. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, an appeal under section 27, both on facts and on law, shall lie from –

(a) the order made by the District forum to the State Commission;

(b) the order made by the State Commission to the National Commission; and

(c) the order made by the National Commission to the Supreme Court.

(2) Except as aforesaid, no appeal shall lie to any court from any order of a District Forum or a State Commissioned or the National Commission.

(3) Every appeal under this section shall be preferred within a period of thirty days from the date of an order of a District Forum or a State Commission or, as the case may be, the National Commission:

Provided that the State Commission or the National Commission or the Supreme Court, as the case may be, may entertain an appeal after the expiry of the said period of thirty days, if, it is satisfied that the appellant had sufficient cause for not preferring the appeal within the period of thirty days".

12.37

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : The Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House in their Tenth Report presented to the House on 26th November, 2002, have recommended that leave of absence from the sittings of the House be granted to the following members for the period mentioned against each:-

(1)	Shri V.M. Sudheeran	30.07.2002 to 12.08.2002
(2)	Shri Sultan Salahuddin Owaisi	15.07.2002 to 12.08.2002
(3)	Shri Shivaji Vithalrao Kamble	18.07.2002 to 09.08.2002

(4) Shri M.V.V.S. Murthi 15.07.2002 to 09.08.2002

Is it the pleasure of the House that leave as recommended by the Committee be granted?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. SPEAKER : The leave is granted. The Members will be informed accordingly.

12.37½

[English]

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Twenty-eighth Report

SHRI P.M SAYEED (Lakshadweep) : I beg to present the Twenty-eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.38 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

Study Tour Reports and Action Taken Statement

[Translation]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi) Mr. Speaker, Sir, I lay on the Table the following Study Tour Reports/Action Taken Statement (Hindi and English Version) of the Committee on Public Undertakings:-

(1) Forty-second Study Tour Report pertaining to National Mineral Development Corporation Limited:

(2) Forty-third Study Tour Report pertaining to Mazagon Dock Limited; and

(3) A Statement showing action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I of the Third Action Taken Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings (Eleventh Lok Sabha) on ONGC – setting up of Single Buoy Mooring Project.

12.38½ hrs.

RE: SECOND REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ETHICS

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I would not like to take up Item No. 14 Second Report of the Committee on Ethics, today. If the House agrees, we will take it up at some other time.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. SPEAKER : All notices given for Adjournment Motion have been disallowed. Therefore, I go to 'Zero Hour' now.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Have any one of you given 'Zero Hour' Notice?

SHRI J.S. BRAR : (Faridkot) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have given a notice of Adjournment Motion.

[English]

Sir, it is a very important matter. We should be allowed to speak for a minute or two on it in the 'Zero Hour'.

SHRI J.S. BRAR : Sir, it is a very important issue.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj Bihar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given a notice of Adjourn-

ment Motion. I seek your permission to speak on it... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I have disallowed all the notices and will give an opportunity to all to speak during Zero Hour.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Vluberia) : Can a notice of Adjournment Motion be given by the Government ...*(Interruptions)* .

MR. SPEAKER : It can not *[English]* But nobody can stop him under the rules, But I am not allowing him the speak now.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Please listen to me. All of you know and you witnessed yesterday that at least 15 subjects were discussed. Even today the discussion will take place. I am going to given two minute's time to all the Members who have given notices of Adjournment Motion. It will be better, if you all cooperate. Everyone will be given a chance.

[English]

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Nagpur) : Sir, we are always co-operating with the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri J.S. Brar, I am allowing you to speak. But before that let me read out the names of the Members who have given notice on this issue.

This notices is regarding drought relief fund to the State of Punjab. It has been given by Shri J.S. Brar, Dr. Charan Das Mahant, Shri Charanjit Singh, Shri Kantilal Bhuria, Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal, Shri Iqbal Ahmed Sardgi and Shri A.C. Jos.

12.41 hrs.

RE:DROUGHT RELIEF FUND TO THE STATE OF PUNJAB

[Translation]

SHRI J.S. BRAR (Faridkot) : Sir, with your permission I would like to raise an important issue concerning the State of Punjab. There is an important issue of Punjab before the country. It is the State which ushered in Green Revolution in the country and made such a large contribution to the National Pool. The 17 districts of Punjab suffered heavy loss amounting to crores of rupees due to drought in the last season. The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation of the Punjab Government has given figures about it on 18th September, 2002.

[English]

The loss was to the tune of Rs. 6,372.38 crore. So, the requirement for relief, special assistance has increased now. In this regard a memorandum was resubmitted on September 16 and October 15.

Sir this is a very important mater. The Government of India sent a Central team headed by Shri P.K. Aggarwal, who is the Joint Secretary and Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, to make an on-the-spot assessment on November 9.

The details of the losses causes due to drought, and the relief demanded are mentioned in the memorandum. I am not going into all those details now. But on Agriculture, we demanded Rs. 2,190 crore. For drinking water, electricity, irrigation, feed and fodder, damages to plantation, soil and water resources, health and medical care, Centrally-sponsored schemes for employment and industrial cooperation, the losses were to the tune of Rs. 6,000 crore.

Sir, we were just surprised and we got a big shock of our life. The entire people of Punjab have been ignored and not a single rupee has been sent to our State of Punjab.

Now, the technical matter is that the Centre sent a letter to the Chief Minister of Punjab saying that "because the crop is not 50 per cent damaged, so, you will not get the relief."

Sir, our contention on that point is that there was less than a normal rainfall in Punjab. There was excess expenditure on diesel consumption in agriculture sector and higher electricity consumption in that sector. There is a fall in the water table also. Out of 138 blocks, 89 blocks of Punjab have gone blank. This was a very major and

[Shri J.S. Brar]

a big loss to the State. There was damage to the crops; areas were left unsown; wells and tube-wells have gone dry.

Sir, I will take only one more minute. The parameters mentioned in paragraph 3.3 were stated to the Government of India in the memorandum on drought relief, kharif 2002 and it was sent to them on 18.9.2002. But the Government of India has not conveyed their acceptance as yet.

I would like to request the Government through you, Sir, that Punjab should be given this drought relief immediately; otherwise we are in a big financial mess. It is a loss to the country as well and the people are on the agitational path. The Government of India should consider this drought relief for Punjab.

Thank you very much and I am grateful to you, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Those hon. Members who have given notices to raise this issue, can associate themselves with this.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MANY HON. MEMBERS : Yes Sir, we are associating with it.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Okay, you all will be associating with this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BALBIR SINGH (Jalandhar) : Sir, the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is here. Let him react to it; it is a very serious problem. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI J.S. BRAR : Sir even the hon. Finance Minister is here. He can comment on it. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

Sir, the country is suffering huge lose...*(Interruptions)* A memorandum has been submitted thrice on it, and it is our very genuine demand. *[English]* It has been re-submitted. He should convey it to the Agriculture Minister and to the Prime Minister also. He should also highlight our woes.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO (Ropar) : Sir, Punjab has been ignored, Haryana is being given...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN) : Sir, anyhow, you have indicated that I should convey their feelings. I am the Parliamentary Affairs Minister. Since the hon. Members are insisting, I will definitely convey their feelings. I will convey. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : The Members are so decent and so nice that they deserve it. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI J.S. BRAR : Sir, thank you very much. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : Sir, I am the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs also. So, it is my responsibility to convey it to them!...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN (Hajipur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, today more than thirty thousand employees of all the banks of the country are staging demonstration. The main issue of their demonstration is to protest against the privatisation of the Banks. As the house is aware of the fact that total deposit with the banks is to the tune of Rupees 12 lakh and 40 thousand crore and 70% of this deposit comes from general public and poor people. If privatisation takes place, people know, what will be the fate of the private banks. There is no safety of their money. All the Welfare Schemes of the Government such as agriculture development, rural development and poverty alleviation will be affectedly by this move. The main issue is of reservation. Presently reservation is being implemented in Public and Government sectors. Whatever is going under private sector, there the

reservation is going to be discontinued. Till date property worth rupees 37 thousand crores has been sold away and out of it atleast 50% of the share, that is around 19 crores of rupees, belongs to S.C. and backword class people. If the Government is proposing to start employment generation programmes for the poor people of other castes, we can understand its feasibility. On one hand the people are loosing their employment and on the other whatever share they were getting is being sold out. That is why I want to say that the people of reserved categories are likely to be affected most by the privatisation. ...*(Interruptions)*. As the House is aware of the fact that all the 19 nationalised banks are running in profit. Presently also they have earned a profit of Rupees 8108 crores. An amount of rupees 83 thousand crores is outstanding as loan against influential people. If this amount is recovered there will be no reason to hand over the banks in the hands of private sectors. Today the bank employees are going on demonstration on this issue. Sir, through you, we demand from the Government that the Bill having provision of 33% equity, which has been introduced in House must be withdrawn and the Government should try to save the people of reserved categories from the stroke of privatisation.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Valshali) : Sir, I have also given a notice on this subject.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I have received the notices for Tehelka Commission inquiry from several Members. On this. We are going to take a decision. So during discussion, Members can raise it. This can not be a matter of Adjournment Motion.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Prabhunathji I will give time to speak. I have to give permission to all. How can the work go on without giving permission to you? Mamtaji kindly you please speak.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support what Shri Ram Vilas ji has said. Today disinvestment has created a peculiar atmosphere in the country.

[English]

A number of sectors are profitable while many are losing sectors. The problem is

[Translation]

When we signed the 'GATE' agreement we did not take any precautionary measures. just because of 'GATE' agreement 800 industries had to be closed down. It was our compulsion. I would like to urge upon the Government that they should review the situation on completion of 6 years of 'GATE' agreement and the Government should protect the interests of the farmers, worker and industries which are likely to be affected. Public sectors are the pride of our nation. But disinvestment of public sectors like Banks, MMC, BALCO, NALCO, NTC, NJMC, IISCO, Hindustan fertilizer corporation has created an atmosphere in the country that profit earning units are being disinvested and such disinvestment is leading to increase in unemployments and decrease in the opportunity of employment. If we are closing down our enterprises just because of 'GATE' agreement then the situation may worsen further. The Banks will not have money to provide relief to the general public.

[English]

I am showing you a book which is full of bank defaulters. They have taken money from the Government.

[Translation]

The bank loan of one lakh forty thousand crores of rupees has not been recovered and N.P.A can be seized by the Government. But the Government has not done anything in this regard and crores of rupees are outstanding which is due to the Government. If the Government could recover that amount there will not be any need to go for disinvestment.

[English]

Now they have become the captains of the Indian industry.

With regard to disinvestment, I would like to make a request to the Government. Instead of closing down all

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

these units, kindly set up a Joint Parliamentary Committee, comprising of Members drawn from various political parties, to go into it. They should go into it indetail ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please conclude.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, I am grateful to your for having allowed me to speak. Crores of workers are watching us. I will take only a few minutes.

After six years of the GATT Agreement, farmers are losing because of various reasons. They are not getting any advantage out of it. They are either not getting the support price or are not getting fertilizers though the Government is trying its best to help them. In view of this, will the Government review the GATT Agrement? It should also review and reconsider not to disinvest industries but disinvest the black listed captains of the industries.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the number of fake universities in the country are increasing. University Grants Commission has also released a list of 18 Universities. It is a very serious matter. Infect the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 has become obsolete and ineffective. It is very flexible. The provision of punishment in the Act is just for the name same. The promoters of such fake Universities Manage to get stay order from the courts. It is a matter of the future of the students. The work of opening of fake Universities is going on without any hindrance in the whole country. There are four fake Universities in Delhi also. It is an urge to the Government to Amend the University Grant Commission Act, 1956. Unless and until strict action is taken against the guilty persons this work will go on unhindered. It was my submission.

[English]

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR (Akola) : Sir, I am raising a matter regarding Raghunath Temple incident. This House has not only condemned that incident but also condoled the death of those, who had passed away in that incident. The point that I would like to raise here is that nearly 48 people have been injured and five persons have expired in that firing. The Jammu and Kashmir Government have made arrangements for their transportation. While making transportation arrangements, they made Delhi as the point of disbursement.

I came to know yesterday evening that a special flight had started from Jammu for Delhi in which there were nearly six people from my Constituency and two from Vidharbha. After coming to know this, I Just made a frantic effort to find out where the injured people were. I first went to Airport. At the Airport, I was told that they have not yet arrived. When I spoke again to the Superintendent of Police, Jammu, he gave me the flight number and also the time at which it left as also the time at which it had landed. Then I phoned up the Home Minister to enquire whether they have made any arrangement because many of the injured were supposed to go the next day, that means today. I was told by the office of the Home Minister that the Minister is busy. Then, I asked whether some arrangements could be made to find out where these people are. The reply that was given to me was that this was not their job and that they had no instructions regarding that.

It is a matter of grave concern. When a terrorist attack takes place, proper arrangements should be made to transport the injured persons. I again called up the Minister of Civil Aviation to ask whether they have any information. They also replied that the Minister is busy in the Cabinet meeting and therefore they cannot take any action. Then, I contacted the Prime Minister's Office where they were kind enough to search and at 11 o'clock, we could locate where those people are. There were no arrangements to inform even their families. The Superintendent of Police, Jammu was informing their families that they have left by such and such flight and that they are going to have an overnight stay at Delhi. But no arrangements were made at Delhi to inform the people where they are. A terrorist attack is an emotional issue.

MR. SPEAKER : Please conclude now.

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR : Sir, I am just completing it. I am not casting any aspersions but I just want certain things to be done.

13.00 hrs.

The first thing that I would like to know is whether in Jammu and Kashmir such incidents are going to take place in future too as we have not been able to stop it in ten years. If such incidents are going to take place where help is needed, I would like the Home Minister to take cognisance of them and set up a cell in which some sensitive people are posted. They should pass on the necessary information to the concerned people. Secondly, some arrangements should be made to inform the families that the corpses have been sent. When the Parliament is in Session, it is difficult for the Members of Parliament to look after all these arrangements. It is not a question of my constituency alone. People of about fifteen States have been affected. Therefore, I would like the Government to take cognisance of this.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hoogly) : Our notices are also there, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Your name is also associated.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very serious issue.

MR. SPEAKER : Well, you can also associate.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, today, more than 50 thousand employees from All India Bank Employees Union are demonstrating at Jantar Mantar...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Raghuvansh Prasad ji, this question has been raised by Shri Paswan

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Mr. Speaker Sir, I demand that the branches of banks may be opened in rural areas so that the poor, farmers and the unemployed can avail loan facilities. The present dues to N.P.A. is rupees one lac and fifty thousand crore. The provisions of the Bill which has been passed by the parliament to check the loot should be implemented. So, I want to bring this matter to your notice.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajgunj, Bihar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had informed you through Adjournment Motion that the persons holding high posts in the country today aspire to get still higher posts in the future. But the information given by them in Lok Sabha about their educational Qualification is quite false and incorrect.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the heading of a news item appeared in the Sahara Newspaper on 21st is as follows.*

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj) : The Samata Party President had to resign because of Tehelka. Now they are defending it....*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your kind permission, I would like to lay all papers on the table of the House**...*(Interruptions)*. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to lay all the documents before you...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Well, I have your Notice and the subject is before the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : This is the report of the K.G.B, not a newspaper's...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed Shri Shivraj Patil to speak. On behalf of all of you, your leader Shri Shivraj Patil will speak. Please let him speak. I must know what he wants to say.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I have received your notice.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The subject has been recorded.

(Interruptions)

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*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

**Shri Prabhunath Singh merely offered to lay the papers. He actually did not lay the papers.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : Please, give me an opportunity to speak...*(Interruptions)* All the Members express their views, I too should be given that opportunity. I am presenting all the documents before the House....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (Latur) : I would like to read Rule 353...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : There is no rule during Zero Hour...*(Interruptions)**.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, please get all these things expunged ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

13.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

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14.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair]*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (Latur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, before the House was adjourned today in the afternoon, I was allowed to make my statement on one of the matters raised by one of the Members from that side. I seek your permission to make that statement before you so that the record can be straightened and if there is anything in the record which is objectionable and if any action has to be taken, that can be decided by your goodself.

Sir, I would read Rule 353. This Rule is very clear. This Rule is very specific and this Rule is made to see that the floor of this house is not used by anybody to malign any Member, to defame any Member. If a defamatory statement is made outside the House, the relief is available in a court of law. But if it is made on the floor of this House, that kind of a relief is not available and that is why this Rule has been made. I would just like to read that Rule for the benefit of all of us in the House. It says:

> "No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a Member against any person unless the Member has given adequate advance notice to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply:
>
> Provided that the Speaker may at any time prohibit any Member from making any such allegation if he is of opinion that such allegation is derogatory to the dignity of the House or that no public interest is served by making such allegation."

The Rule is very clear. The Rule is very specific. The Rule lays down certain conditions to be fulfilled before the matter is raised on the floor of this House. One of the conditions is that the person against whom the allegation is made should receive a notice. The second condition is that the hon. Speaker, the Presiding Officer should get a notice. The third condition is that the Minister concerned also should get a notice so that he can look into the matter, investigate the matter and can come to the conclusion whether the allegations raised have any substance, any foundation or not. If there is no substance, if there is no foundation, then those kinds of allegations are not allowed to be made against a Member while making a statement on the floor of the house. It is exactly for this purpose that this Rule has been there. There are umpteen rulings given by the Presiding Officers saying that the floor should not be allowed to be misused.

A serious matter has been raised. Serious allegations have been made and they are not in the public interest. It is not just to malign, to defame a Member and that too without following any procedure of this House. If this is allowed, then these kinds of matters can be raised against the Members belonging to any part of this House.

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*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

This should not be done against a Member sitting here; this should not be done against a Member sitting there also.

This rule should be strictly followed so that the sanctity of the discussion on the floor of the House is properly maintained. My submission to you is that because these conditions have not been fulfilled, because the matter is of serious nature and of allegatory nature, because it is of a defamatory nature and because the notices have not been given to the persons and to the authorities to whom the notices should have been given, if the matter is allowed to be on the record, then that matter can get the publicity outside also and the forum would have been wrongly used. People are giving notices against persons and then going to the media and speaking there before the notices are admitted. The rules provide that if a notice is given and if it is not admitted, then publicity should not be given.

These procedures have to be followed in order to maintain the sanctity and the prestige of this House. If these procedures are not followed and even the allegations against the Leader of the House of the Leader of the Opposition or other Members in this fashion are made, it is not in the public interest, it is not going to help this Parliament, it is not going to help the system that we have adopted and it is not going to help the democratic parliamentary system that we have adopted. So, my humble submission to you is that because of all these things, this matter should not be allowed to be part of the record.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have given proper notice about the rule referred to above. I have expressed everything with the permission of the Chair and that too when the Chair asked me to speak. I have all evidences in connection with the allegation being discussed here and informed the Chair about it. The question raised by me is not intended to defome anyone but just to highlight the point that the persons holding high offices should have transparent and unblemished character....*(Interruptions)*. The country has suffered a heavy financial loss due to theft of rare idols....*(Interruptions)*. The money earned through it is being received by persons with doubtful characters. I would like to submit that the matter raised by me is as per the rule and with the permission of the Chair. I have said nothing which is insulting to anyone. So the question does not arise to expunge those words from the proceedings of the House....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I strongly object to this. I request you to give a ruling and not to allow any more discussion on this matter. ....*(Interruptions)* Let us only stick to the three guidelines laid down under Rule 353. ....*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Prabhunath Singh, as I understand, you gave a notice for an Adjournment Motion which was disallowed by the hon. Speaker. During 'Zero Hour' you made some statement about which Shri Shivraj V. Patil has now referred, violating all these norms. Nobody including me or the Presiding Officer can violate the rules framed by this House. Since these three conditions.

[English]

have not been fulfilled and, over and above that, allegations of that kind, those allegations will be expunged from the record.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, your orders will have to be obeyed but we think that it will deeply hurt the sentiments of all the Members.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have full right to give notice under this rule.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Whatever I have said, I have said with the permission of the Chair.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am saying that you give the notice.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : I had given the notice.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have given the notice of adjournment motion.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : Permission of the Chair is supreme. I have spoken with the permission of the Chair.....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there can be no argument on the ruling of the Chair. ....*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : With regard to my ruling, I cannot allow anybody to say anything further.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : Dasmunsi jee, it appears to be a challenge for you.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Prabhunath Singh jee, you are a senior Member. Everybody has a right to speak under Rule. You too have a right to speak. You please give the notice. Whatever matter you want to raise and whatever allegation you want to level, you can do so only after fulfilling the conditions laid down under Rule 353. No body can prevent you from doing so. Therefore you please give the notice.

14.15 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Need to establish a bench of Gujarat High Court at Surat

[Translation]

SHRI MANSINH PATEL (Mandvi) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the need to set up a bench of Gujrat High Court in the Surat district of Gujrat. The hearing of Cases of the people living in Surat, Bharuch, Valsad, Navsari and Narmada districts takeplace in the High Court situated in Ahmadabad. Due to which the people of these districts have to leave their homes one day earlier to take part in Judicial proceedings. For one day hearing they have to spend at least three days and a lot of expenditure is incurred in connection with their stay and travelling. So to get justice one has to suffer a lot.

I, therefore, through the House, urge upon the Central Government to set up a bench of Gujrat High Court at Surat at the earliest. This is the demand of the people of Southern Gujrat.

(ii) Need to accord clearance to Vah and Sagad Irrigation Projects of Madhya Pradesh

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN (Vidisha) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, The work to construct a dam on Vah and Sagad rivers in the Vidisha district of Madhya Pradesh started in 90's. Lakhs of rupees have been spent, but the department of forest and environment of the Central Government have imposed a ban on the construction work. Now these two irrigation projects have been pending with the forest and environment department of the Centre for clearance for many years. If these two dams are constructed and Semari reservoir project of Raisen district is completed, thousand acres of land of Vidisha and Raisen districts can be irrigated, and thereby economic condition of farmer will be improved, employment opportunities increased and this area will prosper. I, therefore, request that the above mentioned projects may please be sanctioned immediately.

(iii) Need to take suitable measures to protect the interests of tribals in various States of the country

[English]

SHRI SALKHAN MURMU (Mayurbhanj) : Sir, the threat to evict nearly one crore Adivasis living close to different forests in India is going to be a big blow to their existence. This should stop. similarly, reservation has been reduced from 73 per cent to 50 per cent to Adivasis and Moolvasis in Jharkhand. Reservation in appointments of many hundred clerks, peons and 200 Munsif Magistrates recently has not been given to adivasis and Moolvasis in jharkhand. These should be reviewed and cancelled.

Not a single Adivasi language, including Ho, Munda, Kurukh, Bodo, has yet been included in the Eighth Schedule. Santali, though spoken by more than Nepali, Manipuri, Konkani, Sanskrit, Sindhi and Kashmiri is left out for no justified reasons. Sarna Religion was refused the status in 2001 Census. The delay in scheduling of Adivasis of Assam Tea Garden areas is further sabotaging their identity and existence. I request you to advise the concerned Governments to take urgent action.

(iv) Need to ensure early construction of road overbridge on National Highway No. 31 at Dalkhola in Uttar Dinajpur district, West Bengal

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj) : The road overbridge proposal for Dalkhola in the district of Uttar Dinajpur on National Highway No. 31 is pending for the last one decade. Since a very marginal amount of Rs. 1 crore has been allotted by Uttar Banga Unnayan Parishad, it is time for the Ministry of Railways to draw a comprehensive plan and to expedite the execution of plan in the interest of the people and trading community. This road and road overbridge is the only link on National Highway 31 towards North-Eastern States as well as North-Eastern States' road traffic towards the rest of India. This important road overbridge, unless expeditiously executed, the most congested level-crossing of an important nature, shall further create accident hazards and incite the agony of the people more than before.

I, therefore, draw the attention of the Railway Ministry to convene a meeting of the West Bengal Government District National Highway Authority Administration and the Railway Board for the comprehensive plan execution.

(v) Need to expedite construction of road overbridge at Chorode at level crossing No. 215 on the Calicut-Mangalore rail line

PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM (Badagara) : Sir, construction of road overbridge at Chorode in lieu of level-crossing No. 215 on the Calicut-Mangalore line was started more than a year-and-a-half ago. Through the construction work of the approach road on National Highway 17 is nearly over, very little work in respect of the bridge portion has been finished. Through the Railway contractor has signed the agreement as early as June, 2001, there was inordinate delay on the part of the Railway Engineering Wing in approving the design of the duck slab meant for the bridge portion. Moreover, certain materials that are to be supplied by the Railway authorities to the contractor have been supplied only very recently. The work is moving at a very slow pace. Under these circumstances. I request the hon. Minister for Railways to give necessary directions to the Railway authorities to expedite the construction work without any further delay.

(vi) Need to enhance the existing incentives payable under Total Sanitation Campaign Project

SHRI Y.V. RAO (Guntur) : Sir, more 70 per cent of the country lives in rural areas and a large portion of them are below poverty line. Due to illiteracy and non-affordability, people in rural areas are not able to use individual latrines. Because of non-availability of latrines, people go to open places, particularly roadsides to meet the nature's call. By doing this, they not only create pollution and nuisance but put their lives in danger.

Under rural sanitation programme, the Government of India is running Total Sanitation Campaign Project. Under this assistance is provided for construction of individual toilets. Hither to, under HUDCO programme, an incentive of Rs.2,000 was given for each beneficiary for construction of Individual Sanitary Latrines (ISLs). But under Total sanitation Campaign, an incentive of Rs.600 (Rs.300 by the Government of India and Rs.300 by the State Government) only is offered for each beneficiary. Beneficiaries (all below poverty line people) are not coming forward to take up the construction of ISLs since the total cost of ISL, even with low cost technology, is about Rs. 2,500 and about Rs.3,000 in B.C. soils.

I therefore, request the Minister for Rural Development that the incentive from the State Government and the Central Government may be enhanced to Rs.2,000 instead of the present amount of Rs. 600.

(vii) Need to restore the time of regional news by Akashvani at 8.30 a.m. in Bihar and also to start regional Bulletin in the morning by Doordarshan

[Translation]

SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI (Khagaria) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, regional news in Hindi used to be broadcast

[Shrimati Renuka Kumari]

by Akashvani in Bihar thrice daily at 07.30 p.m., 03.10 p.m. and 8.30 A.M. But after the creation of State of Jharkhand, the morning regional news Bulletin which was being broadcast at 8.30 A.M. has now been stopped. It was the most appropriate regional news bulletin. With the start of 7.30 p.m. regional news bulletin, BBC news bulletin also starts and conscious people prefer to listen national/ international news. Very few people are able to listen regional news bulletin broadcast at 3.10 p.m. due to their pre-occupations. Doordarshan also telecast regional news Bulletin only once a day at 7 p.m. Owing to erratic power supply in Bihar, people are not able to watch it regularly.

So, Akashvani must start broadcast of regional news bulletin at 8.30 in the morning without any further delay and Doordarshan should also telecast the regional news in the morning.

[English]

(viii) Need to connect Tirunelveli - Tenkasi stretch of road and upgrade it to national highway in Tamil Nadu and also allocate adequate funds for this project

SHRI S. MURUGESAN (Tenkasi) : There are two National Highways, that is, one from Tuticorin to Tirunelveli and another between Tenkasi to Quilon. Both Tuticorin and Quilon are important port towns and goods worth crores of rupees are exported from here. But since there is no adequate road facility, goods are taken through circuitous route. The distance between Tirunalveli-Tenkasi is very little and only this potion has to be brought within national highways. I urge upon the Government to connect Tirunelveli-Tenkasi stretch by allocating adequate funds during the current financial year and also taking up the work on priority basis.

(ix) Need to take corrective measures for revival of co-operative sugar industry in the country

SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK (Kolhapur) : Sir, hasty implementation of major recommendations of Mahajan Commission Report coupled with compulsions of being signatory to WTO agreement has brought the sugar industry on the brink of total collapse and chaos.

The collapse of this industry will spell disaster for rural areas because of a substantial fall in employment, incomes and incidental economic opportunities, and the resultant stagnation all round. It is, therefore, necessary, indeed imperative that instant steps are taken to (i) establish a buffer-stock of sugar, not less than 20 per cent of peak output recorded so far, (ii) impose restrictive tariff and non-tariff barriers on imports of sugar, (iii) promote exports of sugar by subsidisation irrespective of our commitments to WTO, and (iv). provide medium term bailout finance at subsidised rates of interest to tide over the problem of short margins.

Sir, I request through you that the Government should take corrective measures in this regard.

(x) Need to sanction adequate funds for early completion of Teesta Irrigation-cum-Energy Project of West Bengal

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN (Coochbehar) : Sir, I would like to draw the kind attention of the Government towards Teesta Project (an Irrigation-cum-Energy Project) of West bengal, which is one of the biggest irrigation projects of India. The project's work started sometime in 1977 and the authorities could complete hardly one-third of the work during the last 25 years due to paucity of funds. The Left Bank Canal work had not yet been started. The initial estimated cost of the project was only Rs. 69.72 crore. The expenditure of Rs. 833 crore have been spent on the project till date by the West Bengal Government from its Limited resources whereas the Central Government's aid/loan for the purpose was only Rs. 105 crore. It is needless to mention that if the project would have been completed, at least nine lakh hectares of area of Coochbehar, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, North Binajpur, South Dinajpur and Malda could have got irrigation facility. Not only this, it would have been proved as a life-line project for the backward areas of northern part of West Bengal, where the majority of the population belong to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward communities. As the completion of the project has been delayed considerably, Rs. 700 crore more are required to complete this project as on date.

I am, therefore, to request the Central Government to take early steps for the release of sufficient funds for this purpose and also release an aid of at least Rs. 100 crore for this project on priority basis.

(xi) Need to provide compensation to the people affected by deployment of troops in Rajasthan

COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY (Barmer) : Sir, my Parliament Constituency of Barmer has about 800 kilometetres border with Pakistan. During the prolonged deployment of the Armed Forces on the Indo-Pak border, the local people have extended full support. Due to the movement of the Armed Forces personnel and armament to peace locations a lot of damages have occurred.

I, therefore, request the Government that the land mines, which were laid along the border as well as in depth, should be removed quickly. There have been some casualties of human beings and cattle, due to faulty/non-existing of fencing around mine fields. Necessary compensation must be paid for such casualties. Also the crops of farmers of border area and some property have been damaged. Only 25 per cent of legitimate compensation has been paid causing a lot of hardship to local people. The balance compensation should be paid at the earliest. Bitumen and gravel roads in the border districts of Barmer and Jaisalmer have been badly damaged due to the heavy movement of armour and vehicles. The compensation for repair of these roads as demanded by the Government of Rajasthan should be paid on priority.

14.30 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DISAPPROVAL OF SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE BOARD OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE

AND

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE BOARD OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We shall now take up item nos. 17 and 18 together. The time allotted for these items is three hours.

Now, I request Shri Basu Deb Acharia to move his Statutory Resolution.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Sir, I beg to move:

> "That this House disapproves of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 2002 (No.6 of 2002) promulgated by the President on 29 October, 2002."

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH) : Sir, I beg to move**

> "That the Bill further to amend the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, be taken into consideration."

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Sir, this is the third Ordinance which is being replaced. It was promulgated on 29th October, 2002. Parliament was summoned on 31st October, 2002. That is, only two days before summoning, this Ordinance was promulgated. It is also a fact that the Cabinet took decision to sumon the House from 18th Of November. When the Government, knew that the House would meet from 18th of November, how was this Ordinance promulgated?

A number of times, former Speakers have made observations in regard to the Government taking the route of Ordinance. The first Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri Mavalankar observed on 25th November, 1950 as follows:

> "The procedure of the promulgation of Ordinance is inherently undemocratic. Whether an Ordinance is justifiable or not, the issue of a large number of Ordinances has, psychologically, a bad effect. The people carry an impression that Government is carried on by Ordinances. The House carries a sense of being ignored, and the Central Secretariat perhaps gets into the habit of slackness, which necessitates Ordinances,

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**Moved with the Recommendation of the President.

[Shri Basu Deb Acharia]

> and an impression is created that it is desired to commit the House to a particular legislation as the House has no alternative but to put its seal on matters that have been legislated upon by Ordinances."
>
> "....Such a state of things is not conducive to the development of the best parliamentary traditions."

In reply to the above letter, which was written to the first Prime Minister of India, Pandit Nehru, Pandit Nehru wrote on the 13th December, 1950:

> "I think, all of my colleagues will agree with you that the issue of Ordinances is normally not desirable and should be avoided except on special and urgent occasions. As to when such an occasion may or may not arise, it is a matter of judgement. Not only the Government of a State but Private Members of Parliament are continually urging that new legislation should be passed. Parliamentary procedure is sufficient to give the fullest opportunities for consideration and debate and to check errors and mistakes creeping in. That is obviously desirable. But all this involves considerable delay. The result is that important legislation is held up. Every Parliament in the world has to face this difficult problem and various proposals have been made to overcome it."

Then again, Shri Malvalankar wrote to the Prime Minister:

> "The issue of an Ordinance is undemocratic and cannot be justified except in cases of extreme urgency or emergency. ... We, as first Lok Sabha, carry a responsibility of laying down traditions. It is not a question of present personnel in the Government but a question of precedent; and if this Ordinance issuing is not limited by convention only to extreme and very urgent cases, the result may be that, in future, the Government goes on issuing Ordinances giving Lok Sabha no option but to rubber stamp the Ordinances.
>
> I may invite your attention to one more aspect, namely the financial aspect involved in the amendment to the India Income Tax Act, 1922. It is not directly a taxation measure but it is intended for the purpose of collection of taxes indirectly. It affects the finances. It would be a wrong precedent to have an Ordinance for such a purpose."

In 1971, the then Speaker made an observation:

> "If you think that there should be some distinction between financial and non-financial, tax and non-tax Ordinances, ... All I can say is that I do not approve of Ordinances just at the time when the House is about to meet."

In 1980 also, the then Speaker reiterated:

> "My distinguished predecessors have made observations in regard to these matters from time to time in the past. They did not approve of the issue of Ordinances on the eve of Parliament Session. I agree with them."

Sir, I am sure that you would also agree with the observations made by former hon. Speakers a number of times with regard to promulgation of Ordinances without any urgency. There was no urgency for this Ordinance. The Securities and Exchange Board of india Bill was passed in 1992. We have the experience of this Act during these ten years after the passing of that Bill and after the creation of a regulatory authority. It has not been able to control the capital market as well as protect the investors.

What the Government is wanting to adopt today is a belated measure. I want to know why such a Bill was not brought earlier and why was the Act not amended? There were enough opportunities to amend the Act. There was no necessity for bringing an Ordinance just on the eve of Parliament Session.

Sir, we all know what is happening in the capital market and in the share market. That is why the Government wants to take certain measures and wants to give some teeth to SEBI. Now, under the existing Act, SEBI has no power to call for information or for record from any bank or authority or Board or Corporation established or constituted under any Central, State or provincial Act in respect of any transactions in securities which are under investigation or inquiry by the Board.

When did the Government come to know about this that SEBI has no power? Was it after the recent developments in the capital market that happened recently? Sir, we have seen a security scam and after that scam the Government woke up and then there was a Joint Parliamentary Committee. The Joint Parliamentary Committee made certain recommendations. The JPC also recommended to strengthen the regulatory authority, that is SEBI. When did the JPC submit its recommendations ? It was long time back. I want to know whether the Government had implemented all the recommendations. If the Government had implemented all the recommendations of the JPC, then this was not needed. After ten years of the Act coming into force, having been passed in 1992, now the Government is thinking to strengthen this Act and now the Government is thinking to give more teeth to this Act. The Government could have done this much earlier and the Government should not have come to the House through the Ordinance route but by bringing an amending legislation.

Today, SEBI does not have any power to investigate or inquire, or on completion of such investigation or inquiry for taking follow-up measures. SEBI has no power now like, to suspend trading of any security in a recognised stock exchange, restrain persons from associating in security market, prohibit any person associated with security market to buy, sell or deal in securities or suspend any office-bearer of any stock exchange or any self-regulatory organisation from holding such position or impound or retain the proceeds of securities in respect of any transaction which is under investigation.

The SEBI has also no power to attach, after passing an order on an application made by approval, by Judicial Magistrate of First Class having jurisdiction, for a period of not exceeding one month.

So, the Government knew well that SEBI had no power. This is not a recent development. Then, why was the Act not strengthened? Why is it today that the Government has to promulgate an Ordinance and come to the House to replace the Ordinance saying that these measures are necessary to control the capital market? Why were all these measures not taken long before?

Sir, we have experienced how the investors, small depositors have suffered. We know about vanishing companies, the plantation companies. Shri Kirit Somaiya is here and he was also a Member in the Committee I am Chairman of. We had a meeting with Calcutta Stock Exchange and then, with Mumbai Stock Exchange. Small investors have their association which is being made by Shri Kirit Somaiya. Hundreds of small investors met us in Mumbai and we examined their cases. The Committee on Petition also recommended strengthening of SEBI. When? Only in the year 2000 we recommended so because we found that the present structure of SEBI, with the powers which are vested in SEBI, is not sufficient to protect the investors, protect the depositors. That is why, we also felt the need for it.

We are not against taking such measures. We are not against giving teeth to the existing Act to strengthen the regulatory authority, but what we feel is that this is a belated measure. Government should have taken these measures before our investors suffered a lot. Everyday, I am receiving letters and representations from the investors that they deposited money and they are not getting back their money. I know about several widows, retired persons, mostly belonging to middle class, who have lost everything by investing in a vanishing company. SEBI has no role. SEBI has no power. That is why, Sir, these measures are necessary, but Government should have taken all these measures much earlier.

Another point is that we are creating a number of regulatory authorities, but who will monitor these regulatory authorities? Government also should have some role to oversee the functioning of the regulatory authorities. That is also urgently needed.

Sir, I referred to some of the observations of the former Speakers in regard to the promulgation of Ordinances, particularly on the eve of a Session. I feel, Sir, that there was no need for promulgation of Ordinances. Now, five Ordinances have been promulgated during this inter-Session period. What will happen? There is a Standing Committee on Finance. They will not be able to scrutinise this Bill. I know that when some of the important Bills are referred to Standing Committees, Standing Committees take a lot of time and in some cases, they taken even one year. What prevented the Government from amending this legislation one year back? Then, it could have been referred to the Standing Committee. Now, you had to promulgate an Ordinance. You have stated in the Statement

[Shri Basu Deb Acharia]

of Objects and Reasons as to why you had to promulgate an Ordinance or why have you chosen the Ordinance route. The Statement of Objects and Reasons says, "That in view of the above urgency of rapidly addressing these problems so as to obtain a vibrant capital market and to protect the interests of investors." I would like to know whether this is a recent development. When did you think that these problems should be addressed? Was it one month ago, two months ago or three months ago? When did you think that the investors' interest should be protected? Was it only three months back, two years back or three years back? When you came to power in 1999, you did not think that investors' interest should be protected. Shri Kirit Somaiya had not advised you then that investors' interest should be protected. Then, why did you promulgate an Ordinance? That is our objection.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, you have stated that in order to obtain a vibrant capital market and to protect the interests of investors, you have promulgated an Ordinance to amend the SEBI Act of 1992. There is no valid reason. The reason given by the Minister as to why he has chosen the path of the Ordinance, that is, to protect the investors' interest, is not a valid reason. We all want to protect the interests of the investors, not the big investors but the small investors. What I would like to know is whether this is a recent development. When did the Government realise that investors' interest is not being protected? Was it two months back, three months back or three years back? If the Government realised two years back that investors' interest was not being protected, then why did the Government not bring this Bill at that time? Why did the Government take so much time to bring this Bill? Why did it promulgate this Ordinance? I do not find any valid reason, that is why, I moved the Statutory Resolution disapproving the Ordinance.

I would request the Minister to explain and clarify them in the light of the observations made by the first Speaker of Lok Sabha as well as by other former Speakers that on the eve of the Session, Ordinances, even though urgent, should not be brought. I do not find any valid reason for bring the Ordinance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would also request you to give your ruling on this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What kind of ruling do you want me to give? You have cited them and now you may hear the reply of the hon. Minister.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : Sir, I cannot repeat what I said earlier. I said, while seeking the permission to move the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) (Amendment) Bill, the amendments that we have moved are necessary for enhancing the powers of the capital market regulator.

It is intended to establish a Board to protect the interests of the investors in securities and to promote the development and also a regulate the securities market. There have been a series of shortcomings observed and in regard to those shortcomings, we found that the legal provisions that are available to the SEBI Act were somewhat limited, particularly in regard to inspection, investigation and enforcement. So, it was also felt necessary to strengthen the SEBI in terms of its organisational structure and institutional capacity.

That is why, this Bill proposes to expand the Board by raising the Board members, including the Chairman, from six to nine. At least three of these members will be whole timers.

The major thrust is on the empowerment of SEBI with respect to inspection, investigation and enforcement. Penalties existing under the present Act are mild and are not really serving as deterrents. Therefore, some additional penalties have been proposed to enhance the punishment for offences committed under the Act, rules or regulations. The Act is being amended to clarify and define offences such as insider trading, fraudulent and manipulative trade practices and market manipulation.

The Act provides for appeal to the Securities Appellate Tribunal against orders of the SEBI. The Tribunal, at present, consists of one member known as the Presiding Officer. It proposes to make the Tribunal a three-member body and to prescribe qualifications for the Presiding Officer and also the members. The Presiding Officer of the Appellate Tribunal should be a serving or a retired Judge

of the Supreme Court or a serving or a retired Chief Justice of a High Court, to be appointed in consultation with the Chief Justice of India. An appeal against the orders of the Tribunal will lie before the Supreme Court but only on points of law.

It also proposes to empower the Central Government to grant immunity from any action under the Act, rules or regulations to persons giving information to SEBI about offences or violations of the SEBI Act, rules or regulations. The Appellate Tribunal or courts will be empowered to compound offences either before or after institution of any prosecution.

Sir, with these words, I commend that the bill be taken up for consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motions moved:

"The this House disapproves of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 2002 (No. 6 of 2002) promulgated by the President on 29 October, 2002."

"That the Bill further to amend the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, be taken into consideration.

SHRI A.C. JOS (Trichur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Bill. Even at the cost of being repetitive I too have to say that resorting to this Ordinance route has to stop. I cannot say that the hon. Finance Minister did not understand what Shri Basudeb Acharia said, but he did not mention anything about resorting to this route of Ordinance. Shri Acharia, throughout his speech, dwelt on this issue of Ordinance. But the hon. Minister has not mentioned anything as to what necessitated the promulgation of this Ordinance. There are quite a few such Ordinances that have been issued, namely, the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Amendment) Bill, replacing an Ordinance; the Unit Trust of India (Transfer of Undertakings and Repeal) Bill replacing an Ordinance; Representation of People (Amendment) Bill, replacing an Ordinance; then there was the Delhi Metro Railway (Operation and Maintenance) Bill, replacing an Ordinance.

15.00 hrs.

Earlier, in this August House, we passed another Act, the Securitisation and Corporatisation Act, which also replaces the Ordinance. If this practice goes on like this, there would be no necessity to go through the exercise which we are doing here because the Government can do anything.

After very prolonged discussion and deliberation, the system of Standing Committees has come into being in India. This system is followed only in Canada. We adopted it and it has been successfully functioning in our Parliament. Cutting across the political cleavages in the House, the Standing Committees discuss threadbare all the Bills and subjects entrusted to them. In 90 per cent of the cases, if I may say so, in 99 per cent of the cases, the subjects are studied in the Committees and unanimous recommendations are presented to the House, which is of immense help. I could say that this is neither Vajpayee Government nor NDA Government, but this is Ordinance Government and Ordinance Raj. Six Ordinances have come in this Session.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA (Canara) : They were promulgated on the eve of the Session.

SHRI A.C. JOS : Yes, on the eve of the Session. Whatever one might say, we have repeatedly stated that the functions of this House become futile because of issuance of Ordinances like this. So, I join my hon. colleague Shri Basu Deb Acharia in requesting you to give a ruling on this matter. Otherwise, I am afraid, this Government will go on issuing Ordinances on every issue.

Coming to this Amendment Bill, my party and myself are in general agreement with it. We generally support it because in the last ten years, because of reduction of interest rates by the Reserve Bank, which is a very welcome step, millions of investors have come into this market. This is likely to continue in the future also. Small savings in the banks are declining because they are not remunerative and the investors now are not getting the rates of interest they used to get. So, more and more investors - small, medium and large - are coming into the market. They are all eagerly looking to the market.

[Shrimati Margaret Alva]

However, our experience in the market for the past ten years has not been a very happy one. Our investment market is scam-ridden and fraud ridden. Every other day we read of some fraud or some scam taking place in our capital market. So, SEBI should have some teeth. It is only proper that this hon. House give empowerment to SEBI.

My friend, Shrimati Margaret Alva is the Chairman of the Committee on Empowerment of Women. Empowerment of SEBI is also an absolute necessity.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : They will empower SEBI but they would not empower women.

SHRI A.C. JOS : We will empower you, do not worry.

Even as per the statistics put out by SEBI, there are nearly 30.8 million investors in the market. You can imagine the situation. Whatever be the claim, millions and millions of investors are there in the market. Therefore, it is not only desirable but also essential to have a very stringent law by which the uncontrolled bulls can be controlled by SEBI. So, we do welcome this step.

When we go into the merits of the amendment, it is a very sorry state of affairs that the amendment itself is very abrupt and incomplete. I may invite the hon. Minister's attention to Section 2 of the Amendment Bill. It is Section 2 of the parent Act, which is now being sought to be amended. However, in Section 6, they are mentioning about investigating authority.

I am yet to find a law wherein definitions are not given. In this case, in the parent Act, there is no Investigating Authority. But here, we are introducing 'an Investigating Authority'. But what is the Investigating authority? What he means by the "Investigating Authority' is not mentioned in this Amendment Bill.

As per the guidelines of the Legislative Section of House, the definitions cannot be given by Amendments, otherwise I would have given Amendments on definitions. The hon. Minister may kindly look into it. There is no definition of other Investigating authorities. Nothing is mentioned about the Investigating Authority. By Section 6, the hon. Minister proposes to amend Section 11 of the parent Act. Here, he is adding 'the Investigating Authority;. It is also said that anybody can be the Investigating Authority.' It is a very dangerous proposal.

He should define 'Investigating Authority'. According to me, the Board of Directors can appoint anybody as an Investigating authority. It is said that anybody can be appointed as the Investigating Authority.

On Page 4 of the Amendment Bill in line 11, it is said:

> "It may, at any time by order in writing, direct any person (hereafter in this section referred to as the Investigating Authority specified in the order to investigate the affairs of such intermediary..."

Sir, here such a huge amount is involved. But in the proposal, any person can be appointed as the Investigating Authority to investigate such a large number of companies with huge amounts involved. My submission is that the hon. Minister should define it as a Divisional Head of the SEBI. It may be any senior officer of the SEBI. They are having three more full-time directors. The Board can invariably direct one full-time director to be the Investigating Authority. Otherwise, this Section is liable to be misused and it will become a mockery of the amendments.

Sir, the hon. Minister mentioned about adding three more full-time directors in clause 3 of the Amending Bill which amends Section 4 of the Parent Act. There, he is amending section 3 Sub-Clause (d). It is said that 'five other members of whom at least three shall be the whole-time members.' But what is the qualifications for those members? The Central Government has given very wide powers to appoint anybody.

Of course, I know that in the parent Act, under Section 4, sub-section (5) they have said that 'the Chairman and the other Members referred to in clause (a) and (b), Sub-Section (1) shall be the persons of ability, integrity and standing.' Like that, so many things are written. But my point is that, at least, there should be some qualification prescribed. Otherwise, I do not want to say that any number of retired people are there. As per the choice of the Central Government, they can be appointed. It is also a very wide

and unbridled power given to the Central Government, which, in my opinion, should not be done like this.

So, I am moving an amendment saying that on page 2, line 30, 'who should be the people having professional qualifications with 10 years experience in finance accounting and finance fields, such as, chartered accountants, company secretaries and MBA Finance because they are dealing with crores of rupees.

You are dealing with crores. So, we have to have some qualification otherwise anybody could be appointed as full-time director. It has been said that they should be the people of integrity. Integrity is not the sole requirement. They should have professional qualification also. So, my submission is that the Section should be amended in such a way that people with qualification and experience in the field are encouraged and appointed as full-time directors.

I do not know whether the Finance Ministry has really thought about the amendment of section 4, which amends section 11 prolifically. In (ia) it is said:

> "Calling for information and record from any bank or any other authority or board or corporation established or constituted by or under any Central, State or Provincial Act in respect of any transaction in securities which is under investigation or inquiry by the Board;"

Nowadays records are being kept in a number of ways. They may be kept in computer, floppy or in any other electronic device. So, it should be specified. I have moved an amendment in this regard also which says:

> "Page 2, line 19,-
>
> *after* "record", *insert*-
>
> "take certified copies of such records and information or print outs of data stored in floppy, CD or any other form of electromagnetic data storage device.

Even now, it is very difficult to decipher a floppy. But that is not mentioned in the law. It will lead to many other complications. So, my submission is that the amendment should be worded in this way. The same thing happens in the following section also.

> "(2A) Without prejudice to the provisions contained in sub-section (2), the Board may take measures to undertake inspection of any book, or register, or other document or record...
>
> After 'record' I have moved an amendment to insert:
>
> "or take certified copies of such records and information and print outs of data stored in floppy, C.D., tapes or any other form of electro-magnetic data storage device"

My request to the hon. Minister is to give a serious thought to this amendment. Because of paucity of time, I am not going into any other thing. At Page 5, a new Section has been incorporated which says:

> "Where in the course of investigation, the investigating Authority has reasonable ground to believe that the books, registers, other documents and record of, or relating to any intermediary or any person associated with securities market in any manner, may be destroyed, mutilated, altered, falsified or secreted, the Investigating Authority may make an application to the Judicial Magistrate of the first class having jurisdiction for an order for the seizure of such books, registers, other documents and record."

My humble submission to the hon. House is, this is a cumbersome provision. If an officer goes to the first class magistrate, first of all an application has to be filed for search and seizure.

Secondly, it will be a protracted thing. It will take a month or two to get an order from the Magistrate. My submission is that this should not be added because in the Income Tax Act, we have got an akin provision. In that provision, the word 'Magistrate' is not there. The officer can go there. If the officer has reasonable belief that certain things are happening, he can enter into any office, seize any book, and search any locker. It is a pervading Section. It is Section 132 of the Income Tax Act. So my submission is that that has to be avoided. Instead of that, I am moving an amendment as follows:

> "(a) enter, with such assistance, as may be required, the place or places where such books, registers, other documents and record are kept.

[Shri A.C. Jos]

(b) to search that place or those places in the manner he thinks necessary.

(c) seize books, registers, other documents and record, it considers necessary for the purpose of the investigations.

Provided the investigating authority shall not seize books..."

After that, everything is there in the Act.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude now. We have allotted three hours and you have taken 17 minutes.

SHRI A.C. JOS : Sir. my submission is that if that is accepted, then Sub-Section can be deleted. If the senior officer is given permission to enter into office and the power of seizure etc., then sub-section 9 can be deleted.

I fail to understand as to why under Section 24B the power of immunity has been given to the Central Government. I am sorry to say this. If correct explanation is given, I am prepared to accept it. Section 24B reads like this:

"The Central Government may, on recommendation by the Board, if the Central Government is satisfied, that any person, who is alleged to have violated any of the provisions of this Act or the rules or the regulations made thereunder, has made a full and true disclosure in respect of the alleged violation, grant to such person, subject to such conditions as it may think fit to impose, immunity from prosecution for any offence under this Act, or the rules or the regulations made thereunder or also from the imposition of any penalty under this Act with respect to the alleged violation.

Section 24A gives compounding right for the SEBI authorities. I cannot understand the rationale behind it. I think it has got something beyond that because it is giving wholesome power to the Central Government to give immunity. So anybody can approach the Central Government with the recommendation or without the recommendation of the SEBI, and the Central Government, if it is satisfied, can exonerate anybody. That is a very dangerous thing. That shall not be accepted. There is no necessity for that. It is because Section 24A gives powers for compounding certain offence.

With these words, generally, I agree with the proposals and I support the Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA (Mumbai North East) : Hon'ble Deputy-Speaker, Sir, hon'ble Basu Deb Acharia ji and Mr. Jose both have described the plight of the small investors. Though they have difference of opinion regarding the Ordinance, but in this Bill unanimity has been shown to give more powers to SEBI, proper utilization of powers and also to take decision to protect the interests of small investors. *[English]* Nobody will agree in this House and nobody will support the Ordinance Raj. *[Translation]* I am also opposing it. Ordinances on securitization and after that on SEBI and now on UTI have been promulgated one after the other. *[English]* I do not think that anybody would like to support that part of it. *[Translation]* It is improper.

We all have passed the Constitution Amendment Bill. All the parties had issued whip to their members. What was that Constitution Amendment Bill? *[English]* It was an important bill, a Constitution Amendment Bill, which was passed in November, 2001. *[Translation]* Owing to some mistakes we could not pass it in 2001. By changing the year from 2001 to 2002 now we have brought it in the House on 2 November, 2002 for which we require two-thirds majority. That is why all the parties have to issue whips.

There is discussion among the people that the House has run only 5 to 7 days so far. In this period there was also one closed holiday. If we count all the working days then it is sixth or seventh day. If you go to the Media or even make a call at home, perhaps you would also experience the same thing. When our wives ask us what we have done in the House today, we generally say that the House is going on smoothly. *[English]* That is a big news!! *[Translation]* Lok Sabha is working smoothly and you are discussing various issues. *[English]* That is a news

in itself. *[Translation]* Therefore, I fully agree that there is no need to bring the Ordinance. But last time when hon'ble Speaker had adjourned the House of Lok Sabha a little earlier than the stipulated time, I had submitted some figures at that time. *[English]* This is the Thirteenth Lok Sabha in which we have wasted 22 per cent of the time. *[Translation]* We have wasted 22 per cent of time by moving adjournment motion in the House. What could a Minister, the Government and the small investors do when you waste 22 per cent of time, and do not work and the Bills keep on pending for 2 years in different committees. I am aware of the Patents Act. That Bill was introduced thrice in three different Lok Sabha. The same Bill was introduced in 1996, 1998 and 1999 in the Lok Sabha and was later on passed unanimously. If such odd situation arises in the democracy and the Ordinances are not brought then how we will do justice with the small investors? Therefore, I agree that the Ordinance regarding Securitization Bill was brought twice and after that *[English]* The Bill has been adopted unanimously. *[Translation]* In Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha also you will agree on these issues and you also know the importance of these issues. But the subject on which Ordinance has been brought is generally not discussed in Lok Sabha and there is a pandemonium in the House. Now-a-days Ministers express their concern in the outer lobby. They request the Parliamentary Affairs Minister to put their Bill in the List of Business first and get it passed since the house is running smoothly. Nobody knows what would happen in the coming days. The work can be started here even without bringing the adjournment motion. In the last many sessions we have witnessed that we worked for 50% days on an average. Therefore, I feel that the Ordinance should not be brought. But, whatever is our responsibility towards the Government, we should perform it honestly. The SEBI Amendment is a very old one. A debate on this issue is going on since 1996-97. When a JPC was constituted regarding Harshad Mehta scam, it was stated that more powers should be given to SEBI. Even Dhanuka Committee and Mitra Committee had also advocated to give more powers to SEBI. Today, it is being seen that SEBI is working just like a Postman. If it asks for some information from someone, an immediate reply is given to it that the information is not readily available with them and, therefore, they can not make it available. Thus SEBI can not take any action. Therefore, I would like to say that I respect the sentiments expressed in the Ordinance as well as the intention of the Finance Minister behind the Bill to protect the small investors. This Bill should get the support of all the Members of this House.

Whatever Basu Deb Acharia ji has said I agree with that. When he was the Chairman of the Petitions Committee, at that time our organisation had submitted investors' petition in this very House. He had referred it to the Petitions Committee. This matter was discussed in the committee for one year and the committee had made very good recommendations on it. I would request the hon'ble Finance Minister that the recommendations which were made by the said committee with regard to protect the interests of the small investors should be studied and implemented.

I believe that the SEBI should be given more powers. This discussion continued for a long period in the society. There were difference of opinions among the authority, honest people, critics, experts and the bureaucrats. They were of the opinion that power should be given but it should not be like that of a police power otherwise SEBI will become parallel to the Police and then who will keep a check on it? Even today, some officers of SEBI are talked about their corruption. There are different kind of officers and we know how they delay in taking decision in preferential allotment of the I.P.O. companies. I know there are many senior officers who on receiving such complaints say think over it, *[English]* there is a difference between the Department of Company Affairs and Finance Ministry. There is a difference between DCA and SEBI. We all know it. *[Translation]* Both the persons and both the departments wherever they are working are genuine in their views. If the Finance Ministry has culled out some facts from it and presented before us. *[English]* I think this is not an end. But Sir, I would like to urge the Finance Minister on one point. If SEBI wants authority, let us give it. But that should include the clause of accountability also. And that accountability clause has to be included everywhere. Only politicians are held responsible and accountable and not the SEBI.

[Shri Kirit Somaiya]

[Translation]

The Takeover Code for SEBI was brought in 1994-95 and later it was given legal shape. In 1997 a committee was appointed on this Code and thereafter Takeover Code was introduced. Thereafter, its implementation was started and public opinion was sought. Six months period was given for this purpose. Further one year time was also given. Its Chairman was Shri P.N. Bhagwati ji who was an hon'ble Justice of Supreme Court. That committee was appointed in 1997. This committee had to submit its report within 6 months but it took nearly 6 years. Meanwhile, debate is going on among big companies and Larson and Toubro, Birla, Gujarat Ambuja and ACC are included in these companies. *[English]* All these violations have been done purposely during those six years. *[Translation]* Who were included in that committee? All the Merchant Bankers, Industrialists and their agents were there. When investors association raised its objection during the tenure of the committee, the case was passed on to sEBI and SEBI sought expert legal opinion separately. *[English]* No, this is not violation. Till the Act is amended, and till the Committee submits its final Report, there is a loophole and it can be allowed to be exploited by the Industrialists against the interest of small investors. *[Translation]* And who gives this opinion? I could have agreed if it was given by some lawyer or legal expert but *[English]* Legal opinion was submitted in favour of the manipulators, in favour of acquirer and in favour of corporates by none other, than the Chairman of the Takeover Code Committee. In his personal capacity as lawyer, he was giving legal opinion to the SEBI and SEBI was accepting it. You want authority but you do not want accountability. *[Translation]* Was it not the accountability of Ministry of Finance to instruct the Chairman? *[English]* You can take only at one place. *[Translation]* You want money, you want fees, then it is alright. *[English]* You act as a lawyer, but remain Chairman of the Takeover Code Committee till the implementation. Submit legal opinion and get money from the corporates. *[Translation]* Not to talk one legal opinion. Hon'ble Bhagwati jee took twelve legal opinions. *[English]* In whose favour? Let me read that out. He has given opinion in favour of Birla and Reliance. In Gujarat Ambuja and ACC case he has given the opinion in favour of Ambuja. *[Translation]* Security Tribunal made the set back and sent it back to SEBI. But who owns authority and accountability? Is it not the accountability of Ministry of Finance? Is it not the accountability of SEBI? The hon'ble Members sitting here raised a very good point. They asked the Government extent to which they are going to empower SEBI and the kind of people to whom they are going to the give the powers. I will come to this topic later on.

Sir, I would like to say one more thing. It is true that one more provision is required to clean up the capital market. If you go through the whole Bill it is no where mentioned how small investors will get their money back. *[English]* We opened our capital market and finance market in 1991. We have liberalised everything, but we could not develop a regulatory system. *[Translation]* Harshad Mehta scam took place in 1991. After that Rs. Five thousand crore were lost in debentures debackle scam. Five thousand crore rupees were lost in plantation company. 10 thousand crore rupees were lost in non-banking finance. There was price rigging in 1998 and after that Ketan Parikh scandal took place. SEBI is worried about its powers with regard to vanishing Companies but it is not concerned at all about how small investors will get their money back. I would like to say to Hon'ble Minister of Finance that we will support the Bill but we are of the opinion that you should refer this Bill to the standing Committee for consideration. The Committee can put forward its suggestions on the subject. *[English]* Let us pas the Bill. Let us accept and adopt this Bill. *[Translation]* But I would like to urge upon the hon'ble Minister of Finance to constitute a committee afterwards and authorise it to find out the locunae in the Bill. Let us adopt a system to remove those lacunae and protect the interest of small investors. I think that we should also consult the small investor's Association so that small investors can get their money back. You should think over it. *[English]* This is going on since 1991. But I do not want to blame any particular officer or SEBI or the Minister. *[Translation]* You should not only give power to SEBI but also evolve a system for it. I want to cite an example for you. According to the definitions given by SEBI with regard to vanishing companies, only 80 companies are covered, *[English]* The Investors' Association presented a petition.

The Bombay Stock Exchange had declared 963 companies as third category companies, vanishing companies which are not available to small investors. *[Translation]* What I want to say is that who will decide this? 'SEBI', Department of company affairs or Reserve Bank. All of them want to abdicate their responsibilities for one reason or the other small investors are complaining that *[English]* 936 companies are not traceable. *[Translation]* They say that company is not available. Has the address of office been given like that? SEBI or someone will say *[English]* A vanishing company will be a company where the Government *dak* is not accepted. *[Translation]* You consider whatever Dr. Mitra Committee had said about investor's protection; should be given due consideration.

[English]

SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Sivaganga) : Sir, as he is a Member of the JPC, he wants to make a lot of points...*(Interruptions)* Of course, it will be beneficial to us. ...*(Interruptions)* Can he take part in this debate?

SHRIMATI MARGRET ALVA : Shri Somaiya, as per the convention of the House, since you are a Member of the JPC, you are not supposed to speak on this Bill here. ...*(Interruptions)* Under the convention, we were told that this is not allowed. Otherwise, I also want to give my name. We were told that as Members of the JPC, by convention, we should not participate in this debate... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA : I do not think it is so. It is purely a different Bill. This has nothing to do with the JPC. This is about small investors' protection and giving more powers to the authorities concerned.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : All the information comes to you.

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA : If your party wants to give your name, you can also suggest certain things.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : We are talking of the convention.

SHRI A.C. JOS : By convention, Members of the JPC will not participate in the discussion on the Finance Bill of this nature. The JPC is on the stock market scam. That is why, she did not ask our party to give her name. Otherwise, had she wanted, we would have given her name. The only thing is that some impropriety is there in your participating in this debate. That is all. If you want, you can continue...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA : I beg to differ with you. If the Madam wants to speak, she can give her name. There is no question of impropriety. Madam, if you want, you can also speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Having given him the floor already, let him complete now.

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA : Madam, if you want to speak, you can also speak...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

Sir, I would like to say one more thing that by introducing various provisions in the Bill, the hon'ble Minister has given a new look to SEBI. New Chairman has been appointed. It's employment policy has been finalised and a final decision regarding take over code has also been taken. I want that Hon'ble Minister should try to give more powers to it regarding employment policy.

Sir, there is one more point regarding SEBI, i.e. about investor's education and awareness. Whatever investor's unclaimed amount of money is lying with the Department of Company Affairs, SEBI, R.B.I, and Mutual Funds, etc. that money should be utilized compulsorily for investor's education and awareness. It seems to me that today every Department is trying to spend unclaimed amount collected from different heads of its own. Hon'ble Finance Minister, Sir, Department of Company Affairs is also attached with you. It can take decision about its utilization.

I know that 'SEBI' has chalked out a very good investor education programme, which is being inaugurated now. There is a need to think as to how we can make it more effective. It is also necessary to strengthen the prevention and surveillance system to check the number of scams which take place. I would like to know from the hon'ble Finance Minister as to what efforts are being made by

[Shri Kirit Somaiya]

'SEBI' in this regard and how can we make it more effective. I think the provision "regarding the penality, the financial penalty" made in the Bill, needs to be clarified further. In section 16 and also in other sections, there is a mention about Financial penalty. I want to know whether it happened in case of violation of take over code when the company after paying Rs. 4.80 lakh... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI A.C. JOS : That is what I have also said.

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA : I support your point. That is why, initially I said that this is a good Bill. But some corrections may be needed. So, the hon. Finance Minister can form a small group which can interact with the small investors or the hon. Members like you. Whatever positive corrections are to be made to strengthen the investor protection measures, they can be made subsequently.

[Translation]

Sir, I have been told that in case of the violation of take over code, the maximum penalty is rupees five lakh. If a company is getting a profit of rupees 25 crores then it can get rid of by paying rupees five lakhs only. That is why compounding offence has now become a fashion. In such cases of offence, you have mentioned that there is a provision of maximum penalty of rupees five lakh or one crore or something else. I want to ask as to what action would be taken after that? It is a very unusual case. In that case, even after paying Rs. Four lakh and eighty thousand, this transaction is not being made null and void. I would also like to submit before you the observations made about tribunal.

[English]

> "The proper proceedings" in which a complaint from an investor can be disposed by SEBI is the investigation procedure provided under Chapter V of the 1997 Regulations. There is hardly anything before the Tribunal to show that SEBI had carried out any investigation."

This is regarding Gujarat Ambuja case and it further says:

> "It was but incumbent on SEBI to make a detailed investigation and decide the issue instead of disposing of the complaint in "adjudication style". It appears that no serious effort was made to find out as to whether control has been exercised...
>
> The proper course for SEBI would have been to investigate the matter independently, availing the expertise available at its command. SEBI Act is a piece of beneficial legislation to protect the interests of investors in securities."

[Translation]

I may be told as to what action has been taken against such erring officials who favoured promoters, manipulators and acquirors. Whether any action has been taken against the officers, clerks and peons of 'SEBI' since 1991 to 2002? Whether there is no corruption in 'SEBI'? So many frauds and scams have taken place there. *[English]* What was the surveillance wing doing? Why were preventive measures not taken? Why was no action taken? *[Translation]* There is a company named Vatsa group. It has been in the 1st list of 'SEBI' for the last three years. There are 10,000 complaints against it. I can tell the names of several such companies. That is why I want to submit to the Finance Minister that capital market can not survive without small investors. If they are in the market, industries would be able to get money through shares and capital market and the industries will set up new projects resulting in economic growth. But if the small investors are cheated, it they do not get their money back then the question of credibility will surely arise. There are so many small investors in the capital market? There are 1 crore 27 lakh unit holders in the U.S. 64. Today, if we go through the various types of Debentures, company fixed deposits, mutual fund investors, *[English]* and another sector which is now being opened is the Insurance sector. Insurance sector, Non-Banking Finance Companies, Collective Investment Schemes *[Translation]* if we take into account all of them, the number of investors comes to around four crores. So, You have taken a very good step to protect these small investors. Since you have brought a Bill to give more powers to 'SEBI', I support this Bill and submit to you that this is your

first step which is a ray of hope for them. They are feeling that once again it will bring transparency and accountability in the Capital market. A hope has arisen in their minds that they will get their money back. I believe that this small step will be a milestone and it will not only bring reforms in the capital market but also create a healthy atmosphere. I therefore, fully support this Bill.

[English]

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (Murshidabad) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Bill brought forward by the hon. Minister of Finance. When I support the Bill, I would like to say that such an important Bill has been brought forward without any scope of scrutiny by the Standing Committee. There has been a mention here about the Ordinance *raj* or the Ordinance route. The Government is in the habit of passing an Ordinance on the eve of the Session. So, while I support the Bill, I firmly believe that this process should be stopped. A clear-cut mechanism to scrutinise the bill through the Standing Committee should be introduced so far as such an important Bill is concerned. This Bill is very much required.

In the last four or five years, the money market has frequently been hit by scams. The stock market has been hit by scams. In such a situation, this type of bill is very much required. This bill is trying to improve the regulatory system in the money market. So, the Bill is very much necessary. When I went through the earlier Bill passed in 1992, it had been mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that the same had been introduced or enacted to 'protect the interests of investor'. I firmly believe and you also believe that they have utterly failed to do so.

In the scam, the investors, particularly the small investors, were cheated. So, an opinion has already been expressed in this august House that SEBI should have more teeth. Earlier, it has been said that SEBI is a toothless watchdog. I agree on that point. But I must say that even the powers already lying with the SEBI have not been used on time and appropriately.

In this regard, here is another point. I have given a quick look to some sections of the Bill. There has already been a mention about section 3(d) by my hon. friend, Shri A.C. Jos. Well, there are five Members. Among them, three Members will be full-time Directors. But there is no mention about the qualifications of the Members. When scams take place frequently in the money market, there is no transparency today. Every day, we are questioning as to why we are appointing somebody in the process of pick and choose. We must appoint whole-time Members with proper professional qualifications.

I suppose they must be from accounting or financial field. They must be Chartered Accountants or Company Secretaries or MBA (Finance).

Secondly, with regard to section 4(ia), so far as records are concerned, I would like to know what do they mean by record. In this present and changing scenario when the information technology is developing in every sphere of life, the conception of record has been changed. What about the certified copy, what about the data storage floppy, what about the print out, what about the compact disc or any other electromagnetic data storage device? It has been correctly mentioned by Shri Kirit Somaiya that there should be a small committee to interact with them for the little lacunae in the Bill and settle them out later on.

My third point is about the functioning of the SEBI. It is not up to the mark. Everybody knows and I have a report so far as the amount of investor is concerned. There was a report by SEBI, where it is stated that the number of mutual fund investors as on 31st March 2002 is 3.8 millions. Earlier, there was s report by SEBI and NCAER where it was estimated to be 23 millions as on 31st March 1999. My question is, are we to believe that about 7.8 million mutual fund investors come in Mutual Funds in three years? I suppose that it is not only improbable but also impossible.

My second observation is regarding disparity. The UTI website claims that there was an investment by 28.96 million investors as on 28th June 2002 whereas the SEBI says that it was 24.4 million investors in UTI as on March 31, 2002. It is not believable, I suppose, specially when the time is not good or when the time is very much turbulent. In this time, there is a lot of mutual fund investor coming up. It is not believable, I suppose. It is a case of impossibility again. My point is that there is a little

[Shri Moinul Hassan]

information available regarding the small investors profiles also with the SEBI. A major portion of the policy has been designed keeping in view the small investors.

I would say that in the Act of 1992 there was lack of mechanism of investigation and enforcement. There is some clause to improve the situation in the present Bill. I must agree with that. But I must say that political will must play a vital role in this regard and I expect this from the Government side.

Again, I say, in comparison to the 1992 Act, so far the offences are concerned, insider trading, fraudulent and manipulative trade practices or market manipulation was not actually an offence in the earlier times. This time, in this Bill there are a lot of provisions to improve the situation. So, again I would like to depend upon the Government of India's will to improve the present situation and give a confidence to the money markets of our country.

I will quickly mention three-four more points here. We have seen in our practice that DCA cannot scrutinise the companies that are registered. Why is it so? It is because of lack of adequate number of personnel available with them.

It must be looked into.

Secondly, SEBI, as seen in the recent stock market scam, had no power to seek information, scrutinise the documents of companies and the brokers operating in the capital market. So, the power of seeking information, seizure and search would help SEBI to bring to light the important aspects of unscrupulous operators and also the companies. This power should be provided to SEBI.

Another point, which has already been mentioned, is about the role of SEBI as a regulator. Sir, transparency and accountability are the main things of the present time in the money market. They are very much lagging behind. So, our demand is that transparency and accountability should be up to the mark.

I have gone through the Report of the JPC of 1992. There was a suggestion regarding corporatisation of the Stock Exchanges. It was one of the major recommendations of the JPC of 1992. I would like to know the fate of that recommendation.

Secondly, the Stock Exchanges and handful of brokers' clubs further raise the question of transparency and accountability. What is the opinion of the Government in this regard?

The third one is regarding different time frame and days settlement in different Exchanges. It is a problem. Some step has been taken in this regard but the situation has not improved. Settlement at lesser time should be provided. Demutualisation is an important aspect, which should be looked into. Another one is online Demat form. There are several lacunae in the system and they have not yet been addressed to.

15.58 hrs.

[SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA *in the Chair]*

Shri Kirit Somaiya has also mentioned about the Bhagwati Commission's Report. I would refer to two recommendations of that Report. On the take-over code, there are many amendments provided in the new Bill for a level playing field for SEBI. I agree with them.

There are two sectors of disclosure of holding. One is, acquirer to make three stage disclosures – 5 per cent, 10 per cent and 14 per cent level to target the Stock Exchange market. It is a proposal. I know from the Bill that SEBI has accepted it in *toto.*

My apprehension is that there is a negative impact on the money market. Second one is change in control. It should be allowed provided a special Resolution is passed, in addition to the postal ballot. It has a negative impact on the vibrant market.

I have three suggestions to make before the Finance Ministry. Firstly, SEBI has to be more careful in deciding the composition of the Committee. Secondly, it has to fix a time frame for the submission of the Committee Report. Thirdly, SEBI needs to have some ground rules. These are my three suggestions before the hon. Finance Minister.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

16.00 hrs.

DR. NITISH SENGUPTA (Contai) : Madam Chairperson, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

I rise to support this Bill which, I think, is very timely. In 1992 when the first SEBI Act was passed, not enough power was given to this body. Since then a lot of changes have taken place in the capital market. While some of the powers now being given to the SEBI, hopefully, will help the regulatory body to regulate the market, I am afraid, a lot of damage has already been done to the market in the last 10-15 years by the inability of the SEBI to really regulate.

Now, I think some of the problems raised here are subject matters of the small shareholders. It was mentioned by my friend, Shri Kirit Somaiya. It is a real problem. A market must have thousands of independent decision makers, buyers and sellers, to really make a market, whereas the system that has come into being, after the abolition of the capital issues control and the creation of the SEBI, is that you have only some of the few institutional shareholders, FIIs and some mutual funds. The small shareholder, by and large, has simply done a vanishing trick from the market, thanks to the fact that the small shareholder was really crooked during the years of 1993, 1994 and 1995. After the abolition of the capital issues control, the investor was simply thrown to the lap of the greedy merchant bankers and dishonest company promoters. SEBI became a mere sightseer at that time and it was unable to control the system. So, the small investor disappeared. Therefore, some urgent thought must be given as to how we can bring back this small investor to the market so that it becomes once again a market where decisions to buy and sell are taken by thousands of people and the total market is created by that effect.

Now, Madam Chairperson, while I support the Bill, I do not know why the strength of the Members has been raised from six to nine. What is nine-member Tribunal? Why do you not keep it at six? You are justified in giving two full-time members other than the Chairman but that does not mean that you have a big body of nine people. It is more a kind of talking shop rather than a compact executive body which can take right action. So, I would request the hon. Finance Minister not to raise the number very much.

I fully support the good suggestions made by Shri Jos, Shri Kirit Somaiya and, of course, Shri Molnul Hassan. I am very happy to see that on this Bill there is a very rare agreement among Members irrespective of their Party affiliations, to support the fact that the regulatory body should be given enough teeth to really act.

Madam Chairperson, much depends on how the SEBI acts really later on. But it is not so much on the powers that are being given but how they are being applied.

In the past, a lot of time has been given to unnecessary things like insider trading. You know there is one particular well-known multinational company which was accused of insider trading. SEBI spent so many hours and days together in trying to fix up that company and accusing the Directors of insider trading. But, somehow they forgot the fundamental fact that there has to be something called 'intent' to defraud *mens rea*. Who gained? No one gained, but it was a mere technical fault about rise and fall in the share market and the fact that some people must have known about it. But, unless it was proved that they made money out of it, I think, there was no point in proceeding with that kind of a formulation. It was right that the Finance Ministry overruled the decision of the SEBI. Insider trading should be really felt more in spirit than in letter.

In the last 15 years, we had the Harshad Mehta scam. Thereafter, 10 years later, we had the Ketan Parekh scam. It was an exact replay of the former. Only the names are different. So, the point is somewhere, I think, somebody has failed and the biggest point, to my mind, is that the biggest factor in the market is sentiment. Through over-regulation in the last 10 years, we have killed that sentiment.

When the SEBI decided to abolish *badla* trading very suddenly and very drastically, that, to my mind, was not the right decision. The *badla* system had its abuses no doubt but it is more sinned against than it has sinned. It was abolished suddenly like a midnight decree of the Moghuls. In its place something called 'options and futures' was brought in. That is a sophisticated system that has

[Dr. Nitish Sengupta]

prevailed in the West but it took about a hundred years to evolve. You suddenly cannot replace an existing system by a new system, which is still to stand on its ground. So, I would request the hon. Minister of Finance to have a look once again at the possibility of reviving the *badla* system in some form. He should go by the very practical report submitted by the committee headed by Shri Deepak Parekh. It made some very good recommendations about how the *badla* system could be refined. Somehow or the other, *badla* was a dirty word; the Ministry and the regulatory body simply forgot about it and did not do anything about it. They did try to introduce options and futures but it has not really taken off. To my mind, serious efforts would have to be made to revive the *badla* system in some form or the other under proper control, under proper care and with proper safeguards. That would itself bring back a lot of sentiment in the market, which has been absent at the moment.

With these words, I support this bill very strongly. Shri Basu Deb Acharia did say a lot of things about what had happened, but sometimes I find it very strange that a Bill is being opposed for the sake of opposition and only because it has come from the Government. That was, to my mind, the spirit behind Shri Basu Deb Acharia's eloquence. This is a good Bill as shown by the fact that it has received support from all sections of the House, irrespective of party affiliations. I think, some eminently practical suggestions made by Shri A.C. Jos and Shri Kirit Somaiya should be looked into. If it is not possible now, in future, the hon. Minister of Finance should find some way to examine and implement some of these practical suggestions and also some of the suggestions that I made like the possibility of reviving the *badla* system in some form and finding ways and means of how to bring the common investor, the small investor and the prince of the market back to the market.

SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Sivaganga): Respected Madam Chairperson, thank you very much for giving this opportunity to put forth certain ideas regarding the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Amendment) Bill. We support this bill in all respects. At the same time, I would like to suggest certain approaches that could be considered.

As Dr. Nitish Sengupta said, the small investors have a feeling that the shares of well publicised companies are reliable. Therefore, spending on publicity is much more in certain companies and advertisements are given out to lure people so that those companies could be accepted by prospective investors for investment. The new amendment gives the right to the SEBI to control that and also stop them from publicising and advertising for the purpose of getting investments. Small investors are nowadays afraid of investing in companies because they fear that their small money would be wasted in scams. At the same time, when we have gone in for globalisation and privatisation, people should be educated on how to invest in companies. Just as Shri Kirit Somaiya has said and has taken the initiative to unite the small investors and to educate them wherever it is possible, the same thing should happen everywhere so that people come forward to invest money, get profits by doing their own business an, at the same time, get dividends also properly.

Whenever there is a shaky market, especially in the share market people are agitated and immediately we go on saying that the SEBI should have more teeth and they should have policing powers also. Here, policing powers are given but with the restriction that they have to go to the Magistrate to get the permission before entering the premises and getting documents investigated.

I would like to suggest that the regulatory power should be a power whereby companies gain. It should help them; it should regulate them; it should make them go on the proper path; and it should not be a penalising power. If we are penalising the people, the new-comers in the corporate sector would be afraid of it and, at the same time, people who are already having very big companies, multinational companies, would use their own tools to penalise the small companies to keep them out of the competition. Therefore, that should help the small companies to come up by proper guidance. If they have committed any mistake, if there is any deviation, then they should be guided by the SEBI in the first place and the SEBI should see that they go on the proper path. Only when there is a clear case *prima facie* that they want to cheat the investors, that they want to go away from the rules and procedures, there should be a stick used against those companies. If this method is used, I feel, giving further teeth

to SEBI is unnecessary, but at the same time, when there is a scam found out, then there should be a clear investigation and I hope that the provision for investigation is there only on the fear that there may be scams in future. For that purpose, they want to equip SEBI with more powers.

Shri A.C. Jos has suggested that there should be some qualification for the members and President of SEBI. I fully endorse his views. While making the suggestion, being a lawyer himself, he has said that lawyers who are practicing in the company law area and SEBI area should be accommodated as directors and simply retired persons should not be accommodated. The people who are from Civil Services have got a very soft landing after having retired from the service. That type of landing has to be eliminated. People who are active in the field, who are actually doing some business or who are company secretaries, who are active in that field, who have specialised in that field, who are academicians in that aspect, who are the practicing lawyers in the field of company law, should be accommodated as directors with sumptuous salary for them so that better guidance is given by SEBI. If proper guidance is given, then the companies will have the regulation, just like the western countries are doing it.

At the same time, I would like to submit that we have been creating companies for the past 30 years and especially for the past 10 years, we are very aggressive in coming out with more companies. But there are also companies which are vanishing from the market. There are plenty of plantation companies and real estate companies which had come, but they have vanished with all problems. The number of production units is now going down. There is no company coming out for producing the goods, but at the same time, there are many traders coming as corporate entities. There are many companies coming up in the field of services like health and a lot of other fields. Therefore, we have to encourage them to come within the four walls of rules and regulations. So, I would suggest that when rules are framed, there should be a questionnaire, which can very easily be complied with, to find out whether they are going on within the rules and regulations or they are deviating from the rules and regulations. If there is any deviation, they can be very easily told that they are going out of line and they should come within the line, and remedial steps and suggestive things can be told to them so that those companies are healthier rather than being bad ones which have to be policed and it is seen that some people are held up and punished.

In the same way, I would like to submit that rules making should also be minimum and simple one. If we go through the rules and regulations of Western countries, we find that they are very simple and very easily understandable. At the same time, by just filling up a questionnaire, any person can understand what is the need of a regulating body. We are not having that system. We are just allowing the rules to be read, gone through and interpreted with the help of legal luminaries and others. Therefore, I would like to sum up my point by saying that this step of amending the Bill is appreciable, but at the same time, it should be a comprehensive amendment; it should not be an *ad hoc* amendment for the purpose of meeting a situation, whenever it arises. By that method, we are not helping the companies in any healthy way. It can only be termed as a fire-fighting measure and that cannot be of much help for the companies.

Finally, clause 27 provides for appeal to the Supreme Court. I would like to say that giving power to the Supreme Court is good in one way, but is not of any help to the ordinary people in another way. The provision should be such that it should enable you to appeal to the High Court first and then it should enable you to go to the Supreme Court so that the aggrieved persons can have the remedy at the nearest possible place.

With these observations, I conclude my speech.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore) : I am glad that ultimately you called me because I was scared that the axe would fall on me just because I am a Member of the JPC.

MADAM CHAIRMAN : I am no one to impose conventions.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN : Thank you, Madam, Chairperson. I rise to support this Bill because in this world, there shall always be cunning people, adventurous people, who will try to subvert the rule, who will try to pick holes in the existing system. That is why, there will always be Harshad Mehtas and others, and a powerful regulatory

[Shri Kharabela Swain]

body is the necessity of the day to prevent them from subverting the rules. Now, the main question is, how much power a regulator should have. When there is a general discussion, people say that since there are so many regulatory bodies, we should have a super-regulator. While I fully believe that we do not require a super-regulator, it is very much essential that the existing institutions should be empowered and should be given sufficient authority and teeth so that they can prevent such occurrences. That is why, I think, the Government has introduced such a Bill. We may ask as to why it should be in the form of an Ordinance. Everybody knows that when such important Bills go to the Committees, they never come back before one or two years; everybody has got this experience. What will happen in the meantime? If another scam takes place, again, the Government will be blamed that they did not take any action. I think, as an exceptional case, these sort of measures have been taken, these sort of Ordinances have been promulgated, specifically to prevent the small investors from suffering the most.

Now, straightaway, I am coming to the provisions of this bill. While empowering SEBI, the most important regulator, the first provision provides for increasing the number of members of SEBI from six to nine. Hon. Member, Dr. Nitish Sengupta, objected to this. He said, "What is the necessity of increasing the number of members of SEBI from six to nine?" However, I fully agree with this increase because gradually the sphere of SEBI activities is increasing, and with only six members, it will not be possible for them to investigate into everything.

It is good that the number of members, including the Chairman, has been increased from six to nine. Take again the example of the provision in this law where a qualification is being prescribed for appointment of Presiding Officer and members of the Security Appellate Tribunal. Right persons should be put at the right place. That is the way by which we can prevent occurrence of such scams. It is good that the provision for prescribing a qualification for the Chairman and the members has been provided for in this Bill.

In regard to enhancement of financial penalties to the offenders, I would like to submit that I strongly feel that such financial penalties are the strongest deterrents. The Western countries stick to these financial penalties. If there is no imposition of financial penalty, then one has to approach the courts and given the Indian legal system, as it is, one does not know as to how much time it would take to get a case disposed of. The SEBI would have to spend more money on filing and fighting a case than it would have recovered from an offender. So, it is always better to have a provision of imposing heavy penalty on the offenders. Previously, the penalty was to the tune of Rs. five lakh but that was not implemented by SEBI. Now that amount has been enhanced to Rs. 25 crore. It is a very good thing. I do agree with this enhancement of the penalty from Rs. five lakh to Rs. 25 crore. It would help instil a sense of fear in the minds of those people who dare to cheat the small investors.

While I support the Bill, I would also like to make certain suggestions. SEBI is the primary regulatory body of the Stock Exchange. It should be given teeth and powers. But the powers so given should be judiciously exercised. Shri Kirit Somaiya had mentioned that there were so many charges of corruption against the officials of SEBI. Unbridled powers should not be given and there must be a system of checks and balances while giving powers to SEBI. Why I am mentioning that powers should be exercised judiciously is because cases against a person or an institution might be kept pending for a very long time and it would mean a certain death to the person or the institution concerned. So, there should be some time-frame fixed. How much time should it take to dispose of a case? A provision should be made in the law with regard to the time-frame within which a case should be disposed of.

The second point is that SEBI does not have its own cadre. People come to this Organisation on deputation and they go back to their parent organisation after some time. So, the cadre is not properly professionalised. My appeal to the hon. Minister would be that a cadre of SEBI experts should be created. People should not be brought from outside who should stay there for some time and then go back to their respective parent organisations.

The tenure of the Chairman now is five years. I think, it should be reduced to three years because as we have

seen in the past it might lead to certain corrupt practices. So, the tenure should be reduced.

We all say that SEBI should be autonomous. But the question is, to what extent should SEBI be autonomous? Ultimately, it is the Government, it is the Finance Minister who replies to the queries of the hon. Members in the House.

It is not the Chairman of SEBI who replies to the Members of this house or to the Parliament. So, how much autonomy should SEBI have? I think that there should be proper coordination. The role and the power of SEBI should be defined because ultimately it is the Government which is accountable and which replies to the questions of the Members of Parliament. So, it should also be seen that there is clear-cut coordination between the authority of the Government and the authority of SEBI.

If we really want that SEBI should be somewhat independent. The rank of the Chairman of SEBI should be equivalent at least to that of the Finance Secretary. He should not be made to report to a Joint Secretary in the Ministry. My appeal is not that the Chairman of SEBI should be ranked along side the Governor of Reserve Bank of India who is equivalent to the Cabinet Secretary in rank. I appeal that he should be ranked along side the Finance Secretary so that he will have enough independence and individual authority to investigate into certain matters.

Last but not least, with the increase in the powers of SEBI, the powers of Department of Company Affairs have to be correspondingly reduced. Now it is the Department of Company Affairs which has the power of seizure and search. If we want to give that power to SEBI, the power of Department of Company Affairs must be reduced.

I wish to say that the punishment meted out by SEBI should be exemplary. I agree with the point raised by Shri Kirit Somaiya about compounding of the punishment. This would be a great factor of deterrence. I fully agree with Shri Moinul Hassan also. While I support this Bill, I would like to say that various checks and balances should be provided in the Bill.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali) : Madam Chairman, As the outset I am quite surprised that Shri Kirit Somaiya and Shri Kharbel Swain who despite being against the ordinance regime have themselves justified it. They have expressed their anxiety and justified the eagerness of the Government to bring forward this Bill, as the safeguards to check the scams were not adequate. Moreover, it is a matter of regret that both the above mentioned hon. Members have criticized the proceedings of the House as well as of the Committee. There is a proverb – 'A bad workman quarrels with his tools'. It is very unfortunate that the Members of the treasury benches in the House and even in the Committee are castigating those institutions only to conceal the inefficiency of the Government. The Government has to ensure the proper and smooth functioning of the House. The smooth functioning of this session proves my point. We had given notices of two 'Adjournment Motions' Both were discussed in the House and the proceedings of the House were not interrupted. I think that the proceedings could not have taken place, if the Government had not agreed to discuss the issues addressed in the Adjournment Motions. So, it is the foremost duty of the Government to conduct the business of the House smoothly. If the Government is willing, the proceedings of the House and the governance of the country can run smoothly. But, the bad functioning of the Government results in disruption in the functioning of the House as well as the country. So, one should not defend something which is wrong. The Hon. Minister is present in the House. He is in a position to tell us whether it was the tussle between the Department of Finance and the Department of Company Affairs which caused the delay in drafting that Bill or not? The Bill was introduced only when both the departments came under the same Ministry. The ordinance had to be promulgated only because of the tug of war between the Government departments. It is a wrong practice from my point of view. Only the hon. Minister can clarify whether the above mentioned facts are true or false. The Bill could be introduced only when the two departments were brought under one umbrella. They are blaming the Committee for delay which is nothing but to

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

conceal their own shortcomings. The Committee discusses the issue thoroughly and suggestions are given by its Members. It may cause some delay. Sir, a Bill in the some pattern was introduced in the House yesterday. It was claimed by the All India Medical Council – the Government that the Central Council did not perform well which led to a great deal of mal practices. So, they wanted to take all the powers in their hands. They themselves constituted the Council as well as SEBI and now all these things are taking place in their regime itself. I would like to refer to the views of the observer of the World Bank. He has said that only 6 per cent people in the country know that SEBI can provide safeguards and that it can check scams. Just see UTI Scam, Share Scam, first Mehta, then Ketan everybody is looting. The money of the poor investors which is involved in this scam is to the tune of rupees 40 million, that is 4 crore rupees. The actual number will be known when the register is completed. There was a 25 thousand crore rupee's scam in non-banking sector; 50 thousand crore rupee's scam in plantation companies and after that UTI scam, Share scam and Securities scam took place. The series of scams took place since the globalization of scams started. But, they are claiming that they are making SEBI more powerful to put a complete check on scams. But, I think that they are again duping us. I have gone through the bill. At one place the word 'Ministries' has been substituted by the word 'Ministry. It means that the subject 'Company Affairs' has been attached with the Ministry of Finance although in the post it was attached to the Ministry of Law and Justice. At another place the word 'India' has been excluded from the name 'Reserve Bank of India' and now it is just 'Reserve Bank'. I can not understand the purpose of this amendment. The more learned persons are sitting on the Treasury Bench, they may help me in comprehending' its purpose. I am unable to understand its impact on 'scam' and 'efficiency'. The country needs literacy in law because there are many illiterate persons in the country. We look down upon brokerage but it takes place in share trade and it has started even here. It is very bad practice. Shri V.P. Sen Gupta is a learned person in the field of finance and he has a better understanding than us. Perhaps they are contemplating to increase the number from 6 to 9. Can it be made more efficient by making it bigger? A small committee can be more efficient, than a large committee because it is generally seen that it becomes difficult for a bigger committee to have its sittings at regular intervals. We observe this aspect in our behaviour too. It has been claimed by the Government that persons from various fields have been nominated as the members of the committee. In the previous committee two out of there members were from other field. Now, the number of other members has been increased upto five. What will be their qualication – we don't know. Among them three members will be full-time members and two other members will be there for a short period. I do not think the efficiency will increase because of the increase in the number of members. I want to know the reason for that increase. A survey was done by Investment India Economic Foundation. According to the survey 14 per cent people are satisfied by this exercise and 24 per cent people do not know about the existence of SEBI. Now, people are realizing its strength. Till today it was toothless. Now it is being given some powers. It has been claimed by the Finance Minister that loot is taking place time and again. The financial irregularities and scams have broken all previous records.

Madam, you were also present at the demonstration staged today by Bank Employee's Union. The identity of the persons who have looted the country has been revealed in their bulky book. There is a proverb according to which the biggest damage is inflicted by the insiders while outsiders are blamed for it. The details regarding NPA assets are mentioned is that book. The amount is being siphoned out of banks as a loot but they are not even naming it as loot, such bunglings are going on. Thus hard-earned money and small savings of lower and middle class is being looted unabated. A person came to meet me. He has deposited 5 lac rupees. Now, his daughter is getting married and he has some other essential works to do. But, he is running from pillar to post to get back this money. This is an example and the same case is also with other small investors. The Government is unable to protect their interests and we are strengthening the hands of SEBI...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, please tell us about the situation after the promulgation of the ordinance...*(Interruptions)* The way in which they want to enact and enforce the law for checking the scams is very unfortunate. A series of scams have taken place. So, I suggest that the Government should bring such a legislation which stops all these scams and loots completely and make the people financially literate. It is being seen in stock exchanges and newspapers that a share brought for 10 rupees is hardly being sold at 2 rupees. Such a situation is unprecedented. So, I warn that there is a urgent need to correct the system and make the SEBI effective. I want the hon. Finance Minister to explain its beneficial effects. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI NAVAL KISHORE RAI (Sitamarhi) : Madam, Chairman, I thank the Chair for giving me an opportunity to express my views. I welcome and support the Security and Exchange Board of India (Amendment) Bill 2002. The need for amendment was being felt both inside and outside the House for a long time. Many hon. Members from both sides the treasury benches and the opposition have supported it and they have given some suggestions too. Hon'ble Raghuvansh Prasad Singhji has tried to draw attention of the Government to some of the big scams. The amendments moved in this regard are to safeguard the interests of small investors. So far as scams are concerned, frequent discussions have been held over them in this House and committees were constituted and their reports were also presented. Some committees are still doing their work on them. I would like to express my concern in this regard.

So far as scams are concerned, it happened during the regime of every Government. There had been scams in share market from the period of Harshad Mehta and even before him. Scams have also taken place in mutual funds and Bank Bonds. Not only this scams have taken place in states also. Judicial inquiry or inquiry of a court was conducted in all the cases of scams. Discussions were held on these scams in Legislative Assemblies, Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha. Though, Joint Parliamentary Committee had worked on these scams, even then the scams continued to take place. SEBI did not have sufficient power to check these scams. I support this Bill because there is a provision to give more powers to SEBI. It is obvious that this Bill provides for giving power to SEBI to conduct inquiry, inspection audit of accounts, registration and suspension.

16.42 hrs.

[DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH *in the Chair]*

Today, there are more than five crore small investors. This Bill has been brought for the protection of their interests and I hope it will serve the purpose. I also want to say that there is no justification in increasing the numbers from 6 to 9 as hon'ble Nitish Senguptaji and other Members said. Hon'ble Senji has tried to explain it but I still have doubt about its usefulness by increasing the numbers of Members. In this amendment in second clause, it has been suggested that the number of Members on the appellate front may also be increased from one to three which is also beyond logic. Hon'ble Minister will try to clarify it in his reply. Everybody said that small investors became frustrated. This frustration started with the scam by Harshad Mehta and later on with the Banks Bond scam of about Rs. 2000 crores these issues were discussed continuously. Scams had taken place in mutual funds and UTI also which added to the frustration of about five crore investors as a result of which they lost investor's faith. But with the introduction of this Bill these funds are regaining faith of the people. I would like to thank the hon'ble Minister that the works which have been done after taking over the charge of the Minister of Finance and Company Affairs, have increased faith among people. You are going to provide more powers to SEBI which will help in strengthening this faith further. I think you will not hesitate to take some other steps also, if need arises. Big investers get the benefit but the small investers which are around five crores, suffer a huge loss. During the last 50 years small and big scams have ruined many small and medium investors. It is a good start in this direction. If need arises, more steps may be taken in this regard. The situation becomes ridiculous when we hold discussion on scams frequently in the House and the discussion involves from security scams to the scams in Mutual funds and UTI. Then J.P.C. is constituted to inquire into these scams, which submits it report containing their recommendations, but I don't know what action is taken on these recommendations. I think, you can tell about that. But even after that, scams

[Shri Naval Kishore Rai]

continue to take place. I do not agree with those who level allegations on the Government during discussion. Many scams have taken place during the last fifty years.

It is the period of coaliation Governments in States as well as in centre in the country. There is one party in the government in a State and another in centre but scams are taking place everywhere. You should take all parties together for making a concrete provision in this regard. After giving more powers to SEBI, other provisions should also be made, if necessary. The number of scams which has rapidly increased during the last 25 years, must be checked.

Before concluding, I would like to raise two other issues also while speaking, the hon'ble Chairman indicated towards certain things I want to make it clear that in present literacy scenario, people educated up to class tenth or twelve do not possess financial literacy. They do not know about SEBI and sensex. 50 years of our independence have passed. There must be a mission for preparing a base, whether on the basis of funds or through a organisation, to enable these literate people to understand basic things about finance. Then only we can save us from such scams and mismanagement. For this purpose, we must give necessary powers to SEBI or any other institution. I support the good suggestions given by Shri Kharbel Swain, Shri Kirit Somaiya, Shri Hasan and Shri Nitish Sengupta.

Today, moral values are getting eroded. There is a lack of moral values in every field. If this House does not take effective steps to check this erosion in moral values, the day will come when the interpretation of the law will depend on the person implementing it. We must discuss about it so that this country can be taken to a better condition. Unless it is done it is difficult to check it by making law only. Everything depends on the intention of the person implementing it. With this suggestion I conclude. I congratulate the hon'ble Minister for bringing forward this Bill and fully support it.

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL (Kanpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, before me many Members have expressed their views regarding SEBI Amendment Bill. I express my gratitude for the opportunity given to me to put forth my suggestions.

The Manner in which scams and speculation took place in the capital market in the country during the last 10-12 years has no other example. Lakhs of investors or rather two crore investors were affected by these scams and speculations. Such an atmosphere has been created in the capital market of the country that small investor wants to keep themselves away from the capital market. The Government has made many efforts during the last 7-8 years but the result is not yet favourable to capital market. Today circumstances are such that it is an era of globlisation and privatisation. Public sector is resorting to disinvestment. So there is no alternative except taking recourse to private sector. It can held industrialisation in the country, only it would be able to bring the country's economy on the right tract. The Government has no alternative other than this. The way scam has taken place in capital market, the way by 420 companies and persons have looted trillions of rupees of small investors and keeping in view of this, if the Government wants to restore the faith of the people in the capital market, SEBI would have to be given wide powers. It is true that we have been talking to give wide powers to SEBI for the last many years. I was of the view that such type of Amendment Bill should have been passed by Parliament but for the one reason or other this long awaited Bill has been brought to the Parliament after 8-10 years.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Government had no alternative except bringing this Bill before Parliament. Unless SEBI is empowered to put check on big companies, big Directors Managing Directors or the whole system and to protect the interests of small investors, we can not expect anything from the capital market. I was expecting that by taking hard steps through this Bill SEBI would be empowered in order to have a favourable effect on our capital system. But I find that SEBI is not being empowered by the Government as it should have been.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government of India agrees to it that about 250 companies have looted approximately 1200-1300 crores of rupees from small investors during the last years. If you want to attract those investors again to capital market who have lost their Rs. 1 lakh or Rs. 50 thousand or Rs. 25 thousand and have not got it back and if you want that they invest in the Capital market, the Government would have to give assurance to them to get their total lost money or even half of it back. Unless the

Government do so those investors will not be attracted to capital market. There is no such provision in this Bill. The Government has not taken any such step, which can raise hope to get back the whole or at last half of lost amount through SEBI.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, my first amendment and suggestion is that the Government should have given such an assurance or make such a provision in the law through amendment which would have raised a hope in small investors that they would be able to get back their full or at least half of their lost amount within two to three years. If there could have been such a provision, small investors could have revived their hope and faith.

My second suggestion is regarding the representation of small investors in Board of Directors of SEBI. What should be the number of Directors in the Board of Directors of SEBI? I do not want to go into this issue. But I would definitely like to say that it is very strange that there is no representative of small investors in the Board of Directors of SEBI whom the Government want to attract and in whom it want to instils confidence. I request the Hon'ble Minister of Finance to have one Member as Director from investor's association approved by SEBI, so that investors can believe that they too have a representative in SEBI, who can fight for our cause.

My third suggestion is that if a person or a company raises money through public issue or right issue and invests the said money somewhere else other than the said purpose and does not inform stock exchange, SEBI should take such a stringent action against that company so that no other company may dare to invest the amount for any other purpose than for which it has been raised.

Sir, the present Bill provides that the Director or Managing Director of the company against which the charges of scam or embezzlement have been proved shall be removed from that company for five years. This punishment is not enough. If the charges of embezzlement and scams are proved against the company, their Director and Managing Director will be debarred for five years. He can not remain Director and Managing Director of that company for five years. This is not a big punishment for him. My suggestion is that he should be debarred to become Director or Managing Director of any listed company for five years. He can not become Director or Managing Director of any listed company for next five years. This power should be given to SEBI. This will have a check on those who form companies with the foul intention and become Directors or Managing Directors of those companies.

My fifth suggestion is that SEBI should be given the power to forfeit the assets of fraudulent companies. You have not empowered the SEBI to forfeit the assets of company. If the assets of the company are not forfeited, the company which has taken the money of crores of investors of our country and which has indulged in fraud and malpractices with investors and SEBI does not have the power to forfeit the assets of such a company, SEBI would not be able to take stringent action. Unless SEBI is empowered to do so, it can not take stringent action.

I have one more suggestion. For the grave violation of laws made by SEBI such as Insider Trading, Fraudulent and unfair Trade Practices, the provision of at least six months imprisonment should be made. Unless such a provision of punishment is made, such violations of the law can not be checked.

17.00 hrs.

SEBI should have one more responsibility of compensating those investors who have been cheated by recovering from the assets of those people or companies. If such arrangement is not made, all this exercise is of no use. There is a saying in the countryside that if you want word, you have to axe the tree, you can not get it by scratching. Evil of such a magnitude has come into existence in our country and in this 21st Century when the whole economy of the country is becoming dependent on capital market, we with such a weak law, equip the SEBI with blunt weapon and expect from SEBI to have a check on the fraud of such magnitude. I think it is not possible. Unless we have stringent laws that can deter the fraudulent, unless they are afraid of the SEBI that it may ruin them if they indulge in fraudulent means or malpractices, we can not have a check on them.

In the end, I want to give one more suggestion. SEBI repeatedly complains about lack of funds. It says that it is very difficult for it to monitor all those large Companies in

[Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal]

the present system. Through you Sir, I request the hon. Finance Minister to make available all the required resources and experienced staff with adequate pay package so as to enable it to check the illegal activities of these companies and such persons. These are some of my suggestions and I hope that the hon. Finance Minister would pay a serious attention to my suggestions. No one should object to this amendment Bill. I also do not have any objection on SEBI Amendment Bill. But, I want to support it with some conditions. I think that SEBI can be a powerful organization only when these conditions are accepted by the hon. Finance Minister and incorporated in the Bill. I have to make another suggestion also. In every sphere, our Government wants help and suggestion from America. I would like to mention that in America the regulatory organization has got all the powers which have been mentioned by me earlier. If you want to get inspired by America then it will be proper to provide SEBI all those powers which are being enjoyed by the American regulatory body so that the faith of the investors can be restored and the capital market of our country can be revived like all other capital markets of the major western countries.

[English]

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore) : Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. I am aware of the time constraint. So, I would not take much of the time. So, I request the Chairman to allow me to complete all the points. I have just listened to hon. Member Shri Kirit Somaiya and other friends who mentioned that they are not in favour of Ordinance *Raj.*

But the fact remains that it is an ongoing process. The promulgation of this Ordinance was done on 29th October, 2002. The Winter Session was to commence on 18th November, 2002. Just only after 18 days of the promulgation of this Ordinance, the House met. What was the hurry in promulgating this Ordinance? The point is that nobody is going to object to this Bill. Today, the deliberations in this august House reveal that cutting across party lines, all the leaders and all the hon. Members of this House are supporting this Bill. So, what was the hurry in promulgating the Ordinance? Just 18 days before the House was to meet, the promulgation was done. This is not understandable.

There is the Standing Committee on Finance. I am also a Member of the Standing Committee on Finance. hon. Members Shri Kirit Somaiya and Shri Kharabela Swain are also Members of the Standing Committee on Finance. So many points have been raised here. Hon. Members Shri Jaiswal, Shri Kirit Somaiya, Shri Moinul Hassan and others have raised so many important points. The Standing Committee is a Committee meant to scrutinise and crystallise the Bill. So, my point is that this style of functioning is not good. It is just minimising the importance of parliamentary democracy and the democratic norms. So, I am against the Ordinance Raj. I am not against this Bill.

It seems that the perceptions of the Government of the day are as good as the Ordinance Raj. Many shortcomings in the provisions of the SEBI Act, 1992 have been noticed, particularly in respect of inspection, investigation and enforcement. There are fraudulent corporates who have become the foremost cause of this. It is understandable if something is done to curb the frauds. The problems of small investors started when the stock market became an attractive investment place for the middle class. There is also the coincidence of the foreign companies taking the public issue route to dilute the equity. The role of the market regulator began to emerge with the SEBI seeking to protect the investors' interests.

There have been too many scams in the Indian financial markets. But too little effort has been made to ensure that the wrongdoer is sufficiently chargesheeted.

The hon. Member Shri Kharabela Swain demanded that exemplary punishment should be given. But what has happened? This is my point. Steps must be taken to curb the corporate frauds in any manner. Nodoubt, it has to be done. The small investors are to be protected at all costs. But my point is that all these measures should carry greater conviction from the Government whose own record and ethics can be at least described as commendable, if not of the highest standards. The Government of the day is citing the examples of scam after scam. So, it is doubtful as to how far this Act will be effective.

Sir, the Government has also decided to set up a Security Appellate Tribunal, a body where decisions of SEBI can be challenged. It has appeared in the Press that two posts are lying vacant in SEBI for nearly one year. Why have they not been filled up? If the Government is reluctant to fill up those posts, then how can we expect SEBI to be more effective?

So, broadly I support this Bill, but I am against this style of 'Ordinance *raj*'. At the same time, I express my grievance that it would be better to send this Bill to the Standing Committee for a thorough scrutiny. I think the hon. Finance Minister would think over it and think over all other suggestions which have been put forward in this august House.

SHRI VIJAYENDRA PAL SINGH BADNORE (Bhilwara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Amendment) Bill, 2002 at a time when the Sensex is looking up. It is really a very good looking sign and, I think, the market is looking up after a very long time after the scam which took place nearly 1½ years ago.

Sir, we have had a long rally, a sustained rally, from the Sensex going down to 2,800 points and yesterday it has reached nearly 3,200 points. I do not know whether it going up or down today, but it has been going up recently and, I think, quite a few announcements by the Finance Minister have enthused the market. I remember that it had appeared in the newspapers the other day that there is no liquidity in the capital market and the Finance Minister is making a paper to see how a mechanism can be put in so that there is liquidity and investment in the market.

Sir, I would like to submit that the Government might give all the powers to SEBI. An hon. Member was saying that the provisions in this Bill are not good enough and the Government has to give even more powers to SEBI. What is the role of SEBI? It is like a traffic policemen. There are hundreds of cars moving around him. He does not need an AK-47 to regulate them. He just needs to blow a whistle and that is the way a regulator should function. If you give him all the powers, but if he does not take any action, then he is of no use. We have been seeing for a long time in most of the newspapers that SEBI is not taking any action with all the powers that have been given to them in 1992. The first amendment came in 1995. A Security Appellate Tribunal was constituted, but it has not been using its powers. How many erring companies and brokers have been penalised? You may give more powers and you may appoint more Directors, but what is the use if the powers are not used?

Sir, a mention has been made here very rightly, and I also agree, that SEBI exists for investor protection, by regulating various players in the capital market. In this primary job, the track record of SEBI has at best been patchy and at worst ineffective.

I just want to say one thing. A mention was also made about the United States. I agree to the extent that Arthur Levitt, the last Chairman of the US Securities and Exchange Commission is acclaimed to be one of the finest Chairmen because he fought for the rights of the investors. Thus, although the Dow Jones index in the NASDA is plunging, yet he is hailed as one of the best Chairmen that SEC has had.

I just want to put in a few of my suggestions looking at the paucity of time. My first suggestion is this. One of the reasons for the mixed performance is lack of professionalism at SEBI. To ensure that SEBI function as an independent body and in a professional manner, the following steps need to be taken.

All senior appointments at or above the level of the Executive Director should be made by an independent Committee of Experts, and deputation from the Government Services like the IRS and the IAS should not be there because we are not professional people. If you see, in the SEBI today most of the Directors are from the IRS. They have no concept of the capital market. They just learn when they get in there. The appointments of members and Chairmen of SEBI should also be done by an independent Committee of Experts and not by the Ministry of Finance or a Committee of that Ministry. You have an Expert Committee that recommends it to the Finance Minister and he takes a decision.

More importantly, a majority of the Directors and Members of the SEBI Board should be professionals from the fields of finance, economics, law, accountancy rather

[Shri Vijayendra Pal Singh Badnore]

than bureaucracy. These persons should also be selected by an independent Committee. I have already said so.

Last but not least, SEBI should be made accountable directly to the Legislature and not to the Ministry of Finance.

An argument has also cropped up regarding the super regulator or a lead regulator. Now that is also a deficiency. You have got a few regulators. You have the RBI. You have the DCA. You have the SEBI. A decision taken by one is not implemented by the other. To give you a case study or an example is the scheme about lending and borrowing of shares. Now there is an asymmetry to the extent that one can go. That was one of the reasons of the scam. I am not getting into the scam. But one of the reasons was that one could borrow thousands of shares worth crores of rupees. But on the other hand, the Central banking regulator, the RBI, has Rs. 10 lakh capital investment of the banks into the shares. Now, who is going to look into that asymmetry? Is it always going to be referred to the Minister of Finance? There should be some sort of a lead regulator.

All these aberrations, I think, will be cleared when the JPC puts forth their recommendations and their Report. But, in the meanwhile, what has been done is a welcome step by the capital market. The market going up is an indication of that. I support this Bill.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj) : Mr. Chairman Sir, since the discussion is being held, clubbing both the items 17 and 18, pertaining to disapproval of the Ordinance as well as the very Bill itself, I would like to first explain as to why we gave the notice of disapproval. It appears to be a very routine nature of notice by the Opposition as it happened on the earlier occasions in Ordinances when they were promulgated, but it is not a routine nature.

Sir, in this very House, time and again, things have been debated on the very constitutional provision of the Government's functioning as to why the Council of Ministers is accountable to Lok Sabha and not to Rajya Sabha. It is the people of India who gave their mandate to the representatives here to discuss not only the matters of the nation, but so much so in particular the financial matters of the nation.

Sir, on the wisdom of the then Speaker, Shri Shivraj V. Patil, who is now, of course, the Deputy Leader of our party and other eminent parliamentarians, it was considered that in the complicated situation in this country, specially on the financial front and other matters, it would be more appropriate if the Members give their views and observations candidly, coolly and with greater observation by the experts through the Standing Committees.

I can understand a natural emergency for which the Constitution gives the authority to the Government to bring Ordinance. An Ordinance also does have a constitutional obligation by a certain period to be approved by the Parliament. I am not talking of emergency of that nature. The Government of the day, that is the NDA Government, headed by our hon. Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee has witnessed, in several adjournment motions and motions under rule 184, in this House, and also earlier when Shri Narasimha Rao was the Prime Minister when the Act was enacted in 1992, as to what do we mean and what is the agony of the people in the stock market scam, the journey which began from Harshad Mehta and still not ended with Ketan Parekh. While the Government knew this fact, the Government was equally aware that to plug the loopholes of 1992 Act, a comprehensive legislation is required. The Narasimham Committee I and II and the Committee further more, which is the basis of Andhyarujina Committee, gave their recommendations and the Government did appoint the committee on the very right directions to understand in more details. You will appreciate, Mr. Chairman Sir, while the Government has the prerogative, wisdom, and capacity in complicated matters to appoint a Committee go get the advice or the recommendations, equally this Lok Sabha has its competence, as per the rules book and the statute book that we have, to go in such detailed matters with a comprehensive approach of the entire details for a comprehensive scrutiny. That is why the standing committee is.

It is not that if Ordinance had not been issued, the country would have been looted within 24 hours. The Government could have come to the House straightaway

saying that we have examined the report of the Narasimham Committee and other Committees, and now we have come with this legislation, you take time to examine it and come back to us with a report. That is why we gave the notice of disapproval and not on the routine nature.

I felt that this Parliamentary Standing Committee could have invited eminent experts, banking groups, UTI group, SEBI and other people to understand more in detail each of its provisions and could have strengthened the hands of the Government and the Minister. My point is that the hon. Minister must educate and enlighten the House as to why he tried to by-pass this route making, if not an assault, a kind of total neglect to the very powerful standing committee of the Parliament to go through it. That is why he brought an Ordinance, ignoring the route of bringing a straight legislation in the House.

This practice, whether we sit on this side or that side of the House, specially in the financial matters cannot be encouraged in future. This is not fair and I hope while the Government replies, it will satisfy the House what was the necessity to bring the Ordinance without bringing the straight legislation to the House.

Sir, every section of this House is supporting this Bill. The Congress Party is very much supporting this Bill. We took a conscious decision to support this Bill *in toto*. The Joint Parliamentary Committee on Stock Market Scam is yet to submit its Report to Parliament. We are told that in this Session the Report is expected to be laid on the Table of the House. Will the Finance Minister assure the House – the JPC is examining the entire matter in depth – after the Report of the JPC is tabled, if there are certain observations which require to be taken care of by the Finance Ministry and if necessary, to incorporate certain amendments in this Bill and also the earlier Bill on NPA recovery, which was passed, that he will add necessary amendments in that light? This assurance is not a big assurance. It will be a respect to at least one Committee which is looking into the details of the Stock Market Scam. That is my first question.

Secondly, there is a belief – I said this in my earlier Budget speech – that the stock market is now a casino for a few hours of the foreign players. A few foreign investment institutions and their cohorts actually direct and operate. The Minister must be aware about the level playing ability of many groups in India – medium scale and other scales. They have literally lost out of the market and they have no capacity to prevail in the market and SEBI, at the primary stage, did not give any cognisance to this fact. I want to know whether the Minister is aware that this practice is still on. Will the Government do something in this regard?

I would like to ask my third question, besides this casino, which I said and I will continue to say. I give an example. A French company, Lafarge came in India in a big way in the cement industry. In the Indian cement industry, we have a number of private units throughout the country. One fine morning, suddenly, as if getting out of the home after the sleep, we found in the walls, in the hoardings, in the entire Indian stations and in the Indian Airports, a new word, Lafarge came from France. They started buying Indian companies and everything. Later on, I gather – I am not sure and the Minister may correct me if I am wrong – that Lafarge did not bring a single penny in the Indian Market. On the other hand, they tried to make money from our financial institutions and the banks, thereby trying to buy all our units, and brought down the price in such a manner that the capacity to withhold the operation of the Indian companies was totally destroyed. When the Indian companies lost their total balance, then they jagged up the price. This is how it had happened.

The 1992 Act, in spite of many loopholes, did give SEBI to look into this matter, which SEBI did not. Well, SEBI was too busy with Tehelka group investigation, not that much for Lafarge and other things. That is a different matter.

If not today, at least tomorrow or next week, will the Finance Minister table in this House a list of the companies which were taken cognisance by SEBI to start the investigation before this Ordinance was promulgated? In that list, how many Mauritius-route units were involved? These Mauritius-route companies made plunder in this country, cheated the nation and the Government. Which are the cases where SEBI had intervened and which are the cases where SEBI had not intervened? These questions should be answered threadbare, if not now but

[Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi]

they should be tabled later on. This is the demand of the principal Opposition Party to the Government to understand more the details of the inside scenario of the stock market.

With these words, I fully support this Bill with the question that the Government should not take it lightly in future. The Standing Committee of Parliament and Lok Sabha should not be undermined on such vital financial matters which are linked with the economy of the nation and fighting the corruption of the nation played by these mischievous forces operating in the stock market and especially the foreign players.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very grateful to all the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion. I will endeavour to respond to as many of the points as I can individually as also some points that spread over almost every intervention.

The one sentiment that runs across almost every intervention is that the route of Ordinance is not a desirable route, and that the Government must, wherever possible, without adopting it, come forward with the proper piece of legislation. I fully subscribe to that viewpoint. The ordinance route is not a route that is adopted lightly. There is no intention whatsoever. Several hon. Members, almost every speaker, including the mover of the Resolution for disapproval of the SEBI Ordinance, Shri Basu Deb Acharia and hon. Shri Kirit Somaiya, said that the Standing Committee must not be neglected. It is not the intention of the Government, in any sense, to belittle or neglect the Standing Committee. Of course, whether Ordinance or otherwise, we have to come to Parliament and seek Parliament's approval. If the Ordinance route is adopted, it is only because of the exigencies of circumstances and the requirement is sometimes so to act urgently. We are not disrespectful of the Parliament. Certainly how can we be disrespectful of a child of Parliament, which is the Standing Committee?

The Standing Committee's deliberations have taken time, but then that is partly, I believe, of the nature of the evolving process of the Standing Committee. I do not want to go into the Ninth Lok Sabha and how the then Speaker of the Ninth Lok Sabha had involved me also in the part of the process of formation of Standing Committee. So, as somebody who contributed to the establishment in my own small way to the Standing Committee, it is certainly not our intention. We do feel that the Standing Committees should expedite their work and matters that are referred to the Standing Committees should not languish there for 12 months, 18 months or 24 months. But then, that is an individual difficulty, not a generic difficulty, and that is a subject matter. But the route of Ordinance is adopted because the circumstances compel the Government to adopt that path. Not doing so would involve considerable public harm, whether commercial or otherwise. That is why, it is adopted.

I wish to also state and give an assurance categorically here and now. I was summoned by the Joint Parliamentary Committee. I was summoned for consultations on the issue that the joint Parliamentary Committee is currently considering. I have no difficulty in sharing with the House that I wish to give categorically an assurance to the house that whether on the SEBI Ordinance or on the Ordinance of the Unit Trust, which I perforce had to, whatever the joint Parliamentary Committee recommends after its deliberations, we will adopt those recommendations, whichever is finally to be adopted, after those recommendations are considered by the House and the Government. Should there be any changes, amendments, alterations, improvements to be made, either in the SEBI Bill or any of the other Ordinances, of course, we will do it.

It would then become a command of Parliament and how can the Government not obey the command of Parliament? So, let there be absolutely no doubt in that regard.

I am mindful of the limitations of time. I wish to assure the hon. Mover of the Motion of Disapproval that the JPC recommendations of 1992-93 were given effect through amendments in the SEBI Act in 1995, which included amongst other things, regulation of FIIs, venture capital funds, collective investment schemes and imposition of monetary penalties. His query was whether those recommendations of the JPC were incorporated; yes, they were.

About co-ordination amongst regulators, a high level committee under the Governor, RBI and consisting of the Finance Secretary and the Chairman, SEBI is in place, after the recommendations of the previous JPC. It meets periodically to cover these issues.

Hon. Member Shri A.C. Jos is not present here but I would briefly refer to issues raised by him because he took the trouble – being an hon. Member and a gentleman from the law – of going through each clause as it were and suggested this clause ought to have this provision and like suggestions. I wish to place on record this in regard to what he said about the clause on investigation. I would request him to please understand that the present Bill is an amendment of the parent Act. It does not eliminate the parent Act. The parent Act also contains powers for summoning of person, production of books and inspection of books and registers. The proposed investigating authority would be appointed by the SEBI. As such, there would be sufficient safeguards. I would not be arbitrary.

In respect of clause 4, the words, 'information on record' would include all forms including electro-magnetic. As provided in clause 6, the reference to the Magistrate for search and seizure is necessary to avoid abuse of powers. It is in line with the Companies Act. The objective of clause 29 is to reduce delays and to avoid unnecessary litigation and so such a power is necessary.

The hon. Member Shri A.C. Jos and various other hon. Members have raised a point about the qualification of Members. The original Act, I would like to clarify and state categorically already has provisions such as experience of law, finance, economics, accountancy, administration, etc. Therefore, it was not felt necessary that in the Amendment Bill it should again be repeated. *[Translation]* Hon. Chairman, Sir, now I want to clear the objections raised by you.

[English]

A number of hon. Members have expressed an apprehension about the enlarged membership from six to nine. I would like to assure that it would not be filled only with civil servants but it would take into account all the professions.

I think, on investor confidence, a point was made emphatically and forcefully by hon. Member Shri Kirit Somaiya. This is a very important aspect and the bill does provide the powers to the SEBI to impound and retain proceeds or securities in respect of any transaction under investigation, to attach bank accounts and to direct persons or intermediaries not to alienate assets. This would help safeguard the interests of the small investors. Restoration of investor confidence is an aspect that a number of hon. Members including Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal have emphasised; and there is this provision here.

About unclaimed dividends, there is already an Investor Education and Protection Fund established by the Department of Company Affairs. Incidentally the Department of Company Affairs is now a part of the Ministry of Finance.

The unclaimed amounts of dividends are deposited into this fund and utilised for this purpose. Giving authority to SEBI but with proper accountability is another point that hon. Shri Kirit Somaiya made. I wish to inform the hon. Member that SEBI is already accountable to Parliament through the Government. Of course, Shri Vijayendra Pal Singh Badnore also said that it should not go the Parliament but come to the Parliament. It will be difficult to have a system whereby any body in the country goes directly to Parliament. The agency has to be the Executive, that being the Government. The Parliament can, of course, put up the Executive on any issue. Therefore, this is the method through which the accountability of SEBI is established.

Hon. Shri Moinul Hassan had spoken about members having qualification. I have covered that point. Then, the issue of corporatisation of stock exchanges was raised. I wish to inform the hon. Member that the National Stock Exchange, the largest in the country, is already a corporatised entity. SEBI has appointed Justice Kanya Committee on de-mutualisation and the report of Justice Kanya Committee has been submitted to SEBI. I have given an assurance that we will implement Justice Kanya Committee's recommendations and I hope to be able to report completion very shortly in that because de-mutualisation is important. De-mutualisation is having three separate activities on a stock exchange – trading, brokering and ownership. A number of brokerage houses

[Shri Jaswant Singh]

combine all the three. They are brokers; they are traders; and they are also owners of the concern. This is in a very substantial manner and has, to an extent, resulted in misuse. Therefore, de-mutualisation is something that we will be promoting quite emphatically.

[Translation]

Hon. Naval Kishore ji is not present here just now. He had also expressed some doubts. Hon. Chairman, Sir, while expressing your views as a Member, you too had told some touching and pessimistic things. I want to assure you that we shall try to learn from the past and try our best to turn the despair into hope. You have asked about the steps taken by us regarding securities. I would like to tell you that we have expanded SEBI Board; the Securities Appellate Tribunal has been set up and the powers of SEBI has been enbanced.

Many good suggestions have been given by hon. Jaiswalji and I want to assure him that we shall definitely consider these suggestions seriously. The experience of his political life is refected in his suggestions.

I have to say one or two things more. It has come to my knowledge that some illegal stock exchanges are functioning in the country, SEBI has taken some steps to check it and I would inform the House about the action to be taken after these steps.

[English]

Capital market's revival has been an issue that hon. Shri Vijayendra Pal Singh Badnore as also hon. Dr. Sengupta and a number of other Members spoke of.

There are essentially three broad components of restoration of the capital market. It is in that contact that you recommended re-examining the possibility of *badla*. Now, firstly, we have to restore investor confidence in the capital market, and, secondly, we have to simultaneously develop the market itself. So, first is the investor confidence, second is the market development, and the third is taking of such fiscal steps as would promote the sentiment of investor, which should be seen as somewhat different to investor confidence.

We have taken any great number of steps in this regard about demutualisation of stock exchanges, central listing authority, screen-based trading of Government securities, also about moving towards T+1 rolling settlement and about establishing a turnover fee. We have moved away from *badla* to a different system altogether, which we felt was really more current, more in accord with the international system, to provide the necessary liquidity. As you know, we have just introduced derivatives in 29 select scrips and we have also promoted derivatives in indices.

With these two and having just introduced derivatives, we feel that if the Bill is now approved by Parliament, we will definitely be moving towards restoration of investor confidence.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very grateful for all the attention and care and views that have been expressed. I take on board seriously the views that had been expressed, particularly reservations about Ordinances, which we share. We do it only when it is absolutely necessary.

With these words, I would request the hon. Mover of the Motion of Disapproval to not press his disapproval too hard. We have taken on board your disapproval. Therefore, now, let us proceed further with the Bill itself.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am not still convinced by the reason given by the hon. Minister of Finance in regard to the urgency of promulgation of Ordinances. While moving my Motion, I have referred to a number of observations made by former Speakers. All these observations were in regard to promulgation of Ordinances just on the eve of a Session. These Ordinances were promulgated on 29th of October, two days before the House was summoned. I also referred to the Cabinet decision that the Winter Session would start from 18th of November. That was decided by the Cabinet, at least, ten days back. After the decision was taken to convene the Parliament, then suddenly and hurriedly, two Ordinances were promulgated on 29th November. On the very same day, two Ordinances were promulgated. This is quite unprecedented. I am a Member of this house for the last 22 years, but I have not seen two Ordinances being promulgated just two days before the commencement of the Session.

I have not seen such a thing happening in the last 22 years of my Parliamentary life. Again, I have already said that bringing in of this law now is a belated move on the part of the Government. The hon. Minister, while moving the Bill for consideration, had mentioned of a few weaknesses in the SEBI Act. The Government was aware of these weaknesses and those could have been removed long back, by bringing in such a legislation at an earlier date, by giving more teeth to SEBI. It is not so that the Government, all on a sudden, came to realise that the existing provisions in the Act are not sufficient enough to serve the purpose for which SEBI was formed as a Regulatory Authority. The hon. Minister must assure this House that the route of Ordinance would not be resorted to in the future. It is not as if it has been done once. Five Ordinances have been promulgated. We have not seen ever that five ordinances being promulgated in a short time because all of them were of such an urgent nature.

Sir, the Standing Committee would now not have the opportunity to scrutinise the provisions of this Bill. What was the purpose of constituting the Standing Committees? He has assured that whatever recommendations would be made by the JPC would be incorporated. But such is not our experience. All the recommendations and the reports of the Standing Committees are almost unanimous. Of course, sometime there are dissent notes. But I think, 80 to 90 per cent of the reports are unanimous. The Standing Committees are represented by Members from almost all political parties. Shri Shivraj Patil mentioned that once in 1996 a report to this effect was obtained and it was found that 70 per cent of the recommendations of the Standing Committees were implemented. Now, after ten years we would have to get another such report to find out as to how many recommendations were made by the Standing Committees and how many recommendations were accepted and implemented. It is not only a question of the recommendations being accepted but it is a question of those being implemented by the Government. Our experience is that the recommendations are accepted but not implemented. I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister to assure this House that the Government would not take recourse to promulgation of Ordinances in future.

DR. NITISH SENGUPTA : I think, he has already assured it.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : No. He has not assured the House yet about it. He has only mentioned as to why he had to take recourse to this route of Ordinance. This is unprecedented. I have not seen such a thing happening in the last 22 years of my Parliamentary life. Two Ordinances were promulgated just two days before the House was summoned.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil) : It is done not in respect of ordinary matters but in respect of financial matters, and that too two days prior to the summoning of the House. It is unprecedented in the history of Parliament.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : They are doing a lot of unprecedented things including this.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN : If things go on like this, I assure the House that a day will come when the Finance Minister will lose his importance and even the annual Budget and the Demands for Grants will be passed without discussion, in the form of an Ordinance.

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO (Kalahandi) : In his speech, Shri Acharia quoted the ruling of former Speaker Shri Mavalankar but he did not quote what Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru had said in response to that.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : I have referred to what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said also.

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO : It was duly agreed by the hon. Finance Minister that an Ordinance is issued when there is an emergent need. Issuance of Ordinances is nothing new. It has been happening since 1950 through 1999.

[Translation]

SHRI PRIYARANJAN DASMUNSI : You will also be taken in the Ministry, please let the hon. Minister complete his speech.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Promulgation of Ordinances is not new. But promulgation of Ordinances just before the House is summoned is unprecedented. You go through the observation of Shri Mavalankar and also the observation of the Speaker of Seventh Lok Sabha in 1980. The hon. Speaker then reiterated that ordinarily Ordinances should not be promulgated on the eve of the Session even on urgent matters.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : Ordinarily this should not be done. Ordinarily it will not be done. Ordinance is an extraordinary measure. Therefore, sometimes it will be taken recourse to.

DR. NITISH SENGUPTA : Mr. Mavalankar was not operating in a multiparty system.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : I would also like to know from the Minister whether the Department of Company Affairs had also been opposing this move because they wanted to scrutinise the Bill. Our impression is that it has been hurriedly done, that Cabinet meeting was held, from what we gather from the newspapers, just two days before the House was summoned. Shri Pramod Mahajan was aware, at least ten days prior to that, that the House would be summoned on the 18th of November. In spite of that, the Cabinet meeting was held and two Ordinances were cleared.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN) : Sir, I am aware now that the Budget Session will start on 17th of February. That does not mean that an Ordinance cannot be issued. These are informal things, not Government decisions.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Promulgating Ordinances just two days before the summoning of Session is unprecedented.

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO : This is a question of interest of the small investors. Keeping this in view, the hon. Member may withdraw his Resolution.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN : The Standing Committee of Finance is there. The Government can bypass the Legislature but why is it bypassing the Standing Committee?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : The Minister should assure the House that the Government would not take recourse to Ordinances in future. If I get that assurance from the Minister of Finance, I will withdraw my Resolution.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN : He cannot do that.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I want to settle this debate. I do not, in any sense, minimise the emphasis that the hon. Member has given.

18.00 hrs.

I am sure, given the experience that he has of parliamentary life, he would understand that no Government takes recourse to Ordinance unless absolutely necessary. And ordinarily, a Government will not take recourse to as our Government will not take recourse to ordinarily.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : They brought it two days before, just on the eve of the Session.

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO : What was done in 1975?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Mr. Chairman, Sir, as the hon. Minister has assured that in future the Government will not take such recourse, I may be permitted to withdraw my Statutory Resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is it the pleasure of the house that the Statutory Resolution moved by Shri Basu Deb Acharia be withdrawn?

The Statutory Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The house will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The questions is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 3 to 5 were added to the Bill.

Clause 6 Insertion of new Sections 11C and 11D

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : Sir, I beg to move:

Page 5, line 36,--

after "unless"

insert "there are reasonable grounds to believe that" (1)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put amendment No. 1 to clause 6 moved by Shri G.M. Banatwalla to the vote of the House.

The amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 7 to 16 were added to the Bill.

Clause 17 Insertion of new Sections 15 HA and 15 HB

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I beg to move:

Page 8, line 23,--

for "liable to a penalty"

substitute "liable to be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years and a fine" (2)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put amendment No.2 to clause 17 moved by Shri G.M. Banatwalla to the vote of the House.

The amendment No.2 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That clause 17 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 17 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 18 to 27 were added to the Bill.

Clause 28 Amendment of Section 24

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I beg to move:

Page 10, lines 21 and 22,--

for "ten years, or with fine, which may extend to twenty-five crore rupees or with both"

Substitute "ten years and with fine which may extend to twenty-five crore rupees." (3)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put amendment No. 3 to clause 28 moved by Shri G.M. Banatwalla to the vote of the House.

The amendment No. 3 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That clause 28 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 28 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 29 to 32 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

18.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, November 28, 2002/ Agrahayana 7, 1924 (Saka)

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